Professional Intervention in the Field of Social Work with Returning Migrants

Researcher: Dr. Zhya Abbas

Publication Type:	Subject:	Researcher:
Scientific Research	Social Work	Dr .Zhya Abbas

Statement of the Institution:

Vision Foundation for Strategic Studies works towards achieving balanced understanding and creating a bright and prosperous future for the Kurdistan Region and Iraq, through research and studies on all problems and crises and finding appropriate solutions. We participate in protecting and developing our country, as the main mission of our institution, by providing clear policy insights and solutions to policymakers and decision-making centers in both the Federal Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, as well as Parliament, public opinion, and the international community.

Note:

The results and recommendations indicated and presented in this research represent the perspective of the researchers, which do not necessarily represent the views and opinions of the institution.

Professional Intervention in the Field of Social Work with Returning Migrants

Summary:

The subject of returning migrants is one of the important issues of today, which receives significant attention from countries of "origin, transit, and asylum." The main question of research is whether social work can help returning migrants through professional intervention. Or can social work use any theory or model of intervention to provide primary, social, psychological, and economic services to return migrants in their country of origin?

The main objective of the research is to understand the methods of professional intervention in social work with returning migrants. This objective is achieved through several secondary goals: identifying the phenomenon of migration and its causal factors, becoming familiar with the topic of returning migrants and the reasons for their return, and presenting the theories and models of professional intervention in social work with returning migrants according to primary, social, psychological, and economic services.

The most important findings of the researcher include: A returning migrant is a person who voluntarily decides to return to their homeland and original country. Upon return, they have a set of needs that must be fulfilled and various problems that need to be addressed. These needs and problems vary according to age, gender, whether the person returns alone or with their entire family, their level of education, and their migration experience. Based on these factors, the types of services provided to them are determined.

For providing these services, social workers are prepared to assist these cases. It is important to note that social work is a very broad scientific profession with multiple theories and intervention models. Depending on the cases, changes occur, and a social worker can provide several intervention models according to the needs and problems of the returning migrant in a way that benefits these cases.

Introduction:

The phenomenon of migration is one of those phenomena that humanity has known since ancient times. Although its causes change according to different eras, generally speaking, conditions of war, armed conflict, natural disasters, and economic crises have always been factors pushing individuals, especially young people, to migrate from their countries of origin to destination countries in search of a brighter future and a decent life.

Nevertheless, migration is not an easy task for everyone. Poor economic conditions often lead individuals to risk their lives and take deadly routes, migrating illegally to reach their destination countries. The journey and arrival do not necessarily turn out as expected.

This causes many migrants to decide to return to their homeland and the land where they were born and raised.

This return has several reasons: some related to the conditions and livelihood of the migrants themselves, or failure to obtain citizenship in the host country, which forces them to live illegally and constantly under fear and threat. Alternatively, the factors that initially caused them to migrate may no longer exist and are related to conditions in their country of origin, such as the end of war and economic recovery, etc.

Returning migrants to their countries is not an easy task. It requires cooperation and coordination between destination and origin countries, along with support from international organizations specializing in migration. This falls within the framework of a new concept in the field of migration called "migration governance," which aims to properly and effectively manage the process of migration and the return of migrants to their homelands in a way that ensures returning migrants are not disadvantaged and their rights, dignity, and humanity are respected.

In the end, both countries benefit from this process. Research shows that the cost of hosting a migrant in the destination country is higher than the financial assistance provided when they return to their home country. On the other hand, there are benefits for the country of origin, as the returning migrant represents a human resource with skills, capabilities, a new language, different lifestyle, and possibly training in various fields, along with valuable experience gained in the destination country.

These qualities constitute human capital that can play a role in the development of their country if properly managed. However, upon their return, migrants have a set of needs and face various problems that require assistance. In this regard, a range of services should be provided, including primary, social, psychological, legal, economic, health, and educational services. Here, social work as a scientific profession, through its various theories and intervention models, can serve as a valuable resource in this aspect.

Generally, this research consists of several sections and topics:

Section One: The general framework of the research

First topic: The theoretical framework of the research, which includes the problems, importance, and objectives of the research

Second topic: Introduction to concepts and terminology

Section Two: Focuses on migration in general from historical perspectives, its causes, and its effects

Section Three: The return of migrants from a historical perspective, its causes, and the services they need, based on theories and models of professional intervention in the field of social work.

General Framework of Research

1- Theoretical Framework of the Research
1-1 / Research Problem:

The research problem is one of the most important and fundamental steps in scientific research and consists of the question that forms in the researcher's mind and which they attempt to answer accurately and scientifically through their research.

The issue of returning migrants is one of the important topics today, especially after the efforts made by governments to address the problem of illegal migrants in their countries and the issuance of several international resolutions that countries must adhere to in order to respect the dignity of migrants as individuals with personality and rights. This is in addition to considering the undesirable conditions they have experienced during their journey. Therefore, economic support and psychological and social assistance to migrants are among the simplest actions that need to be taken for migrants who decide to return, but the main question here is how and by what mechanism can these support services reach these individuals?

From here, the research problem is: Can social work, through professional intervention, help returning migrants? Or what theories or intervention models can social work use to provide primary, social, psychological, and economic services to returning migrants in their country of origin?

1-2 / Importance of the Research:

First / Theoretical Importance:

1. The subject of focusing on returning migrants, particularly in terms of professional intervention in social work, is of significant value. While migration has long been one of the fields addressed by social work, the specific issue of returning migrants is especially important for the Kurdistan Region and Iraq. Social work's mission is to provide social services to any individual or entity that needs assistance. Returning migrants, due to their numerous needs and problems across multiple areas, can become one of the responsibilities of social work both today and in the future.

2. This topic is new, and according to the researcher's knowledge, it has not been previously studied in Kurdish society. The information presented in this research will be a scientific addition to the Kurdish library.

Second / Practical Importance:

1. Presenting data and information provides significant benefits to researchers, especially those writing in the field of migration and returning migrants.

2. Presenting suggestions and recommendations that government institutions and relevant stakeholders can utilize to better serve returning migrants.

1-3 / Objectives of the Research:

The main objective of the research is to understand the methods of professional intervention in the field of social work with returning migrants.

Secondary Objectives:
1. Identifying the phenomenon of migration and its causal factors.
2. Becoming familiar with the subject of returning migrants and the reasons for their return.
3. Presenting the theories and models of professional intervention in the field of social work with returning migrants according to services: primary, social, psychological, and economic.

2-Defining Concepts and Terminology:

2-1/ Professional Intervention:

Barker defines it as a set of activities that the social worker uses to solve a problem, prevent its occurrence, or achieve a goal towards quality of life (Fahmi: 2013, p43).It is also said to be a set of organized professional activities or steps that the social worker takes in diagnosing the situation, defining the objectives of intervention, and determining strategies and techniques within the framework of an intervention plan, then implementing the plan, evaluating its results, and terminating it (Ali: 2009, p9). Or it is said to be a concept expressing all the activities that the social worker performs to deal with problems within a specific strategy of identifying goals and ways to achieve the goal (Ali, 2009, p323). The theoretical definition of the concept of "Professional Intervention" can be stated as a set of scientific steps and methods that the social worker uses for the purpose of helping the beneficiary, in order to solve their problems or prevent problems from occurring. The procedural definition of this concept is the steps that the social worker uses to help returning migrants through the provision of services.

