

# Parental treatment methods and psychological and social effects after displacement in children and parents

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## Introduction

The family is the basic building block that contributes to the building of society as it is the first social institution that instills moral values, customs, traditions and social norms. It is an active element in society; it conforms to the requirements of social life.

In this context, it is important to address the issue of methods of parental treatment and their psychological and social effects after displacement of children and parents that impede the proper development of the child. Childhood, society should take moral responsibility in the processes of balanced psychological construction of children and adopt methods by the family (parenting) consistent with the nature of the current society.

We must mention the phenomenon of displacement and forced displacement is not new, but known by human societies since ancient times and suffered from old and new, and Iraq in particular suffered from the former and currently suffering, it is a phenomenon that carries with it tragedies of suffering at various levels of social, economic, psychological and political demographic, oppressed Direct terrorist attacks, ill-treatment, confiscation of property, and exacerbated the risk of rupture of families, and the danger surrounding them on all sides, as they seek to meet their basic needs, due to the tension Local host gatherings.

The human security challenges associated with displacement are constantly changing. Displaced people in general and the most vulnerable & helpless groups face various forms of risk that require targeted remedies. Sometimes it can be left behind and may have long-lasting effects, and we will not avoid its devastating effects on the infrastructure and institutional as well as on the individual and society.

Today, in a crisis-stricken country like Iraq, what is needed is a social policy as a transformative approach in which social and psychological services are integrated with health services in the context of constant interaction with other forms of social construction.

## Chapter One

### 1- Research Problem:

The family pattern has a significant impact on the development or deterioration of childhood life as it is a system that embraces the care of children and evaluation towards the best by using different educational methods, but with the emergence of a problem began to suffer from Iraqi society, the problem of displacement began some families follow educational methods such as bullying or oppression by force does not fit into the nature Displacement is one of the most serious phenomena affecting the family, its rights, human security and social interaction, where displacement is one of the biggest trauma experienced by children during their age group, which requires parents to provide the relevant support. Wei and the guideline to acquire the skills of the treatment of children in sound ways, where this guidance leads to the development of personal children as the future generation away from the atmosphere of rivalry, anger and discrimination that in turn lead to failure to meet the requirements of social life and stand against the trauma experienced by society in the current period.

### 2- research importance:

The importance of the study highlights the importance of the subject which deals with the issue of a mission whose effects have become clear on the displaced families in terms of human insecurity and weak protection, which affected the views of some families in dealing with their children, as the different methods of dealing before and after displacement had an impact on the behavior of children What is the result of the new behavioral patterns acquired as a result of socialization and methods of treatment of his parents, parents have a responsibility to raise children sound education in all areas of social life.

### 3- research aims:

1. Highlight the protection of the rights of displaced children.

2. Identify the most important problems left by displacement.

3 - identify the methods of treatment of his parents to children before and after the displacement.

#### 4-Research Methodology

The researcher used the descriptive method as there is no methodology in the research is more widespread than the descriptive approach, which includes research that focuses on what is now in human life and society. The descriptive approach is an investigation focused on phenomena, as they exist in the present with a view to diagnosing them, uncovering their aspects and identifying the relationships between their elements or between them and other phenomena. As is the approach that does not stop at the limits of the description of the phenomenon, but goes beyond that analyzes, interprets, compares and evaluates with the intention of reaching meaningful calendars with the intent to gain insight into that phenomenon. Moreover, descriptive research is not limited to predicting the future; it is carried out from the present to the past to increase insight into the present.(1)

