

# PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

## SOCIETAL VARIABLES AND ITS RELATION WITH SOCIAL ISOLATION: A FIELD STUDY FOR YAZIDI SECT IN BA'SHIQA DISTRICT

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**Khalid Mahmoud Hamy -- Societal Variables and Its Relation With Social Isolation: A field study For Yazidi Sect in Ba'shiqa District -- Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 17(6). ISSN 1567-214x**

**Keywords: social isolation, cultural minorities, The Yazidi component, social trends, sociology.**

### **Abstract**

Social Isolation has increased through the past two decades among individuals in Iraqi society, that lead to reduce interaction and communication between People, So, the person lacks to feel of being able to be build social relations with them. The value of the study: The cognitive importance lies in defining a sociological framework for the aspects of social isolation among the members of the Yazidi sect. Objectives of the study: Determining the societal factors that cause the emergence of cases of social isolation between individuals or social groups within the boundaries of the same geographical area. the current study relies on the descriptive approach (the method of a social survey by sample). The current study is confined to Bashiq sub-district, northeast of Mosul, the center of Nineveh Governorate. The study collects a simple random sample of (300) respondents because the research community is defined. The current study relies on three main tools: observation, interview, and questionnaire form (scale). The study hypotheses were formulated using the null hypothesis method to test them statistically. To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher relied on a set of advanced statistical methods. The results of the study indicate the existence of many factors that affect social isolation. a variation in the effect of societal variables (social, psychological, political, religious, and cultural) with significant statistical differences between them. social isolation may cause a process of social marginalization and a feeling of relative deprivation due to living on the sideline of society.

### **Introduction**

Social isolation refers to the total or semi-total absence of the individual's communication with society. Often this isolation is involuntary which distinguishes it from isolation acts that the individual deliberately performs. It is not similar to the state of loneliness associated with the absence of temporary contact with other individuals. Social isolation can be

a problem for any individual regardless of their age. It appears in all age groups and possibly involves feelings of fear of others and low self-esteem due to severe psychological harm. Social isolation is the behavior of the individual who is unable to communicate with others and interact with them in their various social processes. Consequently, the individual tends to avoid any social activity that brings him closer to the other.

Social isolation turns into a chronic condition that affects all aspects of an individual's life. Socially isolated individuals do not have anyone to turn to in times of crisis, nor anyone to evaluate their behavior. Sometimes it is called social control. The absence of regular human contact can cause disputes with friends with whom a socially isolated individual may talk to them from time to time. He may result in problems interacting with his family members. It also leads to the emergence of disturbing behaviors for that person, in addition to that, social isolation may affect society, especially when it includes certain groups. The frequent effects of this type of social isolation mean no contact with any of the acquaintances and no communication with other individuals.

**the study Problem:** The manifestations of social isolation have increased over the past two decades among individuals in Iraqi society, causing a decrease in interaction and communication between groups. The individual lacks a sense of the ability to form social relationships with them especially actual social isolation affects the perceived social isolation (feeling lonely). Perceived isolation is more related to the quality of social interactions because this feeling is influenced by factors unrelated to actual isolation including cultural norms, social needs, and contradictions between actual and desired relationships. There are clear indications of the emergence of a state of social withdrawal among the members of the Yazidi community and the drawing of cultural boundaries to expand social distances with other cultural components. It contributes to the final outcome of forming the elements of social isolation among the group. The Yazidis: They are an ethnic-religious group, most of them live near Mosul and the Sinjar Mountains in Iraq. some believe that this religion is a mixture of several ancient religions such as Zoroastrianism and Manichaeism or an extension of the Mithraism religion.

**The value of the study:** Increasing risk factors that increase the causes of individuals' isolation in society. Reasons may include the social position of the individual or the group as well as the desire to avoid feeling the inconvenience resulting from being with people. This could happen if other people are sometimes uncomfortable or aggressive. The person would prefer to be alone to avoid the hassle of dealing with others. The cognitive importance lies in defining a sociological framework for the aspects of social isolation among the members of the Yazidi sect.