2-2/ Social Work:

Walter Friedlander defines it as a type of professional service that has a scientific basis in a set of knowledge and skills consisting of the field of human relations, aiming to help individuals as individual cases and groups in order to reach a level of adaptation, development and self-reliance, practiced as one of the professions in social institutions (Abu Nasr: 2009, p49).

On the other hand, Herbert Stroup defines it saying: the art of delivering different resources to individuals and society to fulfill their needs through using a scientific method to help people to help themselves (Al-Sarouji & Abu Al-Ma'ati: 2008, p12).

Fred Kahn defines it as a new type of response, a social innovation that society has created in order to face the various human needs in the modern era (Obeid & Jawdat: 2009, p25).

On this basis, the theoretical definition of social work is a scientific profession that works to help humans, whether individually or in groups, to solve their problems and fulfill their needs for the purpose of reaching social satisfaction.

The procedural definition of social work in this research refers to how this profession works with returning migrants and the types of services it provides.

2-3/ Migration:

Donald Bogue defines it as referring to changing the place of residence of the population and their readjustment to different areas of life in another society (Al-Hadithi: 1988, p422).

Everett Lee says it is a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence regardless of traveling a short or long distance to the new place, whether this migration is forced or voluntary, external or internal (Sahawneh: 1983, p107).

On the other hand, Anthony Giddens says they are people who enter the territory of another country for the purpose of settling and staying in it (Giddens: 2005, p332).

From here, migration in its theoretical definition is the change of a person's place of residence for any reason, which changes their entire life.

In the procedural definition, migration in this research refers to external migration from one country to another.

2-4/ Return Migration:

It refers to the process of returning to the starting point, whether within the country or between the homeland, transit, and exile (United Nations Migration Agency, 2024, p3).

Or it is said to be a program supported by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to assist individual migrants and migrant families who want to return from the destination country to their country of origin and to reintegrate them in their homeland, with assistance provided economically, socially, and psychosocially (Dennison: 2024, p6).

It is also defined as the best solution for solving the problem of migrants and helping them for the purpose of complete reintegration so that the migrant has the right of citizenship and all their rights are protected (Hindi: 2024, p91).

Therefore, the theoretical definition of this concept is the return of migrants to their own land and homeland and the resumption of life within their own society.

The procedural definition of this concept refers to the process of return of those migrants who return to Iraq and the Kurdistan Region from exile.

3- Migration:

3-1/ History of Migration:

Migration is one of those phenomena that emerged with the appearance of humans on Earth and, from ancient times until now, has undergone changes in proportion and level according to time, place, and causes. For example, at the beginning of humanity, humans individually and collectively migrated from one area to another in order to secure food or to escape from natural phenomena such as volcanoes, floods, and earthquakes, or during the absence of rain, or to find a place with a suitable climate for living, and often due to fear of attacks from other groups.

In Iraq, the beginning of migration dates back to after the July 14 Revolution of 1958, when a number of Iraqi political figures left Iraq, but generally it started in the 60s and 70s, that is, after the coup of 1963, when a large number of political figures migrated outside the country. Migration in Iraq has had several causes, especially internal violence, external interference, and political factors (Radi: 2018, p4).

3-2/ Types of Migration:

Several classifications have been made for migration, including:

First / according to location: Internal migration and external migration.
1. Internal migration: It is the migration of individuals and groups within the borders of one country from one region to another, for example, from the countryside to the city or from one province to another.
2. External migration or also called international migration: It is the migration of individuals and groups from one country to another, meaning crossing the political borders of a country (Ali, without publication year, p196).

Second / according to freedom of decision-making:
1. Voluntary migration: This means that the person is free and with full mental capacity decides to change their place of residence and migrate from one place to another.
2. Forced migration (involuntary): This is the type of migration in which a person or group of people are forced to leave their home, land, and homeland in order to protect their life and dignity.

Third / According to duration of stay:

1. Permanent: This means the migration of a person or group from the place where they were born to another place permanently and without returning.
2. Temporary: This means there are people who, for any reason (study, work, travel, visits, etc.), leave their main place for a temporary period and go to another city or country.
3. Permanent-temporary: In this type, the person has made a final decision to leave their home and land and goes to another city and country and starts a new life and completely integrates into that new place, but later, for whatever reason, returns to their homeland and lives there.
4. Temporary-permanent: This type, contrary to the previous type, the person visits a place for a temporary period for whatever reason, but later decides to stay forever in that new place and not return to the original place where they were born. (Al-Shawawrah and Al-Habis: 2001, p27

3-3/ Motives for Migration:

Generally, a set of factors causes a person to migrate to another place, whether within their country or to another country. Sources divide these factors into two groups: those related to the migrant themselves and those related to the environment in which the person lives, whether internal environment, meaning their family, or external environment, meaning society and conditions.

1/ Individual factors: Undoubtedly, for every behavior that humans perform, there are a set of internal motives that direct them to do that type of behavior. Some of these motives are called "instincts". McDougall defines it as a hereditary psychological and physical predisposition that helps human understanding of the surrounding environment, then creates a kind of emotional arousal that directs behavior toward doing something and achieving a goal. Generally, McDougall has identified several instincts within humans that are responsible for any behavior they perform, one of which is the migration instinct. (Taylor and Selkin: 1996, p222-226), Thus, according to these views, whenever humans feel uncomfortable in the place where they live, the migration instinct becomes a motivator and pushes them to leave their place and go to another place, thereby restoring their psychological balance.

2/ Social factors: Lewin says: Human behavior is the interaction between the human self and the surrounding environment, even the internal motives of humans are the result of external stimuli (Taylor and Selkin: 1996, p253). For this purpose, we refer to Maslow's theory of needs, which, to some extent, has gathered all those conditions and factors within the framework of a pyramid that is called Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

Abraham Maslow, an American psychologist, believes that there are a set of needs in humans, some of which are important and their fulfillment is linked to the life and survival of humans and humanity, while others are important for maintaining the psychological and social balance of the individual until they reach fulfillment. Maslow divided these needs into several levels within a pyramid, which initially was (5) levels, later he added (2) more levels to become (7). He divided them into (2) main parts: the first (4) levels he called deprivation levels, and the last (3) levels he called growth levels. He believes that when a conflict occurs between the needs of two levels, the lower level always dominates over the higher level (Ahmad: 2007, p75).

This is how he divided it, and we will try to discuss it here and explain how it affects the phenomenon of migration.

1. Physiological needs: These are short-term needs, meaning their fulfillment requires a very quick time, otherwise it will cause the death and extinction of the person. These needs continue throughout life and are important for human survival and preserving human lineage, which are the needs for (food, drink, waste disposal, protection from heat and cold, avoidance of pain, sleep, movement, sex). These needs are innate and exist in every human being, meaning they are shared among all humans.

Many sources indicate that one of the main causes of migration is always related to the condition of services in society. This means that whenever society does not give importance to fulfilling the basic needs of individual life, such as providing food, especially healthy and good quality food, clean drinking water, sewage, electricity, and suitable housing according to health conditions, and giving importance to the health sector in order to protect people's lives - all these become pushing factors to expel people from their homes and homeland.

These needs that Maslow refers to are not just about providing services, but also include the economic aspect, which is the main source of fulfilling human needs and is a major factor in migration, according to most theories and sources. The economic aspect is related to several issues, the most important of which is unemployment. Russell believes that unemployment will become one of the strong factors of migration from underdeveloped countries to developed countries in the future (Al-Brifkani: 2003, 84).

