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العدد الحادي عشر

الاندماج الاجتماعي للكورد الايزيديين في المجتمع الألماني

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المستخلص :

هدفت الدراسة التعرف إلى مستوى الاندماج الاجتماعي لدى عينة من المهاجرين من الكورد الايزيديين إلى ألمانيا ، وكذلك دلالة الفروق في الاندماج الاجتماعي تبعا لبعض العوامل الديمغرافية . واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي المسحي من خلال تطبيق استبانة تم إعدادها لأغراض البحث الحالي وبعد التحقق من دلالات صدقها وثباتها ، على عينة تكافأت من (٢٠٠) شخص من كلا الجنسين تم اختيارهم بطريقة عشوائية من بين الايزيديين المهاجرين في مدينتي أولدنبيرغ ودريسدن الألمانية . وتمت معالجة البيانات إحصائياً باستخدام الحقيبة الاحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية فأظهرت النتائج أن مستوى الاندماج الاجتماعي للمهاجرين من الكورد الايزيديين في ألمانيا هو عالٍ . وتبين عدم وجود فروق دالة في مستوى الاندماج الاجتماعي لدى المهاجرين يعزى الى تارسخ الهجرة والعمر ، وكذلك النوع الاجتماعي . وفي ضوء النتائج تم تقديم عدد من التوصيات .

الكلمات المفتاحية : الاندماج الاجتماعي ، الكورد ، الايزيدي ، المهاجرين .
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The Social Inclusion of Yazidi Kurds in the German Society

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**Abstract:**

The study aims at identifying the level of social inclusion among a sample of Yazidi-Kurd immigrants living in Germany, as well as the significance of the differences in social inclusion according to some demographic variables (date of immigrant, age and gender). The study relied on the descriptive survey method through the application of a questionnaire prepared for the purposes of the current research. As the validity and reliability of the test tool were verified, on a sample of (200) subject (male and female) were randomly selected from among the immigrant Yazidis living in Germany's Oldenburg and Dresden. The data were processed statistically using the SPSS software, and the results showed that the level of social inclusion of immigrants from the Yazidi Kurds in Germany is high. It was found that there were no significant differences in the level of social inclusion among immigrants in the date of migration, age, as well as in gender. In light of the results, a number of recommendations were presented.

KeyWords: Social Inclusion, Kurds, Yazidis, Diaspora, Identity, Immigrants.

1.Introduction:

Scholars differed in defining society, and perhaps this is what gave it great importance in studies but a society can be defined as a group of functionally interconnected people, living in a specific geographic area, at a certain time, and having a common culture and a certain social structure. This society prevails several characteristics such as diversified classes, ethnicities, religions, economies and morality, and despite this diversity that exists in this society, there are values and cultures adopted as a criterion for determining and judging the behavior of individuals within society (Al-Khataiba & Nasr, 2006: 10).

Human being is a social being by nature, he cannot live alone within a society, and he needs compliance and social inclusion, he tends to comply to feel that he is socially acceptable, and compliance is defined as "a change in belief or behavior in response to group pressure at a time when it is not required. It is the individual tendency to submit to the group". Even if there



are no restrictions that compel the individual to comply, he chooses to comply.

Discussing the concept of social inclusion is related to discussing its opposite, exclusion, which is defined as a condition experienced by groups outside the scope of official participation, whether political, economic, or other, or expatriate individuals who do not belong to the culture of the community, or minorities who live separately within society, or class exclusion between the classes of society. From here the concept of social inclusion can be understood as including all groups in economic, social, or political terms, to improve conditions and eliminate discrimination and cases of discrimination, and the responsibility for inclusion rests within the community and the individual (Baalbaki & Others, 2002: 58-59).

It is worth noting that there are those who use the term integration as an alternative synonym for the term inclusion. Social inclusion is the process by which newcomers or minorities are integrated into the social structure of the host society. Social inclusion, along with economic inclusion and identity inclusion, are three major dimensions of the experiences of newcomers in the society that receives them (Alba & Richard, 1997: 826).

