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PSYCHOLOGICAL ALIENATION IN A SAMPLE OF THE DISPLACED IN BAGHDAD GOVERNORATE

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Abstract

The current study deals with an important concept in psychology, which waspsychological alienation, the research community consisted of (39,653) displaced persons The final sample of research, amounting to (399), male and female, was selected randomly. It includes both sexes (males and females). The aim of the research was to identify the level of psychological alienation among the displaced in Baghdad governorate, and identifying the level of psychological alienation among the displaced according to the gender variable (male - female), to achieve the objectives of the research, the researcher adopted a scale Karmash(2016) for psychological alienation It consists of (30) paragraphs. The standard properties of the scale were calculated with validity and reliability,as indicators of honesty were represented in two ways, namely, the outward truthfulness. The construction and the stability of the scale were approved by two methods of re-application and the half-segmentation method. The two researchers applied the scale on the research sample and after collecting the data and treating it statistically by using the statistical package (SPSS).The researchers concluded that the displaced suffer from feelings of psychological alienation to a high degree, there are differences between the level of psychological alienation between the sexes (males - females) in favor of males.

Keywords: Psychological alienation, the displaced, Baghdad governorate.

Chapter 1
Research problem

Alienation is a human phenomenon that has received the attention of many scholars, until it became the subject on which all human studies meet, including philosophy, sociology, psychology, anthropology, politics, economics and literature. This confirms the extreme importance of this term in the unity of knowledge (Al-Ashwal, 1985, 57).

The problems facing contemporary societies, be it social, economic or professional problems, may cause psychological problems that affect the ability of the individual, and his personal abilities,then it results in a withdrawn person experiencing psychological loneliness, which creates a feeling of alienation, or isolation from others, and then a feeling of social anxiety. It can be said that psychological, social and personal problems usually arise when complexity accompanies life conditions in society, or result in the phenomenon of misconduct makes members of society, they feel the presence of certain segments between them that cannot easily correspond to the conditions prevailing in them, everything that is psychological has social roots, and everything that is social has psychological repercussions and repercussions, hence the correlation and connection between them (Al-Tabaa and Al-Saud, 2009, 7).

So alienation was the loss of the soul of itself and its true identity, the failure of the individual to positively define his identity causes him to assume a negative identity for himself that is not approved by society. The realization of identity in its many psychological, social, economic, political, religious and cultural aspects. A prerequisite for the multiple life demands of the individual, the more the individual succeeds in achieving adaptation to the changes and circumstances in which he lives, in achieving a reasonable degree of psychological and social harmony, felt satisfied and approached the levels of mental health appropriate and necessary for life, but if the identity of the individual is disturbed for any reason, he will suffer feelings of pain, anxiety, and fear. And the rejection of everything around it; and then experiencing feelings of alienation, leads to negative representations of self-social identity.This makes the individual in a repulsive position and rejecting the conditions of life (Hadiyah 1996, 190).

The researchers see displacement as a real problem, tests individuals' capabilities and ability to cope with traumatic experiences and events, which aroused their desire to know the feelings of psychological alienation of the displaced,represented by the psychological, physical, and cognitive capabilities of individuals that protect them, and it helps them to cope with mental illness,in light of the successful handling of stressful life events, during the foregoing, the research problem can be identified in answering the following main question:

1. Does the sample of displaced persons targeted in the current research suffer from feelings of psychological alienation?

2. Does the sample of displaced persons targeted in the current research suffer from feelings of psychological alienation according to the gender variable (male - female)?

research importance

The importance of the current research emerges as a person is a social being who belongs to a group in which he is influenced and affected, it is through this mutual influence relationship that you take a meaning for that. The feeling of alienation from oneself and others represents a deadly virus that infiltrates the human psyche to be able to and surround it, leaves aimless and meaningless. People flee their homes because of the direct threats to their lives from armed conflict, violence, discrimination, or intimidation, choosing to leave the house is simply a painful decision.It exposes people to physical harm, misery, loss of normal livelihoods, and separation from their neighborhoods, fighting and insecurity may lead to livelihoods potential, or their access to basic services because they are no longer able to work in their fields, or sell their products, or access to markets, health care, life and learning supplies, and other services (Goseng and Anbar, 2016).