In general, if we look at our current society (we mean the Kurdistan Region and Iraq), we see that one of the main problems we suffer from is the issue of unemployment. As in recent years, a large number of university and institute students graduate and obtain degrees, but in return, employment has stopped. This is on the one hand, and on the other hand, the conditions and circumstances of the society have caused a reduction in work opportunities.

2.   Another level of needs in Maslow's hierarchy is the feeling of peace, security, and staying away from pain and torture. This means that every human needs to live in peace and security and be away from fear, anxiety, and pain. These help the person to be able to show and utilize their abilities in order to reach the top of the pyramid. This is one of the factors of migration; according to most studies, humans always desire to be away from places where their life is not protected. Therefore, poor political conditions, the existence of war and armed conflict, or individual oppression by dictatorial regimes are one of the main factors of migration.

If we look at Southern Kurdistan, the bad political situation it has gone through has always been a factor for migration. For example, the great injustice and oppression against us by the Baath regime in the chemical bombing of Halabja and the martyrdom of (5000) innocent Kurds, the Anfal campaign and the elimination of (182,000) Kurds and their disappearance, the burning of (700) villages and the forced displacement of their inhabitants, then after the liberation of Kurdistan in (1991) and the dangers and damages of the civil war, until we reached the ISIS war - all these have made Iraq in general and the Kurdistan Region in particular an area of war and armed conflict where individuals do not feel peace and security. These were push factors for individuals to take a long journey and head towards an unknown life in order to protect their lives and the future of their children.

3. The need for love and belonging: This is formed through the individual's connection to the surrounding environment and other people through the creation of friendships and love relationships with others, whether family, friends, workplace, etc. The need for belonging: The individual in their life is connected by a network of relationships to others, for example, to a specific religion, nation, and race, language, culture, color, gender, in addition to the groups they see in their life. All of these, in one way or another, have an effect on that individual and fulfill their needs, so the individual is forced to adapt to them and behave in the way that is demanded of them. This is in order to gain social acceptance, so you see them moving similar to the customs, traditions, and beliefs of their society. From here, belonging and attachment to social groups can be a factor of migration, whereby...

Often, the decision an individual makes to migrate is not an individual decision, but a family decision, as the family decides, due to their poor situation, that the strongest and youngest person in the family should migrate to work there and provide for their lives. This is on one hand, and on the other hand, generally, most migrants migrate to places where their relatives, family members, and friends have previously migrated.

For example, if we look, we see that most Kurds have settled in countries such as Britain, Central Europe, and Scandinavian countries because acquaintances, connections, and exchange of information between them become an incentive for new individuals to migrate to areas where they previously had acquaintances. This makes them feel more psychologically comfortable and secure.

4. The need for appreciation and respect:

Another human need is the feeling of respect and appreciation. This has two parts, one related to the individual's self-respect, meaning that humans feel their existence and value, have a positive view of themselves, and have respect and love for themselves. This way, they can establish a positive and proper relationship with others. Undoubtedly, this is formed through the process of education and social upbringing of the individual, a process that begins from birth and continues until aging and death. All channels of society (family, peer group, school, religious institution, media, etc.) participate in it. Their task is to build the foundation of the individual's personality in terms of physical, mental, psychological, social, and spiritual aspects. The way of dealing with children, which of course we mean first the parents' way of dealing and then the other actors in the individual's life, are responsible for creating a positive or negative image in the mind and inner self of the individual towards themselves. Eventually, all the groups the individual knows in their life and all their experiences become part of the formation of the individual's view towards themselves.

What is important to say here is that if the individual receives respect, love, appreciation, and positive treatment in their life, they will eventually give the same to those around them, the new family they create, and their children. This respect and view encompasses many things, including feeling special, that they are a special person with their own personality and identity, having strength, freedom, and independence, and having self-confidence. But the other part is that the individual is respected and feels accepted within the group and society in which they live. This happens when they are given positive ways and opportunities to utilize their abilities so that they can innovate and be given a place and position in society, in a way that is balanced with their level of ability and skills, preserving their dignity and honor, being valued, considered important, and viewed as a human being. Whenever an individual does not see this value and importance in the society in which they live, then they have no love or feeling of attachment to the land and homeland in which they were born, and it becomes a major factor for migration.

5. The need for knowledge and understanding:

This means the human need for science, information, understanding, discovery, and knowledge of new things and places. Studying and obtaining higher degrees have always been a goal for the migration of many young people. The poor condition of society and instability were also motivations for encouraging people with higher degrees, experts, and intellectuals to migrate to developed countries because in those countries, their strengths and abilities are respected, they are encouraged, conditions for their success are provided, and they are valued. This makes them lose the desire to return.

6. The need for aesthetics:

As a need for order and organization in all work, activities, and conditions. Here we can refer to Everett C. Lee's theory, which discusses the pull-push factors for migration within the framework of the four points he has identified:

      a. Factors specific to the place of out-migration (push factors of the expelling area).
      b. Factors specific to the place of in-migration (pull factors of the attracting area).
      c. Obstacles facing the individual.
      d. Personal and special factors.

He believes that migration factors are always one of these four reasons. Earlier, we referred to the push factors, meaning the expulsion of people to leave their place and land, and go to other countries (Abu Ayana: 2000, p297).

At this level of Maslow's needs, we indicate the pull factors specific to the place the migrant goes to. We discussed that one of the human needs is the need for beauty and organization. What the migrant sees in the country they are trying to go to is the fulfillment of this need in seeing beautiful and attractive scenes of developed countries in terms of architecture, design, greenery, parks, rivers, and lakes. Also, the existence of freedom and independence is one of the beauties for an individual who lives in a society where they constantly feel injustice, oppression, and suppression. Additionally, the existence of a system in management and an organized and secure life. All these make the individual try to go to the country where they see beauty and organization in lifestyle, work, health, education, and learning, etc.

7. The need for self-actualization:

This means being yourself as you truly are. This is a stage that not everyone reaches, and to reach it, the person must either be in the stage of mental and wisdom maturity, meaning age and life experience have an effect on reaching it, or other needs must have been fulfilled before the person can reach this stage. Here, humans know themselves well and know all their hidden and concealed abilities, recognize their strengths and weaknesses, strengthen their weak aspects, and utilize their abilities.

This is the stage where the individual lives for themselves according to their own desires, preferences, and decisions, and can innovate. This appears more in their work field. Regarding the "pull" theory, the migrant always sees and predicts this in the country they are going to, that it is a country where they can find themselves.

Along with everything we discussed, there are several other factors that have an effect on migration, including:

Media:

Media factors in general and social media in particular play a major role today in encouraging individuals to migrate. This is used by gangs in a misleading way by spreading false and fabricated news about how easy it is to reach that country, the availability of job opportunities, and a secure life in all aspects, the ease of obtaining asylum rights, and citizenship. This is in addition to the fact that there are people now who, through sharing short videos about their daily lives and displaying them in an attractive and fantasy-like way, become motivators for attracting many people to migrate and live like them.

Bor Salmana, in his master's thesis titled "Social Media Sites and Their Role in the Stereotypical Image of Migration Among University Youth" in 2017, one of the most important conclusions he reached is that university students, who are undoubtedly at a young age, spend more than (2) hours daily on social media, especially Facebook, and pay attention to topics published about migration, particularly in relation to marketing for travel, study, and work.

Which are displayed in an attractive way and give a positive image to the recipient, thus creating a positive image of migration in the minds of individuals, making them plan to migrate outside the country (Salmana: 2017).

