



Methods of family upbringing among substance abuse disorders in correctional prisons

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Summary

The current research aims to identify the methods of family upbringing among substance abuse disorders and to achieve the goals of the current research. The researcher adopted the scale of family upbringing methods after adapting the Kaabi scale according to the theory of Bandura (Bandura, 1991), which consists of (32) paragraphs distributed on four methods (authoritarian style and democratic style - and neglect style And the method of firmness (the research was conducted on a sample of 200) drug addicts in the correctional prison in the province of Thi Qar, and the fact that the scale has maintained their structure, this justifies the researcher the possibility of using a sample of statistical analysis as a sample of the final application were selected randomly simple (with proportional distribution, then analyzed paragraphs of the scale logically and statistically to calculate their discriminatory ability and with Hopes of honesty and verified the researcher of the apparent honesty and indicators of the sincerity of the construction of the two scales and calculate the stability of the scale in a way (Alpha Cronbach) as the coefficient of stability alpha Cronbach (0.90) scale methods of family upbringing as the coefficient of stability of alpha Cronbach for sub-scales of methods of family upbringing authoritarian style (73) Democratic (67) style neglect (0,71)120> Assertiveness method (0.72) and presentation Verification of research procedures and results The researcher used the following statistical methods: Cronbach's alpha equation, adulterous test The second test for one sample The second test for two independent samples Pearson correlation coefficient Assertive and exploratory factor analysis Richardson's Cwder coefficient, Jackson's coefficient, and the terminal balancing method. The results resulted in the following: **Results:** The drug addicts in correctional prisons have a decrease in family upbringing methods and the researcher has interpreted these results based on theoretical frameworks and in light of the results reached in the current research came out researcher a number of recommendations and proposals. **Recommendations:** 1- Work on planning some neighborhoods with deteriorating housing that attract criminals to them. 2- Spreading religious awareness through the media and its various kinds, which have a great responsibility and burden to prevent this scourge through disciplined awareness and legal and legal controls. **Propositions:** Conducting studies dealing with family upbringing methods in each of the following variables: An emotional intelligence - assertive behavior.

Keywords: family upbringing, substance abuse disorders, correctional prisons

Chapter One

The research problem is a problem of substance abuse disorder and is still a major challenge for people engaged in social research, especially when juvenile addicts, so attention must be focused on that group, whose responsibility falls on many institutions of society and that the family has a large share of this attention through the formation of the family and mating arises succession of generations so that the



family in which the child lives and is raised has a major role and An important and effective impact in directing his behavior and commitment to the customs and traditions of the society in which he is located and his integration into it and his commitment to the morals that he obtains from education and proper family upbringing that he obtains through the follow-up of his parents If the child grew up in a troubled family, whatever the type of this disorder, there is no doubt that the child will grow up affected by the troubled treatment, which may lead him to deviation represented in drug addiction and abuse and any other type of drug abuse Raph. If the child grows up in a family where friendliness and respect prevail, he avoids falling into delinquency, which leads to a feeling of psychological happiness (Al-Qahtani, 2003: p. 6) The interest in the issue of drug addiction has become clear and important because it is the basis of the difficult social problems facing societies today, due to the misuse of users of all kinds of industrial and natural drugs as a means to solve their problems and penetrate .B on their daily troubles and worries that they face, and the problem of drug addiction is not limited to the present of individuals, as it also draws an important role for him in the life of the addicted person, which may lead him to imprisonment and committing crimes, and drugs are considered a section of air conditioners that may make the individual rush to abuse them for psychological, social or erotic reasons or as a result of the nature of the addict's craft or profession (Bhang, 2020, p. 6) and includes methods Family upbringing in which parents deal with their children in normal methods These methods are considered one of the main factors in the formation of the personality of the individual through the different stages of his life, what we see from the different manifestations of personality is due to the method or style that the child or individual receives in his family, so many psychologists see that there is a direct and clear relationship between the methods of family upbringing and the child's behavior and personality, as studies have proven that there is a relationship between the educational methods followed by parents with their children that affect a large capacity In their personalities (Al-Nubi, Ali 2010: p. 37).