Compared with other dimensions of inclusion, social inclusion focuses more on the degree to which migrants adapt to local customs, social relations, and daily practices. It is usually measured by social network, language, and intermarriage (Vigdor, 2008). The most used indicator of social inclusion is the social network, which refers to the relationship that migrants build with others in the host community. While some researchers use the total number of immigrant friends as a metric, others use the frequency of interaction with friends. Recent studies, published in 2020, use access to social activities (for example, the ability to join a local sports team) as a measure of social Inclusion (Nessler et al., 2019: 1-7).

The term "social inclusion" first appeared in the work of the French sociologist Émile Durkheim. He wanted to understand why suicide rates were higher in some social classes than others. Durkheim believed that society exercises great power over individuals. He concluded that people's beliefs, values, and norms constitute a collective consciousness and a shared



way of understanding each other and the world. A 2012 research review found that working-class students were less socially integrated than middle-class students at university (Rubin, 2012: 22-38).

Recent research also shows that migrants must be independent and proactive to achieve better social inclusion in their host countries (Rubin et al., 2012: 498) From a demographic and cultural point of view, recent longitudinal studies indicate that social isolation or inclusion has been shown to increase in older Hispanic individuals, especially those who may have neurocognitive disorders such as dementia and general cognitive decline. The United Nations has a branch for social inclusion, which is part of the Division for Social Policy and Development (Department of Economic and Social Affairs). It also issues a quarterly bulletin under the name of Social Inclusion Policies Bulletin. The United Nations Alliance of Civilizations works on migration and inclusion as a key to intercultural understanding. An online community on immigration and inclusion shows good practices from around the world.

In this context, comes the current research that seeks to know the level of social inclusion of the Yazidi Kurds in Germany, as well as the impact of demographic factors on the level of social Inclusion.

2. Research Problem

The Migration Report issued by the United Nations in 2020 indicated that the world recorded many events in the field of migration during the past two years, and the world witnessed a historic change at the global level, as the member states of the United Nations gathered to finalize the two international agreements and the emergence of global conflict: For safe, orderly and regular migration, and the Global Compact on Refugees. The two agreements were achieved thanks to the efforts made over decades by countries, international organizations, civil society organizations and other actors. The number of international migrants in the world in 2019 was 272 million (5.3 per cent of the world's population). 52 per cent of international migrants are male, and 48 per cent are female. 74 per cent of all international migrants are of working age (between 20 and 64 years old) (IOM, 2020: 2-3).



Despite the emigration of many Iraqis, especially the Yazidi Kurds, in too many countries in the world, including Germany, this topic has not received sufficient attention from researchers in Iraqi Kurdistan to determine the level of social inclusion of immigrants. The researcher has noticed that there are some immigrants who cannot integrate with other groups despite the passage of many years of their residence in German society, for reasons related to the values they hold, and which differ from the prevailing values in this society on one hand. On the other hand, the Yazidi religion is a closed one, so does this stand as an obstacle to their social inclusion with others of other religions?

Accordingly, the justifications for this study are the scarcity of studies on the social inclusion of the Yazidi Kurds in Germany. Hence, the research problem can be formulated in the following questions:

1. What is the level of social inclusion of the Kurdish Yazidi immigrants in the German society?
2. Does the level of social inclusion of the Kurdish Yazidi immigrants in the German society vary according to demographic variables?

3. Significance

The importance of scientific research depends on the importance of the phenomenon being studied, its scientific value and the results it can achieve that can be benefited from. The importance of the current study that we are about to undertake stems from the importance of the social inclusion of immigrants into the society they have chosen to reside and live in, the role of inclusion in achieving the needs of the individual in general, and the stability of society in particular.

Social inclusion represents one of the ten commitments agreed upon by presidents of state and government at the Copenhagen Conference in 1995, as stated in the agreement: "We commit to working towards achieving social inclusion, by encouraging the establishment of societies characterized by stability, security and justice, and based on the promotion of all human rights, protections, and human rights, and human rights and protections." Respecting diversity, equal opportunities, solidarity, security, and the



participation of all the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and individuals (Un, 2005: 88).

