

## The Economic and Social Changes Faced by People with Special Needs Arising from Poverty in the South Region of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Naim Salameh Al Qadi<sup>[a],\*</sup>; Ayman Awad Gharib<sup>[a]</sup>

<sup>[a]</sup> Amman University College, Al-Balqa Applied University, Salt, Jordan.

\*Corresponding author.

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### Abstract

This study was designed to tackle the issue of economic and social problems resulting from poverty of the disabled in our Jordanian society and specifically in the southern and eastern region of Jordan. The importance of the study springs from the humanitarian, developmental, social, economic and religious aspects, where of poverty and the problems associated with stand an obstacle to disabled people in the southern region in Jordan that hinders achieving their family, social and economic duties. The study sample consisted of (300) disabled of the study population in the Southern region, and the personal interview was used in the study approach as it is appropriate to the nature of the study. The researchers concluded that the impact of structural elements on the study sample is stronger than the individual and fatal factors. This is consistent with the findings of previous studies taking into account the difference in the environment and the degree of growth of the community where the study sample lives.

**Key words:** People with special needs; Poverty

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### INTRODUCTION AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The phenomenon of poverty is one of the most important and oldest dilemmas witnessed by communities, and

endorsed by the economic and social theories. The historical heritage of this phenomenon is linked to large wealth differences, and the presence of wealthy individuals, or rich nations that find it in their interest to keep other nations in continuous poverty (Rummani, 2005).

The truth is that poverty is one of the most dangerous cases and the most complex for examination and, it speaks the paradox of realism that combine cause and effect, for many of the major social and political revolutions in human history, poverty was one of the main causes, and we here remember the words of Aristotle "Poverty is the generator of revolutions and crime". Also our Islamic heritage is full of narratives and its consequences, where we find the famous saying of Ali Bin Talib, may Allah bless him: "If poverty were a man I would kill him (Shukairi, 2001)."

In the framework of the structural and functional theories, the concept of inequality is used in the context of analysis of the social classes, as the disparity of wealth, power and prestige is seen as one of the basic facts in the history of human society even in the initial stage of it, because inequality is part of the natural order. The functional analysis of inequality is represented in a number of issues in the forefront of which are these three:

A. Variation of the shares of different people from inborn readiness and acquired skills (intelligence, motivation, ambition, creativity, perseverance, experience, etc.).

B. Variation of the importance of social roles and functions required by the pattern of social conduct, and to achieve stability, as there are greater functionality jobs which are important and vital to the existence and the continuation of society.

C. Talented people rights in terms of inborn readiness and acquired skills to occupy higher positions and receive the largest financial or non-financial income, while remaining lower-ranking positions are for those with lower incomes and less ability (Athari, 2010).

On this basis, it is said that poverty is a fair share of the poor, and that the attempt against it is one of the

most important sources of tension in the social pattern (Ghoneim, 2008).

This trend was criticized by many scientists, psychologists and social workers, who have stressed the lack of what supports the hypothesis of a culture of poverty, because there is evidence to the contrary directions, and this is consistent with the perspective of psychological and social phenomenon of poverty, in which many educators and social reformers see that the phenomenon of poverty is a manifestation of social injustice, that can be treated by measures and steps based on the understanding of poverty as a complex concept and a social phenomenon, interfering in its composition personal, environmental, social, and political factors, and should be treated radically; where it is not enough to treat its symptoms, so it falls to the state according to this perspective the responsibility to protect its citizens whether poor or others in contemporary industrial societies from the problems that citizens cannot endure (Al Faris, 2001).

The trend of development since the beginning of this century, focused and with the initiative of the World Bank and the United Nations and its specialized agencies to update the developing communities, through economic growth that increases -in their view- the income opportunities for individuals, provided conditions for success are granted, such as basic social services, including education, health and skills training, in addition to the participation and freedom, and the empowerment of minority groups, such as the disabled, women *et al.* from different groups within the community, for the disabled human, for example, is poorer than the normal person, for his poor participation and not being able to achieve his rights in education and work fairly (Qaryouti, 2000).

We must understand the causes of poverty in any society to work in a realistic light with the benefit of the experiences of others after studying and taking the appropriate ones (Yunus, 2001).