**Objectives of the study:** Determining the societal factors that cause the emergence of cases of social isolation between individuals or social groups within the boundaries of the same geographical area. Measuring the level of the study respondents' feelings of social isolation in the community. Explaining the individual differences among the members of

the Yazidi community in assessing their social relations with other groups. Identifying some proposals and remedies to reproduce the social fabric of the cultural components of Iraqi society.

### **Study methodology and procedures**

“ The researcher seeks to collect quantitative data on the study units, and convert them into numbers and then averages through the statistical process. At the same time, it aims to collect qualitative data by observing and interviewing the study units to obtain data on the variables of his research. Likewise, it aims at converting their verbal responses into variables related to their habits and characteristics. Therefore, the current study relies on the descriptive approach (the method of a social survey by sample).

The current study is confined to Bashiqa sub-district, northeast of Mosul, the center of Nineveh Governorate. The study collects a simple random sample of (300) respondents because the research community is defined; Also because it is compatible with its objectives and the nature of the society under study. The study period extended from 1/9/2019 to 1/10/2020. So, the researcher distributed the study form (data collection tool) to the respondents randomly after specifying the groups that will participate in this study. The current study relies on three main tools: observation, interview, and questionnaire form (scale). So the researcher built the scale, prepared its components, and defined its items to achieve this purpose we extracted the (Face Validity). The scale items were accepted by (92%). Also, the ten referees agreed on the validity of the alternatives to the pentagonal scale (I completely agree, I agree, I do not know, I do not agree, I do not agree) respectively. The study uses the Likert method and construct validity according to the method of partial association between the items, and the use of factor analysis. Moreover, it uses a matrix of correlations between the items. It also relies on the Kaiser standard (KMO). So that if its value is greater than (0.05), this indicates the quality of inspection accuracy. Because it measures the partial correlation between the items. It is found that most of the items were statistically significant because the -p values are less than the significance level (0.05). The researcher uses Bartlett's test to measure the strength of these correlations and the significance of the correlation matrix from the unit matrix. As it is shown in table .

**The study hypotheses** were formulated using the null hypothesis method to test them statistically as follows, the first hypothesis: There are no statistically significant differences between the views of the respondents on the phenomenon of social isolation among the Yazidis according to the variables (gender, age, marital status, educational attainment, occupation, monthly income ). The second hypothesis: There is no significant correlation between social isolation and societal variables (social, psychological, political, religious, and cultural).

To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher relied on a set of advanced statistical methods. It includes The ready-made statistical program S.P.S.S to conduct exploratory factor analysis, extract percentages, frequencies, mean, medium, standard deviation, as well as the degree of agreement. The Cronbach alpha test, the scale items validity factor and stability factor, the KMO criterion, the Bartlett test for data homogeneity, the K.S (Kolmogorov-Simonov) test, and the test for normal  $\chi^2$  (distribution were used. To estimate the Pearson correlation coefficient, regression analysis, determination coefficient, (t) test for regression parameters, (F) test for the fit of a linear model of data, Wilcoxon Signed Rank test (WSR), and Mann-Whitney (U) test for two-class variance, and the H-test (Kruskal-Wallis) for the variance of more than two classes.

### **The theoretical guidelines for the study**

In this context, we find many theoretical trends that explain social isolation at the level of individual behavior or group orientations. The analytical view (Psychoanalytic Approach) of social behavior believes that the psychological energy of the individual who is directed towards growth is influenced by the social determinants surrounding him. There are two descriptions of the nature of the individual's relationship with society. The first is the extrovert style. It refers to the individual's interest in the surrounding external events. The second is the introvert approach, in which the individual's attention is focused on subjectivity.

From a behavioral perspective, most aspects of social behavior (including social isolation) are learned by individuals. They develop this behavioral model in light of certain concepts such as motivation, reinforcement or stimulus, and response. The behavior of the socially isolated revolves around the process in which it avoids painful memories. They find it may be strengthened as the circle of social relations that he may form with others deepens. The manifestations of social isolation may be embodied in the social behavior of the individual who has lost the social skills on which he depends on his association with other individuals according to what others provide of social support. It will reflect positively on the return of the isolated individual to the circle of social relations with others.

