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Community Rehabilitation for Families of persons Convicted of Terrorism, Field study in Anbar province

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Abstract. Iraqi society, like other societies, witnessed social, economic and political changes after 2003. These changes have increased social problems within the community. Terrorism is one of the main phenomena that spread at that time. Many terrorist organizations have emerged in Iraqi society, whose social fabric, political stability and economic activity are at risk. The most dangerous of these organizations appeared in 2014, when they controlled a third of the governorates of Iraq. They have destroyed many cities and practiced brutal and inhumane methods against members of Iraqi society, such as rape, detention, displacement, and the recruitment of children, youth and families. These methods have led to many problems, including the problem of families of those convicted of terrorism and their effects on the individual or society. Therefore, this research aims to give special importance to the rehabilitation of these families and their integration into society. It aims to define social rehabilitation programs for families of those convicted of terrorism and to understand the nature of these programs. It seeks to determine the reasons for joining terrorist organizations. It also highlights the social reality of families of those convicted of terrorism, in Anbar Governorate and Habbaniyah city in particular, In order to improve the living conditions of these families and achieve opportunities for social integration so that they can achieve social integration within the community. The study relied on the descriptive and analytical method and the method of a social survey by taking a sample of (250) families.

Keywords. Families of civilians, Terrorism, Social rehabilitation, ISIS.

1. Introduction

Terrorism is a danger that threatens all human organizations, institutions and assemblies. It has spread to all societies for various factors and causes, and thereby, it menaces international peace and security. Terrorism is no longer an individual activity, rather it works through organizations with certain goals, context and plans (Maulid, 2018).

Terrorist organizations have appeared in Iraq under various names. They take advantage of the weakness of security, problems of political processes, strife, sectarian and national struggles. Like other societies, the Iraqi society was exposed to a series of serious challenges that threatened its social fabric, political stability and economic activity. One of the most serious of these challenges is what Iraq witnessed in June 2014. A number of Iraqi provinces were

occupied by ISIS criminal groups. They managed to penetrate the territories, expanded and declared their alleged state. These criminal terrorist groups targeted the economic and social fabric of the Iraqi provinces, especially Al-Anbar. This had devastating effects on Iraqi families, as terrorist organizations not only exploited and recruited some members of society; they raped, arrested, forced displacement, and used several other methods. All these forms of treatment resulted in social and psychological problems to families on both the long and short term, especially families of those convicted of terrorism (Al-Hashemi, 2015).

Like other struggling societies, Iraqi society witnessed a series of challenges that still exist of our time. These challenges directly affected its institutional structure, social fabric, political stability, and economic activity. They created structural deficits, a lack of social will and tools to empower it. Such fragilities have constituted a serious menace to its social mode, social value systems, development path, and opportunities for its sustainability. The most serious of these challenges emerged in June 2014 when a number of Iraqi provinces had been exposed to occupation by ISIS terrorist groups. These groups controlled roughly a third of the Iraqi lands, namely Mosul, Anbar, Salah al-Din, parts of Kirkuk and Diyala. They targeted the economic construction, social fabric and institutional structures of the country and left devastating effects on all of its residents. It was a difficult stage for Iraq to go through. It brought with it all acts of ignorance, killing and displacement, and the destruction of cities. Besides, it aimed at influencing the people's minds and recruiting youth, children and families.

After liberating these areas, the problem of cities reconstruction emerged through "societal rehabilitation for the families of those convicted terrorists". It is a sensitive and significant problem that has afflicted many Iraqi families, and it has negative effects on the future of an entire generation. Because of the social isolation of these families will lead to marginalization and hatred against society and the country. Also, it may cause them to practice behaviors that do not conform to the rules of social control; especially the numbers of these families are significantly large. In Habbaniyah city in 2019, the number of families convicted of terrorism reached 1207 and the total number of individuals reached 7242 (Iraqi Ministry of Interior, 2019). The problem of these families has become extremely serious that it threatens societal stability and peaceful coexistence. It is a danger that will have consequences on the Iraqi society and these will be difficult to address when the competent authorities are not concerned. Such conditions may create a new ISIS generation again, especially with large numbers of children living with their families in Anbar camps.

