

Identification Cards and their Impact on the Children of Jordanian Women-who are Married to Foreigners-Satisfaction.

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ABSTRACT: This research paper is intended to show the "Impact of Identification Cards for the Children of Jordanian Women who are Married to non-Jordanians on their Satisfaction" We used the questionnaire as a tool for collecting information. The Questionnaire was designed, got reliability and validity through different measures.

The study population is consisted of (16302) Jordanian mothers married to non-Jordanians who strived to get the identification card for their children. The sample size was only 70 women. Statistical analysis was made to find out the impact of identification cards for children of Jordanian women married who are married to non-Jordanian on their satisfaction, and satisfaction rates for each of the 8 axes of the questionnaire, and the study concluded that Jordanian women are not satisfied with the identification card and the overall satisfaction rate for Jordanian women was 48.6%.

KEYWORDS: Identification Cards, Non-Jordanian, Satisfaction, Social Security, Education, Treatment, Recognition.

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I. INTRODUCTION:

The subject of children of Jordanian women is a thorny issue that was recently circulated in the media. The Jordanian government had attempted to solve part of this problem most notably by issuing identification cards to the children of Jordanian women to offer these cards as "advantages" so that it help them to gain certain privileges such as ownership of properties, cars, education and social security benefits.

This research aimed to measure the degree of satisfaction of Jordanian women who got identification cards to their kids and become more responsive to the needs of Jordanian children.

Study Objectives:

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the impact of Identification Cards on the children of Jordanian Women who are married to non-Jordanians on their satisfaction.
2. To figure out the degree of their satisfaction.
3. To check a light on one of the main problems facing the Jordanian Society.

Research Problem:

Jordanian women married to non-Jordanians face a lot of problem in the Jordanian society. The Jordanian government does not recognize their children who are born in Jordan. In other words, children are deprived from getting identification cards, birth certificates, driving licenses, or even passports. They live as alien with no rights. After so many years of requests and begging, the Jordanian government decided to give identification cards to those people.

Significance:

The importance of this study is that it is the first who touches this issue and it is one of its kind to measure the satisfaction of Jordanian women married to non-Jordanians. The number of these cases were (72673) in 2018.

Hypothesis:

Ho: There is no impact of the identification cards on the Jordanian women-married to non-Jordanians-satisfaction at $(\alpha=0.5)$

Ho1: There is no impact of the identification cards on the social security of the Jordanian women- who are married to non-Jordanians-on their satisfaction at $(\alpha=0.5)$

Ho2: There is no impact of the identification cards in the field of education onthe Jordanian women- who aremarried to non-Jordanians- satisfactionat (0=0.5).

Ho3: There is no impact of the identification cards ongetting drivinglicenses onthe Jordanian women- who aremarried to non-Jordanians- satisfactionat (0=0.5).

Ho4: There is no impact of the identification cards on personal treatmentonthe Jordanian women- who aremarried to non-Jordanians- satisfactionat (0=0.5).

Ho5: There is no impact of the identification cards on employment opportunitieson the Jordanian women- who aremarried to non-Jordanians- satisfactionat (0=0.5).

Ho6: There is no impact of the identification cardson the ownership of things onthe Jordanian women- who aremarried to non-Jordanians- satisfactionat (0=0.5).

Ho7: There is no impact of the identification cards on the institutions' recognition of the Jordanian women- who aremarried to non-Jordanians- satisfactionat (0=0.5).

Research Model:

Independent Variables

Identification Cards

Dependent Variables

Satisfaction



Definition of terms:

Identification Cards: The identification cards are cards, whichThe Council of Ministers grant to the children of Jordanian women married to non-Jordanians. These cards grant the children opportunitiesfor:

***Education:** allowing children of Jordanian women who are married to non-Jordanians to study in public schools and public universities free.

***Driving licenses:**allowing children of Jordanian women the privilege of driving cars by getting driving licenses.

***Treatment:** allowing Jordanian children to be treated in government hospitals and government centers with fees equal to Jordanians.

***Employment opportunity:**Not excluding the children of Jordanian women from obtaining work permits and allowing them to join professional unions and obtain profession practice certificates.

***Ownership:** allowing children of Jordanian women to own residential apartments and/or propertiesunder their names.

***Government and private institutions' recognition of identification cards:** Being able to be part of a society you live in, and being recognized by your government with all the rights to be a citizen makes you feel a special person.