The problem of the current research is determined by answering the following question:

What are the methods that affect individuals for delinquency and substance abuse?

The importance of research:

Family upbringing methods play an important and effective role in laying the foundations for the individual's social growth in the early years of his life. The emerging emotional relationships between writers and their children play an important role in shaping the individual's personality and forming the first pillars of the individual's responses and expectations that appear during his social relationships (Hetherngton & Parker 1978: p. 1217) with the individuals around him. At the beginning of his life, the individual belongs to the first group, which is the family, under whose influence the individual falls and listens to its advice and the guidance of its members. He receives his first share of education and enjoys love, tenderness and reassurance in it, and its effect accompanies him throughout his life. It is the one that carries out the process of socially raising its members and contributes to forming their personalities and directing their behavior. Individuals acquire social trends, customs and values in it and learn what rights and duties he has and what he owes (Shafiq 2002: p. 143). The family has its importance because it is the first social environment in which the individual acquires his culture, ways of expressing himself and how to



communicate. Social with others, where he acquires social experiences that enable him to enter his own world, acquiring a set of mechanisms that help him face upcoming life situations. The individual acquires traits and characteristics that are consistent with the characteristics of the society in which he lives, where he acquires social patterns shared with other individuals through it. (Abdat 2007: p. 57 -77) The family is the smallest social unit in which a person grows up since childhood and is necessary for his survival because it supervises his emotional, social, cognitive and physical care.

These relationships and mutual emotions between its members result in children gaining experiences that help them achieve interaction within the cultural framework of the family and the general framework of society. Children learn in the family environment how to communicate, language, morals, belief, values and methods of social interaction as well as behavioral standards and lifestyles such as jealousy, love, hate, cooperation, the ability to compete, domination and submission, and others that make them able to face the difficulties of life and perform their roles. The main goal of family upbringing is to prepare children to face the various circumstances, fluctuations and pressures of life and to ensure that children master the necessary life skills that help them develop their personalities and abilities and lay the important foundations for the intellectual, moral, physical and aesthetic development of children and form the highest moral qualities in themselves. Honesty, respect, discipline, commitment and other behaviors. The most important aspects of family upbringing are continuous monitoring of children and being aware of their internal affairs, but without exaggeration in that (Al-Rayhani 1985: p. 200). Toby's study showed that family cohesion and integration help increase the family's ability to exercise control and reduce the individual's exposure to deviant behavior (Toby 1989; p. 95).

Family upbringing methods and the positive interaction they lead to between individuals at different age stages contribute greatly to developing their personalities and the motives for success among individuals. As for the wrong methods that the family follows in dealing with its children, they produce personalities characterized by anxiety and imbalance, and this affects their performance in general (Hindawi 1994).

The importance of the current research can be summarized from the theoretical and applied aspects in the following points:

The importance of the current research in theory and practice can be summarized in the following points:

Theoretical importance

- 1- The current research is concerned with the segment of drug addicts are one of the important segments of society.
- 2- The attempt to research by studying this variable is to reach new generalizations that benefit researchers in their subsequent research to highlight the stimulation of new ideas they have in the scientific aspect
- 3- The importance of studying the family and methods of family upbringing because of their clear importance in understanding the dimensions of the personality of the drug addict.

Applied importance

- 1- The current research is the beginning of a scientific effort that researchers rely on, including the current study provides an important measurement tool used



to measure the methods of family upbringing among drug addicts and other groups approaching within our local culture.

- 2- The current research provides a tool to measure (methods of family upbringing) among drug addicts that can be used in scientific research in the future.
- 3- The current research can be used in future studies.

