



Orientation toward life among displaced female students and survivors of kidnapped Yazidis (a comparative study)

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Abstract. Life Orientation is one of the modern concepts in positive psychology, which is the individual's vision of the bright aspects of life with hope, optimism, happiness, and satisfaction with oneself and society, and the formation of social relationships with others to achieve psychological and social harmony. The researchers used the descriptive method, and the research sample consisted of (255) students for the academic year (2022-2023), with a rate of (200) students from among the school girls affiliated with the representative of the Ministry of Education in Erbil, who were selected randomly, and (55) kidnapped Yazidi survivor students living in the refugee camps in the Dohuk governorate, were chosen by the intentional method. The researchers built the life orientation scale as a tool for data collection.

Keywords: Life Orientation, Displaced women, survivors, kidnapped, Yazidis women.

المخلص. يعد التوجه نحو الحياة (Life Orientation) احد المفاهيم الحديثة في علم النفس الايجابي وهو رؤية الفرد للجوانب المشرقة من الحياة بأمل و تفاؤل وسعادة ورضا عن الذات وعن المجتمع وتكوين علاقات اجتماعية مع الاخرين بما يحقق التوافق النفسي والاجتماعي. استخدم الباحثان المنهج الوصفي ، وتكونت عينة البحث من (255) طالبة للعام الدراسي (2022-2023) ، بواقع (200) طالبة من ضمن طالبات المدارس التابعة لممثلة وزارة التربية في اربيل تم اختيارهن بالطريقة العشوائية و(55) طالبة ناجية مختطفة



ايزيدية الفاطنات في مخيمات اللجوء في محافظة دهوك تم اختيارهن بالطريقة القصدية ،
وقد قام الباحثان ببناء مقياس التوجه نحو الحياة كأداة لجمع البيانات .

الكلمات المفتاحية: التوجه نحو الحياة ، النازحات ، الناجيات ، المختطفات ، الايزيديات .

Introduction

The Iraqi people with all its spectra confronted tough conditions and circumstances due to the invasion of the terrorist ISIS to their lands and practicing oppression for three years and the consequent massive murders, kidnapping, enslavement, and the destruction of the people's properties (Ahmad and Othman, 2022). All these causes and circumstances impacted the individuals' personalities and ability to adapt, especially the adolescent students AlShammari (2019). These challenges resulted in shocks and psychological pressures and planted fear, anxiety, stress, and depression in the selves of female students (Yaseen, 2022). Some students attempt, as much as possible, to adapt until the crisis is over and face these pressures boldly as they use the skills and constructive thought they possess to change the difficult attitudes they went through. The capacity of individuals to face challenges and life pressures varies under their capacity to adapt and get along with these variables (Abdulrahman, 2008; AlAzzawi, 2018; AlFarraj, 2022; AlJubaila, 2020; Shahata, 2012; Zahra, 2019).

Orientation towards life reflects the expectations of individuals, positive or negative, concerning the events they pass through and they show their capacity to confront the psychological pressures in their life and overcome some of them, while they can overcome other pressures (Abdulrahman, 2008; Ali, 2012; AlJubaila, 2020; Brissette et al., 2002; Fatima et al., 2019; Seligman, 2005, 2011). Hence, the problem of the research emerges and it can be summarized through the following two questions:

- 1- What is the level of orientation towards life for the displaced female students and the survivors of the female kidnapped Yazeedis?
- 2- Is there a significant difference in orientation toward life between the displaced female students and the survivors of the Yazeedi females kidnapped?

Importance of the research



First: The theoretical importance

The concept of orientation towards life, connected with positive psychology, increased power with Seligman's advice for psychologists to focus on positivity over negativity (AlAzzawi, 2018, p. 13). Therefore, positive psychology has a different attitude that stipulates that individuals, despite the challenges they face in their life, can adapt later to these fluctuations and this is contrary to the previous psychological theories that say that persons are motivated through their past or biological aspects, their cultural adaptation or their unconscious motives (Compton and Hoffman, 2019, p34).

The basic hypothesis of positive psychology came to say that humans, on many occasions, are more attracted by the future than the past motives (Seligman, 2011, p 106).