2. Reasons for individuals to join the terrorist organizations.

There are several reasons and motives behind individuals joining terrorist organizations and the spread of the phenomenon of terrorism in Iraq after (2003), these can be classified as follows:

2.1. Political reasons.

Political factors are one of the most important reasons for individuals joining terrorist organizations and their growing in society. The absence of public opinion, democracy and social justice and the spread of poverty, unemployment and tyranny increase the political extremism that pushes individuals to terrorism (Hamdan, 2011). As political exclusion, fragility of liberty, and lack of political engagement by broad spectrum of society resulting from the spread and sovereignty of authoritarian Arab political systems have led to a significant gap between the rulers and the governed. Thus, the civil society has been deprived of its minimal rights and the lack of political participation of the vast majority of the masses leads to exclusion (Qairat, 2011). Accordingly, it is clear that political reasons are among the major causes for individuals joining terrorist organizations. The lack of a stable political life in many countries, the existence of political exclusion, fragility of liberty, the lack of response to the demands of

individuals, lack of participation in public opinion (elections), the sovereignty of Arab and foreign political systems and their interference in the country affairs, all of them are principal causes that drive individuals to practice behaviors that do not conform with the rules of social control, and these behaviors include their joining terrorist organizations.

2.2. Economic and social reasons: These reasons can be explained as the following:

2.2.1. Poverty and deprivation:

Poverty is a global and social phenomenon that influences the economic and has multi-formatting political implications. A phenomenon that is present in every society despite the differences in its size and nature. Poverty causes lot of suffering on youth and family. It is the main reason for many of the negative demonstration in Iraqi society such as social diseases, crime, death and abduction which aim to obtain money. Poverty also results in the prevalence of the family breakdown, juvenile delinquency, shipping drugs and prohibited substances (Tabra, 2014). Sociologists conclude that there is a direct relationship between poverty and deviation. When individuals suffer poverty, material deprivation and incapability to meet the basic needs, they act in abnormally and violently. Individuals access the world of violence and terrorism in a response against the one responsible for their poverty. (Al-Hassan, 2008) The Iraqi Ministry of Planning reported that there is a significant increase in poverty in different areas of the country for several reasons, one of them is unemployment. The report indicated that Nineveh Province is ranked first on the rate of poverty in a number up to (1255863). Baghdad province comes second in a number up to (781120), one third the populations are from the regions of (Al-Fahama, New Baghdad, Al-wahda). Dhi Qar province is placed third on this rate in a number up to (701912) (Ministry of Planning, 2015). Terrorism in Iraq has violated the social and economic rights of Iraqi citizens and it contributed to the growing phenomenon of child labor. This was due to the loss of family breadwinners and poverty as well, so they had to send their children to the labor market as an alternative to economic poverty. This is by itself a violation to children health, social and educational rights which assist in the emergence of juvenile delinquency phenomenon. In 2008, there were 239 individuals in juvenile prisons for committing terrorist actions. This number has increased to 324 in 2009 and to 383 in the following year. In 2014, Iraq had been considered, according to human rights standards, as the world's worst place to live due to the growing phenomenon of terrorism, mass murder, displacement, confiscation of property, detention of women and widespread corruption (Ministry of Human Rights, 2011). For 2018, the rate of poverty indicates that Anbar province had a number up to (393,308) and the total number of the poor throughout Iraq is (7,390,529). This ratio drives some individuals to practice violent and terrorist acts. They become victims to terrorist organizations. Although political reasons are a key factor in pushing individuals to join terrorist organizations, poverty and material needs is of no less importance in deteriorating society and causing individuals to hold a grudge toward the current circumstances. Obviously, this leads to practice kinds of behaviors that do not conform to the societal norms and customs.

2.2.2. Unemployment:

One of the most important economic and social reasons of terrorism is the dilemma of the unemployed. When individuals cannot find an appropriate work and they see others employed even though they do not deserve to have a job, those unemployed use violent methods to achieve their goal. Consequently, the terrorist groups find those as an easy target to enroll them in terrorist actions so they can pour their aggressiveness to the society (Goldstein, 2005). The terrorist operations destroyed the economy and infrastructure of the country. This is due to the maladministration, lack of opportunities for appointment in the country's transactions, and dismissal of contract holders in many ministries, such reasons are relevant to the prevalence of unemployment in Iraq. This results in poverty, migration, and several forms of crime and

