

Child Neglect inside Families: A Theoretical Study of the Causes and Consequences

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ABSTRACT

This theoretical study deals with the most vital issue facing children in the modern world. It focuses on child neglect inside families and how children are affected by it. The objective of this study is to discuss the causes and consequences of the child neglect phenomenon. Methodologically, this study applied the explanatory and descriptive analytic approaches, which involve providing a description of the cause and consequences of the phenomenon. Therefore, this study uses a literature review and text analysis. This study consists of eight sections. The first section provides the introduction, study problems, and significance of this study. The second section covers the historical background of child neglect. The third section, deals with a review of the literature as well as conceptualizing child neglect, and section four covers various forms of child neglect, along with their causes and consequences. The fifth section included methodology and the study hypothesis. The study's outcomes and conclusions are covered in Section six. Section seven offers the study

discussions, and the conclusion of the study is presented in Section eight. In conclusion, the socialization process has a negative relationship with child neglect, in addition, there is a correlation between the economic status of family and child physical neglect, this study also discovered that child neglect is heavily influenced by family educational background and general knowledge in daily social life.

Section One: Theoretical Framework

1. Introduction

Child neglect is a global problem. It affects individuals, families, and societies in various aspects, namely physical, emotional, social, ethical, and professional. Numerous studies were carried out in Western and Middle Eastern societies to address the issues of child neglect and abuse. Child neglect is the absence of a parent, guardian, or caregiver responsible for the care and upbringing of the child to protect the child's physical, psychological, health, and public safety. Children are raised in families, which is the first step in socialization. Children suffer from abuse and neglect from their family members, schools, and communities. Therefore, actions are required to prevent and protect children from abuse and neglect. In recent years in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, the Iraqi law against domestic violence has been adapted and applied. Law No. (8) of 2011, which was issued in Article two, underlines domestic violence and the punishment of a person who does it (Kurdistan parliament, 2011). According to some lawyers and advocates, the vagueness of the law makes it difficult to enforce.

In Kurdistan, many parents consider their children as their property. Therefore, it is difficult to intervene in family issues. In 2011 however, the Child Helpline (Helpline - 116) was founded by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) for children's benefits and to reduce violence against children. In 2019, the Child Rights and Child Protection Committee were established. The vision of this committee is to find a mechanism for multi-sectorial cooperation at the local level to work as part of the

national child protection system to protect them from all forms of violence, neglect, and abuse. This study aims to answer the following research questions:

1. To what extent does the parents' academic background lead to neglect of their children?
2. Is there any relation between parents' cultural awareness and child neglect?
3. Is there any relation between a child's gender and neglecting children through their socialization?

2. Statement of the problem

Family is primarily responsible for the physical, psychological, and social development of a child. Currently, there are several alterations in children's behavior. Some families will be worried about it, and it is related to the parents' educational background and cultural awareness. In recent years, the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) war and the outbreak of financial crises have had an effect on family livelihoods. This has caused some families to work harder to meet their basic necessities, resulting in the neglect of other areas of their family, including their children. Neglect has a negative impact on all aspects of a child's development, including psychological, social, and physical health. Therefore, it should be highlighted and addressed accordingly.

3. Significance of the Study

Child neglect has recently become an issue of great interest worldwide, both socially and medically. The Kurdistan society also values it. Issues such as not providing sufficient information to stakeholders, problems with diagnosis, concealment of the issue, and denial by families have increased the significance of the issue. It is important that families have a strong desire to be aware of studies that are relevant to this study. What distinguishes this study from other studies is it is the first and only study that focuses on child neglect in Kurdistan society, specifically on the causes and consequences of child neglect. The significance of this study is to

illustrate and identify an important current issue, namely the neglect of children, and to benefit the Kurdish scientific and academic field. In the area of children and families, in addition to child protection.

Section Two: Child Neglect- A historical Background

Child neglect is currently common throughout all societies and is somewhat reported because it has a negative impact on all aspects of child development. Nowadays, too many children become victims of physical violence, severe neglect, sexual abuse, and even murder at the hands of their own parents or caregivers (Scannapieco and Connell-Carrick, 2005, p.2). Around (300) million children or (75%) of all children aged (2-4) worldwide frequently experience psychological violence and/or physical punishment at the hands of their parents and/or caregivers (WHO, 2022). In 2019, it is estimated that one billion children aged (2 to 17) experienced physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or neglect (WHO, 2020).

