

Bad habits in the light of comrades' groups

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Abstract

One of the issues rooted in the depths of a person is his social nature. Cases of collective belonging and agglomeration within the framework of a specific grouping all stem from the instinct of the necessity of belonging. The need for belonging and a sense of security is a human obsession, man's work throughout the ages. He is always searching for communication with others to satisfy this need. Since the childhood of an individual, he has gradually developed the ability to establish social relationships with others. It can be said, and until recently that the process of socialization in societies, with its formal and informal institutions, such as the family, the school, the religious institution and the media, and the group of comrades, was an affordable and specific process and the features, procedures undertaken by these institutions, which is considered as the womb in which the features of human identity and values are formed And its trends. As the individual is born in a group, and the group assists the human being in forming his behavior, and the group is affected by it in a negative or positive way, as the family and the school play a positive role in directing the cohort community towards the best, and the relationships between the peers contribute to the cognitive, social and emotional maturity if it is better directed. A person cannot be proud of the bad habits he practices, just as he is always in conflict with himself in order to try to change it and get rid of it, even if he does not express this matter in front of others, and no person can be free from bad habits, regardless of his position and status. And society is alienated from such bad habits and alienated from its owner. Humans are innate willing to be guided by the behavior of those close to them and the friends they eat with, as many studies have found that some may eat more food when they are accompanied by binge friends. People may attribute their appetite to food to taste, price, or hunger and do not realize that the real cause is friendship. The current research aimed at identifying the level of social problems, shedding more light on the group of comrades in random neighborhoods, and identifying the role that parents play in limiting the incidence of the individual in some wrong groups.

Key Words: Bad Habits, Comrades' Groups, Family

I. Introduction

One of the issues centered in the depths of man is his social nature. Cases of group affiliation and conglomerate within the framework of a specific grouping, They all stem from the instinct of social love. The need for belonging and feeling safe is a human obsession engaged humans throughout the ages. Hes always in the search for communication with others to satisfy this need, since the childhood of the individual has the ability to gradually develop social relations with others.

With the development of modern and contemporary means of communication, it is noted that the features of human life witnessed fundamental changes, For example, electronic messages replaced written messages, electronic chats packed out sessions and family and social meetings, and travel was no longer a requirement to see friends. At the level of Arab societies, social and cultural changes have revolved over them in the past few decades, Perhaps the most prominent is the emergence of the phenomenon of globalization, and the information revolution that accompanied it.

It has rapidly changed attitudes, approaches, and values among members of Arab society, with many researchers expecting that several consecutive changes will take place at the age of one generation. It can be said, and for a short time, that the process of socialization in Arab societies, with its formal and informal institutions, such as the family, the school, the religious establishment, the media and the comrades group. It was an easy and specific process that defined the features, foundations and procedures undertaken by these institutions, and they are considered the womb in which the features of human identity, values, and directions are formed. As many researchers expect several successive changes to take place at the age of one generation. It can be said, and for a short time, that the process of socialization in Arab societies, with its formal and informal institutions, such as the family, the school, the religious establishment, the media and the comrades group.

Transparency International has revealed to us in the past years (2006-2008) that Iraq is one of the most corrupt countries in the world, and if we refer to what the thinkers, researchers and social reformers touched upon, we see that corruption exists not only at the present time, but since the beginning of the formation of human societies, the old Iraqi laws have been mentioned as a way An example of a lot of social reforms that reject corruption and aim to achieve the well-being of society. As for the era of openness, the process of upbringing has become increasingly complex and complex. As the role of unregulated powers and influences such as (satellite media, the explosion of intensity of different social relationships, databases and the rapid spread of them) increases, the effect of unregulated powers has become hot files, not only Arab, but global as well. Talking about the renewed and changing roles of socialization institutions, including the group of comrades, in light of the changes witnessed in the contemporary world in various fields of life, especially in light of globalization and information, is a very important matter, to track and understand the changes that have occurred in the educational nature of these institutions in Arab societies Contemporary, and the mechanism to deal with it and to be able to deal with the media, cultural and social changes that have emerged in these eras, leading to setting development plans for the future in all its dimensions.