The head of the mission of the International Organization for Migration in Iraq (Thomas Luther Weiss) has indicated, displacement in Iraq continues to rise,the displaced need comprehensive support, as reported by the International Organization for Migration. The number of Iraqis who have been displaced by the conflict in Iraq since the beginning of 2014 has reached more than (3,250,000) million displaced Iraqis. The organization confirmed that the displaced represent more than (500,000) thousand families, and that (87%) of the displaced come from three governorates, which are Anbar, Salah al-Din, and Nineveh.Which was controlled by terrorist groups (IMO, 2015, P2). And in Iraq, although displacement and forced displacement in general are not new, where it was of a special nature and seriously threatened the societal peace, some of the factors are related to the economic and political conditions, and the system of government (Hassan, 2015, 5).

Hamid Zahran pointed out that the emigrant is biologically alive and psychologically dead.also indicated that alienation is a psychological disorder that expresses the distance of the self from its identity, its distance from reality, and its separation from society, moreover, it is alienation from oneself, alienation from the world, and alienation from people (Zahran, 1989, 25).

The research topic was one of the important topics in the present of our world full of contradictions and rapid changes. Exposure to

crises and wars;Which leads to the emergence of alienation in the personal variables, the loss of many inherited values. Researchers see the importance of studying the problem of alienation, because it causes problems in psychological life. That hinders the individual from performing his social role, his compatibility and his advancement, the importance of the research can be summarized in the following points:

1. The scarcity of Arab and Iraqi research on the issue of displacement and the psychological alienation that results from it.
2. The importance of society and government institutions in containing the phenomenon of displacement and its consequences.

research aims:

The current research aims to identify:

1. Psychological alienation among the displaced.
2. The psychological alienation of the displaced according to the gender variable (male - female).

Definition of terms

Khalifa (2003) pointed out: to alienation in the language, so we say (western), meaning gold, and recanted from people. (Westernization) means distance, (and alienation) means displacement from the homeland, and (Strange) is the one far from his homeland (Khalifa, 2003, 23).

Define Rajab (1989): Alienation is a separation from the self, that is, separation from private feelings and beliefs (Rajab, 1986, 35).

Al-Ashwal (1985) knew that alienation means a lack of belonging and a loss of self-confidence, lack of the meaning of life, and the rejection of values and standards (Al-Ashoul, 1985, 21).

Al-Shammari(2015) indicated that the displaced: They are people who moved from an area in which they used to reside to another area within the borders of one country, this process is carried out without their will and is temporary or permanent, depending on the circumstances leading to displacement (Al-Shammari, 2015, 14).

By the previous definitions, the researchers reached the following theoretical definition:: Psychological alienation: it is alienation from the self, estrangement and displacement from the homeland, isolation from others, lack of affiliation and loss of self-confidence, because of poor social values and standards and suffering from psychological pressure, it also means helplessness, as it is the inability to agree, whether for others, about oneself, or a feeling of not belonging to society.

Operational definition of alienation: the degree that the displaced obtains by answering the paragraphs of the psychological alienation scale used in the current research.

Chapter II
The theoretical framework and previous studies

Psychological alienation: The phenomenon of alienation is both a philosophical and psychological phenomenon, whereas this term (Alienation) was derived from the Latin origin (Alienatio), it has been used in more than one field, such as philosophy, psychology, statistics, sociology, social sciences and humanities in general. Alienation represents a psychological state that a person lives as a result of the circumstances he goes through, and the problems that must be studied, limiting its spread due to its negative effects on the individual (Radwan, 2001, 11).

Despite its recent study as a psychological phenomenon, it expresses the suffering of man and his struggle with his society, hHowever, the concept itself is not new. Many researchers and scholars in this field followed them (Fromm, Johnson, Schacht, Al-Ashul, and others). Its origin is a concept of alienation and its development, and they concluded that it is as old as man himself. Many scholars believe that alienation is one of the causes of drug addiction, and the aggressiveness of the youth and their rebellion against the regime, their loss of social sense, identity, national belonging, passivity, indifference, and other destructive social and psychological diseases, which certainly needs sincere and integrated efforts to treat it before its spread (Al-Qurtubi, 1991, 99)

The study of Durkheim (1975) indicated that the phenomenon of alienation depends on the weakness of society and the violation of its guaranteed rights, and that social facts are not always external, they can reside within the individual in the form of feeling, which results from bonds, relationships, and rituals, that arise from the customs, traditions and values that the individual acquires, which leads to this state of dependency a state of alienation, modern society suffers from anxiety and depression, in terms of the rapid social changes and culture that make a person live in severe psychological and social trauma (Sheta, 1998, 56).