Satisfaction:

Satisfaction is the act of fulfilling a need, desire, or appetite, or the feeling gained from such fulfillment. Satisfaction means you have had enough in a good way.It is important for all Governments and private institutions to meet all the customers' expectations.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW:

The concept,children of Jordanian women who are married to non-Jordanians was first introduced by Lina Shanak2011, who wrote an article related to this subject she wrote, "in meetings that bring together some officials with feminist and Jordanian activists married to foreigners, those officials often promise to solve the outstanding issue of their children between the anvil of identity and the hammer of “water and natural resources”, but promises evaporate in the next meeting with the other audience and the demands are described

as “the other door to resettlement” she continued “it may be no less dangerous than achieving equality between Jordanians of all origins and fields”(Lina Shanak.2011).

OssamaAlrantisy 2013 wrote an article in which he said "Most Arab countries grant citizenship to children of women married to foreigners, and only 4 countries, including Jordan, are still closing this file.

Children of Jordanian women married to foreigners suffer from denial of attending governmental schools,health treatment, political rights, andthey live in psychological crises” (AL-rantisy, M.2013).

JomanaGneem, 2014 wrote,"Personally, I know different cases of Jordanian women marrying non-Jordanians, and I sensed the great suffering of them. It is almost impossible to provide a decent living for their children, but the pain and suffering did not absolve the Jordanian women and their children from political ends, and did not ease political concerns about the step that is no more than providing rights. Can any of you imagine that your son will not be able see his father/mother for 12 years, and is it possible for a mother or father to coexist with their children's daily suffering in depriving them of education, medicine, work, and other things?.

Dana Gebreel, 2015 wrote an article based on interviews with a number of Jordanian girls and boys born to a Jordanian Women married to foreigners speaking about the difficulties and challenges they face even after obtaining identification cards, as most of the items in these cards are inactive.

In 2017Obaida Yosef wrote an article confirming that the benefits provided by the government are fictitious, and that the ID cardsareuseless.

HebaZiadeen, 2018wrote, “In Jordan, a child born to a Jordanian mother and a non-Jordanian father is not considered a citizen in the eyes of the government. In violation of international human rights law - which obliges Jordan not to discriminate against women - Jordanian law only allows parents to pass nationality to their children. The law does not allow Jordanian women even for their children to automatically obtain long-term residency. Despite government promises to grant these individuals basic economic and social rights, the non-citizen children of Jordanian women continue to face legal obstacles that push many of them to the margins of Jordanian society".

In 2019, Osama AL-Rantisy wrote an article in which he said, “Although the identification card was approved in 2014anda government circular was issued in 2018, all official and private institutions are hesitant to adopt the identification card for children of Jordanian women.This segment of society still faces difficulties impeding their access to the privileges granted to them.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Descriptive and analytical approacheswereusedin the research paper. A primary tool, the questionnaire,was used to collect information.A secondary research tools, such as books, research papers, magazines, journals and web sites, were also used to gather information.

The population of study was (16302) Jordanian women who obtained identification cards for their children. The sample of study is 70 women. An online questionnairewas distributed to the whole sample randomly and all of them responded and answered the questionnaire fully.

Cronbach Alpha

To measure the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach Alpha was usedand table 1 shows the results:

Table (1):The overall reliability coefficient of the study

axis	Number of questions	Axis stability
First axis	5	,751
Second axis	2	,296
Third axis	2	,848
Forth axis	2	,714
Fifth axis	4	,530
Sixth axis	2	,904
Seventh axis	1	,387
Eighth axis	3	,195
Uncle consistency for the questionnaire	21	,800

Table (1) shows that the overall stability coefficient of the study axes is high, as it reached (.800) for the 21 questionnaire’s paragraphs, while the stability of the axes ranged between a minimum(, 195) and a maximum(, 904). This indicates that the questionnaire has a high degree of reliability and can be relied upon in the field application.

Validity

The Questionnaire was designed and checked thoroughly by a team of expert and professionals in the area of social sciences. Professors of management at some of the universities in Jordan also checked it. Once the questioner were found valid, it was distributed to the prospectus sample.

Limitations:

Some of the limitations faced doing this research were:

- *Lack of previous studies on the subject of the research.
- *Frustration and anger of Jordanian women who are married to foreigners.
- *The sample size was so small and we were hoping to get a bigger size sample.

Statistical Analysis:

Five-Likert scale model was used to answer the paragraphs shown in Table(2):

Answer	Strongly Agree	Agree	neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
weight	5	4	3	2	1

Table (2): Five-Likert Scale model

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program was used to analyze the results of the questionnaire and calculating frequencies, percentages, means, modes, skewness, and medians.

