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The Effects of Depriving Adolescents of Emotional Needs in the Family in Erbil City

Research Project

Submitted to the department of (**Social Work**) in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B.A in (**Social Work**)

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Abstract:

This is a field study conducted in Erbil, about adolescents in a state of deprivation of family emotional needs and the effects of this condition on adolescent behavior and reactions and social relationships, in the sense of what consequences on adolescent life. This study focuses on the role of the family in providing emotional needs. The research method is a clinical method (quantitative method), and the data collection tool is a questionnaire and the sample is directed. The sample size is (30) adolescent students of both male and female. The most important finding of the study revealed that most of our study sample did not feel deprived of parental affection.

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- ❖ Many thanks to my supervisor (Mr. Nahro Kanabi Hassan) who helped us from the beginning to the end of this research and worked hard with us. He enriched the research with his information and comments.

Dedication:

❖ Our beloved parents

❖ Dear friends

❖ All readers and scientists

❖ Department of Social Work

❖ Head of Social Work Department (Dr. Hakim Qadir Taha)

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Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Introduction:

The issue of the impact of adolescent deprivation of the needs of affection and love in the family is very sensitive, because such a deprivation has a complete impact on the life and future of adolescents and love by their families, especially parents, because it affects them mentally, educationally, physically, and etc. Any single person may experience various problems in the future, such as mental problems or deviance such as crime, drug use, this study tried to focus on the relationship between family and adolescent, and tries to find this phenomenon in the community family explain Kurdish. Therefore, our goal here is to find out the effect of parental affection deprivation on the adolescent. This research consists of several parts. The first part presents the objectives of the research, the importance and basic concepts of the research. The third part describes the methodological framework of the research; the fourth part consists of presenting the data and analyzing them and then discussing them to reach a conclusion. Finally, the conclusions and recommendations of this research are presented.

1.2 Research Problem:

Family is a perfect environment for the development of personality and mental health, especially the early years of life, which require care, embrace, love and peace, which are as important as food to feel comfortable and loved. This will have a positive impact on all stages of life, but if these are not provided to each individual or neglected or a family environment that is chaotic, there will undoubtedly be undesirable negative effects. It may have a negative impact on most stages of life, especially adolescence, because it is an unstable stage, away from affection and love, causing personality and behavioral conflicts. Adolescent behavior may be reflected in other stages of life.

1.3 Research Questions:

In view of the above, the questions of this study are:

1. Does an adolescent's lack of family affection lead to behavioral deviance?
2. How much does the lack of affection affect an adolescent's mood?
3. What is the role of the family in providing emotional needs?

1.4 Importance of Research:

Theoretical aspects:

It highlights the importance of the emotional aspect of adolescents in the family or parents and the effects of adolescent deprivation of emotional needs, based on other research on this subject.

Practical aspects:

The practical importance of this research lies in the fact that it focuses on a sensitive subject that is always discussed by psychologists, sociologists, social

workers and even religious experts this is done by discussing and asking a number of questions within the framework of this research and reaching important conclusions.

1.5 The aims of the research:

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. Knowing the effect of parental affection deprivation on adolescent social relationships.
2. Know the impact of this deprivation and the psychological consequences of adolescents.
3. Reveal the relationship between lack of parental affection on adolescent personality.

1.6 Definitions of Concepts:

1.6.1 Family:

Family is the exchange of love, affection, comprehension, nurturing and care, economic security, a sense of identity and belonging, raising children and guidance on social values and there are some important interactional effects between family and its members at different developmental stages. (Parvizy, S. and Ahmadi, F, 2009, Iran).

Family Two or more persons, one of whom is 15 years of age or older, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or adoption; and that they usually reside in the same household. The foundation of the family is formed by identifying the existence of the relationship of husband and wife. Parent

- only child relationship or other blood relationship. Therefore, some households contain more than one family. (Dr. Andrew Corbett, 2004, Australia, P. 8).

