

The conceptual framework of parental abuse through neglect (abuse by negligence): Monitoring its risk factors and repercussions on the child.

الإساءة الوالدية بالإهمال: رصد عوامل خطرها وتداعياتها على الطفل

Manser Messaouda^{1*}

¹ Oran University2 (Algeria); mansersouad19@gmail.com

Date de réception: 2023-04-06; Date d'acceptation: 23-10-2024

Abstract: Abuse by neglect is defined as the failure of the parents to provide the basic and developmental needs of the child in the areas of health, education, emotional development, nutrition, housing, in the context of their ability to do so, and it is considered one of the modern social problems, as any child suffers from it, regardless of his social or economic level. and for this has been done Taking the concept is theoretically of this type of abuse with the righteousness of its danger and its repercussions on the children. It occurs as a result of an interaction between a group of factors that leads to its interaction to results and effects that lead to harm to the child in his physical and psychological development.

Keywords : Abuse ; Neglect ; Child ; factors ; Effects

الملخص:

تعرف الإساءة بالإهمال على أنها إخفاق الوالدين في توفير الحاجيات الأساسية والنمائية للطفل في مجالات الصحة ، التعليم ،التطور العاطفي، التغذية، المسكن ، في سياق قدرتهم على ذلك، وتعد من المشكلات الاجتماعية الحديثة، حيث يعاني منها أي طفل بصرف النظر عن مستواه الاجتماعي او الاقتصادي او العلمي، ولهذا تم تناول الاطار المفاهيمي نظريا لهذا النوع من الاساءة برصدعوامل خطرها وتداعياتها على الابناء. فهي تحدث نتيجة تفاعل بين مجموعة من العوامل ، تؤدي محصلة تفاعلها إلى نتائج واثار تؤدي إلى حدوث أذى للطفل في تطوره الجسدي، والنفسي.

الكلمات المفتاحية:الإساءة، الإهمال ، الطفل ، العوامل ، التداعيات

1.introduction:

Parental abuse is a pathological phenomenon that is widespread in most societies, including male and female children at all stages of their lives, and is not linked to religion, race, cultural or economic level, as international studies indicate that nearly a billion children in the world suffer all forms of abuse and to varying degrees from society. to another, according to different conditions, social and economic factors, cultural beliefs, etc., as the study of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on parental abuse that was announced in December 2006 indicates that the behavior of abuse continues against children due to silence about it and failure to take action towards it, The study of 131 countries worldwide indicates that parental abuse killed 53,000 children during 2002, and that 80-98% of all they are corporally punished in their homes. (Al Sabawi, 2010, pp. 229-231)

Neglectful abuse is one of the problems that continues to attract global attention today as a result of the human rights movement and in response to the development of child care programs around the world.. This interest in increasing public awareness of the problem of child abuse during recent decades. This is evident through the declaration of the World Health Organization, in cooperation with the International Foundation for the Prevention of Violence and Child Abuse, to set programs to prevent diseases and this problem as a first priority for public health, and Article (19) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child issued by the United Nations stipulated to define the concept of child abuse States Parties signatory shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of violence, harm or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation while he is in the care of his/her parent(s) or legal guardian(s). or any other person who undertakes the care of the child.(Ben Youssef, 2008, p. 12)

Negligence may be intentional negligence, or it may be unintentional neglect, and it may be negligence in basic needs, such as not taking a child to the hospital when he has a severe fever that may kill his life, or not enabling the child to go to the hospital for any reason.(Margolin, & John, 1997, p104)

Neglect is one of the most controversial and ambiguous concepts neglecting the basic needs of family members was not considered a social problem that deserved attention in the past, as family behavior was viewed as a private matter that should not be interfered with, as is the case in many sensitive social issues. (Lamont, 2011, p13)

The problem of neglect emerged as one of the prominent social issues in the late twentieth century, and it received a lot of attention, research and study. However, it is noted globally that there are many forms of physical injuries, illness and disease that affect children due to neglect on the part of parents. In other words, these injuries and diseases would not have occurred had it not been for the negligence and lack of attention of those around the child. Children can be considered the most neglected victims, because they need care and attention and because they are the weakest link within the family, and they cannot live normally without attention from adults.(EPaavilainen, & Tarkka, 2003, p49)

Many of those interested in abuse add neglect as one of the main forms of parental abuse in general, and it is talked about using the term "child neglect", from which physical, emotional, psychological, health neglect and other problems that occur to children branch out, and neglect may not be limited to children. (Al-Badaina and Abu Hijleh, 2005, p. 37).

The few studies in the world indicate that a high percentage of children are victims of neglectful abuse by parents. In general, approximately 20% of the cases of killing children by negligence (under the age of 10) has been committed by a family member. In the report of the Department of Health and Human Services for the year 1998 in the United States of America, during which it was estimated that approximately 1077 children had died as a result of exposure by neglect, the vast majority of these children (82%) were under the age of five, and 43% were less than a year old on the day of his death. (Epaavilainen, & Tarkka, 2003, pp. 51-52)

We have within our reach any documented results from any national, governmental or non-governmental body, on the extent of abuse and neglect that children are exposed to in Algerian families, and here we can infer the latest statistics for the year 2017 on domestic violence against children, as the figures revealed that 4875 cases were in which the child is a victim of specific violence: 2803 physical violence, 1546 sexual assaults and 365 neglectful parental abuse caused 25 deaths of children. (Bouredji, 2018, p4). Here, it is worth noting that these statistics reflect only a small and very limited part of the problem of child abuse, noting that the percentage of neglectful abuse that leads to death is very small compared to the amount of abuse by total negligence. Most parents or others who abuse or neglect their children They are not prosecuted, and if they are prosecuted, the verdict against them is not based on the fact that they committed a felony or crime against their children. Algerian society.