#### Search Terms:

1. Family: The first social unit to which the first man was guided to continue his life in a social way, the life of the community continues when the husband and wife meet to establish a family life special through which parents take up children and training and education through tradition and indoctrination. (2) It is defined as "the first social cell, the smallest social unit and the basis of society, which shapes the personality and numbers of the individual during his early life and acquires social behavior, attitudes and values."(3)In their book *The Family*, Berges and Locke tried to define the family as "a group of individuals with strong bonds resulting from marriage, blood and adoption, and this group lives in one house and its members have coherent social relations based on common interests and goals." William Jude argues that social changes affect "the family situation, creating a large gap between parents and children, and widening this gap by accelerating social change, and occurring cases of rebellion of the son to his parents to do whatever he wants and what his parents do not want him." (5) The family plays an essential role in the formation of normal or disturbed personality traits, as the child lives with his parents and their social values and ideals are united in their ideal form through constant interaction between them and them. Human instincts and natural and social motives, such as the love of life, the

survival of the species and the achievement of the purpose of social existence and the achievement of instinctive and sexual motives, and emotions and social emotions such as the emotions of paternity, motherhood, brothers and so on. (7)

2 - Juvenile: It is said in the language "young juvenile any boy age, and a man juvenile any young man" (8) and the juvenile is defined by law as those who did not reach the age of majority, and Islamic jurisprudence books did not use the word (event), but used the word (child) or ( Boy at this stage is understood accordingly, every child has not reached the dream. (9) A person takes a different word from these words, and the evidence in the Qur'an for these meanings is as follows: In the child the Almighty said: "If the children of you reach the dream." (10) The Almighty said: "Then we bring you out a child." The Almighty said: "And I wish him judgment boy" (1), and in the boy said: "Iazkaria I tell you a boy named Yahya." Issuing deviant acts which, if issued by the adults, would be punished as crimes or he who reached the age of seven and did not exceed eighteen years at the time of the crime (14)

3 - Parental treatment: is the way of education as perceived by children, and used by parents with children in order to form and modify their behavior or development of this behavior in line with the standards of their levels and also measured by the scale of methods of parenting treatment of children and methods interactions within the family, which is a characteristic in the formation of continuous To a characteristic of parents that children recognize in the ways parents interact with them: the method of (tolerance / hardening), the method of (consistency / inconsistency), the method of (moderation / bullying), the method of (protection / negligence), and the behavior is more dangerous than the usual inconvenience or Child and adolescent mood or stubbornness disorders Reply. (15)

4. Concept of Conduct Control: Conduct monitoring is defined as a system for the treatment of juvenile delinquents and outlaws recommended by the court where the pervert lives in its natural environment, enjoying his social freedom to a large extent, but it is during the period of supervision under the auspices and supervision of the juvenile court representative, an oversight officer or supervisor Social. According to this system, the juvenile is not punished by sending him to prison, but is temporarily deprived of certain privileges, in other words, he is released and placed under surveillance and supervision by the probation officer who acts as a friend and mentor of the event. (16)

5. Displaced persons: - persons or groups of persons who have been forced to flee or leave their usual homes and places of residence as a result of armed conflicts, situations of pervasive violence, violations of human rights, natural disasters or human action, in an effort to avoid their effects without crossing the recognized borders; State (17)

6. Displacement is the political, economic and security instability of the state and armed conflicts to turn civilians into direct targets and human shields for these conflicts, forcing these civilians to leave their homes and flee to more peaceful areas.(18) In certain cases, this transition is organized when large companies, for example, import workers from a dense area to work in the reconstruction of other areas within the country or be random, especially between the countryside and the city. (19)

## Chapter II

The first topic: the theoretical framework

### 1- Democratic style:

Parents' approach is based on understanding, discussion and dialogue with love, compassion, and support in dealing with children. (20) Democratic education is one of the most important intellectual and political issues in the contemporary world. Educational institutions are now more than ever working to build a productive democratic culture. Values of tolerance, difference and acceptance of each other in the face of the waves of violence and extremism that are sweeping the whole world. (21) The democratic method is one of the proper and correct methods in the upbringing and upbringing of children. Thus, democracy as a method adopted by parents in the upbringing of their children and their upbringing is based on the spirit of tolerance and flexible dealing that appreciates the other, and recognizes its potentials and abilities, It provides advice, advice and opinion in the form of guidance and guidance away from all forms of coercion, militancy and cruelty. High self-confidence, the ability to take responsibility and establish successful relationships with peers. In this regard, the results of several studies have shown that the use of democratic methods in the treatment and guidance of children significantly affects their compatibility and positive inside and outside the home. (22)

