

statistical analysis of modeling the conditions causing the exploitation of juveniles and their relationship to their crimes in Baghdad

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keywords: juvenile / percentage/ SPSS/ modeling data/ Factors Causing.

Abstract

The study deals with the most important factors affecting juvenile employment and their relationship to the crimes by using statistical analysis within the statistical program (spss). The Data of this analysis was obtained by questionnaire forms that were distributed to a sample consisting of 550 juvenile, their ages rang from (9-18) years .530 forms were correctly filled out, the rest of the 20 questionnaires were neglected because the answers were not complete. The sample covered Karkh and Rusafa districts, urban and rural cities, sub districts, displaced persons, and homeless ones (who live in the street). The forms were distributed to juveniles working in the industrial, agricultural, service, and streets of Iraqi society in the governorate of Baghdad, as well as 30 questionnaires for juveniles were distributed in the juvenile prison / Karkh, The data was modeled using multiple linear regression to analyze the causative and most influential conditions for the operation and exploitation of juveniles and their relationship to their crimes.

Introduction:

Societies have witnessed challenges as a result of the progress that the world has witnessed, especially when the industrial revolution emerged in Europe, where the labor force emerged. This made many employers and industry seek juveniles due to their low wages. The phenomenon of juvenile employment has spread widely, especially in the countries of the third world (developing countries), despite many challenges and social, economic and cultural imbalances that face this phenomenon, and despite the all legal and religious legislations that prevent the spread of this phenomenon are conditional, except that what we are seeing today does not apply with those legislations that prohibit juvenile workers. Likewise, the informal family circumstances play a role in the spread of this phenomenon, more over Iraq witnessed the phenomenon of juvenile labor, which was linked to the harsh conditions that prevailed in Iraqi society, and this phenomenon began to increase to complicate the conditions of the current era, where the event has become and in many of the countries of the Land of God. The result of material deprivation and the inability to satisfy the basic necessities of life.

Research Importance: Since the risk of delinquency is very similar to the risk of epidemic diseases, this leads all those interested in work studies and its relationship to delinquency and crime to intensify their efforts to limit the spread of this danger

and prevent society from it, The importance of research becomes clear from the concept of the juvenile, as the concept of the juvenile differed according to the different scientific disciplines that deal with this concept, so linguists know the juvenile as a boy, and a juvenile man is a young man. Law scholars define the juvenile as the one who reached the age of nine and not yet eighteen years of age at the time of the crime or his presence in one of the cases of delinquency and the delinquent is socially, every child or teenager deviates from his behavior from the prevailing social norms in a great way to harm himself or the future of his life or the community itself.

Research problem: The problem of the study lies in finding a statistical analysis through which knowledge of the causes of juvenile employment phenomenon and the reasons leading to their commission of the crime and reaching the results that would help us in setting recommendations to address this problem.

Research objective: The study aims to use the statistical program and conduct statistical analysis to identify the factors that most affect juvenile employment and define results in order to develop appropriate solutions to limit the spread of this phenomenon.

Research limits:

1 * Using the field survey

2 * The scientific limits of the study: The multiple linear regression method was used in order to indicate the factors affecting juvenile employment in Baghdad governorate and to show its differential impact on juvenile employment according to the data obtained from the questionnaire forms distributed to the research sample.

3 * Spatial limits of the study: The questionnaire forms were distributed to a sample from the Baghdad governorate on both sides of Karkh and Rusafa and to villages, rural areas, districts, subdistricts and displaced persons in the governorate, so as to make the questionnaire more comprehensive with the reality of Iraqi society.

Search procedures:

1-1 Definition of juvenile employment:(juvenile employment) means: entering the juvenile into the labor market and doing business, even if it is difficult for him, and is affected by it physically, psychologically and socially, and deprives them of their most basic rights. Juvenile employment "is a serious global problem that may lead an juvenile to commit a crime.

1-2 The magnitude of the phenomenon of child employment in the world:

Child labor is a skill associated with human existence whose roots lie in the depth of human history, where books concerned with the history of humanity are filled with sad examples and stories of displacement and employment of juveniles at an early age. The juvenile may work the same number of working hours as adults working hours, which is thirteen and a half hours per day, as well as work at night in narrow corridors.