Therefore, neglect is an unclear concept for a large social segment in Algerian society, given that parental abuse is a form of discipline or good education for children, and this social phenomenon does not constitute, in the understanding and beliefs of many, child abuse. General societal perceptions and concepts often lead to distorted information about child abuse led to the reluctance of many people to interfere in the private lives of others and not to report cases of serious abuse to the authorities and authorities official."Bouredji, 2018, p2)

The method of neglect often results in a worried personality of the child victim, hesitant, floundering in her behavior without rules or clear dividing boundaries, and often tries to join a group in which he finds his position and finds the tenderness and love that he was denied, and the group may encourage him to be a saboteur or outlaw. (Masirah, 1990, p(210. The effects of this method on children's behavior were shown in a comparative study by "Symonds, 2000", between the personality characteristics and social compatibility of two groups of children neglected and accepted by their parents, the results were that the children of the accepted group are more socially compatible and more cooperative and emotionally stable, while the neglected group were emotionally unstable, hyperactive and their behavior aims to attract the attention of others, as They showed delinquent tendencies, lied more, ran away from home, and quarreled with peers. (Al-Nayal, 2002, pp. 56-57)

That there is a consensus in the contemporary scientific literature, which dictates not looking at a single factor, or one reason, to which the problem can be attributed to the exclusion of other causes. The scientific necessity imposes a comprehensive, integrative, and ecological view of the causes, where Goldman and his colleagues divided the factors of the problem of child abuse, into four groups or Areas of factors: factors related to the abusive parent or caregiver, factors related to the family, factors related to the child and others related to the environment in which the abuser, the victim and the family live. The integrative-ecological thought believes that there are common factors among the four factors that stand behind the parental abuse of every male and female child, but it is not necessarily the same factors that stand behind the abuse of all boys, i.e. it is not necessarily the factors that stand behind every abuse. Similar parental treatment. Scientific literature

has proven that different factors may play a different role, in terms of their influence, in the occurrence of parental abuse neglected parental treatment is a process of interaction between a set of factors that result in the emergence of a specific behavioral model in the child.

In light of the foregoing, it can be emphasized that most cases of neglectful abuse of children in Algeria are cases unknown to official and unofficial institutions, and that the known number represents little truth, and the cases that reach these institutions are often difficult cases in terms of severity and frequency of abuse. Therefore, the community had to develop and implement preventive programs to support children and their families in order to strengthen the family and reduce the risk of parental abuse through neglect.

2. The concept of neglectful parental abuse (neglectful abuse):

Rosenberg has pointed out (Rosenbeig 1997) indicates that the problem of child neglect, although it is no less important than the problem of physical abuse, has not received the same importance, either in terms of research, or in terms of official attention. While issues related to neglect or psychological aspects do not occupy a large part of their interests (Al-Issawy, 2000, p. 209).

As for (Rogers, 2003) is depriving the child of all his rights and the various basic needs for his development. Neglected children are a group deprived of tenderness and educational attention on the part of their parents, especially on the part of the mother. The feeling that they are not wanted and neglect is represented in not watching over their comfort and not caring about their affairs (Rogers, 2003, p53) .

(Kamal, 2005) believes that abuse by neglect ranges from not providing a family environment that protects the child and provides him with love and tenderness to severe cases in which the total collapse of the basic factors necessary for the normal life of the child, including the emotional and social aspects, as the parents' neglect of their son indicates that they are present and absent in child's life. (Kamal, 2005, p. 19).

And everyone knows who (skuse, david, 1998) negligent abuse is the failure to provide the necessary love or food, or the failure to provide physical care suitable for the child's normal development, or inappropriate supervision over him despite the availability of all possibilities for that, which may expose him to some kind of danger. (Abdullah and Khalifa, 2001, p. 242)

Stevenson knows (Stevenson, 1998) Abuse by neglect is a lack of attention to the basic needs of the child, which leads to a harmful and serious disability in his health and development. (Kavafi, 2000, p. 143).

And he knows it (Sawaker and Tarawneh, 2000) as the failure to provide the child with basic needs, and neglect takes various forms, including physical, educational and emotional neglect (Sawaker and Tarawneh, 2000, p. 415).

(Kenawy, 1997) indicates that the idea of neglect is due to the fact that one of the parents does not bear his responsibility in certain fields such as health, study, nutrition, and more comprehensively, inappropriate living conditions for the child and the observed basic forms of neglect related to physical neglect, abandonment, neglect at the academic level, Physical damage associated with the absence of an excuse. Negligence also means that parents avoid interacting with the child, leaving them without encouragement for the desired behavior, without accountability for the unwanted behavior, and without directing them to what they should do or what they should avoid.. (Kenawy, 1997, p. (72).

From the above definitions, we conclude that specialists in psychology have agreed on the concept of parental abuse by neglect as recurrent failure or Failing to provide the health, emotional, and educational care and security necessary for a child's development. Therefore, it can be defined as a failure of the parents to provide for the developmental needs in the areas of health, education, emotional development, nutrition, housing, and safe

living conditions, in the context of their ability to do so, which leads to actual or potential harm to the child in his health or in his physical, mental, and moral development. , and social. This includes failure to properly supervise and protect the child from harm whenever possible.

3. Types of parental abuse by neglect:

Is characterized by abuse by neglecting the child by failing to provide him with basic needs. Neglect occurs in various forms, the most important of which are: physical, educational, and emotional neglect:

1.3 Physical Negligence:

It means failure to provide the child with adequate food and clothing, and parental abandonment of the child in the sense of leaving the child without any coordination, arrangement, supervision, or acceptable and appropriate care on a repeated basis for several days or weeks, which expresses their unwillingness to continue caring for the child. It also includes expelling the child from the home, refusing to accept his care after his return, and not providing his basic needs, as the child is left hungry for a long period of time and does not have suitable clothes to protect him from the cold of winter. inside or outside the house, lack of control from touching the electric wires or falling from the stairs, exposure to toxic substances and medicines for adult diseases, and access to places where weapons such as guns and knives are found in the house, and it also includes not observing the security controls in the car, as well as leaving the child in unreliable care In it, leaving the child with people who take drugs or leaving him with nannies or incubators who are not familiar with the rules of proper education for the child (Abdul Azim, 2008, p. 181).Also, physical neglect includes the majority of common cases of maltreatment, and includes refusal or delay of necessary health care for the child, ignoring him and leaving him alone without control or supervision, or punishing him by expelling him from the house, not meeting his physical and emotional needs appropriately, and depriving him of a sense of safety in his home. Physical neglect may have repercussions. Destructive to the child's growth, including malnutrition, serious diseases, and severe physical injuries such as wounds, fractures, and burns resulting from the child's failure to monitor and take care of him, in addition to the child's loss of self-confidence for life.