Forgiving past problems and controlling past sufferings can foster positive memories and psychological and social settlement, establishing one's orientation towards life positively (Slegiman, 2005, p. 109). Reaction to pressures are formed by their orientation towards life (Fatima , Ambreen , ,Khan and Fayyaz , 2019 , p 992).

An individual's life orientation is internally motivated and includes both experiences and external stimuli (Arna'out, 2016, p. 46). A positive orientation towards life adopts well social relations and helpful coping strategies, however a negative orientation might prone individuals to run from stressful circumstances (Brissette, et al. , 2002 , p 103) Seligman advises revising past mistakes positively to breakdown the negative thoughts cycle (Slegiman, 2005, p.p. 107-108). Optimism forms upcoming success by promoting mental health within self-regulation, aiding individuals in confronting life challenges (AlJubaila, 2020, p. 1350)

Life circumstances effect happiness; established individuals with fulfilling jobs and good mental health tend to be happier due to optimistic attitudes and self-acceptance, prompting overall life satisfaction (Ali, 2012, p. 1268).

Second: The practical importance

- 1- Providing a scale for the orientation towards life, which is characterized by standard specifications and contributes to enriching the Arab research heritage and psychological measurement with scales that assist the researchers in this domain.



- 2- The importance of the study is represented by the particularity of the sample targeted, which was targeted, in one way or another, by violence by ISIS terrorist groups.
- 3- The results of the study help the psychology specialized guiding programs that promote the level of orientation towards life.
- 4- The individual who works in the field of education or mental health will make use of achieving a positive orientation towards life by the individuals as it is very important in a way that achieves mental health.

Objectives of the research

1. Identifying the level of orientation toward life for the displaced female students in Erbil governorate.
2. Identifying the level of orientation toward life for the Yazeedi students who survived kidnap and dwell in the refugee camps in Duhok.
3. Identifying the difference in orientation toward life between the displaced female students and the survivors of kidnapped Yazeedi female students.

Limits of the research

The limits of the research is confined to the displaced female students in the schools affiliated to the Ministry of Education Representation Office in Erbil and the survivors of the female kidnapped Yazeedis who live in the refugee camps in Duhok.

Identifying the terminologies

First: Orientation towards life
(Scheier and Carver, 1985)

“it is the positive view to life and believing that accomplishing the wishes in future is possible in addition to believing that it is possible that good things might happen instead of predicting that bad or evil things might take place.”
(AlJubaila, 2020, p. 1353)

(Islam, 2016):

“ It is a trait in the character and subjective positive vision and unlimited potential preparation of the individual with certain conditions that enable him to predict the good and have the feeling of happiness and its relation with all that is positive of life aspects for the present and the future.”

(Zahra, 2019, p. 20)



(Nawarah and Ahmed, 2006):

“It is the tendency to optimism that leads to expecting good things and events or the pessimism that results in predicting bad things or event to take place and both of them leads to the orientation towards life, which is either positive or negative.”

(Nawarah and Ahmed, 2016, p.p.. 119-120).

The theoretical definition of orientation towards life

It is the vision of the individual to the bright aspects of life with hope, optimism, happiness, and self-satisfaction and satisfaction with society and making social relationships with others in a way that fulfills psychological and social compatibility.

The procedural definition of orientation toward life

“It is the total score the respondent obtains after answering the items of the scale of orientation towards life.”

Second: The displaced females

(AlJanabi and Fatima, 2014)

“It is the expulsion of an individual or a group of individuals from their homeland in a compulsory and sudden manner

(AlJanabi and Fatima, 2014, p. 20)

(Khammas, 2016)

“The process of moving a group from an area in which they used to live to another area within the borders of the same country. This process occurs against their will, but rather by their compulsion to do so, or for the purpose a community planned. The movement takes place on a permanent or temporary basis, according to the demise of the conditions that lead to displacement.

(Khammas, 2016, p. 45)

(AlShammari, 2016)

“It is the case when a person leaves his area to settle in another place for many reasons, including political, economic or personal reasons.”