Our definition of Family: The family is the basic unit of society, considered the factory of human production and education

1.6.2 Adolescence:

Adolescence is a developmental period of human physical and psychological development that normally takes place between childhood and adulthood. (Rama Nishad and Manju Mahananda and Anjali Mathur, 2021, India, P, 41).

Adolescence in terms of child development the period of adolescence is one of major change, physical, cognitive, social and psychodynamic. (Rawa, P,2016 England, P,13).

Our definition of Adolescence: Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and psychological development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to adulthood.

1.6 .3 Emotional Deprivation:

Emotional Deprivation The individual experiences feelings of rejection, loss of love, affection, and connection Social, loss of confidence, parental care, feelings of fear and insecurity. (Qais Mohammed Ali and Mohasen Ahmed Al-Bayati , 2009, Mosul, P. 61).

Emotional Deprivation It is the absence of affection, the absence of emotions, and a mental anguish resulting from the absence of his mental needs and desires, which are decisive for him.(Khadija's ,L , - Bitter,B,2020, Algerian, P,14).

Our definition of Emotional deprivation: This sense of emptiness or void in your life is not something you are making up; rather, it results from unmet emotional needs.

Chapter two: Literature Review:

This chapter provides a review of the literature relevant to our research study.

1- The first study by D. Qais M. Ali, and Mahasen A. AL-Bayatee about 'Deprivation of parental Emotions and its relationship to aggressive behavior teenagers' (Qais and Mahasen, 2009).

The research aimed at measuring the level of parents emotional deprivation, measuring the level of aggressive behavior in secondary school pupils, Identifying the relationship between the degree of emotional deprivation and aggressive behavior among the study sample and Knowing the difference in the relationship between emotional deprivations. The task that must be addressed, and carefully studied, because it is closely related to the individual and his proper growth, and in order for the individual to develop properly, the necessary growth requirements related to The development of the physical, mental, social, moral and emotional aspects of his personality, Like an investigation Integration in growth, and possession of behavioral values about the surrounding world characterized by objectivity, in particular the positive emotional relationship between him on the one hand and his parents on the other hand, as depriving the individual of this The demands will hinder his psychological, physical, mental and social development. If a child grows up in circumstances in which he is exposed to deprivation from one or both parents, then he must His personality is formed in a way that reflects the impact caused by that absence or deprivation. (Qais and Mahasen, 2009, P.55).

They used this method quantitative method the sample of fourth and fifth grade students consisted of 187 male and female students who were distributed forms in Mosul city. As a result, the researcher concluded: The type of relationship that

binds children to their parents directly affects the psychological characteristics of children. and There is a positive correlation between incorrect socialization methods such as (dominance). (Qais and Mahasen, 2009, P.55).

2- The second study by D Ryan, H about 'Parental emotional deprivation in the drug addicted teenage (case study)' (Ryan H, 2019).

From this Research he concluded: Adolescence is one of the most difficult stages that a person goes through in his various phases, which are characterized by continuous differences. He lives the adolescent is a state of changes in the various aspects of growth (physical, psychological, social and emotional), in which he is exposed to multiple conflicts resulting from these changes. His psychological needs also increase through his search for love, tenderness and safety among his family members and especially parents, and in the absence of this requirement The main goal of the adolescent's normal growth is that we fall into a great psychological struggle between his basic requirements and his deprivation of them, as we find the adolescent trying hard to search for his desires, but in an abnormal direction and deviating from the norms. Social and religious practices and immoral behaviors, and social pests such as smoking and drugs, and the most dangerous are addiction to them. The stage of adolescence is considered as a threshold for a new stage in which the individual needs different basic gratifications, and in order to pass this stage and become a socially stable individual who enjoys good psychological health, he must be satisfied with the primary needs, such as the psychological and social needs that can only be achieved in the presence of parents and living within the natural family. (Ryan H, 2019, P.46).