Although the "Uses and Gratifications" theory is based on several hypotheses set by Lundberg and Holstein, according to the hypotheses of this theory, a person who uses social media has a set of psychological motivations and individual needs that push them toward the content they watch. This means that their usage is purposeful by the person, and on this basis, there is very little room for the effect of audience gratification by media tools, especially on behavior and orientation. Another hypothesis is that media tools fulfill part of the circle of individual needs. Media tools use different ways to fill those gaps of the individual. Therefore, if we want to understand the impact of media tools on an individual's life, we must first know how they have fulfilled their other needs in the traditional way.

Another hypothesis is that if we want to know the purpose of using media tools, we can first ask individuals, because they already know for what purpose they have used them. Another hypothesis is that individuals are very different from each other, so from here it can be predicted that the differences in usage and fulfillment are many.
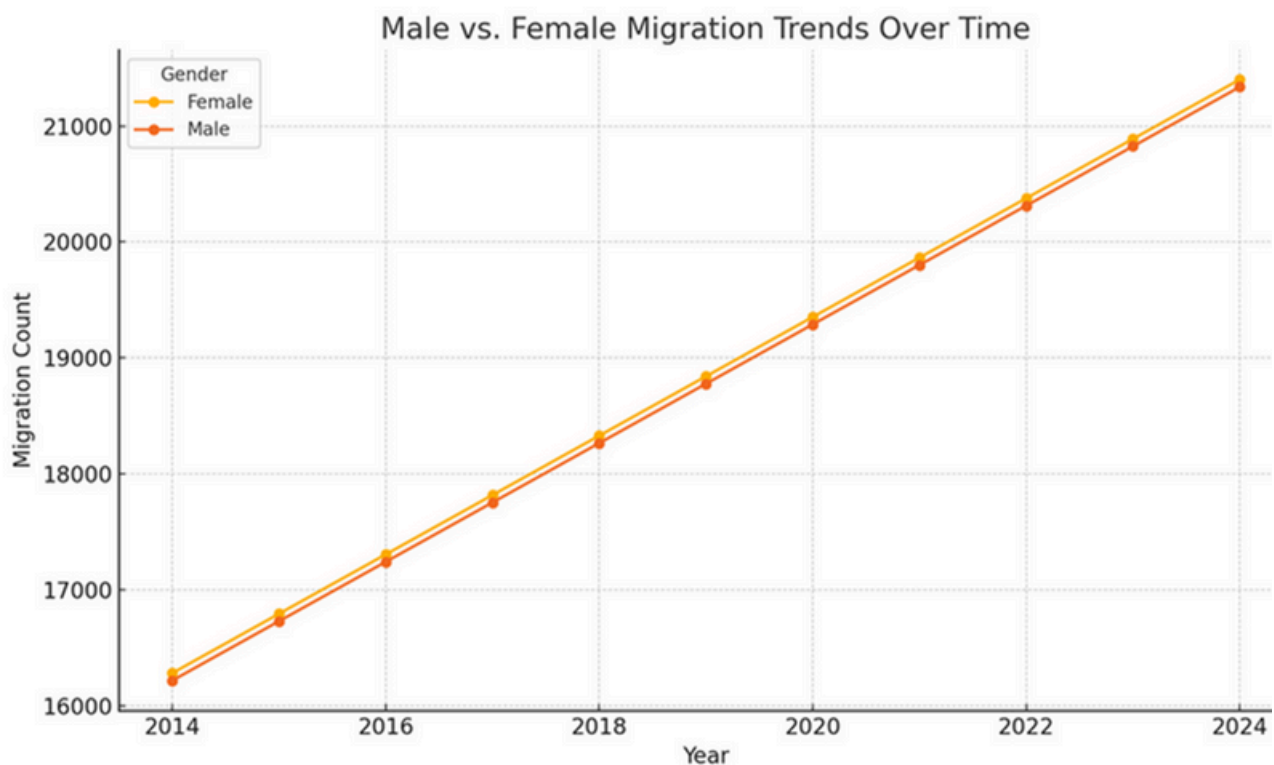
According to this theory, the media doesn't have much effect on directing the mind, decisions, and behavior of individuals toward migration, but rather the motivations we mentioned at the beginning are the reasons for the individual's decision-making and planning for migration. But later, they search for programs they need to gather information about the area they have decided to go to on social media (Makhloufi and Al-Hala: 2024, p28). So the person uses social media to get information about how to go, what is needed, what to do, who to contact, and where the place they are going is. Here, social media becomes a facilitator and helper for the individual who has decided to migrate.

Globalization and Migration:

Migration is one of the signs of globalization in this era, provided that it appeared at the end of the 1990s of the previous century. There is an agreement that globalization is neither a condition nor a phenomenon, but a process. Wilken defined it in 1996 as the process of change in the global capitalist system. This concept has its own importance in terms of economy, politics, and culture (George and Wolding: 2011, p31).

Economic globalization is one of the main factors in increasing the rate of migration due to the flexibility of laws and the increasing demand for individual experience and skilled and capable people. For example, in the field of technology, currently many countries themselves invite capable and skilled people in this field to come to their country. Not only skilled people, but also within many countries, due to the decrease or high cost of their domestic labor, they request unskilled workers as cheap labor to migrate to their country. Therefore, globalization, the mixing of cultures with each other, and the gathering of the world within the framework of one small village, has often made the phenomenon of migration easier from one country to another.

3-4/ Statistics on Migration in Iraq:

Male vs. Female Migration Trends Over Time

From this statistic, it appears that the rate of migration by year is increasing, and what is noteworthy is that it is the same for both male and female genders. This aligns with Giddens' views in his book titled Sociology, which he published in 2005, predicting that in the future, the percentage of female migrants will increase compared to men. The reason may be due to greater freedom for girls and their desire for education, obtaining higher degrees, and traveling for work and business (Giddens: 2005, p334).

3-5/ Effects of Migration:

1. From a demographic perspective, migration undoubtedly has an effect on changing the population numbers both in the country from which they migrate and the country to which they go. This creates a set of negative effects for both countries. For the country from which they migrate, because most of those who migrate are of youth age, this has an impact on losing a large human resource. This is on one hand, and on the other hand, because most of those who migrate are males, this again leaves other negative effects in terms of increasing the rate of those who are of marriage age and have not married, rising numbers of spinsterhood, and declining birth rates, which are again another important human capital for society.

As for the country they go to, again, the large number of migrants, who are diverse, multi-ethnic, and multi-cultural, creates a kind of mixing at the societal level, and these have needs that must be fulfilled, which creates a great burden on the country they go to, especially economically, because the increase in population is not balanced with the available material and natural resources.

2. Economically, as we mentioned earlier, in the expelling country, there is a loss of a significant human resource, whose capabilities could be utilized in revitalizing the country's economic sector. But for the country they go to, they create a great burden in terms of the cost of providing housing, education, health services, and job opportunities. Because generally, the developed countries that migrants head to are countries that believe in human rights and respect for human dignity, and view these people as humans who must be provided with services. On the other hand, it leads to an increase in labor, which affects the decrease in domestic labor prices. In addition, when migrants work, they do not invest the income they earn in that country, but rather send it back to their families and home countries, thus a large amount of material capital of the attracting country is lost, meaning wasting domestic income.