Many educational, social and even economic researchers call for the importance of taking the cultural dimension of a society into consideration in any development process or social or educational change, and not to impose external models on the community to its fullest. (Shorookh, 2004)

Islam as the last divine religions and his prophet as the last prophet showed us that the causes of poverty in general fall into one of three of the following (Al-Qaradawi, 2007):

A. The failure of human to fulfill his responsibility towards the human nature which was created for man by God, and ordered him work hard, in other words not contributing to the production process with the ability to do so.

B. Failure to do production for lack of abilities to do so for lack of abilities in the disabled one.

C. The failure of doing the human duties towards his

fellow man, and not giving him the rights of his work and effort in the production process, nor the rights of his inability, in other words not to achieve justice in the distribution of output. Therefore, the phenomenon of poverty is negligence in production (laziness or inability of the individual), or negligence in the distribution (by the community of parents, relatives and officials) (Rummani, 2005).

It can be added to that from the perspective of the researchers, what is not in the hands of individual's community, things like disasters, earthquakes, wars, *et al.* Based on the foregoing, we find that Jordan has made an accelerated modernizing comprehensive development in the past three decades, and a quantum leap of progress and urbanization in the social, economic, cultural and architectural fields that left clear, tangible and positive effects on the personal and social structures in many aspects. However, it resulted in the emergence of many other phenomena and social problems on classes of society with varying degrees. Among these phenomena and the problems noted in recent years, is the presence of poverty in our society for many reasons that can be categorized into three groups of factors and influences that vary in weight and impact from one point on time to another, and from one geographic area or population group to another. These groups are:

A. Local factors (demographic, economic and administrative regulations)

B. Regional factors (regional conflicts, obligatory immigrations and reduced volume of Arabic aid)

C. International factors (the global economic recession and high oil prices, which caused the high cost of living and lowered the volume of international aid as well as the blockade on some Arab countries, which has affected negatively on the Jordanian economy and globalization) (Ghoneim, 2008).

One of the most social groups affected by the problem of poverty are people with special needs in Jordan and in the southern region specifically, where they form most of the advanced cases of the Charity, Social Security and other centers and sources for assistance and social benefits (Hunaiti, 2006).

The poverty of people with special needs is problem that joins underneath it or branches from it a system of sub-problems that form many faces for poverty, and share influencing and being influenced. Therefore, the disabled are the axes of family life, and the family is the center of social life, and so any issue affecting them or affecting their social roles, will subsequently affect the family social and psychological lives (Qaryouti, 2000).

The issues of disabled people and their problems in general have gained, interest on the part of governments and civil society organizations at the global, regional and local levels, and we want to shed light on those issues and problems to illustrate the factors behind them, and

the possibility of proposing practical solutions to avoid or minimize the severity. In our Jordanian society, there are many studies on the conditions of poverty and its issues in general in modern society in terms of education, employment, social and economic participation, and the effects on family life and the development of the country, but there are very few or even none studies and research on the disabled poor, and what their poverty brings about from social and psychological problems, at various levels with the negative effects on the life of the community living and development (Al Sokoor, 1998).

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## PREVIOUS STUDIES

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There are several studies on poverty in Jordan, differing by dealing with place of residence, educational level, family size, rural or urban or nomadic areas, including what links the study to the level of wages or income. Some of these are:

Al Hunaiti (2006) study aimed to identify some demographic, social and economic indicators that are determinants of the level of poverty in rural areas of Jordan and the relative importance. The results of statistical analysis of the data showed that the level of modern household, the household budget, and the level of satisfaction with housing had the greatest impact in the level of poverty in rural Jordan in addition to other factors that showed less effect in the level of poverty.

The study of Othman (2005), targeted knowledge of the beliefs of the population in Karak Directorate of the causes of poverty, and tried to determine the impact of demographic, social and economic variables on these beliefs. Depending on the factor analysis the results showed, that the causes of poverty, are attributed to structural, individual and fatal factors.

Al-Majali *et al.* (2004) have discussed in their study the distinction between the poor families and non-poor in remote areas in southern Jordan, and depending on the discriminatory analysis of the data, the results distinguish families of extreme poverty through the following variables: the unemployment rate, development loans, spending on gifts for others, the sex ratio, the average area of agricultural holding and the proportion of children for women. It was Possible to discriminate and poor families with the absolute poverty through a number of variables: the number of property-modern home, the percentage of unemployed people who have previously worked the availability of a barn with the home facilities, family ownership to a cassette recorder, and the sex ratio.

