



Research Article

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Forced Displacement in Libya and its Health, Psychological and Social Dimensions: The Case of the Displaced Tawergha

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Abstract

Exposure to the physiological, social, and psychological situations of those relocated from Tawergha is a relatively new issue in the study of Libyan forced migration. This inquiry aims to learn more about the social, psychological, and health situations of the people who have been displaced from Tawergha. Residents of two large camps that housed the Tawergha refugees were given a questionnaire. There were 435 displaced people in this research. The findings revealed substantial discrepancies between various characteristics (economic challenges, security situation, living in a disease-spreading environment, mingling with people) and the displaced people's health and psychological problems. The variable of attack exposure only affected the displaced's psychological difficulties. Also, at the 0.05 significance level, other factors such as a lack of housing, the absence of a family member, having adequate food, feeling rejected, movement constraints, and loneliness do not affect psychological difficulties and health conditions. In light of these findings, the study recommends implementing social measures to protect Libya's displaced people. In addition to the need for psychological support programs and the activation of social work for professional assistance with displacement issues, there is also a need for professional help with displacement concerns.

Keywords: *Forced displacement; Displacement in Libya; Tawergha; discrimination*

1. Introduction

There have been numerous waves of displacement since the beginning of the current crisis in Libya in 2011. In the initial wave of displacement in Tripoli and Benghazi, which acted as a safe haven for Libyan IDPs, Tawergha accounted for most IDPs (Sryh, 2019). Libya's civil conflict and international operations in 2011 resulted in a humanitarian crisis, evident human rights crimes, and waves of displacement and asylum seekers. During this crisis, fighters assaulted the town of Tawergha and its civilians. About 40,000 individuals were forced to escape within Libya due to this, and they were

subjected to a variety of human rights crimes. Despite reaching a deal to repatriate displaced people and compensate those who have been harmed, approximately half of those who have been displaced have not returned to their homes. This agreement did not meet the expectations of the residents of Tawergha, who experienced a slew of psychological, social, familial, and economic issues as a result of displacement, including the severing of social and family ties, insecurity, a lack of essential amenities, unemployment, and financial hardship (Alunni et al., 2017). Some of the convoys of displaced people arrived in Benghazi. The opposition's new commander put them up in an abandoned corporate camp and empty student housing outside of the city. The health situation among the displaced people was dire, and the rainy season in Libya had begun; as a result, the displaced people required food, housing, medical attention, and security. Furthermore, their psychological dislocation was exacerbated by deportation from home, departure without prior arrangements, missing family members throughout the city evacuation, and dread of death or retaliation.

Communities afflicted by armed war undoubtedly endure mental health, psychological, and social issues. These groups have a higher rate of mental disease than the general population who has not been exposed to war and violence (Baingana, 2003). Based on the previous, the displaced persons' situation in the camp should be investigated and analyzed from many social, psychological, economic, and security viewpoints (Snoubar & Abita, 2020). As a result, the social and psychological effects of the exodus from Tawergha will be investigated in this study. Furthermore, this issue is linked to sensitive concerns that significantly impact the nation's path to stability, such as civic peace and community harmony without prejudice or difference based on race or color. Furthermore, studying the socio-economic conditions of the displaced from Tawergha connected to an essential group of society's most vulnerable groups, namely the civilian population, who were disproportionately affected by conflicts and natural catastrophes.

The Tawergha case is a complex topic for various reasons, including the subject's sensitivity to the Tawerghans and the issue's sensitivity at the local and international levels due to the different events that have accompanied it (Pradella, & Taghdisi Rad, 2017). These and other factors throw a tremendous deal of responsibility and a double effort of objectivity and impartiality, which are at the heart of scientific inquiry, on the shoulders of this study. Furthermore, researching the psychological and social situations of the displaced and the accompanying health, economic, security, and nutritional issues provide the topic with a wide range of perspectives and areas of interest (Snoubar & Duman, 2016). Therefore, the study is decided on a study of the social and psychological conditions of the displaced from the city of Tawergha - an exploratory study of the displaced in Al-Halis and Qaryounis camps, based on the information provided above.