3. Socially, the increase in the rate of family separations in the expelling country and the weakening of social relations in the attracting country leads to an increase in the rate of crimes such as murder and theft and the disruption of the social upbringing of children and adolescents, especially among migrants due to the clash of two different cultures, the culture of the original society and the culture of the destination society. There is also an increase in the rate of domestic violence among migrants, addiction to drugs, moral deviations, etc., in addition to the problem of disruption of social relations and feelings of alienation.

4. Political impact: Undoubtedly, the increase in population in the "pull" area and the decrease in population in the "push" area similarly affect the change in political equations.

4- Voluntary Return:

4-1/A Brief Overview of Voluntary Return:

According to Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, paragraph (a) states that every human being is free to determine the state and border in which they decide to live their life. In the same article, paragraph (b) states that every human being has the right to leave any place, including their own country, and at the same time has the right to return to it at any time they wish (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Ministry of Human Rights: 2002, p16).

Accordingly, every human being is free to decide to leave their country in search of peace, well-being, tranquility, and a decent life. Whenever they don't find a suitable and appropriate environment in the place where they live, they have the right to return to their own land and homeland, provided they are not harmed.

Beals and Hoijer believe that the various forms of human behavior are just a continuous human effort to adapt to the environment and conditions in which they live. This means that migrants, apart from the continuous effort to integrate and adapt to that new society, which, although this varies from person to person, often the individual fails and lacks the ability to adapt, which causes them several types of psychological disorders (Assad: 200, p178).

Many studies confirm the truth of this issue, that the rate of psychological disorders among migrants in countries is higher than that of indigenous people and the hosts of the country. This has several causes, the most primary of which is due to the psychological void that is created within the migrant during the journey, because often the journey and reaching the destination is contrary to their expectations before traveling. As Victor Vroom's Expectancy Theory states, when discussing the concept of expectancy for any work that humans do, then discusses the concept of value, meaning how much benefit the person gains in return for their efforts, and then discusses the concept of instrumentality, whether the outcome was as expected. Undoubtedly, in the case of non-alignment of results and expectations, humans experience depression, pessimism, and helplessness.

Loneliness is also another cause of sadness, as Burn and Renner say that humans need closeness and integration with others in order to feel psychological comfort (Aziz: 2006, p2).

We must not forget that the natural environment (water, air, elevation of land, etc.) is always a part of humans that directly and indirectly affects their thinking, emotions, feelings, impulses, and behaviors.

As Ibn Khaldun says, all components of the geographical environment have an impact on the personality traits of humans. So, how people from a hot country like Eastern countries go to a cold country like Western countries, this leaves its impact on their psychological and emotional aspects. All these become part of the individual's life experiences (Abdullah: 2003, p48).

When these people do not receive asylum rights, their lives become harder and more complicated during their stay. They are forced to live in an illegal way and away from the eyes of the police and government, even doing black market work, meaning their life and future are not secure. Therefore, these migrants have two paths ahead: either forced return or voluntary return to their homeland, although this again is not an easy task or decision.

Therefore, voluntary return is a personal decision for the migrant to return to their homeland or to a third country that has been designated for them, and this depends on the decision of the person themselves. This issue has always been part of governments' agendas, which have developed several plans and programs and encourage migrants to return to their own land, under the name of "migration governance," which is a policy used by many countries and international organizations to organize and manage the migration process in a way that benefits migrants and countries of origin, transit, and exile. This is done through organizing international and domestic laws of countries and organizing the field of governmental institutions and international organizations, managing borders and protecting migrants' rights, providing international assistance to returning migrants through the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), responding quickly to humanitarian crises, and providing and facilitating the safe return and settlement of migrants and spreading awareness.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other migration-related organizations manage (95%) of programs related to returning migrants and reintegrating them into their own society in a sustainable way (sustainable return) globally in terms of economy, society, psychology, and social aspects, especially for countries belonging to the European Union. Although it is planned that its assistance will be expanded in the coming years, it is working on evaluating its program to be able to develop better policies in this regard, because the program is in its early stages.

4-2/ Types of Voluntary Return:

Return has several types:

1. Spontaneous: When the person decides to return by themselves without the help of the government or any party.
2. Supported: In this case, the return is supported, meaning the returning person receives logistical, social, and psychological assistance.

Another type of classification:

1. Voluntary: Meaning the person returns to their own society by their own decision.
2. Forced: This means the person is forcibly returned to their own society or a third society, which the government of the receiving country determines, or is sent back to the transit country. What is discussed in this research is voluntary return, which should not involve any form of coercion, physical and psychological torture, intimidation, or deception. In this type, the person is fully supported through the counseling offices established for them in their country. They are shown all ways and means of return and must be given all support (economic, psychological, social) as a kind of respect for the dignity and humanity of the migrant, and provided with correct and accurate information in a fluent language that they understand. They are given the opportunity to think and choose the best options, and often, experts are allowed to assess the migrant's situation to know how mentally prepared they are to make the right decision. If it appears that the person cannot make the right decision, it can be determined who will make that decision on their behalf, because it is a fateful decision related to the life and future of a human being, who is a migrant. Then complete awareness and support are given to that migrant until they return. Complete assurance must be given of their safe arrival at the destination, and then their situation must be monitored to ensure that they are protected and that the stability of their condition, livelihood, and life in their own country or in a third country is secured. This situation is more related to illegal migrants and those refugees who do not have refugee rights in the destination country.

All this is in order to secure a decent and peaceful life for the person and then their re-acceptance, reintegration, and readaptation with the country they go to, in order to achieve the goals of sustainable development (2030), especially goal (15 point 7), which says to facilitate the migration and movement of people in an organized, safe way with a sense of responsibility, through the implementation of planned migration policies that show a kind of good management. The Global Compact for Migration, especially objective number (21), which says to facilitate the return of migrants in a safe way, allowing re-entry and integration with their society.

All these goals emphasize the safety and security of migrants in their return to their homeland and the resumption of life in a peaceful and secure manner. This decision must be made at a time when the environment and the migrant's country are suitable. The plan must be in such a way that the migrant's return to their place is permanent, meaning they do not try to come back again to the destination country. This happens when the person's life is guaranteed in all economic, social, psychological, educational, health, and legal aspects. Therefore, this task is complex and cannot be implemented by just one party, but must be a comprehensive work between parties (governmental, non-governmental, and organizations) at both international and domestic levels.

4-3/ Motives for Voluntary Return:

In general, in this section, we discuss the most important reasons for migrants' return, which are:

1. Personal factors: This relates to the person themselves in terms of (gender, age, cultural level, physical and health condition, and even social relationships). For example, the person cannot take their family and children with them and decides to return.
2. Environmental factors: a. Destination country: This means the country to which the migrant has migrated, from several aspects. Contrary to the previous section, this country becomes a push country (expelling country), where the migrant desires to return due to several factors. For example, the place and location they imagined and which was a dream and fantasy for many migrants, does not turn out that way.

But they find that this is a difficult task, especially at the beginning of their migrant life. It is rare for migrants to enter the society that was in their dreams and which they predicted (Muhammad: 2013, p181-184).

On the other hand, the feeling of failure (frustration) in psychology is an emotional response that is related to feelings of anger, disgust, and hopelessness. The level of this frustration increases when an individual fails to achieve one of their goals, whether due to an internal or external cause. This leads to an undesirable psychological condition in which they feel inadequacy, lack of self-confidence, disgust, helplessness, and pessimism, which becomes a motivation for their return to their homeland.

On another hand, the threat of being returned and imprisoned in a situation where the migrant does not have asylum rights and citizenship of that country complicates their life situation, because they live illegally and their life is constantly under threat, and they are afraid. Therefore, the decision to return is better for them than staying in that country.

b. Regarding the country of origin:

There are several factors that make migrants desire to return to their homeland and the country where they were born. Some of these are related to the stability of the country, especially in political and economic terms. For example, if someone has migrated to escape the situation of war and armed conflict in their country, the end of the war is an opportunity for the person to return to their own country. If the problem was the poor economic condition of the country and the existence of an economic crisis, at the time of stabilization and revival of the country of origin, it becomes an opportunity for the person to return to it. In the case of natural disasters, after the end of the disaster and the redevelopment of the area, the person can decide to return. In all circumstances, the matter is related to the stability, peace, and social security in the country of origin.

Social security means the existence of social certainty. The Human Security Commission of the United Nations defines it as the securing of all those basic needs that are important for human survival, in a way that guarantees their rights and freedoms and keeps them away from anything or situation that is a threat and danger to them.

Ibn Khaldun, in his book "Introduction," discusses social security and believes that this is the duty of the state, which must secure stability and security through several steps. First, for humans to live, they have a set of basic needs that must be secured. Also, economic security where the state must provide all economic services for its individuals. Political security is again important for individuals to feel well-being and live peacefully away from fear, and this is not only through political stability and the absence of war, but also through providing freedom, justice, equality, and respect for human rights. Educational security is responsible for creating a healthy environment for the individuals of society. Therefore, a migrant individual, when returning to their original society, needs social security with all those dimensions that Ibn Khaldun has referred to.

4-4/ Necessary Services for Migrants Returning to Their Country of Origin and Homeland:

In general, social work is a scientific profession that works to provide social services to individuals, families, groups, and society, in terms of fulfilling their needs and helping them solve their problems.

Social work has three main objectives that it works on (preventive, therapeutic, and capacity strengthening goals). Within this framework, we can integrate this topic with the topic of migrant return:

1. Preventive goal: This works on three levels:

First level: Meaning before the problem occurs, awareness campaigns and several mechanisms are adopted to prevent the problem from occurring. Second level: The problem has occurred, and a set of mechanisms is adopted to prevent its spread. Third level: The problem has occurred and been resolved; here, a set of methods and mechanisms are used to help people so that it does not recur. Here, social work brings this goal to fruition through several steps, which are:

1. Conducting scientific research continuously on identifying the problems and needs of society's individuals and determining all material and human resources, what exists and what can be obtained for the purpose of formulating policies, plans, and programs to improve the future of society.
2. Spreading continuous awareness campaigns in various fields for all classes and segments.
3. Working on changing some of the laws, rules, policies, systems of society, values, and customs that hinder the progress and development of society. How to use these goals in the field of migration:

First level: Spreading awareness about the dangers of illegal migration, especially among young people, and working to formulate policies specific to serving young people. Second level: When youth migration becomes a phenomenon, social work can take serious steps through awareness campaigns to prevent more youth from migrating. Third level: Working with individuals and families who have migrated and returned to their country of origin, reintegrating them and adapting them to the new living conditions, and working with government institutions and organizations to facilitate their integration.

2. Therapeutic goal:

This goal begins when there is no other way, the problem has occurred, and it needs to be solved. This goal can be fully used with those migrants who have returned, because as we mentioned, these are people who, in order to reach the destination country, have lost everything in their country of origin, and after their return, they start from zero. Therefore, we will discuss this goal in detail later in a special section.

3. Capacity development goal:

This means developing the capabilities of the individual. For this purpose, all measures are taken to strengthen human capabilities, whether at the individual, family, or societal level. Undoubtedly, a person who has migrated and returns needs to work on strengthening their capabilities so that they can adapt to this new life experience and can advance their life and future (Abu Nasr: 2009, p54-59).

-Therapeutic Goal and Returning Migrants and Their Reintegration with Society:

Undoubtedly, the returning migrant needs a set of special services and programs to be able to start a new life in the place that they left and risked their life for.

These services can be divided into services at the level of (individual, family). We can also categorize services according to fields.

Social work, through the models it relies on, can use a type of intervention for each of these fields.

1. Structurally: This means providing housing, water, electricity, heating and cooling equipment, sewage, and all the supplies and necessities that are important for living. Here, society can help the returned migrant in providing these basic necessities of life in coordination with the government, organizations, and relevant parties, through the creation of housing, along with providing all services for them.

2. Socially: In this regard, social work can help the returned migrant through systems theory and ecological theory. Ludwig von Bertalanffy developed the systems theory, and Hall and Fagen define a system as consisting of several parts, all connected to each other through a set of social relationships. The word "system" covers many things; perhaps even an individual is a system consisting of several physical, mental, psychological, and spiritual parts, all of which are interconnected and have an impact on each other. That individual is part of a larger system, which is the family and group. Each system has its own characteristics. According to this theory, humans in life rely on several specific systems in their surrounding environment in order to live a decent life. Social work should, when solving individuals' problems, pay attention to the relationship of that individual to these systems, which are informal and natural systems, such as family, group, friends, and colleagues.

Formal systems: Internal groups, unions, social systems, hospitals, schools, etc. In general, people who have problems do not know how to organize the nature of their relationships with these systems and benefit from them, whether because they don't have them, don't know them, or don't want them. Here, the role of society is to know what the reason for the lack of communication is, or where the problem is, and how it can be solved. Because the task of social work and the social worker is to solve individuals' problems, here the social worker needs to work to help and assist the person with the problem so that they can benefit from their abilities, solve their problems, and connect with other systems.

In addition to this, there is another view in this theory called the ecological system, which goes back to William Gordon. He believes that social work focuses on the person themselves and their surrounding environment, and the relationship and interaction between them. This theory includes several concepts, including the duality of individual and environment, which is the integration and parallel interaction between two working units, on one hand, the individual, family, and small group, and on the other hand, the material and social environment around them.

The most important concepts of this theory are:

Adaptation: Working to raise the level of individual adaptation to the surrounding environment with all the changes that occur in it. Life pressures: Those situations that humans go through in their lives that are beyond their capabilities and cause anxiety and fear in the individual. Stress: An imbalanced emotional level that the individual experiences as a result of life pressures (Payne: 2010, p153-176).

According to this theory, one of the problems a returned migrant has is the problem of their relationships with the systems we mentioned. Here, it is society's duty to help in reorganizing their relationships with relatives, family members, friends, and colleagues. The returned migrant could be an individual or a family that has second-generation migrants, meaning they have children and adolescents who were born in the destination country and know nothing about the culture of this society, and are completely similar to the exile society, and are strangers to this society. According to this theory, the focus is on organizing the returned migrant's relationships, whether within their own family or outside the family and society. The social worker, by virtue of the many roles they have, can put some of these roles at the service of improving the migrant's relationships with others, including (being a helper in individual adaptation, being a therapist, case management, social change, anger management).

Also, the social worker must work to help family members, especially at the beginning when they are under a lot of pressure due to the unfavorable psychological situation they are in. This makes their psychological state unbalanced, and they may experience outbursts and clashes among themselves. In addition, the social worker helps them in re-educating and socially raising their children according to the culture of the original country, which is the culture of their ancestors, and this is not an easy task. Later, they will help them in reorganizing their relationship with the people around them. A union can be created specifically for returnees so that through it, the social worker can be aware of their needs and problems, playing another role as a mediator in conveying their requests and problems to the relevant party for the purpose of implementing and solving them, as well as helping this individual or that family in institutions such as schools and hospitals and organizing their relationships. Nevertheless, we can say that if their economic situation is good, it may be a relatively easy task for families. For example, if they have a child or adolescent, they can put them in a private school, but if the returned migrant cannot afford it, the social worker must, in cooperation with international migration organizations and within the framework of the voluntary return program, secure this assistance for families.

