

# Assessment of the Needs among Families of Martyrs of Terror Victims in Al Furat Al awsat Governorates / Iraq

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## Abstract

**Background:** Terrorism is a global phenomenon that does not concern religion without religion, sex without sex, land without land or color without color. Who ever monitors the current world situation finds terrorism in various countries of the world and in many.

**Methodology:** A cross sectional descriptive design study was carried out among families of martyrs of terror victims the period from 31th July 2018 to 29th July 2019. The sample of the study was non-probability " convenient sample " (n=550) of Families Martyrs of Terror Victims in Al Furat Al awsat Governorates. Data are collected Through the use of the questionnaire instrument. Data were analyzed through the application of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program.

**Results:** The results of the present study show that the the highest percentage of families refers that they resident in city center (25.6%). most of these families expressed an accepted level of such needs (62.6%) and (27.6%) of them expressed an insufficient level of administrative needs. Conclusion: the study concludes that the Most of martyrs' families expressed moderate level of psychological needs. The majority of these families expressed a lack of support for their social needs. Most of these families have poor monthly income which in turn increase their financial needs.

**Conclusions:** the Most of martyrs' families expressed moderate level of psychological needs. The majority of these families expressed a lack of support for their social needs. Most of these families have poor monthly income which in turn increase their financial needs. A small proportion rated the healthcare services they receive as sufficient. Most of these families rated the legal and administrative services as acceptable. Most of these families rated the overall services as insufficient.

**Keywords:** Assessment, Family, Need, Terrorism and Terror victim.

## Introduction

Family is a multidimensional unit performing various functions in a society. It has been a great interest for sociologists to define it on the basis of its various aspects like size of the family, functions of the family, relationship between the family members etc.<sup>1</sup> At the same times families can be classified as nuclear or small family and joint or extended family. The size of the nuclear family depends on the number of children in the family whereas number of uncles, aunt, cousins and grandparents decide the size of joint or extended family<sup>2</sup>. From the bottom of Maslow hierarchy upwards, the needs are: physiological, safety, love and belonging, esteem and self-actualization. Needs lower down in

the hierarchy must be satisfied before individuals can attend to needs higher up. Model of the five-stage can be divided into deficiency needs and needs for growth<sup>3</sup>. Terrorism is frequently recognized as referring to acts of violence targeting civilians for political or ideological purposes. In legal terms, although a extensive definition of terrorism has yet to be adopted by the international community, current declarations, resolutions and universal "sectoral" agreements on particular elements of terrorism describe certain acts and key elements.<sup>4</sup> Victims of terrorism have significant needs which are : the need of being respected, recognized and supported (through data, mental, psychological, practical, expert and involvement in peer support organizations), safety

need (physical, protection from secondary victimization and media victimization), the need of having access to justice and the right to receive compensation from the member State <sup>5</sup>. Victim needs should be evaluated and victims should be notified of their right to access support facilities and aided in the arrangement of suitable referrals where necessary. The use of mass and social media and other support or community-based organizations can be highly helpful and efficient in identifying and informing victims of particular support facilities and how to access them <sup>6</sup>. From the Statistical Information Facility (TIS) compiled by the Counter-Terrorism Center, part of the National Intelligence Director's office, gathered through the Global Tracing System (WITS), the complete amount of terrorist attacks reduced by 14% in 2015 compared to 2014 by 13%. "This is largely due to the decrease in the number of attacks and deaths in Iraq, Pakistan and Nigeria. This marks the first decline in total terrorist attacks and deaths worldwide since 2012 <sup>7</sup>. Terrorism is one of the most serious problems of the present century, and one of the most important phenomena currently affecting human societies, because it has negative effects on the progress and prosperity of nations. An accepted extensive definition of terrorism has never been developed by the international community. Terrorism consider to be the most common problems in Iraq as a developing country <sup>8</sup>. Therefore, there researcher to found out those family who needs to try such care in service that supporting them economical emotionally as well as covering them with health services. the present study go which counted aim the study aided very the needs among families of martyrs of terror victims in Al Furat Al awsat governorates.

### Methodology

The study aims to assess the needs among families of martyrs of terror victims and to Find out the relationship between the family needs with their certain socio demographic characteristics of family such as (age numbers , occupation , marital status, economic status, level of education, family possessions , home sanitation and health care).

**Design of the Study:** the study was a cross sectional descriptive through the period (from 31<sup>th</sup> July 2018 to 29<sup>th</sup> June 2019).

**Sample of the Study:** A total of 550 family of martyrs of terror victims in Al Furat Al awsat governorates.

**Study Instrument:** After an intensive review of relevant literatures, the questionnaire is developed and used as a tool of data collection which includes the following:

**Part I:** This part contains of two section socio-demographic family and information of the martyr / injured data; part II assess the needs of the families of martyrs of victims of terrorism.

**Data Analysis:** Descriptive and inferential statistical study tests used through the use of the (SPSS ver-24).

### Results

The descriptive analysis in this table indicates that the highest percentage of families refers that they resident in city center (25.6%). Regarding number of age, the findings show that (32%) of families having one male with age less than fifteen; the highest percent of families haven't male age between (16-30) years (35.8%), but (29.3%) of them having only one; families also having only one male with age more than (31) year (41.1%); regarding age of female, (30.4%) of families having two female with age less than fifteen; (33.3%) having one female with age between (16-30) years; and (41.1%) are having two female with age more than (31) years. More than half of families are shown that they are nuclear families (54.7%), and more of them are speaking Arabic (85.1%). Regarding the number of earning family member, (59.8%) having one member among the family. This table reveals that more of martyrs are young adults (75.3%) who are males (68.7%) with intermediate level of education (18.7%). (35.8%) of them are civilian. The social situation for them refers that they are married (44.9%). The relation to martyr/injured family refers that they are father and mother (55.8%).