As for the factors associated with the expression of isolation behavior, the Social Comparison Theory believes that the extent of the feeling of social isolation among individuals is equal to the abilities of others to satisfy their needs. This is especially when they are under stress and pressure as a result of a crisis that they have gone through. The social exchange theory believes that the strengthening of social relationships between individuals depends on the number of social rewards offered by each party. Thus contributes to increasing the amount of cohesion and bonding between the interacting parties. So the assistance that individuals receive in the social network during crises helps in reducing the behavior of isolation or distancing from others and supports the process of social

communication. Through what the individual gets from the social attention, it sustains the emotional support through social comparison.

**Research Results**

The impact of social isolation extends to deep ranges in the psychology of individuals represented by psychological and physical health and the ability to encounter this behavioral condition by distancing from others and limited communication with them. The feeling of loneliness and lack of sharing activities and interests in them shows the size of social networks and the ability to communicate and participate in social events. Participation in volunteer activities or the acquisition of new skills through life experiences, all of these is important indicators that determine the amount of adaptation and social harmony. Thus it enhances the capabilities of individuals in facing various daily shocks <sup>(1)</sup>.

Naturally, the individual tends to social life and coexistence with others and feels with them safety. It is through them he satisfies his needs for belonging, crystallizes his personality, learns social norms, and builds social relations. Thus he acquires the tendencies and trends towards societal changes. When he is unable to fulfill these social requirements especially his need to achieve safety, his social relationship is negatively affected by others, and indicators of social isolation will appear <sup>(2)</sup>. We will describe and analyze the study data, as follows:

**First: The statistical description of the respondents' personality characteristics**

The personal characteristics of the respondents can be represented according to (gender, age, marital status, educational attainment, profession, and monthly income) in the following table: Table (1) shows the demographic data of the respondents

<b>Gender</b>							
Female				Male			
Per%		No.		Per%		No.	
40%		120		60%		180	
<b>Age</b>							
50-59		40-49		30-39		20-29	
Per%	No.	Per%	No.	Per%	No.	Per%	No.
10%	30	15 %	45	31%	93	44%	132
<b>Marital status</b>							

Divorced		Widow		Single		Married			
Per%	No.	Per%	No.	Per%	No.	Per%	No.		
0	0	4%	12	64%	192	32%	96		
Academic degree									
Higher education		University		Secondary school		Primary school		Read and write	
Per%	No.	Per%	No.	Per%	No.	Per%	No.	Per %	No.
2%	6	54%	162	22%	66	16%	48	6%	18
Profession									
Government employee					Self-employee				
Per%		No.			Per%		No.		
36%		108			64%		192		
Family monthly income									
two million and more ID		One million and a half ID		One million ID		500 ID (Iraqi Dinar)			
Per%	No.	Per%	No.	Per%	No.	Per%	No.		
0	0	12%	36	48%	144	40%	120		

The manifestations of the social behavior of the isolated individual during his interaction will be characterized by superficiality. Similarly, his communication decreases. Thus his lack of knowledge to which he turns in times of crisis. Therefore the individual's inability to achieve harmony and build normal relations with the surrounding cultural environment due to his incompatibility with societal standards and traditions or his discontent with the entire social system, especially when he is convinced that the social structure does not allow him to achieve the ideal interaction according to his perceptions<sup>(3)</sup>.

Social isolation lies in the manifestations by which individuals move away from the external environment. Being unable to mix with others, they establish an alternative internal world instead of the surrounding world. Thus they confine themselves to live within the boundaries of a specific psychosocial circle characterized by relative limitations, so the dimensions of this phenomenon are highlighted<sup>(4)</sup>. The question averages and the degree of agreement with the number and percentages of compatibility for the scale are summarized in the following table: Table (2) shows the statistical description of the data on social isolation