This research was conducted in the State of Algeria, Biskra Province, with the aim of identifying the underlying causes of adolescent addiction due to the deprivation of parental affection. In the study, an 18-year-old girl living in Basra province interviewed the case using a clinical approach or clinical observation.

In conducting this study, the family plays a key role in protecting children and adolescents from behavioral deviations. And Family is the source of love, happiness and security. (Ryan H, 2019, P.46).

3- The Third study by Tozzi, R, C, and Simon, H, C, about 'Effects of the History of Adoption in the Emotional Adjustment of Adopted Adolescents' (Brazil). (Tozzi and Simon, 2009).

In this research about: Since the decade of 1980, the model of stress and coping proposed for the assessment of vulnerability of adoptive families emphasizes that the emotional adjustment of those adopted is moderated by variables such as institutionalization, the manner and age at which the adoption was revealed, the change of first name, and the contact with the biological family. The objective of this study: was to investigate the relationship of these variables to the perceived parenting style, mood, and self-esteem of the adopted adolescents. (Tozzi and Simon ,2009, P. 454).

This study used a quantitative method: Participants in the study were 68 adolescents adopted during infancy through judicial channels. The adolescents responded to a questionnaire about the history of adoption and to scales of Parenting Styles, Depression and Self-Esteem. The main results indicated that late adoption revelation and first name change are connected to higher levels of depression and low self-esteem and to more frequent perceptions of neglectful or

authoritarian parenting style. Adolescents (%48.5) males and (%51.5) females. (Tozzi and Simon, 2009, P. 454).

In conducting this study, the researchers concluded: The results are important for two reasons: they might help to develop interventions that can improve the development of adopted adolescents and they help to understand the effects of the variables studied on self-esteem and depression of adopted children. (Tozzi and Simon, 2009, P. 460).

4- The Third study by Alweza, X about 'The effect of maternal emotional deprivation on adjustment psychological in adolescents'(Bouira). (Alweza, X ,2012).

In this research about: The mother's relationship with her child is considered the first and most important relationship to be built in the child's life, through which he is able to Satisfying his basic biological and emotional needs, as they are the source of food, tenderness and reassurance for him, and the need for them is increasing and strengthening day after day. Therefore, any interruption or deprivation of this relationship, especially in his early years, may expose him to injury He suffers from psychological difficulties in the future, including adolescence, which is a sensitive stage that also requires a sense of security, tranquility and stability. Others or receiving love from them for not satisfying the love, tenderness and sympathy of his mother, this is what any person needs, no matter how long it extends. years of his life in order to live a stable and compatible life. (Alweza, X ,2012, P. 6).

Research Objectives:

1. Identify the effect of maternal emotional deprivation on adolescent adjustment in his personal, relational, and social life.

2. Her child's future especially in adolescence we find that she needs her parents to guide her and give her all that love. (Alweza, X, 2012, P. 12-13).

This study is a quantitative study, and the research sample is five individuals as a case study. In the study, the adolescents who are motherless are deprived of motherly affection. The method used is clinical with interviews. (Alweza, X, 2012, P. 74).

Research Results: The child, from birth, is surrounded by the family that provides him with biological and emotional satisfaction, especially from the mother, who surrounds him with warmth and tenderness. So, maternal emotional deprivation leads to poor psychological adjustment. (Alweza, X, 2012, P. 129).

Chapter Three: Methodology

Methodology: Sampling and data collection

3.1 Research Method: (Quantitative method) Quantitative method is a very important approach in the social sciences This was better for the study because the strength of quantitative research is its ability to describe a complex text Quantitative methods involve the use and analysis of numerical data using specific statistical techniques to Answers questions such as who, how much, what, where, when, how many, and how. It also describes the methods of explaining an issue or phenomenon through gathering data in numerical form. (Apuka.O.D, 2017, P. 4)

3.2 Time of Research: Start time on (2023/2/14): time End 2023/2/16 our research.

3.3 Questionnaire: We used a survey form, “Survey Form research is the process of collecting information about a specific topic with the purpose of using the data” (Levitas .J., 2015, p .1). which consisted of 25 questions about knowing the impact Adolescents' participation in parental and social affection our study consisted of adolescents.

