opción

Revista de Antropología, Ciencias de la Comunicación y de la Información, Filosofía, Lingüística y Semiótica, Problemas del Desarrollo, la Ciencia y la Tecnología

Año 35, 2019, Especial N° 20
Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales
ISSN 1012-1587/ ISSNe: 2477-9385
Depósito Legal pp 198402ZU45

Universidad del Zulia
Facultad Experimental de Ciencias
Departamento de Ciencias Humanas
Maracaibo - Venezuela

Opcion, Año 35, Nº Especial 20 (2019):*2899-2921*
ISSN 1012-1587/ISSNe: 2477-9385

Causes Of The Phenomenon Of Homeless Children (Field Study) In The City Of Baquba

Asst. Prof. Dunya Jalil Ismael

College of Basic Education / University of Diyala

Abstract

The current research aims to identify the underlying causes of the phenomenon of displaced children. To achieve this goal, the researchers applied a measure that included 15 paragraphs to identify the main causes of displacement on a sample of 100 children from the city of Baquba, distributed over four intersections in the city. The study reached the following results: The main reasons that led to the displacement of children are: 1-loss of both parents or one and not embrace the child by his family. 2-Family disintegration (abandonment / divorce / family differences). 3-Poverty and low material level of the family and its inability to meet the needs of its children. 4-Addiction to the father of drugs and neglect of his family and deprive them of a stable and quiet life. 5-The head of the unemployed family and his attempt to send his children to the street to bring money in any way. 6-Domestic violence and abuse of parents of children such as beatings, insults and insults. 7 - The failure of schooling and abuse of children by teachers in addition to the ignorance of parents. 8-Migration from the countryside to the city & a random housing in shantytowns & outlying areas. 9-Mix the child with bad companions and share them, which lead the child to acquire the worst and ugliest acts because of poor control and indifference by the family or excess confidence with no one who understands and appreciates his feelings.

Causas Del Fenómeno De Los Niños Sin Hogar (Estudio De Campo) En La Ciudad De Baquba

Resumen
La investigación actual tiene como objetivo identificar las causas subyacentes del fenómeno de los niños desplazados. Para lograr este objetivo, los investigadores aplicaron una medida que incluía 15 párrafos para identificar las principales causas de desplazamiento en una muestra de 100 niños de la ciudad de Baquba, distribuidos en cuatro intersecciones de la ciudad. El estudio alcanzó los siguientes resultados: Las principales razones que llevaron al desplazamiento de los niños son: 1 pérdida de ambos padres o uno y no abrazar al niño por parte de su familia. 2-Desintegración familiar (abandono / divorcio / diferencias familiares). 3-Pobreza y bajo nivel material de la familia y su incapacidad para satisfacer las necesidades de sus hijos. 4-Adicción al padre de las drogas y el abandono de su familia y privarlos de una vida estable y tranquila. 5-El jefe de la familia desempleada y su intento de enviar a sus hijos a la calle para traer dinero de cualquier manera. 6-Violencia doméstica y abuso de padres de niños, como palizas, insultos e insultos. 7 - El fracaso de la escolarización y el abuso de los niños por parte de los maestros, además de la ignorancia de los padres. 8-Migración del campo a la ciudad y una vivienda aleatoria en barrios marginales y áreas periféricas. 9-Mezcle al niño con malos compañeros y compártalos, lo que lleva al niño a adquirir los peores y más feos actos debido al mal control y la indiferencia de la familia o el exceso de confianza con nadie que entienda y aprecie sus sentimientos.

Chapter One

Research problem: -

Taking care of children is one of the goals that countries seek to achieve, because caring for children is a guarantee for the future of the people and the nation, because they are the men of tomorrow. The interest of children in Iraq and the Arab world is reflected in the efforts of educational, social and health institutions in the field of childcare. Despite this concern, a group of children suffering from deprivation and exploitation and living in difficult conditions are called homeless children (street children), who have become a social phenomenon is a multilateral problem that may be the cause of a number of other serious problems in society such as terrorism and theft Rape and murder, and family disintegration is a major cause

of child displacement.

The problem of these children, who suffer from family disintegration, becomes even more acute when they are exploited by some deviant individuals or groups when they are used for anti-social actions. ().