Dominant style:

In it, parents control the child at all times and at all stages of development and act on behalf of him to do what must be done, and control all his work and prevent him from his desire for independence to take his place as a mature individual in society. This approach is characterized by the lack of social relations between family members and the outside world. The child's interests and desires are neglected, neglected or unimportant. When he seeks to arouse the attention of his parents or strives to assert himself, he is met with severe denial and may be physically punished. Parents often take measures. Of cruelty, rigor and intensity for no reason more than the desire for tenderness, as well as punishing it in a continuous manner and repulsed and restrained whenever he wanted to express himself independently, and this method leaves a lot of effects on the child, including a sense of lack of self-confidence and a severe sense of guilt and confusion and p M the ability to take responsibility and the tendency to withdraw, hating parental authority and the dread and fear of parents. (23) The wishes and attitudes, values and ideals of parents have a great impact on the upbringing of the individual, and on some of his attitudes and values, which sometimes less spirit of self-desire between what he wants to achieve and aspire to him, and what he wants parents and the rest of his parents. Graig (1980) suggests the importance of parental attitudes to several factors, including: the role of parents as behavioral models, the expectations of parents in the manner of children, and the system to which children are subject. (24) Authoritarianism and oppression are prevalent in many Arab countries. In general, his rights and freedoms are called for by the heavenly laws and confirmed by international conventions. (25)

3. The method of over-protection:

Excessive care of the child and the over-protection and preservation and fear of it, which causes parents to keep their son from doing any work alone for fear of being hurt, that spoiled delinquent tend to deviation due to excessive love enjoyed in his family, as deviation is usually associated with emotional deprivation or Ostracism and parental neglect, but excessive love for the child may block the way to adapt such as abandonment. On the other hand, excessive pampering, such as excessive negligence, is already a family social issue related to the status and value of the child and the role that is given to him. If negligence is a rejection of what the child represents, the pampering is the significance given to this child. Explicitly, the excessive

pampering that leads to delinquency may reflect aspects of the psychological disorder that are equally important and that have taken on an indirect character, or have disappeared under the mask of excessive motherhood or paternity. (26)

#### 4. Violent Method:

It is intended for physical fights, sharp objects, threats of abuse, the use of bad words, vandalism, arson, property theft, lying and smoking. (27) It is also an aggressive manner or act by a party that may be an individual, group, social class or State with a view to exploiting and subjugating another party in the context of an economic, social and political disproportionate force, causing material, moral or psychological damage to an individual. Group, social class, or other country. In another definition of violence, it is perceived as "a highly emotional behavioral response that may involve a low level of insight and thinking. ( 28)Violence in the use of forces derived from equipment and machinery seems to point to the extreme form of aggression. Violence is an attempt at serious physical harm. "Violence is linguistically defined as breach of the order and lack of companionship. (29) A child raised in a family suffering from disintegration and persistent quarrel is more likely to practice violent behavior. Parents' improper family upbringing (excess cruelty, excessive pampering, neglect) also has a negative impact on children. Economic pressures on the family play a role in creating an environment where violent behavior is growing. (30) The psychological effects of children are more severe than the rest of the other segments that are exposed to violence. They have developed intelligence, become ill ashamed, and may have followed strange and abnormal ways of eating, drinking, sleeping, social behavior and perhaps those scenes that occurred to him or others, led to delinquency and outlaws, committing social crimes, such as vandalism, theft, sexual assault, abuse Drugs. (31)

