ABUSE AGAINST CHILDREN IN IRAQ

Manal Lueibi Tarish[1], Nabil Omran Moussa [2]

[1,2]Department of Sociology /College of Arts/ Al- Qadisiyah University

Corresponding E-mail: [2]nabeel.khalidi@qu.edu.iq

ABSTRACT

The study deals with the pattern of violence that parents issue over their children has received more attention than patterns of family violence, The child protection policy is considered one of the important policies to draw the country's vision and advance the reality of the Iraqi child, there are many violations committed against children, so what is the role of the child protection policy in limiting this phenomenon or at least reducing it, also the study dealt with a phenomenon that violates the most basic human rights of the child, a crime punishable and a direct or indirect cause of other crimes, it threatens the unity of the basic structure of society and the family, before that it violated the rights of the child and violated international human rights instruments concerned with human rights, the family in general and the child in particular. The current study attempts to present a set of aims which is treating the phenomenon of physical violence against children in Iraqi society among the most prominent of these aims is : To identify the differences in the independence of the forms of physical violence practiced by the father and mother on the child depending on the gender of a child. The study has reached many results: Widespread violence against children, the most common is physical violence, it notes that physical violence is associated with other patterns of violence, so many types of violence are accompanied by physical violence. The study recommendations: Activate child protection laws stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, working for punishing abusive children, coordinate with civil society and all state institutions to protect childhood, because children are the future of every nation.

INTRODUCTION

Violence is one of the social phenomena and serious problems that have increased significantly in recent times, especially against children. This fragile and

vulnerable group has negatively reflected on society and its members because of its serious social, economic and psychological effects on society.

Violence is not new, but what is being asked is the widespread prevalence of this phenomenon has become tangible and the most common. In our Iraqi society, children suffer from the most severe cases of violence as a result of the deterioration of social and economic conditions, wars, crises and terrorism. In order to stop this phenomenon, one must follow a scientific method to know the causes and implications. Further, we have to find a realistic and acceptable basis for the theoretical framework of research that allows the inclusion of a number of concepts and visions that perpetuate the research process itself.

The Problem:

Violence knows no boundaries and does not recognize differences between people. It exists in underdeveloped societies as it exists in developed societies. It does not differentiate between young and old, but the issue of violence is controversial if practiced against vulnerable and vulnerable groups, especially children. The most difficult type is the physical violence because of the social, economic and psychological effects that it may leave visible effects of wounds, scratches and abnormalities and even some of them lead the life of the child. and is the most dangerous. The pattern of violence by fathers on children has received more attention than domestic violence patterns. This may be due to the fact that the focus is usually on physical violence that inflicts physical harm on the part of parents as a common routine method of discipline. To draw the vision of the state and the advancement of the reality of the Iraqi child, there are many violations against children, what role of Child Protection Policy in reducing this phenomenon.

The Significant of the Research:

it addresses a phenomenon that represents a violation of the most basic human rights of the child and a crime punishable, a direct or indirect reason for other crimes, and a threat to the unity of the infrastructure of society and the family. Further, it is an infringement on the rights of the child as it is in violation of international covenants on human rights, the family in general and the child in a way especially. In spite of the announcement of the child protection policy document, it does not receive the actual application, either because of weak implementation mechanisms or lack of awareness of the rights of the child due to societal culture, which in many cases allows the child to be censored and indifferent due to physical and psychological damage. The importance of research larks in dealing with this phenomenon which is one of the most important topics, i.e. violence against children in terms of its causes, demonstration and the way it is confronted.

The Aims:

This paper attempts to present a set of aims that address the phenomenon of physical violence against children in Iraqi society. The most prominent aims are:

1- Identifying the differences in the independence of the forms of physical violence that the father practices on the child, according to the gender variable of the child.

2- Identifying the differences in the independence of the forms of physical violence that the mother practices on the child, depending on the gender variable of the child.

3- Identifying the causes of physical violence against children.

4- Knowing the effects of physical violence against children.

5- Presenting a set of suggested recommendations to activate the child protection policy to use the defense strategy to support children's rights.

Research questions:

1- How big is the phenomenon of physical violence?

2- What are the most important forms of physical violence?

3- What are the causes of physical violence?

4- What are the effects of physical violence on children?

5- What are the most important proposed policies for the child protection policy?