The problem of street children is a phenomenon that has spread recently and turned into a crisis that portends the loss of the future and lives of many young homeless children, who were thrown by the bottom of society to the street and although there are many manifestations that reflect the spread of this phenomenon locally and globally, but there There is a notable lack of accurate statistics on their numbers, age groups and places of gathering, as these children cannot be located in certain places permanently. Therefore, the social survey may not include some of them and some of these children may not find them at night on the roads or railway stations. Or nationality other there and be harboring for other purposes, such as begging or theft, and others. In addition, there are some children who visit their families at intervals and then suddenly drop out of them, in addition to the continuous movement of these children, whether between the different neighborhoods of the city or informal areas or through areas gathered for protection groups for them () (Moses, 2009, p. 3), The problem of street children is one of the most serious problems of modern social life, which affects a large segment of children who prepare the men of the future and become vulnerable to deviation and turn into time bombs that threaten national security. Streets are a problem that requires the intervention of all sciences and professions in order to face them and eliminate the reasons that lead to them and therefore need to study continuously from all disciplines ()

The importance of research: - Today many countries face the problem of increasing the number of children suffering from family disintegration, which led to increased concern for their future and the future of their nations, so the care of the health of these children and the integration of their personalities have become the focus of attention of leaders and educators at various levels, because of the complexity of life in Modern society requires more care in psychological services and a stable life for the individual ().

The family is the main nucleus in the process of social and psychological construction of the child, through which the child acquires experiences that determine his personality in the future, and the child in the early years of his life depends entirely on his family, if the family has a defect in some aspects of social and economic life, this is negative for children To rush to

the street to look for an alternative.

Despite the State's efforts to serve children, the care that children need exceeds the real or actual potential of society. This has led many families to increase their own problems, most of which relate to the economic dimension, where financial distress and economic suffering will be felt by families. These families pushed their children into the labor market at an early age, some of whom were completely abandoned by their families.Thus, the streets were filled with many children who were trying to earn a living for hugging streets, roads and abandoned places (ibid., 2001, p. 6). The phenomenon of street children is universal, as workers in this field have distinguished two types of children associated with the street, namely children who live in the street and have no connection with their families and are called (Children Living on the Street). The second type is the children who live on the street and practice marginal occupations in the streets, but they are in constant contact with their families, where they spend part of the day in a housing that brings them together with their families and called them (Children Living off the street).

Street children are characterized by disordered behavior disorder, which is currently a serious and widespread behavioral disorder in children and adolescents, where the prevalence (2-16)% of the total adolescent children in the world () (Frankel, Wilson, 2004: p.2).

Gibson, 1975, pointed out that stressful environmental factors such as high unemployment and disorganized family life have a prominent role in increasing the phenomenon of street children, and identified (Samir of) and (Reuters) a group of factors that contribute to the increase of street children such as low economic income , And the large size of the family and violent conflicts in them, and the precedents of criminality when the father of the most important causes that increase the phenomenon of street children (). The Iraqi economy, like other economies, has been suffering from a number of structural imbalances that have created a distortion in its structure. The Iraqi economy has witnessed in the last two decades of the anomalous conditions that resulted in negative accumulations that affected in one way or another its infrastructure. Street children often live in isolation, suffering from malnutrition and lacking sympathy and parental advice. This leads to their deviation due to the lack of proper guidance and religious and educational deterrence. From the foregoing, the importance of the current research comes from the importance of childhood, which has received the attention of specialists over the ages, as he stressed () saying: We care about childhood, believing that what happens in it has a

significant and influential role in the personality of the individual when the adult, so emerged the importance Current search includes:
1. Studying childhood leads society to goodness because it is one of the important stages in which the human personality is formed.
2. The importance of the current research as an important variable is the phenomenon of street children, which is one of the serious diseases suffered by the world in general and Iraqi society in particular.
Objective of the research: - The current research aims to identify the reasons leading to the spread of the phenomenon of displaced children in Iraqi society.
Limitations of the research: The current research is determined by a sample of displaced children in the streets, male and female and deployed in the city of Baquba distributed at the intersection of iron and intersection of masters and the intersection of Baquba and the new intersection, where the sample of the research (100 boys and girls) ranged in age (6-12) years.
Terminology: Definitions of street children as stated in the literature and studies:
1. Known by the Iraqi legislature (Juvenile Welfare Law, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Iraq)
The legal definition of children present in the street is specified in the Juvenile Welfare Act No. 76 of 1983 and its amendments in Article 24, 25 and under the title Vagrant and Deviation of Behavior in one of the following cases: First: A child or juvenile is considered homeless if:
a. He found a beggar in public.
B. He practiced dyeing shoes, selling cigarettes, or any other profession he was under. He was less than 15 years old.
C. He did not have a certain place of residence or took public places of refuge.
Dr. He had no legitimate way of living and no guardian or educator.
e. Leaving his parents' house or the place where he was placed without excuse ()
2. WHO definition: Street children are children living on the streets without shelter, without protection, and without care. ().
3. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Street children are every child, male or female, who in the broad sense of the street has taken a place of life or permanent residence without the care or supervision of responsible adults. ()
4. Arafa Mohamed Sayed Fahmy: Street children are children from families cracked or disintegrated and face a range of psychological, physical