2.3 Health Negligence:

Poor health treatment within the family occurs in different social classes due to the low health awareness of parents. Housing cleanliness, clothing, food...etc. Also, she spreads the belief in popular recipes, either because of lack of awareness of the importance of medical treatment, and due to the lack of material capabilities, and as a result, children are exposed to diseases.

And general weakness, as well as neglecting methods of disease prevention: such as vaccination and a proper diet for the child from birth. In addition to exposing the child to dangerous situations and dangerous places, leaving the child alone for a long period of time.(Fahmy, 2000, p. 241.)

3.3 Educational Negligence:

It includes allowing a child to drop out of school without cause, failing to enroll a child of entry-age into school, and failing to satisfying the child's educational needs, failure to provide educational services, lack of continuous follow-up of his academic conditions, failure to make any attempts to intervene in solving his school problems, and lack of attention to his educational needs, such as the parents' refusal for the child to obtain remedial educational services or follow-up treatment, especially if he suffers from learning difficulties. academic failure, which leads to academic failure and depriving him of

acquiring the educational skills necessary for his growth and resorting to truancy or behavioral deviations. (Hajj Yahya, 1998, p. 140)

It should be noted that the majority of families do not deprive the child of education completely, but they may neglect him educationally by: - Allowing him to miss school without a reason - Not providing the additional help he needs in his studies - Allowing him to evade homework - Indifference to his level and the results obtained - Lack of oversight, whether at school or at home. This neglect results in the child's academic and cognitive backwardness, as well as depriving him of acquiring basic skills for his growth, and leads to his withdrawal from school and behavioral deviation. (Kenawy, 1997, p. 76).

4.3 Emotional Neglect

This type is difficult to measure, compared to other forms of neglect, and its impact is severe and its effects continue in the long term on the child, and this type of neglect often occurs with other forms of neglect and abuse. Emotional or emotional neglect includes not paying attention to satisfying the child's psychological needs, such as the need for love, respect, belonging, and emotional support, being abused at home, or allowing him to witness quarrels and disagreements between parents, mistreating the mother in his presence, encouraging the child to abuse alcohol and drugs, and denying the child's ability to communicate with other adults. And not appreciating the services that help him solve behavioral, emotional and psychological problems and depriving him of psychological treatment, especially if he needs it, as well as belittling and underestimating the child. (Abdul Azim, 2008, pp. 102-111).

It can be considered that emotional neglect includes repeating wrong behavior in front of the child, hitting his mother in front of him, allowing the child to use alcohol or drugs, or depriving him of psychological treatment if he needs it, as well as demeaning and belittling the child and depriving him of affection and love. We also find among the forms of neglect directing the child to work at an early age due to the failure to satisfy social needs, and thus depriving the child of exercising many of his rights in childhood and enduring during work a great deal of physical, psychological and social hardships that exceed his capabilities. (Lamont, 2011, p45).

4. Monitoring the extent of the problem of parental abuse through neglect:

The methods of parental treatment differ from society to society and from era to era, just as they differ within the same society according to the different classes.

social, rather, what is considered a standard required in one society may be considered an anomaly or deviation in another society. Tarawneh (1999) conducted a study aimed at identifying forms of parental abuse of children and their relationship to some demographic and psychological variables on a sample of (458) individuals who were chosen randomly. who are in the tenth grade in Karak Governorate in Jordan, and the results showed that the sample members are exposed to forms of parental abuse in different degrees, where they are exposed to psychological abuse to a greater extent, followed by abuse by neglect and finally physical abuse. Also, males are exposed to the three forms of abuse more than females, and the source of this abuse was primarily fathers, followed by mothers. It was also found that there is a relationship between the low income of families and the infliction of various abuses on their children. The study also showed a positive relationship between the low educational level of parents and their infliction of abuse. on their children (Rashad, 2008, pp. 13-15).

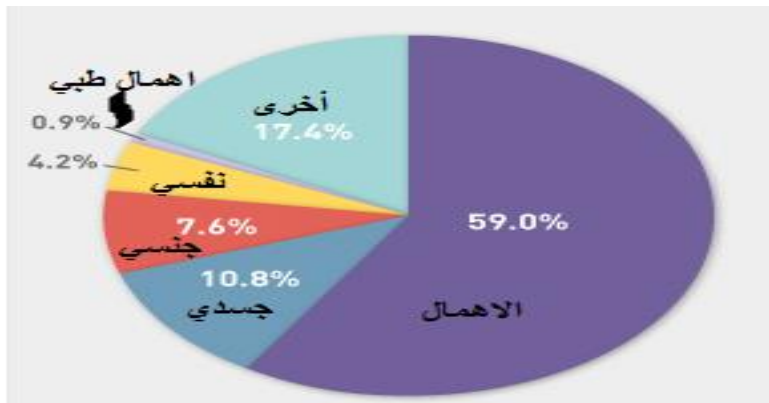
As I came up with An Algerian study by the researcher "Taglit Salah El-Din et al.

In the United States of America, there are about 3 million cases of neglectful abuse against children annually, and the annual cost of child abuse is estimated at \$1.4 billion

in 2007, and there is a case of neglectful abuse of children every (10) seconds, and there are 5 children dying every day as a result of neglect abuse, and that in 60-85% of child deaths resulting from abandonment In parental care not mentioned on the death certificate. (O'Donnell, Scott, & Stanley, 2008. pp425-330). Neglectful parental abuse occurs to children at every socio-economic level, in Athenians and subcultures, among all religions, and at all levels of education. (Wang, & Holton, John. 2007. p.219). Figure No. (1) shows the daily deaths of abused children:

The National Data System for Child Abuse and Neglect also showed (NCANDS) in the United States of America reported that about (1760) child deaths occurred in (2007) (ie, at a rate of 2.35) children for every (100) thousand children in society, resulting from child abuse and neglect. And that these deaths mostly occur at the age of less than one year in (92%) of cases, and the age of one to (3) years in (34%) of cases, and the percentage of deaths resulting from neglect in (34%) of cases. (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2008)

Figure 1 shows the percentage of neglectful child abuse in the United States



Source: (2011 National Child Abuse Statistics, p33)