(AlShammari, 2016, p. 7)

The theoretical definition of the displaced females

“Females who were forcibly fled with their families and left their areas of habitual residence in order to avoid the impacts of armed conflicts, wars or human rights violations”

Third: Female Survivors

(AlShammari, 2019)

“They are the Yazidi girls or women who suffered from the sexual violence of all kinds and managed to escape or were released by the terrorist



organization ISIS and were able to return to their families or their place of origin”

(AlShammari, 2019, p. 26)

The theoretical definition of female Survivors

“They are the Yazeedi females who were kidnapped by ISIS terrorist groups and who were subjected to various types of sexual violence and could escape and return to their families.”

Fourth: The kidnapped females

(AlShammari, 2019)

They are the female Yazeedis who were taken as captives or prisoners by ISIS terrorist groups and they were sold as slave-women in special slave markets or given as gifts to ISIS members.

(AlShammari, 2019, p. 25)

(Yaseen, 2022)

“They are the returnees female Yazeedis who returned from captivity after being kidnapped and enslaved by ISIS terrorist groups and who now live in the refugee camps in Duhok.”

(Yaseen, 2022, p. 18)

The theoretical definition of the Yazeedi kidnapped females

“They are the Yazeedis females who were kidnapped by ISIS and sold in the slave market and who now live in the refugee camps in Duhok.”

Fifth: Yazeedis:

An ethnic and religious group of Arian origin who speak Kurmangi and live in the Kurdistan region and most of them live in the center of the east of Nineveh governorate in the disputed-upon areas in Nineveh and Duhok governorates.

The theoretical framework

Attribution theory

Seligman (1991) argues that every individual undergoes defeat, rejection, and failure for certain periods of time in his life. Nevertheless, some of these individuals do their best, while others give up and this is what is explained by Slegiman the way in which individuals explain their failure and defeat is what makes the difference between individuals in terms of optimism and pessimism. (Arnaout, 2016)

So, the mechanism that is responsible for the acquisition of helplessness is due to the own thinking of the individual concerning confronting the disturbing situations and that is what's called the (personal interpretation) that can be



measured or observed and modified. When an individual undergoes a disturbing situation, he/she tends to adopt a certain conception due to the occurrence of this situation. The more able the individual to control himself through that situation the more likely he can confront the situation effectively and this is considered optimism. (AlMosawi and Haleem, 2016, p. 170)

So, optimist individuals have the ability to explain their failure as passable and that it is concerned with one particular problem only and that it resulted from temporary conditions and can be changed so that the individual can succeed the next time. (Seligman, 2005, p. 37)

When an individual thinks that there's something that can be done to control the negative events or the disturbing and painful situations and that he expects incapability towards these events, he will consequently be miserable, despondent and less capable of learning how to control the negative results even when controlling them is in a withdrawal situation and a sense of worthlessness and this represents the pessimism. (Zahrah, 2019, p.39)

Slegiman (2006), argues that pessimist persons expect failure permanently and that it inflicts them alone with their feeling of inability, and the pessimistic tendencies might hamper the achievement of satisfaction and motivate the individual to despair and prepare the convenient environment for the growth of the psychological disorders. (AlFarraj, 2022, p. 42)

Slegiman put forward three dimensions for the cognitive interpretation through which people explain bad and happy situations in accordance with optimism and pessimism, they are:

Constancy and stability: Individuals who are quickly possessed by impotence believe that negative events or their causes have a permanent nature and continuity and that they have a permanent impact on their lives, while the individuals who resist impotency think that stressful events are only temporary. (Abul Halawa, 2022, p. 4)

2- Generalization or inclusion

Individuals who are affected by failure view the bad situation as a continuous situation that includes all the situations of their lives, while the individuals who don't give up quickly consider that failure as being related to that situation only.

(Zahra, 2019, p. 40)

3- Personal nature: When something wrong happens to an individual, he/she attributes it to his weakness and helplessness; he/she says (I am not talented) or (I am a loser) and this conception leads him/her to unpleasant events as they occur always.



(AlNahi and Aya, 2018, p. 79)

Slegiman argues that it is possible to change the way in which people think or replace the learned incompetency with learning to be optimistic or even prevent the individual from learning inability. For this purpose, he used the cognitive therapy techniques that are used with depressed persons and they include identifying the negative priorities of juveniles and the evaluation of these interpretations accuracy and reaching more accurate interpretations, and dismantling the tendency to the catastrophic thinking of the juveniles and then teaching them the successful skills of resistance against their negative ideas.

(abu Halawa, 2022, p. 5)

Previous studies

The study of Qararah and Ahlam 2019

Future anxiety and its relationship with the orientation towards life (A field study at the state association of Orphans sponsors).

This study aimed to identify the relationship between future anxiety and orientation towards life according to the variable of sex (males and females). The samples of the study consisted of (30) male and female students at the association of the orphans sponsors with ages (13-20) years old who were deliberately selected. In order to accomplish the objectives of the research, the two researchers used the future anxiety scale that was prepared by (Zainab AlShaquer) and the scale of orientation towards life that was translated by (Dr. Badr Mohammed AlAnsari). The psychometric characteristics of the two scales (validity and invariability) were verified. Several statistical tools were used such as the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and the T-test for the significance of the differences in addition to Pearson's coefficient. Results showed that there is a relationship between future anxiety and the orientation towards life and it is attributed to the sex variable. On the other hand, there were no significant differences between the scores of the students that are related to the sex variable, but they are attributed to that the orphan in the association receives the same treatment no matter his/her sex. (Qarara and Ahlam, 2019)

AlAzzawi study

(psychological resilience and its relationship with the orientation towards life and the academic ambition for the university students)

This study aimed to identify the relationship between psychological resilience and the orientation toward life and academic ambition for university students according to the variables of sex and specialization. The samples of the study consisted of (400) male and female students at Tikrit University who



were selected deliberately. To accomplish the objectives of the research the researcher built a scale for psychological resilience and the orientation towards life. Also, the academic ambition scale which was prepared by (Ali, 2014) was utilized. Several statistical tools were used including the T-test for one sample, T-test for two independent samples, Pearson's coefficient, Spearman Brown's equation, and multi-correlation. Results showed that there is a significant relationship between the variables of the psychological and life orientation and the academic ambition for the university students. Also, there was a significant difference in the variable of life orientation in the variable of sex (males/females) in favor of males. There were also significant differences in the variable of life orientation according to the specialization (scientific/humanities) in favor of the scientific specialization. (AlAzzawi, 2018)

Methodology and procedures of the research

Methodology of the research

The two researchers adopted the descriptive methodology in the current research procedures.

First: Research population

The population of the research consists of:

1. The displaced female students at secondary schools affiliated with the representation of the Ministry of Education in Erbil that include (34) secondary schools, ten (10) of which were excluded. Six (6) schools of the excluded ones are mixed secondary schools and four (4) are private mixed secondary schools. So, the number of the schools involved is (24) secondary schools and the total number of female students was (9054) students for the academic year (2022-2023).
2. The female students who are survivors of kidnapping, who live in the refugee camps in Duhok. The two researchers obtained the official approvals to apply the procedures of the research accordingly.

Second: Samples of the research

A sample is any partial group of the population that has common characteristics. (Abu Allam, 2006, p. 156).

Building up the scale required the two researchers to select multiple samples to accomplish the requirements of the research.

1- The discrimination sample

A random sample was extracted from the basic sample, which consisted of (200) female students to obtain the discriminating power of the scale items.

2- The invariability sample





It is a sample on which the scale was applied by the two researchers to perform invariability. The sample comprised (20) female students from Meriam AlTahira secondary school.

3- The research's main sample

The samples were selected in two stages:

A- The schools sample

After identifying the research population represented by the secondary schools that are affiliated to the representation of the Ministry of Education in Erbil (24 secondary schools), the samples of the schools were taken randomly from the research population and so the sample of the schools became (4) secondary schools, as shown in table (1).

Table (1): Research samples distributed on the school sample

No.	School	Number of students
1	AlNasr Typical secondary school	50
2	Sabat secondary school	50
3	Shayesta secondary school	50
4	Kanjan secondary school	50
5	Yazeedis Survivors female students	55
	Total	255

B. Sample of the female students

In its final form, the sample of the study consisted of (255) female students as (200) female students were distributed to the sample of the secondary schools and were randomly selected, and (55) female students of the Yazeedi female who survived and who live in the refugee camps in Duhok and they were selected deliberately.

Third: The research tool

To accomplish the objectives of the research, the two researchers built the life orientation scale after defining the concept of life orientation, which is: "The vision of the individual to the bright aspects of life with hope, optimism, happiness and self-satisfaction, satisfaction with the community and making relationships with others in a way that achieves psychological and social compatibility."

The four dimensions of life orientation were determined depending on the theory of Seligman (1978), which are hope, optimism, happiness social



relationships, and self-satisfaction. The preliminary form of the scale included (32) items, eight of them for each one of the dimensions.

The scale involves five alternatives, which are: (applies to me, applies to me greatly, applies to me moderately, applies to me to a slight degree, and doesn't apply to me).

The scores are given respectively as (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) to the items and the maximum score of the scale is (160) and the minimum score is (32) and the average is (96).

Fourth: The psychometric characteristics of the research tool

1. Validity: What is meant by validity is the capability of the test to measure a certain trait for which it was prepared and designed to measure. (Mahasnah, 2013, p. 149)

The two researchers verified the validity of the scale through:

Validity of the content: This type of validity depends on the extent to which the test of the scale represents the domains or the branches of what is measured and also the balance between these branches of domains as it becomes logical to have valid test content as long as it involves all the elements that should be measured. (Abdulrahman, 2008, p. 199)

It involves two types:

1- The surface validity: To obtain the surface validity, the two researchers presented the scale, in its preliminary form (32 items) to ten experts in the fields of education and psychology to have their opinions concerning the validity of the scale and its items. An agreement was reached by the expert with a percentage of (90%) and some of the items were modified lingually and no items were omitted.

2- Logical validity: The two researchers accomplished this type of validity by submitting a definition for life orientation and its four dimensions (hope, optimism, happiness, social relationships, and self-satisfaction).

Validity of construction: It is the score through which the test measures a characteristic or a trait that this test was designed to measure.

(AlNabhan, 2013, p. 155)

The two researchers verified this type of validity by applying the scale to a sample, other than the main sample and the number of students was (200) female students. The construction validity of the tool was verified after correcting the answers and recording the four dimensions of the scale with the total score of the scale. It was found that the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.254 – 0.786).



To know the significance of the correlation coefficient, the T value of the correlation coefficient was calculated and it was found that it was (3.695-17.890) and when it is compared with the table value (1.972) at a likelihood level of (0.05) and a freedom degree of (30), it was found that all the correlations are statistically significant as the T value is higher than the table value and all the items were significant as shown in table (2):

Table (2): Correlation of the score of each item with the total score as an indicator of the construction validity of the life orientation scale

Dimensions	Items	Correlation coefficient	T-test	Table value	Dimensions	items	Correlation coefficient	T-test	Table value
Hope and optimism	1	0.674	12.838	1.972 at a significance level of 0.05	Social relationships	17	0.675	12.873	1.972 at a significance level of 0.05
	2	0.718	14.515			18	0.676	12.908	
	3	0.750	15.955			19	0.599	10.526	
	4	0.693	13.526			20	0.428	6.664	
	5	0.684	13.194			21	0.254	3.695	
	6	0.745	15.715			22	0.613	10.917	
	7	0.771	17.036			23	0.516	8.476	
	8	0.723	14.726			24	0.615	10.975	
	9	0.651	12.068			25	0.742	15.574	
	10	0.551	9.291			26	0.669	12.665	
Happiness	11	0.649	12.004	Self-satisfaction	27	0.752	16.053		
	12	0.501	8.146		28	0.653	12.132		
	13	0.641	11.751		29	0.649	12.004		
	14	0.678	12.979		30	0.786	17.890		
	15	0.577	9.941		31	0.628	11.355		
	16	0.305	4.506		32	0.643	11.814		

Second: Item Discrimination Index

It means the test ability to discriminate between the individuals who got high scores in a certain characteristic measured and the individuals who obtained low scores in that characteristic. The aim of this step is to keep the items with high and good discrimination only.