terrorism. The sequences of unemployment on Iraqi people might be the inability to satisfy the basic needs, the degradation of their relationships within their families and thus push some of them to practice terrorism (Darden, 2019). Unemployment rates of young people of the age group (15-29) have reached (10.8%) which include both male and female in (2016). There are a number of the most important factors that have exacerbated the problem of unemployment in Iraqi society, these include population growth, imbalance of opportunities in the labor market, the separation of education outputs with direct and deep-eliminated effects of the crisis of violence, the consequent displacement and material and human loses. Millions of the populations have encountered these problems during the crisis of Iraq's governorates. It is obvious that all of which are the reasons why individual join terrorist organizations (Ministry of Planning, 2016). Unemployment is one of the threats to human security and societal stability. The failure to absorb the enormous numbers of young people who are able to work, to frame them in public life, providing them with decent work is a time bomb that endangers peace in the areas in which they live. These threats represent a fertile environment for crime growth, delinquency, violence and theft that hinder the process of economic and social development (Mustafa, 2018). As unemployment has left direct and indirect effects on Iraqi society, it has confused the social fabric and family relationship. It has impeded the satisfaction of its needs and weakened its educational levels. Also unemployment has contributed to the high rate of poverty, deprivation and divorce. These are reflected on men, women and children (Mashaal, 2011). The spread of unemployment weakens the spirit of patriot and the decline in support for the political system. Unemployment pushes the unemployed to hold destructive beliefs and harmful ideas to the Iraqi social fabric (Al-Maamouri & Ahmed, 2011). This indicates that unemployment is a strong factor to push individuals towards deviation and committing crimes of different types such as terrorism, drugs and others. It results in lack of patriot and drives the unemployed to carry out the devastating ideas that affect social fabric. Increasing unemployment and the high number of unemployed people is a threat to human security and political stability. It is an important reason for accessing individuals to terrorist organizations where they found the only shelter to keep them away from the terrible living conditions.

2.2.3. Family reasons:

The family is considered to have a significant impact on the life of the individual, the shaping of their personality and the patterns of their behavior. The awareness of the family has a major role in keeping their children away from criminals, especially terrorism. On the contrary, absence of this awareness in families may be the reason to push their children to commit crime. As it is difficult to separate social and economic causes, this type is more related to economic terrorism. It arises from the lack of equality between the members of the society and the lack of justice in the distribution of the country resources (Al-Omairi, 2004). The social causes are the product of deteriorating economic conditions and social and family disintegration, which is considered basic variables in belonging to terrorist groups. As it can be said that the deficit in satisfying basic needs, the widening gap between the social classes (between the affluent and the deprived), the poor distribution of natural resources and administrative and financial corruption all of which lead to bloody violence and conflict. Moreover, it is that poverty, unemployment and the breakdown of family ties, despite their significance, do not explain all the social causes behind the growth and increase in terrorist actions (Al-Tartawi & Jurejan, 2006). Therefore, there are basic variables like the weak family supervision and follow-up and the disruption of the methods of socialization by parents towards their children, such as excessive pampering, neglect, or an imbalance between the methods of reward and punishment, all of which contribute to their affiliation with the terrorist groups (Botha, 2015).

2.3. Religious reasons:

In general, religions are not meant to be a cause of terrorism but rather those who practice religion take religion as a cover for their terrorist actions. They recruit individuals and brainwash them. They use religion to obtain financial and moral support. Therefore, ideological terrorism is described as a product of the environment and the prevailing social and economic conditions in society (Hettiarachchi, 2013). As there are several doctrinal reasons lie behind individuals joining terrorist organizations, this arises as a result of a misunderstanding of religion by some people. Jihad, that God requires us in Qur'an, is not understood properly. Indeed, Qur'an forbids terrorism, and warned against it. These misunderstandings weaken religious beliefs and lead to extremism and ignorance of the purposes of Sharia, these all are the most important religious reasons for joining terrorist organizations (Hanfar, 2006). Misunderstanding of Islamic theology and ignorance of the purposes of Sharia is an aid to the behavior of individuals. As preserving Quran quotes without understanding, and distancing from the ulema is a direct reason for the emergence and spread of the phenomenon of extremism. Besides, ignorance of Islam is one of the most important causes of terrorism, as well as hyperbole in the interpretation of provisions of the Islamic law other than its reality led to the emergence of extremist thought, and thus confuses terrorism and Jihad (Abdel Hamid, 2014). Accordingly the religious reasons have a role in joining individuals to terrorist organizations. Extremism and recruitment cannot be limited to unemployment, poverty or other social causes only, but there are problems in religious institutions that have been marginalized during the period of the American occupation of Iraq. This marginalization contributes in making some mosques become an area for extremists to attract the largest number of individuals, especially young people. When the socially marginalized young man hesitates to these mosques, he becomes more vulnerable to brainwashing. Consequently, they may be persuaded by extremist ideas.