Defining Concepts:

Here, the researcher tends to present the most important main concepts that are related to the paper. They are:

1 - The concept of violence: violence in language is"breach of command and lack of compassion in it. It is against compassion" [1] . Violent is a word used to describe people who do not accompany horseback riding and are strong in saying and walking .[2].

Violence as a term: behavior characterized by cruelty, aggression, oppression and coercion, which is a behavior far from urbanization and civil motivated by aggressive motives, physical energy and focused on people or their properties to oppress them. It may be individual or collective. [3].

Ahmed Zayed defines violence as an exaggerated act in aggressive behavior that has actual or destructive effects of events of psychological or material harm in the matter, human beings, animal or material subject [4].

1. Ibn Manzur (1993), Lisan Al-Arab, Dar Al-Kutub Al-Alami, 2nd ed., Beirut, p. 232

2. Majd al-Din Muhammad bin Ya`qub al-Ferozabadi, (1996), The surrounding dictionary, Al-Risala Foundation, 5th floor, Beirut, p. 1085.

3- Abd al-Rahman al-Issawi, (2007), Psychology of School Violence and Behavioral Problems, Arab Renaissance House, Beirut-Lebanon, p. 118.

4- Ahmed Zayed, (2005), Understanding Violence, Patterns and Factors within a Series of Concepts of the Scientific Basis of Knowledge, International Center for Future and Strategic Studies, Issue (2), Cairo, p. 55

Domestic Violence:

The concept of domestic violence is related to the family despite the lack of a clear and specific definition of family violence. It cannot be easily defined due to the differences between family members about the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the use of force as it is a complex and linked fabric of emotions and economic and social conditions [1].

The Concept of the Child

the child in language: It is defined by Language Measurements Dictionary as c, h, i, l, and d which is considered as the origin, then we can use it as a measurement. The young born parent is said: He is a child "Tifil" طفل and the female is a female child "Tiflah" طفلة with the suffix (ة) [2].

The child as a term: It is every human being who has not reached the age of eighteen unless he reaches the age of majority [3]. The child is a man of complete creation and training and possesses mental, spiritual and physical abilities that only lack maturity, mental and psychological integration with the development of understanding and awareness of values and standards in the social environment in which he lives. Childhood, in sociology, [4] is the period during which an individual relies on his parents until economic maturity, and whether it is from childhood to physiological and social maturity, the family and the state must take care of him physically, mentally and spiritually, and this is not a preference or charity from the family or the state [5].

1-Philip Rice.F,(1983),Contemporary Marriage London,AIIyn and Bacon INC,p.222.
 2.Abu al-Hassan Ahmad bin Faris, (1999), Language Standards, Volume Three, Dar Al-Jabal, 3Be- Mazen Bashir Muhammad, (2012), The National Project for the Reintegration of Orphaned Children and Families Displaced, Bayt Al-Hikma, 1st ed., Baghdad - Iraq, p. 45. Birut, p. 413.
4. - Kadhim Abdul Jasim Al-Zaidi, (2014), Child Rights in Iraqi Law, Encyclopedia of the Iraqi Laws, First Edition, Baghdad-Iraq, pp. 16.
5- Majed Kamal Allam and Mr. Abdel Hamid Attia, (1985), Social Care and Social Service, Modern University Office, Alexandria, p. 324.

Violence against the child:

It can be defined as a loss of the rights of the child and it is violence against him. He is the first fragile group in society. Society is responsible for providing protection for children from everything that makes them victims. Violence against children varies from one society to another and from time to time according to the social, cultural and economic conditions [1].

Physical Abuse:

It can be defined as attacking others by using several methods, including beating, kicking, deprivation of food, deprivation of necessity, sexual harassment, or child labor in work that exceeds their physical abilities [2]

The rights of the child:

The word "right" is defined linguistically as: rights in its plural form and (right) in its singular form. It is one of the most beautiful names of God. [3] For example: *You have the right*. These meanings are combined. The standing thing that exists as it is for a person says: It is his right to do such and his right to own, and it may mean an interest that is legally deserved or a constant interest of the individual and society, or both, which is determined by the wise Sharia or that it is the constant thing of God Almighty or for the human being, and the fulfillment of it is a duty [4].

Child Protection Policy:

It is a set of procedures and laws that represent a response to outline the features of the state's vision towards safe childhood, and in Iraq where the Child Welfare Authority adopted this task in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF prepared the policy document out of the need to secure protection for children and ensure their rights and limit. The effects of the tragic conditions that the country has gone through and the document embodies the responsibility of the Iraqi government towards its children.