Historically speaking, in the US, child neglect and abuse Despite the fact that the first known instance of child abuse prosecution took place in April of 1874, the area did not see considerable scholarly focus until the middle of the following century Mary Ellen, a nine years old girl, suffered terrible physical abuse, hunger, and neglect in the United States. (Radford et al., 2011, p. 16). According to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) annual report, the rate of neglect is significantly higher than other forms of child maltreatment between 2011 to 2020 (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau, 2011-2020). In considering the case of child abuse in the United Kingdom it seems that from the 1870s until around 1914; from the middle of the 1960s until the late 1980s; and starting in 2003, there have been three times when child abuse in the UK has received unusually high levels of interest. A review of a study on the prevalence of child maltreatment conducted for the medical journal. In 2008, The Lancet revealed that (1 %) of children in the population were the subjects of substantiated

child abuse cases each year, while (1 to 15%) of children in the population were neglected (Radford et al., 2011, p. 16).

The prevalence of child abuse and neglect (CAN) has long been acknowledged throughout the Arabian Peninsula. According to written records and anecdotal evidence, maltreatment, including female infanticide, was commonplace in ancient Arabic society. In Saudi Arabia, the first instance of CAN was documented in 1990 (Almuneef and Al-Eissa, 2011, p. 635). Based on the (309) instances in Saudi Arabia, between 2015 - 2018, supervisory neglect was the most prevalent type of neglect (63.1%), followed by medical neglect (39.2%), emotional neglect (6.8%), physical neglect (5.5%), and educational neglect (3.2%) were prevalent (AlFarhan, 2022, p. 1).

The Multiple Indicator Survey 2018 (MICS6) reports that (4) out of (5) Iraqi children suffer from domestic and school-based violence. Despite the decreasing cases of fighting, children in Iraq continue to suffer from the country's pervasive culture of violence (UNICEF, 2021). According to Saed et al.'s (2013) study, twenty percent of the (275) college students from Erbil, Iraq who were surveyed about their experiences of childhood maltreatment reported having been victims of physical (6.5%), emotional (16.4%), and/or sexual abuse (2.9%). 19% of pupils confirmed they were neglected when they were young. Students who have lived in a household where domestic violence occurs are more likely to have experienced childhood abuse. Among high school students, males were more likely than girls to have been left home alone four or more times as children (26.4% vs. 18.8%, respectively).

The annual number of calls received by Child Help Line 116 in the Kurdistan region of Iraq from January 2017 to December 2021 was from children, parents, and victims of mistreatment. According to the available data, the total number of phone calls received over a five-year period involved (3,106) children, (1377) of which were information transfers and (238) of which were transferred to childcare agencies and/or organizations. (257) were calls from grateful parents. According to the Child Help Line 116, the increase in calls in 2021 indicates a rise in the prevalence of child

abuse (Majeed, 2022), Annual Statistics of Communication with Child Help Line 116, January 2017–December, 2021, Erbil, Kurdistan Region of Iraq).

We have received; the aspects of education, violence, and child labor have been focused on, whereas neglecting children doesn't mention, which may be due to child inexperience and also the types of neglect neglected by experts. Here is the data we received from the Kurdistan Save Children Erbil office according to their (Working Child Protection and Care Project) from (18-5-2021) to (31-12-2021), (36) household children were in danger. Just two of them were female and the rest were male (KSC,2022).

Section Three: Literature Review and Conceptualizing Child Neglect

1. Literature Review:

First: A Previous Study on the Causes of Child Neglect:

Abu Jabir et al., (2009) conducted a study on *iidrakat alwalidayn limushkilat 'iihmal al'atfal wal'iisa'at 'iilayhim fi almujtamae al'urduniyi* [Parents' Perceptions of Child Neglect and Abuse in the Jordanian Society]. This is a cooperative study, and the studiers mentioned that in recent years, the concepts of violence, neglect, and child abuse have become important topics that have received special attention from a variety of institutions and relevant parties in the Arab world and internationally, which began with the family and progressing through psychological and educational counselors, social and religious specialists, and those in charge of developing social policies (Abu Jabir et al, 2009, p.17).

The purpose of the study was to identify the quality and level of perception, awareness, and information concerning child neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse among a sample of Jordanian parents living in Amman. However, the researcher applied a descriptive technique to construct and perform a survey on a stratified random sample of parents aged (25–65) years old. A trained team of university students enrolled at two public universities, namely Hashemite University and Balqa University, collected the data under the supervision of the researchers.

The researcher found that: Respondents were unaware of the social services available to cope with this problem. Additionally, they weren't sure to whom they should refer the abuser or victim in the case of a child abuse incident. Also, there is an urgent need to bring attention to the issue of child abuse and neglect, with a focus on how important it is to find Jordanian parents who abuse their children and make more people aware of the resources Jordan has to help with this problem.

Second: A Previous Study on the Consequences of Child Neglect

Ashur W. (2015) conducted an exploratory study on *al'ihmal al'usariu w ealaqatuhu bialtahsiyl aldirasii lada talameeth alsanat al a rabea min altaealeem a-thanawi* [Family neglect and its relationship to educational achievement: fourth- high school students]¹. This study aimed to determine the relationship between family neglect and the academic achievement of the students who suffer from family neglect and those who do not. To achieve this goal, the researcher raised three research questions:

1. Is there a relationship between family neglect and the academic achievement of fourth-grade high school students?
2. Is there a relationship between family neglect and the emotions of fourth-grade high school students?
3. Is there a relationship between family neglect and the health condition of fourth-grade high school students?