3.4 Research Sample: Are the students of the fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh are adolescents and are the sample of our research through their Answers to our research questionnaire Available for equal admission of males and females. The research sample is 30 male and female students.

3.5 Research community: consists of schools (Government Girls' Civilization, Mixed Non- Governmental Light and Government Boys' Uğzkhan) In Arbil City.

Chapter Four: Findings and Analysis:

This chapter is devoted to the process of data analysis of the results of the research tools.

Table (1)

Indicates the age of the participants

Number	Age	Frequency	Percent
1	12-13	3	%10
2	14-15	12	%40
3	16-17	15	%50
Total	30	30	%100

Age is one of the most important aspects of the study, because it has a direct impact on the way we think about our subject. According to Table 1, the majority of the participants are aged (16-17) years, about (%50) of the sample, and the least group of participants do aged (12-13) years, about (% 10) constitute the units of the sample.

Table (2)

Explains the gender of the participants

Number	Gender	Frequency	Percent
1	Male	16	%53.3
2	Female	14	%46.6
3	Male & Female	30	%100

According to Table 2, in this study, males are 16 units and (%53) females are 14 units and (%46.6) of the sample size.

Table (3)

How is your relationship with your parents?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Good	26	%86.6
Bad	0	%0
To some extent	4	%13.3
Total	30	%100

According to Table 3, the highest number of participants 26 about (%86.6) had good relationships with their families, while the lowest number of participants which is about (%13) had good relationships with their families. So here we see that the adolescents have a good relationship with their families. There were no problems or conflicts between them.

Table (4)

Do you spend time with your parents every day?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	17	%56.6
No	6	%20
To some extent	7	%23.3
Total	30	%100

According to Table 4, the majority of the participants were 17 about (%56.6) of the sample units. Adolescents spend time with their families daily. Another part of the participants, which is 7 about (%23), they spend a little time. Another proportion of respondents 6 about (%20) believe that they never spend time with their families. We can have a lot of teenagers spend time with their families. Parents have fun. They have set aside time for them to have fun with their children.

Table (5)

Do your parents spend time with you during your vacations?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	21	%70
No	1	%3.33
To some extent	6	%20
Total	30	%100

According to Table 5, the highest number of participants was 21 about (%70) of adolescents spend time with their parents in their spare time. Another group of respondents, 6 respondents about (%20), believe that their parents spend time with them from time to time; The lowest percentage of respondents in the study was (%3.33) who believed that their parents did not spend time with them in their spare time. We can say that parents spend time with adolescents in their spare time. Families try to devote their spare time to their children in order to develop a beautiful relationship of love and friendship, which has a profound impact on the child or adolescent's life and future.

Table (6)

Do you feel happy when you are near your parents?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	27	%90
No	0	%0
To some extent	3	%10
Total	30	%100

In Table 6, the highest percentage of participants was 27 participants about (%90) who felt happy with their parents. The lowest percentage of participants was 3 participants about (%10) who did not feel happy with their parents. We find that

adolescents are comfortable and happy with their families, which shows that families care about their children and do not deprive them of their needs so that their children do not feel uncomfortable and happy.

Table (7)

Do your parents ever treat you like a friend?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	23	%73.3
No	3	%10
To some extent	5	%16.6
Total	30	%100

According to Table 7, the highest percentage of respondents was 22 about (%73.3) believing that parents are treated as friends; five respondents about (%16.6) believe that parents are treated as friends to some extent, the lowest percentage of respondents, and 3 respondents about (%10), believe that parents do not treat them as friends. We see that parents treat their children as friends, showing that families have not only created a relationship between children and parents, but also a relationship of friendship and trust between themselves and their children.