Satisfaction percentage was found for each of the survey axes by calculating the mean, frequencies, std. deviation, weighted average and the relative importance of each axis.

Paragraph	S. Agree	Agree	Neutral	Dis.	S. Dis.	M.	Std. dev.	R.	RII
I got the identification card easily for my children.	0 0	31 44.3%	11 15.7%	15 21.4%	13 18.6%	2.86	1.183	3	57.2%
The instructions for obtaining the identification card are clear and understandable.	1 1.4%	15 21.4%	14 20%	25 35.7%	15 21.4%	2.46	1.099	4	49.2%
The conditions for obtaining the identification card are fair.	0 0	17 24.3%	10 14.3%	26 37.1%	17 24.3%	2.39	1.107	5	47.8%
The employees responsible for issuing the identification card are cooperative and answer any questions.	2 2.9%	30 42.9%	16 22.9%	14 20%	8 11.4%	3.06	1.102	2	61.2%
The money paid for obtaining the identification card is appropriate.	9 12.9%	12 17.1%	11 15.7%	30 42.9%	8 11.4%	3.23	1.241	1	64.6%
Mean and std. deviation for section (1).						2.79	.8125		55.9%

Table (3): Calculation of satisfaction rate for the axis of the questionnaire:

Paragraph	S. agree	Agree	Neutral	Dis.	S. dis.	mean	Std. Dev.	R	RII
The identification card gave my children an opportunity to win a university competitive seat	1 1.4%	2 2.9%	19 27.1%	27 38.6%	21 30%	2.07	.906	2	41.4%
The identification card gave my children the opportunity to enroll in government schools for free	4 5.7%	24 34.3%	24 34.3%	12 17.1%	6 8.6%	3.11	1.04 3	1	62.2%
Mean and std. deviation for section (2)						2.592 9	.748 39		51.8%

Table (4)

paragraphs	S. agree	Agree	Neutral	Dis.	S. dis.	m.	Std. Dev.	R	RII
The identification card enabled my children to obtain a driver's license easily	0 0	6 8.6%	11 15.7%	20 28.6%	33 47.1%	1.86	.982	2	37.2%
The identification card enabled my children to renew the driver's license easily.	0 0	7 10%	13 18.6%	24 35.7	26	2.01	.985	1	40.2%
Mean and std deviation for section (3)						1.93	.916		38.7%

Table(5): The benefits provided by the identification card in terms of driving licenses

Table(5)shows " The benefits provided by the identification card in terms of driving licenses "Sector from which we find that highest average was awarded to the question (2) " The identification card enabled my children to renew the driver's license easily" with mean (2.01) and std.deviation (.985) with strongly agree by percent (0%)and agree by percent (10%).

While the lowest average was awarded to question (1), "The identification card enabled my children to obtain a driver's license easily" with mean (1.86)and std. deviation(.982) with strongly agree by percent (0%)and agree by percent (8.6%).

The weighted average of section (3) was(1.9357)with std. deviation(.91652)which indicate that the trend of" The benefits provided by the identification card in terms of driving license is "Disagree" as a general trend according to 5-point Likert scale as shown in table (1) since(1.9357) lie in the interval {1-2,59} since the intervals of level as follows:

Low level (1-2,59), Moderate level(2.60-3,39) andHigh level (3.40-5).

The relative important index for section (3) was (38.7%)according to the equation:

$$RI = \sum(W/A) * N$$

questions	S. agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	S. dis.	mean	Std. Dev.	Rank	RII
The identification card enabled my children to obtain a driver's license easily	0	6	11	20	33	1.86	.982	2	37.2 %
	0	8.6%	15.7%	28.6%	47.1%				
The identification card enabled my children to renew the driver's license easily	0	7	13	24	26	2.01	.985	1	40.2 %
	0	10%	18.6%	35.7					
Mean and std deviation for section (3)						1.9357	.91652		38.714%