II. Elements of research and conceptualization

First: research problem

There is no doubt about the presentation and discussion of the renewed roles of institutions that contribute to the process of raising young people by changing the social, economic and political conditions in a society. It is also necessary to understand the youth stage. The contemporary changes that have resulted from the widespread structural change in our contemporary human society. In light of this fact, the study tries to nurture moral and ethical youth, which is the group of comrades or friendship groups as some call them and give them their social and educational roles. Some Arab literature indicates that the group of comrades constitute an

educational medium that affects the individual in the different stages of his life, as it begins in childhood within the family and with age, the individual's social relations expand by joining comrades groups that vary in their forms, sizes, characteristics, and cultural and social levels. Based on the foregoing, the researcher believes that it is necessary to address these social and educational issues in a manner that is consistent with the rapid and successive changes that have affected all areas of social, cultural, economic and political life in all societies and institutions, which must be re-examined in its new context.

Second: Research objectives

This research seeks to: -

- 1- Knowing the concept of comrades group.
- 2- Get to know the concept of bad habits.
- 3- Shed more light on the group of comrades in the slums.
- 4- Knowing the role that parents play in reducing the individual's occurrence in some wrong groups.

Third: The importance of research

1- The research is the first of its kind that examines the cultural and social changes that have occurred in the group of companions. As one of the institutions concerned with the upbringing and education. That deals with the topic of the companions group, its evolution and its transition from the phase of the traditional [classic] form to the electronic form. While emphasizing that the Arab studies that dealt with the comrades 'group have traditionally dealt with them and did not deal with it in a contemporary way.

2- Contributing to providing an important theoretical background for those in charge of drawing up educational policies in institutions concerned with youth and in tracking changes affecting the formation of awareness of Arab youth, their values and attitudes towards many social phenomena.

III. Concepts and terms

1 - The group of comrades: It is that group that consists of a group of individuals who are close in age, leanings, tendencies, etc., and a group of emotional and social ties are linked among them, and this group with its systems and traditions represents one of the reference frameworks for the child or teenager. (1) Many researchers emphasize that the influence of comrades on the social development of a teenager may outweigh the family and the school, but these groups that a teenager chooses to join are not always positive, as they may be a deviant group in their behaviors and earn them habits and standards that are contrary to society's standards.(2) As it is known, it is the small primary groups that form spontaneously and are based on homogeneity in age and interests.(3)

Procedural definition of a group of comrades: - It is a relationship that exists between two people and is characterized by mutual acceptance among them accompanied by feelings and sentimental, and there are many benefits for both people with security, emotional and social stability.

2- The electronic group of comrades: it is the friendships group with common interests, which includes groups of people who communicate with them through any electronic means of communication such as social networks.(4)

3- Socializing: It is an important social process that transforms a child from a biological being into a social being by teaching him the things he does and the things he does not do and giving him skills, attitudes and behavior in the culture of his society. It is also known as a learning process in the general sense. (5) It aims to prepare the child, then the boy, as an adult, to integrate in the coordination of construction, to conform to accepted social standards and demands of social roles and to gain the values of society. The total social, practical, up bringing which develop the individual who is born and has huge potentials and is varied behaviorally, physically and habitually according to the criteria of the group to which he belongs.(6) Socialization has been defined as preparing an individual to be a social being and a member of a certain society.(7)

Procedural definition of socialization: - A set of processes based on the social interaction between the individual and society through which it is transformed from a biological being into a social being, acquiring habits, traditions, values and different behavioral patterns in harmony with the culture of society.