The American Scientist Cozzarell *et al.* (2001) conducted a study on attitudes towards the poor and the causes of poverty on a sample of students from the Faculty of Midwestern College composed of (209) of both sexes, the study found that the respondents believe in the importance of interpretations of individual poverty.

The factor analysis for the explanatory items of poverty revealed three factors: individual, structural, and cultural. The study also revealed the existence of statistically significant relationships between race and community/ structural interpretations of poverty, and also revealed that older respondents are more likely to believe in the importance of community or cultural interpretations than the young, and that the elderly are less Likely to believe in the importance of individual interpretations, while sex did not have any significant relationship of all interpretations.

Smith and Stone (1989) conducted a study on the beliefs of Americans about the causes of wealth and poverty, on a sample of 200 individuals who are aged 18 years and over in Southeast Texas, and used the 38 explanatory phrases about the richness and poverty, of which 19 are explanatory of poverty. This study confirmed the importance of individual factors in the interpretation of wealth and poverty, and revealed a statistically significant relationship between the responses of respondents to the measure of individual factors to explain poverty, gender, race, age, income, and education.

In Britain, Furnham (1982) conducted a study on the beliefs of the interpretation of poverty on a sample of 200 respondents using 15 explanatory phrases of poverty, the study found that political affiliation and not social types has relationship with explanatory phrases of poverty, while the conservatives (the middle class) believe in of the importance of individual interpretations of poverty, while the voters (the workers) believed in importance of interpretations of the community / structural poverty.

In Australia, Feather (1974) re-conduct the study of Feagin (1972) about the causes of poverty and their application to an Australian sample composed of 667 couples, and their sons and daughters, to estimate the importance of the 11 explanatory phrases of poverty. The study revealed that Australians believe in the importance of individual interpretations of poverty, but they are less likely to blame the poor for their poverty like the Americans. In both studies, results showed that the elderly compared to the young, Protestants compared to Catholics attribute poverty to individual responsibility. The study revealed statistically significant relationships between the responses of respondents on the causes of poverty and the variables of sex, religion, occupation, educational level, and income, and Factor analysis revealed support for the feagin (1972) classification of factors of poverty.

These previous studies: Hunaiti (2006), Othman (2005), Majali (2004), Kosal *et al.* (2001), Smith and Weston (1989), Furnham (1982) and Feather (1972) agree that poverty is due to individual, construction, and fatal factors, while the current study adds the factor of poverty among people with special needs and refers to the correlation between poverty and health status which is distinctive from previous studies as it discussed the causes of poverty in this important part of the society, based on that Improving

levels of health have contributed to reducing poverty, and lead to increased productivity, and therefore, any strategy for poverty eradication in the Jordanian society must address the issue of the major needs of the disabled of which a priority is the health in the region. In addition, studies indicate that the rate of poverty with special needs in Jordan varies depending on: the place of residence, educational level and family size, with an increasing rate in rural areas than in urban areas, and decreases the more the parents are educated, while family size is considered one of the most influential variable on poverty with special needs (World Bank, 2004).

Some of the main factors and indicators of the impact of poverty on the shoulders of the disabled in the South Region of Jordan are:

A. Individual factors: which are based on the grounds that individuals are responsible for their place in the patterns of social inequality, chances of life are available to individuals who work hard and have the skills, motivation and initiative, hence the success and failure is the responsibility of individuals who lack the principles of ethics and take responsibility for them (Najafi, 2001).

B. Cultural factors: refers to the adaptation of individuals with disabilities with a set of objective conditions in the community in which they live, and this culture moves from generation to generation, because of its impact on them, where they learn from an early age so that they cannot take advantage of opportunities that can appear in their lives, because of lack of ambition, motivation, and human capital, and the surrender of their status quo without trying to change (Yunus, 2001).

C. Structural elements: focusing on the power of building in the community, as the reasons responsible for the poverty, these stem from problems of the social construction represented in (discrimination, the failure of the region's economy, class struggle), and include lack of health insurance and health care, the failure of the educational system to provide individuals with basic skills, and the failure of the economic system; because of its inability to create jobs suitable for them (Yunus, 2001).