Agreement degree No.	Standard Deviation Per %	Math. medium No.	I agree completely (5)		I agree (4)		Neither (3)		I don't agree (2)		I don't agree completely		Q
			per%	Freq	per	freq	per	Freq	per%	Freq	per%	freq	
92.00	0.567	4.60	64	192	32	96	4	12	0	0	0	0	Q1
69.60	1.006	3.48	18	54	28	84	42	126	8	24	4	12	Q2
82.80	1.002	4.14	42	126	44	132	2	6	10	30	2	6	Q3
72.00	1.151	3.60	24	72	36	108	22	66	12	36	6	18	Q4
65.60	1.236	3.28	18	54	32	96	18	54	24	72	8	24	Q5
66.40	1.087	3.32	18	54	20	60	44	132	12	36	6	18	Q6
71.60	1.169	3.58	24	72	36	108	20	60	14	42	6	18	Q7
67.60	1.312	3.38	26	78	26	78	16	48	24	72	8	24	Q8
66.00	1.102	3.30	12	36	38	114	24	72	20	60	6	18	Q9
68.40	1.253	3.42	24	72	28	84	22	66	18	54	8	24	Q10
43.20	1.191	2.16	6	18	12	36	8	24	40	120	34	102	Q11
76.00	1.151	3.80	32	96	38	114	12	36	14	42	4	12	Q12
78.40	0.936	3.92	32	96	36	108	24	72	8	24	0	0	Q13
92.40	0.847	4.62	78	234	12	36	6	18	2	6	2	6	Q14
77.20	1.002	3.86	30	90	38	114	22	66	8	24	2	6	Q15

77.60	0.888	3.88	20	60	60	180	10	30	8	24	2	6	Q16
81.20	0.927	4.06	40	120	30	90	28	84	0	0	2	6	Q17
60.00	1.388	3.00	18	54	26	78	10	30	30	90	16	48	Q18
77.60	1.091	3.88	32	96	44	132	6	18	16	48	2	6	Q19
65.20	1.165	3.26	12	36	42	126	12	36	28	84	6	18	Q20
79.20	1.078	3.96	40	120	30	90	18	54	10	30	2	6	Q21
56.80	1.225	2.84	10	30	22	66	26	78	26	78	16	48	Q22
81.60	1.094	4.08	46	138	30	90	14	42	6	18	4	12	Q23
64.00	1.373	3.20	22	66	28	84	10	30	28	84	12	36	Q24
67.20	1.056	3.36	16	48	28	84	36	108	16	48	4	12	Q25
56.00	1.097	2.80	4	12	22	66	42	126	14	42	18	54	Q26
62.00	1.083	3.10	8	24	32	96	30	90	22	66	8	24	Q27
55.20	1.125	2.76	0	0	36	108	22	66	24	72	18	54	Q28
57.60	1.196	2.88	10	30	22	66	28	84	26	78	14	42	Q29
62.00	1.287	3.10	14	42	30	90	24	72	16	48	16	48	Q30
73.20	1.179	3.66	28	84	34	102	20	60	12	36	6	18	Q31
79.60	1.011	3.98	36	108	38	114	16	48	8	24	2	6	Q32
54.80	1.215	2.74	6	18	22	66	36	108	12	36	24	72	Q33



42.00	0.945	2.10	2	6	4	12	26	78	38	114	30	90	Q34
62.40	1.481	3.12	22	66	30	90	6	18	22	66	20	60	Q35
52.00	1.079	2.60	4	12	14	42	40	120	22	66	20	60	Q36
78.40	1.094	3.92	36	108	36	108	16	48	8	24	4	12	Q37
70.80	1.391	3.54	28	84	38	114	10	30	8	24	16	48	Q38
48.80	1.285	2.44	8	24	14	42	24	72	22	66	32	96	Q39
66.00	1.271	3.30	22	66	24	72	26	78	18	54	10	30	Q40
78.40	1.057	3.92	34	102	40	120	12	36	12	36	2	6	Q41
62.40	1.179	3.12	14	42	28	84	20	60	32	96	6	18	Q42
53.60	1.335	2.68	12	36	18	54	20	60	26	78	24	72	Q43
80.00	0.896	4.00	34	102	36	108	28	84	0	0	2	6	Q44
58.40	1.311	2.92	18	54	16	48	18	54	36	108	12	36	Q45
63.60	1.145	3.18	12	36	32	96	26	78	22	66	8	24	Q46
65.20	1.165	3.26	16	48	30	90	24	72	24	72	6	18	Q47
68.40	1.187	3.42	16	48	42	126	20	60	12	36	10	30	Q48
54.40	1.459	2.72	14	42	24	72	12	36	20	60	30	90	Q49
62.40	1.397	3.12	20	60	24	72	24	72	12	36	20	60	Q50
67.34	1.143	3.367	22.4	67.3	29.0	88.9	20.0	61.6	17%	51	10.4%	31.2	Avera