### Discussion

The descriptive analysis indicates that the highest percentage of families reported that they live in urban areas (25.6%). This finding is inconsistent with that of the Iraqi Ministry of Planning who reported that the proportion of people who live in rural areas outweigh those who live in urban areas (52.0% vs 48.0%) respectively (Ministry of Planning, 2018a). Regarding number of age, the findings show that (32%) of families having one male with age less than fifteen. This finding is less than that reported by the Ministry of Planning in that the people younger than 15-years is 861.655 who constitute 41.7% of the total population in Babylon

(Ministry of Planning, 2018a). More than half of families are shown that they are nuclear families (54.7%). This finding is lesser than that of the Ministry of Planning who reported that (95.7%) of families in Babylon are nuclear families (Ministry of Planning, 2018a). Regarding the number of earning family member, (59.8%) having one member among the family. This finding could be explained as that the majority of job opportunities in Iraq are governmental. Concerning the education and occupation of families; the findings reveal that (36.2%) of them reported that less than (50%) of their children are “going or ever gone to school/university”. This finding is less than that reported by the Ministry of Planning who stated that 37.5% of family’s siblings who age 6-years and older have been joining educational institutions in Babylon (Ministry of Planning, 2018a). Around a fifth of fathers are primary school graduates (20.2%). This finding is a little bit lesser than that reported by the Ministry of Planning who reported that 22.3% of population in Babylon are primary school graduates (Ministry of Planning, 2018a). More of families reported that they get health information from social communications (70.9%). The occupation of father indicates that (36%) of father are not working and only (27.3%) has formal working. This finding is higher than that reported by the Ministry of Planning who reported that the percent of unemployment in Babylon is 7.3% in 2017 (Ministry of Planning, 2018a). (50%) of mothers in those families are housewives. This finding is higher than reported by the Ministry of Planning who reported that the percent of housewives in Babylon is 50.0% in 2017 (Ministry of Planning, 2018a). Regarding communication devices, only 0.7% reported that they have telephone. According to the Ministry of Planning, there are 144.434 families who live in the urban areas in Hilla City. Of them, 98.085 have telephones which represents 67.9% (Ministry of Planning, 2018b). With respect to the cellular phones, most of families having mobile phone (99.3%). According to the Ministry of Planning, the total population in Babylon is 2.065.042; of them, 1,791,786 are subscribers for cellular phone lines (Zain, Asiacell, Korek), plus 158.730 who are subscribers for wireless phone lines (Kelemat, Fannos, Iraq communication & post commission (Umniya + Wataniya) (Ministry of Planning, 2018b). Most of them are having television (98.5%). This finding is almost consistent with what reported by the Ministry of Planning in that 98.9% of families in Babylon have TV. With respect to having washing machines, the study findings reported that (84.9%) of families having washing

machines. This finding is higher than that reported by the Ministry of Planning in that 78.5% of families in Babylon having washing machines. Most of them have refrigerator (95.8%). This finding is lower than that reported by the Ministry of Planning in that 98.0% of families in Babylon have refrigerators. Regarding car’s possession, only (22.4%) of families having car. This finding is almost consistent with that reported by the Ministry of Planning in that 22.6% of families in Babylon having car(s). Only (4.9%) having agricultural land. This finding is almost consistent with what reported by the Ministry of Planning in that only 1.8% of families in Babylon work in agriculture, hunting, foresting, and fishing (Ministry of Planning, 2018a). Less than half of them have a computer (49.6%). This finding is higher than that reported by the Ministry of Planning in that 22.2% of families in Babylon have personal computers (Ministry of Planning, 2018a). Concerning the monthly income, the study finding revealed that (48.7%) of families having indent income. (66%) of them reported that they receiving support from government. According to the Ministry of Planning, the families in Babylon receive an average of 105.2 Iraqi Dinar from the social care networks (Ministry of Planning, 2018a). The highest percent among families that is (36.2%) reveal that they are living in rented houses. This finding is inconsistent with what was reported by the Ministry of Planning in that 84.2% of families in Babylon live in owned houses compared to those who live in rented houses (6.5%). Regarding the area of homes, (53.8%) of families reported that they live in a home with an area of (50–100) meter. This finding is much higher than that reported by the Ministry of Planning in that 19% of the families in Babylon live in houses of an area of (50–100) meter. With respect to the material from which the houses are built, (58%) of families reported that their houses are built from bricks. This finding is a little bit higher than that reported by the Ministry of Planning in that 56.3% of families in Babylon live in houses that are built from bricks (Ministry of Planning, 2018a).

## Conclusions

Most of martyrs’ families expressed moderate level of psychological needs. The majority of these families expressed a lack of support for their social needs. Most of these families have poor monthly income which in turn increase their financial needs.

**Financial Disclosure:** There is no financial disclosure.

**Conflict of Interest:** None to declare.

**Ethical Clearance:** All experimental protocols were approved under the College of Nursing, Babylon University, Iraq and all experiments were carried out in accordance with approved guidelines.

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