(Shahata, 2012, p. 254)

In order to calculate the discriminating power of the test, the following steps were followed:

- A random sample was taken from outside the basic sample, which included (200) female students.
- The life orientation scale was applied to the discrimination sample and after that correction was made according to the total score of each student and then scores were arranged in a descending way. Then (27%) of the



high scores for (54) students and a percentage of (27%) for (54%) female students was taken.

- After determining the high and the low groups, the discriminating power of the items was identified using the T-test for two independent samples using (SPSS) package. It was found that the T calculated value ranged between (3.700 – 18.627) and all of them are higher than the table value (1.9826) at a significance value of (0.05) and a freedom degree of (106). So, all the items are discriminating as shown in table (3).

Table (3): Coefficient of the discriminating power of life orientation scale

Items	High group		Minimum group		T calculated value
	mean	Standard deviation	mean	Standard deviation	
1	2.780	0.462	1.410	0.567	13.764
2	4.390	0.738	1.940	0.878	15.668
3	4.650	0.520	2.040	0.889	18.627
4	4.370	0.760	2.020	0.942	14.285
5	4.630	0.734	2.220	0.984	14.406
6	4.590	0.533	2.220	1.093	14.324
7	4.560	0.604	1.830	0.885	18.672
8	4.410	0.687	2.110	1.022	13.703
9	3.890	0.883	1.890	0.769	12.552
10	3.440	1.040	1.910	0.853	8.398
11	4.130	0.933	2.000	0.952	11.745
12	3.040	1.132	1.670	0.727	7.485
13	3.910	1.086	1.910	0.957	10.152
14	3.980	1.055	1.830	1.023	10.741
15	3.520	1.145	1.690	0.928	9.141
16	2.590	1.158	1.830	0.966	3.700
17	4.560	0.744	2.390	1.089	12.074
18	4.560	0.664	2.540	0.884	13.419
19	4.280	0.940	2.410	0.922	10.439
20	3.540	1.111	2.410	0.858	5.913
21	3.190	1.518	2.260	0.805	3.959
22	4.280	0.960	2.410	0.858	10.674
23	4.150	0.979	2.350	0.805	10.415
24	4.460	0.840	2.590	0.880	11.296



25	4.500	0.795	2.280	0.856	13.978
26	3.940	1.036	1.850	0.899	11.215
27	4.410	0.790	1.940	0.979	14.388
28	4.130	1.117	1.890	1.022	10.879
29	4.000	1.046	1.780	0.904	11.810
30	4.440	0.769	1.700	0.944	16.539
31	3.220	1.208	1.520	0.746	8.819
32	3.610	1.220	1.610	0.878	9.781

The table value = 1.9826 at a freedom degree of 106.

Third: Invariability

What is meant by invariability is the accuracy of the scale or the degree of its conformity. When the same individual get the same score or a score that is close from it in the same test when it is applied for more than once, then the test and the scale is described as highly invariable. (Abu Allam, 2006, p. 463)

To calculate the invariability of the scale the retest method was used with a time interval of two weeks on a sample consisting of (20) female students. The scale was applied to the invariability sample and then after two weeks it was applied again to the same sample. The invariability coefficient between the first and the second application was (92%). Also, the invariability of the scale was calculated using Alpha Cronbach coefficient and the percentage was (95%).

Fifth: The final form of the research tool

After verifying the validity, invariability and conducting the statistical analysis of the life orientation scale items, the scale became ready in its final form and consisted of (32) items.

Sixth: Statistical analysis tools

The two researchers used a number of the statistical tools in this research, which are: Pearson's correlation coefficient, Alpha Cronbach coefficient, T test for two independent samples and T test for one sample.

