



## **The Social Challenges of Rehabilitating the Families of those Convicted of Terrorism (A field Study in Habbaniyah Camp)**

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### **Abstract**

The current study aims to identify the social challenges of rehabilitating the families of those convicted of terrorism, where the importance of the research is one of the important methodological steps in social studies, as it represents the extent of the researcher's comprehension of the studied phenomenon, the importance of the subject in social life and the negative effects it can leave in society. There is no doubt that the period of occupation ISIS for three provinces and parts of two other provinces left many challenges, especially the social challenges for the families of those convicted of terrorism, and this by its nature resulted in many social, economic, political and cultural problems.

The researcher reached the following results:

- Most of the respondents in the Habbaniyah camp are women and children whose family members belonged to ISIS, where their percentage reached (57.5%) compared to men and youth.
- It was found that most of those in the camp suffer from low levels of education, where the percentage of illiteracy, writing and primary (67.5%).
- The field study showed that most of the sample members suffer from poverty and material deprivation, and that their income is less than the need, at a rate of (68.75%).
- It was found that there is a not small percentage of individuals headed by women, at a rate of (32.5%).
- It was found from the field study that more of those who belonged to ISIS gangs from the family are the father, husband and brother, compared to the rest of the family members, and their percentage reached (72.5%).

### **Keywords**

*social challenges, rehabilitation, terrorism, families of convicts.*

### **Problem of the Study**

There is no doubt that the period of ISIS occupation of three provinces and parts of two other provinces left many challenges, especially the social challenges of the families of those convicted of terrorism, and this by its nature resulted in many social, economic, political and cultural problems. It is held in courts that the organization considers legitimate, in addition to the values, ideas and culture left by these gangs that did not exist before, especially in Anbar Governorate, where society was returned to the pre-Islamic eras and Bedouin values, killing on religious identity and renunciation of other religions, as well as undermining the value and dignity of Women and the abolition of the features of civilization. Therefore, this created a number of challenges facing the families of those convicted of terrorism or affiliated with them. The process of rehabilitating the families of those convicted of terrorism is marred by many problems, foremost of which is the difficulty of society accepting these people, which by its nature has dangerous dimensions for individuals and those inside the camp in addition to society.

This leads us to a set of questions:

- 1- What are the social challenges facing the families of those convicted of terrorism?
- 2- Do these families with their children represent an extension of the terrorist organization's ideology?
- 3- What are the threats posed by the survival of these families in the camps?
- 4- Can these families be rehabilitated and accepted by society?

### **Importance of the Study**

The importance of the research is one of the important methodological steps in social studies, as it represents the extent of the researcher's comprehension of the studied phenomenon, the importance of the subject in social life and the negative effects it can leave in society.

Therefore, the importance of the research lies in the following:

- Studying the social challenges of the families of those convicted of terrorism is a national necessity because the security and social welfare institutions need to be supplemented with field studies on this serious issue.
- The study is considered one of the modern studies that will provide the scientific library, researchers and academic institutions with the information that will be obtained from the field.
- The importance of the research lies in its testing of an important social problem and the dangerous political issues involved in leaving the families of those convicted of terrorism without any treatment mentioned by specialists.

### **Aims of the Study**

The research aims at a set of basic goals that it seeks to identify, including:

- Identify the most important social and security challenges for the families

of those convicted of terrorism.

- Identify the most important repercussions of terrorism on the family and society.
- Identify and benefit from the most important rehabilitation programs for families of those convicted of terrorism.

### **Basic concepts of the Study**

#### **I - Social Challenges**

The concept of social challenges is a variable concept, and researchers and writers know it according to the writer's vision, the issue and the problem he studies, and there are challenges that come in different fields, including social, economic, cultural, political and security .<sup>(1)</sup>(Saleh,2019; Erdil-Moody & Thompson, 2020).

Therefore, the challenge in the language: it is the end of the h and the signifier, and the defective letter is one root, which is the market, and it challenges so-and-so, i.e., he disputes and competes with him<sup>(2)</sup> . (Fares, 1979; Farnia & Mohammadi, 2021).