Mark and Carry (2003) seethat what causes feelings of alienation is that the individual goes away from the basic thing that he wants it to be,in other words, it goes away from its primary motives, in this case we see him doing some of the few things desires and is unable to actually do (Schabroc and Cooper, 2003, 57).

Horny suggests that the cause of alienation in humans is internal pressures, where man directs most of his activity towards reaching the highest levels of perfection,

Where he achieves his ideal self, and arrives by himself to the image he imagines. The expatriate becomes oblivious to his reality,

and intends to take care of it, and becomes unable to make decisions, as he does not know what he really wants, it also lives in a state of unreality; Hence in a pseudo-existence with himself. (Zahran, 2004, 13).

As for Mahmoud Shamal, in (2008) he identified the behavioral manifestations indicating the alienation of youth in Iraqi society, such as (addiction, suicide, apathy, mental disorders, a sense of old age, poor loyalty to the homeland, and attachment to vague hope), the prevalence of such behaviors is due to the weakness of society's institutions, its inability to address the problems faced by individuals, whereas it was necessary to confront every problem that a person faces in order to feel balanced and psychologically calm, in most cases the individual's potential is limited, may only decide to migrate to a new environment that guarantees him some of the calm he seeks (Abd, 2012, 16).

There were several theories that explain psychological alienation, including:

1. Humanistic theory:

Abraham Maslow viewed alienation through what he called false consciousness, as a result of the separation of man from himself and his inner wealth, this falsification causes the individual to vibrate his sense of identity, then the symptoms of psychological disorders appear, which are a feeling of anxiety, despair, boredom, and the development of feelings of guilt and purpose. A person proceeds through his life through fear, a person then loses the ability to have fun (Maslo, 1962). Al-Jubouri conveyed (Maslow's) belief that a person has a drive towards knowledge, strength and envisioning to develop his capabilities, believes that personality characteristics distinguish self-fulfilling individuals from the ordinary, it includes a realistic orientation towards life, and a positive acceptance of oneself and others, lack of self-centeredness (Al-Jubouri, 2017, 45).

2. Psychoanalytic theory:

The concept of alienation from many researchers is limited to self-alienation, and alienation from the self means conflict between the components of personality, it is represented by an acutely pathological form of schizophrenia. It is a disease known for a long time. Verolecht states that the few times that Freud mentioned the term alienation in his works were from his discussion of consciousness, double feeling, or detachment of personality, and taking the principle of reality that organizes the path of satisfying needs in a social context, expresses himself from time to time in

negative forms, such as delinquency, crime, and neurosis, or in positive forms, such as production, art, literature, and philosophy, and civilization came at the expense of the principle of pleasure, and did not offer man anything but alienation (Hafez, 1980, 96).

As for Fromm (1973), he states that an estranged person is a person who experiences himself as a stranger, he believes that modern man is an alien person, does not know who he is, why he lives, and what he wants. A person searches for freedom and fights for it, and if he gains it, prepared and faster for shelter in a new form of tyranny. Hence, Fromm's view of the environment surrounding the individual and its effect on his behavior becomes clear, since Fromm attributes the cause of man's alienation in modern society to the nature of society. The domination of God, the domination of technology, the power and ideology of mankind, whereas power and the love of power create alienation. From adds that man's nature, emotions and anxiety are all socio-cultural production (Fromm, 1973,233).

3. Behavioral theory:

The owners of this theory see behavioral problems, they were patterns of wrong or abnormal responses related to their association with individual stimuli. The individual reserves it for its effectiveness in avoiding undesirable situations or experiences, according to this theory, the individual feels alienated from himself when he submits and merges with others without a specific opinion or thought. In order not to lose contact with them, and instead to lose contact with himself (Al-Shaarawi, 1988, 241). The concept of reinforcement is the main focus of behaviorism in education interpretation, which represents the central point in the interpretation of psychological phenomena, supporters of this trend see it in their interpretation of alienation. Reward and punishment are the basis of the individual's alienation from his behaviors and actions, as these actions and behaviors become something separate from him. Skinner (1987) states that the alienation of individuals from their behaviors is the result of specialization in work, where the individual spends most of his time in one type of work, Skinner adds that everyone knows what it means to be tired as a result of working for a long time at work you do not like, and this is a reason for alienation. (Skinner, 1987, 233).