#### 5-Broken home

The concept of a broken home is used in many procedural meanings. Some may use the concept of a cracked house in its social (sociological) meaning that the absence of parents or one of them for various reasons such as divorce, separation, abandonment, death or father's marriage to another, or the mother's marriage with another husband after divorce or the death of her first husband. Some may use the rift house in its social ecological sense, which relates to the geographical location of the house, its population density, human, social, economic and political

characteristics of the local community of which the house is part and the sub-culture that constitutes some suitable ground. Others use the concept in the psychological sense (psychological) in terms of the psychological situation experienced by the couple, such as the case of permanent rivalry and disparate marital relations and mutual hatred and cruelty in the treatment of each other. The majority of contemporary American and European field studies confirm that there is a positive causal relationship between the state of the rift house, at least in its social (sociological) sense, and the emergence of official delinquency. Some of the results of these American studies in particular indicate that there are between 30% and 60% of delinquent children in American society live in fractured homes, and some psychologists confirm that the behavior of the child formed during the first five years of age and therefore the absence of parents or one of them during This early duration of a child's life leads to significant negative consequences. (32) Family tyranny, this effect can occur in the natures of the juvenile weak or delicate sense. The juvenile becomes a familiar and negative about life, and is dragged into journeys outside society, influenced by those who take advantage of the weakness and fear of his life. He will be favored better than the group . (33) that the child grew up in a family atmosphere fraught with problems will lead him to escape from the house to the street, perhaps find an outlet for the troubles he finds at home, and this behavior is even more dangerous if consistent with the behavior of a group of juveniles who find in them the best room for tampering and mobility Family neglect and abandonment of parents' duties to care for their children and leave them face their fate is unknown. Meet Essential needs of life, including the need for emotional tenderness, we find children remain in the street for a long time without an observer or sergeant, which may Aorthm in problems and incidents have severe consequences on the child and his family. (35)

#### 6. Parents' ignorance of proper education methods:

Parents can be a source of safety, kindness and trust for the juvenile. They can also be a cause of disappointment and suppression through the parental treatment the juvenile receives, whether it is reward or punishment. In their research, the researchers felt that treating the event with excessive firmness can generate a desire for revenge. On the other hand, excessive leniency in his treatment develops a weak personality who is unable to face the difficulties encountered, and is unable to develop social relations with others. A study conducted by Healy and Brunner on

4,000 events in Chicago and Boston in the United States found that 40% of these events lacked effective discipline and discipline. Extremely cruel or extremely compassionate. On the other hand, the disparity in treatment within the family can generate in some juveniles the desire to heal and revenge. Parents' attitudes towards children are of particular importance as their treatment should not provoke jealousy in young people and should not be unfair. When they are not satisfied, they may explode in one way or another in the form of acts of aggression against society. (36) The cultural level of parents has a great impact on children and their educational level has a negative impact, as parents make their children raise according to what they learned from their ancestors. According to habits and The old traditions, which in turn affect the behavior of the juvenile in terms of feel or not to make it do actions and words inconsistent with the proper socialization, culture and education of parents may conflict with the culture and education of their children at the present time. (37) These methods and social methods vary from community to community and family Within the community.

Parents control the fate of children:

Many parents are motivated by their eagerness to survive their children in their school life and beyond, to intervene and control the choice of the type of study and work occupied by children after graduation; perhaps we see this phenomenon clearly in the present time after the change of our social system, and perhaps the motivation for the intervention of parents is their aspiration to the level The best for their lives and the lives of their children, especially after education has become an important factor of growth and rise in the social ladder, that all due to the aspiration of parents and expectation of many of their children without appreciation of their levels, abilities and educational preferences, and parents intervened and choose the college in which the son will study, Without taking his opinion and taking into account his tendencies and attitudes, and impose the desire of the father to study a particular specialty regardless of the desire of the son, which leads to the failure of the son in his study. (38) It may be said that parents' ignorance of the origins of proper education is an important factor in their policy and treatment of their children. Recent studies have shown that "emotional maturity" of parents is the most dangerous factor in raising children. A father or mother is not enriched by their psychological culture and knowledge of the conditions of proper education if they do not have sufficient emotional

maturity to help them with the possibility of paternity burdens and require self-sacrifice and self-denial and kindness, and unselfish love, any love gives and does not take. (39)