3. Rehabilitation of families of those convicted of terrorism

The families of those convicted of terrorism need special care and psychological, social and religious rehabilitation. They need assistance, whether material or moral, and educational services to family members, especially children, because they constitute a large segment in the camp. They suffer from marginalization, poverty and hunger. These families need to be provided by professional services, such as helping wives of convicts apply for a job. Those women need to have a job to support their children because they are the only breadwinner for the family after losing husbands. There are several types of rehabilitation that are determined according to the needs, problems, age, education and capabilities of the person who needs it. The types of rehabilitation can be identified in the following:

3.1. Social and psychological rehabilitation:

Refers to rehabilitation efforts made by social workers and other professionals to help individuals recover from the problems they suffer, and to develop sufficient forces that prevent their return (Saleh, 2001). It is intended to re-adapt individuals into the society by facilitating the means that help them integrate, giving them self-confidence, helping solve their problems, working to find compatibility between them and their social environment, facilitating their acceptance of environment and accordingly dealing with them naturally, so as to play their role in life whatever this role was simple (Williams, 2017). The concept of social rehabilitation includes many meanings and other concepts that are included in the rehabilitation process. Its goal as an important strategy is not limited to numbers, work and vocational training, but is a comprehensive social policy directed to the individual, family and society. Simultaneously, it aims to achieve a fruitful social life that ultimately leads to increase spirit of loyalty, belonging

and social awareness. It also aims to fulfill the achievement of complementarity between the goals and means devoted to social development (Gunaratna, 2015). It is clear that the social rehabilitation of families of those convicted of terrorism is a dynamic process in which the expertise and efforts of educators, social workers, doctors, professional mentors, educators, and others. Such efforts are combined to develop a set of integrated programs in the medical, social and professional aspects of people who suffer from certain problems. These problems may cause them to lose their ability to carry out their original work or do any other work, while others suffered an injury in their bodies that made them partially or completely incapacitated. Most of them suffer rejection and lack of integration, thus social rehabilitation works to address these problems, integrate those individuals again into society, help them restore self-confidence and assist them to be dealt with as normal and productive individuals.

3.2. Professional rehabilitation:

Refers to the provision of all services to individuals within the penal institution, and includes choosing the appropriate profession according to the capabilities of individuals, their inclinations and preparations to work, inside or after leaving the institution. Moreover, it includes providing individuals with an ongoing professional guidance and counseling services to know the psychological, social, mental and occupational difficulties that make the individual incapable of doing any professional tasks (Zakina, 2018). This type of qualification develops the skills of individuals subject to rehabilitation so that they can obtain a decent job after the expiry of the deposit period. Such qualification includes vocational rehabilitation services in the sense of guiding individuals to the profession appropriate to their capabilities and preparations. This leads to prepare individuals for professional employment which means helping them to find suitable opportunities after leaving to the community (Jaafar, 2003). Accordingly, the main objective for the professional qualification of families of those convicted of terrorism is to teach them a profession before going out to society. It assists them to achieve appropriate employment through workshops in the camps whose aim is to help families face difficulties in adapting to society, and to overcome them no matter how negatively they affect families or individuals in performing honorable work, instead of committing crimes to earn money.

3.3. Educational rehabilitation: Refers to determining the educational level and the type of mental abilities of those involved in terrorist actions. Based on this, special pedagogical and educational programs are developed which include providing those who are required to be qualified with basic educational skills, cultural, health, religious, sports and recreational education, occupying leisure time, and developing skills. All of these are carried out within penal institutions through literacy programs. Also, it allows individuals who wish to pursue their education to achieve high levels of learning (Zakina, 2018). The enrollment in educational programs results in individuals with a kind of self-challenge to achieve learning. This, in turn, contributes to eliminating a large amount of free time and keeps individuals away from many criminals, which consequently reduces the chances of learning negative experiences. Each individual must be dealt with according to his/her need to be educated and be regarded as a special case. Appropriate programs must be developed through what is evident from the results of the case study, which is compatible with the capabilities and abilities of each of them (Musa, 2014). Therefore, it is clear that educational qualification is important for families of those convicted of terrorism and it is one of the reform and refining programs. Therefore, it aims to link vocational rehabilitation with education, as no profession can be gained except with learning to modify the behavior of families. This is because the situation of these families is far

from the society that threatens them and its security. In addition, an educational and vocational rehabilitation enables families to obtain more job opportunities, then get rid of poverty, lower the standard of living and achieve family stability that is reflected in the rest of the family.