4- Electronic social relations: It is a form of social interaction between two or more parties, so that each party has a picture of the other, which affects negatively or positively on the rule of each other. Among the forms of these relationships are friendship, kinship, acquaintances and friends.(8)

These relationships enable its users to communicate with each other thanks to chat services and video services, enabling them to exchange opinions and experiences. In this regard, it is considered the best means of communication because it is a communication process that connects a large number of individuals despite the distances between them as well as some use them negatively.(9) It also includes a group of websites that allow individuals to create a page of their own in which they provide a glimpse of their personality in front of a broad or specific audience according to a specific system that clarifies a list of a group of users who share with them in communication.(10)

And of course, any society who lives without a system for a social one is considered a society in a disassembled basis and composition and chaos is spread among its members, because control is the basis for the existence of the social system and is the essence of all the necessary elements necessary to achieve stability and balance because it controls the behavior of individuals and controls them and take strength and violence In the event of their departure from the law.(11) Also, the non-technological variables of the communication process, such as the personal characteristics of the participants in the communication and the position or communication content, are considered to be factors affecting the formation of perceived interactivity (12).

5- Bad companions: they are the adolescents who quickly acquire customs and traditions, as they represent a meaning from the meanings of "honor". Within this negative perception that you carry, delinquent acts are launched towards the social body (13). It is noted that the effect of comrades, colleagues, and friends is characterized by creating an enjoyable atmosphere for the event in which he feels freedom Starting, if the atmosphere of the home or school is fraught with emotional pressures that deprive the juvenile of the fulfillment of his desires, especially the necessary elements for psychological and physical development, then he feels great

pleasure from the comrades 'groups, as they provide him with opportunities for behavior that the family or school resists. Therefore, it is the direct link between family life, school life, play and recreation with comrades that reveals the impact of these friendships (14). Therefore, comrades 'groups are considered one of the most influential groups on the formation of basic patterns of behavior, in the light of which his personality is formed and from these groups are consistent with the general context For society, including what is deviating from it, and the impact of these groups on the life of the juvenile or the child and his psyche may extend more than the effects left by the family.

6. Adolescence: It is the final stage of human development accompanied by a period of sexual maturity and leads to adulthood (15). It is also the stage that tends to emotional stability and almost devoid of acute emotion and often the adolescent relationship with those around him is good (16). A stage in the life of the individual where frustration, depression, psychological tension and difficulty in compatibility prevail between adolescents and those around them, and at this stage there are clear changes in the individual related to physical growth (17).

7. Good comrades: It is more than two people who are distinguished in a group of tastes, passions and directions and there are specific and known relationships among them in relation to each other where there are mutual tendencies and interests mutual influence and close psychological and social goals, meaning that the relationship is more democratic than it is between family and children, that is, it is in relation to They have a stage for spending fun times together, sharing roles and exchanging views on topics they wish to do, and they tend to be happier as friendship reaches its highest importance from adolescence to marriage (18).

IV. Family upbringing patterns:

1- Democratic style: This method is characterized by the fact that things between adolescents and parents are cooperatively based on freedom and respect for individuality, and on activity, movement, vitality, positivity and interaction. This method is characterized by several aspects, including: Parents 'recognition that adolescents are people who differ from each other, and that each of them Grows independently towards adulthood and takes responsibilities in the future, warmth and parental acceptance of family relationships, and the love that parents give to their children through words, deeds and internal appreciation for their accomplishments, The order and firmness associated with softness, so that each member of the family has rights and duties that he knows and adheres to, and works to implement them as directed to him these rights and duties without any change in them, and encourage the teenager to perform independent behavior, that is, encourage them to express their views and how to dialogue and discuss with others according to the existing rules, As well as giving them a positive motivation that motivates them to succeed and reach their goals, and to set clear and consistent boundaries with regard to socially acceptable and unacceptable behavioral forms, and to encourage the teenager to do his own work(19).

2- Dictatorial style: It is also called authoritarian style, which means imposing a father or mother's opinion on the individual, and this includes standing against his automatic desires or preventing him from carrying out certain behavior, and takes multiple forms of threats of punishment or strife (20).