8 - leniency and neglect in education:

The fact that parents receive methods of upbringing based on cruelty, violence and rigor, and the bad experiences they leave, make them willing to avoid their children what they have suffered in their childhood, leaving their children to do what they want without any control and respect for any system, and observance of rules and assets both inside and outside the home. Overlooking the children's abilities and not paying attention to their success, and not providing encouragement in its various forms when performing desirable behavior they have done, leaving them without guidance to what to do, may feel frustrated and despair and low sense of self, which weakens the sense of place in the family and belonging to them, they integrate into the work Bad rules and laws and lack social sensitivity. (40)

Treatment of parents in developing the personal characteristics of adolescents and avoiding aggressive behavior caused by displacement

Individuals in different stages of their lives to satisfy their psychological needs and these needs vary according to age and adolescents need to satisfy many of the psychological arguments, the most important of which: (41)

- The need for security and emergence and success
- Need for love and respect
- The need for freedom and self-realization

Since the rapid changes that occur to the teenager, which includes all aspects of his personality may raise many questions and make him more need to support the parents and their love and acceptance of him, and the teenager needs to address and respond to his many questions that may cause him anxiety psychological, and father and mother are the best In this role. (42)

Where a teenager needs in a period of his life to feel the status and recognition of personal value and importance by receiving attention and appreciation from the social environment around him and here highlights the role of the father to direct his emotions to achieve the goals of ambition

and happiness and help him to accept himself and accustomed to self-confidence through the acceptance of individuals (43) Adolescence is one of the episodes of psychological development, where the adolescent tends to show aggressive behavior towards the adults around him as he moves against people and looking for the role to be achieved in adulthood and shows aggression in the adolescent because of emotional stress resulting from family and psychological pressures or Net Increasing wars in recent years have led him towards frustration and failure to satisfy his needs, which leads to aggression. (44) Where a teenager needs someone to help him in achieving a balance in his psychological life between the strength of his emotions There is no doubt that the father is the closest to the teenager and best able to help him in dealing with His problems patiently and leniently guide him to the right path. (45)

Crises, poor family adaptation, environment and social problems and their causes:

The crisis of the displaced in Iraq is one of the most prominent humanitarian crises that the Iraqi government has fumbled, after spending huge amounts estimated at two billion dollars in addition to 145 million dollars received in international grants to support the displaced. (46) As crises and wars have brought many variables in family relations and reality The poor adaptation of the family and the environment in Iraq is cumulative in nature and intertwined with each other as the disturbances create in the adaptation of the family, the separation of the wife from her husband and the roles played by the wife and the transfer of families to random locations and crowded conditions of life all contribute to the creation of tensions and crises in the family atmosphere Negatively reflected on their continuation. (47)

Crises (wars, blockades, and occupation) in Iraq have led to serious consequences that have cast a shadow on Iraqi society, where some of the displaced have lived in camps, others in an old village, some in buildings under construction, some in schools or churches. (48 In Iraq, as in many parts of the world, informal housing is closely linked to poverty and informal deprivation. It is closely linked to poverty and denial of basic services that adolescents need. These marginal or informal human settlements, concentrated in the periphery or city center, are inherently slums. Backward people suffer from a severe lack of services and facilities that negatively affect their children and their psychological and social composition. (49)) In fact, migration may be forced (voluntary) displacement or voluntary migration, where the first is due to armed conflicts that have existed recently, including (ISIS) on Iraqi capitals and the second is optional