D. Fatal factors: which attribute poverty to fortune and human nature, where individuals and social structure are not in power to control, and this creates a sense of inability to change their circumstances (Najafi, 2001).

## RESEARCH PROBLEM AND ITS IMPORTANCE

The research problem focused on accessing to the dimensions of poverty of people with special needs in the south and east region in Jordan, its indicators, and the factors causing it, as well as its effects socially, with an attempt to put forward a practical perception, of the interventions required to reduce this phenomenon, and thus minimize its effects and consequences. The main problem of the study is presented in the following questions:

A. What are the causes that lead to the poverty of people with special needs; the research sample according to their beliefs?

B. Does the study sample (the disabled) give the importance to the individual, structural or fatal reasons in their beliefs about the causes of poverty?

C. Do members of the disabled sample differ in their belief about the causes of poverty based on their social and economic characteristics in the south region?

The importance of this study springs from the lack in the Arab world in general and Jordan in particular for scientific field studies, that deal with the disabled related to the phenomena of social and economic inequalities in general and poverty in particular, and thus gives the conduct of it particular importance to open new horizons for scientific research in the Arab world and Jordan in the study of these trends.

In addition, the search is of great importance in terms of humanitarian and developmental, social, economic and religious aspects, where poverty and the problems associated with it stand an obstacle to disabled people in the South and East region on Jordan, hindering them from achieving their family, social, economic and religious duties, and frustrating their self respects and psychological and moral health, excluding them from participating in social life and development.

The researchers indicate here that it may be difficult to determine the basis of any of the problems which will be mentioned of the consequences associated with them or their effects, in light of the cycle of poverty, which was addressed by many of the theories and socio-economic studies in different human societies, the most important theory is the "Vicious Cycle", which found that the problem of poverty results from the negative interactions between a range of factors and different variables, which contribute to the continuation of that problem in the rotation around itself negatively, within the framework of a vicious circle of bad conditions. In addition to that, the problem of poverty has different impacts on individuals with disabilities, by virtue of many individual differences, and the potential family support for them, and the social conditions differing between them, yet it is possible to monitor some of the problems associated with poverty of the disabled in the South region by virtue of social poor classes, including: "disease". Some types of the disease - in particular - are linked to the situation of poverty of the families with special needs, for lack of resources on the one hand, and lack of awareness of the family on the other, or as resulting or related circumstances (Al Faris, 2001).

The most associated issue with disabilities in this area is the subject of malnutrition and bad health, which could lead to death. In addition to respiratory diseases, there are diseases of the digestive system that have a relevance proven by many of the global reports of health and development (Tamimi, 2008).

The problem in the disease of the disabled poor in the South region at the present time, is not in obtaining treatment, because treatment in Jordanian society is almost free for all citizens, but the lack of awareness on the part of the family: awareness of the right way for the Cure, and instructions to take the medicine, as well as the lack of awareness and perception of the importance of such instructions, and the risk of drug abuse, which could lead to adverse results, after which treatment is difficult (Al-Majali, 2004).

When health conditions worsen, and require specialized treatment, the real problem of health starts, in terms of waiting, which may extend to months for the dates of specialized hospitals, which also may not be easily, but through a long way of frequent visits, many documents mediators, as seen in most cases. This may cause the disabled patient to, to apply for a charities, or otherwise to get the value of drugs that are not available at the present time with the required quantity even in public Hospitals, and may be permanent or expensive, Also, there may be no item in the social security system, about disabled patients, nor covering their treatment, and this may be due to the fact that there is no so-called category of disabled patients, within the categories of Social Security, but they are inscribed within the class unable to work for health reasons (Othman, 2005).

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## STUDY OBJECTIVES

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This study aims to

A. Identifying the causes of poverty with special needs according to the beliefs of members of the study sample in the region of the south.

B. Identifying the impact of social and economic variables on the beliefs of the disabled sample about the causes of poverty.

C. Conducting an exploratory analysis of factors for the items about poverty to build measures for the beliefs on the causes of poverty of the disabled in the south region of Jordan.