2. Literature Review

2.1 *Forced Migration and Psychosocial Conditions of Migrants in Libya*

Emigration (displacement) that is forced or obligatory is caused by events or pressures that force people to leave their native home and relocate to another location (exile). Smith claims that social bonds are prone to rupture and disintegration, and that emigrants experience tremendous psychological stresses. People who have been "forced migrated" face a much greater challenge. Because they are moving to their new environment of their own free choosing, unlike the diaspora, it is difficult for them to assimilate, particularly in light of very bad economic, housing, educational, and health conditions (Smith, 2017). As a result, Johnson defined displacement as the difficulty of adjusting to a new situation. Petri, Johnson, (2020) Social pressures, particularly the standard of life and acceptance by the locals, are among the most significant of these obstacles. Kunz also contrasted between emigrants and displaced people, stating that emigrants leave their region voluntarily, whereas displaced people are forced to leave. The displaced, on the other hand, are forced abroad, i.e. banished, and hence are more susceptible to deviation than others (Al-saleh, 2000,). Displaced people are subjected to a variety of traumatic experiences that have long-term detrimental

consequences on numerous elements of their lives, compromising their resilience and mental health. Long-term forced displacement, without a doubt, has a greater impact on psychological trauma, poor psychological and social well-being, and physical health. Women are now more likely than men to suffer from mental illness at this rate (Jankovic-Rankovic et al., 2020). Older people are particularly vulnerable to poor mental health and other age-specific risk factors in resource-limited conditions (Virgincar et al., 2016). Children are among the most susceptible populations affected by forced migration as a result of traumatic experiences, as well as the family's overall economic and social circumstances. These swings and oscillations may have an impact on the family unit, leading to separation and harmful consequences for children (Wessells & Kostelny, 2012). Refugees' emotional well-being is influenced by their social and economic circumstances, as well as their difficult life experiences (Smit & Rugunanan, 2015). As a result, forced migration has a tremendous physiological, economic, social, and mental health impact on individuals and families. Immigrant populations are also subjected to racial discrimination, rights breaches, and the inability to obtain various services, particularly health and mental health care, on a social level (Adams & Kivlighan, 2019). Because of the worsening of health effects, mental health issues, and policies dealing with migrants in host areas, this is considered a critical concern (Carballo & Nerukar, 2001). As a result, the greatest long-term solution for forced migration difficulties is to return the displaced to their native homeland while also providing adequate living conditions. To obtain a sustainable return and a sound solution to these problems, various local and international initiatives, as well as the involvement of NGOs, are required (Ruben et al., 2009).

2.2 *Tawerghans between ancient slavery and displacement during war 2011*

At one time, the Tawergha region was inhabited by Berber tribes. The Samalus people are believed to be descended from these tribes. After that, the vestiges of slavery were found in this area. The Tawergha region's high concentration of black residents dates back to the heyday of the slave trade. Convoys took slaves from Central Africa, Sierra Leone, Guinea, and others) to Murzuq, where they were resold and transported to the Libyan coast via Ghadames and Tripoli. Slavery was officially outlawed by the British, but the Ottomans continued to engage in an unregulated slave trade. An feature of the slave trade in Murzuq, the primary location for re-exporting these captives, is discussed by the German traveler (Gerhard Rohlfs 1831-1896) in his book "Land and People in Africa: Reports from the Years" (Rohlfs, 1870). As a black-skinned Libyan, Tawergha is traditionally home to people whose roots may be traced back to the continent. As such, they serve as an extension of Libya's enslavement regime. People of color in Libya face prejudice, particularly when Gaddafi's regime fell and civil conflict broke out (Issaev & Zakharov, 2021).

Libya joined the other Arab spring nations in February 2011. To silence this demonstrator, the military in Libya used brutal force against the people who were rising against the Gadhafi regime. Gadhafi's use of power and subsequent use when inhabitants in certain areas were forced to relocate, and others were under siege left a few cities in Libya under his control. Gadhafi's opponents tended to take up guns, and this war affected most people, resulting in a significant displacement crisis. Op contents of the Gaddafi dictatorship exacted vengeance on one of Libya's cities, Tawergha, which had been affected by the displacement crisis. As a result, the whole population (Final Results of the General Population Census 2006, 2006) was evacuated within a few hours to save their own lives from certain death. So e had to trek more than 100 kilometers without a break, and some had died before they reached a secure location (Almostashar report 2011). D placed Tawerghans numbered 25,000 at the time of the conflict. It was stated that limitations had been put in place to prevent their return to Tawergha - "Human Rights Watch on July 13, 2011 - and the Office of Humanitarian Affairs on September 8, and another on October 3, 2011" To illustrate how much more difficult it was to resolve the issue of displacement, see for example Report Additionally (United Kingdom: Home Office, 2015), it appears that the displaced IDPs who are members of tribes that were loyal to the prior regime make resettling them more difficult.