3.4. Religious instruction:

Islam is a heavenly religion. Efforts must be done to apply it in judging the actions of individuals and society. The Islamic jurisprudence whose teachings stem from this religion has both the religious and mental attributes manifested. It gives this religion sanctity and respect by all Muslims. Moreover, the religious beliefs based on the act are the greatest because they guarantee the laws to be well, fully and rapid implemented. If anyone manages to evade his conscience, which reminds him that God will punish him sooner or later, and that if anyone escapes the punishment of the world, they will not escape that of Hereafter (Al-Maraghi, 2018). As religious preaching and counseling programs play an effective role in the treatment and social rehabilitation of individuals, the individual's conscience awakens and their thoughts, characters, behavioral patterns, and wrong social trends change to acceptable ones in society all through religion. These programs also develop the desire to live under the enforcement of law. Refinement and religious guidance would eradicate a factor of criminality because many of those condemned lack religious and moral reason and also because of the failure to control the religious values over them (Al-Duhayan, 2014). Religious instruction aims to take away feelings of sin and guilt that threaten the troubled individual psychological security. Also, this helps them accept what they are and satisfy the need for security and psychological peace. This instruction needs to guide the believers who follow the teachings of their religion and respect other divine religions (Parker, 2013). Religious guidance and preaching of individuals to be rehabilitated is carried out by establishing religious obligations, giving lessons and public lectures that revolve around life and what it contains through teachings that enjoin good and forbid evil. The idea of goodness, rejection of evil, crime, hatred and all kinds of extremism is established, and then establishing special rules for treatment. These individuals should allow qualified teachers to organize preaching and guidance services for them, to visit these individuals, as well as to allow each to satisfy the requirements of his/her religious life as far as possible scientifically. This can be done by attending preaching programs that are held in the place where there are books of education and religious guidance (Al-Dhayan, 2014). Clearly, religion has a role in refining the human psyche and pushing it to coherence with ethical values and principles. Religion has a role in reducing the criminal phenomenon, in refining the individual's behavior and strengthening his/her resistance against deviation and drift in the path of terrorism and crime. Religious guidance and instruction plays a key role in taking away the extremist thought from individuals and teaching religion properly, so the individuals' behavior is consistent with what the heavenly religions are concerned with regarding religious values and teachings and in line with the prevailing laws and regulations in society.

3.5. Health rehabilitation:

Refers to the set of services provided to individuals who suffer from problems. It aims to help individuals to adopt a new life in a way that contributes to evaluating their behavior and rehabilitation. Such services extend to include the family of the individual with a view to protecting their members from falling into delinquency and crime (Abdel Ghani, 2018). As health rehabilitation includes all forms of health, treatment and preventive services, It has a great significance in the rehabilitation programs to which individuals are subject, especially if one of the family members suffers from an illness that drives him to crime (MULLINS, 2010).

Health rehabilitation not only means publishing health instructions or showing a movie about health, rather it is defined as part of public health. It aims to teach members of society what is known about health education such as how to protect oneself from diseases and health problems, as well as the process of changing the ideas, feelings and behaviour of people with regard to their health. It provides community members with the necessary expertise to influence their information, research, and practices in relation to health, and translating health rules into behavioural patterns through learning (Rashwan, 2010).

4. The hypothesis

- a. There are significant differences between the age of those involved in terrorist actions and the means of persuading them to join terrorist organizations.
- b. According to the gender variable, there are critical differences between the desire of families of those convicted of terrorism to return to their areas of residence and the feeling of social stigma.
- c. According to the gender variable, there are main differences between the feeling of social stigma and the lack of societal rehabilitation.
- d. There are major differences between qualifying families of those convicted of terrorism and gender.
- e. There are principal differences between the contribution of national organizations (governmental and non-governmental organizations) and the rehabilitation of families of those convicted of terrorism according to the gender variable.

5. Result and Desiccation

The researcher uses several tools for the purpose of gathering information, including questionnaire, interview, simple observation and focus groups, to identify the reasons behind individuals' joining terrorist organizations and rehabilitating the families of those convicted of terrorism. In addition, the researcher employs statistical means to analyze tables and interpret them.

5.1. *Data analysis.* The following are the results obtained from the study sample:

Table 1.

Shows the family members who joined terrorist organizations.

Options	Number	Percentage
Fathers	23	9.2%
Husband	71	28.4%
Brother	56	22.4%
Son	87	34.8%
Others	13	5.2%
Total	250	100%

Clearly, the highest percentage (34.8%) of family members joined terrorist organizations are children and (28.4%) are spouses, while the proportion of the brother reaches (22.4%), and that

of the father is (9.2%). Lastly, another portion, by percentage of (5.2%), is those who have a close relationship (brothers-in-law, or one of the daughters of the family who belonged to the organization as responsible to punish those who are not bound by the orders of the organization). The researcher concludes that the highest percentage recorded (34.8%) are children, meaning that the families do not monitor their children, they are ignorant of who their friends are, and what their children are planning for. Families confirm their inability to control the children. They give them absolute freedom to go out and meet friends, this makes those children extremists, perverts and easy prey for those terrorist organizations.

Table 2.

Shows the age of those who joined terrorist organizations.

Age	Number	Percentage
10-19	27	10.8%
20-29	88	35.2%
30-39	72	28.8%
40-49	34	13.6%
50-more	29	11.6%
Total	250	100%

(Mean average = 32.49 years, and the standard deviation = 11.39)

With respect to age groups joining terrorist organizations, the results indicate that the age group (20-29 years) represented the highest percentage (35.2%), while the percentage of those aged between (39-30) years reached (28.8%). As for those whose ages range between (49-40) years, their percentage is (13.6%), the age group (50 and more), their percentage is (11.6%). Finally the age group (10-19 years) constituted the lowest percentage (10.8%) only. This shows most of those belonging to terrorist organizations are from young age groups, as the highest percentage occurred (20-29 years) and at a rate of (35.2%). This age group, in particular, has great enthusiasm, activity and love of adventure as well as they are easy prey to the terrorist organization.

Table 3.

Shows the academic achievement of those belonging to terrorist organizations.

Academic achievement	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	46	18.4%
Able to read and write only	6	2.4%
Primary	75	30.0%
Intermediate	68	27.2%
Preparatory	29	11.6%

University	24	9.6%
Others	2	0.8%
Total	250	100%

Obviously, the highest percentage recorded (30.0%) is among those with primary education, while (27.2%) is among intermediate education. The illiterates constitute (18.4%), and the percentage (11.6%) is among those who have middle school achievement. Also, (9.6%) have a university degree, and (2.4%) are those who know how to read and write, and finally another percentage mentioned (0.8%) are those with diploma degrees.

Table 4.

Shows the reasons for family members joining terrorist organizations.

Responses	Number	Rank
Material need	91	First
Religious belief	88	Second
Friends effect	79	Third
Ignorance and lack of awareness	73	Fourth
Siblings effect	54	Fifth
Others	34	Sixth

The data indicates that material need comes in the first place, by percentage of (36.4%), followed by (35.2%) the religious belief and intellectual extremism of some individuals, in addition to brainwashing that terrorist organizations did to some individuals. The influence of friends comes in third place (31.6%), and in fourth place is ignorance and lack of awareness (29.2%), while being affected by one of the relatives ranked fifth by percentage of 21.6%. The last rank which shows other reasons comes in a percentage of (13.6%), which included answers according to what the study sample members mentioned such as revenge and desire for controlling others. Some state that they had been arrested by the American occupation forces and they had been tortured severely by some Iraqi individuals. After their release, they suffered psychological disorders that prompted them to join the terrorist organization ISIS.

Table 5.

Shows the data used to persuade individuals to join terrorist organizations.

Responses	Number	Percentage
Social media	20	8.0%
Religious speeches	70	28.0%

Media	39	15.6%
Involvement	121	48.4%
Total	250	100%

Most members of the sample answered that friends and relatives involvement to the terrorist organization (ISIS) is due to what it provides of material inducements or other things by percentage of (48.4%), while (28.0%) were persuaded by speeches and religious lectures used by the organization, and most of them were persuaded through the sit-in square that occurred in Anbar province during the period (2012-2013). Extremist groups take advantage of some protesters to enrol them through religious speeches and through manipulating religion to match their misleading beliefs. As for the media, it had a role in individuals' adherence to terrorist organizations, by percentage of (15.6%) through displaying scenes of the organization, their tremendous power, and their modern weapons. Others (8.0%) mentioned the social media role in joining them through the clips and pictures of weapons posted on these sites. The researcher concludes that the terrorist organization (ISIS) used more than one method to recruit individuals and enrol them in the ranks of the organization.

Table 6.

Shows the most stigmatized part for families of those convicted of terrorism.

Responses	Number	Percentage
Local community	64	28.0%
Tribe	71	31.0%
Neighbours	12	5.2%
Friends	2	0.8%
All	79	35.0%
Total	228	100%

The highest percentage (35.0%) of the study sample confirmed that social stigma, ostracism, and rejection due to a member of the family joining terrorist organizations, comes from all the surroundings that relate to them, including relatives, friends, a local community, and the clan. Some respondents, by percentage of (31.0%), suffer rejection of their clans, followed by a percentage (28.0%) of them suffer the lack of acceptance of the local community. It is shown that (5.2%) of the respondents asserted that they are constantly stigmatized by the neighbors, and a percentage (0.8%) shows that friends do not accept them.

Table 7.

Shows the type of qualification programs.

Responses	Number	Percentage
Health rehabilitation	40	88.8%

Religious guidance	5	11.2%
Total	45	100%

It is found that (88.8%) of the recipients have health programs such as health and preventive guidance, and that (11.2%) of the recipients have the religious programs such as religious and preventive guidance against extremism and their proper education in religion. The researcher has developed two types of rehabilitation (health-religious) due to the lack of other types of rehabilitation in the camps and accordingly, appears in the data of the questionnaire and the answers.

Table 8.
Shows receiving support from organizations.

Responses	Number	Percentage
Governmental	30	12.0%
Civil defense organization	48	19.2%
International organization	51	20.4%
None	121	48.4%
Total	250	100%

More than two thirds of the respondents said that they did not receive any kind of assistance from any party, whether governmental or international, by a percentage of (48.4%), while others (20.4%) obtained support from international organizations. Other respondents (19.2%) state that they received support from civil society organizations, while the lowest percentage (12.0%) of respondents who received support from government agencies.

Table 9.
Shows the provision of care and reintegration programs for children.

Responses	Number	Percentage
Yes	4	1.6%
No	246	98.4%
Total	250	100%

It is (98.4%) of the respondents had not been provided by any programs for care and integration, while others by percentage of (only 1.6%) answered that there are such programs and these programs are health care and sports activities. The researcher concludes that (246) of the respondents, by percentage of (98.4%) which is very high, have their children without any special programs. Most of the families consist of women and children. Through field research, it is found that there is one private kindergarten inside the camps with no educational stuff, where children go once a week to play football and other games.

Table 10.

Shows the existence of a camp-specific clinic.

Responses	Number	Percentage
Yes	231	92.4%
No	19	7.6%
Total	250	100%

The data indicates that there was a clinic for the camp, the researcher found out that the majority of the sample respondents answered (Yes) and their percentage reached (92.4%), while those who answered (No) have a ratio of (7.6%). It is concluded that most of the sample members confirm that there is a camp clinic.

Table 11.

Illustrates the most important problems facing families of those convicted of terrorism in the camps.

Responses	Number	Rank
Difficult living conditions and lack of service.	118	First
Lack of work opportunities inside the camp.	30	Second
No permission to go out of camps.	120	Third
Others	10	Fourth

It was found that (48.0%) of the respondents answered that they are not allowed to leave the camps and this percentage occupied the first rank, while the proportion of the difficulty of living and poor services reached (47.2%) and thus it is ranked second. As for those who answered that there were no job opportunities in the camps, they reached (12.0%) and therefore came third, while others by percentage of (4.0%) mentioned other problems and this occupied the fourth position. Most of them suffer lack of respect, issues of harassment, as well as problems with neighbors inside the camps.

5.2. The study hypothesis discussion

The first hypothesis assumes that there is a relationship between the age of the terrorist and the reason for joining the terrorist organizations and Table 12 illustrates this relationship.

Table 12.

Clarifies the relationship between the age of those enrolling in terrorist organizations and the means of persuading them.

Age	Means for joining the terrorist organizations	Total
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	Involvement	Media	Religious speeches	Social media	
10-19	20	0	7	0	27
20-29	36	13	29	10	88
30-39	33	13	17	9	72
40-49	19	4	10	1	34
50- more	13	9	7	0	29
Total	121	39	70	20	250

The most age group is the youth group that has been persuaded in more than one way to join the terrorist organization. For the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the hypothesis, we performed a (Chi-squared test), as it was found that the calculated value (24.665) is higher than the tabular value (21.03), at the level of significance (0.05) and degree of freedom (12), which indicates the presence of a statistically significant difference between Omar belonging to terrorism and means of persuasion.

The second hypothesis: There are significant differences between the desire of families of those convicted of terrorism to return to their areas of residence and a sense of social stigma, table 13 shows that.

Table 13. Clarifies the relationship between the desire of families of those convicted of terrorism to return to their areas of residence and a sense of social stigma.

Gender	Does your family want to go back home?			Total
	I want to	I don't want to	Not now, maybe later	
Male	70	6	25	101
Female	125	4	20	149
Total	195	10	45	250

It is concluded that most of the sample members who wish to return to their original areas of residence are female, but the ostracism and the stigma that this group receives from the community hinders their return. For the purpose of verifying the validity of the opportunity that states (there are significant differences between the desire of families of those convicted of terrorism to return to their areas of residence and the feeling of stigmatisation according to the gender variable), the researcher performs a (Chi-squared test), such as showing that the calculated value (7.530) is greater than the tabulated value (5.9) with level of significance (0.05), and degree of freedom (2). This indicates a major difference between the respondents' answers.

The third hypothesis: There are significant differences between the feeling of social stigma and lack of societal rehabilitation according to the gender variable.

Table 14.

Displays the relationship between feelings of social stigma and lack of societal rehabilitation according to the gender variable.

Gender	Do you suffer community rejection?		Total
	Yes	No	
Male	98	3	101
Female	130	19	149
Total	228	22	250

As illustrated in table 14, there are clear differences of statistical significance between the feeling of stigma and lack of societal rehabilitation. A (Chi-squared test) displays that the calculated value from table 14 is equal to (7.176) it is greter than the tabulated value (3.8) at the level of significance (0.05) and degree of freedom (1).

The fourth hypothesis: There are significant differences between qualifying families of those convicted of terrorism and gender.

Table 15.

The relationship between qualifying the families of the convicted and gender.

Gender	Do you undergo rehabilitation programs?		Total
	Yes	No	
Male	19	82	101
Female	26	123	149
Total	45	205	250

It was found through a (Chi-squared test) to the table 15 that the calculated value (Chi-squared) equals (0.076) which is smaller than the scheduled value at the level of importance (0.05) with a degree of freedom (1). It is obvious there are no statistically significant differences between the rehabilitation of families of those convicted of terrorism and gender.

The fifth hypothesis: There are significant differences between the contribution of national organizations and the rehabilitation of families of those convicted of terrorism according to the gender variable.

Table 15.

The relationship between holding seminars for families and gender.

Do national organizations hold seminars or social meetings
with families?

Gender	Yes	No	Total
Male	15	86	101
Female	8	141	149
Total	23	227	250

In order to know the role of governmental and non-governmental organizations in the rehabilitation of families, we conducted (Chi-squared test) where the calculated value (6.479) was also found to be greater than the scheduled value with the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (1). This indicates significant statistically significant differences between the answers.

6. Conclusion

The rehabilitation of families of those convicted of terrorism is important in improving their conditions and achieving opportunities for social integration to enable them to achieve social harmony with members of society. It is a dynamic process in which the experiences and efforts of educators, social workers, doctors, and others, combine to develop an integrated set of programs in the medical, social, and professional aspects of people with problems. The results of the study through the visit of families of those convicted of terrorism in detention centers in Anbar province showed that the main reasons in joining terrorist organizations are weak family control over children and abuse of parents and exposed some of them to domestic violence, which affected the formation of his personality and made him an aggressive person who practices violence against others. The study also showed that poverty, unemployment, and lack of decent work constitute a time bomb that threatens society, as it represents a fertile environment for the growth of crime, delinquency, violence, theft, joining terrorist organizations, and hindering the process of economic and social development. It was noted that detention centers were not without adequate rehabilitation programs and assistance, which did not go beyond simple food commodities. Families of those convicted of terrorism need rehabilitation programs (health, social, psychological, and professional programs) as well as religious guidelines to contribute to their empowerment, get rid of ostracism by others, accept themselves and return to their lives.

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