This method is characterized by precisely the issuance of orders and the repeated punishment, whether it is corporal punishment or by ignoring his desires and denying him access to some privileges of value to him, as well as imposing the parents their opinion on the teenager and standing in front of his automatic desires and preventing them from achieving them even if they are legitimate which is harmful to mental health For the teenager and motivates him to take consensual behavioral methods that are not appropriate, such as surrender and a feeling of misery and withdrawal, lack of confidence in others, hostility, low academic achievement, and as a result of this the pattern followed in education, the teenager arises and has a strong tendency to submit and follow others, and the inability to express opinion and discussion, which helps this pattern in the formation of An anxious personality, always afraid of power, shy and excessive sensitivity, and often this pattern is a feature of the poor class and the less cultural class due to the tension of parents for not being able to satisfy their basic needs, as adolescents of this class describe their parents as being characterized by authoritarian and excessive nervous(21).

3- The indifferent pattern: it is the indifference in caring for parents for their children and in protecting and maintaining them, so children are born not independent who depend on others to fulfill their needs and they cannot face the difficulties and pressures of life, This pattern is represented by the ignoring of the child by the parents, which means that the parents leave the teenager without encouraging or desirable behavior or leaving him without being held accountable, and it is more severe than hatred, because it leads to weak acquisition of values and principles and weak religious and moral motives. Parents may take this pattern because of the constant preoccupation with children and their constant neglect, and the children interpret this as a kind of ostracism, hatred and neglect, and this will be reflected negatively on their psychological development, and this deprives the teenager of his need to sense success, and with this repeated teenager loses his position in the family and feels aggression towards him and the loss of his love for them (22).

4- The lenient pattern: Parents in this pattern show affection and lasting love for the children while celebrating every behavior issued by the son and begins from childhood to encourage him when he tries to walk, play and speak and continues for subsequent years through the successes achieved in all areas and when he received the customs and culture of society and taught him proper behavior and avoided Unacceptable behavior, i.e. encouraging the teenager to fulfill most of his desires as he wants and not directing him and not stopping to practice unacceptable behaviors, whether religious, moral or social, and being indulgent with him in that, and parents or one of them may tend to follow this pattern with the teenager because the father is cruel so the mother feels toward her children with extra sympathy so she pamperes the teenager and tries to compensate him for the lost tenderness of the father or because the parents were brought up in the same way, and this applies to their children(23).

V. The role of the family and the school in light of the comrades 'groups

1. The role of the family in adolescence stage :

The family is the first and most important of these factors, as the teenager who lives among individuals with whom love and understanding are combined has no doubt that his social development will be correct and his interaction with members of society will be together, but if misunderstanding between parents and the

teenager is a common image in adolescence for many reasons, including the way parents are treated And the teenager to their teenager son that he is still a child and his revolution is on the circumstances in which he lives and his criticism of his parents, which makes him in an ongoing conflict with them reflected on his behavior with the members of the community that deals with them in different situations and this leads to his incompatibility and the formation of normal social relations like that of a spoiled teenager who cannot Dependence on himself or solving his minor problems without his parents' help, because they are overly protected, pampered and praised (24). And that the family has a role in the growth of the adolescent, where the family is the first outlet from which man overlooks social life and in it the features of his first personality are formed and from it he derives the first psychological and social elements to meet the requirements of external life. But this responsibility that the family performs may not take all its positive dimensions, and its role is disturbed, and this disturbance is reflected on its children, so they are driven towards the delinquent act. Among the family factors leading to delinquency are the differences between the parents, that is, families that lack reconciliation and the large number of quarrels and conflict between them, as well as other factors leading to delinquency of adolescents, the family cracked due to the death of one or both parents, or the occurrence of divorce or actual separation without divorce, and methods of wrong education are factors The important family that leads to adolescent delinquency, and among these other factors are bad behavioral practices of the family. The head of the family's addiction to alcohol, drugs, or the movement of one of the individuals on the path of crime are all influencing factors that push the adolescent to delinquency and accompany the bad groups as a result of his influence or imitation of these bad behavioral practices. (25)