Table (8)

Do they hug you from time to time until you are old?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	15	%50
No	5	%16.6
To some extent	10	%33.3
Total	30	%100

According to Table 8, the number of participants was 15, about (%50) of parents still hugging their children, Another 10 respondents about (%33.3) believe that

parents hug them from time to time, The lowest percentage of respondents about (%16.6), believed that their parents did not hug them. We find that parents still hug their children, which shows that families not only hug their children when necessary, but also hug them most of the time, which shows that families care about their children.

Table (9)

Do they call you by nicknames?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	19	%63.3
No	7	%23.3
To some extent	5	%13.3
Total	30	%100

According to Table 9, the highest percentage of respondents was 19 respondents with (%63.3) who believe that parents are called by nicknames. Another part of the respondents 7 participants about (%23.3), said no to being called by nicknames, the lowest number of respondents about (%13.3) believed that they were occasionally called nice names. It shows that parents call their children by nice names. It shows that families often call their children by nice names. It shows that families love their children.

Table (10)

Do they appreciate the accuracy of your work?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	25	%83.3
No	2	%6.6
To some extent	3	%10
Total	30	%100

According to Table 10, the highest percentage of respondents was 25 and about (%83.3) who believe that parents praise them for their work, another group of respondents, about (%10) of 3 participants, believe that they are thanked from time to time; the lowest percentage of respondents was 2 with about (%6.6) who believed that they were never thanked for their work. Many parents seem to thank their children when they do things. It seems that families thank their children when they do something that shows that parents love and care about their children.

Table (11)

Do they assign you any daily household chores?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	24	%80
No	4	%13.3
To some extent	2	%6.6
Total	30	%100

According to Table 11, the highest percentage of respondents was 24 about (80%) who believed that parents could rely on them to entrust them with daily affairs. Another proportion of respondents, 4 respondents about (%13.3), believe that parents do not entrust them with household chores, the lowest percentage of respondents, about (%6.6) believed that mothers and. Fathers occasionally entrust them with household chores. Here we find that many parents rely on their adolescents or children to assign them daily household chores, which shows that families trust their children to assign them household chores.

Table (12)

Are your parents working for your future?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	29	%96.6
No	1	%3.3
To some extent	0	%0
Total	30	%100

According to table 12, the highest percentage of 29 respondents about (96.6%) believed that parents are likely to work for their future, the lowest proportion of respondents, and 1 was (%3.3) who believed that parents do not try for their future. It shows that parents care about their children's future or adolescents try to be at the best level of their lives to achieve their dreams. Adolescents do not just send their children to school or do not care about their children's future.

Table (13)

Do they value your opinion?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	16	%53.3
No	6	%20
To some extent	8	%26.2
Total	30	%100

According to table 13, the maximum number of participants is 16 participants about (%53.3) believe that parents value their opinion. Another proportion of respondents, 8 about (%26.6), believe that their opinions are sometimes valued; the lowest percentage of respondents was 6 about (%20) who believed that parents did not value their opinion. On average, parents consider the opinions of their children or teenagers to be valuable and important, meaning that parents consider their children's opinions important and valuable.

Table (14)

Do you feel a difference in the expression of affection between you and your siblings?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	16	%53.3
No	9	%30
To some extent	5	%16.6
Total	30	%100

According to table 14, the highest percentage of 16 respondents about (%53.3) believed that they did not feel any difference in expressing affection between their siblings. Another group of 9 participants about (%30) felt that they felt differently about affection. The lowest percentage of respondents was 5 participants about (%16.6) thought that they sometimes felt the difference between mother and. Their fathers give more affection to their brothers and sisters. It shows us that many parents give their children equal affection and love, and there is no difference between their children in a way that is just and equal to love and affection.