2.3 Displaced person's theoretical framework

The theoretical framework of the research is essential to the development of the research idea and the presentation of the topic in a comprehensible manner. ITT (Tajfel and Turner, 1979) is a theory that we discovered to be relevant to the topic of this paper: Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). IDPs are people who have been forced to flee their homes for various reasons, and this idea helps researchers better understand the problem.

It is a complicated humanitarian process that begins with a desire for safety and the preservation of life; this is the primary concern of those who have been displaced (Snoubar, 2017). Many of the studies on this topic have run into a problem or difficulty because of the limitations of the theoretical models used to describe the phenomena of internally displaced persons (IDPs). IDPs can partly be explained by the integrated threat theory, which is a more recent development (Tajfel and Turner, 1979).

Intergroup tension and negative stereotypes form the basis of the theory of ITT's four key components. It's important to distinguish between real and symbolic threats. Real threats are based on a group's economic and political power; symbolic threats are based on a group's cultural distinctions and unfavorable stereotypes. For those with a history of antagonism between two groups, "intergroup anxiety" refers to a fear of in-group experiences while dealing with out-group members (Croucher, 2017). This theoretical framework was developed to match the topic of this paper with the reality of relocation. Realistic risks include safeguarding one's life, property, health, and mental well-being; symbolic threats, on the other hand, include losing one's identity, feeling stigmatized, worrying about discrimination, and feeling that one is being pursued. Emotional and physiological reactions might be triggered when threats are present. For a long time, those who have been uprooted are plagued by these emotions (Stephan & Stephan, 2017).

When people are forced to leave their homes, they face an even greater challenge in dealing with the psychological and social stress they face until they return or are reintegrated into a new community. As a result of wars and the violence that accompanies them, people are often forced to leave their homes in a hurry, omitting luggage, identification papers, and money in the process. First, the person fleeing the battle looks for a safe haven nearby so that they can easily return once the fighting ceases. Some stay in touch with family members who are in combat zones, while others join them in a safe location away from danger. After that, the displaced person began to reflect on his or her current situation and what he or she plans to do going forward, especially in light of how long the conflict has lasted. When people are forced to leave their homes, they are exposed to a wide range of issues and difficulties that will stay with them for a long time, especially since some may never be able to return. To assist them adjust to their new surroundings and society, the displaced need to undergo a resettlement procedure. People who return to their former residences will also require aid in maintaining their safety and well-being in such locations (Cernea, 2000; Snoubar & Duman, 2015). There is low social authority and restricted international rights for IDPs compared to refugees, and their political status is unclear. IDPs (internally displaced persons) face major humanitarian and human rights challenges, as well as concerns regarding their social welfare, living conditions, and land and property issues. Moreover, if you keep moving, you run the risk of compromising your safety and stability. The marginalization, insecurity, fear, and threats that displaced people face when they reside among host communities or return to their hometowns are well-documented (Wanninayake, 2019). In all of these stages, from leaving home to being away from home to returning or being resettled in a new society, people's perceptions of their own identities remain problematic. In contrast to other theories, which have attempted to deal with IDPs in a piecemeal fashion by focusing on a single stage or factor without considering the others, the ITT attempted to address the phenomenon of IDPs holistically by examining a variety of factors that accompany the displacement process at every stage (Hammond, 1999). Because it relies on theories that benefit from this occurrence, IDPs, perhaps this theory was able to accomplish so. Intergroup relations can be studied in three main ways, according to Sharif and Sharif (1979). in order to avoid conflicting with broader

macroeconomic assessments, defining clearly and exactly the characteristics of intergroup conduct and attitudes B: doing empirical research and generating preliminary theoretical generalizations based on the foregoing description of intergroup behavior. Research methodologies and designs offered by social scientists operating at a higher level (e.g. sociologists, anthropologists) might be cross-evaluated in regard to generalizations made by them (Tajfel et al., 1979, Jackson, 1993).

3. Study Objectives

This study aims to determine the social and psychological conditions of people who have been relocated from Tawergha. The following sub-objectives are derived from this target:

1. Determining the social circumstances of those who have been relocated from Tawergha.
2. Identifying the psychological effects of displacement on those who have been relocated from Tawergha.
3. Determining the consequences of displacement on various elements of health.