To gather data from (100) participants who were selected randomly, this study used a descriptive approach, observation, and survey. This study discovered that: Having a relationship between family neglect in its educational aspect and the educational achievement of fourth-grade high school students, there is no relationship between the emotional aspect of family neglect and the educational

¹ A Master Field Study in the Middle of Al Yasser. The educational sociology fields. It was submitted to the Sociology Department at the University of El Shahid Hamma Lakhdar-Al-Wady, in Algeria, 2015. In Arabic.

achievement of high school students in the fourth grade, and there is no link between family neglect in terms of health and fourth-grade high school students' educational achievement.

Third: A Previous Study on Protecting Children from Neglect

Newton, C. (2017), study on (Child Neglect: Predicting Future Protection Concerns and a Comparison of Profiles).² This study shows that the factors that lead to child abuse can be found in many different ecological systems and are not limited to one area such as characteristics of the parent, child, and society. The Ontario Family and Child Strengths and Needs Assessment (FCSNA) were used in this study to collect data on child protection. This is because it was a tool used by the Children's Aid Society (CAS) in Ontario during continuing child welfare services to identify areas of strength and weakness of families. FCSNA addresses 11 areas of interest for parents and caregivers, as well as nine areas of interest for the child. Each region is assessed in terms of four scales, namely strength, adequate, weakness, and severe weakness.

Predictive models were utilized to determine which families would return with additional child protection issues based on records for children and caregivers from (128) households that had verified child neglect concerns. Cronbach's alpha for the complete set of FCSNA items was (0.80) (Newton 2017, 9–11, 36–37). This study "sought to compare profiles of families who return to the Children's Aid Society (CAS) with verified protection concerns and families who do not after an initial investigation resulted in protection concerns for child neglect" (ibid., p. 67).

Newton's findings suggested that with the exception of drug abuse and resource management, ratings closer to strengths than weaknesses were indicative of families that will return to CAS with future concerns on all of these characteristics. These findings imply that services provided to families after

2 A Thesis submitted in partial satisfaction of the Master of Arts degree requirements in Applied Psychology. The Faculty of Graduate Studies Laurentian University Sudbury, 2017, Ontario: Canada.

protection concerns are confirmed may be effective in addressing deficits in social support systems, cultural integration, and adult or peer social relationships for the child. However, drug and alcohol abuse, as well as resource management issues, is likely to increase stress levels. This leads to child neglect (ibid., pp. 48–52).

Fourth: A Previous Study on the Prevention and Treatment of Child Neglect

Allin, et al., (2005) Treatment of child neglect: A systematic Review³. identify child neglect as the most common form of child maltreatment. Each subtype of physical, psychological, and environmental neglect may be linked to different risk indicators. The objective of this review was to examine the available data on the effectiveness of child neglect treatment programs, including those aimed at victims of childhood neglect and/or their careers, in a systematic way (Allin et al, 2005, pp.97-98). Allin et al (2005) systematically reviewed the Medline, PsycInfo, and Eric databases extensively from January 1980 to May 2003. They evaluated 54 studies that met the inclusion requirements. Fourteen studies met the design criteria and were assessed for methodological quality using the standards of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (ibid., pp. 498–499).

According to Allin et al (2005), two studies included in their systematic review were assessed as good, and three were rated as fair out of the 14 included in the evaluation. They discovered evidence that two forms of play therapy and a therapeutic day treatment program for youngsters were useful. Only one study has looked at treatment effects for both a combined sample of maltreated children (defined as having experienced either neglect or physical abuse) and for each subsample of children. As a result, the efficacy of therapy for children exposed to neglect alone is low. In addition, multi-systemic therapy improved the lives of

³ It is a cooperative systematic review done by Allin (Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario), Wathen (Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario), and MacMillan (Departments of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences and Pediatrics, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario) in *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 50(8), pp.497-504, 2005: Canada.

parents and children in households where there had been neglected (ibid., pp. 499–502).

2. Conceptualizing Child Neglect:

Neglect is characterized as a lack of enough care, responsibility, and protection for the child's age and needs. However, there is no comprehensive theory that explains why children are neglected (Avdibegović and Brkić 2020, 337).

This study tries to illustrate the causes and consequences of child neglect. “Exposure to neglect in childhood may have a negative impact on the development of the child and cause short-term and long-term health, emotional, cognitive, academic, and social difficulties” (ibid,2020). To demonstrate the causes of neglect we practicing social learning theory in which extended related to person background, which is concerned with individual learning through consideration from childhood, the individual imitates and learns from their surroundings. To analyze and alter behavior, American philosopher John Dewey first adopted " Social Learning Theory" in the disciplines of sociology, behavior modification, and psychology in 1954. (Bingham and Conner 2010, p.10). According to Rotter, social learning theory is one of the first attempts to comprehend an individual's social behavior and the elements that influence it.

