

Original Research Article**Assessment of Juvenile Social Interaction among Internally Displaced Persons at AL-Najaf AL-Ashraf City**

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Abstract: The objective is to assess the Juvenile Social Interaction among Internally Displaced Persons At AL-Najaf AL-Ashraf City. A Descriptive study is carried out at Al-Najaf AL-Ashraf City/Ya-Hussain Road from February 10th to April 5th 2016. Sample consisting of (1350) children were selected randomly. Data collected by used questionnaire, which includes the first parts was about demographic characteristics of mother (gender, age, number of sibling, order of student in the family, father and mother alive, parents social status, father and mother educational levels and socio economic status). while the second part about social interaction for children. The present study concluded that most of the Internally Displaced children have social interaction problems. The study recommends to increasing the children cognitive in schools and social support and detected the problems that psychological traced.

Keywords: Assessment, Juvenile, Social Interaction, Internally Displaced Persons

INTRODUCTION

Social interactions refer to particular forms of externalities, in which the actions of a reference cluster affect an individual's preferences. The reference cluster depends on the context and is typically an individual's family, neighbors, friends or peers. Social interactions are sometimes called non-market interactions to emphasize the fact that these interactions are not regulated by the value mechanism [1].

The factors that affect internally displaced situations are complex and depend on the context. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are defined as "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border" [2].

Current estimates put the number of IDPs at 1.9 million at the end of 2011 by the International Organization of Migration (IOM). In addition, 1.1 million by the UN High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) in January 2012. The recent influx of Iraqis returning from Syria may now produce an increase in the total number of IDPs in 2012 [3].

The major internal displacement of Iraqis occurred in 2006, corresponding with the peak of refugee flight. Many families have since integrated into

local communities, found employment and represent a stable and "completed" migration. But others are stranded in temporary settlements around the country [4].

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Assessment of Juvenile Social Interaction among Internally Displaced Persons At AL-Najaf AL-Ashraf City.

THE STUDY AIM

To Assessment of Juvenile Social Interaction among Internally Displaced Persons At AL-Najaf AL-Ashraf City

METHODOLOGY

The setting of the study, the sample of the study, the study instrument, data collection, statistical data analysis and validity of the questionnaire.

Design of the study

A descriptive study is conducted to assess of Juvenile Social Interaction In Ya-Hussain Road At AL-Najaf AL-Ashraf City from February 10th to April 5th 2016.

Setting of the study

The study is conducted at AL-Najaf intermediate schools

The sample of the study

A Non-Probability (Convenience Sample) of (1350) internally displaced persons are included in the study.

RESULTS

This table-1 shows that the study sample is distributed equally in regarding to their gender (50% male and 50% female), Their age indicated that 15&16 years (28.4%, 27.6%) respectively, More than

third of the study sample has 4 to 5 sibling and accounted as (20.1 and 20.8 %) respectively, The study sample like order of students in the family, father alive, mother alive, parents social status accounted as middle 56.4% ,yes 94% , yes 99%, married 95.6% respectively, adolescent's father education level, mother education level, and the socioeconomic status of the family estimated as collage level 23.8%, primary level 25.1%, and middle level 71.5% of SESS respectively

Table 1: Distribution of the Study Sample by their General Information

Variables General information		F.	%
Gender	Male	675	50.0
	Female	675	50.0
Age (years)	13	267	19.8
	14	327	24.2
	15	372	27.6
	16	384	28.4
Number of sibling	1	19	1.4
	2	82	6.1
	3	209	15.5
	4	271	20.1
	5	281	20.8
	6	190	14.1
	7	140	10.4
	8+ above	158	11.8
Order of student in the family	First	373	27.6
	Middle	761	56.4
	Last	216	16.0
Father alive	Yes	1269	94.0
	No	81	6.0
Mother alive	Yes	1337	99.0
	No	13	1.0
Parents Social Status	Married	1290	95.6
	Separated	28	2.1
	Divorced	31	2.3
	Others	1	0.1
Father educational level	Illiterate	62	4.6
	Read& Write	161	11.9
	Primary	257	19.0
	Intermediate	252	18.7
	Secondary	248	18.4
	College/Institute	321	23.8
	Higher education	49	3.6
Mother educational level	Illiterate	103	7.6
	Read& Write	212	15.7
	Primary	339	25.1
	Intermediate	298	22.1
	Secondary	188	13.9
	College/Institute	194	14.4
	Higher education	16	1.2
SESS	High	305	22.6
	Middle	965	71.5
	Low	80	5.9

Table (1) continue...