and social pressures, and could not adapt to the street became their fate ()
Chapter II / Theoretical framework and previous studies
First: a historical view of the phenomenon of street children: The phenomenon of street children has arisen since ancient times, an ancient phenomenon, and the family of the most important factors causing homelessness because it is a cradle of the child's personality, where it provides life experiences, and the family is the primary group to which the individual belongs without choice which is the basis that determines The individual's different responses to the environment in which he or she lives ensure that the child is sheltered, nurtures his childhood with security and tranquility, and away from the factors of anxiety and disturbance and enables him to obtain the necessary health level. ()
The fact that parents deal with their children with violence, cruelty and beatings leads children to be absent for a long time from the house, which leads them to fall into the nets of bad friends, and then homelessness and delinquency, and the family disintegration and quarrel between the spouses that may lead to divorce drives children to homeless due to the lack of family control . ()
Therefore, this phenomenon of street children did not come out of the blue, but came as a result of living in fractured and unstable families, unlike the stable family, which offers its members emotion and safety. In one study of homelessness, 64% of mothers confirmed that their children were subjected to violence by their father, leading them to drop out of school, home, live with friends, or stay on the streets, or lead to suicide. One of the grave effects of street children is their exploitation by criminal and terrorist gangs such as the use of girls in brothels, the use of boys and girls in the drug trade, or in planting explosive devices or theft. , And street children are children who sleep in a The streets of children who are deprived of family life, they are more prone to psychological collapse and suffer extreme hardship in order to survive. ()
The term street children in the 1980s was frequently used to refer to children who spend all their time on the streets and practice multiple activities that are marginal and vulgar, usually between the ages of 5-18 years. (). Reports from the National Narcotics Control Committee indicate that 68 children have died from the use of dangerous drugs such as hashish and opium, and at least 588 have become addicted within three months of taking amphetamines and psychotropic substances. A study of the reality of sheltering institutions for displaced persons in the city of Baghdad indicated that displaced children were highly addicted to inhaling drugs, gum

and medication. Street children have been called many homeless children or Street Children. In Colombia, street children are called gamines. In El Salvador, they are called Huelepegas. In Brazil, they are called "Tigueres," or humiliated. In Mexico, they are called polones, abandoned by their families. In Zaire, they are called sparrows. In the United States and Canada, they call them "street youth or kids," meaning homeless children and youth. In Sudan, they are called "deaconesses," meaning the sons of the sun, and street children in Egypt call themselves "mite children", meaning they have no importance in life.)

Second: the nature of the problem of street children: - The nature of the problem of street children like all social problems can be understood through several dimensions, one of these dimensions policies directed to address this problem and the extent of its success or effectiveness, or try to reach the nature of life experienced by this group and factors It can be judged on the phenomenon (street children) as a multi-dimensional problem and the result of the combination of many variables in the family. To society. ()

It is a complex problem, both in the reasons that led to it or other problems resulting from it, that the identification of the variables that lead to the problem of street children can identify some of them, as the constants agreed upon by most of the previous research and studies, namely:

1. Family problems (abandonment, divorce, death of conflicts, lack of role models, fear of punishment)
2. Drop out of education at an age that does not allow work and lack of community or family vision to guide the child.
3. Child labor (child exit to work at an early age) and non-adaptation in the work environment.
4. Set an example for the group of friends and susceptibility (especially in the case of low IQ).
5. Attractions for recreation and spread of criminal hotspots.
6. The dissolution of kinship relations, and the absence of an alternative resort to the child after the family.
7. Community view and the inability of institutions to provide appropriate care for those exposed to this problem (preventive efforts).
8. The problem of poverty and unemployment for heads of households prevents the provision of adequate care (ibid., 1996, p. 25). ()

Third: Theories that explained the phenomenon of street children (homeless): -

1. Conflict Theory: The general framework of conflict theory focuses on

deprivation, between what the individual desires and what he receives and a sense of social injustice and injustice, which increases the tendency towards violence. In his book: (The functions of social conflict and internal violence as a device to resolve the conflict) has been presented in his study the positive aspects of violence and its impact on internal solidarity and adaptation, and in the emergence of new values and rebuild the prevailing values to suit social variables. ()

Conflict theory also refers to the state of internal tension, which prevents the individual from continuing the behavior leading to the achievement of his goal and conflict occurs as a result of a conflict between the tendencies and desires and motives conflicting within the same person, causing the collision of those desires with the strict restrictions imposed by the higher self or conscience on the human to prevent Of deviation. ()