Research Objectives: The current research aims to identify

- 1- Methods of family upbringing among substance abuse disorders in correctional prisons

Research limitations: This study will be conducted within the framework of the following parameters

- 1- **Objective limits:** methods of family upbringing.
- 2- **Human limits:** drug addicts.
- 3- **Spatial boundaries:** Thi Qar Governorate.

Define terms

Family Socialization Styles

Known:

Bandura and Haston (1961) as the behavioral models of the family that include reinforcement and punishment in the treatment of children, represented by the democratic style, the style of authoritarianism, the style of assertiveness and the style of neglect. (Bandura & Huston, 1991: p.31)

Chapter Two

Theoretical framework and previous studies

Brief History Family upbringing methods:

Childhood has existed since the existence of man. The methods of treating children have varied from one era to another and from one place to another. (Mahdi and Al-Hadith, 2000, p. 5) The process of family upbringing is an old process as old as human societies. The family has practiced it since its first inception (Al-Zuhairi, 1999, p. 33). In primitive societies, children were looked down upon. In their eyes, children were like small dolls that could be disposed of. The Greeks' view of the child did not change from the primitives' view of them. The place of the child's presence in the family did not develop except to a small extent. This continued until the Romans came, and upbringing began to take its place. The Christian religion also emphasized family upbringing. (Abdul Aziz, 1961: p. 49-50) After that, Islam came to emphasize the importance of family upbringing, and many Qur'anic verses and Prophetic hadiths emphasized this, as Islam was keen to pay attention to educating children from the time of the individual's childhood. (Mahdi and Al-Hadith, 20, p. 78).

There is no doubt that raising a child And caring for him psychologically and health-wise was one of the topics that interested the early Arab and Muslim scholars and educators, and perhaps the scholar Ibn Sina (is considered one of those who spoke at length about and caring for the child in the different stages of his growth, as(Adnan 2005 ;p.13) in addition to the philosopher John Locke and the philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau, as well as Basta Luzi, who emphasized the importance of family relationships and methods of raising the child, as Frederick Freul also emphasized (Abdul Aziz, 1961: p. 51-52), then family upbringing is of great importance, as the methods used by the parents were and still are considered the focus of interest of a large number of psychologists and sociologists, despite the differences among them in determining the number of these methods as well as their names, as some of them



indicated that they can be classified into three methods, and others classified them into four or five methods, and others classified them into 18 methods (Al-Riyalat 1997 p. 6,) and after Baldwin, Kalarn, and Brass They were among the first to identify family upbringing methods. They concluded that the methods fall into three axes: acceptance, democracy, and pampering. Then they added a fourth direction: warmth and tenderness in treatment (Al-Rawaf 2003; p. 6).

Al-Sufi's study (1998) also dealt with parental treatment methods as perceived by secondary school students, where the methods were classified into dependency, strictness, independence, neglect, rejection, tolerance, acceptance, inconsistency in treatment, and control through feelings of guilt (Al-Sufi, 1998, p. 18).

Al-Omran and Farouk (1994) also dealt with the study of family upbringing methods through the parental attitudes of a sample of parents in Bahraini society, in which he divided family upbringing methods into excessive protection, bullying, neglect, pampering and its effects psychological pain, fluctuation, cruelty, and equal (Al-Omran et al., 1994:p. 69)

Theories that explained the methods of family upbringing:

- Social Learning Theory: (1960)

The proponents of this theory, such as Bandura and Walters (1977), confirm that social learning does not take place in a vacuum, but rather in the social environment through the presence of a social model that is imitated by the observer, and thus learning new responses by observing the model and imitating it. Accordingly, several terms were used to refer to this type of learning, such as modeling, identification, internalization, and socialization. Bandura believes that the tendency to restrict models occurs due to the reinforcement that the model receives and the observation of the imitator, which makes his behavior affected by alternative reinforcement. Therefore, the individual learns indirectly through reinforcement by observing the behavior of others. In order for the individual to be able to learn through examples and reinforcement from others indirectly, we assume the existence of an ability to anticipate the results that the individual had seen in others and value them before actually practicing them (Here, 1999: p. 134).