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## HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

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A. There is a positive relationship with a statistical significance between family income and disabled people's beliefs about the causes of poverty, in the sense that the higher the family income, the more likely the belief of the importance of individual interpretations of poverty, less likely to believe the importance of structural and fatal explanations.

B. There is a positive relationship with statistical significance between the level of education and disabled people's beliefs about the causes of poverty, in the sense that the higher the educational level, the more likely the belief of the importance of individual interpretations of poverty, less likely to believe the importance of structural and fatal explanations.

C. There is a positive relationship with a statistical significance between own social class and the disabled people's self-beliefs about the causes of poverty, in the sense that the higher the level of own social class, the more likely the belief of the importance of individual interpretations of poverty, less likely to believe the importance of structural and fatal explanations.

Branches from this hypothesis a set of sub-hypotheses:

a. The presence of statistically significant differences in the beliefs of respondents about the importance of individual, construction, and fatal interpretation of poverty attributed to sex.

b. The presence of statistically significant differences in the beliefs of respondents about the importance of individual, construction, and fatal interpretation of poverty attributed to poverty status.

c. The presence of statistically significant differences in the beliefs of respondents about the importance of individual, construction, and fatal interpretation of poverty attributed to employment status.

d. The presence of statistically significant differences in the beliefs of respondents about the importance of individual, construction, and fatal interpretation of poverty attributed to place of residence.

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## IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

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\* The Social problem: the negative social undesirable phenomenon that impedes the course of things in society, a product of circumstances affecting a large number of individuals, making the resulting undesirable and difficult to treat individually, but possible treatment is through social collective action (Shorookh, 2004).

\* Poverty: simply means lower standard of living or the inability to achieve the minimum desired standard of living that is socially desirable, which is a complex phenomenon with multiple economic, social, political and historical dimensions, and his concept is different in different countries, cultures and times (Al-Awadi, 2000). Economists connects between poverty and lack of income, but educators and social workers, see that poverty does not mean lack of income only, but it is linked to the rights and relationships and how people deal with each other, and their sense of themselves as well as the inadequacy of income (Chosodovski, 2000).

\*People with special needs: are individuals who, as a result genetic factors or an acquired environmental one, suffer from the lack of ability to learn or gain experience, or skills, or performance of the work, carried out by the ordinary individual, who is similar to them in age, cultural background, economic or social one. This adds to them as well as the needs of the average person, the needs of educational, psychological, lifestyle, professional, economic, health and special needs. All of these the community is committed to providing them, as citizens and human beings - before they are disabled -

like other members of the community. The World Health Organization defined disability as: “a case of failure or defect in the physical or mental capacity due to genetic or environmental factors that hinder the individual from learning some of the activities carried out by the ordinary individual similar in age (Qaryouti, 2000).”

## PROCEDURES FOR THE STUDY

**Approach to the study:** The Researchers used the approach of the personal interview as an appropriate method to the nature of this study, using a questionnaire designed to collect data of the study on poverty impact on the disabled in the South region of Jordan.

**The study population:** consisted of all disabled people in the region of southern Jordan, which represents the governorates of Aqaba, Maan, Karak and Tafila.

**The study sample:** consisted of (300) disabled respondents on whom questionnaires were distributed with the same number of the study sample, while the number of completed questionnaires reached (262) questionnaire, and the number of incomplete questionnaires was (38) and thus have a response rate of (93.6%) of the study population.

**The tool used in the study:** After the researchers' examination of a variety of related sources and studies like Smith Weston (1989), Feagin (1975), Klijl and Smith (1986) and Othman (2005), these were to design a questionnaire as a tool to collect data of the study via personal interview, which was designed to achieve the purposes of research, and included questions concerning the demographic, social and economic characteristics (sex, family income, educational level, own social class, the poverty situation of the household, working status, age, place of residence, marital status). The questionnaire was formed of 17 items were as follows: individual factor (7) items, structural factor (6) items, and fatal factor (4) items, mostly of which discuss the reasons for poverty The five-response scale degrees were from (1-3) as follows (very important, important to some extent, not important). these items were distributed on three explanatory factors of the poor with disabilities: (1) (individual factors (the extravagance of the disabled poor in their expenses, and lack of motivation and perseverance, they lack the spirit of adventure, addiction to smoking, large family size, laziness of the disabled poor, greed or lust) (2) structural elements (the lack of sufficient employment opportunities, low wages, poor and the disintegration of the disabled poor family, the low level of schools that the poor attend, discrimination against the poor and government neglect of the disabled poor) (3) fatal factors (bad luck for the disabled poor, disease and disabilities, the poor's lack of talent, ability and destiny.