Migration is one of the most important phenomena causing many social and psychological problems, and the first of these problems is the conflict of cultural norms and values between immigrants who carry traditional cultural roots and interact with modern cultural standards and values, meaning that we find a kind of conflict in the ways of life between the two models, and this is due to the different social environments. Here emerges the importance of immigrants' adaptation to the new reality and their inclusion into the new society. The phenomenon of inclusion is among the phenomena affecting many aspects of social life, especially the aspect related to social relations. Higher levels of social inclusion contribute to closer social distance between groups and more consistent values and practices. Bringing together different ethnic groups regardless of language, class, creed, etc. , without losing one's identity. It provides access to all areas of community life and eliminates discrimination. From a broader perspective, social inclusion is a dynamic and orderly process in which all members engage in dialogue to achieve and maintain peaceful social relations. Social inclusion does not mean forced assimilation. Social inclusion focuses on the need to move towards a safe, stable, and just society by reforming the conditions of social exclusion, social fragmentation, exclusion, and polarization, and expanding and strengthening the conditions for social inclusion towards peaceful social relations for coexistence, cooperation, and cohesion (United Nations News, 2015). On the whole, the importance of the current research can be clarified through two aspects:

A. Theoretical importance: It is represented in:

1. The focus of the research on an important variable, which is the social inclusion of immigrants, which is one of the important variables in the study of society, and which needs more studies and research in the current period, as the world witnessed social and cultural changes, economic crises and wars that had repercussions on the nature of social life and led to Migration of large numbers of people.



2. Providing the library with the theoretical aspects presented by this research on the variables of migration and social inclusion that fall within the framework of sociology, as local studies are still limited in scope, especially those related to social inclusion.

B. Application importance: It is represented in:

1. Obtaining accurate digital indicators about the level of social inclusion of the Yazidi Kurds in the German society, which received large numbers of them, by analyzing the data that can be obtained from the application of scientific tools.

2. The results of the research can be invested in the field of human development by providing recommendations that represent solutions to the problem of immigrants by working to integrate them into the institutions and groups surrounding them in the society they have chosen for stability and life.

3. Investing the results in building educational and media programs that develop the social inclusion of immigrants, by enabling them to establish social relations and accept new values, which is positively reflected on social life in general, and professional and family life in particular.

Aims

Every study or scientific research has a purpose or a set of goals that the researcher draws in advance and derives from the facts of social reality. In this case, social research is the only way to reach scientific knowledge and embody it through the stages of research that lead us to achieve scientific and objective results for the study.

The paper aims at realizing some objective facts about one of the social phenomena represented in the social inclusion of the Yazidi Kurdish immigrant individuals in Germany and to know the extent of the influence of demographic factors in that.

So, the objectives of the research can be summarized as follows:

1. Identifying the level of social inclusion among the Yazidi Kurds in Germany.



2. The significance of the differences in the level of social inclusion among the Yazidi Kurdish immigrants in Germany according to the demographic variables (years of residence in Germany, age and gender).

Limits

The research is limited to a sample of Yazidi Kurdish immigrants who left Iraq and are in Germany during the year 2022, whether their migration was due to war or in search of work.

Key Terms

The step of defining concepts is one of the main steps in any scientific research; Especially the human and social research, and this is due to the fact that these fields include concepts that contain several connotations, as we find for one concept more than one meaning and more than one connotation.

Some studies posited that concepts help researchers understand the relationships between phenomena, determine the procedures that can help us obtain more information, as well as reach scientific conclusions that may be related to prediction and future foresight. The most important concepts of the study are:

1. Social Inclusion:

Grafmeyer Yves defines social inclusion literally as:

- The process by which an element is inserted into a set.
- The state of harmony or the relationship of mutual dependence resulting from this process.
- Every urbanization process includes an integrative dimension, according to which the provisions of the relationship between population, field, and activity are implemented.

And as social inclusion is known by both "Spencer" and "Durkheim" when culture or society is considered as an entity, we must solve the problem of merging parts within the whole, and the inclusion becomes guaranteed by the organized division of labor that allows different elements to contribute to the harmonious development of society. As for Parsons, he defines inclusion as "the division of public values that contradict each other and are organized by a cultural system." According to Park, "migration is what poses the



problem of inclusion, and this is for the receiving group, as well as the immigrant community and this problem will be resolved in the third generation.

Fred Brick Toulon elaborates more precisely and defines this process as "the process of assimilation of an individual into a group or community. Inclusion supposes that the assimilate accepts the new rules of his group which at the same time recognizes him as a member of the group".

Furthermore, social inclusion is defined as: "the process that consists in bringing together the various parts of the system that includes their interaction and also includes the good running of the entire system."

2. Immigrants:

The term migration is used in the social sciences to denote "geographical movements of individuals and groups. Migration often occurs in response to what the immigrant expects to achieve a goal or reach a wish. We can distinguish between two types of migration: Internal migration: Population movements that occur within a country or region and External migration: the movement of people across regional borders.

Ihsan Muhammad al-Hassan also sees that "one of the most important internal examples is the migration of residents of villages and rural areas to cities, where this migration usually occurs due to natural disasters, wars, displacement from an invading force, or a request to work and enjoy a standard of living." (Al-Hassan, 1999: 654).

Migration is defined as the process of permanent or semi-permanent movement or desertification in the place of residence of an individual or group from a community or region in which they used to reside, which is known as the community of origin, to another region known as the destination community.

There are two kinds of migration as follows:

A. Legal migration is defined as: "The migration that takes place with the consent of two countries for the immigrant to move from his or her country of origin to the receiving country, and it takes place between countries that do not set restrictions or laws that prevent immigration, and entry to it does



not require obtaining entry visas in accordance with their regulations, procedures, and needs of immigrants.

B. Illegal immigration: It is the case of leaving the borders of a country or entering the borders of another country without taking the designated crossings and ports, and without respecting the administrative and legal procedures for the movement of entering and leaving the border.

Yazidi Immigrants:

The Yazidis are a Kurdish ethnoreligious group with Aryan roots, centered in the Kurdistan region (Ebraheem, 2011: 1). The majority of Yazidis remaining in the Middle East today live in the disputed areas of Iraq, primarily in the Nineveh and Dohuk governorates. Sheikhan retains special importance for the Yazidi community because it is the worldwide center of their faith (Kani, 2011: 21). Their researchers believe that their religion emerged from the ancient Babylonian religion in Mesopotamia. The Yazidis are historically concentrated mainly in the Kurdish geographical area located between Iraq, Syria, and Turkey (Dogan Et al., 2017:), and the Yazidis speak the Kurdish language, and Arabic (Abood, 2005: 1-3). Their main religious center is Lalish, where the holy shrine of Sheikh Uday bin Musafir is located in northern Iraq. Yazidi society can be divided into three classes: the sheikh, the pir, and the disciple, and inter-class marriage is forbidden. The Yazidi religion is not missionary, as people of other religions cannot belong to it. Throughout history, the Yazidis have been subjected to 72 campaigns of extermination that were waged against them for various reasons. These wars and massacres caused effects that were entrenched in the social fabric and the Yazidi mentality, so isolation from the world, social isolation and fear of strangers became a feature essential to them. But all this did not prevent the Yazidi intellectuals from establishing cultural and social centers to introduce their religion to the world and make the Yazidis open up more to the outside world. The Yazidis have been repeatedly attacked by ISIS, with bombings and assassinations targeting them in Iraq. The fall of Mosul in 2014, the control of ISIS over large areas of northern Iraq, and the fall of the Yazidi city of Sinjar at the hands of the militants led to the killing of hundreds and the enslavement of large numbers of women and children, as well as the



exodus of thousands of them from their cities and villages to escape the oppression of ISIS (Ali, 2020: 811). A large part of them immigrated with their families to Germany and other countries.

Accordingly, the immigrant Yazidis in the current research are those individuals who belong to the Yazidi religion, who migrated due to the war from their original homeland in Iraq to Germany in search of safety and stability.

Previous Studies:

Many researchers in their studies dealt with the issue of social inclusion and measuring its level in different groups of individuals. The study of Mezey et al. (2020) focused on the psychometric properties of the identification of social inclusion among individuals who suffer from strong mental health problems and are at risk of social exclusion, which may complicate their recovery. Nor have mental health and social care staff, until now, a valid or reliable method for assessing the social inclusion of their clients. Accordingly, the Social Inclusion Questionnaire (SInQUE) was developed to address this issue. Through it, five areas are evaluated: social integration; Productivity; Consumption; access to the Services; Political participation, and in order to check the validity of the questionnaire, it was applied twice with an interval of one year, and information was collected about the year prior to the first interview (T1) and the year prior to the second interview (T2), from which the total score can be calculated at each time point. In order to verify the validity of the questionnaire (SInQUE), it was applied along with other measures that were validated, on a sample of (192) people who had a wide range of psychiatric diagnoses and received care from community mental health services, and they suffer from psychosis or A personality disorder or a common mental disorder (e.g. depression, anxiety). The tool's stability was evaluated using a test-retest method in a subsample of 30 participants. Stability was also evaluated using a split-half method through a sample of 11 participants. The SInQUE ratings of 28 participants were compared with those of siblings with no experience of mental illness to neutralize the influence of shared sociocultural factors. The results showed that the social integration questionnaire (SInQUE) had



acceptable validity. The overall score and the social integration domain score were closely related to quality of life, discriminatory strength and test-retest stability were determined across all domains, and the conclusions came to confirm that the SInQUE component that assesses social inclusion has good psychometric properties and can be recommended for use by mental health personnel.

A study cared by (Dorer & Others, 2009) focused on the social integration of troubled individuals who receive psychological care services because people who receive a mental health service often experience social exclusion and limited professional participation. A survey of (1999) employees was conducted to collect reports on the level of participation of psychological service users and their social integration across eight areas of community professions. Staff reported that the majority of service users (54%) engaged in two or fewer areas of community occupancy within a 7-day period, the most common being using local facilities (92%) and calling family and friends (61%). Staff reports indicated that the number of service users is significantly lower than respondents in other areas: day centers (25%), education (14%), sports (13%), arts (12%), employment (11%) and faith (8%). In terms of social inclusion, activities occurred most frequently in the dominant settings for the domains of faith (100%), use of local facilities (98%), sports (80%), and family and friends (79%). Lower levels of social inclusion were reported for other domains. Statistical analysis revealed that service users' professional engagement related to their housing type, age, and gender, but not ethnicity. These findings suggest that more research is needed to explore the views of service users about social inclusion and what they feel will support them to engage in societal professions at a level appropriate to their individual needs.

The study cared out by (Wilson and Secker,2015) was interested in verifying the validity of the social inclusion scale by applying it to a sample of students, because Interventions (eg participatory arts projects) aimed at increasing social inclusion are increasingly working, as social inclusion is proving to play a key role in recovering from mental ill health and promoting mental well-being. These interventions require assessment with a



systematically developed and validated scale of social inclusion; However, the "gold standard" scale does not yet exist. The Social Inclusion Scale (SIS) has three subscales to measure social isolation, relationships, and acceptance. This scale was partially validated with users of arts and mental health projects, indicating good internal consistency. However, test-retest reliability and construct validity require evaluation, along with validation in the general population. The current study aimed to validate SIS in a sample of university students, 103 participants completed the questionnaires at time. Test-retest reliability, internal consistency, and convergent validity (one aspect of construct validity) were assessed by comparing SIS scores with scores on other scales of social inclusion and related concepts. Participants completed the measures at two time points from seven to 14 days. The Safety Information System (SIS) demonstrated high internal consistency and test-retest reliability, although convergent validity was less well established and possible reasons for this are discussed. This systematic validation of the safety information system represents another step towards establishing a 'gold standard' measure of social inclusion.

Method and Procedures

1. Methodology

The scientific method is defined as: a set of general rules and regulations that have been established for the purpose of arriving at acceptable facts about phenomena that are of interest to the researcher in various fields of human knowledge (Obeidat et al., 1999: 35).

In order to achieve the objectives of the research, the researchers used the descriptive survey method in their study, which aims to know the level of social inclusion among the Yazidi Kurds who immigrated to Germany, and the significant differences in that according to demographic variables. Because the descriptive approach is one of the most common approaches in the humanities and social sciences. It focuses on describing phenomena in the present by collecting data about them and trying to explain them and determine the relationship between their elements or other phenomena (Al-Manazil, Adnan, 2010: 269).



The descriptive approach is defined as: “A form of organized scientific analysis and interpretation to describe a specific phenomenon or problem, and depict it quantitatively by collecting data and codified information about the phenomenon or problem, categorizing, analyzing and subjecting it to careful study” (Melhem, 2000: 324).

2. Research Population

Population represents all the vocabulary of the phenomenon that the researcher studies (Melhem, 2007: 269). After obtaining official approvals to conduct the research, the current research population was identified, which is the Yazidi Kurds who immigrated to Germany. Since there are no official statistics in Iraq about the number of Yazidi Kurds who immigrated to Germany from Iraq, because they not only immigrated to Germany, but there are those who immigrated to Canada, Australia or other European countries. Therefore, the researcher was unable to limit the study population to a specific number.

3. Research Sample

The selection of the sample is one of the important and main steps when conducting any study, because the sample is part of the research population that bears all the characteristics of that community (Muhammad, 2012: 47). In order to achieve the objectives of the research and data collection, and to choose the sample that accurately represents the community, the researchers chose the sample in a random manner in two stages:

A – Choosing cities:

After the researcher contacted a number of individuals who had information about the whereabouts of the Yazidi immigrants from Iraq to Germany, and through what is known as the Yazidi House in Oldenburg, the researchers were able to identify two cities characterized by a large number of Yazidis immigrants, namely: Oldenburg and Dresden. That is for possibility of reaching the Yezidis through the Yezidi House, which is organization in Oldenburg concerned with the affairs of the Yezidis immigrants.



B- Selecting Individuals:

In the second stage, after determining the sample of cities, the researcher visited the Yazidi House that were identified in the first stage, and randomly selected a sample of individuals from the community. Thus, the study sample consisted of (200) male and female. And Table (1) shows that.

Table (1)

Research sample properties

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age	15-24 Years	14	7.0
	25-34 Years	43	21.5
	35-44 Years	53	26.5
	45-54 Years	63	31.5
	55-64 Years	22	11.0
	65-74 Years	5	2.5
Total		200	100.0
Gender	Male	155	77.5
	Female	45	22.5
Total		200	100.0

Tool

For the purpose of measuring social inclusion among the Kurdish Yazidis who emigrated from Iraq to Germany, the researchers prepared a questionnaire of social inclusion. The questionnaire, in its initial form, consisted of (90) items at a rate of (10) items for each of the nine domains, with three alternatives to answer: (always, sometimes, rarely), with a clear definition of each type of social inclusion.

Validity of Questionnaire

Apparent validity is one of the important characteristics in judging the validity of the scale (Al-Zahir et al., 2002: 133), and validity means the extent to which the scale is able to measure what was set for its measurement, that is, it measures what was designed to be measured. In the sense that the valid test is a test that measures the function that it claims to



measure, and does not measure anything else instead of it (Awda, 2000: 270).

The researcher presented the questionnaire to a number of specialized arbitrators in the field of sociology and psychology, in order to express an opinion on the validity of the items for measuring the domains of social inclusion among Yazidi immigrations. The researcher adopted an agreement percentage (80%) as a criterion for the validity of the items.

Thus, the questionnaire in its final form consisted two parts: The first used to collect data about demographic variables. While the part two consisted of (90) items distributed among the nine domains of social inclusion, and in front of each item there are three alternatives to answer: always, sometimes, rarely.

Reliability of Questionnaire:

A good tool is characterized by reliability, and reliability means that the test is reliable and stable, and that the individual's score does not change substantially when the test is repeated on the same individuals and under the same conditions (Al-Kawfeh, 2003: 71). A fixed test is one that gives the same results, or similar results, if it is applied more than once in similar conditions. It is defined as the accuracy in estimating the individual's true score on the characteristic measured by the test (Al-Tal and Kahl, 2007: p. 83).