Table (15)

How much do they provide for you?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	23	%76.6
No	0	%0
To some extent	7	%23.3
Total	30	%100

According to table 15, the highest percentage of respondents was 23 respondents about (%76.6) believed that parents are provided with most of their needs but are not deprived. The lowest percentage of respondents was 7 about (%23.3) who believed that their families were provided for to some extent. It has been shown that parents

always try to provide the needs of their children, that is, families according to the wishes and desires of adolescents or their children provide their needs and do not deprive them of their needs and always try to provide the best needs.

Table (16)

Are the supplies provided according to your wishes?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	24	%80
No	0	%0
To some extent	6	%20
Total	30	%100

According to table 16, the highest percentage of 24 respondents about (%80) believes that the needs provided to them are provided according to their wishes. The lowest percentage of respondents was 6 about (%20) believed that sometimes the needs they were provided with were according to their wishes. Here we see that parents provide the needs of their children according to their wishes.

Table (17)

Do you always visit relatives?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	20	%66.6
No	5	%16.6
To some extent	5	%16.6
Total	30	%100

According to table 17, the highest number of participants was 20 with (%66.6) participating most of the time to visit relatives. Another part of the respondents, 4 participants about (%16.6), thought they would participate sometimes; the lowest percentage of respondents was 5 (%16.6) believed that they never visited relatives.

So we see that parents often take their children to visit relatives and at the same time involve them in visiting relatives so that he feels his presence in the visit and at the same time feels confident.

Table (18)

Do they praise you in front of your relatives?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	20	%66.6
No	4	%13.3
To some extent	6	%20
Total	30	%100

According to table 18, that out of the number of Respondents that 20 student which is (%66.6) that families praise adolescents in front of relatives but another part of respondents that is 4 people that is (%13.3) that families do not praise adolescents, another part of respondents that 6 about (%20), of families praise adolescents. And since we live in Kurdish society, families praise teenagers in front of relatives.

Table (19)

If they promise you, will they keep it?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	25	%83.3
No	2	%6.66
To some extent	3	%10
Total	30	%100

According to table 19, of which 25 about (%83.3), families fulfill promises, but the other part is 2 about (%6.66) percent of participants who do not fulfill any promises, and according to other participants 3 about (%10) who sometimes fulfill promises. It seemed here that most families are fulfilling the promise they make to teenager.

Table (20)

Do you feel less concerned about your parents' education?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	12	%40
No	15	%50
To some extent	3	%10
Total	30	%100

According to table 20, 12 respondents about (%40) whose parents are less concerned about education 15 respondents about (%50) whose parents are not less concerned about education and 3 respondents about (%10) whose parents are sometimes less concerned about education. However, most families are no less concerned about teen education.

Table (21)

Do you feel deprived of your parents' love?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	11	%36.6
No	19	%63.3
To some extent	0	%0
Total	30	%100

According to Table 21, 11 respondents (%33.3) felt deprived of parental love and 19 respondents (%63.3) did not feel deprived of parental love for ye participants that most of the adolescents felt deprived of parental affection they don't.

Table (22)

Are you being punished for doing something wrong?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	%33.3
No	9	%30
To some extent	11	%36.6
Total	30	%100

According to table 22, 10 respondents about (%33.3) of the sample of adolescents, are wrongly punished, but another 9 and (%30) of respondents are teenagers. Another part of the participants, 11 and (%36.6) percent of adolescents, are punished for mistakes. We see here that most teenagers are punished to some extent for making mistakes.

Table (23)

Is there any conflict between your parents?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	%23.3
No	17	%56.6
To some extent	6	%20
Total	30	%100

According to table 23, 7 participants about (%23.3) of the samples that parents disagree with, another 17 participants about (%56.6) who are not parents disagree, but in another part of 6 participants about (%20) of parents are somewhat conflicted here, and we see that most parents of adolescents do not disagree.