Table (6) shows the benefits provided by the identification cards

questions	S. agree	Agree	Neutral	Dis.	S. dis.	mean	Std.D ev.	Ran k	RII
The identification card exempted my children from obtaining the work permit	4	23	18	24	0	3.69	4.980	1	73.8%
	5.7%	32.9%	25.7%	34.3%	0				
The identification card enabled my children to join professional unions specializing in their specializations such as the nurses' union, the pharmacist union, and others.	0	3	28	38	1	2.47	.607	2	49.4%
	0	4.3%	40%	54.3%	1.4%				
The identification card enabled my children to obtain a certificate to practice the profession for their specializations such as nursing, pharmacy and oth	0	0	28	0	42	2.40	.493	3	48%
	0	0	40%	0	60%				
The identification card enabled my children to obtain a job opportunity	1	4	9	56	0	2.29	.640	4	45.8%
	1.4%	5.7%	12.9%	80%	0				
Mean and std deviation for section (5)						2.7107	1.29704		54.2%

Table (7): The benefits provided by the identification card in terms of employment opportunities.

paragraphs	S. agree	Agree	Neutral	Dis.	S. dis.	m	Std.De v.	Rank	RII
The identification card exempted my children from obtaining the work permit	4 5.7%	23 32.9%	18 25.7%	24 34.3%	0 0	3.69	4.980	1	73.8%
The identification card enabled my children to join professional unions specializing in their specializations such as the nurses union, the pharmacist union, and others.	0 0	3 4.3%	28 40%	38 54.3%	1 1.4%	2.47	.607	2	49.4%
The identification card enabled my children to obtain a certificate to practice the profession for their specializations such as nursing, pharmacy and others	0 0	0 0	28 40%	0 0	42 60%	2.40	.493	3	48%
The identification card enabled my children to obtain a job opportunity	1 1.4%	4 5.7%	9 12.9%	56 80%	0 0	2.29	.640	4	45.8%
Mean and std deviation for section (5)						2.710	1.2970		54.2%

Table (8): showsthe benefits provided by the identification card in terms of ownership

Where(RI) is relative index (degree of importance),(W) is the weighting as assigned by each respondent on a scale of one to five with one implying to least and five the highest, (A) is the highest weight (5 in our case) and(N) is the total number of the sample, by using SPSS we calculate RI which = $\frac{\text{mean} \times 20}{N}$ where mean is the mean for the section , 20 according to 5 Likert scale ($100/5=20$).

paragraphs	S. Agree	Agree	N.	Dis.	S. dis.	Mean	Std.d ev.	Rank	
In general, it can be said that the identification card fulfilled some of my demands	0	13	14	24	19	2.30	1.068		46%
	0	18.6%	20%	34.3%	2.1%				
Mean and std. deviation for section 7						2.30	1.106		46%

paragraphs	S. Agree	Agree	Neutral	Dis.	S. dis.	Mean	Std.de v.	Rank	RII
Both government and private institutions recognize the identification card as a personal card	2	8	9	25	26	2.07	1.108	2	41.4%
	2.9%	11.4%	12.9%	35.7%	37.1%				
It can be said that the ID card replaced the passport as a personal identification document	1	6	7	20	36	1.80	1.030	3	36%
	1.4%	8.6%	10%	28.6%	51.4%				
I will not renew the identification card again because I did not find it necessary	7	6	29	17	11			1	54.6%
	10%	8.6%	41.4%	24.3%	15.7%	2.73	1.141		
Mean and std deviation for section (8)						2.20	.677		44%

Table (9): shows individual acceptance of the identification card

Table (10): shows government and private institutions recognize identification card

Testing Hypothesis:

Multiple Linear regression analysis was made to test the main hypothesis that "Identification cards have no impact on Jordanian women satisfaction". The following table summarizes the results of multiple linear regression analysis:

MODEL	R	R ²	Adj R ²	f	sig	β	Std.Error	t	sig
Identification cards	.464	.213	.203	18.427	.000	1.012	.95425	4.293	.000

Table (11):results of multiple linear regression analysis for HO

The table shows the correlation coefficient between the dependent variable and the independent variable in the second column (R)

It is (.464) as well as the square of the correlation coefficient in the third column(R²)=(.213), the square of the adjusted correlation coefficient in the fourth column (.203)and the standard error in the estimate(.95425) ,thus the independent variables are explained(20%) by the variance of the dependent variable, which is a significant sign.

The table also shows the results of the variance analysis (ANOVA)for the significance of the regression, and we note that the value of (f)=(18.427) and (α)=(.000)which is less than (.05) therefore, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis.The slope is not equal to zero and thus there is a relationship between the dependent and independent variable.

Sub-hypothesis testing:

Linear regression analysis was conducted to test the sub-hypothesis that:

HO2: Ease of obtaining the identification card has no impact on Jordanian women satisfaction.