### Scientific Processing of the Study Tool

**Validity:** the researchers verified the validity of the questionnaire prepared for the purposes of the study,

using the method of content validity, by viewing the questionnaire on a number of experts and professors in education and the economy, to find out their views on the questionnaire and the suitability of the data and information to be measured, so the researchers took notes of proposed amendments, as they affirmed content validity meaning that the questionnaire measures what it was developed for. Also, divergent validity was calculated (correlation coefficient of the item to the whole questionnaire) for the individual, structural and fatal factors, as in Table 1.

**Table 1**  
**The Correlation Coefficient of the Item to the Whole Scale (Divergent Validity)**

Individual factor measure	
Item number	Item coefficient with the measure as a whole
1	0.935
2	0.941
3	0.938
4	0.925
5	0.911
6	0.699
7	0.737
Constructive factor measure	
Item number	Item coefficient with the measure as a whole
1	0.689
2	0.720
3	0.679
4	0.680
5	0.702
6	0.649
Fatal factor measure	
Item number	Item coefficient with the measure as a whole
1	0.701
2	0.619
3	0.631
4	0.541

The Reliability of the tool: to verify the reliability of the study tool, the researchers calculated the coefficient of internal consistency (Cronbach alpha) of the individual, construction, and fatal items, as in Table 2.

**Table 2**  
**Coefficient of Internal Consistency for Each of the Individual, Structural and Fatal Items**

Poverty measure items	Number of items	Alfa cronbach value
Individual Items	7	0.927
Constructive Item	6	0.768
Fatal items	4	0.513

### Statistical Processes

The researchers used statistical processes as follows: to identify the relationships between the independent variables they used Pearson correlation coefficients, while forward stepwise regression was used to analysis data and examine the study hypotheses, and (Z) test of the differences between the percentages to identify the characteristics of the sample.

## Results and Discussion

According to the beliefs of the sample study on the causes of poverty, The data in Table 3 show that the sample of the study had their total responses on the construction items with a percentage of (62.6%) as these reasons are very important to poverty, which is the highest compared to individual and fatal items, and this shows the differences in their attitudes about the importance of the items of the constructional causes of poverty, While more than

(75%) of the sample of the study, said that the lack of employment opportunities is a very important cause of poverty, and for this reason it occupies first place in the testing items and structural items. Also almost (63.3%) from the study sample see that neglect of the state and low wages is one of the important reasons for the existence of poverty among this segment, and (51%) of the disabled study sample see discrimination and the low level of education provided to them and poor families who have a disability are some of the very important reasons for poverty.

**Table 3**  
**The Data for Constructive Poverty Reason**

Item No.	Item	Very important		Somehow important		Not important	
		Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
1	The poor live in underestimated families	132	50.3%	206	78.6%	44	16.7%
2	There are no sufficient employment chances for the poor	218	83.5%	55	20.9%	11	4.1%
3	Low wages for the disabled in some jobs	195	74.4%	173	66.03%	14	5.3%
4	Low disables schooling level	135	51.5%	99	37.7%	48	18.3
5	Discrimination against the disabled	139	53%	106	40.4%	37	14%
6	Government neglect the poor and their needs	166	63.3%	83	31.6%	33	12.5%
Total ratios average for the Constructive interpretation Items		62.5%		45.9%		11.8%	

Furthermore, Table 4 describes the data of the study sample and percentages of the total items of fatalism as important causes of poverty reaching close to (44.7%), while the responses of the sample differed in their attitudes about the causes of poverty of the items of fatalism, showing that (62.2%) of the sample The study believes that disease and disability are of the very

important reasons to poverty. The ratio in the sample study, which looks at bad luck and destiny of God as the two important reasons for poverty decreased to (44.2%), the ratio also decreased in the study sample, which sees the lack of talent and ability as the cause of poverty as they hit (28.2%).