The current study seeks to address the following key question: What are the social, psychological, and health situations of Tawergha's displaced residents? This question is followed by the following sub-questions:

1. How are the socioeconomic conditions of Tawergha's displaced people?
2. How has displacement affected the psychological well-being of Tawergha's displaced?
3. How does displacement affect the health of Tawergha's displaced people?

4. Method

4.1 Exploratory Stage

In addition to the eastern Libyan city of Benghazi, the displaced from Tawergha were dispersed throughout the country's other regions and cities. On landing in Benghazi, the displaced were separated into two camps, one in the Al-Halsi district on the west side of the city and the other near Garyounis, also on the west side. Two former Turkish corporate buildings have been converted into a refugee camp, where workers are housed, and some services are available (Such as restrooms, dining halls, and offices.). So that all relatives may be housed together, the IDPs were sorted into rooms according to relative grouping. In the Al-Halisi camp, there were 1200 males and 800 girls older than 18 who were internally displaced. After getting the go-ahead from the city of Benghazi's designated supervision office:

The study's team frequented many IDP meetings. Two of the most significant are Al-Halisi and Garyounis camps, which house displaced people. These two camps were selected because of their enormous populations and well-organized structures. We counted the number of people who have been displaced. We gathered information about their psychological and social well-being in the exploratory study, which included 17 in-depth interviews, three with camp authorities and 14 with those who have been displaced, three of whom were women. In these interviews, Tawergha inhabitants were able to describe the circumstances that led to their displacement and the most pressing issues they encountered. These interviews were used as a basis for the research team's eventual survey creation to make matters even better.

4.2 Statistical unit and estimation of sample size:

Individuals who were either member of a family or had been separated from them due to displacement were included in the study's analytic unit. Our selection process was guided by their aptitude and willingness to engage in the research. Aside from obtaining the camp's permission to conduct a study, researchers also had to get permission from the camp attendees themselves. Therefore, the study adheres to ethical scientific research practices.

Richard Geiger's equation was used to estimate the sample size.

$$n = \frac{\left(\frac{z}{d}\right)^2 \times (0.50)^2}{1 + \frac{1}{N} \left[\left(\frac{z}{d}\right)^2 \times (0.50)^2 - 1\right]}$$

n= study sample, z=1.96, d=0.05, N= population of the study (2000)

This concluded that the sample size should exceed at least 322, which was achieved in this study. In addition, this number exceeded 435 respondents, and a representation of the survey reached 21.75% from the community, which increases confidence in data.

4.3 Sampling method

The camps were geographically separated into two sections, and a random sample was taken from each section using a computerized random number generator (RAND). The entire population of the selected area was taken into consideration. Participants who the camp administration chose were also given a regular questionnaire. It was found that the results of the tribe research helped locate the respondents in the camp and that more than one location was selected for meeting the respondents there. People of all sexes, ages, and educational backgrounds were included in the sample.

4.4 Study tolls and Variable List

In this study, a questionnaire was used based on previous research (Mugizi & Matsumoto, 2021, Elahi, 2015, Hamid & Musa, 2010). on the subject of emigration. Psychiatrists and sociologists were also involved in the review of the questionnaire. With this information, we created the questionnaire questions based on feedback from our tribal (exploratory) study. However, it tries to keep tabs on Libyan society's newest phenomenon: internal displacement.

In the questionnaire, 54 demographic data were included. The initial step in the process was to obtain information on the demographic characteristics of the participants, such as age, gender, educational attainment, and marital status. The number of household members and evidence about the spouse was also considered, as were financial indicators (monthly salary and ownership of some items). For this purpose, the questionnaire was devised: Displacement's social and psychological effects and its impact on health.

The psychological disorder aspect is the sum of all the variables that measure psychological issues. The health disorder was created by combining all of the health-related variables. Finally, the influence of social variables on psychological and health variables was examined. Statistical significance is assumed to exist between the social variables and the psychological disorder variable, on the other hand in this research. Social and health disorder variables, on the other hand, have a considerable impact on each other. Due to their susceptibility to displacement and its attendant social conditions, we focused our primary analysis on the impact these situations had on psychological and health aspects.

4.5 Data collection

Camps Al-Halisi and Garyounis, the most densely occupied in Benghazi, Libya, served as the site of this investigation. Approximately 3500 people, or more than 17.5% of Tawergha's total population, were internally displaced (IDPs) in Benghazi city in 2015. Benghazi and its surrounding areas have been flooded with camps and relocation sites for IDPs, with only a few returning to their homes.