HO3: The benefits provided by the identification card in terms of education have no impact on Jordanian women satisfaction.

HO4: The benefits provided by the identification card in terms of driving licenses have no impact on Jordanian women satisfaction.

HO5: The benefits provided by the identification card in terms of treatment have no impact on Jordanian women satisfaction.

HO6: The benefits provided by the identification card in terms of employment opportunities have no impact on Jordanian women satisfaction.

HO7: The benefits provided by the card in terms of ownership have no impact on Jordanian women satisfaction.

HO8: Government and private institutions recognize identification cards has no impact on Jordanian women satisfaction.

MODEL	R	R ²	Adj. R ²	f	sig	β	Std.Error	t	sig
Ease of obtaining ID cards	.195	.038	.024	2.680	.106	.256	1.055	1.637	.106
benefits provided by the card in terms of education	.336	.113	.100	8.675	.004	.480	1.013	2.945	.004
benefits provided by the card in terms of driving licenses	.242	.059	.045	4.233	.043	.282	1.044	2.057	.043
benefits provided by the card in terms of treatment	.406	.156	.152	13.415	.000	.509	.983	3.663	.000
benefits provided by the card in terms of employment opportunities	.116	.013	.001-	.925	.339	.095	1.069	.962	.339
benefits provided by the card in terms of ownership	.308	.095	.082	7.130	.009	.602	1.023	2.670	.009
Government and private institutions recognize ID cards	.023	.001	.014--	.035	.852	.036	1.076	.187	.852

Table 12: summary of the results of multiple linear regression analysis for sub-hypotheses: (HO2, HO3,HO4, HO5, HO6, HO7, HO8)

The table shows the results of the variance analysis (ANOVA)for the significance of the regression, and it was noted that the value of (f)=(2.680) and (α)=(.106)for the independent variable. Ease of obtaining the identification card which is more than (.05) therefore, we will accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis because the slope is equal to zero, thus there is no relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable.

The value of (f)=(8.675) and (α)=(.004)for the independent variable "The benefits provided by the identification card in terms of education",

Which is less than (.05)so we will reject null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, which is that the slope is not equal to zero and thus there is a relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable.

The value of (f)=(4.233) and (α)=(.043)for the independent variable. The benefits provided by the identification card in terms of driver licenses ,that is more than (.05)therefore, we will accept thenull hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis, that is why the slope is equal to zero and thus there is no relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable.

The value of (f)=(13.415) and (α)=(.000)for the independent variable" The benefits provided by the identification card in terms treatment " , which is less than (.05)so we will reject null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, which is that the slope is not equal to zero and thus there is a relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable.

The value of (f)=(.925) and (α)=(.339) for the independent variable" The benefits provided by the identification card in terms of employment opportunities"which is more than (.05)so we will accept null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis, which is that the slope equal to zero and thus there is no relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable.

The value of (f)=(7.130) and (α)=(.009)for the independent variable" The benefits provided by the identification card in terms of ownership " ,

Which is less than (.05)so we will reject null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, which is that the slope is not equal to zero and thus there is a relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable.

The value of $(f)=(.035)$ and $(\alpha)=(.852)$ for the independent variable" Government and private institutions recognize identification cards",

Which is more than (.05)so we will accept null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis, which is that the slope equal to zero and thus there is no relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable.

IV. CONCLUSION:

The study concludes that the rates of women's satisfaction with the benefits provided by the identification cards are as follows:

51.8% are benefits the identification cards provide in terms of education, 38.7% in driving licenses, 48.5% in treatment, 54.2% in Jobs chances,and 47.7% in ownership.

The percentage of Jordanian women satisfaction with the axis of ease of obtaining the identification card has reached 55.9%, and with the recognition by government and private institutions has reached 44%.

The null hypotheses were rejected for the following hypotheses: Ho, Ho2, Ho4, and Ho6 and were accepted for Ho1, Ho3, Ho5, and Ho7.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH:

- The laws related to professional unions should be amended to allow children of Jordanian women married to foreigners to become active members similar to Jordanian citizens.
- Issuing clear instructions to ensure recognition and acceptance of the identification cards in all states and government institutions.
- Working to change or amend the driver licensing system to allow children of Jordanian women who are married to foreigners to obtain driver licensessimilar to Jordanian citizens.

Small sample was used in this study, hoping future research would continue digging for more information about these women who are married to foreigners and using a bigger sample. Moreover, a replication of this study would be fruitful.

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