The challenge, technically speaking, is a set of crises that occur in all fields at the global, regional and local levels, and it must be planned to confront them.<sup>(3)</sup>(Suleiman, 2004; Gürses, 2021)

Social challenges are defined as a crisis that results from something new, and takes the character of contemporary, as the emergence of others, which generates a need for the community, which is rushing with all its energy to overcome it. It requires a comprehensive change in all aspects of social life<sup>(4)</sup> .(Kanesh,2000).

The challenges in general constitute a threat to the national security of any country, and accordingly, planning should be made to confront them. Such as challenges (social, economic, cultural and political.( Just as the impact of these challenges is not limited to the current situation, but extends to the future as well, and therefore these challenges require more intellectual and scientific effort to prepare appropriate strategies to confront them<sup>(5)</sup> .( Ahmed,2018).

Thus, the concept of social challenges can be defined: as all the risks and threats facing families and children and belonging to the so-called terrorist organization Daesh, and they have no fault but affiliation or dragging their families into the terrorist organization, whether voluntarily or unwillingly, which creates a serious social scourge that threatens the entity of society and prevents their integration into it. .

#### **2. Rehabilitation**

Rehabilitation in the lexicon of social sciences terms means: helping individuals and people with disabilities and problems to exploit their abilities and talents in doing the work that suits each of them so that they can restore themselves and their families<sup>(6)</sup> .( Badawi,1977).

Also, community rehabilitation is defined as: a strategy to enhance the standard of life of people with problems, as well as developing the method and provision of services, providing them with equal opportunities, and enhancing their human rights<sup>(7)</sup>. (Obaid,2007).

**The procedural definition of** rehabilitation is: an appropriate strategy that falls within the framework of the development of the local community through achieving the rehabilitation of the families of those convicted of terrorism and achieving their social integration into society, providing them with basic services and equal opportunities between them and the members of the community.

### **3.The families of the convicts**

The concept of family is characterized by the lack of agreement on a clear definition of meaning among scholars, as Murdock defined it -( murdock ) It is: a social group characterized by a common place of residence, economic cooperation, and a reproductive function that combines mother and father in a sexual relationship recognized by society<sup>(8)</sup>. ( Al-Rashdan,1999).

The family in Islah is: an organized social, biological group consisting of a man and a woman, between whom a marital bond is established<sup>(9)</sup>. ( Afifi,2011).

Sociologists traditionally view the family: that it is a social group and a social system consisting of two or more people, some of whom are related through blood ties, marriage or adoption, live together and cooperate in economic terms and care for the young<sup>(10)</sup>. ( Lutfi,2001)

The procedural definition of the families of those convicted of terrorism is: the family whose members were convicted of participating in terrorist acts that occurred in 2014-2017 and who were arrested and detained in camps that are closer than they are to prison, and the purpose is to punish them and their feelings of guilt and then rehabilitate and integrate them with members of society.

### **4.Terrorism**

Terrorism can be defined in general as the illegal use of force and violence or the threat of its use with the intent of achieving political goals, and terrorism in this context is the act that goes beyond the internal laws of the state, or even that which does not contradict it to the fact that it is in violation of the principles and rules of international law. It is usually known as international terrorism<sup>(11)</sup>. ( Al-Masry,1998).

Terrorism is defined sociologically as: every human behavior or behavior that aspires to use a measure of coercive force, including coercion and physical harm, to achieve certain goals. Elements from environments that contribute to its formation, however, the criminal meaning of terrorism will remain limited, as long as it lacks an agreement between states and societies<sup>(12)</sup>. ( Barakat,2015).

(Brno) says that the subjective motive is an important and influential factor in the terrorist act. This desire occurs to an individual or more inclined to violence and strengthens his desire to control others. Denev believes that psychological violence and the individual's desire to inflict harm or loss on others, and if the

aggressive instinct is weighed and transformed into revolutionary behavior, the individual becomes an influential member of the liberation organizations and resistance to occupation. This concept is one of the psychological concepts of terrorism.

Accordingly, **terrorism** can be **defined procedurally** as: a social phenomenon that threatens individuals and societies and constitutes a type of violence that has spread in societies.