2. The theory of psychoanalysis: (Freud) founder of the theory of psychoanalysis to the human instincts consists of two main categories first seeks to survive and is called (sexual instincts any survival instincts) This type of instincts responsible for positive links with others, as it is responsible for Convergence and assembly to form larger units The second category seeks to destroy and kill called (instinct death or aggressive instinct). (The theory of psychoanalysis emphasizes that the poor economic and social conditions are what treatment factors erupt in the wake of deviations, but the causative factor is personality disorder Result of violent repression Early childhood leads to severe frustration in old age. () Therefore, the phenomenon of street children is due to reasons in the psychological composition of the character of the child or juvenile, the child in the process of socialization gradually shift from unacceptable behavior does not play anything but satisfy his desires and avoid the pain until now consists of any self and suppress feelings that conflict with the group, This is what happens in the subconscious component (lower self) and then formed (the higher self) and this is the internal deterrent force represented by the authority of parents and members of society and the law. If the child loses this power, he becomes homeless and rebels against society. The school of psychoanalysis believes that the loss of the child's ability to control his needs and express them together is due to the painful experiences he experienced in early childhood stages. Other. ()

Fourth: Causes and Dangers to Street Children

1. The reasons for the resort of children to the street: The phenomenon of street children is one of the most important social phenomena growing and growing, not only in the countries of the third world, but also in some de-

veloped industrial countries, albeit to a lesser extent, and this phenomenon has many economic reasons Social, political and family, to which the child is a victim and has to live with it. The study explains the reasons for this, including:

1. Family reasons.
2. Social reasons.
3. Reasons associated with the same child.

1. Family reasons: where the family is a factor of disease and deviation when their children, and based on the parent relations with children and the resulting interactions are not normal and wrong contacts between family members, and the widespread use of parents verbal and physical punishment and deprivation of children from education and money and expulsion from Home. (Friend, 1995, p. 31). ()

The main causes of the phenomenon of street children (family disintegration) as a result of divorce, the death of the parent, the increase in the number of family members, low social and economic level of the family or permanent exposure to violence within the family, all lead to the escape of the child to the street to achieve itself.

The destructive differences that affect the edifice of the family, and destroy the values, standards and foundations set by the parents in their lives together, as a method of raising their children, that is what breaks the family entity and emotional balance in the family, and its impact on the lives of children in the family, and the continuation of the troubled marital life, leaves a serious impact on children Where the child's hope collapses in the source of power, the father and the appearance of sympathy, the mother and unable to create a sound psychological atmosphere for growth and inability to care for the child rushes to withdraw away from home, and join the gangs in which he finds an outlet and room for emotional satisfaction that He lost him in his family (Moses, ibid., P. 32). ()

- Societal reasons: There are societal reasons that lead to children out of the street, including poverty and internal migration from the countryside to the city, which leads to an increase in the population or external migration, which leads to the absence of a host, or unemployment, and these reasons alone do not lead to the escape of children in most cases However, it combines with them family reasons that lead to the child's search for a place that meets his needs and provides him with safety from his point of view. ()
- Migration from the countryside to the city: the countryside is still an element of expulsion, not attraction, and lack of services, employment and recreation are factors that encourage migration, which may be temporary

or permanent presence in the city, which is often homeless stable, or live in marginalized communities, and this migration leads to Increasing population overcrowding and consequently problems arising from the lack of job opportunities and crowding, and the consequent push for children to pursue occupations that are incompatible with the nature of their age.
- Poverty: Many studies have indicated that street children usually belong to low-income families, living at or below the poverty line, and this causes parents to push their children into begging or trade in some marginal goods. Severe deprivation of their families, which makes them flee to the street and exposed to various methods of exploitation, violence and deviation. ()
- School dropout: The school is a complementary institution for the role of the family in the process of socialization, but the school is an expulsion of many children rather than an attraction to them, compensate for what they lose in their families, and some have left the school because of their failure and repetition of failure to hate education or busy Others have left school because of abuse or beatings.
- Unemployment: migration from the countryside to the city increases population overcrowding and lack of employment opportunities.There will be a demand for children to work for wage licenses and evasion of job obligations, and this is an encouraging factor for children.When the crisis intensifies, we find children working in difficult conditions and inappropriate times and low wages. Going out on the street does not always help the family to live or the father does not work.There is family disintegration, but the family may be cohesive.Most children working at an early age belong to cohesive families and their main motivation to work is to help their parents to live.
2. Reasons related to the same child: The reasons are determined by the following:
- The tendency to freedom and escape from pressure and family orders.
- Weak control due to indifference on the part of the family or excess confidence with no one who understands and appreciates his feelings, while he finds it among the bad peers outside the family.
- Love of ownership, the street allows him some kind of work generates income, and this work may be begging or coming to work contrary to morality and custom.
- The distinction in treatment between children with or without intent and a sense of jealousy pushes the sense of injustice to the street.
- The drop out of education and the mistreatment of teachers and the ina-

bility to continue and the need for children to love the curiosity and love of adventure of these reasons as well. The results of several studies conducted in this area have determined that this phenomenon has many reasons that led to it, including but not limited to the study of Amir Mohamed Zaki (millions of children in the streets falling in the shafts of vice). Which identified the reasons in:

1. Poverty and the inability of many economic systems in the country to provide our borders of social insurance.
2. Family disintegration either by divorce, disagreements or violence against the child, which led the child to escape from the wreckage of the family to the clutches of the street.
3. Violence and pornographic films that have penetrated their poisons in conservative societies.
4. Rushing migration from the countryside to the cities as well as internal wars.

Fifth: Characteristics of street children: We can summarize the most important features of street children as follows: -

Riots and aggressive tendencies: Most street children have a kind of aggression as a result of the psychological frustration that affects the child due to the loss of love within his family, and the tendency of aggression increases with the length of time the child spends on the street. The principle of taking and running: Street child views life as a play only without interest in his role in life or thinking about his future. - The lack of separation between right and wrong: the escape of the child to the street smashed relatively external control, which is the head of the family. Love ownership and equality with others. / Abnormal practices for street children such as smoking, homosexuality rape, drug addiction. / Representation: Street children are accustomed to acting because they are one of their defenses against any danger they face, or when they are arrested. / Emotional distraction: It is formed in street children through the frequent crying and many requests. / Criminality: A child deprived of family education and does not realize the right thing is wrong, it is natural to practice theft and pickpocketing / begging: It is also a means of making a living for them, we find them in traffic lights and parking lots and near restaurants begging for passers-by may have a bit of clogging their livelihood. They have no value in the society in which they live, are marginalized to a great extent and there is no one to look after them, and their average age is between (7-14) years. / The high level of ignorance and illiteracy among these children, because they leave education and schools from a young age. The majority

of these children come to poor families and illiterate families, and the number of individuals Here many live in tight spaces ()
Sixth: - Consequences of this phenomenon: - The phenomenon of street children results from the family's failure to play its main role in raising their children, and does not bear the responsibility of the full maintenance of its members Vdvon them to the street, which leads to the exposure of these children bad, which leads to their deviation.
Street children are homeless, no family and no decent resource for living. The street is their 24-hour presence, struggling to survive with their meager sleeves and bodies exhausted by hunger and disease. To the dangers that may amount to death, such as drug addiction, sexual rape, etc. Street children are more familiar with other delinquents, homosexuals and criminals who teach them all forms of delinquency, such as tuna and nicotine, stealing or putting them in organized gangs. in the streets. One of the studies has come up with the following results of the phenomenon of street children:
1. Integrating children into street life, exposing them to police threats and violence within groups.
2. Linguistic methods used by boys and girls to assess the start of their lives on the street.
3. By moving between damaged places, knowledge and familiarity with various income-generating activities such as begging and car washing for money increases.
4. Learn about a wide range of leisure activities, including sniffing, drug abuse, gambling, etc.
5. Deviation and addiction of cigarettes, alcohol and drugs in addition to the consequences of overnight in the street of various diseases.
6. Sexual and physical exploitation of children where there are some mafias exploiting children sexually (Lafta, a previous source, p. 23). ()
Seventh: - sections of street children: - Street children are divided into several sections, namely: -
1. Children living in the street and this type of children who spend their lives on the street, whether in abandoned buildings or in the gardens and these children lack their families and families.
2 - workers in the streets: where they stay long periods of the day in the street, so as to obtain funds by various means.
3. Street Families: This type is quite different because street children live with their entire families on the streets (Moses, 2007, p. 19). ()

Previous Studies: First: Iraqi Studies:

1. Raqaya Najm Al-Khafaji's study (2004): The study indicates that most of the displaced children suffer from family breakdown either by divorce or by the loss of one or both parents. He also pointed to the ill-treatment of the homeless child by the family and the lack of adequate housing, forcing them to escape to the street The sample of the study reached (50) homeless. (Al-Khafaji, 2004)

2. Adnan Yassin Mustafa study (2005): The study included a sample of (150) homeless children. The most important results of the study are the father and mother are the reason why children work in the street because of the economic conditions of the family where children working in the street are exposed to physical and psychological difficulties The study also showed that an Iraqi child roaming the streets is gradually becoming a helpless addict, unable to defend himself. ()

Arab Studies: A study (Ayman Abbas El-Koumi 2001): This research dealt with the subject of street children in his thesis to obtain a Ph.D. under the title "The relationship of some psychological, social and economic variables to the problem of street children", an exploratory descriptive study, and summarized the research problem - In the presence of a number of significant variables related to the characteristics and behavior of this group of children, which he considered a new breakthrough for the era of economic openness, and the widening gap between the segments of the poor and the new rich. The research aims to reveal the nature of the relationship between a number of psychological governorates, including Cairo, Qalyubia, Giza, Assiut and Gharbia, a geographical area of research and presented a number of justifications that support the selection of these provinces, and a sub-related to the issues and variables raised.