Discussing psychological alienation theories:

Humanist theory, according to Maslow, was concerned with needs, divided the needs according to importance, from the needs of self-realization and aesthetic needs to harmony, order, beauty,

cognitive, and the needs for life and survival, such as: hunger, thirst, sleep, and sex.

Freud believes that the psychoanalytic theory of this disease (alienation) goes back to childhood experiences, where the patient suffers from a lack of emotional warmth, because of the excessive anxiety of the parents or one of them, Fromm states that an estranged person is someone who experiences himself as a stranger.

As for the behavioral theory, (Skinner) believes that the worker works in order to get his salary at the end of the week, which represents an artificial rather than a natural reinforcement for the worker to keep working, Skinner states that the alienation of individuals from their behavior as a result of examination at work, and he adds that everyone knows what it means to be tired as a result of working for a long time, and with work he does not like, this was the reason for the occurrence of alienation, and the researchers adopted the integrative approach in explaining psychological alienation, due to the absence of a comprehensive theory to explain this variable.

Chapter III
First. Research Methodology:

The current research relied on the descriptive approach, as it is the most appropriate method for this research, this approach is defined as a set of research procedures that are integrated to describe the phenomenon or topic, this approach does not stop at the limits of describing this phenomenon in question. Rather, it goes further and provides data on the reality of the phenomenon to be studied with an explanation of this data, it also analyzes the data and organizes it in a quantitative or qualitative manner, and extract conclusions that help to understand the phenomenon, and determine the relationship between the phenomenon under study and other relevant studies (Ayyad and Rabih, 2016, 176).

Second: Research Community:(*)

It is a systematic scientific term that refers to all that researchers can generalize the results of his research to society (Al-Assaf, 2006, 91). The current research includes the displaced community in the capital, Baghdad, and according to the existing camps and according to the gender variable (male-female), and their number (39,653) thousand displaced. Table (1) shows their distribution among camps, residential homes, and structures, according to the table below.

Table (1) Number of displaced persons in the capital, Baghdad, by camps and gender (male-female) for the year (2019).

No.	The camps	Male	Female	Total
1	The first camp	2738	4106	6844
2	The second camp	1876	2813	4689
3	The third camp	1932	3218	5150
4	Fourth camp	3609	3079	6685
5	Fifth camp	2133	1817	3950
6	Residential homes	3762	4600	8362
7	Structures	1391	2582	3973
8	Total	17441	22212	39653

(*) Researchers obtained these data from the Office of Migration and Displacement in the capital Baghdad and humanitarian organizations for the year (2017).

Third: Research Sample:

A research sample can be defined as that part of the population, which were selected according to scientific rules and methods, so that the society is properly represented (Al-Sammak, 1986, 51). In order for the researchers to be able to generalize the results of their research, a representative sample of society was chosen, it was chosen from among the displaced in displacement camps, houses and structures, and from both sexes, a simple random sample was named (400) displaced persons of both sexes, by (220) males, and (180) as in Table (2).

Table (2) Distribution of the research sample according to the gender variable (males, females).

No.	The camps	Male	Female	Total
1	The first camp	55	27	82
2	The second camp	20	24	44
3	The third camp	27	25	52
4	Fourth camp	28	26	54
5	Fifth camp	31	23	54
6	Residential homes	41	33	74
7	Structures	18	22	40
8	Total	220	180	400

Fourthly. search tools:

To achieve the objectives of the current research, this required the provision of tools that have the characteristics of psychological measurement in terms of validity and reliability. The following are the procedures of the research tools:

Psychological alienation scale:

After reviewing the previous studies and reviewing the literature dealing with psychological alienation among the displaced, and after reviewing many measures and previous studies, the researcher adopted the (Karmash 2016) scale, the scale consists of (32) paragraphs, the answer to this scale is done by placing a sign (✓) in front of the paragraph to which it answers, as for the alternative that represents an answer to a sliding scale of (5) alternatives are (always agree, often agree, sometimes agree, rarely agree, never agree), in order to apply it to the research sample (the displaced), the two researchers conducted the psychometric properties of the scale, which were:

First. Honesty
It is considered one of the important indicators in building any scale, meaning that the application is a valid tool to measure what was set to measure it (Eid, 2013, 257). The researchers adopted the following types of honesty:

1. Validity Face:
Apparent validity is based on the idea of how appropriate the scale is for what it measures, and to whom it is applied to them, and such honesty appears in the clarity of the paragraphs, and the extent of its relationship to the ability or the characteristic, or the dimension that measures, this was often decided by a group of specialists in the field to which this scale is supposed to belong. (Abdulrahman, 1983, 226), in order to achieve this, the (32) paragraphs were presented to (10) experts specializing in the field of educational and psychological sciences to make their judgments on the extent of their validity. The safety of its formulation and its suitability for the purpose for which it was prepared, as well as the validity of the alternatives used for the answer, if the percentage of approval thereof is (80%) or more, and all the scale paragraphs have obtained the approval of the arbitrators.