1- Nadia Mohamed Omar, (2006), Contemporary Issues for Women and Children, University Knowledge House, Alexandria, pp. 19,18.
2 -Mahmoud Saeed Al-Khouli, (2006), Violence Issues in Everyday Life Situation Scopes of Interactivity Series, Dar Al-Maarefa Al-Jami'e, Alexandria, p. 57.

3-The Intermediate Dictionary, (2002), The Arabic Language Academy, The Public Authority for Publishing and Emiri Printing Press, Cairo, pp. 163-164.
4-Mahmoud Bilal Mahran, (1998), The Theory of Truth in Islamic Jurisprudence, Arab Culture House, Cairo, p.44 It constitutes the focal point and the backbone upon which the policy-making process relied upon after its preparation process

spanned more than one year in order to protect the child from any risks or threats T or violations of their rights and to secure their needs at different stages of development, one of the most important goals adopted document policy, which is consistent with the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq and the principles of international humanitarian law, especially those articles stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by Iraq in (1994) [1].

Sixth: Sociological approaches to explain the phenomenon of physical violence against children

Since violence is one of the social problems that occupied many researchers and those interested in the social issue because it has clear effects and damages on the social structure, and it is linked to many factors and variables, individual, social and economic and difficult to deal with in one theory is inaccurate, so there was a need to analyze and study this phenomenon through three social theories:

Functional Constructivist Theory:

Functional constructivist theory relies in its analyzes of the social entity on several concepts such as construction and function. It focuses on building society and performing its functions, and analyzes social and cultural phenomena within the framework of the job that works to accomplish them in the social system [2]
This theory confirms that violence within the social system does not have any significance, as it is either the result of a loss of association with the social group that directs behavior, or as a result of non-normality or a loss of orientation and social control and at other times individuals may be aggressive behaving violently who have become accustomed to this as a way of life and therefore this violent behavior is a reflection of social values in the society in which it occurs [3].

1- Child Protection Policy Document in Iraq, (2017), The Iraqi Center for Child Culture at the Madark Foundation, Baghdad, p. 3.
2 Abdel-Baset Abdel-Moaty, (1980), Contemporary Theoretical Trends in Sociology, Knowledge World Series, Kuwait, p. 104
 3 -Jelal Ismail Helmy, (1999), Domestic Violence, Qabaa Printing and Publishing House, Cairo, p. 23.

Symbolic Interactive Theory:

The interaction between people in a particular situation or social relationship is an alert and response when two or more people are in direct or indirect communication. Here, each person is affected by the other through giving and taking, and this interaction is affected by customs and traditions [1]. The symbolic interaction sees that the basis for explaining social behavior is communication and interaction between people in the context of social relations and attitudes. This theory interprets violence as one of the secretions of social construction. Violence occurs when society fails to provide strong controls on the behavior of individuals

and that this violence is a result of the frustrations created by the inequality. It is between members of society, and between the societal differences of the rich and the poor. Thus, the symbolic interaction in its interpretation of violence against children depends on the process of socialization of children, which results in pressure on the family to provide for the needs of its children. Some of them arise for the simplest reasons. This reflects negatively on the family members and thus affects the personality of the children. So their children share a pattern contrasting from the negative symbolic reaction. Everyone expects a violent reaction from the other side, which results in physical and psychological violence, and this generates hostility, using force against its members, especially children [2].

The Struggle Theory:

The conflict theory believes that it is a state of internal tension that transforms between the individual and his continuation in the behavior leading to the achievement of his goals. So conflict occurs as a result of the struggle of inclinations, desires, and conflicting motives within the individual himself. A conflict occurs between those desires and restrictions imposed on him by society [3], and the most prominent author who talks about the functions of

1-Mr. Abdel Hamid Attia, Dr. Salma Mahmoud Gomaa, (2001), Theory and Practice in Community Service, Modern University Office, Alexandria, p. 47
2- Jalal Ismail, ibid, pp. 56, 33.
3-Ramadan Muhammad al-Gaddafi (2001), Personality and theories, testing and methods of measurement, Modern University Office, Alexandria, p. 71.
violence in society is (Louis Koser) in his book (*The Functions of Social Conflict and Internal Violence as a Body to Resolve Conflict).* He spoke about the positive functions of violence, and its effect on internal solidarity and adaptation and in highlighting new values or trying to rebuild prevailing values in order to be able to accommodate the social changes. [1] Violence, according to Marx does not belong to human nature; it is a historical phenomenon resulting from the individual private property, and class division. If resolved equality between individuals is peace between individuals [2].