1. Study (Madiha Mustafa 2002): on the effectiveness of the work network efforts to address the phenomenon of street children in building the capacity of non-governmental organizations members of the network, the most important recommendations of the importance of the formation of a committee of members of the network to work to increase the members of the General Assembly and child care organizations Street members of the network to apply the principles of accountability, transparency and accountability within the organizations working in the care of street children and work.

Foreign Studies: Study b. Afron de et al. 1995 Australia: The study aimed to identify the prevalence of behavioral and health problems in a sample

of homeless children (street children) with multiple problems. The study was conducted on a group of children consisting of (51) children from (31) families suffering from crisis The study found:
- More than a third of children had behavioral problems in the social and moral sphere, requiring referral to health and mental care.
- Increased problems of intellectual disability, developmental delay, skin diseases, vision defects, recurrent epilepsy, tuberculosis and other psychological problems.
- It was found that the proportion of problems in these children more when compared with the Australian population is normal. In addition, the rate of anxiety and depression among them increased significantly.
- The study recommended that the Australian community be aware of the problems that lead to the lack of access to health services for these children to work to reduce their physical, emotional, photographic and academic and must provide psychological services to families to which these children belong, especially mothers.
2. Craig-T-K 2000 Study London: The study aimed to find out the prevalence of mental and behavioral disorders among homeless children (street children) and their impact on housing outcomes. The sample of the study consisted of a group of (161) children who do not have shelter between the ages of (16-21) years in two institutions in London for the homeless street children. A follow-up program was provided to them and they were interviewed after a year to know their conditions, work and health results They suffer from psychiatric disorder and show after follow-up: that psychosocial and behavioral disorder is associated with bad childhood experiences. New housing results were achieved when (45) of them were linked to three variables: the status of the ethnic minority, academic achievement and the existence of housing plans agreed with the Agency for Housing. He insisted there was a link between insistence on drug use and poor housing.
- Half of these juvenile children were found to have been involved in petty crimes and about a third were convicted of criminal activities. This criminal and hostile behavior of society has also been associated with a kind of behavioral disorder and drug use. He found that these young children lack the social and medical needs that depend on successful resettlement and integrated services that address the continued use of drugs and mental illness.

(Chapter III)
Research Methodology:

- This chapter includes a review of the procedures followed in scientific research and capable of achieving its objectives, starting with the identification of the research community and its sample and determine its tools and measurement procedures as well as the most important statistical methods used in it, and the following is a presentation of the most important of these procedures.

1- The research community and its basic sample: -

The research community means the total group of elements that the researcher seeks to generalize the results related to the study problem (Munther, 2005, p. 33). (The current research community consists of displaced children in the city of Baquba. A number of displaced children were randomly selected in four intersections. In the city of Baquba and Table (1) shows that the research sample of (100) children was selected and selected within the geographical area of the city of Baquba, Diyala province.

- Table (1) shows the basic research sample

No.	The name of the intersection	s
25	The intersection of the town / Baquba Center	1
25	The intersection of the new Baquba	2
25	Intersection of gentlemen	3
25	Intersection of Al Katon	4
100	Total	

2 - Research tool: - The degree of individual ownership of a certain value, in the sense that there are differences between individuals and reveal the results of the questionnaire for these differences ((previous source, 2005, p. 34)). The researcher should choose a tool that corresponds to the nature of the problem studied.

- Indicators of validity of the scale: -

- 1 - Honesty: Validity: - This indicator has been verified indicators of honesty, including:

- Apparent honesty: - Extracted apparent sincerity of the paragraphs of measurement after being presented to a number of experts, and in the light of the views of experts has obtained the paragraphs of the measure approved by the majority of arbitrators.