And talking about the reality of parental abuse in Algeria inevitably leads to talking about the frightening proportions approved by some official authorities, especially since (80 %) of abuse against the child caused by parents or brothers, even if the numbers do not completely reflect the truth in the existence of abuse cases It is authorized, as it is difficult to prove that it does not leave a clear impact like psychological abuse. On the other hand, the head of the Algerian Network for Child Protection, Nada, revealed that 36,000 cases of abuse against children in 2013, most of which were registered in the home community, which turned into an insecure medium for the child, which causes many children to escape from home or attempt to commit suicide, and the spokesman demanded It is necessary to protect children from the violence of the parents by enacting new laws that enable the child to defend himself through reporting, as the green number has proven that most of the connected children, who numbered 08 thousand children, have reported violence, attacks and harassment they were exposed to in the home community. ((HTML.190173/Articles/ARA/Com.COROONLINE.WWW In the same context, sources from the National Security Directorate reported that more than 3124 cases were recorded for children who were subjected to a physical and moral risk at the level of all the states of Algeria, most of them during the first ten months of 2009, including 2165 males and 1059 females. The report itself adds to escape Children

from their homes due to parental illness, 2370 children were returned to their parents, while 618 children were placed in centers after they were shown to juvenile judges. In 2014, these proportions rose to 6151 children who were exposed to various types of abuse, including 3533 physical abuse, followed by sexual assaults 1663, and this confirms the exacerbation of the phenomenon in Algeria every year, according to what the representative of the General Directorate of National Security stated. And Nada Network (18,322) received a phone call to the green number In the period from July 2014 to May 2015, most of them relate to cases of violence against children, foremost of which are abuse, sexual assaults, begging and child labor. These calls also enabled the recording of 1.025 other children victims of sexual assaults, including 55 children, incest. (Hajj Ali, 2016, pp. 155-157) .

As for the reasons for the spread of the phenomenon in Algeria and according to the Amman Conference of the International Association for the Prevention of Baby Mismange, February (2004), experts were meeting on combating abuse in the Arab countries, the reasons for the spread of the phenomenon of neglect in Algeria were returned to: • The inability of governmental and non -governmental institutions to uncover wrong practices against children. • There is no clear strategy for prevention and protection. • The lack of qualification of parents on the one hand and the specialists on the other hand to deal with the phenomenon, and the weak capabilities. [.gif/ald.753528560/07/21/http://www5.0zz0.com/2008](http://www5.0zz0.com/2008) .

We note that the statistics and studies that dealt with the phenomenon of parental abuse, neglecting Algeria, came as a result of the reality experienced by children, which knows a dangerous upward curve, and it is a situation that indicates a moral deterioration and a collapse in the ladder Their children. It is worth noting here an important fact, which is that most cases of children who are negligent, do not receive any care from any official government source, and therefore not being reported, monitored and documented that do not leave a trace, and cannot be able to receive treatment and medical care in health institutions, and therefore not It is monitored and documented (Abdul Latif, 2008, 13-15) Since it is only for difficult and severe cases, which can be proven causes and/the identity of the aggressor, which responds and is consistent with the legal and criminal definition of neglecting neglect, as this definition is often limited to difficult and severe cases of attack), these official government statistics It represents only a "point of ocean", compared to the fact that the problem of neglect in many countries of the world, and the reality in Algeria does not deviate from this framework. (Saad, 2013, 172). And based on these statistics and horrific numbers, the necessity of researching the reasons for the spread of this phenomenon is increasingly urgent, which will be detailed by a set of factor

And with what Mostly, only difficult and acute cases are documented, the causes of which and/or the identity of the aggressor can be proven, and which respond and are consistent with the legal and criminal definition of abuse and neglect, as this definition is often limited to difficult and acute cases of assault) These official government statistics do not It represents only a "point in the ocean", compared to the reality of the scale of the problem of abuse, abuse and neglect of children in many countries of the world, and the reality in Algeria does not deviate from this framework.

5. Factors affecting parental abuse through neglect::

There is a consensus in the contemporary scientific literature, which dictates not looking at a single factor, or one reason, to which the problem can be attributed to the exclusion of other causes. The scientific necessity imposes a comprehensive, integrative, and ecological view of the causes, where Goldman and his colleagues divided the factors of the problem of child abuse, into four groups or Areas of factors: factors

related to the abusive parent or caregiver, factors related to the family, factors related to the child and others related to the environment in which the abuser, the victim and the family live. (Goldman et al., 2003, p14)

And thought finds Integrative-ecological that there are common factors among the four areas of factors behind parental abuse of each child, but it is not necessary that the same factors are behind abuse of all children, that is, the factors behind each abuse are not necessarily similar. Scientific literature has proven that different factors may play a different role, in terms of their influence, in the occurrence of parental abuse. (Goldman et al., 2003, p15). Therefore, a Neglected parental treatment is a process of interaction between a group of factors whose interaction results in the emergence of a specific behavioral model. What follows:

1.5 The personality of the parents:

The physical, psychological and mental condition of the parents has clear repercussions on the quality of the care of the children, so the injury of one or both of the parents with a disease or disability or a sensory, motor or sensory disability negatively affects the proper upbringing of the children. His children as a means to prove himself and his ability to impose order inside the house, and at other times the opposite happens, as he follows a method of rejection, indifference, and escaping from shouldering his responsibilities towards his family members due to his feeling of helplessness and his inability to face the difficulties of care and guidance. As for the psychological and mental state of the parents, some studies confirm that Neurotic parents lack emotional stability in their marital relationship and often reflect their problems on their children in one way or another. (Jaber, 2000, p. 44)

2.5 Poor compatibility of husband and wife within the family:

Compatibility does not mean that there is complete symmetry between the two partners in this psychological and emotional formation that underlies the philosophy of each of them in life. The occurrence of reconciliation with family crises depends on the extent to which family members effectively perform their roles and on the response of the community and its provision of forms of assistance and support to the family to face its crises, and since the family is a small community characterized by close ties, therefore, poor compatibility is considered one of the most important problems that the family is exposed to. The problems from the point of view of the relations between the husband and wife or with regard to the impact on the processes of children's growth. The amount that the quarrel consumes of the parents' attention, time and energy affects the process of supervising and caring for the child, as the parents spend their effort and time in battles, and only a small amount remains that is directed to the children in addition to projection the different emotions that arise in the same parents against the child, as many parents express contempt for each other by ignoring the children or showing cruelty in their treatment, and it is clear that many forms of cruelty in the treatment of children on the part of their parents are nothing but an implicit expression of latent hatred between the parents. The mother whose husband hits her in turn will hit the child who represents the image of the abusive father also. Quarreling parents lose a sense of calm and the ability to form correct judgments and the insight necessary to form the formation of correct judgments and the necessary foresight to form the formation of correct judgments and the necessary foresight to form Normal relationships with children. (Al-Nayal, 2002, pp. 60-61)