In general, in this type of intervention, the social worker must adhere to these steps:

a. Communication: This is the beginning of the social worker's communication with the migrant or the returned migrant family, introducing themselves and building trust and professional relationships with them. b. Collecting detailed information about the migrant or the returned migrant family in all physical, mental, psychological, social, and spiritual aspects. Then, collecting information about their needs and problems, and the resources and capabilities they have or need. Then prioritizing their needs and problems from most important to least important, from quickest to what can be delayed. c. Determining the type of intervention and starting to implement the type of intervention on three levels: micro, meaning individual to the returned migrant individual; meso, meaning the family as a whole; and macro, meaning at the level of society and institutions.

Each of these, according to different intervention modules and theories, has another type of intervention, which can be determined according to the cases.

3. Psychological services: Social work has benefited from Lazarus's work in the field of psychological therapy, which he has linked to social work. This theory in the field of social work is established by learning theory, and its concepts are determined by stimulation, response, and reward, and on a behavioral basis. This theory discusses that right and wrong behaviors are learned by humans through the same approach and mechanism. The most important hypotheses of this theory are that human behavior is acquired, meaning humans learn either through trial and error or through conditional association. Right behavior can be supported, and similarly, wrong behavior can be corrected through reward and punishment.

Among the most important wrong behaviors that can be corrected by reward and punishment are the issues of poor adaptation and deviant behavior, fear of forming relationships, fear of unemployment and not obtaining a livelihood, failure in life, doubting capabilities, and submission to the pressures of daily life. These cause a person to experience a kind of psychological disorder that requires intervention. Here, the social worker needs to take several steps, including:

a. The behavioral therapy approach should be started for the person through teaching or erasing what they have previously learned and rebuilding behavior. b. Focusing on the apparent behavior. c. Directive therapy for the problem. d. Short-term, direct, organized, and directive therapy for the beneficiary (Ajouba: 2011, p63-69). Behavioral therapy is not just a solution to the problem, but a solution to the psychological disorders that result from this problem. In general, returning migrants have a great need for psychological help and support because they have experienced an unpleasant experience during migration, and many of them have been subjected to violence, lost people, been victims of human trafficking, lost property and wealth, their dream in the destination country has not come true, and they had to return and start life anew. These are not easy. Undoubtedly, humans experience several psychological disorders such as depression, disgust, pessimism, anxiety, fear, and psychological discomfort, so these people need psychological support and behavioral therapy to save them from the situation they are in. According to this theory, the social worker can be a good helper in this regard, being a good and purposeful listener for the returning migrant's concerns and working to change their behavior and conduct through reward and punishment.

4. Economic services: Task-centered theory is considered the second wave of theories in the field of social work. In the last twenty years, it has developed greatly. William C. Reid's doctoral thesis at the University of Chicago in (1963) is considered the first indication of the hypotheses and views of this theory, which was later expanded by a group of other scientists, such as (Reid, Schein, Epstein).

This theory is based on several hypotheses, which are:

1. The best way for humans to achieve what they want is to work.

2. The one who runs the work has a set of beliefs about the work and the person themselves, and on this basis, the work plan is formulated.

3. Most psychological disorders are the result of a lack of adaptation.

4. Time is a helpful assistant to the beneficiary.

5. Having a positive experience helps the beneficiary to achieve a high level of adaptation and overcome the obstacles that come in their way.

6. Life consists of a set of circumstances and events. When obstacles are frequently repeated as a natural part of events, this becomes a problem.

7. Our behaviors reflect our personality, and feelings stem from behaviors.

Reid defines a problem as a kind of unfulfilled desire or an unfulfilled need. According to this theory:

The first step in working with a beneficiary begins with determining whether that person has a problem or not, or if there is something they want to change, and whether they need help with this change or not.

The second step is to identify the goal and decide whether the goal is realistic, meaning it is feasible or not, then determine the time, which has its importance here. Or the beneficiary may have more than one problem; here, they must be prioritized from most important to least important, and those that cannot wait must be implemented as soon as possible.

The social worker and beneficiary need to identify several points, including what needs to be changed, what the obstacles are before the change, what the tasks are that both the beneficiary and social worker need to implement, and how much time they need.

The key point of this theory is that it does not value the past. That is, it works on the present, meaning it is not important to know when the history of the problem was and how it started, and what happened in the distant past. It is only important to know at what level the problem is at present and what happened in the very recent past, in order to serve the solution of the problem in a logical way. We cannot change the past; what happened has happened. This theory has divided problems into several categories, including:

Personal conflict, dissatisfaction with social relationships, lack of necessary resources such as space, food, money, and work, lack of decision-making ability, problems with formal institutions, emotional response, and other problems. Another step is to determine the task, meaning determining the type of task and discussing it with the beneficiary and identifying what the benefits are, what needs to be done, what the obstacles are, what the plan is for implementation, how much time is needed, then reviewing carefully, then implementing (Mills and Auburn, 2012 p129-150).

Regarding returned migration, this theory can be one of the best methods of intervention in the field of economic services that are provided to the returned migrant, given that this theory works on the present, not the past. When the migrant returns, work should be done at the time of their return to their original society, and what happened in the past cannot be changed. On the other hand, one of the problems that this theory discusses in its classification is the economic problem in terms of unemployment, poverty, and basic life services. From here, the social worker can sit with the beneficiary, who is the returned migrant, and carefully listen to the returned migrant, carefully understand their problem, whether it is low income, unemployment, or lack of housing and necessities of life, then they discuss it together and classify it, which of them is most important and cannot be delayed. On this basis, they identify the problem and determine the task, and discuss those obstacles.

That comes in the way of implementing the task; they develop a plan and determine the time, and begin implementing. What is important to mention here is that the social worker only plays the role of a helper, and the migrant must have active participation in implementing the task. This may be an opportunity to solve several other problems.

Legal services: Through a legal person to help the returned migrant to retrieve all the documents and records that the person needs, which they have lost either during migration or for any other reason.

Conclusion:

The returned migrant is a person who, by a voluntary decision, returns to their own original homeland. Upon their return, they have a set of needs that must be fulfilled and a set of problems that must be solved. Undoubtedly, these needs and problems vary according to (age - child, adolescent, youth, elderly; according to gender - male and female; according to whether the person returns alone or the whole family; their cultural level; how their migration experience was; their living experience in the country they lived in). Based on these foundations, the types of services that are provided to them are determined, whether they are (economic, legal, health, social, psychological, educational, etc.) services. For providing these services, the social worker, who is a graduate of the Department of Social Work and has been prepared theoretically and practically through the study program to help these cases, can assist. But what is worth noting and saying is that social work is a very broad scientific profession that has several theories and intervention models according to (gender, age, types of services). In short, it changes according to the cases. The social worker can, for example, when dealing with a returned youth, provide several intervention models according to their needs and problems in a way that benefits these cases, and in the end, be a good helper in solving their problems.

Recommendations and Suggestions:

Recommendations:

Conducting more scientific research on:

1/ Providing services to migrant families who return.