- 2 - Reliability Reliability: - The stability was extracted by the following

methods: -
A - retest: test Retest
- Stability is a good test specification that gives some of the same results and an approach if re-applied to the same sample individuals under the same circumstances. The scale was reapplied to the same sample two weeks later. According to Pearson's correlation coefficient, the total stability coefficient was 0.87. This indicates that the scale has good stability and suitable stability. The following scores were given to the alternatives (1,2,3): Respectively.
- Final application: - After verifying the validity and stability of the scale, the researchers applied the scale to the sample of (100) children and the application process took two weeks and the application began on 3/7/2017 until 3/9/2017.
- Statistical means: -
1 - Pearson correlation coefficient: - To find stability
2 - Law of the percentage of weight: - The value of the weighted mean
Chapter IV / Presentation of the results

The researcher will present her findings after analyzing the answers of the sample and then discuss them in the light of the research objectives.
The first objective: - The research objective was to identify the causes of street children phenomenon as shown in table (2).

Percentage weight	Arithmetic mean	items	s
97.10	3.96	Loss of both parents or one of them	-1
76.90	3.85	Family disintegration (abandonment / divorce)	-2
73.80	3.69	Poverty, financial burdens and poor economic level of the family	-3
73.52	3.68	Teenager 's conflict with his parents	-4
72.68	3.63	Father's drug addiction	-5
71.83	3.59	The unemployed head of household and his attempt to throw his children to the street to bring money in any way	-6
71.27	3.56	Absence of the role of parents in spite of their presence and depriving children of affection and love	-7
70.99	3.55	Domestic violence and parental abuse of the child, such as beatings, cursing and ill-treatment	-8
70.14	3.51	Lack of attention and neglect of the child	-9
69.86	3.49	The presence of a disability in the child	-10
69.58	3.48	Bad guys and socialize with them	-11
69.30	3.46	School failure and child maltreatment in school and low educational level	-12
69.01	3.45	Migration from the countryside to the city and informal housing in shantytowns and endemic areas	-13
67.32	3.37	Lack of recreational and entertaining means inside the house	-14
66.48	3.23	Involvement of the father in criminal acts leading to the collapse of the family and its disintegration	-15

Interpretation of results: -

1. The first paragraph obtained a percentage of weight (97.10), which confirms that the loss of one or both parents is an important factor in the displacement of children and this is due to the non-embrace of the child by his parents after the death of his parents.

2 - The second paragraph got a percentage of weight (76,90), which refers to the family disintegration and the absence of the father either abandonment, divorce, death or imprisonment, which leads to the mother encourages her children to go to the street to beg and beg them in desperate attempts to earn a living and escape from the wreckage of the family to Parthen The street.

3. The third paragraph obtained a percentage of weight (73,80), which indicates that the poverty factor and the low financial level of the family and its inability to provide for the needs of its children, which led to their descent to the street for their strength.

4 - The fourth paragraph got a percentage of weight (73.52), which stresses that the psychological conflicts that occur between adolescents and their parents and the lack of stable family atmosphere and the tendency to freedom and escape from family pressures led to the escape of children to the street.

5. The fifth paragraph obtained a percentage of weight (72.68), which refers to the family's disintegration and abandonment of children due to the father's drug addiction, which leads to family instability of the child.

6. The sixth paragraph obtained a percentage weight (71.83), which refers to the father's reluctance to work due to unemployment and lack of job opportunities, which leads him to throw his children to the street to bring money in any way.

7 - The seventh paragraph refers to the absence of the role of parents in spite of their presence in the family and the deprivation of their children of tenderness and love led to the descent of children to the street, which obtained a percentage weight (71,27).

8. The eighth paragraph obtained a percentage of weight (70.99), which is attributed to the displacement of children due to domestic violence and the mistreatment of parents to their children such as beatings, cursing, insults, cruelty and torture.

9. The ninth paragraph referred to the total neglect by the parents or both of the child and the distinction between him and his brothers and the fluctuation in the treatment with or without intent and a sense of jealousy pushes the sense of injustice to the street, which obtained a percentage weight

(70.14).
10 - The tenth paragraph, which obtained a percentage of weight (69,86) on the existence of physical disability in some children and persecution by parents and society, which led them to go down the street.
11.The eleventh paragraph obtained a percentage of weight (69.58), which refers to the mixing of children with bad companions and their participation, which leads the child to acquire the worst and worst acts due to weak control and indifference on the part of the family or excessive confidence with no one who understands and appreciates his feelings.
12. The twelfth paragraph obtained a percentage of weight (69.30), which indicated the low scientific level of the child emerging from lack of interest in the family and abuse by teachers in addition to ignorance of parents.
13 - The migration from the countryside to the city and the high rates and resort to informal housing and living in shanty houses in poor areas led to high rates of street children, the paragraph obtained a percentage weight (69.01).
14. The fourteenth paragraph obtained a percentage of weight (67,32), which refers to the lack of recreational means and the lack of children sense of security and stability in addition to the lack of protection within the family, which in turn led to the escape of the child to the street.
15. The 15th paragraph received a weight of 48.46, which refers to the father's involvement in criminal operations, which led to the collapse of the family, the disintegration of the family and the loss of children.
Suggestions and Recommendations
1- Eliminating unemployment and opening workshops to improve the living conditions of poor families.
2. Enact laws to address addictions and prosecute drug traffickers.
3. Opening clinics to treat drug addicts.
4. Intensify shelters to receive displaced children within the framework of the philosophy of children's rights.
5 - Search for alternative families or sponsors within the framework of child care centers to protect children from homelessness and begging in the streets.
6. Combating the phenomenon of child labor within the framework of the policy of raising awareness of the rights of the child.
Activate the role of the media and raise awareness of children's rights on how to deal with this segment.