1-3 Juvenile employment in Iraq: It was mentioned in the social work report issued by the League of Arab States that: There is an increase in the percentage of disadvantaged families in Baghdad, which is 4.8%, more than the proportion of families identified on the national line, and this in turn reflects the severity of the deprivation of the necessary needs of some families.

1-4 Factors Causing Juvenile Employment Phenomenon in Iraq: The phenomenon of juvenile workers is one of the most dangerous phenomena that threaten millions of children in the world, but in different forms and degrees. It affects all countries, whether they are advanced or different, and are related to interrelated and interrelated factors: interrelated and interrelated:

Economic factors:

First: The family's standard of living and its relationship to juvenile work

The economic status of the family is considered one of the topics of economics and sociology. The family relies on a number of basic ingredients that qualify it to be a successful family and have its weight in society. Therefore, its success and social harmony depends on complementarity that allows it to satisfy its needs, so the family needs it to enter an economy, so that it needs an income in order In his family life. "

Second: Parents' profession

Parents' profession is closely related to income of the head of the family, as it provides an income that provides the necessary needs for life, and the absence of the father leads to the absence of a sense of security and stability.

Third: Housing

Housing is considered one of the cornerstones of family success.

Housing does not stop as a physical economic factor only, but it represents a social factor, and it interferes to a large extent in the interaction processes related to the child's growth, the capacity and availability of housing, which are essential to the overall health and well-being of this project, Poor health conditions such as ventilation and lighting caused by moisture, and the lack of space for movement, which causes the child to miss his need for a normal life. Which leads him to resort to the street for long periods.

Social factors:

Family disintegration and its relationship to Juvenile work:

Islam has given a role to the family and the implementation of the desires of the children. The Almighty said ((And among its signs is that He created for you from yourselves wives to live in them, and He made among you affection and mercy, in that there are signs for people who think)).

A happy and good family is the expression of a unit made up of a group of individuals who think among themselves and interact with their feelings, unite their attitudes, agree their positions, integrate their attitudes, and converge and understand them, and that they are successful and united.

Definition of family disintegration

Family disintegration: refers to the disruption of family ties, insecurity and trust between them and the attitude towards external groups due to weak internal cohesion, which is that weakness and dissolution that afflicts family ties.

The main patterns of family breakdown:

First: The departure of one of the spouses due to death, divorce, desertion or the dissolution of the family under the influence of distance from the home

Expecting a family where its members live under one roof but their relationships and their contacts with each other are unsuccessful.

Second: Family crisis due to natural or health disasters such as sudden illness and failure to perform the role as a result of many factors, including lack of income, consumption aspirations, and blind imitation. Between them.

Third: the unsafe social formation of parents.

They both ignore each other's rights and obligations. Family disintegration results in the lowest elements of security and stability, and warmth of passion, and this is reflected in children, as it is an easy factor of their displacement and fleeing to the street.

Educational factors: The educational level of the family and its relationship to the juvenile work The importance of education appears in our daily life because it is related to behavior and formation of trends and tendencies, and the values that contribute to the development of the personality of the individual, the provision of cultural culture, fertility in the family, and attention to the educational aspect of the individual is encouraged by the success of the study, as well as the success and integrity, The requirements of its psychological and social development and its attempt to satisfy it according to the possibility of the family.

1-5 Child Labor and International Agreements:

The United Nations, represented in the General Assembly and some specialized organizations, paid special attention to the problem of juvenile labor. The International Labor Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF have, from an early stage, made great efforts to address the highest levels of legislation in a particularly relevant way. From 1919 to 1999, the year in which the Convention was adopted, 182, the international organization made eighty years of efforts to eliminate the economic exploitation of juveniles. The Convention No. 182 of 1999, which came to draw an agreed legislative framework, in order to implement practical activities to eliminate the worst forms of juvenile work internationally, including the enslavement of juveniles and their forced recruitment into the armed forces, forcing them to perform forced labor, compelling them to work on the land, and exploiting them in prostitution and production Pornography, a form of dangerous and exploitative work.

1-6 Definition of the crime:

Crime: means criminal behavior and it seems that finding a comprehensive definition of the concept of criminality is still inaccessible due to its association with broad scientific issues in which lawmen participate alongside juveniles on the ground of psychologists, sociologists, social experts, psychologists and the mind and other legal concepts highlighted by criminal jurisprudence to deal with the category of juveniles who They commit wrongful acts to the law. The juvenile crime is divided into two parts according to Iraqi law:

1 * Juvenile delinquency

2 * Juvenile felonies

Legislation has set three stages for juvenile accountability The stage of lack of awareness.