3.5 Age of parents:

There is no doubt that the large age differences between children and parents have an impact on the upbringing process, when the father, for example, is fifty years old and the son is ten years old, and the difference between them is (30) years, that would make there an intellectual chasm between two completely different generations, and the same situation when The big difference in age is between the father and the mother, where the father is fifty and the mother is twenty, so it is difficult to understand each other.between them, which affects the method of raising children and the whole family. (Al-Muslimani, 2009, p. 60)

4.5 The relationship between parents and children:

The positive relationship between parents and the child is one of the important factors affecting the normal socialization of the son.It is also one of the most important factors affecting positively the formation of children's personality, their psychological and social development, and their methods of adaptation. Studies indicate that the use of the democratic style, for example, by parents in the upbringing of their children and their participation in decisions that concern the family in general and concern them in particular, affects in a noticeable way on Children's social adjustment, as they become more positive in their dealings with others, more diligent, self-reliant, and less aggressive. Also, there is a strong correlation between the tendency to social aggression and lack of love and tenderness at home. parents. (Bouregba, 2004, pp. 43-45)

5.5The sex of the children:

Studies confirm that the way parents treat a child is affected in a wayThe gender of the children is important, and they work on stereotyping the roles of the children according to their gender. It was found that the parents' reactions are affected by the gender of the children, and that the fathers were more tolerant of the male children than they were with the females, and that the mothers were more restrained towards the females than towards the males, and that the fathers were more democratic With their male children, they are with the females, while the mothers were more dominant with the females than with the males (Hamshari, 2003, p. 336).

And since there are wide differences between males and females, these differences may be physical in terms of height, size, and shape, or differences in mental and personal abilities. The individual. (Al-Kandari, 1996, p. 160)

6.5 The position of the child and his arrangement in the family:

The position of the child, i.e. his rank in the family, whether he is the first, eldest, youngest, or only child, or being half-brother or adopted, affects his upbringing and treatment..The interaction between parents and each of the children differs according to the location of the child in the family. His interactions with the child of the first birth order are not like his interactions with the middle child or the last child. Therefore, the individual's arrangement among his siblings affects the methods of parental treatment that he receives from both parents, in addition to its influence on relationships. The mutual relationship between him and the rest of his brothers and sisters, and the arrangement of the child in the family exposes him to many experiences of social interaction that he encounters in his life within the family, in the different stages of his life, as the experiences and attitudes of the parents differ and vary with the birth of each child in the family, so the arrangement of the child in the family may It makes him enjoy privileges and special treatment different from the rest of the children in the family. For example, the parents allocate enough time and attention for him, meet his needs quickly, provide him with extra help, protection, and extra pampering, as they expect a lot from him and push him to great achievements. One of the characteristics of

the first child is that he has a level of ambition he likes. The survey is closer and more inclined to unite with the parents and acquire their values. It bears responsibility efficiently and has self-confidence, fear of failure, and love of control. As for the second child, parents deal with him with less anxiety and stress. And more confident, positive and reassured due to the acquisition of experience in raising children through their experience with the first child, so he will be stronger and stronger than the first child. (Gilbert, 2001, pp. 111-113).

7.5 Family size:

Parental treatment methods are affected by the number of family members, the number of children may be large (6 children or more), and in this case the family is large not for the number of children, but for the presence of other members such as grandfather or grandmother, uncle or case. The number of children does not exceed three, so they are considered small families. (Misbah, 2003, pg. 91)

In general, in large families, the parents' tendencies are characterized by neglect, because it is difficult for them to take care of the affairs of all children, and it is difficult for them to use the method of control and explain the different matters of life to the children, but rather it is difficult for them to urge them to socially acceptable behavior. (Al-Shennawy, 2001, p. 52).

Ciccioielli attributes "Cicurelli" The reason for this is that large families suffer from a low economic level, which leads to permanent conflicts between parents, which in turn are reflected in their treatment of their children. While the attitudes of parents in small-sized families are characterized by mutual cooperation between parents and their children, by providing emotional support, love, especially on the mother's side, and taking care of all children's affairs, especially in terms of achievement and academic success. It benefits the child in his life. (Al-Nayal, 2002, pp. 61-62)

8.5 The socio-economic level:

The economic factor is considered the most important factor in the life of the family because if it does not find sufficient economic resources, it becomes incapable of performing its functions and factors of family disintegration and other problems pervade it. It has been observed that there is a close relationship between the economic factor and the level of public health. The family is to provide its members with good food, and then diseases end up with them, their health becomes ill, and diseases increase among them. Among the factors that constitute a danger to the child and the family are the poverty of the family and its poor economic conditions and the consequent inability to provide adequate housing. (Al-Shennawy, 2001, p. 61)

In general, the socio-economic level of the family plays a similar role in influencing the size of the family. Many of the differences that we find among individuals in any society, whether in terms of the ability to solve problems, make decisions, or implement laws, are based on differences in the socio-economic level to which they belong. Psychologists have been interested in studying the impact of the social level on parents' attitudes towards their children, as "Posadir" tried to count the differences towards parents, starting from the lower levels, passing through the middle levels to the upper levels. And he concluded that the goal of the parents of the higher levels is for their children to obtain a prestigious position that raises the family name. (Abdo-Kolati, 2001, p145).

In thinking of stealing and escaping from performing his duties entrusted to him, parents of low social and economic level are often unable to achieve emotional security

9.5 The educational and cultural level of the parents:

The educational and cultural level of the parents affects the trends adopted by the parents in the socialization of their children, as educated families tend to employ what they have learned in raising their children according to what they are scientifically and culturally. Educated is to take care of their children in terms of their academic achievement and the development of their culture. (Misbah, 2003, pg. 91)

Numerous studies have indicated the impact of the parents' education level on the treatment method, and confirmed that parents tend to move away from extremism and corporal punishment in the methods of upbringing and to tend towards the use of discussion and the use of new scientific methods in the field, the higher their educational level, which indicates the importance of the educational level for parents. And its impact on modifying their attitudes towards socialization, and in exercising their role in this process in a balanced manner (Hamshari), 2003, p. 340. The family is one of the most important institutions of social upbringing, affecting the behavior of children through norms, values, and social expectations stemming from the prevailing culture (Misbah, 2003, p. 91).