**Table 4**  
**The Data Sample of the Study the Percentages of the Total Items of Fatalism**

Item No.	Item	Very important		Somehow important		Not important	
		Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
1	Disabled Poor bad luck	116	44.2%	59	22.5%	107	40.8%
2	Disability and illness are the reasons	163	62.2%	79	30.1%	40	15.2%
3	Disabled poor lack talent	74	28.2%	82	31.2%	126	48.0%
4	Disabled poverty is doomed by God	116	44.2%	55	20.9%	111	42.3%
Total ratios average for the Fatal interpretation Items		44.7%		26.17%		36.57%	

Table 5 shows that the average percentages of the individual items as very important reasons are for poverty reached (93.6%) and responses of the sample study on the causes of poverty of the individual items are very important to poverty, demonstrating that the percentage

(71.3%) of the study sample expects the large size of the family as one of the important reasons of poverty, while the study sample considers the rest of the items unimportant because the ratio ranged from (35.4%) to (40.8%).

**Table 5**  
**The Ratios of Individual Items**

Item No.	Item	Very important		Somehow important		Not important	
		Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
1	The disabled have low income	104	39.6%	60	22.9%	118	45.0%
2	The disabled lack motivation	100	38.16%	61	23.28%	120	45.8%
3	The disabled are addicted to smoking	107	40.8%	67	25.5%	108	41.2%
4	Large family size of the disabled	187	71.3%	47	17.9%	47	17.9%
5	The disabled are lazy	101	38.8%	63	24.0%	118	45.0%
6	The disabled lack the spirit of adventure	97	37.0%	66	25.1%	120	45.8%
7	The disabled poor are nor greedy	93	35.4%	62	23.6%	127	48.4%
Total ratios average for the Individual interpretation Items		43%		23.18%		41.3%	

### The Results of Forward Stepwise Regression Analysis

Statistical models were applied to the forward stepwise regression, trying to determine the effect of independent variables on the scale of the disabled study sample beliefs about the importance of individual factors, structural and fatal ones as the causes of poverty. And that our knowledge of the study variables listed in Table 6 (level of education, own social class, place of residence, and the status of poverty of the family) explains the value of the

variation in trends and the study sample of (190.0) in the individual interpretations of poverty. The data in the same table revealed that the variables (educational level, own social class, living situation of the poor family, and place of residence) for the sample of disabled people have a significant relationship with their beliefs in the importance of individual factors as causes of poverty. The data also revealed no statistically significant relationships between the variables (family income, gender, employment status, age, marital status) of the study sample and their attitudes on the importance of individual factors as causes of poverty.

**Table 6**  
**The Effect of Independent Variables on the Attitudes of a Sample Study on the Importance of Individual Factors**

Variable	Non standard regression	Standard deviation	Standard regression	T-test value	Significant level
Educational level	0.691	0.084	0.355	9.008	0.000
Own social class	0.515	0.238	0.089	2.180	0.027
Place of residence	1.441	0.411	0.139	3.530	0.000
Poor family status	1.60	0.548	0.090	2.125	0.035
Fixed value	18.180	0.779	---	23.239	0.000
Identification coefficient			0.190		

Table 6 shows that there is a significant relationship between the educational level of the study sample and attitudes about the importance of individual factors in the cause of poverty as the value of T was (9,008) This means that the higher the educational level of the disabled poor study sample, the expectation of the importance of individual factors increased, but the relationship between trends in the study sample towards the importance of individual factors in explaining poverty is a relationship closer to a moderate rather than weak as the value of the Standard Regression (0,355). As is evident from the table above there is a statistically significant relationship between the place of residence and trends in the study sample in the individual interpretations of poverty as the value of T was (3,530). the results also show the existence of a positive relationship with statistically significant differences between the variable of own social class of the study sample and their attitudes about the importance of

the individual factors in the interpretation of poverty as the value of T was (2,182) and this means that the higher the level of social class, the likelihood of belief in the importance of individual interpretations increased, but this relationship between two variables is weak as the ratio of the standard regression coefficient (0.089), and the results showed that there is a statistically significant relationship between family poverty and trends in study sample interpretation of poverty as the value of T (2,125). Also this ratio of the standard regression coefficient was (0.090)

It is clear from Table 7 and reliability coefficient of (0.01) that the knowledge of the family poverty status variable explains the variation in trends in the study sample in the structural interpretations of poverty, and the results showed in Table 7 tell that all the variables (except the variable of poverty status) have no statistical significance with the trends of the study sample towards the importance of structural factors in explaining poverty.