the real need to emphasize realism and the importance of showing the social aspect of human existence. The existence whose psychological characteristics are formed by the interaction of the individual with others in society, especially since social outcomes (Collective products) arise as a result of this interaction between members of the group. Values, social norms, and perceptions or stereotypes are products of interaction between individuals in society<sup>(5)</sup>. The essence of social relationships is originally embodied like the relationship between the individual and the group, that is, the relationship of the part to the whole, as a comprehensive social representation within the perception of the individual to enable him to practice behavior that embodies his membership in the group. The cognitive representations of relationships nature of social facts occur when the individual possesses a view of these representations. They include the behavior of others and their social relationships<sup>(6)</sup>.

The individual's lack of actual belonging to the social environment forces him to practice the behavior of isolation. The feeling of alienation from the environment is reflected in the determination of individual goals. The extent of society's ability to provide the means that contribute to achieving them from the viewpoint of the socially isolated individual. The psychological feeling is one of the most prominent indicators of social isolation. The manifestations of separation, caution, or social withdrawal associated with it<sup>(7)</sup>.

**Second: The internal stability test of the questionnaire (consistency)**

The Cronbach's Alfa coefficient, which is a measure or an indicator of the stability of the test (the resolution), will be calculated. Table (3) illustrates the Cronbach alpha test to measure the stability of the resolution:

Item No.	validity parameter	Cronbach's Alpha coefficient	Item
50	0,8241	0,687	Study variable

One of the features of the contemporary period, and after going through a series of political and social tension, reflected on the reality of different social strata in society. It is accompanied by social demonstrations like forced displacement and violence towards some ethnicities. The matter that made social isolation an acceptable behavior despite its negative dimensions, ignoring the conditions of social interaction, and its central role in the process of social integration between cultural components<sup>(8)</sup>.

**Third: Test the distribution of data**

It can be confirmed that the data follow the normal distribution by using the (Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test) test and the chi-squared test, on the basis of which the appropriate test of the research hypotheses will be determined, i.e. the following hypothesis test:

The null hypothesis: The core of the questions' answers follows a normal distribution.

Alternative Hypothesis: The variable of question answers does not follow a normal distribution.

The ready-made statistical program (Easy Fit) was used to test the above hypothesis under the significance level (0.05). The most important results of the two tests are summarized in the table(4):

Chi-Squared			K.S.			Study variable
Constant table	value-p	statistic	Constant table	value-p	statistic	
14.067	0.0353	15.057	0.0784	0.0145	0.090	averages

Among the manifestations of social isolation as a psychological symptom that accompanies violent events in groups that are exposed to sudden danger or are forced to see terrifying scenes. This results in a psychological case known as trauma. It expresses a state of psychological stress from external sources. The severity of which exceeds the ability of the individual to endure or return to a state of psychological and social balance permanently<sup>(9)</sup>.

**Fourth: Test the research hypothesis**

The study examined the following hypotheses:

The hypothesis (the null hypothesis): There are no statistically significant differences between the views of the respondents on the phenomenon of social isolation among the Yazidis according to the variables (gender, age, marital status, educational attainment, profession, monthly income).

Here, the hypothesis of disparity of agreement about social isolation according to some personal characteristics will be tested by nonparametric tests (given that the averages of the variable of social isolation do not have a normal distribution). This specifically because the use of the (Mann-Whitney) U-test for two categories is under the significance level (0.05). Table (5) determines the variation in the importance of social isolation and its agreement according to personal characteristics (two groups)

p-value	Z calculated	Standard dev.	No.	Average Rank	means	Arithmetic medium	Class	property
0.000	-4.332	735.43	180	168.2	3.35	3.427	Male	gender
			120	123.95	3.26	3.277	Female	
0.566	0.575	720.57	192	148.34	3.34	3.348	Self-employed	profession
			108	154.33	3.31	3.401	overnment employee	

Therefore, cultural minorities (such as the Yazidi sect) consider the behavior of social isolation as a preventive method and a logical consequence after they have been exposed to the most severe types of

societal violence. Moreover, these groups consider that isolation is a natural reaction within the so-called symptom correlation of survival, especially since the size of the loss (physically and mentally) is considerable. Their tolerance for psychological torture is also considerable.