Regarding family upbringing methods, Bandura believes that the individual begins to learn social behaviors in the first years of his life through incidental imitation with the growth of the individual's emotional and mental functions, as he becomes able to imitate complex behaviors in society more effectively. As for families that have a balanced atmosphere, such that their atmosphere is characterized by parental warmth and moderate treatment of its members, these families also provide their members with behavioral models that develop extroverted tendencies in the individual (1966: 9850, Siegelman). As for families that have a turbulent atmosphere, they provide different models that the individual perceives and that affect the construction of his entity and personality, and these models may be a cause of psychological disorder in the individual. The proponents of this trend see situations in which there is no emotional satisfaction that the individual may be exposed to in his childhood, in addition to situations of anxiety, fear, and threat that cause emotional stimuli, the most important of which is emotional discomfort and what accompanies it from Tension and instability. (Fahmy 1967, p. 21).

Dimensions of family upbringing methods:

1. Democratic Style ((Democratic Style): It is one of the methods of proper family upbringing in the upbringing of individuals, which is that parents give the



opportunity to their children to express freely and without fear hesitation about their opinions and make their decisions and help them provide all the information they need and guide them to express themselves in a sound family atmosphere dominated by love and respect without fanaticism and an important factor of social and personal compatibility in the family (Al-Attar, 1995 ;p.24)

2. Neglience Style (Neglience Style) is a method of family upbringing methods abnormal which is based on leaving the child without care and conduct guidance to him and neglect and leave him and discourage him to good behavior and punish him for behavior punishing him for behaviors and not satisfying his needs for appreciation and respect, and the treatment according to this pattern is characterized by negativity, indifference, abuse and lack of interest as it was found that the neglected and alert mother may make her child unable to Forming social relationships or friendship with others and that children who are exposed to harsh and strict methods have unwanted behaviors in their personalities. (Khalil, 2000:p.74).
3. Packages Style (Packages Style) is a method of proper family upbringing through which the individual evaluates situations and puts them in the appropriate position in a balanced way so that there is no leniency or firmness do not tolerate situations that require severity and firm decision-making and do not be strict in situations that require flexibility and softness (Djerba, 2002: p. 17).
4. The method of dominating the style (dominated style) is the strictness in controlling the behavior of children and imposing the opinion of the father and mother and strictness in the treatment of the child and obliging them to blind obedience and submission and stand against the legitimate desires of individuals to obey the orders, prohibitions and instructions imposed by the family on individuals in a way that does not allow them to express their opinions and ideas independently and prevent them from carrying out certain behavior. (Mahrez, 2004:p.38) Also, the method of authoritarianism robs individuals of their personalities and holds them responsibilities that are greater than their capabilities, and deprives them of the exercise of their rights and makes them members who hate their families, and all this reflects negatively on the society in which they live, as they tend to neglect their work and are not good except in the presence of the owner of power and intimidation to intimidate and hold him accountable (Al-Deeb, 1990: p. 54)

Literature Review: Previous Studies

After reviewing the previous studies and literature, the researcher did not find any study that dealt with the current research sample (drug addicts) and according to the researcher's knowledge, therefore, she did not mention any previous study, and it is the first study in Iraq that dealt with the variable with the research sample (substance abuse disorder).

Chapter Three

Research Methodology and Procedures:

In this chapter, the procedures carried out by the researcher in order to achieve the objectives of the research will be presented, starting from determining the research community and its sample, passing through the numbers of research tools and what



must be available in them of honesty and stability and analysis of paragraphs for the purpose of applying them to the research sample and ending with determining the appropriate statistical means for data analysis, and the following is a description of those procedures:

First - Research Methodology (The Research curriculum): The current research adopted the descriptive approach method of correlational studies in the light of the variables of the research and its objectives for being the most appropriate approach to the study of correlation between variables and the description of the phenomenon studied and analyzed, and depends on the study of the phenomenon on what it exists in reality and is interested as an accurate description (Melhem, 2000: p. 32).