Sequential data collection began in the Al-Halisi camp, and the research team then moved on to the Garyounis camp to collect the remaining samples. The data was collected by project assistants who had received special training for the study. The total number of assistants was 10, with four females and six males completing the data collection in seven days (morning and evening). The questionnaires were double-checked: once in the field so that each data collector could see what their coworkers had gathered, and again when the research team leader returned from the area, before the data entry procedure began, to ensure that there would be no data shortages.

4.6 Data analysis

The data was analyzed using SPSS version 26. A summary of primary and demographic data is provided by descriptive statistics (percentages and statistical frequencies). On the other hand, analytical statistics are used to examine important correlations and forecasts. Social and psychological dimensions were connected through factor analysis, categorizing related elements.

1. Study Limitations

Due to the current security situation in Libya, we were unable to access numerous camps. Additionally, Mixed Methods were preferred in this study, although it was difficult to implement due to security concerns. The findings of this study may not be applicable on a large scale, and additional research is needed on Tawerghans who have been displaced.

2. Ethics Statement

In conducting the study, accepted ethical and professional conduct principles were followed, and informed consent was provided to the participants. As a result, we obtained ethical approval for the research from the Ethics Committee of Almostashar center for psychological and social studies (Protocol number: T-AMCPSS-T-02-2011).

5. Findings

Table 1: Sampling profile

Camps visited	Al-Halessi	%	Garyounis	%	Total	%
Total IDP	1200	60	800	40	2000	100
Survey	252	57.9	183	42.1	435	21.75

Table 1 shows that the systematic random sampling technique was used to collect a sample from each camp, with a representation rate of 21.75 percent for each camp. Al-Halisi camp had 252 participants, and Garyounis camp had 183 participants in the 435-person poll. IDPs in Al-Halisi and Garyounis camps had the highest percentages of IDPs, with 57% and 42%, respectively, in the sample of all IDPs. They made it clear that the study only included those at least 18 years old, regardless of whether or not they were married.

Table 2: Socio-demographic characteristics of IDPs

		n = 435	
1	Sex		
	Male	269	61.8%
	Female	166	38.2%
2	Age		
	18- 27	135	31.0%
	28-35	125	28.7%
	36-43	81	18.6%
	44-51	47	10.8%
	52-59	14	3.2%
	Over to 60	33	7.6%
3	Marital status		
	Single	204	46.9%
	Married	224	51.5%
	Divorced	2	0.5%
	widow	5	1.1%
4	Place of birth		
	Tawergha	400	92.0%
	Other Places	35	8.0%

5	Monthly income (LYD)		
	Lower to 200	29	6.7%
	201-400	85	19.5%
	401-600	65	14.9%
	601-800	36	8.3%
	801- over	220	50.6%
6	Education level		
	Illiterate	71	16.3%
	Primary	107	24.6%
	Secondary	118	27.1%
	University	139	32.0%

Gender, age, marital status, place of birth, monthly income, and educational attainment are only a few of the socio-demographic features of Tawerghan IDPs shown in Table 2.

Males comprised 61.8 percent of the sample, while females included 38.2 percent, increasing the study's relevance and variety.

Displaced persons aged 28 to 35 comprised 28.7 per cent of the first category of displaced persons in the sample; those aged 36 to 43 accounted for 18.6 per cent; those aged 44 to 51 accounted for 10.8 per cent; and those aged over 60 included 7.6 per cent. In general, participants' ages varied within the typical distribution of ages for the majority of age groups, which adds to the study's relevance because of the wide range of ages included. The study's usefulness is enhanced by the fact that participants' ages ranged across the typical distribution of ages, making it more representative of the general population.

There were 46.9 percent of single participants, married 51.5 percent of the population, and divorced only 0.5 percent of IDPs in the conflict. In light of this, it's clear that participants in the study are wary of disclosing any personal information in case it's misinterpreted or misapplied against them. This study will not utilize any information or data it receives against him, no matter what the circumstances are. We have made this clear repeatedly. The data will only be used for research purposes. The participants may be concerned that they would be implicated in revealing information about their relatives, which could result in them being involved in legal issues.. Some people might make a claim other than that he's married.

Tawergha was the birthplace of the vast majority of the participants (92 percent), with the remaining 8 percent hailing from somewhere else. When the Libyan crisis was raging, anyone who claimed to be from Tawergha was subject to questioning and investigation.

The participants explained that most of them have a monthly income. Still, they differed in the exact value of the salary, and here we point out that most Libyans work as employees in the government sector, and the Tawerghans are no exception to this matter. Therefore, the monthly income is distributed according to the salary system followed in the country. And we can see the high monthly income is 801 LYD the percentage exceed 50.6%.

However, the main issue that the displaced face is their inability to collect their wages, since the only way to do so is to go to the bank that each person is a member of. To make matters worse, Tawergha, Libya's largest city, has been deserted for a long period of time and its banks are still subject to the conventional manner of dealing with customers and the slowness of the money transfer system, which can take several weeks to complete. The displaced people's misery was aggravated by these issues.

As for the distribution of participants by educational level, the total number of university graduates in the sample amounted to 32%. On the other hand, the total illiterates in the sample amounted to 16.3%. The rest was distributed among the secondary level 27.1% and the primary level 24.6%.

Consequently, the Mann-Whitney U test, a non-parametric way to testing for differences in features related to psychological and health disorders, was employed. Mann-Whitney U tests were used to determine the sample size, mean ranks and z-values, and p-values for each group in Table 1.

Table 3: The relationship between some variables related to displacement and displaced people's psychological and health problems

Characteristics	N	Psychological problems			Health disorder		
		Mean Rank	z-value	p-value	Mean Rank	z-value	p-value
Financial difficulty							
Yes	297	236.220	-4.679	<0.001	236.810	-4.619	<0.001
No	138	178.780			177.520		
Feeling safety							
Yes	322	202.840	-4.478	<0.001	207.610	-2.937	0.003
No	113	261.190			247.620		
Spread of disease							
Yes	195	234.000	-2.524	0.012	235.380	-2.623	0.009
No	240	205.000			203.880		
Been attacked							
Yes	149	237.330	-2.442	0.015	232.890	-1.799	0.072
No	286	207.930			210.240		
Lack of shelter							
Yes	145	221.910	-0.484	0.629	210.600	-0.876	0.381
No	290	216.050			221.700		
Absence family member							
Yes	124	213.040	-0.548	0.584	204.170	-1.461	0.144
No	311	219.980			223.510		
Enough food							
Yes	345	219.780	-0.610	0.542	217.940	-0.020	0.984
No	90	211.180			218.230		
Feeling rejected							
Yes	149	223.270	-0.665	0.506	228.930	-1.320	0.187
No	286	215.326			212.310		
Mingling with people							
Yes	140	253.040	-4.224	<0.001	310.290	-10.641	<0.001
No	295	201.370			174.200		
Movement restriction							
Yes	246	219.400	-0.280	0.779	222.860	-0.928	0.354
No	189	216.170			211.680		
Loneliness							
Yes	195	214.870	-0.493	0.622	205.610	-1.869	0.062
No	240	220.540			228.070		

The psychological problems and health disorder mean levels for participants in economic difficulties were higher than the mean level for those not in economic difficulties, as indicated in Table 3. The Mann-Whitney U test findings show a significant difference in psychological problems and health disorder between the two samples (z-value = -4.679, p-value 0.001; z-value = -4.619, p-value 0.001).

The Mann-Whitney U test findings show a significant difference in psychological problems and health disorder between the two samples (z-value = -4.478, p-value 0.001; z-value = -2.937, p-value = 0.003). In both situations, participants who felt safe had a better mean level than those who did not.

Comparing individuals who live in an environment with the spread of disease with other, the Mann-Whitney U test results show that there is a significant difference between the two samples in terms of psychological problems and health disorder, in favor of those who live in an environment with the spread of disease (z-value = -2.524, p-value = 0.012; z-value = -2.623, p-value = 0.009).

Furthermore, participants who had been assaulted had a significantly higher 'psychological problems' mean level than those who had not been attacked (z-value = -2.442, p-value = 0.015). However, there was no significant difference between the two samples regarding health disorder (z-

value = -1.799, p-value = 0.072).

Interacting with others has a significant impact on emotional states and health problems. The findings of the Mann-Whitney U test show that individuals who mix with people have significantly different psychological problems and health issues than those who do not mingle with people (z-value = -4.224, p-value 0.001; z-value = -10.641, p-value 0.001). In addition, people who socialize with others had a better average rank than those who did not.

At the 0.05 significance level, Mann-Whitney U test results show that additional factors including lack of housing, the absence of a family member and having enough food do not have a significant impact on mental health and physical health issues.