because of material conditions and the search for a better life in other countries . (50) Where the displaced or displaced, whether voluntary or compulsory migration often collide their aspirations in the social transition tragic reality in their new environment and a reality in which they live poverty sets known for poor health conditions and lack of employment opportunities and that the state of social fragmentation and marginalization turned the city community into a negative herd of physical and moral violence This is reflected in them, which makes them live in an unusual situation, some of which have become factors of pressure, which makes deviant behavior is the only pathway to get rid of Poverty and poor conditions factors. (51) Displacement figures in Karbala are lower than those in Baghdad, and the style of residence varies. IDPs in Karbala live in privately rented buildings or IDP complexes (such as the “Visitors' City”), as well as the “critical shelter”, which includes IDP camps, religious buildings such as mosques or husseiniyas, schools and unfinished buildings, and families in Najaf often live in Religious buildings under the category «critical shelter». As many as 48,222 of the 78,390 IDPs registered in the area reside in religious buildings, In the Kurdistan region of Iraq, the KRG established a joint coordinating committee for the crisis in an effort to improve coordination among the various organizations. However, the IDPs did not necessarily see any effective response. For example, reports from the Ashti camps in Ainkawa, home to some 1,200 families, indicate that the KRG only provided and approved land for the camp, but that the church was responsible for providing shelter within these camps and similarly, in Karbala and Najaf, Shelter and responsibility for most of the IDPs in the governorate was taken over by the Imam Hussein Shrine in Karbala and the Imam Ali Mosque in Najaf, where both cities host thousands of displaced families in mosques and religious buildings (Husseiniyat) in Najaf, the vast majority of IDPs still reside In religious buildings. (52)

Internal migration controls affect access to education: (53)

In many countries, fears of unsustainable urbanization and imbalances between rural and urban areas have led to policies to curb migration, which in some cases will affect migrants' access to education. Vietnam's ho-khau system has restricted immigrants' access to public education. The poor rural and urban migrants have moved to areas that lack public schools. Recent reforms aim to eliminate those restrictions, while China's hukou registration system, which Access to services is linked to the registered birthplace, excluding children of rural migrants from public schools,

and has made significant revisions in recent years. The government has obliged local authorities to provide education to rural migrant children in 2008, but there are still barriers to access for migrants. Teachers suffer in D Ars unauthorized migrants from low salaries and job insecurity, parents often complain about the quality of teachers in these schools.

### Chapter Three (First Topic)

Areas of study, sample and means of data collection, presentation and discussion of results

First: Fields of study Human field: means the individuals who will be the field study, and determined by a sample of (50) respondents

- 1- Spatial domain: means the geographical definition of the area where the study was conducted, and the study is limited to camps (sun and hope in Abu Ghraib) and (camps of the Assyrian movement in Al-Rubaiae street)
- 2- Research tool: (questionnaire form) It is one of the means to collect information on the problem of research and the questionnaire in the form of questions have been formulated to conform to the objectives of the research to be answered by the research community has been prepared after reviewing what was written on the subject and what came in previous studies dealing with methods Parental treatment and its psychological and social effects after the displacement of children and parents. These views and ideas were formulated in the form of questions and before the questionnaire took its final form was presented to professors specialized in the Department of Social Work to benefit from their experiences and valuable observations in the amendment of some paragraphs of the form.
- 3- Validity of the tool: Sincerity is one of the necessary conditions that should be met in the tool adopted by the research. Honesty depends on two important factors: the purpose of the tool and the group or group to which the tool will be applied. The researcher followed one of the known methods in verifying the validity of the tool, by presenting the tool to arbitrators from specialized experts. The paragraphs were approved after the approval rate reached (97%). Demonstrates the apparent honesty of the tool.
- 4- Statistical means: The researcher used the descriptive and inferential statistics listed below to complete the research procedures and calculate his results, using the statistical

bag of social sciences SPSS, note that the level of significance that was adopted to test all the hypotheses of the inferential statistics was (0.05).