### **Models from previous studies**

#### **First - an Iraqi study**

##### **1- Social repercussions of terrorism (13) (Al-Ghurab, 2003)**

The study attempted to reveal the social repercussions of terrorism on the local community in Hawija district, and to achieve this, a questionnaire was used as a main means of data collection through a survey of (300) respondents from the members of the studied community about those repercussions. The study showed that terrorism has very large social repercussions on society represented in that terrorism has weakened the structure of society, and terrorism has helped spread some crimes that were not present in that society, and terrorism has helped weaken the structure of the educational process and social cohesion among members of society. between individuals within the same family. The study reached several results, including:

- 1- It was found that the majority of the sample members confirmed that terrorism is the effects of sectarian, ethnic and tribal conflicts in society
- 2- Terrorism has helped spread crime in society at a rate of (94%), and crime here means murder and forced displacement on a sectarian basis.
- 3- It was found through the field study that terrorism has weakened the work of government institutions by (92%).
- 4- The majority of the sample confirmed that terrorism had a significant impact on the low standard of living of community members by (94%), as terrorism helped exacerbate the unemployment phenomenon among community members.
- 5- It was also shown through the response ratio that terrorism helped to grow the phenomenon of sectarian and sectarian fanaticism among members of society.

#### **Second - Arabic study**

The phenomenon of terrorism among Yemeni youth, its causes and ways to treat it<sup>(14)</sup>. ( Al-Nazari,2010).

The study showed how young people are exploited by terrorist or outlaw groups, and they take advantage of their difficult financial situation or the family disintegration in which they live. . The study aimed to-:

- Identify the main reasons that drive Yemeni youth to engage in violent

behavior or join terrorist groups.

- Identifying the role of the family, educational institutions and civil society organizations in educating young people against falling into the hands of terrorist groups and what their dangers are.
- Identifying some of the wrong behaviors practiced by the state, which are a major reason for falling easy prey to terrorism.

The researcher used the descriptive approach by sampling method, and the study sample amounted to (50) male and female respondents from the College of Education and Science in the city of (Rada') at the University of Al-Bayda. And the economic, political, educational, religious axis.

The study reached many results, including:

- The study showed the possibility of young people to do any work, even if it is bad, in exchange for money and a weapon, and this is the result of not getting a job, which leads them to accept money from people they do not know.
- The family does not know who the true friends of their children are, and it does not monitor the websites that their children browse.
- The religious aspect has a great impact in calling on some young people to recover their right by force through religious sermons that they listen to.
- The great negligence of the ruling parties in calling on young people and making them aware of the dangers posed by terrorism.

### **Third- A foreign study**

**(Children of war, it is physical abuse against children)** <sup>(15)</sup>(Kerdlos,2018).

The study showed that children in the last two decades have become victims of a party to the armed conflicts of warring countries and groups, and these children who live in these crises do not find dignity, freedom, or enjoyment of their creativity in light of those crises and conflicts and sometimes become participants in those conflicts, with the loss of services Health, educational and social, and the importance of the study is that it aims to obtain the most important data and statistics from countries and international organizations on violations of the rights of children in conflict areas, with the possibility of providing programs and training courses that teach to save these children and how to deal with children of war and try to integrate them into society.

The most important objectives of the study are:

- 1- Identifying the most important ways to prevent children from being at risk in conflict areas.
- 2- A statement of the most important means that seek to rebuild the shattered lives of children and the attempts that provide for their integration into society.

The researcher used the analytical method by relying on the questionnaire and collecting data from international organizations in the areas that are considered

conflict areas for twenty years, with the help of historical documents and references that are concerned with children and wars.

The most important results of the study are:-

- 1- The loss of health, educational and social care for children in conflict areas, especially after the increase in the number of children in those areas.
- 2- The study showed that the most vulnerable group in wars are children, as a result of their use as suicide bombers or fighters.
- 3- The study showed that wars at the present time provide more protection to soldiers than to defenseless civilians.

### **Challenges facing the rehabilitation of the families of convicts**

#### **Community Rehabilitation:**

The concept of social rehabilitation includes many of the meanings and concepts that are included in the rehabilitation process, and its objective is as an important strategy whose function is not limited to preparation, work and vocational training only, but rather it is a comprehensive social policy directed to the individual, family and society, and at the same time achieve a fruitful social life that ultimately leads to increasing The spirit of loyalty, belonging, social awareness and achieving integration between the goals and the means that are devoted to social development<sup>(16)</sup>. (Mahmoud,2009) One of the most important objectives of social rehabilitation are Khalil,2018).<sup>(17)</sup>

- Helping individuals to understand themselves and their abilities and capabilities to enable them to live in peace.
- Preparing the individual to leave society, as it spares society the harms that come from a group of its groups that has lost its way and needs special care.
- Maintaining the human connection between those in need of rehabilitation and their community by creating an appropriate social climate.

Thus, social rehabilitation is one of the most important modern social care and development programs in the Arab countries in general, and these programs mainly aim to assist the person who suffers from problems, whether physical, psychological or sensory, within the limits of his remaining abilities and capabilities to become a good, productive citizen dependent on himself and contribute to building the nation's edifice and welfare<sup>(18)</sup>. ( Al-Zahrani,2004).

Thus, the community rehabilitation of the families of those convicted of terrorism is a dynamic process in which all the good things of social workers, doctors, professionals and others are combined by setting appropriate programs in all respects for people who suffer from losing the ability to carry out their original work and to do other work, as well as those who have been exposed to physical injury, and who suffer from lack of Integration into society and even ostracism and social stigma to which they are exposed and trying to solve their problems.

Community rehabilitation may include vocational rehabilitation for individuals who may be convicted of terrorism, whether they are inside the penal institution or after leaving it. Therefore, the goal of all of this is to educate the

families of those convicted of terrorism or some family members who are allowed to work in a profession and before they go out to the community and achieve employment. All this is done through the workshops that are held inside the camps in order to overcome difficulties and adapt to the community.

1. Rehabilitation may also include determining the educational level and quality of individuals' mental abilities, in the light of which special educational and educational programs are developed, and those who are to be rehabilitated are provided with basic educational skills, cultural, health, educational, religious, recreational, leisure, and skills development<sup>(19)</sup>. (Khalil, 2018).

Thus, the community rehabilitation of the families of those convicted of terrorism requires those in charge of the rehabilitation process to provide all the means that reduce the difficulties they are going through in the camps and during their presence and before going out to the community and to provide all the rehabilitation means such as social rehabilitation for families, religious guidance, educational rehabilitation and health rehabilitation, and through our visit to In the camps, it became clear to us that there are shortcomings in this service.

### **Social challenges**

What concerns us is to talk about the social repercussions and crises that terrorism has left on Iraq, and the recent events that this country has witnessed since the American occupation (2003) and the violence and terrorist operations that accompanied this occupation by some Muslim gangs and groups<sup>(20)</sup>. (ibid)

Unemployment rates increased, and this affected the income level of the number of family members whose members work in projects affected by terrorism. <sup>(21)</sup>( Hassan,2018).

In the year (2014), Iraq was considered a spectrum of human rights standards among the worst among the various countries of the world due to the growing phenomenon of terrorism, mass killing, poverty, displacement, property confiscation, women's captivity and the spread of corruption<sup>(22)</sup>. (Jarrar,2016). Therefore, the threat of terrorism, especially ISIS terrorism, has penetrated the social fabric, threatens societal security and violates human security. Among the legal and social challenges facing the Iraqi society in general and the Anbari society, especially the camps inhabited by the families of those convicted of terrorism, including the Habbaniyah camp, are the rights of lineage and nationality. Marriages during the period of the terrorist Daesh were according to what these gangs saw of beliefs, ideas and religious legislation far from the Iraqi Islamic and legal legislation, including forced marriage and violence without the consent of women and parents and without written dowries or an agreement between the two parties, and this may happen for fear of killing or There is a need for protection because these gangs have killed many citizens, leaving widows and children without a breadwinner, which made these women and children resort to these gangs out of social protection and to live in safety, and thus the most important social challenges are manifested in the presence of women without proof of marriage and children without parentage or



identity Civil conditions, which resulted in a moral and intellectual conflict between the original values and the values implanted in the souls of those families, which prompted the members of society to exclude and reject their presence and not accept them for fear of the return of this thought again.

### **Economic and Security Challenges**

Terrorism is a factor in hitting capital, destroying private property, striking natural resources, and causing damage to the environment in general. Terrorism destroys the rest of the infrastructure<sup>(23)</sup>. ( Human Rights in Iraq,2014).

The fragile and unclear democracy that Iraqi society experienced after the year (2003), constitutes one of the most important and dangerous security challenges because many members of society imagine that it is the chaos of things and human freedom to do anything without supervision or laws regulating these freedoms. Indeed, many of them even imagine the existence of the security forces is unnecessary because it is against the principles of democracy. On the contrary, ISIS elements were indoctrinating the children who supported them in the training camps and promised them an Islamic caliphate based on justice, equality and achieving stability, which led to the consolidation of these standards in their lives. Therefore, security and military planners must observe the behavior of the detained children and try to change their ideas through scientific methods based on persuasion. Non-specialists in security, psychological and social affairs, and the preparation of programs for this purpose<sup>(24)</sup>. ( Abdel-Fattah,2008)

### **The political challenges**

Politics has a role in the growth, development and spread of the phenomenon of terrorism, whether it is internal or external. If it is noticed that this phenomenon is active in fragmented societies due to the tyranny of the extremist tone over rationality. It results in the misclassification of power and the lack of political integration among politicians<sup>(25)</sup>. ( Ahmed,2019).

Thus, the political reflection is one of the most dangerous repercussions, as it threatens the national unity and discredits it with fragmentation and disintegration, in addition to the fact that terrorism causes blackmailing security and provoking unrest and makes the nation live in a state of weakness and division and seeks to thwart the political process in various ways, starting with the falsification of important symbols in the state and ending The weakness of the state and its institutions<sup>(26)</sup>. ( Al-Ali,2018).

The operations of political violence have recently aggravated, and human suffering has increased as a result of terrorist acts, whose criminal consequences have been characterized by their dire repercussions on people's lives. This led to a lack of trust between the individual and the state<sup>(27)</sup>. ( Al-Daraji,2019).

This confirms that the most important political challenges are the weak relationship between the citizen and the state and the lack of mutual cooperation between them, and this affects the state's relationship with other states and makes

it one of the weak states that cannot go beyond this stage. Other countries interfere in their internal affairs, and this is the best evidence of the weakness of countries that cannot manage their files on their own.

### **Psychological challenges**

One of the most prominent repercussions and challenges caused by terrorist operations on the family and society is the feeling of losing the blessing of security, safety and stability, which is one of the greatest blessings of God Almighty bestowed upon His servants. Terrorism has psychological effects on the individual and society, and it clearly appears in creating terror and fear for individuals, which makes them more cautious in the practices of their social lives. These are criminal acts<sup>(28)</sup>. (Al-Ali, 2010). The individual feels a state of instability and constant and constant fear in his field of life and that he does not know when the danger caused by those terrorist operations will strike him, and this leads him to live in constant and constant anxiety, which is reflected in his actions and the actions of his children and his entire family.

Terrorism in Iraq has led to the weakness of the security and judicial agencies, turmoil and instability, the growth of behavioral trends in violation of the laws, the spread of corruption, the collapse of the moral values system, the violation of human rights and the assault on public money. Its dangerous goal is to destabilize families and societies in their political, economic and social conditions. <sup>(29)</sup>( Ali,2020).

Therefore, terrorism has a psychological challenge that prevents the process of integration between the individual and society, and this challenge makes the individual live in a state of backwardness, division and fragmentation.

### **The challenge of values and exclusion**

The issue of social values cannot be avoided because it is the basis of human behavior, and when a social change, revolution, war, natural disaster or economic crisis occurs, some values are cracked as a result and other values crystallize expressing the new social situation, and a conflict occurs between the new and old values, in clearer terms, a conflict occurs. Between the adherents of the new values with the adherents of the old values. In another case, a conflict occurs within the individual when he lives between the boundaries of two values within his family and his local community<sup>(30)</sup>. ( Al-Daj'a,2004).

During wars, conflicts, insecurity and normal relations between members of society, societies may lose social control practices, even families cannot do that, and then the value building collapses and loses its features and characteristics, especially the defeated societies, and Ibn Khaldun indicated this in his theory of the subordination of the defeated to the dominant party<sup>(31)</sup>. (Al-Ani,1991).

The actions and practices of ISIS gangs during their occupation of cities, including Anbar province, led to alienation and a value and intellectual conflict, while it left it with its extremist ideology, which was spreading ideas and criminal

behavior and disturbing society in a deliberate way, and between the original values that remained embedded in the hearts of the people of the province, which led to the exclusion of community members. And all those who participated with ISIS refused and did not accept them for fear that this idea would return again and try to change what had been acquired of values and culture alien to society.

Exclusion and social exclusion denote the ways that block the ways for large numbers of individuals to fully engage in the broad social life. This would enhance the meaning of social solidarity among people<sup>(32)</sup>. ( Al-Sadiq,2004).

Therefore, the process of society's non-acceptance of individuals and families of those convicted of terrorism generated many challenges that prevent the integration of convicted individuals with society, and that the stigmatization process resulted in a process of challenge to children who are not guilty of their parents or brothers with the terrorist gangs of ISIS, and this is behind the process of exclusion and social exclusion for these individuals.

### **Scientific and methodological procedures for the study**

**1- Type of study:** The type of study is determined in light of the nature of the subject to be studied, and the goal to be achieved<sup>(33)</sup>. ( Giddens,2005).

Our study is a descriptive study, as it aims to describe and explain scientific facts, and this study is also considered one of the exploratory studies that adopted a sample from the families of those convicted of terrorism.

**2- Study methodology:** The method means the method that the researcher follows in order to achieve the goal of his research or study, such as finding an appropriate answer to the question he asks, or being able to verify the purpose with which his research or study begins<sup>(34)</sup>. ( Al-Nasr,2008).

The study adopted the social survey method, which is one of the types or types of applied social research and the most popular and popular method in studying social phenomena through which information and data can be collected.

The social survey method is defined as the scientific study of society's conditions and needs with the aim of presenting a program of social reform<sup>(35)</sup>. ( Owais,2001).

### **3- Fields of study:**

a - The human field: It means the persons or individuals subject to the study, represented by (80) respondents from the families of those convicted of terrorism.

NS - Spatial field: It is the place where the field study will be conducted and determines the field study field for our research in the IDPs camp in Habbaniyah.

NS - Time domain: It means the time period that the researcher took in preparing the theoretical study and collecting data on the field side. The time period was set from 9/25/2019 to 6/22/2020.

### **Field study data analysis**

**Gender:** The gender variable is one of the basic social variables in scientific research, in order to determine the social characteristics of the study sample units, especially with regard to the issue of rehabilitating the families of convicts.

Table No. (1) shows the gender of the respondents

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Repetition</b>	<b>percentage%</b>
Male	34	5,%42
feminine	46	%57,5
Total	80	%100

Table No. (1) data indicates that the percentage of females recorded the highest percentage compared to males, as it reached (57.5%) compared to (42.5 %) for males, and this indicates that the percentage of females in the camp is more than males.

Table No. (2) shows the age group of the respondents

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Repetition</b>	<b>percentage%</b>
29-18	28	%35
41-30	15th	%18.75
53-42	14	%17.5
- 54 What is more?	23	%28.75
Total	80	%100

The above table indicates that the age group 18-29 years recorded the highest percentage among the other age groups, with a rate of (35%), while the age group 54- and over recorded the second age group with a percentage of (28.75%), while the age group recorded from 30 -41 years at a rate of (18.75%), while the age group between 42-53 years was recorded at a rate of (17.5). ( We conclude from this that the young and old age groups are the most prevalent in the camp, because the youth group most of them belong to ISIS gangs, in addition to the escape of most of them, and some of them got their share in prison.

Table No. (3) shows the educational level of the research sample

<b>Educational level</b>	<b>Repetition</b>	<b>percentage%</b>
Illiterate	10	%12.5
Reads and writes	24	%30
primary	20	%25
middle	18	%22,5
preparatory	6	%7.5
university	2	%2,5
Total	80	%100

The data in the above table indicate that (12.5%) are illiterate, while (30%) of those who know how to write and read indicated that it is a weak percentage and they represent one third of the respondents, while the answer of those who hold elementary school, which represents a quarter of the sample members (25%), while the percentage of those who graduated from intermediate education was (22.5%), while the percentage of those who answered that they hold a middle school certificate was (7.5%) and those who hold a university degree were (2.5%), and from here it is clear that The education rate is low for individuals and families convicted of terrorism, especially since the joining of a family member to ISIS deprived the rest of the family from completing their studies.

Table No. (4) shows the marital status of the respondents

<b>Social status</b>	<b>Repetition</b>	<b>percentage%</b>
Unmarried	22	%27,5
Married	38	%47,5
Widower	14	%17.5
absolute	6	%7.5
Total	80	%100

The data in the above table indicate that the percentage of married people is the highest among the age groups and it was (47.5%), while it ranked second with (27.5%) of the single and (17.5%) of the widowed women and men. While the percentage of (7.5%) of divorced women, and most individuals indicated that widows are the majority of those who killed their husbands during the ISIS period.

Table No. (5) shows the economic situation of the respondents

<b>Economic situation</b>	<b>Repetition</b>	<b>percentage%</b>
less than needed	55	%68.75
fills the need	20	%25
overflowing	5	%6.25
Total	80	%100

The data in the above table indicate that the vast majority of the study sample suffers from weak economic conditions and the failure to meet their basic needs, and that they depend on the aid that comes to them from the government, from the people and clans in the governorate, and from humanitarian organizations, and their percentage reached (68.75%), while The percentage of (25%) of those who represent that their daily and monthly income meets the needs, and those who have some of their family members work in businesses that may have markets, retired or receive a monthly salary, while the percentage (6.25%) of their income is sufficient and exceeds their needs.

Thus, it is clear from these data that most of the families living in the camp are the ones living in a state of poverty and deprivation, and this was the reason for their integration into terrorist gangs.

Table No. (6) shows the breadwinner for the family

The breadwinner for the family	Repetition	percentage%
the father	28	%35
the mother	26	%32,5
the brother	18	%22,5
other remember	8	%10
Total	80	%100

The data in the above table indicates that the breadwinner and the person responsible for the family is the father, at a rate of (35%), while the percentage of families headed by women is the mother, at a rate of (32.5%), and the percentage of those who depend on the brother for support is at a rate of (22.5%), while Others mentioned were (10%), and those who depend on aid from organizations or from some relatives or the sister of the convict. Thus, we conclude from this that the father and mother bear the greatest responsibility in providing for their families.

Table No. (7) shows who are the family members who belonged to terrorist groups

The answers	Repetition	percentage%
the father	18	%22,5
the husband	28	%35
the brother	12	15th%
Son	15th	%18.75
other remember	7	%8.75
Total	80	%100

The data in the above table indicates that those who belong to terrorist organizations are from fathers at a rate of (22.5%), while the largest percentage of those who belong to terrorist groups are from husbands, at a rate of (35%), while the percentage of brothers in families is at a rate of (15%). While the percentage of sons was (18.75%), while another percentage was mentioned (8.75%), and they are both the husband's brother or one of the daughters of the families, and most of these women joined the ISIS organizations as the Hesba, which means that women who are not committed to the organization's orders are held accountable.

Table No. (8) shows what are the most important reasons for joining terrorist groups

The answers	Repetition	digital sequence	percentage%
Poverty and material destitution	42	first sequence	%25
Affected by a relative or relative	25	Fourth Sequence	15th%
Social Media	18	Sixth Sequence	%10.7
Influenced by religious belief	32	second sequence	%19
Ignorance and lack of awareness	28	3rd Sequence	%16.7
Loss of control over children by the family	23	Fifth Sequence	%13.6
Total	168		%100

The data in the above table refer to the reasons that lead individuals to join terrorist groups, where the cause was poverty and material destitution in the first sequence at a rate of (25%), while in the second sequence was the influence of religious belief at a rate of (19%), while the third sequence was due to Ignorance and weakness in awareness at a rate of (16.7%), while the fourth sequence was affected by one of the parents and relatives, at a rate of (15%), while the fifth reason was the loss of control over children by some families and their involvement in the terrorist organization, at a rate of (13.6%). While the sixth sequence was affected by what is published on social media, at a rate of (10.7%).( Thus, it is clear from this table that these are the main reasons for joining terrorist groups and they are divided in hierarchical order, but according to the researcher’s survey it was found that these are the most important main reasons for members of society to join these terrorist groups.

Table No. (9) shows the most important challenges that stand in the way of the integration of convicted family members into society

<b>the answers</b>	<b>Repetition</b>	<b>percentage%</b>
Poor rehabilitation inside the camp	35	%13,4
loss of human rights	44	%17
The economic challenge of poverty and unemployment	40	%15.4
Weakness of government agencies in protecting families	42	%16.1
Feel isolated and excluded from society	23	%8.8
Opposition by clans to return	45	%17.3
Social stigmatization by society	31	%12
Total	260	%100

The data of the table above, which illustrates the most important challenges that stand in the way of the entry of family members convicted of terrorism into the community, shows that the weakness of community rehabilitation within the camp in which they reside is one of the main reasons for the lack of integration, at a rate of (13.4%), while the reason was The loss of family members convicted of terrorism, the simplest rights enjoyed by members of the external community, is one of the reasons (17%), while the economic challenge of poverty and unemployment due to the loss of work or a job is one of the important economic challenges, at a rate of (15.4%), while The weakness of the security services in protecting the families of those convicted of terrorism from the oppression and exploitation of the security services and clans by (16.1%), while the other challenge represented by the psychological challenge and the feeling of family members of

the convicts that they are excluded from society by feeling in fear of the unknown in other challenges and by (8.8) %), while the most important challenge represented by clans' opposition to the return of those convicted of terrorism to their areas of residence was one of the important challenges at a rate of (17.3%), while the moral challenge and the process of social stigmatization faced by family members convicted of terrorism at a rate of (12%).( Another important challenge, as the respondents indicated that the society's view of them has changed and that the character of terrorism has become closely related to them.

The researcher was keen to know those important challenges that stand in the way of the return of the families of those convicted of terrorism and their integration into society, and this in itself represents a danger in the process of non-integration of members of these families into the external society, which prompts some individuals to try to rejoin the ranks of the terrorist organization ISIS in an attempt to Revenge from the security and clan opponents of their return.

### **The most important field results of the study**

In his field study, the researcher was keen to reach important results that would benefit researchers in this regard, as well as to identify the most important challenges that would limit the return of those convicted of terrorism to practicing their normal social life in society. The study reached many field results, including:

- Most of the respondents in the Habbaniyah camp are women and children whose family member belonged to ISIS, where their percentage reached (57.5%) compared to men and youth.
- It was found that most of those in the camp suffer from low levels of education, where the percentage of illiteracy, writing and primary (67.5%).
- The field study showed that most of the sample suffer from poverty and material destitution and that their income is less than needed by .(%68.75 )
- It was found that there is a not small percentage of individuals headed by women, at a rate of (32.5%).(
- From the field study, it was found that most of the family members who belonged to ISIS gangs are the father, husband and brother, compared to the rest of the family members, and their percentage amounted to (72.5%).(
- The study showed that one of the most important reasons that led to involvement in terrorist groups is poverty and material destitution, as well as being influenced by the religious belief that was spread by the organization during the days of its occupation of cities, ignorance and poor awareness of future effects, and their percentage reached (50.7%).(
- The study showed that one of the most important challenges that stand as a stumbling block to the return of those convicted of terrorism to society and their integration into it is the weakness of the security services in protecting the returnee, as well as the loss of the human rights of any free citizen that are exposed by some clans in the return of those convicted, at a rate of (50.4%).



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