6. Discussion

Results from this study are consistent with earlier ones, particularly in terms of the direct and indirect effects that displaced persons experience on their psychological well-being and physical health (Mugizi & Matsumoto, 2021, Elahi, 2015, Hamid & Musa, 2010). As a result, displacement in Libya, in particular for those displaced from Tawergha, is an exceptional case because of the discrimination and prejudice they experienced during and after their displacement. In addition, the study finds that displacement has an apparent impact on the majority of Tawerghan activities, including socially and spatially situated ones. According to the United Kingdom: Home Office (2015), Tawerghans face a major threat as they are forcibly removed from their city. It was difficult for this minority of the population to deal with personal and familial dangers, such as having to walk more than 100 kilometers on foot without water or food and the presence of elderly and disabled people. In addition, other families have claimed that they forgot about their children and elderly parents while fleeing for their life during the hurricane. Displaced people's need for security is a major factor in their desire to be attacked, according to the study participants, who were more likely to favor being assaulted. There is also a material need, which is regarded by the participants as a result of the obvious disparities in their financial situations.

One's hatred and antagonism against a different group member are motivated solely by the fact that that person belongs to that group and has qualities that represent the entire group (Allport et al., 1954). Tawerghans were forced to flee their city even though those supported Muammar Gaddafi's regime were a small minority. This did not occur in the other cities since they were not subject to the same level of punishment as Tawergha, which was complete displacement. According to Blumer's well-known model of group perceptions, the external perspective differs depending on which group you're in. When two groups are exposed to the same risks, each group's internal and outward opinions are altered.

The psychological and physical well-being of people affected reflects these dangers. Survey respondents had a similar sentiment about their sense of social isolation, which is in accordance with these findings: There was also a correlation between socioeconomic level, exposure to racial bias in the workplace, and perceptions of prospective threats associated with relocation. Prejudice results from belonging to an outside group, which causes anxiety, unfavorable stereotypes, real dangers, and symbolic threats, as well as fear of shame, exploitation, and rejection. Stephan & Stephan's presentation supports this conclusion (Croucher, 2013). Pettigrew and Tropp agree with the findings of this investigation. More and more research is being done on the impact of displacement on the individual, notably the rise in unfavorable impressions and negative feelings about oneself and others. In 2008, (Pettigrew and Tropp) Current research shows that there are implications, as evidenced by the findings. The psychological and physical well-being of Tawerghans residing in the displacement camp has been adversely affected, statistically significant.

Integration of displaced individuals is an extremely difficult, long-term process with numerous components, as evidenced by the findings of the research (Snoubar, 2021). In order for development to be evident, legal variables such as citizenship status, economic autonomy and social integration, as well as full participation in their community's social and cultural life, will take some time to achieve

(Duverovi & Vidojevi, 2018). For decades, ethnic identity has been a source of concern because of the study's findings: displacement has led to an increase in ethnic identity's prominence, which has been exacerbated by the conflict situation. Displaced persons' rights, human rights, and freedoms in Libyan society must be examined through the lens of this process, which is now an essential part of Libya's displacement agenda (see Mac Ginty, 2011).

7. Conclusion and Indicators for Social Policy

The majority of African migrants and refugees pass through Libya to other countries or Europe, but the country's immigration laws are unclear. In addition, there is a shortage of research on refugees, their living conditions, and the difficulties they confront as they travel through Libya and settle in a new country. Those relocated from the city of Tawergha constitute an uncommon scenario that merits more research into the social, psychological, and physical health markers that might be used in future studies. In addition to the myriad physiological, psychological, and social issues they have faced, these displaced Libyans have also been subjected to forms of discrimination and prejudice. Because of their race and ethnicity and their allegiance to the previous regime, they were more easily targeted for human rights abuses and other forms of discrimination. This story may serve as a metaphor for African refugees in Libya or for those who utilize Libya as a transit point to the European Union. On the other hand, this study shows that most displaced Libyans' social, psychological, and physical well-being is adversely affected by their displacement. In light of international accords, it is imperative that Tawergha's local laws be amended and that interim protection measures be devised for the displaced, including African refugees in Libya or those who utilize the country as a transit route. Additionally, we must emphasize social work's role in providing social safety and creating psychological support programs for those who have been displaced. Finally, there is a need to conduct additional research on refugees and IDPs, particularly those from ethnic groups and minorities more vulnerable to human rights violations.

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