The dimensions of social isolation are exacerbated when it is formed within the framework of social exclusion. It reduces the role and importance of these ethnic components in the social, cultural, and political systems in society. It is reflected economically in the interests of isolated groups. Consequently, it leads to social maladjustment with the rest of the sects of the society due to social withdrawal<sup>(10)</sup>. Table (6) determines the variation in the importance of social isolation and its agreement according to personal characteristics (more than two groups) .

p-value	$\chi^2$ calculate	Standard dev.	No.	Average Rank	Mean	Arithmetic medium	Class	property
0.014	10.623	0.282	132	140.5	3.32	3.323	20-29	Age
		0.237	93	150.2	3.32	3.357	30-39	
		0.202	45	149.0	3.34	3.362	40-49	
		0.421	30	197.6	3.74	3.603	50-59	
0.127	4.130	0.305	96	163.4	3.31	3.448	Married	Marital status
		0.266	192	142.9	3.34	3.322	Single	
		0.303	12	168.5	3.45	3.450	widow	
0.000	24.96	0.034	18	95.5	3.24	3.240	Read and write	Academic degree
		0.176	48	131	3.30	3.303	primary	
		0.248	66	155.7	3.32	3.384	Secondary	
		0.317	162	155.3	3.36	3.371	University	
		0.001	6	285.5	3.98	3.980	Higher education	
0.001	13.28	0.276	120	141.2	3.33	3.322	500 th ID (Iraqi Dinar)	Monthly income
		0.278	144	146	3.31	3.363	ONE Million	
		0.299	36	199.5	3.56	3.533	Million & half	

It is found that the individual always tends to live within a community and satisfies his psychological and social needs through it. His social behavior is crystallized by interacting with others. Different social

aspects (cooperation, solidarity, altruism, etc.) contribute to the cohesion of social relations between individuals within the group boundaries. The group is within the boundaries of society, and these social processes result in the building and formation of norms <sup>(11)</sup>.

Social isolation constitutes a behavioral manifestation that has serious repercussions on the personality and its relationship with its cultural framework. It may be centered on one's self. The individual may separate from the group. This requires the inadequacy of the network of social relationships between individuals, therefore the lack of real connection. This will generate a feeling of social alienation<sup>(12)</sup>. As follows, the social isolation variable included (50) questions. The results of (KMO) and Bartlett are summarized in the table (7).

0,519	KMO sampling accuracy measurement	
11251.577	$\chi^2$	-Bartlett test
820	Degrees of freedom (DF)	
0.000	p-value	

Therefore, we find that the accumulated life experiences lead the individual to adopt a specific plan to satisfy his needs within the framework of the development and growth of social relations with others, and the isolation behavior crystallizes through an individual plan far from the expectations of the rest of the individuals. In this way, the individual is prone to the behavior of secrecy and conservatism. He feels fear or confusion. He may refrain from talking about the details related to the nature of social contacts, that is, social isolation is a nature of the individual's relationship with the group<sup>(13)</sup>. Table (8) shows the relationship and influence models for the main components and social isolation, with the calculation of the determination coefficient and the models' significance test.