Seventh: The contents of the child protection policy in Iraq:

The policy of the child protection policy in Iraq included a number of items that took more than a year to be prepared to improve the reality of the Iraqi child because of the crises and violations of his rights, so this policy tries to raise the child and protect him.
Among the most important provisions of the provisions of the child protection policy document in Iraq are:
1- Working hard to protect children through a legislative framework that guarantees their rights and meets their needs in a way that is fully consistent with international standards.

2- Working to provide children with safe living and supportive families and communities that enhance their rights and ensure their development to achieve their fullest potential.

3- Seeking to enhance children's participation in presenting, discussing and proposing solutions to their issues.

4- Working to ensure that children and families receive adequate support before the danger occurs to enhance children's safety and early intervention, and to protect children from dangerous factors, neglect, exploitation and abuse ...

1- From Khalil Omar, (1989), Towards an Arab Theory in Sociology, Sociological Association, 1st ed, United Arab Emirates, p. 142.

2-Arfang Zeitlin, (1998), Contemporary Theory in Sociology, translated by Mahmoud Odeh and Ibrahim Othman, That Al Salasil, Kuwait, p. 180.

5- Working to ensure that children who have been subjected to violence, abuse, or exploitation get the support and care they need to enhance their welfare and facilitate their reintegration into their societies.

6- Providing a safe and supportive living environment for children affected by conflict and forced displacement, within their families and within the communities in which they live.

7- Working to have a comprehensive monitoring, reporting and data collection system on child protection issues: this result intersects and contributes to achieving all results.

8- Clear mechanisms for the implementation and follow-up of the child protection strategy.

Through this presentation of the child protection document, it seeks to achieve full protection for the child and provide what he needs from a safe environment, Yet we see many clear violations of children's rights and the prevalence of cases of violence so that the phenomenon has become widespread. Thus, where is the role of this document in reducing violence or at least reducing its spread? The reason for this may be due to the failure of protection programs and the absence or absence of an appropriate intellectual framework that focuses on addressing problems from their roots and finding appropriate solutions to them, and not only providing services.

The immediate and temporary solutions after the child is exposed to abuse do not advance the child and do not develop his personality. If the abuse occurred, the child was affected by it, and it left negative effects on his life. The rehabilitation is necessary to deal with cases of abuse against the child.

Child protection document programs may not include preventive measures to reduce violence, or they may be inadequate and incompetent, and their mechanisms are weak. The awareness of those working in them is not awareness of the rights of the child. The scope is limited and not organized or eligible to work on.

Failure to activate laws related to child protection and its limitations and the absence of mechanisms to detect abuse before they occur, as treatment programs are offered after children are exposed to forms of abuse.

The absence of strong and supportive legislation that protects the child from forms of violence, for example the weakness of effective laws to prevent corporal punishment in schools is clear in the society.

Eighth: Violence against children and its relationship to some social variables Historical background on violence:

the phenomenon of violence is not new to society it is as old as the human being. The Holy Qur'an mentioned the story of the killing of Cain by his brother Abel and the crucifixion of Christ and others. [1], Yet before Islam, the scenes of violence in the Arabian Peninsula witnessed a manifestation of violence and child abuse represented in the abandonment of the wife who gives birth to women and the non-recognition of her rights, as well as the phenomenon of infanticide of girls.

Physical violence and its types:

Physical violence is defined as a clinical condition that is the deliberate infliction of injuries on children through a physical attack resulting from aggression from the person in charge of protecting and caring for the child, which is the occurrence of pain, injury or harm to the child [2].
Physical violence takes many forms, which include slapping, kicking, beating, and breaking. It is clear and leaves visible effects in it. It uses several methods that are difficult for the abused person to hide, and the harshest form of killing [3].

1. Abdullah Al-Permanent, (1975), Education Through Antiquity, 3rd ed, Beirut, p. 28
 2 -Mohammed Sayed Fahmi, (2012), Domestic Violence, Modern University Office, 1st edition, p. 173.
3- Jean-Claude Chesnis, (1412 AH), History of Violence: Murder Trafficking Throughout the Ages, Translated by Amal Al-Kilani, International Journal of Social Sciences, No. (132), Paris - UNESCO, p. 49.

The most common types of physical violence are:

1 - Killing:

It is considered one of the most heinous crimes of physical violence against the child. It is one of the great crimes and major sins of the Almighty's saying (and whoever kills a believer deliberately, his punishment will be eternal in it, and God will be angry and curse upon him and prepare for him a great punishment). [1]

2- *Beating:*

The use of beating is considered a traditional and modern form at the same time. It is the most common and oldest in human history and many medical reports indicate that there are many children subjected to beatings, either with the aim of discipline or for the purpose of torture and is the fastest and most common method of discipline in many civilizations and global cultures since ancient times. It is classified on several types, including severe beating and simple beating, which is different in terms of severity and kindness. Beating on face is one of the most harmful and most insulting types of beating of human dignity and high, as the noble Messenger of God, peace and blessings of God be upon him, prohibited from beating on the face [2].

3 *Torture:*

It has been known that every aggression against a person results in a felony or causes harm or physical or moral pain and enters into the form of torture long imprisonment, handcuffs and legs, slapping the face, kicking in the legs, beating with iron, and starvation to prevent food and drink or Baring the child in a very cold or extremely hot atmosphere, sting with fire, burning, or ironing, water drowning, suffocation and electrocution [3].

1-The Holy Quran, Women, verse 93
2- Hassan bin Nasser Al-Aslami, (2008), Violence against Children: An Applied Jurisprudence Study in Comparative Jurisprudence, Higher Institute of Judiciary, Imam Muhammad bin Saud University, Saudi Arabia, pp. 124,86.
3 - Hassan bin Nasser al-Salami, ibid., P. 125

Often, the methods used in the ancient education of the family environment were based on subjugating and controlling the child and obliging him to obey orders and punish him in the event of failure, and corporal punishment was not a way he was practicing when necessary. [1]

Forms of violence against children:
Physical Violence:

It is defined as the person's deliberate use of his physical strength against others and causing damage and physical effects, which is an illegal punishment method that leads to pain and pain that endangers the health of the person, and may be in the form of burning or ironing with fire, kicks in the legs, beating with hands or sharp tools or push the person.

Verbal Violence:

It is defined as encroaching a person on the rights of others by using an offensive and profanity that insults the person. Verbal violence is often preceded by

physical violence, which may come from parents or those around the child. It can be considered as one of the lowest levels of appearance. The psyche of the child and leaves traces hitting his character in the future, leaving him with an aggressive personality and is considered humiliation for the child and contempt for him and a violation of his most basic rights [2].

Sexual Violence:

It can be considered one of the most dangerous patterns of violence directed against children, which is that an older person uses the child for sexual purposes such as rape or physical and sexual harassment in the streets, transportation and crowded places. It is also the child's use to satisfy sexual desires and often includes sexual harassment and sexual exploitation of the child Via pornographic images and porn sites [3].

1-Mary Wayne, (1999), Children and Television Addiction, translated by Abdel-Fattah Sobhi, World of Knowledge, 2nd Floor, Kuwait, p. 171.
2-Pepper Bordeaux, (1994), Symbolic Violence: Research in the Principles of Educational Sociology, Arab Cultural Center, Beirut, p. 7
3-Sawsan Shaker Majeed, (2008), Violence and Childhood, Safa House for Publishing and Distribution, 1st Floor, Amman Jordan, p. 69.

Psychological Violence:

 It is defined as the failure of the caregivers to provide the child with the necessary emotion and support necessary for his emotional, psychological and social development, which is any behavior that the parents or caregivers bring in and contradicts the mental health of him or his psychological and social development, and this includes giving funny names to the child with a view to ridicule From him and his blame and belittling and belittling him [1].

Ignorance:

It can be defined as the failure to satisfy parents and individuals who are dependent on the child for his basic needs and inappropriate care, which leads to the injury of the child. This type of behavior takes many forms, including physical neglect, psychological neglect and educational neglect [2].
 Emotional abuse is a type of neglect and expresses failure to meet the child's emotional needs and his feeling of love, security and stability, and among parents who insults the child in front of the family, relatives and friends or shows him with the appearance of impotence, mockery, ridicule or repression and calibration in front of others [3].

Characteristics of battered children:

Children who are victims of violence often have several personal characteristics that facilitate their vulnerability to violence. Children who are subjected to

violence have excessive activity or are mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed and have developmental difficulties and there are children who have characteristics that cause parents to feel frustrated which leads to a growing Feelings of rejection and hatred of these children and their exposure to abuse, and the child may issue certain behavioral patterns that make him vulnerable to abuse such as high dependency on others and shouting and the inconvenience of parents, as well as children who are unable to learn, or may be born with birth defects.

1-Mohamed Sayed Fahmi, (2012) Domestic Violence, previous reference, p. 175
 2-Abdul Rahman Asiri, (1422 AH), Traditional and New Patterns of Child Abuse, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Riyadh, p. 13.

3.Safwan Mobaideen, (2013), Societal Violence: Reasons and Solutions, Yazuri for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Amman, p. 92.
Mood of the child makes it vulnerable to abuse such as child is lazy and obedient and late semester with excessive activity [1].

Characteristics of people practicing violence against children:

The difference and multiplicity of factors related to the social, cultural, environmental and family conditions that cause violence all or some of them encourage the perpetrators of violence against children, that most of the victims of children are mostly parents, brothers, relatives, friends or people who are in the environmental environment are characterized by advantages In the formation of their personalities and patterns of behavior, they include features and psychological disorders such as compatibility and personality disorders that are hostile to the community, mood and depression, and may be drug and drug use disorders [2].

Ninth: The causes of violence against children:

the causes leading to violence can be divided into:

Reasons related to society:

There are many causes that lead to violence against the child caused by society. The society from which the child's family comes from may have a culture that views violence against children as normal and natural behavior, and that this behavior is not violence from the point of view of this culture. It makes this behavior something normal and acceptable socially, and that when he practices violent behavior against a child, he accepts it from society and considers it one of the ways to settle problems, and the practitioner of violence is not punished, and even those who view violence do not feel guilty for engaging in violence against others and do not view violence as an immoral behavior [3].

1-Abdullah Ahmad Al-Youssef, Domestic Violence, ibid.,P. 123
2-Mohammed Saeed Fahmi (Domestic Violence), The Former Murder, p. 178
3-Mohamed Sayed Fahmi, (2012), Domestic Violence, ibid, p. 181

Reasons related to the family:

Most of the violence against the child is due to the family. As many parents practice violence against their children for several reasons, which may be ignorance and lack of awareness of the family about the rights of their children and the lack of a future vision of what violence against children leaves, and may be due to the inability of the family to meet the requirements of its members. As a result of economic pressures, unemployment and family problems such as divorce that pays anxiety and discomfort, it leads to violence against the child, or the father's use of drugs and intoxicants also a cause of violence [1]. It can also be said that the psychological pressures experienced by parents that negatively affect child care in addition to the shortness of housing and suppression of h The child's vision, the size of the family may lead to excellence in treatment, the family's lack of responsibility towards its children may go back to the family's history and culture, and most of the family's ignorance of socialization methods [2].

Reasons related to the school:

Since the school is the first place where the child moves after his family, he will interact with children from different social environments. Here, the conflict is born between them, so the school administration's role in raising awareness of their rights will be the school's failure to educate and learn life skills in preserving themselves and how to protect themselves from any abuse, distinction in the treatment of children or following the principal in a strict leadership style in dealing with them generates violence, so the role of the school complements the role of the family [3].

1- Abdullah Ahmad Al-Youssef, (2010), Domestic Violence, A Systematic Study of Reasons, Results, and Solutions, Dar Al-Muhajjah Al-Bayda for Printing, Publishing, and Distribution, 1st edition, Beirut-Lebanon, p. 111
2-Sawsan Shaker Majeed, (2008), Violence and Childhood: Psychological Studies, Safaa House for Publishing and Distribution, 1st edition, Amman-Jordan, p. 72
3-Mahmoud Hassan, (1981), The Family and its Problems, Dar Al-Nahda, Beirut, p. 433.

Reasons related the child:

There are subjective factors that belong to the individual himself, as the child may have a role in that he encourages others to pursue violence against him. So he may suffer from an organic disease or a mental and mental illness, or he is very crying and intransigent, or the child's lack of recognition of what is right or wrong and lack of confidence himself, which generates feelings of fear for him [1].

Tenth: Effects of Violence Against Children:

Many researchers and those interested in children's affairs have conducted modern societal studies on the effects of violence against children, so that it has

become clear that violence faced by children has become more influential than ever in the deviation of youth and children, and the emergence of violent behaviors other than Usually it led to the prevalence of crimes that began to threaten the security of society, and the violence to which the child is exposed is one of the main factors in which the beginnings of violent behavior are cultivated and the loss of a sense of other people's pain and indifference towards any human tragedy [2].

*Effects of physical violence on the child***:**

physical violence on children is represented by several practices such as beating, shaking, biting, punching, burning, poisoning, suffocation, and this is accompanied by scratches, wounds, fractures, cuts, burns, bruises, etc., and the first direct impact on the child who is physically assaulted is pain and suffering Health problems caused by physical injury, and if repeated physical assaults on the child may result in chronic disabilities, and there are also social effects that may be direct, such as the child's inability to make friends with his peers, or his weak social, cognitive and linguistic skills, deterioration of his trust in others, or his excessive subjugation of personalities that Represents salt Or it has a tendency to solve problems with others violent and aggressive, and also suffers from psychological problems and difficulties in academic achievement [3].

1-Mohamed Sayed Fahmi, Domestic Violence, ibid, p. 182
2- Randa Fakhry Aoun, (2014), Child and Crime, Zain Law and Literature Library, Beirut, p. 128.
3. Sawsan Shaker Majeed, (2008), Violence and Childhood, previous reference, pp. 111,109.
The practice of violence against children leads to many dangerous and negative consequences and effects. Among the most important general and common effects that can be observed on abused children are general results:

*Psychological results***:**

Children who are subjected to abuse and neglect often suffer from psychological problems such as anxiety, sleep disturbance, frequent nightmares and aggression. They appear suddenly sick fears such as fear of darkness and suffer from psychological symptoms, which include stomach pain and headache. He may have a negative image of himself begin with childhood and continue with the child victim throughout his life, where he realizes that he is a bad person and not worthy and not loved [1].

Physical effects:

battered children often suffer from physical effects as a result of neglect, such as fractures and scratches. As the extreme neglect suffered by the child may affect the physical aspects, so the child who was exposed to neglect will be less weight than those who were not exposed to it, and that mistreatment may lead to physiological damage that affects their future growth, a decrease in the level of health and speech disorders such as stuttering [2].

Behavioral Effects:

Abused children suffer from clear effects in their behavior which generates feelings of inferiority, rejection of authority, convergence, isolation and alienation in social situations, which results in a rebellious personality to deviate from the norms of accepted behavior and abnormalities as a means of breathing, and compensation for what was exposed to him from his parents, which results about him aggressive behavior towards others [3].

1-Abdullah Ahmad Al-Youssef, Domestic Violence, A Systematic Study: Reasons, Results, and Solutions, p. 113
2- Abdullah Ahmad Al-Youssef, Domestic Violence, op. Cit., P. 113
3- Dr. Aisha Nahwi (2012), Psychological and Behavioral Effects of Violence against Children Clinical Study, Journal of Humanities, Issue (28,27), Muhammad Khudair University in Biskra / College of Humanities and Social Sciences, p. 245

*Social effects***:**

the abused child's ability to form calm and meaningful social relationships often weakens. Abused children exhibit socially undesirable behaviors, they show a lack of social competence, and an ability to apathy or sympathy, with difficulty in trusting others and a lack of friendships and dissatisfaction on the relationships of adults, feelings of isolation, loneliness, and social mismatch [1].

*Sixth***: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

RESULTS:
1-The prevalence of violence against children becomes common and physical violence is the most prominent one. It is noted that physical violence is associated with other patterns of violence, as many types of violence are accompanied by physical violence.
2- Violence has social, psychological and economic impacts on the family and society.
3- Violence against children is linked to several social variables, including the educational attainment of parents, the size of the family and the level of the family's living level. The child's arrangement among members of his family.
4- Children exposed to violence are affected by abuse, which negatively affects their future personality.
5- The weakness of the protection mechanisms and laws pertaining to the child despite their approval.
6- The lack of awareness in the family and society of children's rights.
7 - A societal culture that promotes violence against children for disciplinary justification.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1 - Working to advance the family and its role in the process of socialization and sensitization to preserve and protect their children, in coordination with religious and educational institutions.

2- Preparing studies, researches and holding conferences in cooperation with the press and its role in spreading societal awareness through targeted media and satellite channels.

3- Activating the child protection laws stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and implementing them and punishing the abusive children.

4 - Coordination with all civil society and state institutions to protect children, because children are the future of a nation.

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