According to this theory, learning could be adopted through observation, modeling and imitation. Hence, mistreatment and neglect of children may have been learned from the surrounding area due to social interaction and imitation, taken from their parents or environment. This is like a cycle of violence. The cycle of violence suggests that the ahistorical background of childhood abuse may have a long-term impact during a lifetime (Dodge, Bates and Peitit, 1990; WHO, 2007 cited in Taha, 2019, p.74). Similarly, in a study of parents of ill infants, Hunter and Kilstrom (1979) found that “those who were openly angry about their own abuse were less likely to remain in the cycle of violence” (Hemenway, Solnic and Carter 1994, 1017).

Section Four: Child Neglect: Types, Causes and Consequences

Firs: Types of Child Neglect:

Different types of child neglect may exist, depending on the views of professionals and communities, to the point where some acts of child-rearing, such as threatening a child, may be regarded as child neglect in one society, especially in western societies, while the same behavior may be regarded as normal in another, such as an Eastern society. Because of this, we try to identify the main forms of neglect:

1-Physical neglect:

One of the most well-known and widespread forms of child neglect is physical child neglect as Depanfilis (2006, p. 12) states “Physical neglect is one of the most widely recognized forms”. This is one of the most obvious signs, especially in a preschool or kindergarten classroom. Neglecting to provide a child with adequate housing, nutrition, clothing, and personal hygiene is an example of physical neglect (Jules, 2020). according to Johnson, Welch and Wilhelm (2013, p. 14) often referred to as "deprivation of needs neglect," is when a kid is not given with the essentials that they require for healthy development, such as adequate clothing, nutrition, or shelter. This indicates that children's essential physiological needs are not being met, which might have negative consequences for their health (Jules, 2020) one form of physical neglect is when a parent does nothing to ensure their child's safety. The researcher believes that physical neglect of children means not only that their needs are not met, but that their needs are not met according to their needs, or traditionally met for their needs, without knowing whether it is necessary or not. For example, recently in the Kurdistan Region, many parents have turned to buy mobile phones and iPads for their children.

2-Educational Neglect

This is another type that has the potential to become immediately evident to the workers of educational institutions such as schools and nurseries. When a youngster is not regularly sent to school, this is considered educational neglect (Jules, 2020)

Due to the fact that children have a legal right to an education, it is a violation of this right not to send a child to school. Depanfilies (2006, p. 12) states that regardless of the state's laws and regulations, it is the responsibility of both parents and schools to ensure that their children receive an appropriate education. Children who have been ignored in this way may not only be absent from school, but their parents may also have neglected to enroll them. Neglectful parenting can occur when parents of school-aged children don't send them there, either because they dislike the school, can't find the child's birth certificate or energy bill to register the child, or are afraid that the child will reveal abuse or other family secrets. It's also possible that parents won't or won't be able to put out the work required to register their child for school, assist with school preparation, or provide transportation for their child (Johnson, Welch and Wilhelm 2013, p. 16). Occasionally, there are some families that send their children to school without monitoring or supporting them. Some parents are unaware of the educational level and grade of their children. On the other hand, they do not assist the school in enhancing the level of students and school

3-Emotional Neglect

This form of neglect is the hardest to identify among the four categories of neglect. One of the primary indicators of emotional neglect is a change in the child's behavior, which is sometimes only seen by those who are in daily touch with the child/family. If a child's emotional needs aren't satisfied, they are being emotionally neglected. Children have both material and non-material demands. When a youngster does not get the love and attention they need, it is considered emotional neglect. This can be done through acts such as disregard, humiliation, isolation, or intimidation. The effects of emotional neglect on a child's growth and development can be devastating (Jules, 2020). Erickson, M.F., & Egeland, B. (2002); Gershater Molko, R. M. & Lutzker, J. R. (1999) as cited in Depanfilies (2006, p. 14) show that the effects of emotional neglect are regarded to be more severe and long-lasting than those of physical neglect, although being harder to measure. For some

scholars, this category only works when combined with others, thus they avoid using it alone.

4-Medical Neglect

According to DePanfilis (2006, p. 12) “Medical neglect encompasses a parent or guardian’s denial of or delay in seeking needed health care for a child”. Jules (2020) states that medical neglect occurs when a parent or other caretaker fails to meet this requirement. Instances when this might occur include when a child sustains an injury and their parents choose to ignore it. Refusing recommended vaccinations and other forms of medical advice from doctors is another form of medical negligence. When it comes to a child's health and dental care, it is up to the parents to provide for them.

