

Evaluation of Social Needs Among Orphan Students in AL- Qadisiyah City / Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluation of social needs among orphan students in AL- Qadisiyah city /Iraq.

Material: A quantitative research, descriptive correlational design study was carried out among Orphans Students of Secondary Schools in AL- Qadisiyah Governorate for the period from 13th March 2022 to 1st December 2022. The sample consist of (200) elementary orphans' students of secondary schools in AL- Qadisiyah Governorate, Iraq were participated in the study. A non-probability sampling (convenience sample). The researcher selected (5%) from each the number of martyrs of terror victims, the total sample became consisted (200).

Results: The results the descriptive analysis of demographic variables reveals that 59.5% of orphan students are female while remaining are males.

Conclusion: The current study demonstrated that more than one-third of orphan students were Second school stage. This finding inconsistent with a study established demonstrated that more than two thirds of orphan children were in (5-8) school stage.

Keywords: Evaluation, Social needs, Orphan students

INTRODUCTION

The orphan stage is considered one of the critical stages that children go through under the age of puberty, where they are in great need of parental and family care because it has a fundamental and effective role in the psychological and social construction of their personalities in their present and future, and because of its importance in their psychological and social compatibility in the atmosphere of the surrounding changes them¹. Natural family care constitutes the largest part of children's guiding and guiding lives, as the childhood stage is the foundation stage for life, and it is the stage of receiving and receiving from the child for directions and instructions by the parents. Equivalent to the defect². The recent statistics confirm the reality of orphans, the extent of the suffering they live in, and the insufficiency of what is being done for them. It is expected that the number of orphans in 2015 will reach nearly 400 million orphans all over the world³. It is known that there are millions of children who lose at least one of their parents every year as a result of various reasons, chief among them are wars, natural disasters, disease and famine. According to UNICEF projections at the end of 2009, the total number of orphans around the world reached nearly 165 million, which represents the seventh population density in the entire world. Moreover, the detailed figures of these studies and projections do not include some Muslim countries and regions that suffer continuously and for a long period of war and colonialism and in which it is difficult to obtain accurate information, such as Palestine and Iraq. However, the number of orphans left behind by the American occupation in 8 years is estimated to be about 5 million Iraqi orphans, most of whom were not mentioned in these statistics⁴. There are 5 million orphans, as well as the data of the United Nations Children's

Fund (UNICEF), which speaks of the same number, pointing out that according to the data in Iraq, the number is not less than one million⁵. The Commission is keen to protect the personal rights and freedoms of orphans in their lands, among their families, without removing them from their environment and without prejudice to their cultures like other children around the world, whether they are next to their relatives or in orphan ages that the Humanitarian Relief Organization contributes to establish⁶.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

The study was conducted at governmental Secondary Schools in AL- Qadisiyah City, Iraq. The total number of secondary schools was (35) governmental Secondary Schools in AL- Qadisiyah involved in the study, selected randomly from the total number (65) governmental Secondary Schools in AL- Qadisiyah. A quantitative research, descriptive correlational design study was carried out among Orphans Students of Secondary Schools in AL- Qadisiyah Governorate for the period from 13th March 2022 to 1st December 2022. The sample consist of (200) elementary orphans students of secondary schools in AL- Qadisiyah Governorate, Iraq were participated in the study. A non-probability sampling (convenience sample). The researcher selected (5%) from each the number of orphans students, the total sample became consisted (200). After an intensive review of relevant literatures, the questionnaire is developed and constructed, after that used as a tool of data collection as includes the following: Part I: Student orphans demographic Data. Part II: Social and Psychological Needs Scale. Part III: Life Satisfaction Scale. The data present study is

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analyzed through the use of the Statistical Package for Social Science Program (SPSS) version 26.0. application analysis system⁷⁻¹¹.

RESULTS

Table 1: Distribution of students according to their demographic characteristics

N	Characteristics	F	%
1	Gender	Male	81 40.5
		Female	119 59.5
		Total	200 100
2	School stage	First	55 27.5
		Second	74 37
		Third	71 35.5
		Total	200 100
3	Gender of the deceased	Father	123 61.5
		Mother	62 31
		Both	15 7.5
4	Birth order	Total	200 100
		First	63 31.5
		Middle	58 29
		Last	79 39.5

No: Number, f: Frequency, %: Percentage, M: Mean, SD: Standard deviation

The descriptive analysis of demographic variables reveals that 59.5% of orphan students are female while remaining are males. The school stage refers that the highest percentage is 37% of students from second intermediate school stage, 35.5% of them are from second stage, and 27.5% of them from first intermediate school stage. Regarding gender of deceased parent, 61.5% are fathers and 31% are mothers, while only 7.5% were reported that they lose both of their parents. Concerning the birth order of orphan students, 39.5% of them were the last born and 31.5% of them were the first born.

Table 2: Evaluation of social needs among students

Social Needs	F	%	M	SD
Low	7	3.5	55.51	5.915
Moderate	187	93.5		
High	6	3		
Total	200	100		

f: Frequency, %: Percentage, M: Mean for total score, SD: Standard Deviation for total score Low= 22 – 44, Moderate= 44.1 – 66, High= 66.1 – 88

This table reveals that orphan students show moderate level of social needs (M±SD= 55.51±5.915) in which 93.5% of them associated with moderate level.

DISCUSSION

According to gender of orphan students, the present study confirmed that more than half of the sample was female. This result is consistent with a study done explained that the more than two thirds (68%) of orphaned early school was female, also the study this result agree with a study done proved that more than half (55.73%) of gender of orphan children were female. This study agrees with others study in Iraq¹²⁻¹⁶. The current study demonstrated that more than one-third of orphan students were Second school stage. This finding inconsistent with a study established¹⁷ demonstrated that more than two thirds of orphan children were in (5-8) school stage. Regarding to gender of the

deceased, the findings indicate that less than two third of sample were fathers. This result disagreement with the findings who found that more than two thirds (68.85) of Parents loss were both parents. the present study explained that less than two fifths of orphan students were last birth order^{18,19}. This finding is inconsistent with the results of explained that more than three-quarters (76%) of orphan students were second birth order^{20,21}. The study results demonstrated that the vast majority of Orphan Students were Moderate regarding the assessment of social needs. This finding disagreement with a study done by show that half (50%) of sample were good assessment of social needs^{22,23}.

CONCLUSION

Most of martyrs' families expressed moderate level of psychological needs. The majority of these families expressed a lack of support for their social needs. Most of these families have poor monthly income which in turn increase their financial needs.

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Competing Interest: None

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