Father Educational Level	Illiterate	54	4.3	7	7.6	1	8.3	0.031 *
	Read & Write	148	11.9	9	9.8	4	33.3	
	Primary	236	18.9	21	22.8	-	-	
	Intermediate	231	18.5	19	20.7	2	16.7	
	Secondary	226	18.1	17	18.5	5	41.7	
	College/Institute	304	24.4	17	18.5	-	-	
	Higher Education	47	3.8	2	2.2	-	-	
Mother Educational Level	Illiterate	91	7.3	11	12.0	1	8.3	0.896
	Read & Write	195	15.7	16	17.4	1	8.3	
	Primary	319	25.6	17	18.5	3	25.0	
	Intermediate	274	22.0	21	22.8	3	25.0	
	Secondary	172	13.8	13	14.1	3	25.0	
	College/Institute	180	14.4	13	14.1	1	8.3	
	Higher Education	15	1.2	1	1.1	-	-	
SESS	High	282	22.6	23	25.0	-	-	0.093
	Middle	893	71.7	60	65.2	12	100.0	
	Low	71	5.7	9	9.8	-	-	

***significant at p-value less than 0.05**

Table 2: Distribution of the Juvenile by their Responses to the Social Interaction Domain's Items

N.	Social Interaction	Participated Response	F.	%
1	I tend to be isolated and away from other	Always	98	7.3
		Sometimes	301	22.3
		Never	951	70.4
2	my relationship restricted with friends and relative	Always	186	13.8
		Sometimes	359	26.6
		Never	805	59.6
3	The Friends relative away	Always	81	6.0
		Sometimes	210	15.6
		Never	1059	78.4
4	I cannot make friends ship with my school class mates	Always	165	12.2
		Sometimes	331	24.5
		Never	854	63.3
5	My relationship with my father grew coherent	Always	920	68.1
		Sometimes	275	20.4
		Never	155	11.5
6	My relationship with the brother / sisters become worse	Always	129	9.6
		Sometimes	182	13.5
		Never	1039	77
7	I feel stressed when my order not meet	Always	342	25.3
		Sometimes	633	46.9
		Never	375	27.8
8	My Brothers tearing me being lonely	Always	313	9.7
		Sometimes	360	26.7
		Never	859	63.6
9	I can perform the requirements of school or at home in best way	Always	679	50.3
		Sometimes	378	28
		Never	293	21.7
10	Am bother by others treatment, as I am isolated	Always	158	11.7
		Sometimes	349	25.9
		Never	843	62.4
	Social Interaction Scores	Low	1246	92.3
		Acceptable (20-24)	92	6.8
		Good	12	0.9

This table-2 shows the distribution of the study sample by their responses to the social interaction domain. The results reflects that the majority of the

study participants (92.3 %) have lower Social Interaction, and only (0.9%) have good level of social interaction.