The medical type of neglect occurs when a child does not receive the medical care necessary to treat an existing condition, prevent the beginning of a new condition, or save their life. Chronic neglect is when a child is regularly denied medical care for an ongoing condition, whereas acute neglect is when care is withheld for a brief period. It can also appear when a loved one or caregiver disregards obvious signs of illness or trauma. When a child needs immediate or emergency medical care but does not receive it, (Johnson, Welch and Wilhelm 2013, p. 15).

Second: Causes of Child Neglect

Child Welfare Information Gateway identified the risk factors for child neglect within an ecologically based theory. According to this theory, child neglect is caused by a variety of interrelated (individual, family, community, and societal) variables. (Child Welfare Information Gateway,2018, p.4) Accordingly, we'll break down the root causes of child neglect into four categories and go into detail about each one below:

1-Individual Factors

Parental and child (physical, psychological, and cognitive) issues; recent or previous trauma; the ability to nurture and form secure attachments; and the child's and parent's resilience are factors in the neglect of children (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2018, p. 5). Benedict et al. reported no increase in mistreatment among (500) impaired and cerebrally palsied children. Children with mental health difficulties are at a higher risk for maltreatment than those with developmental limitations (Jenny, 2011, p. 30). In addition, a child's behavior and disability can be a risk factor for neglect (Avdibegović and Brkić, 2020, p. 338).

The issues related to parent's neglect is associated with maternal emotional, cognitive, and substance abuse issues. Depressed mothers who neglect their children are common. Mothers of neglected children are more bored, unhappy, restless, lonely, and unsatisfied, more hostile, impulsive, stressed, and less socialized. Additionally, mental impairment and illiteracy are linked to neglect. Drug use during pregnancy is widespread (Jenny, 2011, P.30). A child's likelihood of experiencing physical abuse or neglect increases significantly when their father is absent or abusive. Researchers have found a correlation between a mother's satisfaction with her partner and the level of care she gives her child (Guterman and Lee, 2005, p. 140,142).

2-Family Factors

There are numerous factors related to the family environment; we will highlight those that are relevant to the family situation. The majority of study has been on family structure and size, family interactions, domestic violence, and family socioeconomic position (Avdibegović and Brkić, 2020, p. 339). The bad relationship between spouses and their children is a reason to neglect them. Bousha and Twentyman found that neglect has been related to inadequate parental problem-solving skills, poor parenting skills, parents' stress, low self-esteem, and inadequate knowledge of children's developmental needs (Jenny, 2011; Avdibegović and Brkić, 2020, p. 338). Divorce or separation of parents is another reason for child neglect.

Parents and children consider divorce to be one of the most stressful occurrences in life (Iwaniec, 2006, p. 60).

Children living in areas of high poverty are six times more likely to be neglected than children living in areas of low poverty. The other issue for families is food insecurity. One definition of food insecurity is a family's or community's chronic lack of reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food (Jenny, 2011, p. 490). Essentially, when parents are living in poverty, their capacity to provide for their children declines. However, it does not imply that every poor family neglects their children, but there is a significant correlation between poverty and material neglect if we focus on one component of neglect, which is to supply the necessities and a proper environment for children. Parental variables that enhance the risk of child neglect include parental social isolation, no social support, neighbor unpleasant childhood experiences, inadequate parenting knowledge and abilities, the use of psychoactive substances, involvement in criminal activities, or a problem with gambling (Avdibegović and Brkić, 2020, p. 338).

3-Community Factors

Parent-child relationships are influenced by the community's resources, or its social capital. Families are better able to nurture and protect children in a community with a high level of social capital. In addition to informal support networks, safety and recreational amenities promote family health. Garbarino and Crouter discovered that parents' poor opinions of the neighborhood's quality of life were associated with an increase in child maltreatment (Jenny, 2011, p. 31). According to the ecological-transactional paradigm, the interaction between family features and environmental circumstances is the cause of neglect. In this model, stress levels and coping techniques were the focal points. When family stress exceeds coping methods, neglect may result. Members' actions may be affected by the family's environment. Factors that contribute to the occurrence of child neglect include a bad environment and socioeconomic position in the area, insufficient community support, underdeveloped or inaccessible social support services, the availability and

widespread consumption of alcohol, and an uncertain environment (Avdibegović and Brkić, 2020, pp. 38–39).

There are several ways in which communities may disregard children. Those in authority can negatively affect the lives of children by, for instance, failing to provide a safe living environment, inadequate food and medical care, placing kids in adult jails, and restricting their access to religious and cultural activities. Acceptance and respect for children's rights in a culture impact how children are treated, safeguarded, and raised within families (Taylor and Daniel, 2005, p. 28).

4-Societal Factors

Neglect is linked to social isolation, the death of a spouse, and the absence of assistance from family, friends, and acquaintances. A study discovered a correlation between parental abuse and poorer levels of social integration and participation in social activities, as well as between parental unemployment, health, homelessness, and arrest (Jenny, 2011, 31). Concerns about how living in a hostile community can affect parents' ability to care for their children arise from an ecological perspective on parenting. Does isolation set in because neighbors don't know how to deal with the customs of parents who have recently immigrated? Could they not rally together if they felt this much pressure? Or perhaps their growth as an individual has hindered their social skills (Crosson-Tower, 2014, 67).

When parents are active in their communities, there is a (20%) lower chance of physical abuse and neglect for their children and a 35% lower risk of psychological maltreatment (Kim and Maguire-Jack, 2015, p. 152). Avdibegović and Brkić (2020, p. 339) illustrate that cultural and social traditions, as well as religious beliefs, can affect how parents act, how they educate their children, and how they see their children. This makes child neglect more likely. Otherwise, ethnicity may affect the types and intensity of psychological symptoms after child abuse. Shame about

discussing unpleasant sentiments and parental anxiety connected to child abuse may impact psychological problem reports (Cohen et al., 2001, p. 149).

Third: Consequences of child neglect

1-Social Consequences:

Children who are neglected are more likely to have avoidant and resistive attachments to their primary caregiver. Preschool and school-aged children that are ignored are more docile and express fewer displays of affectionate encounters with their moms; toddlers who have been neglected initiate play less frequently (Crouch and Milner, 1993, p. 57). It is not unusual for neglected children to mature into adults who are incapable of relating to their own children or adult partners, so perpetuating the cycle of neglect. Adults who were neglected as children may engage in aggressive behavior, such as committing crimes or engaging in domestic violence (McCabe, 2003, p. 72). run away from home, and even death by suicide are other consequences of child neglect (National Study Council, 1993, 212; McCabe, 2003, p. 72).

2-Health and Physical Consequences:

The consequences of child neglect vary with the child's age. Some long-term physical repercussions of abuse or neglect may show quickly (e.g., brain damage, trauma), but others may take months or years to appear (Chauhan et al., 2021, p.932). According to the Child Welfare Information Gateway's report, children who are neglected are more likely to be malnourished, have impaired brain development, experience growth delays, or fail to thrive (2018, p.5). Neglect in infancy and the perinatal period has lasting effects on brain volume and processing ability. Neglected children typically have impaired mental, linguistic, and behavioral development. (Avdibegović and Brkić, 2020, p. 340). In the same way that having a disability can make children more likely to be neglected, neglect can also raise the chances of becoming disabled (Avdibegović and Brkić, 2020, p. 338).

3-Psychological Consequences

Neglected infants and preschoolers are more likely to have anxiety attachment, have poor self-esteem, and display behavioral issues (tics, outbursts of rage, theft, accidents, physical complaints, and self-harm). Poor peer interaction, social isolation, noncompliance and violence, apathy, laziness, a lack of flexibility, tenacity, and passion are all linked to physical neglect of preschool children. Negative self-perception and an inability to control one's emotions are also common among people with these disorders. Childhood neglect is strongly related to the onset of anxiety, sadness, anger, aggression, self-control, low self-esteem frustration, cognitive flexibility, non-compliance, self-injurious conduct in adolescence and suicidal ideation (Avdibegović and Brkić, 2020, p. 340; Berry et al., 2002, p. 16; Chauhan et al., 2021, p. 932; Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2019, p. 3).

4-Cognitive and intellectual consequences:

Child abuse and neglect victims typically have lingering behavioral issues. unhealthy sexual behaviors, juvenile misbehavior, alcoholism, and drug abuse. (Chauhan et al., 2021, p. 932; Chauhan et al., 2021, p. 932; Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2019). It has been found that neglected children score lower on tests of linguistic skills and IQ when compared with matched comparison children. Dietrich et al. (1983) observed that babies who underwent failure-to-thrive in conjunction with physical abuse, as opposed to matched non-maltreated comparator newborns, had substantial deficits on mental and motor ability assessments. Allen and Oliver (1982) compared the capacity of preschool children's maltreatment status to predict measures of linguistic competence. Neglect emerged as a significant predictor for measures of auditory comprehension and linguistic ability (Crouch and Milner, 1993, 54). There are gender disparities in how neglect affects children's intelligence. In 1986, Rogeness, Amrung, et al. compared the IQ scores of school-aged children who had been abused, neglected, or neither. Boys in the group that was ignored had lower full-scale IQs and did worse on the subtests for information

and vocabulary. Both neglected and physically abused girls scored lower than the no maltreatment group (Crouch and Milner, 1993, 54).

Section Five: Methodology

This study is a descriptive analytical study and the study. This study relies on several hypotheses

1. Lack of family awareness is a risk factor of child neglect.
 2. The family's economic situation is a reason for neglecting children.
 3. Lack of social support is a risk factor within families for neglecting their children.
 4. In family neglect, there is no substantial difference between boys and girls.
- In this study Families are an independent variable, while child neglect is a dependent variable.

Section Six: Results and Outcomes

1. Results

1. One of the study's key results was that the majority of parents who neglect their children physically, do so because of their family's dire financial circumstances and a lack of parental understanding regarding the child's requirements.
2. Children from wealthy families are more likely to be psychologically and socially neglected because these families work more to provide material needs.
3. Lack of health awareness makes parents neglect their children's health, because they are not aware of the type of food the child needs and also do not know that the child needs health care.
4. There is no such difference in terms of health. For instance, females experience more psychological and social neglect than males.

5. There is a positive relationship between child neglect and parental excessive use of social media.
6. Child neglect is caused by social isolation and a lack of family support.

2. Outcomes

1. Many families consider their children, their property and cannot tolerate outside interference. and weak family-school relationships make it difficult to diagnose child neglect.
2. Most parents think of child care in terms of physical needs, so they focus on meeting those needs and ignore other things.
3. Parents associate attention to the child's health with the child's illness, regardless of the child's physical and psychological changes, which are related to the child's psychological and physical development.
4. A child's performance in school is impacted by neglect.
5. Despite numerous cultural and social changes, as well as the development of society and globalization, a common dilemma among parents is that they wish to raise their kids in the same way that they were raised.

Section seven: Discussion

Eventually, every study would come to a number of conclusions that could be the same as or different from the previous ones that came before it. This study also came up with certain findings that are both similar to and different from those of other studies. And some studies work to test hypotheses.

According to Abu Jabir et al (2009)'s study, the respondents are not aware of the social services that are available to deal with this issue. In the event of a child abuse incident, they were also uncertain to whom they should refer the abuser or victim.

The issue in Kurdistan is the same manner the less experiences of the employees; and absence of relationship between the Child's Field Agencies.

Ashur W., (2015), Having a relationship between family neglect in its educational aspect and the academic achievement of fourth-grade high school students.

Newton C., (2017) drug and alcohol use, as well as resource management issues, are likely to increase stress levels, leading to child neglect. Nonetheless, this is also present, but at a lower frequency, in Kurdistan. All the hypotheses we previously mentioned were approved except the hypothesis that in families, there are no substantial differences between boys and girls because there are differences between boys and girls related to the types of neglect. For example, while males suffer educational neglect because of work, females are socially and psychologically neglected more than males.

Section seven: Conclusion

Overall, we may conclude that neglect is the failure to perform the appropriate level of care under the given circumstances. As a sort of negligence, failing to act can result in injury, but there may be extenuating factors. And child neglect is the absence of parents or caregivers responsible for the care and raising of a child to safeguard his or her physical, psychological, health, and public safety. There are several forms of child neglect, including: (Physical neglect, Medical Neglect, Supervisory Neglect, Environmental Neglect, Educational Neglect and Emotional Neglect). There are many factors related to child neglect (individual factors, family factors, community factors, and societal factors). Many studiers and practitioners in the field of child development believe that neglect has both short- and long-term consequences for children's socio-emotional, cognitive, behavioral, and health development. Family neglect has a significant negative impact on a child's education and development, which will result in unwell adults in the future who will have an impact on the individual, their family, and society. The findings of this study demonstrated that child neglect is largely caused by parents' lack of time with their children, poverty, and a lack of family awareness. To reduce child neglect, we have some suggestions and recommendations:

Families:

1. strengthening relationships between family members and close relatives, to assisting parents in child care and education.
2. Parents should pay attention to their child's health and development by visiting the hospital and getting tests.
3. Parents should limit their usage of social media and mobile devices and prioritize spending time with their children.
4. There should be no discrimination between boys and girls when providing supplies.

Government and Organizations:

1. Strengthening the relationship between school and family to pay attention to children's education and raise standards for both children and schools.
2. Construction of kindergartens in institutions for the children of employed parents, so that they can take care of their children.
3. Focus on children's hotlines (116) to make them more efficient and expand their work.
4. Holding awareness sessions for new parents to educate them on the health needs of their children, as well as their social and emotional needs, as the birth and education of any healthy child is a valuable source of income for society. It reduces the financial burden on the government by preventing future expenditures on disability care.

Studiers and experts:

1. Carry out additional study in the fields of education and childcare.
2. Children's experts should work to raise family awareness of children's needs, especially through social media.
3. Programs and articles on child education, care, and protection should be broadcast on channels to educate families.

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پشتگوئخستنی مندال له خیزاندا: لیکۆلینه وهیه کی تیۆریه

له باره ی هۆکار و دهرئه نجامه کانی

پوخته:

ئه م لیکۆلینه وه تیۆریه، باس له پرسیکی گرنه ده کات که پووبه پرووی مندالان ده بیته وه له جیهانی مۆدیرندا. که تیایدا تیشک ده خاته سه ر پشتگوئخستنی مندال له خیزاندا وه چۆن کاریگه ری له سه ر مندال دروست ده کات. ئامانجی ئه م لیکۆلینه وه یه شیکردنه وه و باسکردنی هۆکار و دهرئه نجامه کانی دیاردی پشتگوئخستنی مندال له پرووی میتۆدۆلۆژییه وه، ئه م لیکۆلینه وه یه ریبازی شیکردنه وه ی به کارهیناوه، که وا له توێژه ر ده کات به شیوه ی وه سفکردن و ویناکردن له بابته که تیبگات. بۆیه ئه م لیکۆلینه وه یه پیداجوونه وه به لیکۆلینه وه کانی پیشوو و شیکاری ده قی وه ک ئامرازیک به کارهیناوه. لیکۆلینه وه که له هه شت ته وه ر پیکه اتوو. له ته وه ری یه که م پیشه کی و کیشه کانی لیکۆلینه وه و گرنگی ئه م لیکۆلینه وه یه خراوه ته پروو. له ته وه ری دووه م باس له پاشخانی میژووی پشتگوئخستنی مندالان کراوه، ته وه ری سییه م باس له خستنه پرووی توێژینه وه کانی پیشوو و چه مکسازیی پشتگوئخستنی مندالان ده کات، له ته وه ری چواره مدا، جو ره جیاوازه کانی پشتگوئخستنی مندالان، له گه ل هۆکار و دهرئه نجامه کانیان خراوه ته پروو. ته وه ری پینجه م میتۆدۆلۆژیا و گریمانه ی لیکۆلینه وه که ی له خوگرتوو. ئه نجام و دهرئه نجامه کانی لیکۆلینه وه که له ته وه ری شه شه مدا باسکراوه؛ له ته وه ری حه وته میشدا باس له گفتوگۆی نیوان لیکۆلینه وه کان کراوه؛ و له کۆتاییدا پیشنیازو پاسپاردنه کانی لیکۆلینه وه که له به شی هه شته مدا خراوه ته پروو. له م لیکۆلینه وه یه دا بۆمان دهرده که ویت که: پرۆسه ی به کۆمه لایه تیبوون په یوه ندییه کی نه رینی هه یه له گه ل پشتگوئخستنی مندالاندا، به لحم په یوه ندییه کی ئه رینی له نیوان ئابووری خیزان و پشتگوئخستنی مندال له پرووی دابینکردنی پیداو یستی مادیدا هه یه، ههروه ها پاشخانی پهروه ری خیزان و زانیاری گشتی له ژیا نی کۆمه لایه تی رۆژانه دا کاریگه ری زۆری هه یه له سه ر پشتگوئخستنی مندال.

دهسته واژه گرنه کان: مندال، مندالی، خیزان، پشتگوئخستن، پشتگوئخستنی مندال، به کۆمه لایه تیبوون

إهمال الطفل في الأسرة: دراسة نظرية للأسباب والنتائج

الملخص:

تبحث هذه الدراسة النظرية وتتناول واحدة من أهم القضايا الحيوية التي تواجه الأطفال في عالمنا الحديث. تركز الدراسة على إهمال الطفل في الأسرة وكيف تؤثر على الأطفال. الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو توضيح ومناقشة أسباب ونتائج ظاهرة إهمال الطفل. منهجياً، طبقت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي، مما يجعل الباحث يفهم موضوع الدراسة من خلال وصفه وتوضيحه للظاهرة. لذلك، تستخدم هذه الدراسة الدراسات السابقة وتحليل النص كأداة لها. تتكون الدراسة من ثمانية مباحث. يعرض المبحث الأول المقدمة ومشكلات الدراسة وأهميتها. ويتناول المبحث الثاني الخلفية التاريخية لإهمال الأطفال. ويغطي المبحث الثالث مراجعة الدراسات السابقة و تصور إهمال الطفل ويتناول المبحث الرابع الأنواع المختلفة لإهمال الطفل، أسبابه ونتائجه. وتضمن المبحث الخامس المنهجية وفرضية الدراسة. يتم تناول نتائج الدراسة واستنتاجاتها في المبحث السادس في حين يعرض المبحث السابع نقاشات الموضوع بالتفصيل. وأخيراً، يتم تقديم الاقتراحات والتوصيات في المبحث الثامن. توصلت الدراسة إلى استنتاج مفاده أن عملية التنشئة الاجتماعية لها علاقة سلبية بإهمال الطفل وأن هناك علاقة ارتباط بين الواقع الاقتصادي للأسرة وإهمال الطفل مادياً، ويتأثر إهمال الطفل بقوه بالخلفية التعليمية للأسرة والمعرفة العامة في الحياة الاجتماعية اليومية.

المصطلحات الأساسية: الطفل، الطفولة، الأسرة، الإهمال، إهمال الطفل، التنشئة الاجتماعية