Through the previous presentation, we conclude that the parental treatment in the family is governed by several considerations, including the personality and age of the parents, and the existing family relations between the parents on the one hand and between them and between the parents, the child and the siblings on the other hand. The effect may be negative or positive as well as the size of the family, the economic, social and cultural situation, the educational level of the parents and the values held by the family play a major role in parents adopting certain methods of treatment, whether they are normal or satisfactory methods.

6. Traces Children exposed to parental abuse through neglect:

Antiquities And the repercussions of abuse on children may be very difficult, and may continue for a long period after the occurrence of neglect. The consequences of neglect abuse during childhood may appear directly, and may also appear in adolescence or adulthood, and may affect various aspects of the child's development, the victim of neglect (such as physical, mental, emotional, emotional, and behavioral aspects). (Miyasa, 1979, p. 101)

And this The effects and results may range in severity from physical harm, low self-confidence, disturbances in concentration, poor relations with his generation and colleagues, and very difficult effects on the brain, and the development of very violent behaviors in the child, or even death. Here, it is possible to classify the effects resulting from abuse by negligence into three domains: (1) health and physical effects, (2) cognitive, cognitive, intellectual and mental effects, and (3) emotional, psychological, emotional, and behavioral effects. (Felitti et al., 1998, p249) Although children who are victims of neglectful abuse face the risk of developing certain problems more than others, such as the effects and outcomes mentioned above, we must emphasize here that not all children who are victims of neglect suffer, or will suffer in the future. of these effects.

There are a number of factors that may affect the emergence of these results, such as: the age of the child and the developmental stage or stage of growth that he was going through when he was abused. The type, extent, frequency and continuity of the abuse he was subjected to, the extent of its severity, and other problems that occur at the same time (co-occurring in the family and outside) such as the phenomenon of addiction in the family, poverty, unemployment, parental divorce, family conflicts in general and marital conflicts in particular, and other problems (Miller & Perrin 1999, p88).

addition, the results of some studies have concluded in terms of protective factors, which may play a role in reducing the severity of the effects of child abuse (Gelles, 1998, p. 58):

1.6 Health and physical effects:

Include health and physical effects, direct physical effects, which may appear immediately after neglect, such as improper or insufficient nutrition, lack of appropriate motor stimuli, or failure to provide the necessary and timely medical care. (Miller & Perrin, 1999, p16)

Results The health effects of a child's exposure to "Shaken Baby Syndrome" may range from vomiting, concussion in the brain, injury to the respiratory system and then suffocation, and in some cases may lead to death. There are other results, which may be in the form of partial or complete loss of the sense of vision, and disabilities In learning, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and even physical paralysis (Conway, 1998, p677) and children infants who have been neglected and malnourished may face what is known in the scientific literature as "nonorganic failure to thrive." Significantly, much less than the standards found in children of the same age group, without any medical or organic reason explaining it. There fore, the death of the child is the final result in such extreme cases of delayed inorganic. This growth, In many cases, a continuing developmental delay with mental and psychological/emotional problems or difficulties. (Miller & Perrin, 1999, p111

and even If the child receives treatment after the occurrence of these results, the long-term effects of it may be manifested in continuing problems in growth, weak and low mental abilities, mental retardation, and difficulties or social problems - psychological and emotional - such as a decrease in the ability to control impulses and impulses. (Wallace, 1996, p51).

Other studies have shown that many adults who were abused during their childhood suffer from many health problems, such as heart disease, cancer, chronic lung disease, and liver disease. What links these diseases and abuse to neglect may be depression, which in turn may affect the The immune system, and at the same time pushes the adult to engage in behaviors that pose a high risk to his health, such as: smoking, alcohol abuse, And eating food in excessive quantities (Felitti et al., 1998, p245).

2.6afor tracesMental, intellectual and perceptual:

There is absolute agreement between the results of different studies on the effects of neglect on children in terms of their mental development, their verbal and linguistic abilities, and their problem-solving skills. Some studies revealed low mental and mental performance among children who were victims of neglectful abuse, compared to children who were not exposed to it, while other studies did not find any differences between children who were victims of neglectful abuse and children who were not exposed to this experience in terms of their mental abilities and intellectual performance (Allen & Oliver). 1982, p11).

Unless many studies have shown that neglectful abuse of children may increase the risk of deterioration in their academic achievement and school performance in general (Kelly et al., 1997, p 88).

3.6 Emotional, psychological and behavioral effects:

The abuse is negligent it can affect the mental and emotional health of the child, and lead to the development and emergence of behavioral problems. These effects may appear directly, that is, after the child has been neglected, or after years of exposure to this experience. There is no single and specific set of behaviors that distinguish children who have been abused by neglect from other children, but there are many studies on

emotional, psychological and emotional problems, suffered by many children who are victims of neglect.

The results many studies indicate that many behaviors range from passive, withdrawn, violent and hyperactive behaviors experienced by children who are victims of neglect abuse. Children who are victims of neglectful abuse usually tend to display externalizing and internalizing problems (Miller & Perrin, 1999, p16).

from Among the psychological and emotional problems that can be diagnosed in children who have been subjected to neglect abuse: low self-esteem and self-confidence, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, difficulties in establishing intimate social and emotional relationships, and difficulty in establishing emotional contact Comfortable, eating problems, negative relationships with peers of the same generation, and self-injurious behavior such as substance abuse, suicide attempt, and the like. (Zuravin & Fontanella, 1999, pp. 3-4)

Children,Victims of neglectful abuse, who have had intimidating, emotionally and socially unfriendly, and insecure relationships with adults, may be unable to build trust in others, and thus less willing to learn from adults and benefit from their experiences. And also you may encounter For difficult children In understanding the feelings and emotions of others, in organizing and identifying their feelings, and in establishing and developing relationships with the people of their generation. (Morrison, et al, 1999, p61).as we also find that children who are victims of neglectful abuse are more likely to engage in deviant behavior in adolescence, or criminal behavior in adulthood, and to act violently compared to children who have not been exposed to that experience. (Kelley et al., 1997, p94)

Added For the above, the possibility of their exposureLtRInvolvement in juvenile delinquency, as some studies have shown that children who are victims of neglectful abuse fall within the circle of performing turbulent behavior, especially in adolescence, such as pregnancy during this age, drug abuse, low academic achievement, and various psychological problems. (Kelley et al., 1997, p84). Despite the dangers of the possibility of children who are victims of neglectful abuse falling into such behavior, it is clear that most of these victims do not necessarily become delinquents and get involved in problems and other disturbed behaviors, as mentioned above, nor is it necessary to get involved in any criminal problems.