Table (24)

Do your parents' behaviors bother you?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	%10
No	19	%63.3
To some extent	8	%26.6
Total	30	%100

According to table 24, according to the number of respondents 3 about (%10) are annoyed by their parents' behavior and 19 about (%63.3) are not annoyed with parental behavior and 8 about (%26.6) are annoyed with parental behavior or only according to the majority of adolescents we do not see any bereavement of parental behavior.

Table (25)

Do you feel like you're an extra person at home?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	%3.3
No	26	%86.7
To some extent	3	%10
Total	30	%100

According to table 25, respondents 1 about(%3.33) of the sample that teenagers feel like an extra person at home, another part of respondents 26 about (%86.6) of adolescents do not feel that they are an extra person at home 3 about (%10) of adolescents feel somewhat like an extra person at home. Here we see that most teenagers don't feel like they're an extra person at home.

Table (26)

Have you ever tried to leave at home?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	%10
No	24	%80
To some extent	3	%10
Total	30	%100

According to table 26, the minority of respondents, 3 of whom are (%10) teenagers tried to leave home. But another part of the participants of whom were about (%80) per cent who did not try to leave the home, was 3 who were about (%10) who tried to leave the home to some extent. Here we see that most teenagers haven't tried to leave home.

Table (27)

Are there other people who give you more affection than your parents?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	%33.3
No	19	%63.3
To some extent	1	%3.3
Total	30	%100

According to table 27, according to respondents, 10 of whom are (%33.3) who have other people who give them more affection and love than parents, another part of the participants is 19 about (%63.3) of whom are parents and There is more love for teenagers and another part of the participants, which is (%1), about (%3.33) that others give more affection and love to teenagers here, and we see that each parent gives more affection and love to teenagers.

Chapter Five: Conclusion and Suggestions:

5.1 Conclusion: Generally, as a result of our research, we have reached the following points:

1- In our research sample, we found that parents cared enough about their teenage children and did not deprive them of affection and love.

2- And we found that many parents provide to some extent all the needs of their teenage children, which shows that parents care about their teenage children and are not careless about them.

3- In our study sample of adolescent children, we found that these adolescents have a good and friendly relationship with their parents, which makes them feel affectionate and cared for by their parents. But of course, adolescents are not exempt from psychological and social problems.

4- we found out that parents devote time to their teenage children and spend time with them, because they are important to their parents and are cared for by their parents at all stages of their lives.

5- Also we found out that parents rely on their teenage children and get help from doing daily work at home, which increases self-esteem and adolescent personality.

6- Finally, at the same time, we found that some teenagers face instability and hesitation about their parents' behavior, which may be due to the fact that adolescence is a sensitive age and teenagers change their thoughts and hormones at that stage, so their demands increase and they are more interested in independence and freedom.

5.2 Suggestions:

In finally, this study suggests that:

- 1- The relationship between parents should be strong with the adolescent.
- 2- In order to reduce the problems of adolescents in our society, it is recommended that attention be paid to adolescents in order to have a healthy society.
- 3- The wishes of the adolescent must be fulfilled in order to have productive adolescents in society.
- 4- Social workers should play a role in schools and give parents the necessary guidance to care for their children during adolescence.
- 5- Special attention should be paid to all adolescent issues in the program of the social work specialist so that more research can be done on them.

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Appendices

Interviews question (Survey form)



فۆرمی راپرسی

قوتابی بهریز..

ئیمه (فریشته مام رسول و ناز حازم) قوتابی بهشی کاری کۆمه‌لایه‌تین له کۆلیژی ئاداب، توێژینه‌وه‌یه‌ك سه‌بارمه‌ت به { ك کاریگه‌رییه‌كانی بێهه‌شکردنی هه‌رزه‌كاران له پێداویستییه‌ سۆزدارییه‌كان له‌ناو خیزان } به‌سه‌رپه‌رشتی (م. نه‌ه‌رۆ كانی حسن) ئه‌نجامده‌ده‌ین، له‌م فۆرمه‌ راپرسیه‌دا ئامانجه‌مان ته‌نها بریتیه‌ له‌ كۆکردنه‌وه‌ی زانیاری زانستی بۆ توێژینه‌وه‌كه‌مان، هاوكاریتان جیگه‌ی سوپاس و پێزانینه‌...

دانیات ده‌كه‌ینه‌وه‌ كه‌ ناو و شوێن و زانیاریه‌كان هه‌مووی پارێزراو ده‌بێت و توشی هه‌یچ كێشه‌یه‌ك نابێت، هه‌روه‌ها ده‌توانی ناوی خۆت ئاشكرانه‌كی و هه‌ر كاتێك ویستت ده‌توانی پاشگه‌زبیته‌وه‌ و ازبه‌هێنیت نه‌بیته‌ به‌شداربووی توێژینه‌وه‌كه‌مان.

ناو :

ته‌مه‌ن:

په‌مگه‌ز:

قوناغ:

۱- پەيوەندىت لەگەل داڭك و باوكت چۆنە؟

باش { } خراپ { } تارادەيەك { }

۲- لەگەل داڭك و باوكت روژانە كات بەسەر دەبەى؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۳- لە كاتى پشووكانت داڭك و باوكت كاتت لەگەل بەسەردەبن؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۴- كاتىك لە نزيك داڭك و باوكتىت ھەست بە دلخوشى دەكەى؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۵- ھىچ كات داڭك و باوكت وەك ھاوړى مامەلت لەگەل دەكەن؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۶- تا ئەو تەمەنەى ئىستات جاروبار لە باوشت دەگرن؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۷- بەناو و نازناوى خوش بانگت دەكەن؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۸- دەستخوشى لە بە جىگەيانەيى كارەكانت دەكەن؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۹- لە كاروبارى روژانەى ناومال ھىچ كارىك بە تو دەسپىرن؟

بەللى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۱۰- دايك وباوكت ھەول بۆ داھاتوويى تو دەدەن؟

بەللى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۱۱- راو بۆچوونى تو بەھەند و گرنىگ دەزانن؟

بەللى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۱۲- ھەست بەجياوازى لە دەرپرینی سۆزو خوشەويستی لەنيوان خۆت و خوشك و براكانت دەكەى؟

بەللى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۱۳- تا چەند پىداويستىھكانت بۆ دابىن دەكەن؟

بەللى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۱۴- ئەو پىداويستىھەى بۆت دابىن دەكەن بە پى خواستى و ھەزى تۆيە؟

بەللى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۱۵- ھەمىشە بۆ سەردانى خزم و كەس و كار بەشدارى دەكەى؟

بەللى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۱۶- لەبەردەم خزم و كەس و كار ستايشى تو دەكەن؟

بەللى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۱۷- ئەگەر بەللىنت پىدەن بەجىي دەھىنن؟

بەللى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۱۸- ھەست بە كەمتەرخەمى دايك و باوكت سەبارەت بە خوئندنت دەكەيى؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۱۹- ھەست بە بېبەشبوون لە سۆزو خوشەويستى دايك و باوكت دەكەيى؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۲۰- لەسەر ئەنجامدانى كاريكى ھەلە سزات دەدەن؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۲۱- ھىچ ناكۆيىيەك لە نىوان دايك و باوكت ھەيە؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۲۲- ھەلس و كەوتى دايك و باوكت تووشى بىزارىت دەكەن؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۲۳- ھەست بەو دەكەيى كەتو كەسكى زىادى لەو مالە؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۲۴- ھىچ كاتىك ھەولت داوھ مالەو بەجىبەيلىت؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }

۲۵- ئايا كەسانى دىكە ھەن لە دايك و باوكت سۆزو خوشەويستىت زياتر پى بدەن؟

بەلى { } نەخىر { } تارادەيەك { }