For the purpose of determining the reliability coefficient for the questionnaire of social inclusion, the researchers used Split-half method, by applying the questionnaire to a sample of (30) male and female who were selected from the Yazidi immigrants in Oldenburg city in Germany. After correcting the answers of the sample members, the correlation coefficient was found between the scores of the odd items and even items, the reliability coefficients for the questionnaire was (0.82) which is high reliability coefficients.

Also, the researcher benefited from the data obtained from the application of the social inclusion questionnaire on the reliability sample that consisted of (30) male and female Yazidi immigrants, in analyzing these data to calculate the reliability of the research tool using the Alpha Cronbach method. The



results of the analysis indicated that the value of the reliability coefficient of the social inclusion questionnaire according to Cronbach's alpha coefficient (0.818), which is an indication that the research tool has high stability.

5. Statistical Means

The researchers used the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) in analyzing the data contained in the research, and used frequencies and percentages, means, standard deviation, t-test for one sample , t-test for two independent samples, one-way analysis of variance, least significant difference (LSD), Pearson correlation coefficient, Spearman-Brown's corrective equation, and Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

Results and Discussion:

The results will be presented according to the research objectives as follows:

The first objective: (Measuring the level of social inclusion among the Yazidi Kurds who immigrated to Germany).

In order to achieve this goal, the data contained in the research was processed according to the total score of social inclusion. When comparing the mean of the total scores of the sample members on the social inclusion scale, with the hypothetical mean of the scale using the one-sample t-test as a statistical method in the treatment, it was found that the achieved mean is equal to (199.430) score and with a standard deviation of (24.309) scores, so the results of the comparison with the hypothetical mean adult (180) score that there is a statistically significant difference, as the calculated t-value was (11.303), which is statistically significant at a significance level (0.05) and a degree of freedom (199), and the difference was in favor of the achieved mean, and this indicates a high level of social inclusion in general, and table (10) shows that.

Table (10)

The significance of the difference between the actual mean and the hypothetical mean of the Total Score for Social Inclusion



Variable	No.	Calculated Mean	Std.	Hypotheses Mean	t-value	Sig.
Total Score for Social Inclusion	200	199.430	24.309	180	11.303	0.000

The second objective: (The significance of the differences in social inclusion among the Yazidi Kurds who immigrated to Germany according to the variables: Date of immigration to Germany, Age, Gender, Level of Education).

For the purpose of achieving this goal, the data was processed statistically as follows:

1. The significance of the differences in social inclusion according to the variable of migration history:

The sample members were divided based on information about the entrenchment of immigration to Germany, into five categories. The first category included one person whose migration was between (1973-1982) , the second category included (16) persons whose migration was between (1983-1992), the third category included (50) persons whose migration was between (1993-2002), where the fourth category included (51) persons whose migration was between (2003-2012), and the fifth category included (82) persons whose migration was between (2013-2022) , as shown in table (11).

Table (11)
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Distribution of sample members according to years of migration

Years of migration	Frequency	Percentage
1973-1982	1	0.5
1983-1992	16	8.0
1993-2002	50	25.0
2003-2012	51	25.5
2013-2022	82	41.0
Total	200	100.0



These results, presented in the above table, indicate that the largest number of immigrants was in the period (2013-2022), where their percentage amounted to (41%), while the number was limited to one person in the period (1973-1982) and constituted a percentage (0.5%) of the total sample.

When making a comparison between the different groups of immigrants in social inclusion according to the variable of migration history, using one-way analysis of variance as a statistical method in data processing, , it was found that there were no significant differences in social inclusion due to the variable of migration history, as the calculated F-value was equal to (1.478), which is not statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05) and degrees of freedom (4 ; 195), and the table (12) shows that.