	Model	Regression coefficient	Sig.	F	R	R <sup>2</sup>
	(Constant)	3.367	.000	218.39	0,953	0.908
PC1	Q11, Q10, Q8, Q22, Q24, Q9 and Q18	.125	.000	70.277	0.437	0.191
PC2	Q32, Q30, Q34, Q33 and Q28	.005	.752	0.100	0.000	0.000
PC3	Q23, Q16, and Q15	.068	.000	17.609	0.237	0.056
PC4	Q37 and Q36	.071	.000	19.498	0,247	0.061
PC5	Q47, Q44, and Q29	.128	.000	74.025	0.446	0.199

PC6	Q12, Q39, and Q48	.008	.626	0.238	0.032	0.001
PC7	Q50, Q20, and Q42	.039	.019	5.523	0.134	0.018
PC8	Q17, Q41, and Q19	.075	.000	21.809	0.261	0.068
PC9	Q43, Q45, and Q38	.033	.048	3.958	0.114	0.013
PC10	Q31 and Q40	.133	.000	82.811	0.466	0.217
PC11	Q1, Q25, and Q5	.078	.000	23.744	0.272	0.074
PC12	Q46 and Q35	-.001	.934	0.007	0.000	0.000
PC13	Q14 and Q26	.028	.091	2.875	0.100	0.010

Table (8) shows that the appropriate general linear model of the data with F-value is (218.39). It is greater than its constant value under the significance level (0.05) and degrees of freedom DF (13 and 286) which equals (1.75). This is confirmed by the p-value which equals Zero which is less than the significance level (0.05). The main components are explained to (13) factors which consist of (41) questions (90.8%) of the changes occurring in the variable of social isolation divided into the following: The first factor (social) explains (19.1%) of the changes in social isolation. The second factor (the religious factor) explains (5.6%). The third factor (cultural) explains (19.9%). The fourth factor (the family factor) explains (1.8%). The fifth factor (political) explains (6.8%). The sixth (psychological) factor explains (7.4%). As table (10) shows, there is a significant relationship among the main components (1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11). while there was no significant relationship among the main components (2, 6, 12 and 13).

Therefore, it is noticed that social isolation may cause a process of social marginalization and a sense of relative deprivation. This is because of living on the sideline of society. This may lead individuals (whether intentionally or unintentionally) to the difficulty of obtaining various rights or life opportunities as well as difficulty in accessing the necessary resources. What resources are provided by society to the rest members, which is a basic requirement for achieving social integration, making it difficult to achieve full participation in the activities of the social, political, and cultural life of the society in which they live<sup>(14)</sup>.

### Conclusions:

The results of the study indicated a variation in the effect of societal variables (social, psychological, political, religious, and cultural) with significant statistical differences between them. By interviewing the respondents, we deduced the emergence of a state of social withdrawal among the people of the Yazidi religion. It contributes to expanding the

social distance with other cultural components. Thus constitutes the foundations of social isolation among the community. It is noticed that most of the respondents feel that they do not actually belong to the social environment. Thus they feel alienated from this environment. It is reflected in the determination of their individual goals. The extent of society's ability to find the means that contribute to achieving it. Moreover, it explains the desire of most of the Yazidis to emigrate abroad and establish a new life. It is found that cultural minorities (such as the Yazidi sect) consider the behavior of social isolation as a preventive method, and a logical consequence after they have been exposed to the most severe types of societal violence. It is noticed that the recent political congestion in Iraqi society led to a series of social processes of displacement, killing, and so on. These acts left in the souls of individuals, who were exposed to them, a spectrum of feelings the desire of some cultural components or ethnic minorities to isolate themselves from other social groups. Adding to the bitterness of these violent manifestations is that they come from social groups within the boundaries of a single society. It is found that social isolation may cause a process of social marginalization and a feeling of relative deprivation due to living on the sideline of society. This may lead individuals to difficult access to various life rights or opportunities. It is represented by the necessary resources provided by society to the rest of the members that is a basic requirement for achieving social integration.

#### ***Recommendations:***

The researcher stipulated the adoption of the factors that were saturated with three items and more, in order to reduce the influencing factors. So nine factors were identified that had been saturated with three items and more. Their value (62%) of the total variance of the phenomenon of social isolation was explained. Therefore the proportion (38%) of the phenomenon of social isolation is due to unknown factors. It needs future studies to reveal them, although there are items indicating that, but the factor was not saturated with three items, which led the researcher to neglect them. I would like to clarify to the researchers that there are other factors that affect the structure of social isolation, and this phenomenon needs in-depth studies that seek to understand all the societal variables that affect it. Only then can the dimensions of the topic studied be taken into account, and the results generalized.

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