2/ Providing services to groups of returned migrants using intervention models in the field of social work that were not mentioned in this research, with returned migrants according to their needs and problems.

Suggestions:

1/ The government should help these migrants by creating housing according to their needs, to gather them in a way that all services are available.

2/ Creating counseling offices that include social workers, legal professionals, and psychological specialists to help them through rapid emergency services and providing support and assistance (social - psychological - health - legal).

3/ Creating a union for these migrants to help them convey their needs and problems to the relevant parties, and the members should be from the returned migrants themselves, as well as helping their children who are of the second generation to reintegrate them with the culture, school, class, and peer groups through educational and psychological guidance in schools, who are graduates of social work.

4/ Simplifying procedures related to issuing legal documents for them by legal persons.

5/ Helping their children who are of the second generation to reintegrate them with the culture, school, class, and peer groups through educational and psychological guidance in schools, who are graduates of social work.

List of References:

١- فهمي ١٣.٢٠١٢\،محمد سيد، الممارسة العامة للخدمة الجتماعية \مجالت تطبيقية\، المكتب الجامعي الحديث، القاهرة،ط١.

٢- على ١٢٠٠٩ ، ماهر ابو المعاطي،استراتيجيات و ادوات التدخل المهني في الخدمة الجتماعية،المكتب الجامعي الحديث، القاهرة،ط١.

٣- على ١٢٠٠٩ ، ماهر ابو المعاطي،التجاهات الحديثة في الخدمة الجتماعية،المكتب الجامعي الحديث، القاهرة،ط١.

٤- ابونصر١٢٠٠٩،مدحت،فن ممارسة الخدمة الجتماعية،دار الفجر للنشر و التوزيع،القاهرة،ط١.

٥- السروجي و ابو المعاطي ١٢٠٠٨ ، طلعت مصطفى و ماهر ، ليادين ممارسة الخدمة الجتماعية ، الشركة العربية المتحدة للتسويق و التوريدات بالتعاون مع جامعة القدس المفتوحة ، القاهرة ، ط١.

٦- عبيد و جودت١٢٠٠٩\ ، ماجدة بهاء الدين السيد و حزامة ، وقفة مع الخدمة الجتماعية ، دار الصفاء للنشر و التوزيع ، الردن ، ط١.

٧- سهاونة ١٩٨٣\، فوزي، مباديء الديموغرافيا، مطبعة الردن، عمان.

٨- غدنز ١٢٠٠٥ ، انتوني ، الترجمة : فايز الصياغ ، علم الجتماع ، المنظمة العربية للترجمة ، لبنان ، ط٤.

٩- وكالة امم المتحدة للهجرة ١٢.٢٤\،ادوات المشورة بشأن العودة ، المنظمة الدولية للنشر ، جنيف .

١٠- دينيسون ١٢.٢٤\ ، جيمس، التواصل و الدعم في العودة الطوعية و اعادة الدماج، منفذ من طرف ICMPD،بتمويل من التحاد الوروبي.

١١-هندي ١٢.٢٤\ ، عبد المجيد احمد ، الحراك المهني و تفضيلت العودة الطوعية و اعادة التوطين ، المجلة العربية لعلم الجتماع ، العدد ٣٣.

١٢- راضي١٢.١٨\ ، الهجرة غير الشرعية للعراقيين ، العداد و السباب و الحلول ، مجلس النواب – دائرة البحوث ، العراق .

١٣- علي \بدون سنة الطبع\ ، يونس حمادي ، مبادىء علم الديموغرافيا ، وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي ، بغداد.

١٤- الشواورة و الحبيس ١٢٠٠١\،سالم علي و محمود عبدالله ، جغرافيا السكان ، دار الصفاء للنشر و التوزيع ، عمان ، ط١.

١٥- تايلورسلكن و ١٩٩٦\ ، انو وليد بيسلو سلكن و اخرون ،ترجمة : عيسى سمعان ، مدخل الى علم النفس ، منشورات وزارة الثقافة في جمهورية العربية السورية ، دمشق ، ط٢.

١٦- احمد ١٢٠٠٧ ، احمد محمد عوض بني ، الحتراق النفسي و المناخ التنظيمي في المدارس ، دار الحامد للنشر ، عمان ،ط١.

١٧- البريفكاني١٢٠٠٣\ ، احمد محمد اسماعيل و اخرون ، هجرة الخريجين من جامعات اقليم كوردستان العراق ، مجلة جامعة دهوك ، مجلد ٦ ، العدد١.

١٨- محمد١٣٠٢\،كوردستان عمر،خۆگونجاندنى كۆمەڵيەتى كۆچبەرانى كورد له وڵاتانى ئەوروپا،بەرێوەبەرايەتى چاپ و بڵوكردنەوەى سليمانى، سليمانى ، چ١.

١٩- ابو عيانة١٢٠٠٠\ ، فتحي محمد ، جغرافية السكان ، دار انهضة العربية للنشر و التوزيع ، بيروت ، ط١.

٢٠- سلمانة ١٢.١٨\ ، بدر ، مواقع التواصل الجتماعي في بناء الصورة النمطية للهجرة لدى الشباب الجامعي ، مذكرة لنيل شهادة الماجستير ، جامعة بن الصديق يحي ، جيجل .

٢١- مخلوفي و الهلة ١٢.٢٤\ ، احمد و عثمان ، دور مواقع التواصل الجتماعي في ظاهرة الهجرة الغيرة الشرعية ، مذكرة التخرج لنيل شهادة الماستر الكاديمي ، جامعة قاصدي مرباح ، ورقلة.

٢٢-جورج و ولدنج ١٢.١١\ ، ڤيك و بول ، ترجمة : طلعت مصطفى السروجي ، العولمة و الرعاية النسانية ، مكتب الجامعي الحديث ، القاهرة.

٢٣- اسعد\٥..٢١،دلير احمد ،الدارة التربوية ، مكتب المجتمع العربي ، عمان، ط١

٢٤-عزيز\٦..٢١، هاوژين محمود ، تقبل الذات و الخرين و علقته بالتفاؤل و التشاؤم لدى المتأخرات في الزواج ، رسالة الماجستر غير منشورة ، مقدمة الى كلية التربية للعلوم النسانية ، جامعة صلح الدين ، اربيل.

٢٥- عبدالله\٣..٢١ ، اسو ابراهيم، السمات القومية للشخصية الكوردية ، اطروحة دكتوراه غير منشورة ، مقدمة الى قسم الجتماع ، كلية العلوم النسانية ، جامعة السليمانية.

٢٦-ابو نصر\٩..٢١ ، مدحت ، فن ممارسة الخدمة الجتماعية ، دار الفجر للنشروالتوزيع، القاهرة، ط١.

٢٧- باين\١.٢.١\،مالكوم ، الترجمة : حمدي محمد ابراهيم منصور و سعيد عبدالعزيز عويضة ، نظرية الخدمة الجتماعية المعاصرة ، المكتب الجامعي الحديث ، القاهرة ، ط١.

٢٨- عجوجة\١١.٢١، مختار ابراهيم ، الخدمة الجتماعية و اخلقياتها ، دار عزة للنشر و التوزيع ، السودان ، ط١.

٢٩- ميلز و اوبرن \٢١.١٢ ، جوديث و باتريك،ترجمة : عبد الناصر عوض احمد جبل، التقدير في الخدمة الجتماعية ، المكتب الجامعي الحديث ، القاهرة ، ط٢.