**Table 7**  
**The Effect of the Poverty Status of the Family on the Attitudes of the Study Sample on the Importance of Structural Interpretations**

Variable	Non standard regression	Standard deviation	Standard regression	T-test value	Significant level
Poor family status	0.599-	0.265	0.089-	2.289-	0.020
Fixed value	13.955	0.239	-----	59.089	0.000
Identification coefficient			0.01		

It is clear from the above table that there is a significant relationship between the poverty of the family and trends in the study sample toward the importance of the interpretations of structural poverty as the value of T was (2,289) and this shows that the non-poor are less likelihood than the poor to believe in the importance of structural interpretations of poverty as the value of the Non-standard regression was (-0.599), and this

relationship between two variables is weak as the value of the standard regression was (-0.089).

As is evident from Table 8, the data on educational level and place of residence and family poverty are explained by the identification coefficient, which carries a value (0059) and refers to the variance in attitudes of the study sample about the fatal interpretations.

**Table 8**  
**The Effect of Independent Variables on the Attitudes of the Study Sample on the Importance of Structural Interpretations**

Variable	Non standard regression	Standard deviation	Standard regression	T-test value	Significant level
Educational level	0.159-	0.032	0.131-	3.099-	0.002
Poor family status	0.659-	0.212	0.130-	3.105-	0.002
Place of residence	0.579-	0.173	0.132-	3.250-	0.001
Fixed value	9.052	0.217	-----	41.260	0.000
Identification coefficient			0.059		

The results showed in Table 8 tell that the higher the educational level, the less likely is the belief of the importance of fatal explanations of poverty as the value of non-standard regression coefficient was (-0.159), but the relationship between variables is weak and the value of the standard regression coefficient was (0.131-), and the results of the study shown in table 8 that the residents in urban areas believe less strongly than other regions in fatal interpretations of poverty.

## CONCLUSION

In light of the objectives of the study and its questions and based on the statistical processes and analysis of results the researchers reached these conclusions:

A. The effect of structural factors on the study sample is stronger than the individual and fatal factors this is consistent with the findings of the previous studies listed previously, but taking into account the difference in the environment and the degree of growth of the community where the study sample lives.

B. The study Sample rejects the policies offered by the government and provided for them, and this demonstrates the similarity of trends in the study sample towards structural, individual and fatal factors regardless of different age, educational, and residential levels, and these results agree with the hypotheses of the study.

C. The level of education has an important role in the interpretation of individual and fatal factors as well as in showing individual differences among the study sample.

D. The social environment and place of residence do not have a statistically significant effect of individual and fatal explanations of poverty, except for on the simple personal level, for having the same environment.

E. The study sample believes in the importance of the structural interpretations more than the individual ad fatal interpretations.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Even though it was not possible in this research to address all the problems of the socially disabled poor, or the consequences of these problems, yet it was possible (from the standpoint of researchers) to highlight the most important of these problems, and the most discussed in forums, seminars, social studies, and in the arenas of public opinion, and through various

media, by professionals and those interested in those issues. One of the main recommendations in this regard, is focusing on the many programs and services for the disabled in the short and medium plans, which may contribute significantly to the alleviation of poverty, thereby improving their conditions, and the conditions of their families and their community, and supports the development plans for their countries, including:

A. The organization of intensive programs to educate the disabled of their legitimate rights, and their duties towards themselves, their families and their community, through schools, universities, charities, and the media.

B. Organization of intensive programs to educate the disabled with their family and national responsibility, and the importance of their role in the development and evolution of their country.

C. Adopting governmental and private training programs that correspond with the needs of the labor market for the training of disabled people to new and useful areas of work

D. The development of initiation spirit of the poorer strata of the disabled and their families in various ways, by supporting small projects, repaid good-will loans from banks, associations and private institutions, and creating employment opportunities for them, which turns them into productive forces.

E. Rising Interest in Advisory and consultancy centers, to support a poor family which has disabled members.

F. Care of categories of people with special needs and attention to their needs and problems, and the organization of services and programs that they could benefit from, according to our established principles and values: the legitimate, national and moral values.

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