2-The effect of peers on individuals: (26)

The impact is usually stronger than the influence of parents, because the individual is more in line with its standards than with the standards of the family and the school because he interacts with his peers and integrates with them. The acquisition of appropriate social roles and trends and sound habits, and gaining them the leadership style, as well as contributing to the enrichment of the discussion by discussing what is new and providing them with information through learning about the experiences of others as well as helping to form social standards and develop sensitivity and criticism some of the norms of social behavior as well as motivating individuals to imitate personalities Because he thinks that his imitation of his companion is based on freedom of choice and is not imposed on him by adults. Whenever there is a member with a strong personality, his influence is spread, whether good or bad.

3- The effect of peers on academic achievement: (27)

The teenager is sometimes late in school due to his lack of support and support from his family and many uneducated families do not have the desire to complete the education of their children and thus withdraw to the peer group, where the teenager is accompanied by lazy teenagers who do not have high aspirations, it is expected that they will be affected greatly, the owner is a drawer and directed to the desires and failure and withdrawal The study has another manifestation of the influence of the comrades, and there are many cases in which some teenagers were left as a result of accompanying bad companions and engaged in some professions, thinking that the study is tired and meaningless, and that what they receive from the wage is greater than that received by university graduates.

4-Comrades group position: (28)

Spontaneous social organization is often created motivated by the social need of the individual so that he can express his personality and highlight his ideas and perform the social role that is appropriate for him and thus the group of comrades performs a set of jobs towards its members: (28)

1-Developing the personality of the individual in general and giving him a style of collective personality, social role and collective feeling.

2-Assisting the individual with normal physical growth by providing opportunities for practicing sporting activity and assisting in mental and cognitive development through hobby practices and helping with emotional growth and the growth of emotional relationships.

3-The formation and elaboration of certain social standards and the development of sensitivity and criticism towards some social standards of behavior.

4-Creating psychological and social conditions to enable the individual to perform new social roles.

5-To develop social loyalty in the psyche of the individual and motivate him to compete with other groups.

6-Developing a set of personality traits that are important for the individual, such as autonomy and self-reliance.

7-One of the comrades 'jobs is that it provides the opportunity for the individual to carry out experimentation and training on new roles.

8-Satisfy the individual's psychosocial needs, such as the individual's need and the need for information, as well as redressing the shortfall in the individual's personality and completing the failure of the family or school to achieve it, such as providing the individual with a social culture on many social issues raised.

9- It performs the function of correcting and evaluating the extremist or deviant behavior of its members through discussion, dialogue, and free and tolerant criticism.

5-The school's role in adolescent development

School is the second home for a child in which he spends a large part of his life to complete building a foundation in the home. (29) In this new environment, a child who has become a student of the first social experience is exposed to having to rely on himself during his time in school with his obligation to adapt to his new society and his need for ability To merge with his colleagues around him by choosing his righteous companions from them and avoiding mixing with their wickedness, so if the student is able to accompany the good guys from his peers and drink their virtues, then this marks his success in his life. In that he becomes an abnormal student, which causes some of them to drop out of school, and this may facilitate their slipping towards delinquent acts. (30) The school also plays a role in transferring cultural heritage from one generation to another through the performance of its educational function that earns individuals belonging to it the skills, values, attitudes and different patterns of behavior. (31)

6-Types of peer influence: (32)

1-Negative peer pressure: It has a negative effect on others such as smoking, drug use, alcohol, etc., and it is direct and indirect.

A - Passive direct peer pressure: When someone asks his friend directly to do something as a close friend and this type is the strongest because it is difficult to resist because the teenager is afraid if he does not do what his friend asks him to lose.

B - Passive indirect peer pressure: This type is not strong enough but still affects adolescent decisions, which is when a teenager sees his teenage friends and what they do, as he imitates them in everything so that he does not differ from them even in the way of clothing, but this type is easy to resist.

2- Positive peer pressure: This is the good type, which is when your friend urges you to do good and useful things and creates them. Therefore, teachers and parents should be aware that the peer group has a positive effect and exchange different positive experiences on the teenager.

7-The factors that cause the comrades' transition from the traditional to the electronic style (33)

1-The electronic comrades' group via social networks is an extension of the traditional comrades' group due to the development of the means of communication and communication.

2-The spatial contexts of the comrades' activities shift from the specific (local) spatial context to the global context.

3-The temporal limits governing the encounter and the interactions of comrades groups have vanished, and the temporal context has shifted from the determinant to a time-open context.

4-The circle of relationships expanded within the framework of the electronic comrades group, as it became common between the sexes.

5-Comrades' groups include comrades of varying age groups.

6-The traditional comrades' group is dominated by adherence to the class standards. As for the comrades' electronic groups, it is possible to include members who have a large class disparity.

7-The topics circulating among electronic groups are topics in the world of art, music, sports, sex, entertainment, politics, religion and fashion.

8-The parental control authority over the group of comrades was transformed into a state (regulatory deficit).

9-The traditional group of comrades was mostly limited to one or two groups (school comrades, neighborhood) to become multiple electronic friendship groups.

10-Transforming the cultural frameworks governing the comrades' group from the local to the global (or globalized) cultural references.

11- Both: The media and information revolution, information and communication, globalization and the decline in the roles of educational institutions and changes in the contemporary Arab family are among the most prominent dynamic changes that led to the changes on the comrades group as an institution of socialization.

8.The teenager and the deviant group of comrades (34)

The teenager derives the elements of his personality from those around him, especially his family members, and one of the basic rules in creating deviant behavior is that the teenager has been associated emotionally with another person who has already deviated, and this association is not limited to the mother, father or individuals only, but rather extends to people who contact them, whether they are friends or Relatives or neighbors, and whether they are companions at school or in the neighborhood.

As the adolescent's contact with a group of delinquents who are his friends leads him to deviation, then through this contact he merges into the deviant group and is affected by its elements and conducts their same behavior through imitation and bad companions play and the comrades of play play a positive role in pushing the adolescent to deviant or criminal behavior. The group of comrades adopts values And criteria encourage non-compliance with the laws, and whenever he merged into this group of comrades, it deviates and increases its deviation whenever he tends to his deviant group as it provides him with a link to the practice of his deviant behavior, as the behavior of members of the deviant group is negative, provoking the most trivial reasons and threatening deprived of morals, as insults come out of their mouths and strike and destroy What falls under their hands. The teenager finds support from a deviant group of comrades and achieves security and liberation that he does not find in other environments, and unleashes what he keeps in his desires, as these groups allow him to express his feelings of what generates a force that pushes him in the same direction as the group.

VI. Theoretical trends explained by the effect of peer influence

First: the theory of self-determinants or (the human impulse): (35)

(Rogers) sees that a person has an innate tendency to self-fulfillment, and the events that revolve around the individual are written with their meaning through what the individual understands and understands from the events of the meaning and dealings of the individual with his reality, it is through how he realizes and understands this reality, as the individual is working to evaluate his experiences. Positive or negative value? The individual realizes the experience that is in line with and consistent with his tendency to achieve the self as experiences of positive value and vice versa and thus the individual has a need for positive appreciation of the self as well as this theory indicates that the self is formed and achieved through positive growth and is represented in some elements such as the characteristics of the individual and his capabilities and concepts that he forms Inside him towards each of himself and others and the environment in which he lives, as well as his experiences and the people around him and it represents the image of the individual and the essence of his vitality and therefore the human understanding of himself has a great impact on his behavior in terms of both or deviation and therefore it is important to know the individual and his experiences and perceptions about himself and others.

Second: social learning theory: (36)

This theory is one of the psychological theories that tried to explain deviant behavior and that formed a wide presence according to this theory, representing the process of modifying behavior through experience as it is defined as a series of changes in human behavior.

And that this theory contains seven principles, which are as follows:-

1-The wrong deviant behavior is learned according to the principles of conditionality

2-Deviant behavior is learned in social situations that characterize this through social interaction, while the behavior of others characterizes that behavior.)

3-The essential part of learning deviant behavior occurs in groups that control the primary sources of reinforcement (the important people in our lives.)

4-Learning that deviant behavior includes attitudes and technical matters and avoiding procedures, and these are functions of the available and effective existing reinforcers.

5-The specific nature of the learned behavior and the frequency of its occurrence is only a function of the available and effective vocabulary and the appropriate directions for the standards, provisions and definitions that occurred in the past and accompanied the reinforcement.

6-The probability that a person will commit deviant behavior doubles in the presence of normative sentences, definitions, and even oral speech that through reinforcement contrary to that behavior outweighs committed behavior and thus acquires a discriminatory value.

7-The power of deviant behavior or erratic behavior is a direct function of the quantity, frequency and potential strength of its reinforcement.

Third: Social Impact Theory: This theory provides the most direct explanation for the explanation of the motives behind the phenomenon of compliance or the influence of peers. There are several attempts by psychologists to interpret the phenomenon of compliance and that the interpretation of social impact requires distinguishing between two types of influence: (37)

A_Social Media Impact: Westinger believes that people have a basic need to present their ideas and directions and ensure that these ideas and trends are correct accordingly. This affirmation assures them of their competence and their ability to control the surrounding world. Others' ideas and behaviors work in new and mysterious situations to define the individual with social reality and clarify its features when we find ourselves in an unfamiliar situation, looking at others to guide them, so we comply with their behavior, and this is evidence of social media influence and many examples of that from daily life. Sometimes one of us finds himself in front of new experiences, such as starting a new job, where he finds himself obliged to behave with old colleagues in those The profession is to guide them in how the work progress and professional transactions are between individuals in that institution or company.

B_Standard social impact: the normative social impact is based on our need to accept others and our desire to leave a positive impression on them, so we comply to win social acceptance and avoid repudiation, and

we may agree to others because they have the ability to reward us or our punishment and to accept or reject us, and how many examples are in our reality The pension can be derived by any one of you, and through this we can deduce the costs of non-compliance. In a study of Shakter (the costs of non-compliance), this study was given conclusive evidence that the fear of rejecting or alienating others from us and fear of mistreating them because we hold opinions differ from their opinions It is a justified fear.

Fourth: Eric Ericsson theory: gaining a sense of identity versus overcoming a sense of identity spread (loss): (38)

The stages of Erikson's theory of psychosocial development provided another clear and useful guide to identify the motivations and motivating forces that exist behind the influence of peers. Each of the eight stages that this theory classifies represents a challenge to life as it builds on the successful achievement of the previous stages for adolescents. The challenge represents the impact of identity versus loss, and Ericsson suggests that we We are motivated and we have motives towards achieving the goals and discovering solutions during this stage that comes to the teenager's mind and seeks to discover it for the first time. Who am I? Who do I want to be? What does society expect me to be?

Erikson believes that the excessive autism with others and the strong tendency to submit to others represents a defensive behavior on the part of individuals because of their sense of ambiguity of identity. Horny assures that such an obsessed person who complies with the majority in his coordinated world in the mass movement always seeks sympathy and approval and avoids criticizing others, so he always complies and does not disagree. The submissive, submissive, submissive pattern that seems to say to itself (If I comply, I will not be harmed).

Levin believes that there is an influential psychological force called the guiding force, which is a highly effective force sufficient to influence individuals and move them in a specific direction as a result of their presence in an exciting region in the field in which they are present, and thus stresses the role of social relations in the influence of peers.

(Kattell) believes that the tendency to submit to oneself as an innate impulse affects the directives and behaviors of individuals, and believes that there are collective directives that affect individuals within groups so that the group finds no outlet except to represent it. In Freud's approach to the theory of psychoanalyst, he considers the phenomenon of influencing peers as a general innate tendency that expresses the motive of individuals for submission, and within the framework of satisfying this motive, the thoughts and actions of a person come according to the thoughts and actions of another person.

As for McDougall, a theorist of hypnosis, he believes that the effect of suggestion is an innate tendency among the members of the human race, and it appears in a large way when the state of emotional participation prevails among individuals, which facilitates their acquisition of many ideas and beliefs.

VII. Previous studies

The Iraqi Study:

1-A study by Nizar Hadi Khudair and Repeat Shannan / Iraq

Study (play group and their role in shaping the child's personality) 2018 (39).

The study aimed at a culture of playing for children. The child's personality and play contain an expansion of the child's cognitive perceptions and the company of friends. The child provides a kind of independence in the test (40). The researchers used the descriptive approach and the social analysis method. Al-Diwaniyah, the sample reached (90). (41) The researchers reached results, including: (42)

1-The study showed a variation in the level of social, educational and health care, which contributes to an increase in the cultural and social level, which is reflected in the level of care that children receive.

2-The study showed the rights of the child in international conventions, heavenly and statutory legislation and a set of principles and rights that should be provided to children.

3-Not to take the children to the street in order to protect them from loss and deviation

The Arabic Study

2-Mona Yasser Diab Sabah study

Study (educational implications of the concept of companionship in the light of the book and the noble Sunnah). (43)

The study aimed to define the concept of companionship in the book and the Sunnah and the noble prophet, to reveal the most important elements that must be available in the righteous person and to clarify the conditions and ethics that the companions must adhere to for the success of this relationship and to explain the educational impact of the active companionship (44). The researcher used the content analysis method as one of the descriptive method techniques, and the study revolved around some noble Quranic verses and the noble Sunnah (45). The researcher reached results, including: (46)

1- The necessity of strengthening the relationship between parents and children and removing these barriers that prevent communication and dialogue within the family.

2-Directing the parents of their children to choose the righteous owner and motivate him to build those relationships with constant monitoring and guidance.

3-Educators' initiative, especially teachers, to live with their students, approach them, and get acquainted with their needs and problems soon.

4- Good companionship has effects, some of which are attributable to the owner, such as helping to be honest and promoting self-esteem, excellence and success in the matters of his life.

5-The Qur'an and the noble Sunnah revealed the important synonyms of the friend and friend

Foreign Studies:

-3 Study of Katherine Werberg and others (Kathryn .et.el 2002) (47)

(suggesting a two-stage model of peer influence)

This model serves as a framework for studying individual differences and the relationship identified in vulnerability.

And the two phases are: the first is to acquire the peer context. The second matching peer behavior. A four positive longitudinal longitudinal study was used to collect cigarette and alcohol selection by peer-to-peer influence. The causative factors and changes were defined as catalysts for the use of alcohol. It was assumed that increasing susceptibility to peer influence.

The results indicated that adolescents who did not achieve any success or lack of educational attainment. Or spend time with the family, they felt more likely than others to choose the peers who smoke more than them. Teens who choose friends who drink more than them also do not differ from others in any threatening factors. When the second stage was examined, it was found that there was a high degree of acceptance among peers and a strong and intimate friendship among adolescents.

VIII. Recommendations

- 1-Emphasizing the role of institutions in society in educating individuals.
- 2-Emphasizing the necessity of studying social and cultural factors and identifying the behavior of individuals in order to confront bad habits and work to combat them.
- 3-Emphasizing the role of mosques, churches, and clerics in strengthening the socialization process.
- 4-Activating and intensifying the role of social workers in all institutions and conducting continuous monitoring and follow-up.
- 5-Emphasis on eliminating individual differences between individuals within the family and not aligning with one person without others, because this causes a negative impact on individuals.

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