2. Construct Validity.
It was called the sincerity of the connotation or the sincerity of the assumption, clarifies the meaning or significance that can be drawn from the test when it is applied to the individual, this test is considered to be valid to the extent that the subject's score is considered for its characteristic or concept, it should be noted that while you know the function or characteristic that the test is trying to measure, have defined a hypothetical concept as measured by the test, if the measurement results for individuals agree with the preset hypothetical concept, then the validity of the concept will be obtained (Al-Zyoud and Alan 1998, 183). Statistical analysis of

paragraphs:One of the distinguishing characteristics of the good paragraph is its ability to distinguish between the upper and lower classes, meaning that the paragraph distinction is consistent with the distinction of the entire application (Odeh, 1985, 126).

A. The method of the two terminal groups:

This method has the advantage of not requiring much effort, usually one of the two sections represents the group that scored the highest in the application. The other section represents the group that scored the lowest in the same application. Kelley has reached the best percentage of individuals that should be included in each of the two groups in order for the factor of discrimination to be more accurate, determine the percentage that corresponds to the maximum significance value (27.26%). Therefore, when analyzing the application terms, Kelly recommended relying on (27%) of individuals in each of the two extremes (Allam, 2002,248).

In order to verify this, the researcher follows the following steps:
A random sample of IDPs in the camps (first, second, third, fourth, fifth, roles, and structures) was selected. The forms reached (400) forms.
The scale was applied in its final form to the sample, in order to determine the total score obtained by each respondent after the correction.
The questionnaires were collected from the sample members, and they were corrected and arranged in descending order according to the total scores, from highest to lowest. The scores ranged from (62-136).
On this basis, 27% of the questionnaires that obtained the highest scores were taken to represent the highest group, and (27%) of the questionnaires that got the lowest scores, representing the lowest group, this procedure was followed on the basis that this ratio gives us the best way to estimate the discriminatory strength of the paragraph (Mahdi, 2017, 95), thus, the total number of forms taken reached (216) forms for each group (108), the limits of degrees for the higher group ranged between (103-136) degrees, while the limits of grades for the lowest group ranged between (62-102) stairs.
The researcher applied the test (T-test) to two independent samples, for the purpose of testing the significance of the differences between the mean scores of the upper and lower groups, and use the statistical bag program. (SPSS) noting that the tabular T value at a level of significance (0.05), and with a degree of freedom (214), equals (1.96) table (3).

Table (3) the discriminatory power of the paragraphs of the psychological alienation scale using the method of the two extremes.

No.	Top group		Variance	Lower group		Variance	T-Value Cal.	T-Value Tab.	Sig.
	Mean	SD		Mean	SD				
1	4.120	0.954	0.910	3.287	1.200	1.440	6.167	1.96	Sig.
2	3.805	1.036	1.073	2.953	0.847	0.717	6.795	1.96	Sig.
3	3.851	0.955	0.912	3.185	1.223	1.498	4.253	1.96	Sig.
4	3.759	1.012	1.025	2.314	1.099	1.208	11.72	1.96	Sig.
5	3.805	1.071	1.148	2.361	1.195	1.429	8.867	1.96	Sig.
6	3.648	1.162	1.351	2.657	1.136	1.292	6.593	1.96	Sig.
7	3.953	1.155	1.334	2.518	1.321	1.747	7.827	1.96	Sig.
8	3.953	1.071	1.147	3	1.297	1.682	6.118	1.96	Sig.
9	3.907	1.063	1.131	2.75	1.161	1.348	8.059	1.96	Sig.
10	3.898	1.067	1.139	2.194	1.506	1.270	9.810	1.96	Sig.
11	3.787	1.102	1.215	2.234	1.352	1.828	8.279	1.96	Sig.
12	3.805	1.163	1.354	2.481	1.036	1.074	8.636	1.96	Sig.
13	3.842	1.033	1.068	2.268	1.172	1.375	10.567	1.96	Sig.
14	3.981	1.013	1.027	2.685	1.250	1.563	8.840	1.96	Sig.
15	3.731	1.081	1.170	2.425	1.177	1.386	8.374	1.96	Sig.
16	3.842	1.161	1.348	2.675	1.288	1.660	6.547	1.96	Sig.
17	3.907	1.131	1.281	2.611	1.213	1.473	8.148	1.96	Sig.
18	3.601	1.084	1.176	3.537	1.342	1.802	0.392	1.96	Non-Sig.
19	3.703	1.224	1.500	2.796	1.083	1.173	7.628	1.96	Sig.
20	3.555	1.061	1.127	2.333	1.304	1.700	7.628	1.96	Sig.
21	3.620	1.265	1.602	2.722	1.244	1.548	5.147	1.96	Sig.
22	3.629	1.180	1.394	2.416	1.231	1.516	7.629	1.96	Sig.
23	3.462	1.179	1.391	2.370	1.315	1.730	6.617	1.96	Sig.
24	3.675	1.158	1.342	2.166	1.356	1.841	9.611	1.96	Sig.
25	3.546	1.079	1.166	2.509	1.300	1.691	6.640	1.96	Sig.
26	3.472	1.155	1.335	2.712	1.387	1.926	4.390	1.96	Sig.
27	3.916	1.068	1.142	2.75	1.216	1.478	7.205	1.96	Sig.
28	3.675	1.003	1.006	2.731	1.196	1.431	6.300	1.96	Sig.
29	3.666	1.032	1.065	2.453	1.194	1.427	7.763	1.96	Sig.
30	3.629	1.140	1.300	2.722	1.338	1.791	5.659	1.96	Sig.
31	3.879	1.108	1.228	2.898	1.252	1.568	5.898	1.96	Sig.
32	2.898	1.426	2.036	2.388	1.295	1.679	1.614	1.96	Sig.

It was found that all the paragraphs are distinct except for the two paragraphs (32,18) and thus the scale becomes (30) paragraphs.

B. The final version of the scale:

After analyzing the paragraphs of the psychological alienation scale and extracting the discriminatory power for each of its paragraphs, it turns out that all the paragraphs are distinguished and honest, except for paragraphs (18-32) that are omitted from the

scale, this was because the computed T value is less than the tabular value, which was (1.96) at the level of significance (0.05), and thus becomes non-statistically significant, thus, the scale has become in its final form (30) paragraphs.

Scale correction:

The researchers developed for each paragraph of the scale five alternatives, these are psychological situations, where the scale is corrected according to the scale correction key list prepared by the two researchers, and the total scores of the scale range between (150), as for the lowest score (30) as a minimum score, the score was extracted for each questionnaire, as it reached the highest score in the scale (138), and the lowest score was (60).

Scale Reliability:

Stability means stability, meaning that if a single individual's measurements were repeated, his degree would show something of stability. Consistency may mean objectivity, meaning that the individual gets the same degree, whoever he is, the specialist to whom the scale is applied, or whoever corrects it (Ahmad, 1960, 219), for the purpose of verifying the stability of the psychological alienation scale, the two researchers applied the scale on the sample of (80) displaced persons from the camps.

The reliability of the test was extracted in two ways, namely:

1. Test-Retest method:

This method is considered one of the easiest and easiest to set the scale stability parameter, was summarized in applying the scale to a group of individuals, then the application is repeated again on the same group, with an interval of not less than a week, and the correlation coefficient between the two applications is calculated to obtain the coefficient of stability of the application scores (Abdul-Rahman and Afifi, 1991, 16), and in order to extract the reliability of the psychological alienation scale and by re-applying the scale to a sample from the second and third camp, and the calculation of the same sample scores in the second application using the Pearson correlation coefficient, and then extracting the stability factor, and its amount was (0.86).

2.Half-split method:

In this way, we can prepare marital and individual paragraphs from this application that contain the same types of questions and distribute them in the same way as in the first picture (Abu Hatab and Sayed, 2008, 148). For the purpose of verifying the availability of the stability property by the half partition method, the researcher

applied the psychological alienation measure to the same stability sample of (80) displaced persons, then divided the scale paragraphs into two halves, paragraphs of the first half bear odd numbers, the paragraphs of the second half carry even numbers separately, and then the value of the correlation coefficient between the two halves of the scale was calculated using the Pearson equation (Person), to find out the correlation between the scores of individuals on the individual paragraphs and their scores on the even paragraphs of the scale. So the value of the correlation coefficient between the two halves was (0.79), and Spearman-Brown's coefficient was used to correct the stability coefficient and the stability factor became (0.82), which is a high coefficient of stability, and thus the scale has completed the procedures of its construction, after the researchers completed the necessary procedures to build the research tool, and verify the safety and validity of the tool, as well as determine the research sample. The researchers applied the tool to the applied sample of (400) male and female displaced persons distributed over the displacement camps, and by gender (male-female), after completing the final application of the displaced people on the tool, and grading according to the weights that were between them previously, the scale was subjected to the appropriate statistical methods used in educational and psychological studies.

Chapter four
First: Presenting and discussing the results

After the data mentioned in the search has been entered into the computer, it was treated statistically using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program, thus, the results are presented according to the objectives mentioned in the research, as follows:

The first goal: The displaced suffer from feelings of psychological alienation, with a statistically significant degree:In order to determine the prevalence of psychological alienation, the two researchers relied on a sample of displaced persons, When applying the research tool to the sample of (400) displaced persons, the arithmetic mean of the study sample on the psychological alienation scale was (105.84) degrees, And standard deviation (14.25), when comparing the arithmetic mean with the hypothetical average of the scale of (90) degrees, it was found that there is a clear difference between the two averages in favor of the arithmetic average, and by using the T-test for one sample, it was found that the calculated value is equal to (22.23), which is greater than the tabular T value (1.96) at the level of significance (0.05), this shows

that the difference between the two averages is statistically significant, as shown in Table (4).

Table (4) the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the sample of displaced people on the psychological alienation scale.

Scale	Sample No.	Mean	SD	Theoretical mean	T-Value		Sig.
					Cal.	Tab.	
Psychological alienation	400	105.84	14.25	90	22.23	1.96	Sig.

Which indicates that the displaced have psychological alienation, the reason can be attributed to the fact that the displaced are a result of not being well looked after by the government and humanitarian organizations. The rate of expatriation may increase in the absence of complete care for the displaced, this study is in agreement with the study (Christine and Kathryn, 2008), and the Khalifa study (2003).

The second goal: There is a statistically significant difference on the psychological alienation scale according to the gender variable (male-female):

The average score of males in the study sample for the level of psychological alienation was (108,173), and with a standard deviation of (13,318), whereas the average grades of females in the study sample were (103.011) degrees, with a standard deviation (14.876), and using the T-test for two independent samples, it was found that the calculated T value is equal to (3.654), it was greater than the tabular value of (1.96) at the level of significance (0.05), and with a degree of freedom (198), from the above and through the results of statistical treatment of the data, it was found that there is a statistically significant difference between males and females in the level of psychological alienation, as in Table (5).

Table (5) the test results for the significance of the differences between the average scores of the displaced on the scale of psychological alienation according to the gender variable.

Scale	Gender	Sample No.	Mean	SD	T-Value		Sig.
					Cal.	Tab.	
Psychological alienation	Male	219	108.17	13.31	3.654	1.96	Sig.
	Female	180	103.01	14.87			

This indicates that there are differences between males and females in the level of psychological alienation in favor of males, and the reason is attributed to the nature and place of living in displacement camps, and this study is in agreement with the study

of Goodwin (1972), and the study of Catto (2007), (the existence of differences between the sexes).

The results were interpreted in light of the literature, previous studies, and the theoretical framework, and through these results the researchers came up with a number of recommendations and conclusions.

Recommendations

1. Holding educational lectures by civil society organizations and the Ministry of Immigration and Displacement to reduce feelings of psychological alienation

2. Building bridges of trust between the displaced, civil society organizations and government service departments on the basis of mutual respect, as it is not with aid alone that the displaced resist their suffering.

3. Paying attention to the displaced, as they are a large and important segment of society, and working to take care of them so that they do not suffer from psychological and social diseases.

The conclusions

1. Detecting the problems that the displaced are suffering from early, and protecting them from them and from behavioral deviations and feelings of alienation.

2. Conducting studies aimed at discovering the problems that the displaced suffer from, such as isolation, depression, anxiety and psychological hardship.

3. Conducting another study on psychological alienation and its relationship to some variables such as social adjustment, identity affirmation, depression, and others.

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