1. Weighted mean

2 - the standard score (Sherbini, 1995, p. 85).

3. Standard deviation

View and discuss results:

This chapter includes a presentation of the findings of the researcher according to the research objectives presented in the first chapter, and discuss those results and then come up with a set of recommendations and proposals as follows:

- To achieve this goal, the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the responses of the research sample were calculated on the psychosocial needs after displacement of children table after displacement. Table (1) illustrates this.

92.2 - 50.2 degrees is very large

49.2 - 00.2 large degree

99.1 - 50.1 degrees medium

49.1 and below a few degrees

Table (1)

Weighted circles and percentages of paragraphs to identify parental treatment methods and their psychological and social effects after displacement of children

	Order of paragraphs	Paragraphs	Weighted mean	Standard deviation	Percentage Weight	Evaluation
1	13	I want to live a family atmosphere	2.92	0.33	97.33	The score is too large
2	14	I think about studying and advancing in education	2.85	0.44	95	The score is too large
3	17	I want to go back to my old friends	2.68	0.6	89.33	The score is too large

4	1	I obey his parents and comply with their orders	2.67	0.51	89	The score is too large
5	9	Set my goal accurately	2.48	0.70	82.67	Great degree
6	4	I have confidence in my decisions	2.42	0.65	80.67	Great degree
7	6	I often try to challenge difficult circumstances	2.40	0.64	80	Great degree
8	11	I want to go back to the past when I have difficult times	2.40	0.76	80	Great degree
9	10	I do my best to accomplish the tasks assigned to me	2.37	0.64	79	Great degree
10	12	I suffer from the frustration of the situations we experienced	2.33	0.73	77.67	Great degree
11	2	I declare my desires without shame or fear	2.18	0.68	72.67	Great degree
12	7	I know how to control my actions when I'm under pressure	2.18	0.70	72.67	Great degree
13	8	I can adapt to the circumstances	2.17	0.67	72.33	Great degree
14	20	I know there is aid for people like this	2.02	0.81	67.33	Great degree
15	23	I feel that I have no role in making decisions about my future	2.02	0.83	67.33	Great degree
16	21	I see that my ambitions have changed from what was planned	1.97	0.76	65.67	Medium degree
17	3	I can show my feelings	1.95	0.77	65	Medium degree
18	18	I don't want to make new friends from my current environment	1.95	0.70	65	Medium degree
19	16	I don't know what will happen in the future and I don't want to think about it	1.90	0.82	63.33	Medium degree
20	24	I feel jealous of my well-established peers in their lives	1.88	0.88	62.67	Medium degree
21	5	I suffer from intense parental care	1.87	0.85	62.33	Medium degree
22	19	My parents' change of treatment sought me after displacement	1.78	0.69	59.33	Medium degree
23	15	I feel different to my parents treating me after displacement	1.70	0.70	56.67	Medium degree
24	22	I feel that my parents are away from me mentally	1.70	0.77	56.67	Medium degree
25	25	I blame my father for the situation we're in	1.43	0.65	47.67	Low score

It is clear from the table that the children have psychological and social effects ranging from a very large to large, which requires the intervention of the responsible authorities to help children in dealing with those as shown in the table, where the highest need is (I want to live in the atmosphere of the family) and represented by paragraph (13). On the scale, it is clear that children have a psychological and social need to live in a stable family with the elements of family life, by providing them with adequate housing and provide them with safety and help children to achieve It is clear from the table above that children have psychological effects at large, including a sense of frustration and the desire to return to the past and a sense of weakness of the role and the inability to make its own decisions, so the responsible and represented (the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Education and civil society organizations) to provide psychological and social support for this segment To help them alleviate the psychosocial effects and address the trauma suffered by displacement.