- The stage of lack of awareness.
- The stage of weak perception .
- The stage of full awareness.

As far as legal point of view is concerned, a juvenile is considered a criminal if he commits an act that the law deems to be a crime and the crime of juveniles in Islamic law means what God forbade and disobeyed or left what God commanded it to do,

As for the social aspect: some believe that the juvenile crime is manifested in behavior incompatible with the normal social behavior, while others see it as behavior that violates the usual values and norms that are socially and religiously acceptable.

practical part:

2-1 Introduction to the SPSS statistical program:

It is a computer program for statistical analysis and it is an abbreviation Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. This program first appeared in 1968 by SPSS in 2009 and acquired by IBM

This program is used to analyze statistical information in social sciences, but due to its development it has become widely used and comprehensive, it is the ideal tool used by students, researchers, companies and even governments in describing and analyzing data and preparing future estimates and forecasts. It is also used in all educational, social,

artistic, engineering and agricultural fields, in the areas of marketing and finance, and in the analysis of questionnaires as well. As presented by IBM on its official website: "With SPSS Predictive Analytics, You can confidently predict what will happen in the future so that you can make smarter decisions, solve problems and improve results.

It has become accredited to most universities in teaching students the principles of statistical analysis of its importance in the labor market.

2-2 Linear Regression Model :

A method that is adopted statistically to know the nature of the relationship between the response variable and the explanatory variables, and its formula is as below:

$$Y_t = m_{\beta}(x_t) + \varepsilon_t \dots 1$$

Y_t, X_t :random variables

$m_{\beta}(x_t)$: A function in terms of explanatory variables and parameters (β).

With one explanatory variable, the formula for the simple linear regression model is as follows:

$$m_{\beta}(x_t) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 \dots 2$$

In the case of more than one explanatory variable, the general linear regression formula is as follows:

$$m_{\beta}(x_t) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_t x_t \dots 3$$

The multiple linear regression method was used in order to indicate the factors (economic factors / social factors / educational factors,..) affecting the employment of juveniles in the Baghdad governorate and to indicate the variation of their impact on the employment of juveniles according to the data obtained from the questionnaires that were distributed to the research sample in the Baghdad governorate on both sides of Karkh and Rusafa and on villages and rural areas and districts and districts And the displaced in the province, to become more inclusive with the reality of Iraqi society.

2-3 Societies and Samples:

It is called the studied data - in the statistical term - which is of a great interest in society. Also, the statistical community does not refer to people in our daily focus, but rather collects data.

A community definition is a set of data that describes some of the phenomena.

The sample definition is a piece of data chosen from a community.

In this research, the study community is represented in the city of Baghdad, and its areas are shown on the map below:

Figure No.(1)



It is worth noting, according to the data of the Central Bureau of Statistics that the population of Iraq reached 38 million and 124 thousand and 182 people, according to population projections for the year 2018. And that "the number of males reached 19 million and 261 thousand and 253 people, 51%, while the number of females reached 18 million, 862 thousand and 929 people, or 49% of the total population." The agency added that "the capital, Baghdad, constituted the highest governorate in the population, with eight

million and 126,755 people, representing 21% of the total population of the provinces." He explained that

"the number of males in Baghdad reached four million and 123 thousand 626 people, representing 51% of the total population of the province, while the number of females reached four million and 123 thousand and 129 people, 49% ...

The agency pointed out that "Nineveh Governorate ranked second after Baghdad in terms of population with a rate of 10% of the total population of the provinces, followed by Basra Governorate with 8%, while Al-Muthanna Governorate occupied the lowest population with 814,371 people and 2%."

He pointed out that "the number of people under the age of 15 years amounted to 15 million and 428 thousand and 32 people, accounting for 45% of the total population of Iraq, and the number of males including seven million and 946 thousand and 952 people, 52%, while the number of females reached seven million and 481 thousand And 80 people by 48%. "

The Ministry of Planning stated in June 2018 that the population of Iraq is increasing annually by an average of 850,000 to one million people, while it expected that the proportion of the population at the end of this year will reach 38 million people and 50 million people during the year 2030. It is noteworthy that the population of Iraq in the 1979 census reached 12 million, then rose to 16.3 million in the 1987 census, and to 22 million in 1997.

2-4 Percentage: In ancient Rome, before the emergence of the decimal system, calculations were often carried out with fractions and their multiples, for example, a tax of 1/100 was imposed on goods sold by public auctions known as *Sentissima Ryum Vinalum*, those accounts with these fractions, which is equivalent to calculating the percentage of many. These calculations were applied to profit and loss and interest rates, and by the seventeenth century it was customary to determine the ratio of interest rates to the part of a hundredth. This sign was deduced from the Latin language, i.e. percent, then it developed according to the Italian language, and then a definite form emerged for it, and it became two circles separated by a diagonal horizontal line, and the percentage value is calculated by the process of multiplying the numerical value by 100%.

2-5 Identification data of the sample members: The sample was randomly chosen in size 530 and classified as in the table below:

Table No. (1) the number of individuals in the sample, by sex

sequence	sex	frequency	percentage
1	male	515	97.20%
2	Female	15	
		530	

Questionnaire on the family of Juveniles: • The economic axis.

Table No. 2: The impact of the family economic situation on the work of the juvenile

sequence	The details	no	sometimes	yes
1	Is your dad working?	9.43%	15.09%	75.47%
2	His monthly income is A. 150 and less	0.00%	24.53%	66.04%
	B- 150-250	5.66%	9.43%	75.47%
	C- 250-300	1.89%	3.77%	84.91%
	D- 300 or more	1.89%	3.77%	84.91%
3	Is your mother working?	89.62%	5.66%	4.72%
4	Are all your brothers working?	33.96%	37.74%	28.30%
5	Does your brothers contribute to the family expenses	15.09%	47.17%	37.74%
6	Does the family have income in addition to practicing the profession immediately			
	A - pension	33.96%	0.00%	66.04%
	B- The social welfare salary	15.09%	0.00%	84.91%
7	What are the daily working hours?	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	6 hours or more	11.32%	3.77%	84.91%
	undefined	15.09%	9.43%	75.47%
	total	17.92%	12.34%	59.15%

•The Social Theme

Table No. 3: The impact of the social position of the family on the work of the juvenile

sequence	The details	no	sometimes	yes
1	Is your dad alive	15.09%	0.00%	84.91%
2	Is your mother alive	4.72%	0.00%	95.28%
3	Is there a fight between your parents?	2.83%	4.72%	92.45%
4	Are your parents divorced?	52.83%	0.00%	47.17%
5	Do you live with your mother	5.66%	0.00%	94.34%
6	Do you live with your father?	10.38%	9.43%	80.19%
7	Do you leave your home when problems occur at home	11.32%	3.77%	84.91%
8	Do you resort to your relatives when problems occur at home?	22.64%	11.32%	66.04%
9	Do your relatives embrace you when they seek refuge from your family's violence?	33.96%	18.87%	47.17%
10	Is your father married to more than one woman?	71.70%	0.00%	28.30%
11	Do you have brothers or sisters other than your mother?	81.13%	0.00%	18.87%
12	s your mother married to more than one man?	99.06%	0.00%	0.94%
13	Do you have brothers or sisters other than your father?	99.62%	0.00%	0.38%
14	Do you feel the abuse of your parents due to the differences between them	10.38%	14.15%	75.47%
15	Is polygamy a cause of family problems?	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
16	Is polygamy a reason for your work and leaving school?	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
	total	32.58%	3.89%	63.53%

- **The educational axis.** The educational status of the juvenile family.

Table No. 4, the effect of the family's educational status on the work of the juvenile

sequence	The details	percentage	frequency
1	The academic achievement of the parent		
A	My mother (does not read)	15.09%	80
B	Read and write (without primary)	15.09%	80
C	primary certificate	12.26%	65
D	Below the medium	11.32%	60
E	Intermediate	12.26%	65
F	Without middle school	12.26%	65
G	Certificate of Preparatory Six (scientific, literary, industrial, commercial, agricultural)	13.21%	70
H	diploma	5.66%	30
I	University	2.83%	15
G	And more	0	0
2	The mother's academic achievement		
A	My mother (does not read)	47.17%	250
B	Read and write (without primary)	20.75%	110
C	primary certificate	13.21%	70
D	Below the medium	15.09%	80
E	Intermediate	2.83%	15
F	Without middle school	0.94%	5
G	Certificate of Preparatory Six (scientific, literary, industrial, commercial, agricultural)		/
H	diploma		/
I	University		/
G	And more		/
3	Academic achievement of brothers and sisters		
A	My mother (does not read)	6.60%	35
B	Read and write (without primary)	23.58%	125
C	primary certificate	28.30%	150
D	Below the medium	28.30%	150
E	Intermediate certificate	9.43%	50
F	certificate Without middle schoo	3.77%	20

- **The political and legal axis:** The political situation of the Hadath family.

Table No. 5 The impact of the political and legal status of the family on the work of the event.

sequence	The details	no	sometimes	yes
1	Does your family continuously monitor the political situation?	62.26%	9.43%	28.30%
2	Do you participate in your family and encourage you to participate in the demonstrations of sit-ins	37.74%	15.09%	37.74%
3	Are there any members of your family who belong to political parties?	94.34%	0.94%	4.72%
4	Do you participate in your family and encourage you to participate in the elections?	33.96%	18.87%	47.17%
5	Do your family think about taking refuge outside the country?	32.08%	30.19%	37.74%
6	Do you have Victims of terrorism (brothers and relatives)	43.40%	0.00%	56.60%
7	Does your family encourage you to join the crowd	34.91%	8.49%	28.30%
8	Does the family have martyrs from the popular crowd?	56.60%	0.00%	43.40%
9	Does your family have sectarian thought?	33.96%	28.30%	37.74%
	TOTAL	47.69%	12.37%	35.75%

2.6 Identification data for juveniles in prisons: A sample consisting of 30 juveniles was taken from Al-Karkh Prison / District. Questionnaire forms were distributed and the results of the questionnaire were according to the tables below:

Table No. 6

sequence	sex	frequency	percentage
1	male	30	100%

Questionnaire for families of juveniles in prison:

• The economic axis:

Table No. 7: The impact of the family's economic situation on the work of the juvenile in prison

sequence	The details	no	sometimes	yes
1	Is your dad working?	33.33%	0.00%	66.67%
2	His monthly income is A. 150 and less	33.33%	16.67%	50.00%
	B- 150-250	33.33%	16.67%	50.00%
	C- 250-300	16.67%	50.00%	33.33%
	D- 300 or more	16.67%	66.67%	16.67%
3	Is your mother working?	66.67%	16.67%	16.67%
	His monthly income is A. 150 and less	33.33%	16.67%	50.00%
	B- 150-250	16.67%	16.67%	66.67%
	C- 250-300	50.00%	33.33%	16.67%
	D- 300 or more	70.00%	3.33%	10.00%
4	Are all your brothers working?	23.33%	10.00%	66.67%
5	Does your brothers contribute to the family expenses	16.67%	50.00%	33.33%
6	Does the family have income in addition to practicing the profession immediately	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	A - pension	33.33%	0.00%	66.67%
	B- The social welfare salary	16.67%	0.00%	83.33%
7	What are the daily working hours?	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	6 hours or more	16.67%	16.67%	66.67%
	undefined	10.00%	6.67%	83.33%
total		27.04%	17.78%	43.15%

•The Social Theme

Table No. 8: The social status of the family on the work of the event

sequence	The details	no	sometimes	yes
1	Is your dad alive	33.33%	0.00%	84.91%
2	Is your mother alive	10.00%	0.00%	95.28%
3	Is there a fight between your parents?	6.67%	10.00%	92.45%
4	Are your parents divorced?	33.33%	0.00%	47.17%
5	Do you live with your mother	33.33%	16.67%	94.34%
6	Do you live with your father?	33.33%	0.00%	80.19%
7	Do you leave your home when problems occur at home	26.67%	16.67%	84.91%
8	Do you resort to your relatives when problems occur at home?	33.33%	16.67%	66.04%
9	Do your relatives embrace you when they seek refuge from your family's violence?	40.00%	26.67%	47.17%
10	Is your father married to more than one woman?	43.33%	0.00%	28.30%
11	Do you have brothers or sisters other than your mother?	43.33%	0.00%	18.87%
12	s your mother married to more than one man?	96.67%	0.00%	0.94%
13	Do you have brothers or sisters other than your father?	96.67%	0.00%	0.38%
14	Do you feel the abuse of your parents due to the differences between them	0.00%	0.00%	75.47%
15	Is polygamy a cause of family problems?	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
16	Is polygamy a reason for your work and leaving school?	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
total		33.12%	5.42%	59.38%

- **The educational axis:** The educational status of the Hadath family.

Table No. 9 The effect of the educational status of the family on the work of the event

sequence	The details	percentage	frequency
1	The academic achievement of the parent		
A	My mother (does not read)	66.67%	20
B	Read and write (without primary)	16.67%	5
C	primary certificate	6.67%	2
D	Below the medium	6.67%	2
E	Intermediate	3.33%	1
F	Without middle school		
G	Certificate of Preparatory Six (scientific, literary, industrial, commercial, agricultural)		
H	diploma		
I	University		
G	And more		
2	The mother's academic achievement		
A	My mother (does not read)	83.33%	25
B	Read and write (without primary)	10.00%	3
C	primary certificate	6.67%	2
D	Below the medium	3.33%	1
E	Intermediate		
F	Without middle school		
G	Certificate of Preparatory Six (scientific, literary, industrial, commercial, agricultural)		
H	diploma		
I	University		
G	And more		
3	Academic achievement of brothers and sisters		
A	My mother (does not read)	50.00%	15
B	Read and write (without primary)	16.67%	5
C	primary certificate	10.00%	3
D	Below the medium	16.67%	5
E	Intermediate certificate	3.33%	1
F	certificate Without middle school	3.33%	1

- **The political and legal axis:** The political situation of the Hadath family.

Table No. 10 The impact of the political and legal status of the family on the work of the event

sequence	The details	no	sometimes	yes
1	Does your family continuously monitor the political situation?	43.33%	33.33%	23.33%
2	Do you participate in your family and encourage you to participate in the demonstrations of sit-ins	16.67%	16.67%	66.67%
3	Are there any members of your family who belong to political parties?	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4	Do you participate in your family and encourage you to participate in the elections?	73.33%	10.00%	16.67%
5	Do your family think about taking refuge outside the country?	33.33%	23.33%	43.33%
6	Do you have Victims of terrorism (brothers and relatives)	43.33%	0.00%	23.33%
7	Does your family have sectarian thought?	23.33%	10.00%	66.67%
	47.62%	13.33%	34.29%	

Conclusions:After modeling the data and using multiple linear regression, it was found that the personality of the individual, especially the young (juveniles), is affected by three factors:

The personality of the individual, especially the young (juveniles) is affected by three factors, namely:

- 1 * Family environment ((family environment)).

2 * The acquired environment ((external environment)). In addition to the personality of the event itself, and the genetic factors that are related to it, it is difficult to change, except with difficulty.

*** the questionnaire was conducted on 530 juveniles of ages (9-18) years 515 males and 15 females. The research covered most areas of Baghdad governorate, it was found that: The personality of the individual (event) is influenced by the social axis where the proportions were

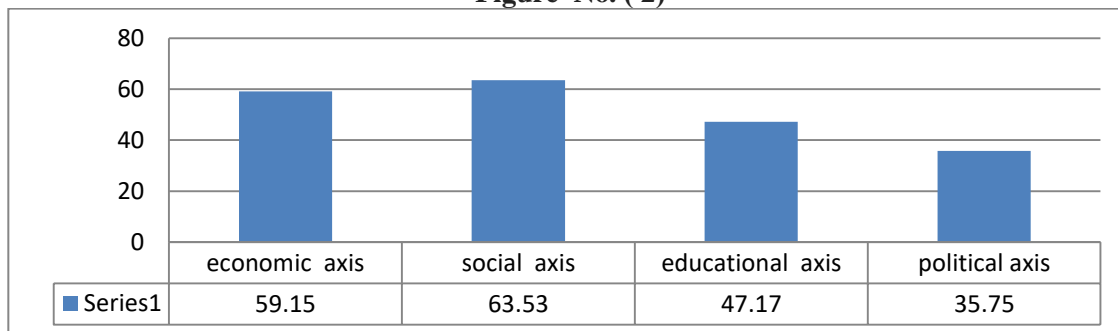
1 * Social Axis Ratio (63.53)

2 * Economic Axis Ratio (59.15)

3 * The educational axis, where the mother's non-learning rate achieved the highest percentage (47.17)

4 * Political Axis Ratio (35.75)

Figure No. (2)



From the above it could be concluded that the first role of juvenile education stems from the social situation of the event itself and then the economic axis of the family comes for the family and includes how the family maintains its income from being extravagant and contenting itself with what is there. Hence the role of the mother comes first. As for the political axis, it is a complement to family stability in relation to the previous axes.

*** As for the results of the questionnaire that was conducted on 30 juveniles of ages (9-18) years 30 males, including juveniles in prisons / Baghdad governorate, which show that The personality of the individual (event) is influenced by the social axis where the proportions were

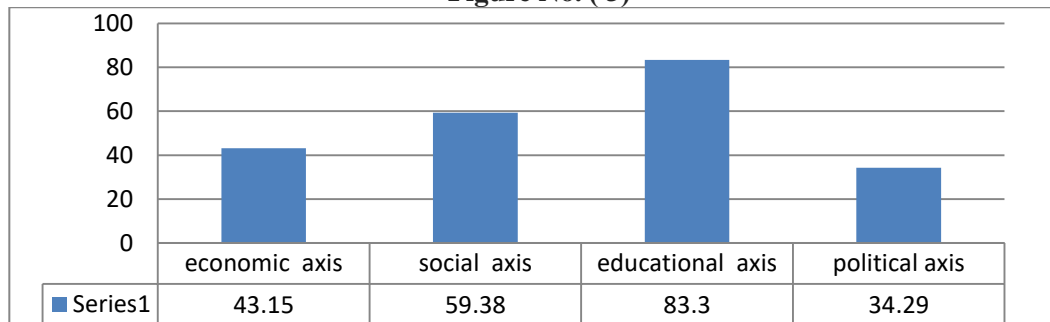
1 * Social Axis Ratio (59.38)

2 * Economic Axis Ratio (43.15)

3 * The educational axis, where the mother's non-learning rate achieved the highest percentage (83.3)

4 * Political Theme: 34.29

Figure No. (3)



From the above, it could be concluded that the first role of juvenile education stems from the social situation of the juvenile itself, and that the role of the mother comes first for raising juveniles and maintaining family stability.

Then comes the family's economic situation and includes how long the family keeps its income from being extravagant and contenting itself with what is there and from here comes the mother's role in that As for the political axis, it is a complement to family stability in relation to the previous axes. From here it could be that the internal environment represented by the family of the juvenile has the first and abundant role in the juvenile personality, how it is negative or positive, as it has achieved more than 50% impact on the juvenile's personality. The cultural level of the mother represents the most influential factor in the family.

Recommendations:

• The educational and cultural axis

- Attempting to return the largest part of juveniles who drop out to school seats through awareness campaigns that explain the importance of education and its role in society.

Finding job opportunities for juveniles working after work in jobs that provide a suitable bank for the child and his family

- Providing material assistance to students belonging to the most disadvantaged families, while providing winter and summer clothing for school uniforms.

- Trying to reduce tuition fees to reduce the percentage of student costs borne by poor families

- Organizing training courses for school teachers to improve study methods and document the student's relationship with the teacher, as well as developing educational curricula.

- Activating the role of the private sector in establishing small and medium enterprises, such as ready-to-wear factories and shoe-making factories, and ensuring its interaction with the phenomenon of child labor with legislation and laws that protect children and guarantee their rights.

- Activating the school feeding project to help poor families by reducing educational expenses on them.

- Intensifying illiteracy eradication programs while taking the necessary measures to reduce students' dropout from education.

• **The economic axis**

Raising the standard of living of the most disadvantaged families by reducing poverty rates, by creating job opportunities for the heads of unemployed families And the repair and operation of idle facilities by relying on Iraqi labor, through which job opportunities are created for the unemployed youth.

Including highly disadvantaged and middle-income families with the salaries of the social welfare network, while providing material and material assistance to them from time to time

- Activating the role of the private sector and civil society organizations by focusing efforts to reduce the problem of child labor.

- Trying to provide social security services for young workers and their inclusion in health insurance.

- Attempting to find a societal treatment for the problem of juvenile employment through the following departments: the Ministry of Planning, the Central Statistical Organization, the Ministry of Human Rights, and the Ministry of Interior to reduce this phenomenon and find appropriate solutions to it Finally, one of the most important recommendations is to create a complete database on child labor, by sex, age, and type of work, in Baghdad and the other provinces. And conducting more research and studies in this regard with reference to the reasons leading to child labor and the importance of proper child-rearing and the role and importance of the child at the present and future.

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