Table (12)

Differences in Social Inclusion according to date of immigration

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3461.016	4	865.254	1.478	.210
Within Groups	114138.004	195	585.323		
Total	117599.020	199			

2. The significance of the differences in social inclusion according to age variable:

The sample members were divided based on information about their age, into six categories. The first category included (14) persons whose ages was between (15-24) years , the second category included (43) persons whose ages was between (24-35) years, the third category included (53) persons whose ages was between (35-44) years, where the fourth category included (63) persons whose ages was between (45-54) years, the fifth category included (22) persons whose ages was between (55-64) years , and sixth category included (5) persons whose ages was between (65-74) years, as shown in table (13).



Table (13)

Distribution of sample members according to the age variable

Age	Frequency	Percentage
15-24 years	14	7.0
25-34 years	43	21.5
35-44 years	53	26.5
45-54 years	63	31.5
55-64 years	22	11.0
65-74 years	5	2.5
Total	200	100.0

These results, presented in the above table, indicate that the largest number of immigrants (63) were in the age (45-54) years, where their percentage amounted to (31.5%), while the number was limited to (5) person in the age (65-74) years and constituted a percentage (2.5%) of the total sample.

When making a comparison between the different groups of immigrants in social inclusion according to the variable of age, using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) as a statistical method in data processing, it was found that there were no significant differences in social inclusion due to the age variable, as the calculated F-value was equal to (0.627), which is not statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05) and degrees of freedom (5 ; 194), and the table (14) shows that.

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Differences in Social Inclusion according to age variable

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1870.884	5	374.177	.627	.679
Within Groups	115728.136	194	596.537		
Total	117599.020	199			

3. The significance of the differences in social inclusion according to gender:



For the purpose of verifying the significance of the differences in social inclusion on the basis of the gender variable, the mean scores of males who reached (201.148) score with a standard deviation of (25.687) were calculated, and the mean scores of females reached (193.568) with a standard deviation of (18.005) score. Then the comparison between the two means was made using the t-test for two independent samples as a statistical method in the treatment, and it was found that there was no statistically significant difference in social inclusion due to the gender variable. As shown in table (15).

Table (15)

Differences in Social Inclusion according to gender variable

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value	Sig.
Male	155	201.148	25.687	1.832	0.068
Female	44	193.568	18.005		

Discussion

The results of the study indicated that the sample members of the Yezidi Kurds immigrating to Germany enjoy a high level of social integration, and the researchers believe that the reason for this is due to a group of factors, some of which are related to the same person and represented in the desire to integrate with the new society because the Yezidis migrated their original homeland due to violence And the persecution they have been subjected to throughout history, as Yazidi clerics say that they were subjected to more than (70) campaigns of extermination, the last of which was at the hands of ISIS terrorists in 2014, and therefore the immigrants among them are trying to integrate with German society because they believe that it is the appropriate place to live in. As well as social integration, it helps them to get opportunities for education, work, etc., and thus provides them with luxury in daily life. On the other hand, there are societal factors specific to the social, political and cultural system in Germany that support the process of social integration of immigrants and facilitate that process for the sake of social



stability and benefit from the energies of immigrants in work, production and community service.

The results of the study showed that the factors represented in immigration history, age, gender and education level of individuals do not affect the variation in social integration. This result can be explained by the fact that integration into social life does not depend on the period of time or the history of migration as much as it depends on personal factors expressed by the individual's activity, vitality and desire for social integration. With others, and at the same time, we find an old person who benefits from his experiences in integrating with others through their participation, working with them, adopting their values, respecting their customs, and so on. Also, gender does not significantly affect the level of social integration because both genders (males and females) are trying to integrate and opportunities are available for both genders to engage in social life. The same applies with regard to the effect of the level of education, as the results showed that the effect of this factor on social integration was not statistically significant, and this may be due to the fact that integration depends on equal opportunities for individuals to integrate and the extent of their desire to participate with others in various activities.

Recommendations

1. Central coordination, which can be useful in setting goals and monitoring services and their outreach to areas where migrants live in order to reduce feelings of social exclusion or marginalization.
2. Local coordination through governmental and non-governmental organizations to achieve integration in the approach of social inclusion (agreements for the local area in which migrants live).
3. Encouraging civil society organizations for immigrant individuals to integrate into society by involving them in institutions, activities and events of a social nature.

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