It was clear from the above table that there is a desire for isolation and not to make friends with the members of the sample to a moderate degree, as well as the lack of visibility of what is happening in the future and fear of it. The sample was found to be jealous and moderate well and thus achieve success and excellence.

so well as it turned out that the members of the sample have a need for their parents to communicate with them more and this is evidence of the parents' concern and attention to the issues of displacement and their impact on them from the physical, social and psychological aspects, which affected the weak interdependence and communication with their children, and this requires the help of children to overcome this stage by taking into account their psychological state and absorption.

- To achieve this goal, the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the responses of the research sample were calculated on the psychosocial needs scale after displacement of the parents after displacement. Table (2) illustrates this.

93.2 - 50.2 degrees is very large

49.2 - 00.2 large degree

99.1 - 50.1 degrees medium

Table (2)

Weighted circles and percentages of questionnaires' paragraph's to identify methods of parental treatment and their psychological and social effects after displacement of parents

	Order of paragraphs	Paragraphs	Weighted mean	Standard deviation	Percentage Weight	Evaluation
1	13	I try to keep the family atmosphere in our lives despite the circumstances we are going through	2.93	0.31	97.67	The score is too large
2	8	I would like to complete my school life	2.92	0.33	97.33	The score is too large
3	1	I want to repeat my previous life	2.87	0.43	95.67	The score is too large
4	6	I find shelter and food to be my top priority	2.85	0.44	95	The score is too large
5	5	Taking care of children has become my priority without taking into account the way I do it	2.73	0.55	91	The score is too large
6	9	I find that the displacement situation with family responsibility has become a double burden on me	2.62	0.52	87.33	Great degree
7	4	The economic factor negatively affected the typographical	2.43	0.72	81	Great degree
8	12	I rely on a civilized approach to my children	2.38	0.58	79.33	Great degree
9	15	I would like to repeat the behavior of my children before	2.38	0.85	79.33	Great degree
10	3	I find my character changing in my dealings with my children	2.28	0.67	76	Great degree
11	14	I find that there is a radical change in our approach to children despite the end of the displacement crisis	2.28	0.58	76	Great degree
12	2	I expect our current situation to change	2.05	0.79	68.33	Great degree
13	7	I think sometimes I cruel to my children	2.05	0.62	68.33	Great degree
14	10	Distribute family tasks to my older children	1.88	0.78	62.67	Great degree
15	11	I don't mind helping my children economically	1.83	0.81	61	Great degree

It is clear from the table above that parents have a desire to maintain a positive family atmosphere despite the suffering of displacement and have a sense of responsibility to meet the needs of their children and there is a high degree of parents believe that the displacement has increased their responsibilities towards their families and became a double burden on them.

It became clear that the economic situation had a negative impact on them and constitutes a psychological impact and to a large extent, where there has become a radical change in their dealings with their children and negatively in terms of the use of cruelty, neglect and violence, as indicated in the questionnaire methods of parental treatment and their psychological and social effects after the displacement of children where it became clear that there is a need and desire among children Communion with their parents. It was clear that the children blame the parents for the situation they are going through during the displacement and its psychological and social effects on them because they feel that their children have nothing to do with it, but that the situation of displacement is beyond the control of the parents and their responsibilities they are victims of that situation, conditions they have been subjected to.

The second topic

Recommendations

1. Emphasize the care of children in a democratic manner, by allowing them to interact with a free and open environment that allows them to express their thoughts and emotions with unrestricted prospects.
2. Media and educational institutions shall exercise their role in relation to effective education methods, which should be practiced with children.
3. Protecting the right of IDPs and migrants to education, understanding and planning their educational needs.
4. The researcher recommends parents to pay attention to the children and support them and pay attention to the problems and pressures facing them.

Proposals: An update of the usefulness of the research

1. Carry out research measuring the psychological and social effects of children and parents after displacement.
2. Conduct a study to find out the relationship of methods of parental treatment with the following variables: self-esteem, control center, depression.

3. Conduct a study on the impact of displacement variables such as personality traits and positive adjustment to stress.

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