The research community): is defined as the individuals who carry the apparent data accessible to the research, and it can be said that the community is the sum of the research units that are intended to obtain data related to the phenomenon under study. In order to achieve the goals set, society should be accurately described for all its characteristics (Al-Kandaliji, 1993: p. 1700). The current research community consists of drug users in the correctional prison and their number was (200) male inmates only in the prison.

Third: Sample Of the Research.: It is defined as a part of the community chosen by the researcher for the purpose of conducting his study on it according to special rules in order to represent the community correctly (Dawood and Abd al-Rahman, 1990: p. 670). In order for the current research sample to be representative of the original community, the sample was selected for the current research (in a simple intentional random way) and its size was (200) inmates and their percentage was 100%, as the researcher was limited to taking the sample from Nasiriyah prison for light sentences only

Fourth: Research tool. Methods of family upbringing

After reviewing many Arab and foreign standards that studied family upbringing methods, the researcher decided to adopt the scale of family upbringing methods, and this was done according to the steps

The following: **Defining the concept of methods of family upbringing:**

The researcher identified the theoretical definition of family upbringing methods depending on the definition of (Bandura (1961) if Bandura defines family upbringing methods, as the family's behavioral models that include reinforcement or punishment in the treatment of children and include four methods of family upbringing, namely the authoritarian style, the democratic style, the neglect method - and firmness)

Identification of areas of family upbringing methods

Authoritarian style: It is the family style that includes punishment and excessive control without taking into account the wishes of the children.



Democratic style: It is the family style that depends on persuasion and advice with children in making decisions.

Neglect style: It is the family style that leaves children's responses unreinforced.

The style of assertiveness is the style of the family, which depends on care, love and tenderness with a great deal of affectionate intensity based on enlightening children with good deeds and urging them to avoid harmful deeds and prepare them for independence in society and integration into it.

Initial formulation and distribution of scale paragraphs by area

To obtain paragraphs covering the concept of family upbringing methods, the researcher used the study theory Family upbringing methods (Bandura, 1961) as an approach in preparing the research tool Access to the literature and previous studies that dealt with measuring family upbringing methods, where it was formulated (32) paragraph in its initial form to measure family upbringing methods distributed over (4) methods by the fact that for each paragraph there are (4) alternatives to the answer (a, b, c, d) one of which chooses the respondent formulated in the style of the declarative phrase The researcher has taken into account the conditions following when drafting paragraphs.

- The content of the situation should be clear and explicit
- Stay away from complex and confusing linguistic expression in the situation
- The wording of the position should be as short as possible.
- The situation expresses only one idea
- The situation should not have more than one interpretation (Al-Khatib, 2011, p. 47).

Fourth: Determining the weights of alternatives and the method of correction:

The researcher identified alternatives to answer the scale, which is (apply to always, apply to me often apply to sometimes apply to me rarely, do not apply to me at all) and also determined the degree of correction according to the direction of the paragraph paragraphs that express the positive trend was correction (1,2,3,4,5) The paragraphs that expressed the negative trend was correction (1, 2, 3, 5,4) as the weights of alternatives ranged from (5), which represents the highest response to the paragraph of the respondent and the degree of (1) Less responsive to the paragraph than the respondent

Fifth: Preparation of scale instructions: The scale instructions are the guide that guides the respondent during his response to the paragraphs of the scale, so the researcher prepared instructions for drug addicts explaining to them how to answer the paragraphs of the scale and the following conditions were taken into account : -

- a- Be clear, understandable and able to communicate what is required.
 - (b) It should be appropriate in saying so as not to become boring.
- The method of answering the paragraphs of the scale includes.

It was pointed out in the instructions of the scale that the information obtained by the researcher is for the purposes of scientific research and no one will see it except it was confirmed not to mention the name in order to reassure the respondent of the



confidentiality of the answer and overcome the desirability factor and that all answers are acceptable there is no correct and wrong answer and also asked the respondent to write down some of his own information related to the variables of the current research and the organization of its procedures.

Sixth: Verify the validity of the paragraphs virtual honesty

In order to identify the validity of the paragraphs of the scale of family upbringing methods, the paragraphs in their initial form, numbering (32) paragraphs, were presented to a group of arbitrators specialized in psychology, psychological counseling, measurement and evaluation, after defining the concept of family upbringing methods and defining each method of family upbringing within the scale (authoritarian method, democratic method, neglect method, and assertiveness method) and asked the arbitrators as follows:

- 1- Judging the validity of the paragraphs to measure what they were developed for and their suitability for the style in which they were placed
- 2- Make what they deem appropriate of amendments to reformulate - merge - delete - add to the paragraphs of the factor to which they belong).
- 3- Judging the appropriateness of the response alternatives that have been developed for the paragraphs of the scale.

The researchers relied on the percentage of (80) and above of the opinions of the arbitrators as a criterion to indicate the apparent honesty of the scale and after analyzing their opinions according to the percentage. The opinions of the arbitrators were taken into account in modifying some paragraphs of the scale and here the number of paragraphs of the scale of family upbringing methods adopted for application to the statistical sample is (32) paragraph out of (32) paragraph.

Statistical analysis of the paragraphs of the family upbringing methods scale: -

A - the discriminatory power of the paragraphs: - The objective of this procedure is to keep the distinctive paragraphs and delete the non-discriminatory paragraphs by calculating the discriminatory power of each paragraph in order to exclude non-discriminatory paragraphs and keep the paragraphs that distinguish between the members of the sample. If the paragraph has a discriminatory power, it means that this paragraph has the ability to distinguish between individuals with high grades and individuals with low grades in the concept measured by that paragraph, but if the paragraph does not have the ability to distinguish according to this image is useless and therefore must be omitted from the scale (Tyler, 1989, p. 100). The researcher followed the following procedures in conducting statistical analysis of the paragraphs:

- 1 - The researchers corrected each of the forms separately and gave them a total degree
- 2 - The order of the forms (200) from the highest degree to the lowest degree. Determining (27%) of the forms with the highest scores (54) forms and (27%) forms with the lowest score. Then the researcher applied the T test (T) On two independent samples to test the significance of the difference between the average scores of the upper and lower groups in each paragraph when all paragraphs were distinguished at the level of significance (0.05) and a degree of freedom (106)

As it turns out that all paragraphs are distinguished because their calculated second values are higher than the tabular T of (1096) at the level of (0.05) and the degree of freedom (106).



A- Internal consistency (veracity of paragraphs): The veracity of paragraphs was calculated as follows

- The relationship of the degree of the paragraph with the total degree of the scale - The researcher used the Pearson correlation coefficient to extract the relationship between the degree of each paragraph of the scale and the total degree of that scale, and the results of statistical processing using the statistical bag (spss.) where it was found that the correlation coefficients are statistically significant at the level of significance (5,.) and the degree of freedom. 198). the sum of values correlated with the total degree is statistically higher than the tabular correlation value of (0014) at the level of (0.05) and the degree of freedom (198).

Psychometric standard properties) of the scale:

The scale must be valid and consistent in order to become usable, so honesty and consistency are the most important aspects of measurement. Therefore, the researcher verified these characteristics as follows:

First: Validity of the Scale Honesty is one of the important characteristics that must be taken into account when setting psychological standards, and the measures of honesty are the means to achieve well-prepared work and the extent to which the goals set are achieved (Allam, 2000: p. 281).

For the current scale, two indicators of honesty were extracted, namely virtual honesty and construction honesty, and the following is an explanation of how to verify them:

A - virtual honesty: The researcher verifies the apparent validity of the scale of family upbringing methods by determining the definition of the scale and the definition of each method of family upbringing and writing paragraphs of all methods, after the arbitrators reached education and psychological sciences to a consensus on the validity of the behavior and paragraphs that measure the methods of family upbringing.

B - the sincerity of construction: means the sincerity of construction psychological features that are reflected or appear in the signs of a test or scale, and represents the construction of a psychological feature or characteristic or property cannot be observed directly, but is inferred through a set of behaviors associated with them (Melhem 2002 p. 269) The researcher verified the sincerity of the construction through the following indicators:

- The discriminatory power of the paragraphs.
- The relationship of the paragraph grade to the total score.

Second: Scales Reliability

Statisticians agree that stability refers to the degree of stability of a scale and the harmony between its parts and accuracy. The fixed tool is the one that gives similar results in the case of repeated measurement of the phenomenon several consecutive times on the same individuals and under the same conditions (Odeh and Malkawi, 1982: p. 194) The researcher extracted stability in two ways: -

1 - Retest - Retest: - Ferkson confirms that the extraction of the stability coefficient according to this method is the application of the measuring tool twice and in two different periods of time on the individuals of the same sample (Ferrickson, 1991,



p. 527). For the purpose of extracting the stability coefficient of the scale of family upbringing methods, the researcher re-applied the scale to (50) inmates for a period of not less than two weeks of applying them for the first time, then the researcher calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient between the degrees of individuals in the first and second applications, where the scale stability coefficient (0.85) and this coefficient is acceptable compared to the values of evaluating the significance of the correlation coefficient (Jaber, Khairi, 1978, p. 312).

2- Alpha cronbach method: - The aim of finding the stability coefficient in this way is to ensure the consistency of the individual's performance on the scale in general from one paragraph to another, if it indicates the total homogeneity of the paragraphs of the scale and the stability of the responses of individuals, the content of the scale whenever it is homogeneous, the stability of internal consistency will be high (Zamili et al., 2009: p. 276), as the paragraph is a measure in itself, as variances are calculated Between the degrees of the stability sample on all paragraphs of the scale, where the scale is divided into a number of individuals equal to the number of paragraphs (Odeh, and Khalili, 1988: p. 254), and the stability was extracted in this way from the degrees of the basic sample forms of (200) inmates and using the Cronbach equation reached a coefficient of alpha (0.88), which is a good stability coefficient.

Statistical indicators:

The scientific literature explains that in statistical indicators, the characteristic that must distinguish any measure is to determine the nature of the balance distribution, and the nature of the balance distribution can be determined through two main indicators, i.e. the arithmetic mean and the standard deviation (Al-Bayati and Athanasius, 1977, p. 2170). Although the arithmetic mean is defined as the sum of the values of the degrees divided by the number of those values, the standard deviation is expressed as the amount of the degree of deviation or distance of the values of the variable from the arithmetic mean, and that the lower the degree of the standard deviation and the closer it is to zero, this indicates the presence of a type of homogeneity or convergence between the values of the distribution degrees. Skewness and kurtosis are also two properties of frequency distributions, where the skewness coefficient indicates the degree of concentration of frequencies at different values of the distribution, and the kurtosis coefficient indicates the degree of concentration of frequencies in a region of the normal distribution (Awda and Al-Khalili, 1988: pp. 81-79). It is possible to distinguish between distributions through the degree and type of skewness and kurtosis, where statistical indicators are usually used to express them, as the closer the skewness coefficient and kurtosis coefficient are to zero, whether positive or negative, this indicates that the shape of the frequency distribution of degrees is close to the shape of the normal distribution. The frequency distribution is symmetric when the values of the arithmetic mean, median and mode are identical, and the frequency distribution is negatively or positively skewed when the values of these three measures do not match each other (Firxon, 1991: p. 78). This required the researcher used the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to extract these indicators.

**Description of the scale of family upbringing methods in its final form:**

After verifying the standard characteristics of the indicators of statistical analysis, honesty and stability of the scale, the scale of family upbringing methods in its final form consists of (32) items distributed by the following factors: Each paragraph has (5) alternatives that always apply to me, apply to me often, apply to me sometimes, apply to rarely, never apply to me

Giving it weights (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) respectively, and the total score of the scale was calculated by adding the scores obtained by the respondent for each alternative he chooses from each paragraph of the scale.

Final application of the scale

In order to achieve the objectives of the current research, the final image of the scale of family upbringing methods was applied to the research sample of (200) inmates, the researcher has applied the scale to all members of the sample and the researcher was keen to apply the scale herself and supervise the application process in order to clarify the instructions and the method of answer and ask the respondents to answer the paragraphs of the scale with all honesty and objectivity, as all forms of the final application sample met the conditions Objective and scientific to answer. The researcher worked to correct their answers for the purpose of processing them statistically through the statistical bag for social sciences (SPSS).

Chapter Four

Presentation, interpretation and discussion of results. This chapter includes a presentation of the results that were reached based on the objectives that were identified, and the interpretation and discussion of these results according to the theoretical framework and the characteristics of the society that was studied in the current research, and then coming up with a set of conclusions, recommendations and proposals. The results can be presented as follows:

Objective 1: To measure family upbringing methods among drug addicts.

To achieve this goal, the researcher applied the family upbringing methods scales to the research sample members, numbering (200) addicts, and using the second test (test- for one sample) it became clear that the difference was statistically significant and in favor of the hypothetical average of the individuals' answers to the scales of the authoritarian style, the democratic style, the neglect style, and the assertive style), as the second values calculated for these comparisons were higher than the second tabular value, which amounted to (1096) with a degree of freedom (199) and a significance level of (0.05).



Table (1) shows the second test of the difference between the average and the hypothetical average of the family upbringing methods scales

Scale	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	Hypothetical mean	The second calculated value	The second	Degree of freedom	Significance level
Authoritarian style	9,07	3,02	16	32,47	1,96	199	The hypothetical good dal
Democratic style	9,64	4,27	16	21,08	1,96	199	The hypothetical good dal
Negligent manner	7,51	3,06	16	39,21	1,96	199	The hypothetical good dal
dominated style	6,08	2,46	16	56,97	1,96	199	The hypothetical good dal

The results of Table 1 indicate that the research sample was exposed to the authoritarian style, the democratic style, the neglect style, and the firm style. This result can be explained according to Bandura's theory (1977), which believes that social learning does not take place in a vacuum, but rather in the social environment through the presence of a social model that is imitated by the observer. Bandura (1980) indicates that individuals develop their hypotheses about the types of behavior that lead them to achieve their goals. Therefore, the results of behavior, reward and punishment, are what determine the acceptance or non-acceptance of their hypotheses, and that much learning occurs through observing the behavior of others and the results of their actions (35p: 1980, Bandura). The process of family upbringing is itself a learning process. Therefore, if the individual is exposed to various experiences and certain practices, it includes modifications in behavior and is used in it.

Some practices, methods, and known means are used in the process of family upbringing to achieve learning, whether directly or indirectly, and social development according to this The theory occurs in the same way that learning other tasks occurs in children and adults, through observing the actions of others and imitating them. There is no doubt that general learning principles such as reinforcement, punishment, extinction, generalization and discrimination all have a major impact on the process of family upbringing (Abu Jado 1998 p.50-58).

With regard to family upbringing methods in families that are dominated by a turbulent atmosphere, they present different models that the individual perceives and affect the construction of his entity and personality. These models may be a cause of psychological disorders in the individual. The proponents of this trend see situations in which there is no emotional satisfaction that the individual may be exposed to in childhood, in addition to situations of anxiety, fear and threat that cause emotional stimuli, the most important of which is emotional discomfort and what accompanies it of more tension and instability. As for families that are dominated by a balanced atmosphere, such that its atmosphere is divided by parental warmth and moderate treatment of its members, these families also present their members with visible



behavioral models that develop in the individual extrovert tendencies. And new family upbringing methods, (Fahmy 1967: p.21)

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