Sources: -

First: Arab Sources:
- Moussa, Ahmed Mohamed (2009): Problem street children and methods of treatment - Modern Library for Publishing and Distribution - Egypt, Mansoura.
Ghaith, Ashraf Mahmoud (1997): Social Work and Juvenile Welfare Care, Egypt for Scientific Services, Egypt.
- Gaddafi, Ramadan Mohammed (2001): personality - theories, tests and methods of measurement, the modern university office, Alexandria.
- Omar, Maan Khalil (1989): Towards an Arab Theory of Sociology, I 1, Society of Socialists, UAE.
- Hegazy, Mustafa (1986): Social backwardness, an introduction to the psychology of the oppressed man, 2nd floor, Arab Development Institute, Beirut.
- Issawi, Hadi Saleh (2004): theoretical additions in sociology, i 1.
- Khafaji, Ruqaya Najm (2004): Displaced Childhood - Field research on the child's home in Baghdad, unpublished research, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Social Welfare Department.
- Lafta, Mahmoud Saadi (2005): The social and psychological situation of the beneficiaries in the house of the second child in Baghdad, a field study, unpublished research, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.
- Ahmad, Amal Hassan (2005): Child Abuse, Journal of Labor and Society, No. 9, Iraq.
- Mustafa, Adnan Yassin (2005): Children working in the streets between the necessities of construction and the challenges of survival, Dar al-Hikma Magazine, No. (13).
- Youssef Gomaa Sayed, 2000, behavioral disorders and their treatment Dar Al-Ghareeb Publishing Cairo, Egypt.
- Matar, Iqbal Hashim, 2004, the cumulative impact of the economic siege on selected variables of the Iraqi economy for the period (1970-2000) Unpublished Master Thesis, College of Management and Economics, Mustansiriya University.
- Fahmy, Mohamed Said, 2000, street children, modern university office first edition Alexandria.
- Law of the Ministry of Justice, 1980, Social Welfare Law No. (126) Article (32) paragraphs I, II and III, Ministry of Justice Press, Baghdad.
- Morsy, Abu Bakr Mohammed, 2001, the phenomenon of street children - the concept and spread and responsible factors and risks, the Egyptian Renaissance Library Cairo.
- Siddig, Ahmed, 1995, experiences with street children in Egypt, Center

for Child Protection and Development Cairo.
- Mustafa, Madiha, 2002, the effectiveness of the role of the work network in the face of the phenomenon of street children, Faculty of Social Work Helwan University.
- Karim, Azza, 1997, Children in difficult circumstances, National Council for Motherhood and Childhood, Cairo.
- Hamza Gamal Mokhtar street children, research published in the Journal of Social Work Higher Institute of Social Service, Cairo.
- Monther / Mostafa Mohamed, 2005, Methods of Social Research, Dar Al Maaref, First Edition, Cairo.
- Abu-Nasr, Medhat Mohamed, the problem of street children in the cities of Cairo and Giza, a research submitted to the fifth scientific conference Faculty of Social Work, Cairo University, 1992.
Foreign Sources:
- Everett, Ressler, & Others, (1993): Children in war, Unicef, NewYork.
- Rodney, Stark (2001): Sociology division of Thomson learning, Canda.
- Frankel, Karen, willson, Kelly, 2004, kicked out of preschool; disr uptive behavior in early childhood.
- Nietzel, micheal, 1998, abnormal psychology, allyan become, company, Boston.
- Robert, h, jeantte, 2006, social problem and the quality of life, mc, craw, hill, new York.
- Sahaffer, r, 1978, the role of mather in family social development, mogrk coil, td, ment, London.

UNIVERSIDAD
DEL ZULIA

opción
Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

Año 35, N° 20, (2019)

Esta revista fue editada en formato digital por el personal de la Oficina de Publicaciones Científicas de la Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, Universidad del Zulia.
Maracaibo - Venezuela

www.luz.edu.ve

www.serbi.luz.edu.ve

produccioncientifica.luz.edu.ve