7. Conclusion:

Child protection workers face difficulty in making the decision to intervene when facing neglect that occurred only once, so some advise not to focus on a single incident that may or may not be considered neglect, and instead pay attention to discovering a behavioral pattern that suggests neglect and the accumulation of accidents, such as leaving The child without monitoring or neglecting his health or education, and its continuation necessitates intervention. The authorities concerned with providing protection services for the “neglected” child, to intervene, must focus on a behavioral model that suggests and shows neglect, so that neglected children do not continue to be deprived of their services. Examples of behavioral models that may constitute abuse By negligence, it was repeated not to provide the house with food, or to deprive the older children of school and to keep them at home to watch over their younger siblings.

The criteria for neglect in most child protection systems focus on a clear and provable immediate event, and this practice leads to many children being denied protection services because the neglect “occurred” cannot be proven. Therefore, some protection systems have introduced the concept of "chronic neglect", which is considered a well-established model of family performance in which parents fail to maintain or provide the basic needs of children, which causes harm to them. This new concept focuses on

the "accumulation of harm" and the importance of early intervention and the provision of family services and support so that it does not become chronic or lead to undesirable consequences. All children are "repeatedly" exposed.

- Requires dealing with cases of parental abuse with neglect Knowledge, skills and resources that are not available to any single person, institution or specialization. Although the judiciary and the police play essential roles, supporting the family and protecting the child requires the cooperation of everyone who provides services to the family or the child. Therefore, effective intervention in this complex problem requires the integration of resources and expertise of many individuals and entities, which makes the responsibility of dealing with abuse cases a shared responsibility for all members of society and for all concerned professionals and specialists.

A safe home is the best healthy place for children to grow, and the family is the best caregiver for its children. It is natural that children cling to their families, and suffer from many negative feelings when they are away from them. Preserving the family unit preserves important relationships for the child with parents, siblings, and extended family members, and allows him to develop within his environment and culture.

When parents are unable or unwilling to assume the responsibility of providing care and preserving the safety of their children, it becomes legally obligatory for society to intervene, provided that the primary objective of this intervention is to help parents protect their children by building on the strengths of the family and mitigating factors that may increase risk of negligent abuse. Therefore, all precautions must be taken to preserve the safety of the child while keeping him within his family and not referring them to the judiciary and withdrawing children from their families except after making sure that it is impossible to preserve their safety within the family..

Most parents want to be good parents and to have the strength and ability, when they receive the support they need, to take care of their children and keep them safe. Therefore, the intervention in the life of the family to protect its children is based on the belief that most people have the strength and ability to change their lifestyle, and that the role of the members of the Child Protection Authority, psychologists and family counselors is to identify the strengths of the family and take those points as a basis for change within the family.

- When helping the family protect its children and fulfill their basic needs, you must adhere to respecting all persons involved, as all human beings deserve to be treated with respect and dignity. This means that members of the Child Protection Authority must show respect without endorsing or condemning the actions of children, parents, other extended family members, and others.

Child protection agencies and units must provide detailed services for each child separately. Although human problems may be similar, each family's circumstances, resources and strengths differ from other families. This necessitates adjusting the community's response to reflect the specific circumstances, strengths and needs of each family.

Child protection and services delivery methods must be centered around the family by benefiting from the natural supportive resources surrounding it to improve its performance. In addition to parents, members of child protection agencies should employ the extended family and social support network (charities, teachers, health care providers who are psychologists and family counsellors) in developing and implementing appropriate plans for services aimed at mitigating or eliminating the risk of abuse.

Members of intervention bodies for child protection must respect the values, customs and traditions of families, especially if they come from different cultural backgrounds than theirs. It is necessary to provide services that are appropriate to the culture of the family. In order to be able to do so, members of the competent bodies for the protection of children must understand themselves first and understand the impact of their cultural background on their values, beliefs, behavior and judgment on others. Ideal protection requires securing stability for the child as soon as possible. Therefore, it must always be planned to return the child to his family from the start of dealing with his condition, but with alternative plans being found at the same time. Children who cannot be returned to their parents must be safely secured as soon as possible in a stable home For sponsorship or other arrangements.

So we see it just like We find that there are factors that increase the risk that the family will neglect and abuse its children. We also find foundations that protect many families and reduce the possibility of them physically attacking their children. We mean by that the factors that raise the level of immunity (resilience) in those families, which increases the Her ability to face the difficulties of life, and reduces the possibility of her attacking her children in the future.

8. Bibliography:

Amal, Ben Youssef, (2008), The relationship between learning strategies and motivation for learning and its impact on academic achievement, University of Algiers, Algeria.

Diab, Al-Badayna, (2010), (22-12-2010), Measures to prevent and protect child victims of abuse, applying the general modelIn the prevention of violence, a paper presented at the Scientific Conference on Penal Procedures in Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh

Diab, Al-Badayna and Hamsa, Abu Hajla, (2005), the relationship between the personal characteristics of the wife and her satisfaction with marriage, and violence against the wife in Qasaba Diab, Al-Badayna, (2001), child abuse: the forgotten victim. Conditional Thought Journal. M. 11. P. 1. Pg. 167-214.

Rashad Ahmed, Abd al-Latif, (2008), Deviations of the young, whose responsibility?, Alexandria, Dar Al-Wafaa for printing and publishing.

Rashad Salih, Damanhoy, (2006), socialization and academic delay, Alexandria, University Knowledge House.

Sawaqed, Sari, and Fatima, Al-Tarawneh, (2003), parental child abuse, its forms, the degree of exposure of children to it, and its relationship to the child's gender, level of education, and income of his family, Amman, Dar Al-Fikr.

Sayed Abdullah, Moataz and Mohamed Khalifa, Abd al-Latif, (2001), Social Psychology, Cairo, Dar Gharib for printing and publishing.

Safaa, Al-Muslimati, (2009), Educational Sociology, A Contemporary View, Alexandria University Knowledge House.