Presenting the results and discussing them

1- Results related to the first objective

((Identifying the level of life orientation for the displaced female students in Erbil governorate))

To accomplish this objective, the two researchers analyzed the data they obtained by applying the scale to the sample of the research that included the displaced female students (200 female students) and they used the SPSS statistical package. The results of the statistical analysis showed that the



arithmetic mean was (111.650) with a standard deviation of (22.487). when comparing the arithmetic mean with the hypothetical mean of the scale (96) and by using the T-test for one sample, it was clear that the calculated T value was (9.842), which is higher than the table value (1.972) at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom of (199) and this indicates that the characteristic of life orientation is higher than the hypothetical mean for the displaced female students as shown in table (4).

Table (4): Results of T test of life orientation for displaced female students

Number	Mean	Hypothetic mean	Standard deviation	T test value	Freedom degrees	P value	significance
200	111.650	96	22.487	9.842	199	0.000	significant

2- Results of the second objective

((Identifying the level of difference in life orientation for the Yazeedis kidnapped female students who survived and who live in the refugee camps in Duhok governorate))

For the purpose of accomplishing the objective of the research, the two researchers analyzed the data they obtained from applying the life orientation scale to the samples of the research of the kidnapped Yazeedi female students who survived (55 female students) using the SPSS statistical package. The results of the statistical analysis showed the arithmetic mean of the sample of the Yazeedi students who survived kidnapping on the life orientation scale was (69.85) with a standard deviation (27.066). when comparing the arithmetic mean of the samples of the study with the hypothetical mean of the scale (96) using the T-test for one sample, it was clear that the calculated T value was (7.164), which is higher than the table value (2.005) at a significance level of (0.05) and a freedom degree of (54) and this refers that life orientation is lower than the hypothetical mean for the sample of the kidnap-survivor Yazeedi female students as shown in table (5).

Table (5): Results of T test of life orientation for the Yazeedi female students who survived ISIS

Number	Mean	Hypothetic mean	Standard deviation	T-test value	Freedom degrees	P value	Significance
55	69.58	96	27.066	7.164	54	0.000	Significant



3- Results of the third objective

((Identifying the level of difference in life orientation for the displaced female students and the Yazeedis kidnapped female students who survived)).

To accomplish this objective, the two researchers analyzed the data they obtained from applying the life orientation scale.

The results of the research showed that the arithmetic mean of the sample of the displaced female students (200 students) in the life orientation scale was (111.65) with a standard deviation of (22.487), while the arithmetic mean of the sample of the survivor Yazeedi female students (55 students) in the life orientation scale was (69.85) and T calculated value was (11.662), which is higher than the table value (1.969) at a significance level of (0.05) and a freedom degree of (253) and this indicates that the results of the life orientation for the Yazeedi survivor female students was lower than the one of the displaced female students as shown in table (6).

Table (6): Results of T test that shows the difference in the level of life orientation characteristic for the displaced female students and the survivors of female Yazeedi students.

Group	Number	Mean	Standard deviation	T-test value for two independent samples	Freedom degree	P value	significance
Displaced female students	200	111.65	22.487				
Survivors of Kidnapped Yazeedis	55	69.85	27.066	11.662	253	0.000	Significant

Conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions

Conclusions:

In light of the results reached by the two researchers, they concluded that there is a higher rise in life orientation for the displaced female students in Erbil governorate than the Survivors of the Yazeedis females kidnapped by ISIS and



this is due to their ability to adapt with the crises, pressures, making changes, adaptation and the getting along with these changes.

Recommendations

In the light of the findings of the research, the two researchers recommended the following:

1. Directing the school management to pay attention to and provide the social programs and activities that enhance the sublime spiritual values and that donate the spirit of optimism and the humane meaning of life.
2. Urging the researchers to deal with such problems, this type of samples suffer from and providing the solutions and ways that solve them or minimize them to the least extent.
3. Making use of the current research results and the results of similar research in the educational guidance for students and the people responsible for the educational process to participate in societal activities.

Suggestions

In an endeavour to complete the aspects of the current research, the two researchers suggest the following:

1. Conducting an experimental study to identify the effectiveness of a guidance program to develop life orientation for the students who survived captivity and kidnapping by ISIS.
2. Conducting a study about the relationship between life orientation and other variables like (self-confidence, self-esteem, and psychological alienation).

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