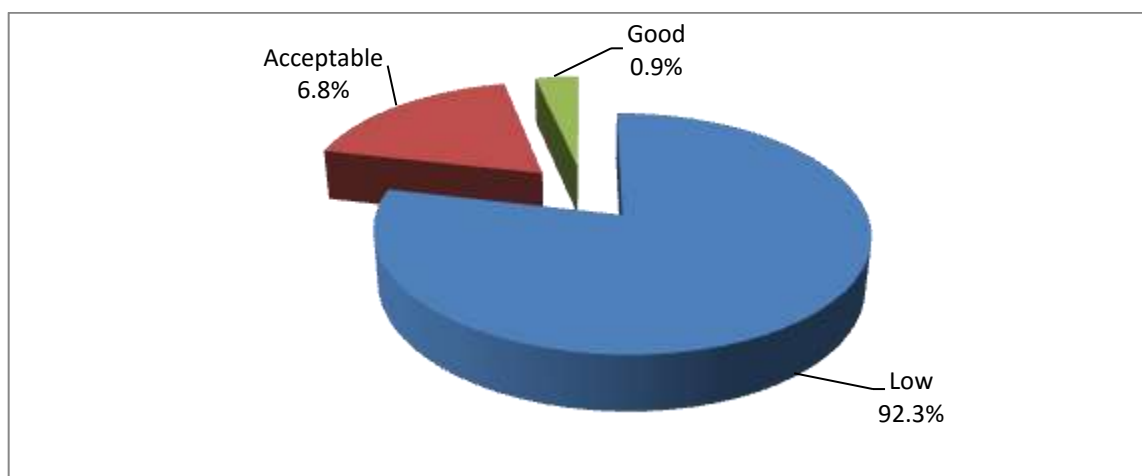


Fig-1: Distribution of the Children by their Overall Responses to the Social Interaction Domain's Items Through Three Levels Good, Acceptable and Low

Table 3: Correlation Between the Social interaction domains Results and the different general Information

Variables		Social Interaction						Sig.
		Low		Acceptable		Good		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Gender	Male	598	48	69	75	8	66.7	0.0001*
	Female	648	52	23	25	4	33.3	
Age (years)	13	245	19.7	20	21.7	2	16.7	0.409
	14	303	24.3	22	23.9	2	16.7	
	15	345	27.7	26	28.3	1	8.3	
	16	353	28.3	24	26.1	7	58.3	
Number of Sibling	1	17	1.4	2	2.2	-	-	0.117
	2	77	6.2	3	3.3	2	16.7	
	3	195	15.7	14	15.2	-	-	
	4	256	20.5	15	16.3	-	-	
	5	259	20.8	20	21.7	2	16.7	
	6	175	14.0	11	12.0	4	33.3	
	7	122	9.8	16	17.4	2	16.7	
	8 + Above	145	11.6	11	11.9	2	16.7	
Order of Student in the Family	First	344	27.6	26	28.3	3	25.0	0.999
	Middle	702	56.3	52	56.5	7	58.3	
	Last	200	16.1	14	15.2	2	16.7	
Father Alive	Yes	1172	94.1	86	93.5	11	91.7	0.919
	No	74	5.9	6	6.5	1	8.3	
Mother Alive	Yes	1233	99.0	92	100.0	12	100.0	0.578
	No	13	1.0	-	-	-	-	
Parents Social Status	Married	1192	95.7	87	94.6	11	91.7	0.817
	Separated	25	2.0	3	3.3	-	-	
	Divorced	28	2.2	2	2.2	1	8.3	

This table-3 revealed that a higher significant relationship between the social interaction domain and the juvenile gender and father educational level at p-

value (0.0001, 0.031) respectively . while other variable have no significant.

DISCUSSION

The opportunity for social interactions with others is very important for the development of all children. Through social interactions, children begin to establish a sense of “self” and to learn what others expect of them. Although social interactions for very young children primarily occur within the family, as children grow and develop, they become more and more interested in playing and interacting with other children. When playing with others, children learn appropriate social behaviors, such as sharing, cooperating, and respecting the property of others. In addition, while interacting with their peers, young children learn communication, cognitive, and motor skills [5].

Reviewing the current data from IDPs in settlements, the household’s perceived poverty, and lack of access to many services is striking. From the public health perspective, there are concerns about the lack of access to water and sanitation, and problems with rodents [6].

While over half live in more permanent concrete block structures, information is lacking on the quality of these structures and the interior space available to household members. Most households indicate that Primary Health Care clinics are accessible when the distances are reported, and well inside WHO standards. Although the household perceptions are that these PHC facilities are too far away, in fact they seemed to be commonly utilized when needed [7].

Conclusions

According to the present study findings, the researchers conclude the following:

The study concludes that there is an opportunity to develop a social interaction problems among IDPs due to lack in their communication.

Recommendation:

Based on the study results and conclusion, the study recommended the following-

The study recommend that the further studied should conducted at national level to prove the effect of the strategies that used to solve the IDPs problems.

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