Tarek, Kamal, (2005), Family Mental Health, Alexandria, University Youth Foundation.

Taher, Masira, (1990), parental treatment methods and some aspects of personality, Egypt, psychological research series.

TahaHussein, Abdel-Azim, (2008), child abuse theory and treatment, Amman, Dar Al-Fikr.

Aladdin, Cavafy (2000), the psychological upgrading of adolescence, Cairo, University Knowledge House.

Omar Ahmed, Hamshari, (2003), the socialization of the child, Amman, Dar Safaa for publication and distribution..

- Al-Esawy, Abdel-Ragman, (2000), childhood and adolescence disorders and their treatment, Egypt, Al-Ratib University House.
- Fadila, Al-Sabawi, Arafat, (2010), social shyness and its relationship to treatment methods, Jordan, Dar Safa for publication and distribution.
- Masiyah, Ahmed Al-Nayal, (2002), socialization, a study in social psychology, Egypt, University Knowledge House..
- Mohamed Mustafa, Mayasa, (1979), The Impact of Parental Attitudes in Social Upbringing on the Personality of Children, Department of Psychology, Ain Shams University, Cairo.
- Muhammad, Haji Yahya, (1998), physical abuse of children, in the awareness campaign guidemugvisceralization: Parents' appeal towards a better family, Palestine, Ministry of Social Affairs.
- Mostafa, Fahmy, (1997), Mental Health, Studies in the Psychology of Adaptation, Cairo: Dar Al-Maarifa.
- Mounir, Mosbah, (2003), social upbringing and deviant behavior of secondary school students, Algeria, Dar Al-Ummah for printing, publishing and distribution..
- Nasreddin, Jaber, (2000), factors affecting the nature of the family upbringing of children, Damascus University Journal, vol. 3, p. 16, p. 44.
- Naima, Ghazali, (2012), The family structure and its relationship to the emergence of suicide attempts among adolescents, Tizi Ouzou, Mouloud Mamari University.
- Huda, Muhammad Fanawy, Diab, Al-Badayna, (1997), The Psychology of Childhood and Adolescence, Cairo, The Anglo-Egyptian.
- Abdo-Kolati, R, (2001), Palestinian adolescents' exposure to violence in their families of origin: The rates of the problem and its psychological consequences, Unpublished Master's thesis, Palestine, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
- Alister Lamont, (2011), Australian Institute of Family Studies, Child abuse and neglect statistics, Sydney, University of Sydney.
- Blue, S. W, (1981), A Parent Education Program as an Approach toward primary and secondary prevention of Child abuse, A dissertation Submitted in Partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of the Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology, The Florida State , University, Florida.
- Bouredji, Fella, Algérie: A quand des mesures pour prendre en charge ces franges vulnérables? [Http://fr.allafrica.com/stories](http://fr.allafrica.com/stories), published on the web on February 5, 2018.
- Bouregba (A), (2004), Les troubles de la parentalité approches clinic et socio-educative, Paris, Dunot.
- Conway, EE, (1998), Nonaccidental head injury in facts: The Shaken baby syndrome revisited, US, Pediatric Annals, PP 27- 677.
- EPaavilainen, E., & Tarkka, M, (2003), Definition and Identification of Child Abuse by Finnish Public, US, Health Nurses, Public Health Nursing , Vol 20 No 1, PP49-55.
- Felitti, VH, Arda, RF, Nordenberg, D., Williamson, DF, Spitz, AM, Edwards, V., Koss, MP, & Marks, JS, (1998), Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults, US, American Journal of Preventive Medicine, PP 14, 245-252
- Gelles, RJ, (1998., The youngest victims: Violence to ward children, In RK Bergen, (Ed.), Issues in intimate violence, P 5-24.
- Gilbert Diatkine, (2001), Violence culture et psychanalyse, Sementius, Unicef, edited SARP.

- Goldman, J., Salus, MK, Wolcott, D. & Kennedy, KY, (2003), A coordinated response to child abuse and neglect: The foundation for practice, Washington, DC: US, Department of Health and Human.
- Katten, N. S, (2005), Child and Caretaker Characteristics and Type of Child Maltreatment. A dissertation Submitted in Partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of the Doctor of Philosophy in Social Welfare, New York, Yeshiva University.
- Kelly, BT, Thomberry, TP, & Smith, C, (1997), In the wake of childhood maltreatment, Washington DC: US, Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Margolin, G., & John, RS, (1997), Children's exposure to marital aggression, In GK Kantor & JL Jasinski (Eds.), Out of darkness: Contemporary perspectives on family violence (pp. 90-104), Thousands Oaks , CA: Sage.
- Miller-Perrin, CL & Perrin, RD (1999), Child Maltreatment: An Introduction, US, Moeller, TP, Bachmann, GA, & Moeller, JR (1993), The combined effects of Morrison, JA, Frank, SJ, Holland, CC, & Kates, WR (1999). Emotional development and disorders in young children in the child welfare system, In JA Silver, BJ Amster, & T. Haecker (Eds.), Young children and foster care: A guide for professionals (pp. 33-64), Baltimore, MD : Paul H. Brooks.
- National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse & Neglect Information, (2005), Long term Consequences of Child Abuse & Neglect 2005
- O'Donnell, M., Scott, D., & Stanley, F, (2008), Child Abuse and Neglect- Is the time for a Public Health Approach?, Australia. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, PP 32, 4, 425-330.
- Rodrigeuze Tomé, Bernard F. (1987), Les perspectives temporelle à l'adolescence, Paris, Edu Paris.
- Tlemçani, Salima, (23/5/2007), Enfance meurtrie cherche protection, El Watan n° 5026.
- Wallace, H, (1996), Family violence: legal, medical, and social perspectives, Needham Heights, US, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
- Wang, CT & Daro, D, (1998), Current trends in child abuse reporting and fatalities: The results of the 1997 annual fifty statesurvey, Chicago, IL: National Center on Child Abuse Prevention Research, annual fifty statesurvey.
- Wang, Chung - Tung Ph.D. & Holton, John Ph.D, (2007), Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect In the United States,US, Prevent Child Abuse America funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.
- [www.ardres.74.ac-grnbole.fer.\(01/22/2021\)](http://www.ardres.74.ac-grnbole.fer.(01/22/2021))
- Zuravin, SJ, & Fontanella, C, (1999), The relationship between child sexual abuse and major depression among low-income women: