



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم الارشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

# تأثير أسلوب (تقليل الحساسية التدريجي) في خفض فقدان الأمل لدى طالبات المدارس المهنية

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل  
درجة ماجستير آداب في الارشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

من الطالبة

إبتهال ريسان عجمي

إشراف

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م ٢٠١٧

هـ ١٤٣٨

# Abstract

Circumstances, events, changes and stresses that many countries suffer from are regarded as the causes that lead to the probability of leaving bad consequences to their individuals through their feeling in hopelessness and despair from the current reality that they live in. However, this feeling may transfer with them to the future, consequently this may become a character dominates their personality and then the society will become hopelessness where their individuals look in despair to life and unknown future with melancholy thoughts about life. Accordingly, these individuals will become samples of hopelessness for other next generations who will grow up with them. The present research aims at knowing hopelessness of occupational schools students.

The present research aims at knowing the effect of using the systemic desensitization technique in reducing the hopelessness of the occupational school female students. In order to achieve this aim, the researcher has tested the following null hypotheses:

- A. There are no statistically significant differences at significance level (0,05) among the mean of ranks grades of hopelessness of the experimental group in the pre and post tests.
- B. There are no statistically significant differences at significance level (0,05) among the mean of ranks grades of hopelessness of the controlled group in the pre and post tests.
- C. There are no statistically significant differences at significance level (0,05) among the mean of ranks grades of hopelessness between the experimental and controlled groups in the post test.

In order to test the hypotheses of the research, the researcher uses the (design of two groups: experimental and controlled), however, the sample of the study consists of (20) occupational schools female students who have scored more than (50) scores on hopelessness. They are randomly distributed on two groups (experimental and controlled), (10) students on each one where the equalization has been done between the two groups in a number of variables that have relation with the dependent variable.

In order to achieve the aim of the study, the researcher adopts the scale of hopelessness which depends on Beck theory, and consists of (45) items. The validity of the items has been ascertained logically through exposing them on a number of experts and then analyzing them statistically by using the methods of two extreme groups and the relation of the item with the total grades of the scale.

In order to ascertain the reliability of the scale, the researcher uses the re-test method, where it is (0,789) and by using Alpha- Cronbach, where it is (0,725).

The researcher constructs a counseling program to reduce the feeling of hopelessness according to the technique of systemic desensitization where the sessions of the program are (12) counseling sessions, three sessions per week, (45) minutes for each one.

The researcher uses the statistical package in treating the data of her study. However, the researcher has arrived at the following results:

- 1- There are statistically significant differences among the mean of ranks of the experimental group in the pre and post-tests on the scale of hopelessness for the benefit of the post-test.
- 2- There are statistically significant differences between the mean of ranks of the experimental and controlled groups after applying the interference treatment represented by the counseling program, systemic desensitization, with those students for the benefit of the experimental group. However, this means that the counseling program has an effect in reducing hopelessness in this sample according to the experimental approach.
- 3- There are no statistically significant differences between the pre-test and the post-test of the controlled group and accepting the alternative hypothesis.

In the light of what has been mentioned previously, the researcher has put forward a number of recommendations and suggestions.



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الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية / قسم الرياضيات

## التقدير البيزي لمعوليه جومبيرتز للإجهاد و المتانة

رسالة مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة

الماجستير علوم في الرياضيات

من قبل

**أبتهاال فتحي سبع ال مجباس**

باشراف

**أ.م.د . ندى صباح كرم**

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

## المستخلص

ان الهدف من رساله هو مقارنة مقدرات بيز القياسي لداله المعوليه لنموذج الاجهاد والمتانه لتوزيع جوميرتز باستخدام توزيعين سابقين (*Gamma and Quasi*) تحت ثلاث دوال خسارة مختلفة ( *weighted, quadratic, entropy* ) لبيانات الكاملة وبيانات المراقبة المنفردة من النوع الثان . كما انه يتضمن تقدير بيز التجريبي باستخدام توزيع سابق (كما) تحت ثلاث دوال خساره مختلفة لبيانات الكاملة فقط. ا و استخدمنا المحاكاة لتوليد المتغيرات العشوائية ، ثم تم اتخاذ خمس تجارب لقيم الافتراضية مع حجوم العينات ( $m=(15,25,30,50,100,60,100)$ ), ( $n=(15,25,30,50,100,50,80)$ ) وحجوم العينه تم تكررها  $L=1000$  تم اجراء مقارنات النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها عن طريق طرق التقدير باستخدام معيارين هما متوسط مربع الخطأ (*MSE*) ومتوسط نسبه الخطأ المطلق (*MAPE*) والذي يتم اعطاء النتائج لغرض المقارنة . و حصلنا على افضل النتائج عندما تكون قيمة ( $\beta = 3.5, \lambda = 3, \alpha = 3$ ) باستخدام كما كتوزيع سابق مع داله الخسارة (*Entropy loss function*) تحت البيانات الكاملة، وعندما تكون تحت البيانات المراقبة من النوع الثاني تكون افضل النتائج عندما تكون قيمة ( $\beta = 0.6, \lambda = 3, \alpha = 3$ ) باستخدام كوايسي كتوزيع سابق مع داله الخسارة (*Entropy loss function*)



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## تحليل جغرافي للهجرة الداخلية في محافظة بغداد

مرسالة تقدم بها

**إبراهيم عبد علاوي محسن**

المجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في الجغرافية

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

**رعد مفيد احمد الخزرجي**

## Abstract

The present research aims at knowing exploring the reality of the phenomenon of internal immigration in Baghdad governorate, for instance, it's direction, the size of its streams, it's spatial and temporary difference according to environment and gender and on the level of its administrative units, It also aims at knowing the important variables that cause this immigration and the resulted consequences.

In order to achieve that, the quantitative style and the descriptive analytical approach have been used. However, the data are tabulated and transferred into percentages, furthermore, maps and graphical figures have been used for its easiness in spatial and temporal converted to percentages as well as maps and graphical for easy comparison depending on the standard degree for the same purpose. In addition to that, the statistical package for Social Sciences (spss) has been used in order to find out the simple coefficient correlation and the multiple-deviation to know the extent of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable (internal migration). The formal data of the addressing the official data of the Central Statistics device and information technology have been used, especially the data of Baghdad population enumeration in 1997, the poverty survey, the maternal mortality of 2013, and the field study of 2015.

However, The research has arrived at a number of results, the most important of them are:

1. Reducing The size of the immigrant streams coming from other governorate to Baghdad in 2013 comparison to 1997. The number of the immigrants in these two years are (419 050 / 736 713) respectively for those who changed his last place of residence. Whereas the size of migrant streams going out of Baghdad to other governorate for these two years also are (445 159 / 286 123) respectively for those who changed his last place of residence. It can be concluded that Baghdad was attractive for population according to the last place of residence in 1997 with net immigration of (450,590) while in 2013 Baghdad was repellent for population with net negative immigration (-26 109) in the same method , In 2015, the field study showed that Baghdad governorate is attractive to the population when the number of immigrants to it (617316).

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الجامعة المستنصرية/كلية التربية

قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية

# أثر استراتيجية الأسئلة السابرة في تحصيل طلاب الصف الخامس الأدبي بمادة البلاغة وتنمية تفكيرهم الناقد

رسالة قدمها

احمد نجيل حمود البنداوي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير في التربية

( طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية )

بإشراف

أ.م.د. عبد الجبار عدنان حسن

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨ هـ



## Research Summary

The present research aims at showing (The impact of using of the frequent questions on collection of students of the fifth literary grade in rhetoric on developing their critical thinking) to achieve the research, the researcher put forward the two following hypotheses :

- 1- There is no significant statistical differences of between the average scores of students of the experimental group who study rhetoric according to using the frequent questions and the average scores of the students of control group who study rhetoric according to traditional method .
- 2- There is no significant statistical differences of (0,05) between the average scores of students of the experimental group who study rhetoric according to using the frequent questions and the average scores of the students of control group who study rhetoric according to traditional method in testing the critical thinking.

The researcher selected the experimental design of the partial control and achievement test, and critical thinking which is to be applied at the end of experiment.

The researcher deliberately chose Al-rafidain preparatory school of directorate General of Baghdad education, the two research groups were rewarded by using a program (Spss-16) for the (t- test) for two independent samples and in the following changes ((the chronological age, linguistic ability test, achievement of previous year's scores (2015-2016) parents achievement and testing of previous critical thinking before starting the experiment, then selecting two divisions in at random one of which represented the experimental group who studies rhetoric by using the

frequent questions its number at (31) students, and the other control group who study the traditional same subject normally which its number at (31) students, thus, the number of sample members of the study reached (62) students .

The researcher himself has studied the research's groups himself after he identified the subjects which to will be studied during the experiment, he formulated behavioral goals after showing them to a group of experts and referees whereas the paragraphs distributed between the six levels of a classification were deleted and modified of diploma classification in the knowledge field, at the end of the research which took the first semester, the achievement test has been applied and shown to an elite of experts and referees and California test for the critical thinking and the results were tackled statistically by using the second test (t-test) of two independent samples.



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وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية - قسم الجغرافية

# الكفاءة الوظيفية لمدارس بلدية بغداد الجديدة وتوزيعها المكاني

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب

**احمد دهام دعشور العكلي**

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة ماجستير في الجغرافية

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد دكتور

**زينة خالد حسين**

## المستخلص

يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على كفاءة وكفاية المدارس ضمن قاطع بلدية بغداد الجديدة للعام الدراسي (٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥) ومدى نجاحها في اشباع الحاجة للتعلم للسكان خاصة لمن هم في سن التعليم ، لذا تم التركيز على توزيع الكفاءة الوظيفية حسب الاحياء السكنية ضمن الحدود البلدية ومدى ارتباطها بالمتغيرات الجغرافية، وقد تضمن البحث اربعة فصول، اشتمل الفصل الأول على الدليل النظري للبحث الذي تضمن التمهيد، وعرض مشكلة، وهدف وفرضية البحث، و منهجيتة، وحدود ومجتمع البحث، و حجم العينة، ومراحل إجراء البحث وهيكلية، وأهم الدراسات السابقة مع استعراض المتغيرات الجغرافية المؤثرة في الكفاءة الوظيفية للمدارس في منطقة البحث، وجاء الفصل الثاني ليوضح التوزيع الجغرافي للمدارس، والكفاءة الكمية والسكانية لها وتوضيح ذلك على الخرائط الخاصة بالبلدية؛ لإعطاء صورة تفصيلية لتوزيع المدارس، وكفاءتها، وإبراز مدى التباين الحاصل في هذا التوزيع، أما الفصل الثالث فوضح كفاية الابنية المدرسية، والكفاءة الوظيفية لها، وكفاءتها الموقعية، و سهولة الوصول للمدارس، أما في الفصل الرابع فتمت الاستعانة بالأساليب الإحصائية اعتماداً على البيانات التي تم التوصل لها في فصول البحث وذلك لدراسة الكفاءة الوظيفية للمدارس الذي أظهر ارتباط الكفاءة الوظيفية للمدارس بالمتغيرات الجغرافية في منطقة البحث، و وجود تباين، وعدم تجانس في توزيعها على الأحياء السكنية لمنطقة البحث، وتوصل الباحث الى مجموعة من الاستنتاجات المتعلقة بهدف البحث و قدم بعض المقترحات التي يمكن ان تسهم في تحسين كفاءة المدارس لتحقيق كفاية كمية ونوعية لخدمة المناطق كلها بصورة متقاربة دون تمييز.



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قسم اللغة العربيّة

# الفنّلة في كتاب سيّويه

رسالة تقدّم بها الطّالب

أحمد عليّ حياويّ

إلى مجلس كلية التّربية بالجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير

في اللغة العربيّة وآدابها

بإشراف

أ . رضا هادي حسّون العقيدّي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ



## ملخص البحث

أسلوب الفنقلة من الأساليب المهمة المعتمد عليها في كتب النحاة والفقهاء والمفسرين، وهو طريقة تأليف ذات أهمية كبيرة في عرض مادة الكتب، والفنقلة عبارة تبدأ بـ (الفاء + أداة الشرط (إن) + فعل القول)، وارتأى الباحث أن يدرس أسلوب الفنقلة عند سيبويه، وعلة ذلك أن كتاب سيبويه أول كتاب نحوي وصل إلينا، فضلاً عن كونه ذا أهمية كبيرة عند النحاة والعلماء، ويلجأ المؤلف إلى أسلوب الفنقلة عندما تكون المسألة مهمة، أو يريد أن ينبه المخاطب عليها، فتكون ذات أثر مهم في إيصال الفكرة إلى المخاطب أكثر من الكلام التقريري المباشر، فكانت الرسالة مقسمة على أربعة فصول مبدوءة بمقدمة وتمهيد وتتبعها خاتمة، فتناولت في التمهيد الفنقلة لغةً واصطلاحاً، وموجز عن حياة سيبويه ومنزلة كتابه وأهميته وطريقة تأليفه وتحقيقاته، أما الفصل الأول فكان بعنوان ( أدوات الفنقلة)، مقسماً على ثلاثة مباحث تناولت فيه الأدوات الخاصة بالفنقلة وهي ( الفاء و أداة الشرط وفعل القول ) ووظيفة كل منها في كتاب سيبويه، أما الفصل الثاني بعنوان (جملة مقول القول) فكان مقسماً على ثلاثة مباحث، المبحث الأول منها تناول جملة مقول القول الاستفهامية، وجملة العرض والتحضيض، والمبحث الثاني تناول الجملة الخبرية بنوعها المؤكدة وغير المؤكدة، أما المبحث الثالث فتناول الأمثلة التي يستعملها سيبويه عند وضع القاعدة أو تعليلها أو تحليلها أو يمثل بها، وكان الفصل الثالث مخصصاً لجملة جواب الشرط، فكان مقسماً على مبحثين، تناول المبحث الأول جملة الجواب المضارعة والماضية، وتناول المبحث الثاني جملة الجواب المقترنة بـ(الفاء) بصورها المختلفة، أما الفصل الرابع فكان بعنوان (أغراض الفنقلة) مقسماً على أربعة مباحث، كان الأول منها للتقعيد، أي استعماله الفنقلة عند وضع القاعدة النحوية أو الصرفية أو الصوتية، والمبحث الثاني كان مخصصاً للتعليل، أي استعماله الفنقلة لتعليل مضمون الحكم النحوي أو الصرفي أو الصوتي، أما المبحث الثالث فكان مخصصاً لغرض التحليل، أي استعماله الفنقلة عند تحليل الحكم النحوي أو الصرفي أو الصوتي، والمبحث الرابع كان لغرض التمثيل فيستعمل سيبويه الفنقلة ليمثل للقواعد سواء كانت الأمثلة صحيحة أم غير صحيحة، وأخيراً الخاتمة التي كانت لأبرز النتائج التي توصل إليها الباحث في

بحثه، وقد اعتمدت في منهج الرسالة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، ونرجو من الله التوفيق  
والسداد والحمد لله رب العالمين.





وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية  
قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية  
الدراسات العليا/ ماجستير

## مهارات الاتصال اللفظي وغير اللفظي لدى مدرسي التاريخ في المرحلة الإعدادية وممارستهم لها

رسالة قدمها الطالب

**احمد كاطع البهادلي**

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية , وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل  
درجة الماجستير في التربية ( طرائق تدريس الاجتماعيات )

إشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

**محمد جواد العزاوي**

## Abstract

**Aims of the study:** they present study aims at answering the following question. what are verbal communication skills that history teachers of preparatory school have an their practicing of these skills ?

What are non-verbal communication skills that history teachers of preparatory school have an their practicing of these skills ?

**Methodology of the study:** the descriptor study ( survey ) has been used .

**Population and sample of the study:** the population of this study is consisted of (278) male and female history teachers at preparing school of the the general directorates of education / ruse ( the first , second , and third ) . The sample has been chosen randomly to taling (100) male and female teachers.

**Tools of the study:** the research has adopted ( Flanders scale) for verbal commutated cation skills . While the researcher himself has prepared a scale for non -communication skill which consisted of (6) skills including (13) categories, and its validity has been achieved by exposing it on (18) experts also its reliability has been achieved by the second observer where the agreement rate was 81%.

**Application of Tools :** the tow scales ware applied to (100) male and female history teachers at preparatory schools in the second term where the field visits has lasted for (60) days for the academic years 2015-2016

By providing them with some concepts, principles, and trends on verbal and non-verbal skills .



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قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية  
طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية/ الدراسات العليا

# أثر إستراتيجية المفاهيم الكرتونية في تحصيل مادة قواعد اللغة العربية لدى طلاب الصف الأول المتوسط وميولهم نحو المادة

رسالة قدمها الطالب  
أحمد موسى حسين الجابري

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير آداب في التربية  
(طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية)

بإشراف  
الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة  
زينب عبد الحسين حمدان الجميلي



## Abstract

The present study aims at The Effect of Cartoon Concept Strategy in the acquisition of the Concepts of Arabic Grammar for Students of First Grade in the intermediate school and their inclination about article to verify the validity of the hypotheses:

1- There is no statistical significant difference at the level of (0.05) between the scores of the experimental group who study Arabic grammar using cartoon strategy and the scores of the control group who learned Arabic according to the traditional methods.

2- There is no statistical significant difference at the level of (0.05) between the scores of the inclination group who study Arabic grammar using cartoon strategy and the scores of the control group who learned Arabic according to the traditional methods

The present study is limited to the sample of first grade in the intermediate or secondary day school in Baghdad/ Rusafa 1st/ Al-Adhamia/ Al-Fahama. The themes of the book of Arabic Grammar to be taught to the First Grade in the intermediate school in Iraq\ first semester 2016/2017.

The researcher followed the experimental design with. The researcher chooses Ur Intermediate School for boys and two sections were chosen among them. Section (H) represent experimental group and section (B) represent control group

The sample attained (62) students, as (31) students in the experimental group and (31) students in the control group. The researcher matched the two groups in terms of: (IQ test, previous information, time age in months, father's acquisition, and marks in Arabic of previous year).

The extraneous variables that affect the experiment are set The scientific material included in the topics of the Arabic and the Arabic grammar (Al-Ma'arab, Al-Babnee, Al-Alam, Al-Maarif Bal, Al-Damar,

Moreover, the researcher determined (50) behavioral goals them into the first three levels Bloom for knowledge field which are (knowledge, Understanding, and Application). The researcher distributed 20 goals for knowledge, 15 goals for Understanding and 15 goals for Application. . The measurement was used to verify the development of the students' skills were including (30) articles from variation test type. The researcher also built a tilt gauge test consisting of (20) paragraphs of honesty and consistency

The application of the experiment lasted for one semester for (13) weeks of the academic year 2016/2017, on Tuesday 11/10/2016 through Thursday 12/1/2017.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study the researcher used the following statistical methods:

(T-test for two independent samples, Person Correlation Coefficient, Spearman-Brown Equation, Discrimination Power, coefficient of difficulty and the activity of the wrong variables).

The researcher prepared a test as an instrument for the study which was applied on the two groups of the study, experimental and control, at the end of the experiment.

The researcher comes up to the finding that There is no statistical significant different at the level of (0.05), as the students of the experimental group who were taught according to the cartoon model excelled over the students of the control group who studied grammar according to the traditional methods In the variables of achievement and inclination.

In the light of the findings of the study, the researcher comes up to a number of conclusions, recommendations and suggestions, such as:

- 1- The cartoon model was effective in the increase of the thinking and deduction and connection for students And increases the student's inclination towards Arabic grammar.
- 2- The use of the cartoon model in teaching Arabic grammar could help to achieve the pedagogical and behavioral objectives for the students at that stage.
- 3- Adopting the cartoon model in teaching Arabic grammar. The researcher recommends to use the cartoon method in other subjects in Arabic such as literature.



جمهورية العراق  
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علاقة الحاجة إلى المعرفة بالمعرفة الإجرائية (المتصلة  
والمنفصلة) لدى مرتفعي ومنخفضي القابلية للاستهواء من طلبة  
المرحلة الإعدادية

أطروحة مقدمة الى

مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة دكتوراه فلسفة

(علم النفس التربوي)

من

آزاد حسن علي الاركواري

اشراف

الاستاذ الدكتور

### **Abstract**

The present study aims at answering the following inquiry:

What is the relation of the need for cognition with the procedural knowing (connected and separated) at those having low and high suggestibility of secondary stage students is it different of relationship to the coefficient (male and female) and to the coefficient (scientific and literary), suggestibility ( lower and height)?

In the light of that, it has been explained the problem of the study, its importance, defining the researcher terms represented in the need for cognition, procedural knowing with two methods of connected knowing and separated knowing, along with suggestibility. To achieve the set of goals the present study aims can be summarized us following :

1. The need for recognition among secondary-stage students having lower and high suggestibility.
- 2.The procedural knowing (connected and separated) among secondary-stage students having lower and high suggestibility .
- 3.The relation of the need for cognition with the procedural knowing (connected and separated) among secondary –stage students having lower and high suggestibility
- 4.The difference in the relationship between the need for recognition with procedural knowing (connected) with the coefficient of sex (males and females), branch ( scientific and literary), suggestibility ( lower and height) among secondary –stage students.
- 5.The difference in the relationship between the need for recognition and the procedural knowing (separated) based on the coefficient of sex(males and females), branch ( scientific and literary), suggestibility ( lower and height) among secondary –stage students.

The present study specified secondary stage students Morning studies in directorates of education in Rusafa /1 and Rusafa 2, Rusafa/3, and for both genders (male and females) and from both branches (scientific and literary) in Baghdad

In theoretical background, the researcher has been exposed a number of theories that dealt with the concept of the research coefficients. The researcher has been adopted Cacioppo,et al theory (1984) for the coefficient of the need to cognition, The researcher has been adopted Belenky,et al example ( 1997) for the



coefficient of procedural knowing (connected and separated), the researcher has also adopted viewpoint of "Festinger" (1962) for the coefficient of Suggestibility.

To achieve the goals, the researcher has been depended on the scale of the need to cognition for Cacioppo, et.al (1984), that is composed of (18) items, scale of directions toward thinking and teaching (ATLLS) for Galotti, et. al (1999) that measures the procedural knowing (connected and separated), that composed of (20) items which the researcher has interpreted them into Arabic Language as to suit the whole research. It has also built a scale of ability for suggestibility consisting of (41) items. All scales have been proved reliable, while the consistence, it has been extracted by many methods, First: re-test, the coefficient of need consistence o cognition amounted (0.79) coefficient of procedural knowing consistence (connected and separated) amounted (0.77), the coefficient of suggestibility scale consistence amounted (0.84) degree. Second: the method of "Vakernibakh", where it has been used a sample of statistical analysis, amounted (400) students from both branches, the consistence coefficient of the need to cognition amounted (0.82) degree, the consistence coefficient of procedural knowing (connected and separated) amounted (0.80), the coefficient of suggestibility amounted (0.88) degree. It has been applied the scales by its final stage on a sample of secondary stage student amounted (200) from both branches. The result of the study can be summarized us following:

1. There is a need for recognition among secondary-stage students having lower and high suggestibility.
2. Existing the procedural knowing (connected and separated) among secondary-stage students having lower and high suggestibility for the benefit of the connected procedural knowing.
3. There is relationship between the need for cognition and procedural knowing (connected) among secondary –stage students having lower and high suggestibility.
4. There isn't difference in the relationship between the need for recognition and procedural knowing (connected) based on the coefficient of sex (males and females), branch (scientific and literary), suggestibility (lower and height) among secondary –stage students.
5. There isn't difference in the relationship between the need for recognition and procedural knowing (separated) based on the coefficient of sex (males and females), branch (scientific and literary), suggestibility (lower and height) among secondary –stage students

In the light of the results, the researcher present a set of recommendations and suggestions for making future researches.



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قسم اللغة العربية  
الدراسات العليا

# التراكيب النحوية في شعر حسب الشيخ جعفر

أطروحة تقدمت بها

(أسماء محمد حيدر الموسوي)

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه ، في فلسفة اللغة العربية وآدابها

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

عبد الزهرة زبون حمود

حزيران

رمضان

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ



## **Abstract**

In the name of Allah, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful All praise is due to Allah, and all blessings and peace to our Prophet Muhammad, his family, companions, and those who follow them.

The Arabic Language with the original, minor, and major linguistic and grammatical structures, are the source of the cultural Islamic heritage. It has an amount of greatness and Highnesses what makes it in a high position, not only in the hearts of those who speak it but even with those who have the subtle linguistic sense.

So I preferred the subject of my research study to be on the study of grammatical structures in Hasab Al-Sheikh Jaafar's Poetry in order to find out his ability of recruiting the grammatical structures of what he wants of meanings and that his poems contain many different grammatical structures.

Hasab Al-Sheikh Ja'afar was one of the most prominent Iraqi poets who have been classified as the stage of the sixties, for he has a tyrant poetic ability with diversity in the fields and consistency.

On the other hand, The structure of the research was represented by studying the simple and complex grammatical structures, and the structures of proven and exiled news reporting methods, and the structure of compositions methods, in terms of their different patterns and semantics, the research is also trying to work on the extraction of those compositions of the poet collections and comparing it with the opinions of the grammarians and this requires an access to heritage books as well as to what the lesson contemporary grammar has reached.

The nature of the research requires to be divided by an introduction, four chapters, and a conclusion.

The introduction was talking on the life of the poet together with his poetry and types of grammatical structures, then the first chapter was on the simple predicative structures in which the study has been divided in to four sections: the nominal compositions in terms of definite and indefinite, and the introduction and delay,

deletions, and then the third section of the verb structures in terms of transitive and intransitive verbs, the fourth section of submission and delay.

The second chapter presented the structure of combined predicative composition, which was explained in two sections, the first is the structures conditional structure sentence which dealt with the introduction and delay, and then the second section was on the structures of patterns of the compound exclusive structures in the bureaucracy.

While the third chapter was about the predicate structures methods which are affirmation and negation structures that have been divided in to two sections, the first one was about the emphasis structures and the verbal confirmation patterns, and the nominal confirmation with its structures and patterns, then the second section was on the structures of exile and what exiles the nominal structures tools, and then the nominal structures denier tools and the verbal structure tools contained in the collections of the poet reported compared with the opinions of the grammarians

The fourth chapter was on the composition structure methods, grabbed structures of composition construction like the request, appeal, command, refusal showing what came in the collections of the poet and comparing it with the opinions of the grammarians, then I have mentioned the no requisite composition structures like the reported exclamation, praise and satire, then the conclusion, where I presented the main results and a list of the sources and references of the research.



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الجامعة المستنصرية/ كلية التربية  
قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية  
الدراسات العليا / الماجستير

# أثر استراتيجيات دوائر الأدب في تحصيل مادة الأدب والنصوص لدى طالبات الصف الرابع الأدبي

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة  
أفاق عبد الغني علي الغرابي

إلى

مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير في التربية  
(طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية)

بإشراف الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة  
زينب عبد الحسين الجميلي

## مستخلص البحث

هدفت هذه الدراسة الى :

تعرف ( أثر استراتيجية دوائر الأدب في تحصيل مادة الأدب والنصوص لدى طالبات الصف الرابع الأدبي. ولتحقيق ذلك وضعت الباحثة الفرضية الصفرية الآتية:

لا يوجد فرق ذو دلالة احصائية عند مستوى دلالة (٠,٠٥) بين متوسط درجات طالبات الصف الرابع الادبي للمجموعة التجريبية التي تدرس مادة الادب والنصوص باستعمال استراتيجية دوائر ومتوسط درجات طالبات المجموعة الضابطة التي تدرس مادة الادب والنصوص باستعمال الطريقة التقليدية .

استعملت الباحثة التصميم التجريبي ذا الضبط الجزئي لمجموعتين متكافئتين وتم اختيار ( اعدادية اليسر للبنات ) و ( اعداية الزهراء للبنات ) في مدينة الكوت للعام الدراسي (٢٠١٦-٢٠١٧) الكورس الدراسي الاول وتم تدريس مادة الأدب والنصوص ، وكان اختيار هذه العينة بصورة قصدية لتمثل عينة البحث ، وبالطريقة العشوائية تم اختيار بين المدرستين فتم اختيار اعدادية الزهراء للبنات لتمثل المجموعة التجريبية ، واعدادية اليسر للبنات لتمثل المجموعة الضابطة .

وبلغ أفراد العينة ( ٦٢ ) طالبة وواقع (٣١) طالبة المجموعة التجريبية في و(٣١) طالبة في المجموعة الضابطة، في الأعداديتين ، وقبل البدء بالتجربة ، قد كافأت الباحثة بين مجموعتي البحث إحصائياً في المتغيرات الآتية :

-العمر الزمني محسوباً بالشهور .

- التحصيل الدراسي لآباء مجموعتي البحث.

- التحصيل الدراسي لأمهات مجموعتي البحث .

- درجات العام الدراسي السابق لمادة اللغة العربية .

- اختبار الذكاء.

وأعدت الباحثة أهدافاً سلوكية للمادة الدراسية المشمولة بالبحث. فصاغت الباحثة أهدافاً سلوكية لهذه المواضيع ، إذ بلغ عددها ( ١٠٥ ) هدفاً سلوكياً ، اعتماداً على تصنيف بلوم ( BLOOM ) للمجال المعرفي . ومن ثم أعدت الخطط التدريسية الملائمة لطالبات المجموعتين التجريبية والضابطة و عرضت انموذجين منها على الخبراء لإبداء ملاحظاتهم عليها .

أما أداة القياس فتمثلت بالاختبار التحصيلي موضوعياً مكوناً من (٣٠) فقرةً في صيغتها النهائية من نوع الاختيار من متعدد والمزاوجة وملء الفراغ وتم التحقق من صدقه وثباته ،

ولتحليل فقرات الاختبار وحساب ثباته ، طبق على عينة بلغت ( ٢٠٠ ) طالبة من طالبات الصف الرابع الأدبي ، وبعد تحليل نتائج اجابات طالبات العينة.

## ح

ومعالجتها احصائياً باستعمال الوسائل الاحصائية المناسب وجدت فقرات الاختبار جميعها صالحة ولحساب ثبات الاختبار فقد استعملت الباحثة طريقة التجزئة النصفية التي عولجت بياناتها باستعمال معامل ارتباط بيرسون ( Pearson ) وبعد إنتهاء التجربة التي استمرت ثمانية اسابيع طُبِّقَ الاختبار التحصيلي على المجموعتين وعند تحليل اجابات الطالبات ومعالجتها احصائياً باستعمال الاختبار التائي ( t-test ) .

ومعالجة البيانات احصائياً باستعمال الحقيبة الأحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية (Spss) أظهرت النتائج ما يأتي :

هناك فرق دال احصائياً في تحصيل طالبات المجموعة التجريبية والضابطة بمادة الادب والنصوص ،ولصالح المجموعة التجريبية .

وفي ضوء نتائج البحث ، أوصت الباحثة باستعمال استراتيجية دوائر الأدب في مادة الأدب والنصوص لمختلف المراحل الدراسية كونها تجعل الطالب محور العملية التعليمية .





جمهورية العراق  
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كلية التربية  
قسم اللغة العربية

# شعر صَرَدْرٌ

## دراسة في ضوء علم اللغة النصّي

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة  
إكرام محمد كريم السراي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في اللغة العربية وآدابها

بإشراف  
أ. م. د. شفاء خضير عباس

نيسان ٢٠١٧ م

رجب ١٤٣٨ هـ

## ***Abstract***

This thesis is with textual studies applied to poetry .We chose the poet (Sardor )because he was the greatest one among other praise poets in the fifth centuries who did not get enough opportunity from studies as his contemporaries and those who came before him ., besides his spirit of poetry and language tightness which was behind the reason to study him according to this science ( Textual Linguistics ) .

The study tried to expose and analyze his poetry works according seven criteria which control the text efficiency. Accordingly this methods come as description to the evidences and analytical to the location of significance .and intention etc. by make use of different science such as : grammar , morphology ,eloquence , compound and between what is linguistic and non-linguistic to understand the texts .

This study consisted of preface to science , the poet , four chapters , conclusion and the most important results which included poetry works harmony of this study with its contents of description up to required criteria , besides the effect of the education of the poet , his upbringing , events in his time in refinement his poetry and harmonized way of formation and tightness .

The importance of the research is concentrated on revealing the locations of grammar , significance and circulation in poetry works of the poet and other means that participated in reflecting sound language and logical connection as one entity , besides serial and harmonized construction from the beginning of the poem till the end .

We can say this is a human efforts that not reach perfectness , but we pray Almighty Allah to guide and help us and Allah is Sufficient ..



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية - قسم التاريخ

# عقود الصلح والامان واثرها في الدولة العربية الاسلامية

(١٣٢-١٣٣٤هـ / ٧٥٠-٩٤٥م)

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

**امل اسماعيل حسن**

الى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات

نيل شهادة الماجستير آداب في التاريخ الاسلامي

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

**قصي أسعد عبد الحميد الراوي**



## Abstract

The title of the present study "*Peace and Safety Agreements and Their Impact on The Arab Islamic State*" is considered one of the historical subjects, it includes a political and economic study and reflects the general status of the Arab Islamic State, in addition to its positive and negative consequences on political, economic, social and cultural life which helps to realize the activity and prosperity of the Arab Islamic State at that time.

Reconciliation is a trend adopted to be a basis for ceasing or ending disagreements and wars, a trend which was supported by the Islamic religion, as seen in Al-Hudaibiya reconciliation which is considered as a great model to be followed later.

This concept is adopted to put an end for the Roman threats on Arab borders, in order to force them ask for reconciliation from the Arab Islamic State, which is viewed as the stronger side of negotiations. This is done by informing the other side by the conditions for any reconciliation, to reach satisfaction and obedience from all sides.

Accordingly, the present study mainly focuses on *Peace and Safety Agreements* during the Abbasid Era due to the Islamic gains and spread and its consequences. Here, it is worth mentioning that some historians did not mention the written forms of agreements, rather they satisfied only by mentioning it orally.

The study is divided into three chapters. The first one focuses on the meaning of agreements and its fields. It is divided into two sections, the first section is devoted to discuss the meaning of agreements and their relation with promises in addition to the meaning of reconciliation. The second section discussed three topics which are, the conditions of agreements, kinds of agreements and the stages of making an agreement.

The second chapter deals with internal and external peace and safety agreements. It included two sections, the first discusses these agreements during the first era (from 132 A.H. to 218 A.H. / 750 A.D. to 833 A.D.) and their consequences or reflections. The second section deals with these agreements in the second era (from 218

A.H. to 334 A.H. / 833 A.D. to 946 A.D.) discussing the Abbasid caliphates and their internal - external safety and peace agreements.

The third chapter deals with safety and peace agreements with independent states and this falls into two sections, the first deals with safety and peace

agreements in the islamic west , whereas the second section focuses on those agreements in the eastern part of the Arab Islamic state including : Al – Tahirriyoon , Al – Saffariyoon, Al – Samaniyoon , Al – Tabarriyoon , Al – Ziyarriyoon , and Al – Buwaihiyoon and the political , economic and social reflections or consequences which paved the way for the Buwaihi's movements to Baghdad which finally led to its occupation.

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية – قسم التاريخ



# تاريخ الدولة الاندلسية في كتاب مسالك الابصار

في ممالك الامصار لابن فضل الله العمري

ت: ٧٤٩هـ

اطروحة تقدمت بها الطالبة

انتهاى خالد حميد

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية

# وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الدكتوراه في فلسفة التاريخ الإسلامي

بإشراف الاستاذ المساعد

د. بثينة جبار زاجي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

## Abstract

Although, there are many studies that deal with the history of Andalusia, yet the focus of many researchers is on that glorious history held by Arab Islamic in Andalusia. That its brightness still draws attention until now. For this reason, the researcher has chosen this subject (the history of the Andalusian state in the book of paths of the visions in the kingdoms of nations written by IbnFadh1 Allah Al-Omari: 749 H.) to focus a spotlight on the history of Andalusia through this book which is regarded as one of the encyclopedic book written in the age of sea pirates. However, this book includes information about geography, countries reform and estimating the distances between countries. It also contains chapters in history, translation and poetry, in addition to plants and animals. However, it is not confined to only one country; rather it deals with many countries.

The present study is organized in five chapters, introduction and concluding. The first chapter that is entitled (the life of Ibn Fadhlullah Al-Omari) deals with the characteristics of his age and his method in his book (pathways of the visions in the kingdoms of nations). It also contains information about his name, his descent, his birth, his growth, his scientific life, books, his family, the authors' opinions about this famous person, his jobs, his death, the features of the political, social and cultural situations in his age. This chapter is also aims at identifying this book, its method of research, the aim of its writing, its influence on others. It also deals with the research methods and resources of AL-Omari in recording the history of Andalusia.







وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
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## فلتر لحظي بالاعتماد على الخوارزمية الجينية في تحديد هوية المتكلم

اطروحة مقدمة

الى كلية التربية الجامعة المستنصرية

كجزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في علوم الحاسبات

من قبل الطالبة

أيمان خليل أبراهيم

بإشراف

أ.د. زياد محمد عبود

د. طارق أحمد حسن

## ***Abstract***

Speaker Identification is known as a close-set identification since this process determines the best match from the known group of voice for an unknown voice. In this work, the main goal is to implement one important system that able to identify one specific person among a group of people by using a dynamic filter bank to increase the discriminating ability of Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC). The person first provides a sample form its speech, which call as training phase. Then examine the person by asking him/her to say one word or sentence, which call as testing phase. Using same utterance in both train and test phases, such case will be called as text-dependent, this is used in this work.

The proposed system used those parameters (MFCC) in feature extraction stage, which is actually the process of collecting speak- related signal form the speech signal. Two other important stages will be adopted in the proposed system, preprocessing and classification stag. Preprocessing stage, which include the segmenting the speech signal into fixing length frames, usually (20-30) ms that represent one phoneme in the speech signal. In the last stage, which is the feature classification stage, the feature matrix of each speaker is used as an input to the classifier called Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM).

Lastly, in this system, especially, the second stage, dynamic filter bank is used for dividing each input frame into single banded frames before MFCC parameters extracting. The number of channels of the filter bank is specified by the experiment in hand, 40 channels are adopted in this system. A genetic algorithm played major role in optimizing the filter bank component (center frequency, bandwidth) value to match the speech signal style.

The population contains 60 chromosomes each chromosome represents one filter bank with a Gabor shape in many iterations, in this work using 10 iterations .Gaussian Mixture Model is used in decision making and shown the identification

rate. For each iteration chose one chromosome that represents the best filter bank for 60 speakers in one word.

The system performance is more accurate between (96%-99%) with increase a number of iteration in populations, and time factor in very important to evaluate this system, two minutes in propose system in testing phase, means getting the result.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

قسم التاريخ

# الأحوال العامة في مدينة بٌست خلال القرنين الثالث والرابع الهجريين

رسالة تقدم بها

**بشار فنام طارش الدراجي**

إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات  
نيل شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الاسلامي

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

# صباح فاضل الخرزوي

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية - قسم التاريخ

## مستعمرة مساشوستس ودورها الديني والثقافي

والسياسي ١٦٢٠-١٧٧٦

رسالة تقدمت بها

**تقوى علي رضا**

الى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات  
نيل شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

**سعاد رؤوف شير محمد**

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ



## الخلاصة

توافد عدد كبير من المهاجرين الى امريكا الشمالية منذ الاستيطان المبكر في العالم الجديد، وكان البيوريتان اهم الجماعات الانكليزية التي هاجرت الى امريكا عام ١٦٢٠ هربا من الاستبداد الديني في انكلترا. واسسوا مستعمرة مساشوستس التي حظيت بنوع من الحكم الذاتي لسنوات عدة. وقد ادى البيوريتان دورا مهما في الحياة السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية في المستعمرة تحديدا، والمجتمع الامريكي بوجه العام. اذ اسهموا في وضع اسس الدساتير الامريكية قبل الثورة، التي استمدت قوامها من القانون الطبيعي والقانون الانكليزي، فضلا عن حثهم على التعليم الاكاديمي وتأسيسهم اولى الجامعات في امريكا ولعل جامعة هارفرد خير مثال على ذلك، اذ خرجت عددا كبيرا من الرجال المهمين والبارزين في مستعمرة مساشوستس والذين ادوا دورا مميذا في الدفاع عن الحقوق الامريكية وعلان الاستقلال الامريكي عن بريطانيا عام ١٧٧٦. لذلك تم اختيار موضوع (مستعمرة مساشوستس ودورها الديني والثقافي والسياسي ١٦٢٠-١٧٧٦) لتكون مادة لرسالة ماجستير نأمل في ان تسد فراغا في الجامعة العربية.

قسمت الرسالة على تمهيد وثلاثة فصول تلتها خاتمة احتوت اهم الاستنتاجات التي تم التوصل اليها. تلا ذلك ملاحق عدة ارتأينا اضافتها لتتم الفائدة ولنعطي مادة الملاحق حقا ومستحقها في صناعة الحدث.

تناول التمهيد والذي حمل عنوان "ظهور البيوريتان في انكلترا وهجرتهم الى العالم الجديد"، معتقدات البيوريتان الدينية وخلافهم مع الكنيسة الانكليكانية التي كانت السبب والدافع الاساس لهجرتهم الى هولندا ومن ثم الى امريكا الشمالية.

اما الفصل الاول المعنون "تأسيس مستعمرة مساشوستس وابعاده الدينية والاقتصادية ١٦٢٠-١٧٧٦"، فقد ركزت فيه على وصول البيوريتان واقامة المستعمرة، والقانون والمجتمع الديني فيها، والنظام الكنسي، وحركة تأسيس الكنائس، والاهمية الاقتصادية للمستعمرة.

في حين سلط الفصل الثاني الضوء على "الحياة الثقافية في مساشوستس ١٦٢٠-١٧٧٦"، بعد ان تناولت فيه اهتمام البيوريتان بالتعليم الابتدائي، والعالي، والصحافة من حيث بدايات الطباعة والصحف والمجلات، مع ايجاز اهتمام البيوريتان بالادب والفنون.

اما الفصل الثالث الاخير، "مستعمرة مساشوستس ودورها السياسي ١٦٢٠-١٧٧٦"، فقد تطرقت فيه الى بواكير الوعي السياسي في المستعمرة، وسياسية البلد الام تجاه مستعمراتها الثلاث عشرة، واندلاع حرب الاستقلال ودور مستعمرة مساشوستس فيها منذ عام ١٧٧٤ حتى ١٧٧٦.

كانت تأثيرات مستعمرة مساشوستس واضحة على ظروف الواقع السياسي والاقتصادي والاجتماعي في امريكا الشمالية، فقد نجح البيوريتان في بناء مجتمع مثالي بعيدا عن مساوئ العالم القديم وادارة كنيسته، واقاموا نظاما للحكم ينسجم ورغباتهم، بعدما شرعوا اهم القوانين الاجتماعية المتلائمة مع للمثل الاخلاقية العليا للكتاب المقدس. كما ادوا دورا مميذا في الحياة الاقتصادية وسكوا اول عملة فضية في امريكا عام ١٦٥٢ واول عملة ورقية عام ١٦٩١. كما اهتمت مستعمرة مساشوستس بالتعليم الذي اصبح اساسا مهما لبناء المجتمع الامريكي ثقافيا، فضلا عن اهتمامها بمجالات الادب والفنون.

تعد مستعمرة مساشوستس احدى اهم مستعمرات امريكا الشمالية والتي لعبت دورا مهما في الدفاع عن مظالم المستعمرين ضد السياسة البريطانية الجائرة حتى نالوا الاستقلال الامريكى. لذا تعد المدة الزمنية ١٦٢٠ وحتى عام ١٧٧٦ اهم مراحل تأريخ الولايات المتحدة الامريكية الحديث.



**جمهورية العراق**

**وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي**

**الجامعة المستنصرية**

**كلية التربية**

**قسم الفيزياء**

## **تحسين منظومة الطاقة الشمسية الكهروضوئية/ الحرارية بواسطة التبريد بالماء**

اطروحة مقدمة الى قسم الفيزياء في كلية التربية الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة دكتوراه في فلسفة الفيزياء



تقدم بها

## جابر شاكر حميد ألقاقاني

بإشراف

رئيس أبحاث: د. نصير كريم قاسم

أ. د. احمد فرحان عطوان

أيار - ٢٠١٧ هـ

هعبان - ١٤٣٨ هـ

### الخلاصة

الطاقة الشمسية هي احد اهم مصادر الطاقة المتجددة، في كلتا تطبيقاتها الحرارية والكهربائية الضوئية والتي يحتاجها العالم، في التطبيقات الكهربائية، درجة حرارة المحيط هي من اهم العوامل في نظام الخلايا الشمسية. في العمل الحالي، في البداية. تم تقييم اداء عدد من انواع الخلايا الشمسية المعروفة تجاريا وهي ( MCM, Sharp, Sanyo) وتم تقييم اداءها تحت تأثير الظروف الحقيقية في بيئة بغداد.

واشارت النتائج الى ان درجة حرارة المحيط تتسبب بارتفاع درجة حرارة سطح الانواع الى ما يقارب من ضعف قيمتها.

وكذلك اشارة النتائج الى ان الفولطية الناتجة والقدرة الخارجة وبالتالي الكفاءة الكهربائية تتدهور مع زيادة درجة حرارة الخلايا.

النسبة المئوية لتناقص في دائرة الفولطية المفتوحة لأنواع MCM و Sharp كانت % 24.8 و % 24.1 على التوالي، في حين كان النوع Sanyo اقل نسبة وكانت % 16.5 وذلك بسبب المواصفات الهندسية لها.

الهبوط بالقدرة الخارجة وفي الكفاءة في مقابل الارتفاع في درجة الأنواع عند ( $\Delta T=67^{\circ}C$ ) كانت % 32.6 و % 32.2 و % 19.84 لـ (MCM و Sharp و Sanyo) على التوالي.

الانخفاض في القدرة الخارجة والكفاءة الكهربائية لوحدة الطاقة الشمسية الناتجة عن ارتفاع درجة الحرارة، الحل لهذه المشكلة، وخصوصا في البيئة العراقية هي المرحلة الثانية في العمل الحالي، حيث تم تصميم نظام تبريد لخفض درجة الحرارة ويستعيد جزء من الطاقة والحفاظ على عمر تشغيل أطول لوحدة الطاقة الشمسية.

نوعان من وحدات الطاقة الشمسية هي MCM1 و Sharp خضعت الى قياسات تقييم تحت تأثير نوعين من انظمة التبريد ، نظام الدورة المفتوحة و نظام الدورة المغلقة، على طول موسم الصيف. النتائج تشير الى ان افضل معدل لتدفق المياه في كلا النظامين كان 6L/Min و اشارت النتائج أيضا الى ان نظام التبريد ذو الدورة المفتوحة كان اكثر كفاءة بقليل من نظام الدورة المغلقة، ولكنه اكثر تكلفة في البداية ويستهلك المزيد من طاقة التشغيل الكهربائية. وقد عملت هذه الأنظمة على تقليل الفقد بالقدرة الى نسب مئوية منخفضة، اي حوالي 5% وبالتالي تم ارجاع اكثر من 82% من القدرة المفقودة.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية / قسم التاريخ

# الدولة الايلخانية في عهد السلطان أبي سعيد (٧١٦-)

٧٣٦هـ / ١٣١٦-١٣٣٥م

(دراسة تاريخية)

رسالة تقدم بها

**جاسم محمد لعبيبي الساعدي**

إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء

من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في التأريخ الإسلامي

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

**سهاد خزعل نجيب الربيعي**

## Abstract

We displayed in the four chapters the situation of the Khanate state in the era of Sultan Abu Saed and the accompanying military, political, administrative and economic events through the analysis of the biographical and personal aspects, and then describing the political and administrative system of the Alekhine state. The following was found in the study:

- 1- The bringing up of the Sultan Abu Saed and his life differ completely from the previous rulers. He was brought up in good Islamic environment. He is the first Moghul sultan to be born by two Muslim parents which had the greatest influence in his later policy in the management of the state and in his behavior with his subject. He fought the libertinism, and alcoholism, and brothels and the demolishing of churches and the spread of justice.
- 2- It seems that Sultan Abu Saed, in spite of his Islamic upbringing he did not forget his Moghul tradition and their Alyasa rule as he maintained some of their laws stipulated that the if Khan admired some woman, regardless married or not, he would take her. That what happened with Sultan Abu Saed when he saw Baghdad Khatun the daughter of Emir Juban whom he loved passionately, but when Emir Juban refused it the beginning of a feud that ended with the murder of her father Juban.
- 3- It turned out that Sultan Abu Saed of the khanate state, which lasted for twenty years, was the longest period of a Khanate sultan since its foundation by Hulegu Khan in (664 H\ 1256 AD). It is divided into two important period each period witnessed important political and administrative. The first which we call metaphorically the period of forma rule in which the king is only a nominal ruler. The period lasted form the first year of Abu Saed rule of khanate state (716 H/1316 D), and ends with the death of Emir Juban in (716/1328 D). This period witnessed important political and administrative events the most important of which was the assumption of Emir Juban the commandership of army, and the position of vice sultan. During this period he

managed to pose his control totally over the military power of the state by opposing the conspiracies and internal and external turbulences. The most important problem for the khanate state was the plots against the emirs one after another specially that which led to the slaughter of Vizier Rahseed Alden Al-Hamadhani (718 H/ 1318 D). In addition to that the period witnessed the demise of Emir Juban who was regarded as the second greatest khanate person after Sultan Abu Saed. After the death of Juban and vizier Rasheed the state lacked men who could defend the entity of state. In the second phase in which the Sultan Abu Saed has become the real ruler of the state which lasted until his death in (736 H /1336 D), he began to pose his control over all over the state. He began to issue decrees about the nomination of some emirs like under his direct supervision. He had a direct role in the termination of the troubles of the period the last of which was his readiness to fight the Golden Horde but he died in the way.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية - قسم التاريخ

# أثر التصوف والمتصوفة في الحياة العامة في بلاد المغرب الأقصى من سنة ١٦١٨هـ-٩٤٣هـ دراسة تاريخية

أطروحة تقدم بها الطالب

**جيل ياسين جوي سلمان الزبيدي**

إلى مجلس كلية التربية- الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه

في التاريخ الإسلامي

بإشرافه

الأستاذ الدكتور

**مازن صباح عبد الأمير الأعرجي**

## الخلاصة :

- ١- إن تعريف التصوف لا يمكن أن يكون خاضعاً لمعيار معين أو قانون منطقي لأنه يمثل تجربة ذاتية الكل يعبر عنها بما يدركه.
- ٢- أغلب المتصوفة حينما عرفوا التصوف كانت جميع تعاريفهم تصب في مصب واحد وهو الوصول الى الحق تعالى.
- ٣- بحسب حركة التاريخ مر اصطلح التصوف بتطورات في المعنى مما جعل لفظة تصوف تختلف من زمان الى آخر.
- ٤- إن التصوف والعرفان يتطابقان في السلوك وينفرد العرفان بأن له نظرية متكاملة.
- ٥- كانت الحياة الفكرية في عهد بني مرين أقوى بكثير من الحياة الفكرية في عهد بني وطاس وذلك بسبب تدهور الأحوال السياسية في عهد بني وطاس.
- ٦- إن التصوف في عهد بني مرين كان له التأثير في كل مجالات الحياة السياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية وغيرها من المجالات الأخرى.
- ٧- إن المتصوفة في عهد بني مرين كان لهم تصالح مع السلاطين مما أثر تأثيراً إيجابياً على المجتمع.
- ٨- إن المتصوفة في عهد بني مرين كان لهم القول الفصل في الحياة العامة وكان قرارهم نافذاً على السلاطين.
- ٩- أسهم المتصوفة في عهد بني مرين في بناء الدولة من خلال الزوايا والمساجد.
- ١٠- كان المتصوفة في عهد بني مرين يتقنون العلوم العقلية والحسابية وكذلك العلوم الطبيعية.
- ١١- كانت الحركة الفكرية الصوفية في عهد بني وطاس متراجعة بسبب تدهور الأوضاع السياسية.

١٢- كان للمتصوفة في عهد بني وطاس إسهامات ولكن لم تكن بحجم إسهامات متصوفي بني مرين.

١٣- إن التدوين لتاريخ التصوف في عهد بني وطاس يكاد يكون منعدماً.

١٤- كان التأثير الأبرز للمتصوفة في عهد بني وطاس هو الجانب السياسي والجهادي.

١٥- قلة المراجع فضلاً عن المصادر التي تتحدث عن الحياة العامة وتأثيرها من قبل المتصوفة في عهد بني وطاس.

١٦- كان الخلاف كبيراً بين الفقهاء والمتصوفة في عهد بني وطاس بخلاف عهد بني مرين فكان هناك تصالح بينهما.

١٧- كان لطرق الصوفية الأثر الكبير في انتشار التصوف في المغرب الأقصى.

١٨- شكلت الطرق الصوفية أثراً كبيراً في تهذيب المجتمع من خلال الأوراد والأدعية .

١٩- كانت الطريقة الشاذلية من أبرز الطرق الصوفية في المغرب الأقصى من حيث تأثيرها حتى على علماء التصوف.

٢٠- الطريقة الجزولية هي فرع من الطريقة الشاذلية لذا نجد أن الطريقتين متشابهتان من حيث المنهج والسلوك.





جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
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بعض النتائج حول الفضاءات المتضامة الضبابية في  
الفضاءات التبولوجية الضبابية وعلى مجموعات ضبابية  
رسالة

مقدمه إلى قسم الرياضيات - كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير علوم  
في الرياضيات

من قبل  
جمانة صبري محسن

بإشراف  
الأستاذ المساعد  
الدكتور منير عبد الخالق الخفاجي

1438  
ربيع الثاني

٢٠١٧  
كانون الثاني

## المستخلص :

تحقق هذه الرسالة ثلاثة اهداف. الهدف الاول هو دراسة المجموعة الضبابية المفتوحة من النوع Z مع بعض النظريات والخواص عليها ودراسة العلاقة بين المجموعة الضبابية المفتوحة من النوع Z مع بعض الانواع من المجاميع الضبابية مثل (المجموعة الضبابية المفتوحة من النوع b، المجموعة الضبابية المفتوحة من النوع pre، المجموعة الضبابية المفتوحة من النوع  $\beta$ ، المجموعة الضبابية المفتوحة من النوع  $\beta^*$ ) في الفضاء التبولوجي الضبابي وعلى مجموعات الضبابية .

الهدف الثاني. هو دراسة بعض الانواع من بديهيات الفصل الضبابية على المجموعة الضبابية من النوع Z تدعى  $(Z\tilde{T}_i, i=0,1,2,3)$  واعطاء ايضا الفضاء الضبابي المنتظم من النوع Z دراسة العلاقة بين هذه الانواع من بديهيات الفصل الضبابية .

الهدف الثالث. هو تقديم ودراسة نوعين مختلفين من الفضاءات التبولوجية الضبابية اعتمدت على مفهوم المجموعة الضبابية المفتوحة من النوع Z مثل (الفضاء الضبابي المتراص ، الفضاء الضبابي المتضام ) ودراسة العلاقة بينهما وايضا دراسة العلاقة بين بعض انواع من بديهيات الفصل الضبابية والفضاء الضبابي المتضام .



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية/كلية التربية  
قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

## أثر استراتيجتي اليد المنخفضة وملء الفراغ في الفهم القرائي لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي

رسالة تقدّمت بها

الطالبة

**جنان جاسم سوداني علي البهادلي**

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء  
من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التربية  
(طرائق تدريس اللّغة العربية)

بإشراف الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة

**شهلة حسن هادي الإيزرجاوي**

١٤٣٨هـ - ٢٠١٧م

## ملخص البحث

يرمي هذا البحث إلى تعرّف أثر استراتيجيتي اليد المنخفضة وملء الفراغ في الفهم القرائي لدى تلاميذ الصفّ الخامس الابتدائيّ.

اتبعت الباحثة المنهج التجريبيّ، وقد بلغ عدد تلاميذ عينة البحث (٩٠) تلميذاً، موزعة بشكل عشوائيّ بين ثلاث مجموعات، المجموعة التجريبية الأولى وتضمّ (٣٠) تلميذاً دُرّست باستعمال استراتيجية اليد المنخفضة، والمجموعة التجريبية الثانية وتضمّ (٣٠) تلميذاً دُرّست باستعمال استراتيجية ملء الفراغ، والمجموعة الضابطة وتضمّ (٣٠) تلميذاً دُرّست بالطريقة التقليدية.

كافأت الباحثة بين تلاميذ المجموعات الثلاث في متغيرات العمر الزمنيّ، درجات العام السابق للغة العربية، التحصيل الدراسيّ للوالدين، والذكاء.

وحاولت الباحثة ضبط عددٍ من المتغيرات الدخيلة التي أشارت الأدبيات والدراسات السابقة إلى أنّها قد تؤثر في هذا النوع من التصاميم التجريبية.

صاغت الباحثة (٨٧) هدفاً سلوكياً، وأعدّت الخطط التدريسية، وعرضتها على مجموعة من الخبراء والمحكمين، ثم أعدت اختباراً لقياس فهم المقروء تكون من (٣٢) فقرة موزعة على خمسة أسئلة، تميز الاختبار بالصدق والثبات والموضوعية.

استعملت الباحثة الوسائل الإحصائية الآتية:

تحليل التباين الاحادي، ومربع كاي، معادلة صعوبة الفقرة، القوة التمييزية، فاعلية البدائل المغلوطة، معادلة كيودر رتشاردسون - ٢٠، طريقة شيفيه للموازنات المتعددة.

توصّلت الدراسة إلى النتائج الآتية:

تفوّق تلاميذ المجموعتين التجريبيتين الأولى الذين دُرّسوا باستعمال استراتيجية اليد المنخفضة والثانية الذين دُرّسوا باستعمال استراتيجية ملء الفراغ على تلاميذ المجموعة الضابطة الذين دُرّسوا بالطريقة التقليدية.

في ضوء نتيجة البحث توصّلت الباحثة إلى إستنتاجات عدة ومنها :-

١- إنّ توظيف استراتيجيتي اليد المنخفضة وملء الفراغ أدّى إلى التفاعل الإيجابي والمشاركة الفاعلة من قبل التلاميذ طول مدة التجربة.

- أثبتت كلا الاستراتيجيتين مدى فاعليتهما في جعل التلميذ محور العملية التعليمية، وهو ما ترمي إليه الدراسات الحديثة.

وأوصت الباحثة بتوصيات عدّة منها:

١- إقامة دورات تدريبية وحلقات دراسية لتدريب أعضاء الهيئات التدريسية في المدارس على كيفية استعمال استراتيجيات التعلم النشط.

٢- اعتماد استراتيجيتي اليد المنخفضة وملء الفراغ في تدريس مادة القراءة في المرحلة الابتدائية، لما لهما من الخصائص والأثر الإيجابي في رفع مستوى الفهم القرائي لديهم.

وخرجت الباحثة بمقترحات عدة منها:

١- إجراء دراسة مماثلة في متغيرات تابعة أخرى منها: (الذكاء الحركي، الاتجاه نحو المادة، التحصيل الدراسي).

٢- إجراء دراسة مماثلة على مراحل دراسية أخرى.

٣- إجراء دراسة مماثلة في مواد دراسية أخرى.



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كلية التربية  
قسم الارشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

فاعلية اسلوبين ارشاديين (إعادة البناء المعرفي والتصحيح الزائد)  
في خفض التمرد النفسي لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة

أطروحة دكتوراه

مقدمة الى مجلس كلية التربية الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من  
متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه فلسفة في (الارشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي)

من

حسام ياسين علي التميمي

إشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة

امل ابراهيم حسون الخالدي

سعد علي حمود الغنزي

## Abstract

Manifested psychological rebellion problem, which is one of the psychological and behavioral problems, observed clearly in adolescence due to the characteristic of this phase of the physiological, psychological and emotional changes affect adolescent behavior, The rebellion of the old problems of human feet because it is not that human behavioral patterns learned in a certain period of time is not a social phenomenon that has evolved and crossed the line to become a problem, we find interpreted through the stages of human history Guided human energy psychological, social and economic tendencies which they characterized contention card and power as the human being as a civilian he is always oriented to satisfy their natural needs fungal the birthplace of Psychological rebellion among students may be the type of discharge, frustration and inability to cope with academic colleagues in the school and with the academic aspects of the educational requirements, which is reflected in the form of undesirable behaviors ranging from friction and sharp debate and verbal altercations until it reaches the brawls.

This prompted the researcher to attempt to find out about effectiveness of the two methods (The rebuilding of cognitive and Overload correction) in lowering psychological rebellion among middle school students using a test the following hypotheses the zero.

- 1- The first hypothesis: There are no difference Statistically significant on the standard of the psychological rebellion in the three groups and they are (the two experimental groups) and the control group in the post- test.
- 2- The Second hypothesis: There are no difference Statistically significant between Degrees first experimental group in the post-test and test protractor.
- 3- The third hypothesis: There are no difference Statistically significant between Degrees second experimental group in the post-test and test protractor.

For a psychological rebellion measure the researcher prepared a tool to measure the variable search. The move to identify the idea of the scale and justifications for its design of the most important steps and the first since it allows existing design scale access to entrances and the main ideas that will be relied on to design, So it were drafted a number of these paragraphs in line from the nature of the symptoms of psychological rebellion and criteria for the completion of the initial measure of his image, it has been drafted in line with the objective of the approved research each area and the definition of , And became a the scale consists of (30) and two areas by paragraph (15) the first paragraph of the field (a direct rebellion) and (15) for the second field (rebellion indirect) For the purpose of statistical analysis to scale the psychological rebellion, the researcher applied the measure on a sample of (300) students from the intermediate students, After statistical analysis to scale the psychological rebellion the scale in its final form to be (28) paragraph and each paragraph (3) alternatives to answer spread over two areas of psychological rebellion scale a a direct psychological rebellion reaching the first field of psychological rebellion (14) items, and the indirect rebellion ( 14) paragraph, And then applied the scale on a sample of (100) of medium (Saffar Boys) were chosen style of class random was chosen as the three different classes from the second intermediate grade average in order to detect psychological rebellion among students, and later was chosen (30) students who have the highest grades on the psychological scale rebellion Was divided The sample into three groups (experimental group first and second experimental group and a control group) after conducting parity in the process variables (Degrees of students in the tribal scale, age, congenital arrangement for students Educational level of the Father and the educational level of the mother) and each group annexed 10 students have been applying of cognitive style of rebuilding on the first experimental group and the style of Overload patch on the second experimental group did not receive the control group any heuristic method.

After the application of the program is finished, the researcher applied the post –test on the two experimental groups and the control group and left with the following search results:



1- The effectiveness of the method (reconstructions cognitive overload and correction) in reducing psychological rebellion among middle school students.

Are not limited The effectiveness of two methods (the rebuilding cognitive overload and correction) in reducing psychological rebellion among middle school students, and even helped to promote behavioral aspects such as an obligation attendance and attend guidance sessions and time management. Find out and a number of conclusions and recommendations and suggestions



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قسم علوم الحاسبات

## رمز مصادقة الرسائل القصيرة SMS في اتصالات الجيل الثالث

رسالة مقدمة

الى قسم علوم الحاسبات - كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في علوم الحاسبات

من قبل  
حسن كاظم علي السويدي

بإشراف  
أ.م. د. سعد عبد الرضا مكي

آذار – ٢٠١٧

## الخلاصة

ان حماية معلومات الرسائل القصيرة SMS مسألة مهمة في شبكات اتصالات الموبايل ، وذلك لتجنب التلاعب والتزوير او التغيير خلال اية مرحلة من مراحل الارسال او التنقل لتلك الرسائل SMS بين الاطراف المتراسلة. ان أحد نتائج تلك الحماية هو الحفاظ على الموارد او الالتزامات المالية لتلك الجهات المتصلة فيما بينها.

لا توجد في داخل شبكات اتصالات الموبايل حماية للرسائل القصيرة SMS ، لذلك ترسل وتسلم رسالة SMS بالنص الصريح وبدون أية حماية امنية ، وبالخصوص بين مركز خدمة الرسائل القصيرة SMS Serving Center (SC) الموجود داخل شبكات الاتصالات ومنها شبكات الجيل الثالث 3G ، وبين أية وحدة خارجية لأرسال الرسائل القصيرة ESME ك ( هاتف موبايل او حاسبة شخصية مرتبطة بالانترنت قادرة على ارسال واستلام SMS او حاسب خادم server مرتبطة بالانترنت قادر على ارسال واستلام SMS حسب نظام معين).

تقدم هذه الرسالة مقترح لنظام خادم جديد بأسم (IMN SMS MAC System (ISMS مبني على آليتين تقنيتين ، هاتين الآليتين المقترحتين توفران الاهداف الامنية للـSMS وبالخصوص فيما يتعلق بتوثيق ومصادقة تلك الرسائل. يسمى التكنيك او الآلية الاولى بـ (MAC To Each Record (MTER والآلية الثانية بأسم (MAC To Database (MTD وكلاهما وضعا في نظام خادم يوفر الآلية الامنية المناسبة SMS-MAC والتي تضمن الخدمات الامنية المتعلقة بتراسل الرسائل القصيرة SMS بين الاطراف المتراسلة بما يحقق المصادقة والنزاهة والحفاظ على تلك الرسائل.

تم تصميم وتنفيذ نظام (IMN SMS MAC System (ISMS الخادم الجديد ، لتلافي وتجاوز كل الثغرات الامنية بين الاطراف المتراسلة للرسائل القصيرة SMS. كما تم اجراء المقارنة والتقييم لكلا المقترحين التقنيين ، حيث تم العمل ببيانات حقيقية لرسائل قصيرة SMS تابعة الى شركة لبنانية لخدمات القيمة المضافة ولمشتركين عراقيين، وبمعدل الفتي قيد من قواعد البيانات المتعلقة بشبكات الجيل الثالث.

وجد انه في جهة ارسال البيانات (3G Network-SC) ، فان تكنيك MTER يأخذ وقتاً تنفيذياً قدره ٥٦ ثانية ، لبناء MAC-Tag للبيانات السابقة الذكر. وفي المقابل فان تكنيك MTD يأخذ وقتاً تنفيذياً وقدره ١١ ثانية. وعند جهة استلام البيانات (كمثال شبكة الاعلام العراقي IMN) فان عملية التحقق من الرسائل تأخذ وقتاً وقدره ١٨.٦ ثانية و ٩.٣ ثانية لكل من MTER و MTD على التوالي. ان هذه النتائج استحصلت باستخدام حاسوب ذو معالج Intel Core duo 2.00GHz processor وبذاكرة قدرها 3GB Ram.

عندما اجريت هذه التجارب باستخدام حاسوب ذو مواصفات اعلى ، بمعالج Intel Core i5 2.50 GHZ وبذاكرة قدرها 4GB Ram ، كانت النتائج سريعة وبوقت تنفيذ اقل. حيث ان تكنيك MTER يأخذ

وقت تنفيذ قدره ٢٨ ثانية لبناء MAC-Tag وعملية التحقق من الرسائل تأخذ وقتاً وقدره ٥.٥ ثانية. اما تكنيك  
MTD يأخذ وقت تنفيذ قدره ٩.٣ ثانية لبناء MAC-Tag وعملية التحقق من الرسائل تأخذ وقتاً وقدره ٤.٦  
ثانية.



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# اضطراب الهوية وعلاقتها بالوهن النفسي لدى الأحداث الجانحين

رسالة مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة  
ماجستير آداب في الإرشاد النفسي  
والتوجيه التربوي / صحة نفسية  
من  
حسين عبد الوهاب كاشخ

بإشراف

الاستاذ المساعد الدكتورة  
نهاية جبر خلف

## Summary of the research

Targeting current research identification disorder and asthenia psychological among juvenile delinquents and to this end, the researcher built identity disorder scale depending on the Erickson theory, select two components role and adopt a negative identity disorder, was drafting (32) paragraph style declarative phrases. The psychological debilitation measure the researcher building measure in accordance with the Beck's theory, and select the three components of the scale is the component of the physiological, psychological, mental, and consists of the scale (32), paragraph style declarative phrases.

And check the researcher of the discriminatory power of paragraphs Standart (identity disorder and psychic asthenia) and transactions sincerity, and by applying the standard on (150) of juvenile delinquents, were chosen Random Class stayle , check researcher from the sincerity of the two scalesan and two indicators virtual honesty through the presentation of the paragraphs of scale by identifying the (12 ) an arbitrator in psychological counseling and educational guidance, psychology, measurement and evaluation, and the sincerity of construction by the degree of paragraph correlation college degree, and a link to the degree paragraph of the field to which they belong, and check the researcher of the stability of the two scales in two ways retest stood reliability coefficient (0.80), and the use of alpha - equation Cronbach was (0.86), to measure identity disorder with regard to the concept of psychological debilitation amounted reliability coefficient (0.82) and using Cronbach's alpha formula was (0.90), when applied on the scale (50) event delinquent.

After verification of the psychometric properties of the accuracy of the two tools of research and paragraphs, Applied the two tools research on adult basic research sample (150) event delinquent chosen Random Class stayle , and the data were analyzed using the Statistical bag Psychological Sciences and Social spss the following results showed- :

1. The Juvenile delinquents do not suffer from identity disorder.
2. The Juvenile delinquents suffering from asthenia psychological.
3. There is a correlation between identity disorder and asthenia psychological

And inferred from the above results that there is a correlation (positive) between identity disorder and asthenia psychological In the context of these results researcher came out with a number of recommendations and suggestions



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# تحليل مخاطر جيومورفولوجية في منطقة بنجوين

اطروحة تقدم بها

حسين كاظم عبد الحسين

الى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة دكتوراه  
فلسفة في الجغرافية

بإشراف الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور  
أحمد عبد الستار جابر العذاري





## **Abstract :-**

This study aims at analyzing the geomorphological risk (mass movement and floods) for the Penguin region (mountain) in Suleimaniya province in the northeast of Iraq and has an area of (2739.75 km<sup>2</sup>).

The natural characteristics represented by geological characteristics, topographic characteristics, climate, soil and natural vegetation of the study area have been studied, that have the role in the severity of variation and quality of geomorphological hazards within the study area.

To achieve the goal of this study different modern techniques have been used: remote sensing technique through the satellite image from Landsat 8 OLI to determine normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) and the human activities within the region;

Geographic information system (GIS) technique in many analyzes such as hydrological, topographical, spatial and geometric analyzes, building several models that simulate the risk of the study area, as well as using GPS technology to determine the locations of phenomena and processes that are monitored during the field work.

Using SPSS 22 program in a variety of statistical analyzes to show the relationship between the characteristics of the study area and the factors that increase or decrease the geomorphological hazards that exist within the region, and identified geographically (GPS) then recorded by images and field measurements, which were statistically analyzed.

Morphometric characteristics (spatial, drainage network of river, form, topographic) and hydrological characteristics of the study area basins have been studied depending on the Shalair's model (time, the amount of flow, size and thickness flood) and classification these characteristics according to specific weights for each property, and according to the role that lead to potential risk of flood categories within the basins dependent on a statistical method. The results have showed that the Shalair and Omawakan basins are most risk while ChookahSur's basin less risk among basins study area.

Also, studying the slopes characteristics and mass movement within the study area then construct a model for mass movement risk within the based region on a group of factors that are activate these processes, then the results have showed that the risk areas cover an area of (35%), while the area of low-risk areas cover an area of 23% of the total area of the region.

Building a model of the risks geomorphological (mass movement and floods) then the results showed that the percentage of high-risk areas were 31.73%, while Low-risk areas were 32.85% of total area of the region. When assessing these risks within the Arc GIS 10.3 software, and overlaid with human activities within the region

Then the results have showed that the relationship between the model with villages and roads were strong inverse relationship, the relationship between the model with the agricultural land were weak inverse, The relationship between the model with the mining sites were medium positive, and The relationship between the model with military barracks locations is strongly positive.



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الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية - قسم التاريخ

## الاغتيالات السياسية في العصر العباسي

(٢٣٤-٦٥٦هـ / ٩٤٥-١٢٥٨م)

(دراسة تاريخية)

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب

**حسين محمد علوان**

الى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات

نيل شهادة ماجستير آداب في التاريخ الاسلامي

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

**سامي حمود الحاج جاسم**

٢٠١٧

بغداد

١٤٣٨ هـ

## Abstract

Spread in human history since the creation to the present day, a lot of novels and news about the killings organization or know assassinations carried out deliberately targeting an important figure with political influence, military or ideological reasons may be political or ideological, economic or cultural, as it is regulated assassination obstacle for them in the way of wider for their ideas or their goals spread.

Islamic Sharia law has been denied the attack on the human psyche wrongly considered that the major crimes that require the punishment in this world and the hereafter Shara stressed on those who abuse the human psyche and kill without any right, this act promised a major sin that will lead a person to woe and destruction, but that jurists considered intentional killing (murder) of the biggest sins after infidelity, God said

***In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the most Merciful***

***{And whoever kills a believer intentionally, his recompense is Hell to abide therein; and the wrath and the curse of Allah are upon him, and a great punishment is prepared for him }.(1)***

This study presented tagged (political assassinations in the Abbasid period (334-656h / 945-1258m) historical study) to address an important aspect of the human psyche and palaces appalling failure of, a breach of the Secretariat exercise commissioned by the Lord of the Worlds, the Municipality of reconstruction and in succession the earth and tracked from the Islamic ordinances calling for justice and harmony among all human beings, but engages the Lord of the subjects did not distinguish between the man that causes us to fight and murderers and what should be advised and incorrigible and out by gentle persuasion.

They have suffered too much from the Abbasid caliphs and their ministers and senior men of their state to the assassination attempts which resulted in the loss of lives of many of them, they have varied methods of assassinations between put poison in the food or challenged by the sword, and others. So we were selected for the study of the subject.

The study was divided into an introduction and preface, three chapters and a conclusion included the most important findings of the study. It was the boot includes four paragraphs, is the definition of assassination language and idiomatically, and

then define the position of Islamic law of the assassination, and we dealt with as well as the most important methods of assassination and experienced by our study figures, and finally been counted and analyzed motivated assassinations that accompanied the assassination operations.

In the first chapter, there are two sections, the first eating five successors Abasids within the period (334-656 AH / 945-1258m), and who have been subjected to assassinations after we have included the emergence of all-Khalifa and his term of office of the caliphate and the most important political events that accompanied the succession until the assassination of both Khalifa, either the second guarantee period (334-945-1258m), has addressed the study of six ministers Abasids in terms of the events that accompanied their march until the removal, and the motives that led to the assassination.

In the second chapter, it has included the two sections, the first dealt with the assassination of Minister Buyids within the time period (334-443h / 9451055m) and what were they suffer from political and economic crises and their inability to address them and thus isolate most of them were murdered respectively. For the prime minister Seljuk within the time period (447590h / 10551194m), while the second section of this chapter, eating what was to them a strong role in the consolidation of the Sultanate of Seljuk and especially Minister Dean King Kandari, and the minister of King system at the beginning of the Sultanate of Seljuk and how murdered despite the strength of their ministry and a number of the many years that as long as the rule.

In the third chapter, it was eating three sections, the first dealt with the assassination of princes Buyids within the time period (334447h / 9451055m) and the most important events that have accompanied their lives and conflicts among the princes of the house Albuehi even weaken the emirate Albuehih.ama II, it has included the sultanate Seljuk in terms of their assets and until their entry into Baghdad, and then we dealt with the sultans of the Seljuks who were murdered within the time period (447590h / 10551194m) and what he went through all authority of political events until the traffic on the assassination of all authority, and the third the rest of the statesmen included those who were assassinated within our study (334656h / 9451258m) He figures NES between Usher and professor Dar and the commander of the army. This section figures were included in a row and by year of the assassination.





وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

قسم الجغرافية

# التحليل المكاني لاستخدامات المياه في مدينة الكوت

أطروحة تقدمت بها

حميدة كاظم زغير

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة دكتوراه فلسفة في جغرافية

بإشراف

أ.د. قاسم شاكر محمود



## Summary

The study aims to see whether the water treatment plants in the city of Kut produce enough for its residents and for all to use and within the quota for urban residents, the study relied in large part on field work by visiting these stations and conducting laboratory tests of water as well as the measurement of pure water quality at the end of the remaining stages of filtering to determine of chlorine. the study touched to know the evolutionary phases of the city of Kut, since its inception in 1812 to last year unfounded, which runs until the year 2040 design.

It was also to identify the factors influencing the quality of pure water in the city, through the study of factors affecting the quality of the water hen in the waters of the river, where they were to Turning to natural factors, represented in climate, surface, geological structure of water and groundwater resources, and also to identify the human acting as population factors , water policy for the countries of the geographical proximity to Iraq and Iraq's water policy.

The study of the most important complexes and water projects in the city of Kut and knowledge of loss and waste in the water amounts net while passing in the network and what are the problems that do not make the production of pure water up to the quota of each individual in the city, amounting to 450 liters / day.

As well as know the physical, chemical and biological properties of pure water in the filter plants, including a study estimating the per capita share of the pure water in the city, amounting to 324 liters / day which is less than the quota per capita in the city.

It was found by studying the areas of the use of pure water that the use of pure water homemade comes in the forefront then use pure water in industry, commerce, education, religion, health, government departments, and between excellence and clear of the northern section of the city of Kut, represented by the left side on the southern section represented by the West right of all uses of the fact that the northern part is the administrative, commercial and governmental center of the city.

As well as the know the most important obstacles and problems facing the production of pure water sector in the city's loss in the pure water used in watering public gardens in residential shops crash that exposed pipes tanker pure water and abuses by the slum dwellers on the water pipes.

Identify the efficiency and adequacy of pure water and future plans to address the most important problem is the problem of the scarcity of pure water in the city and especially in the summer due to increased demand for pure water as a result of rising temperatures and evaporation fact that the city lies within the arid region.

It was addressed to the large Kut project that will solve the problem of shortages in pure water if what has been achieved and the city will help with the rest of the complexes and water projects producing water in the dam need of pure water until the year 2025, if I continue to work in this project, which is still under construction The disease, which work in it since 2005.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية - قسم الفيزياء

تحضير ودراسة خصائص الاغشية الرقيقة النانوية لأكسيد القصدير  
المشوبة بالحديد كمتحسس غازي

رسالة مقدمة الى

مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير علوم في الفيزياء

من قبل

**حنان رعد كطيف**

بكالوريوس 2013

**بإشراف**

**أ.م. د. علي احمد يوسف الشمري**

# الخلاصة

في هذه الدراسة حضرت بنجاح الاغشية النانوية لأكسيد القصدير المشوبه بالحديد المرسبة على قواعد زجاجية بطريقة التحلل الكيميائي الحراري بدرجة حراره (400°C) وبسمك (300 nm) وبنسب تشويب مختلفة Fe (3,6,9,12)%.

درست الخواص التركيبية و البصرية والتحسسية لهذه الاغشية باستخدام حيود الاشعة السينية ومجهر القوة الذري ومطياف الاشعة فوق البنفسجية والمرئية وتحت الحمراء ونظام تحسسية الغاز لخليط من غاز ثاني اوكسيد النتروجين NO<sub>2</sub> والهواء.

اظهرت نتائج فحوصات حيود الاشعة السينية ان اغشية اوكسيد القصدير الغير مشوب والمشوب بنسب مختلفة Fe (3, 6, 9, 12) % كانت ذات تركيب متعدد التبلور ومن النوع الرباعي وبالالاتجاه السائد (110), اما اغشية اوكسيد الحديد النقي كانت ذات تركيب متعدد التبلور ايضا ومن النوع السداسي وبالالاتجاه السائد (104).

وتم حساب معدل الحجم الحبيبي وتم الحصول على اعلى قيمة للحجم الحبيبي لجميع الاغشية المحضرة (25.88nm) عند اوكسيد الحديد النقي واقل قيمه له (2.05 nm) عند الاغشية المشوبه بنسبة 6%Fe لنفس الاغشية المحضره.

اما نتائج مجهر القوة الذري AFM فقد اظهرت تجانس ونعومة الاغشية Fe: SnO<sub>2</sub> النانوية، وقد تم حساب معدل خشونة السطح (RS) ومعدل الحجم الحبيبي وقيمة مربع معدل الجذر (RMS) واعلى عشره قمم.وقد تبين انها تزداد بزيادة تركيز اوكسيد الحديد ما عدا نسبه التشويب 6%Fe حيث تتناقص فيها القيم بزياده اوكسيد الحديد.

وتمت دراسة الخواص البصرية للأغشية من خلال تسجيل طيفي النفاذية والامتصاصية ولمدى الاطوال الموجية (340 – 1100 nm)، وقد وجد ان النفاذية لكل الاغشية تزداد بشكل حاد بزيادة الطول الموجي، وتتناقص بزياده تركيز اوكسيد الحديد، والامتصاصية تزداد بزيادة تركيز اوكسيد الحديد وتقل بشكل حاد عند الاطوال الموجية الواطنه (طاقات عالية) المقابلة لفجوة الطاقة في الاغشية المحضرة (عندما يسقط فوتون ذو طاقة اكبر او مساوية لقيمة فجوة الطاقة).

وقد تم حساب معامل الامتصاص لجميع الاغشية المحضرة وبسبب كون قيمته اكبر من (10<sup>4</sup>cm<sup>-1</sup>) لذلك تم الاستنتاج بأن الاغشية المحضرة جميعها ذات حزم مباشرة مسموح للطاقة. وقد تم حساب فجوة الطاقة البصرية للانتقال الألكتروني المباشر المسموح وتتراوح قيمتها بين (3.4 – 2.62) eV .

قيست التحسسية للأغشية النانوية لأكسيد القصدير المشوبة بالحديد لخليط من غاز ثاني أكسيد النيتروجين والهواء في نظام متحسس الغاز، تم اختبار جميع الأغشية عند تراكيز مختلفة وفولتية تحفيز (6 فولت) وجد افضل درجة حرارة عمل للمتحسس كانت (250°C) للأغشية عند اغشية اوكسيد القصدير الغير مشوبة عند اكبر تحسس كان (90.84%). وقد حصلنا على اكبر زمن استجابته هو (20 ثانية) وزمن استرجاع هو (49 ثانية) عند نفس درجة الحرارة لاغشيه اوكسيد القصدير الغير مشوبة مقارنة مع العينات الاخرى.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية - كلية التربية

قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

الدراسات العليا - ماجستير

# علاقة الاستقواء بأساليب المعاملة الوالدية لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة

رسالة مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية / قسم العلوم  
التربوية والنفسية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في علم  
النفس التربوي

من قبل

**حوراء سعدون حسين**

إشراف

الاستاذ المساعد الدكتورة

**أمل إسماعيل عايز**

## ABSTRACT

*Bullying is a Deviant behavior and is viewed as a general phenomenon practiced by some individuals in a variety of ways aiming at domination over others and harming them. Bullying is observed when the right circumstances become available, but this abnormal behavior has its own psychological, physical, social and economic effects. This phenomenon is recent in our society, especially the educational community. The family has the biggest role in the growth, development and the acquisition of this behavior among adolescents. Accordingly, the current research aims to:*

- 1- *Identify the level of bullying among intermediate school students.*
- 2- *Investigate the relationship of bullying with methods of parental treatment.*
- 3- *identify differences in parental treatment according to depending on the stage variable.*

*A sample of 400 students were randomly chosen from intermediate Schools, representing (0,148) from the research community which was (269,877) that Represents intermediate stage of the study, in the province of Baghdad. After investigating the literature and previous studies a bullying scale of (30) items was built and the adoption of parental treatment scale was prepared by Al - Aitabi that consisted of (50) items. The researcher obtained the content and face validity, as well as stability in two ways: retest, and alpha Cronbach coefficient. After the application of research tools and data analysis by means of the following:*

*(T, Test) for two independent samples - Pearson correlation coefficient - Retest - Chi square - Point Beiseral correlation coefficient of bilateral intermittent variables - Alpha Cornbach equation.*

*The researcher arrived at the following results - :*

- 1- *The percentage of those who have high-bullying (which deviate by one positive standard deviation from average) was (17.75) of the research sample, and this percentage was similar to those with the bullying of low-grade (which deviate by one negative standard deviation from average) . The rest are average ratio (64.50), which indicates that the percentage of those who have high-bullying was similar to the proportion of those who have a decrease in bullying.*
- 2- *The predominant method of treating intermediate school students by the mother and the father is the style of firmness and this makes the first result more logical which indicates that bullying of intermediate school students has an average level because the predominant style used by parents is the style of firmness , that is characterized by accepting parents for their children and treating them in a manner of love , compassion , emotional warmth and respect for the feelings which help them prove themselves.*
- 3- *There is a difference in the style of neglect of the mother and father, and in favor of third grade, there is a difference in the style of the oscillation of the mother and in favor of third grade and there is no difference in the style of the oscillation of*

*the father by grade. There is a difference in the style of tolerance for the mother and father, and in favor of the third grade, there is no difference in the style of authoritarianism by mother and father based on grade, and there is a difference in the style of firmness for the mother and father, and in favor of the first grade.*

*4- The calculated value of tolerance method for Pearson coefficient of the mother was (0.44) higher than the tabular value (0.098), which indicates a positive relationship between tolerance and bullying. The style of neglect of the mother calculated (0.24) was also higher than the tabular value which indicated that the techniques (negligence, tolerance) of the mother lead to bullying in adolescents. The values of rest of the methods (oscillation, authoritarianism, firmness) calculated less than the tabular values, which indicated no relationship between them and the bullying. It was also revealed that Pearson values calculated to authoritarianism and indecisiveness of the father was (0.22 to 0.37) higher than the tabular value which was (0.098), this indicated the presence of statistically significant relationship between the styles authoritarianism and indecisiveness of the Father and bullying. The rest of the methods (carelessness, firmness, tolerance) values calculated less than the tabular values, i.e. there was no relationship between them and the bullying.*

*Based on the results obtained, the researcher presented a set of conclusions, recommendations and suggestions.*



# البنىة العاملىة الاستكشافىة والتوكىدىة لمقىاس رىسو - هىودسن للأنماط التسعة فى الشخصىة (الانكرام) أطروحة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلىة التربىة فى الجامعة المستنصرىة  
وهى جزء من متطلبات نىل شهادة دكتوراه  
فلسفة فى علم النفس التربوى

من

حىدر ثابت خلف عبء الله

أشراف

الأستاذ المساعء الدكتوراة

صنعاء يعقوب خضىر

## **Abstract :**

The researcher argues three main aspects in the problem of the study , the first aspect focused on the different studies of general factorial Infrastructure and for the nine patterns of personality specifically. The second one focused on the studies that discussed the factorial infrastructure with its two kinds , exploratory and affirmative ones. To the knowledge of the researcher, the third pattern focused on the popular mistakes in the usages of factorial , exploratory and affirmative . Then , the researcher discusses the value of the study both theoretical and applied ones, where the study aims are the following:

- 1- Factorial exploratory infrastructure for ( Riso- Hudson) scales of nine personal patterns ( Alangram) in the Iraqi environment.
- 2- Affirmative global infrastructure for ( Riso-Hudson) scales of nine patterns of personal ( Alangram) in the Iraqi environment.

In light of this development, a researcher of the definitions for global architecture and the nine styles profile, and select a sample search of Mustansiriyah University, Baghdad University for the academic year 2014-2015.

In the second chapter the view finder general introduction in factorial exploratory factor analysis steps then reviewed the type of detail, and then review the steps invariance analysis in detail, saying that the theoretical framework for global infrastructure, with regard to the nine styles profile researcher has adopted the perspective Riso-Hudson hiodsn-Risso nine styles profile (alanikram), which is divided into three major centers of the human personality and Feeling The emotions Center Center Center Center Center Thinking The thinking instinct Instinctive (sometimes called relations Center Center) relating such patterns of nine spans three patterns for profile for each of these three centres, which on the whole human personality are dynamic, as fall styles (and done and Serendipity) in Center of emotions and styles (int, sincere and passionate) in the center of thinking, and the remaining three styles (the Challenger and a peacemaker and reformer), are at the center of these three centres, instinct that comprise human personality interactive dynamic and not periodically .

The current study has obtained by using to the factorial infrastructure analyses this difference for the scale by the exploratory and factorial analysis because of Fragmentation clauses and benchmarks , this may affect the infrastructure of the used factors as it will be different from ALangram theoretical sample , because one may find the clauses that measure assistant pattern for example in single or unified patterns or any other one and this may be found in all patterns.

It becomes clear after the affirmative factorial analysis , that most the indicators refer to the similarity of the current sample , though some other indicators are found to fill the gap in the  $X^2$  indicator as an influence of its statistically significant with the sample size . Whereas any little difference between the Matrix variation and contradiction of the supposed sample and sample matrix will be statistically indicator when the sample size increased , it is the familiar situation in the samples of Structural equations , it suffices to say that most Matching indicators refer to good sample matching . It is previously mentioned that the sample that has general matching based on the matching indicators did not indicate that the sample is free from any defects in the objective matching for some sample Barometers . therefore, it is necessary to boost the results of general matching indicators for the sample by detailed topical check and checking the rests ( standard mistake) , and limitation factor (Style firming coefficient) that previously discussed in chapter three , at the result , the matching indicators refer to the availability of total matching for the affirmative factorial sample of the nine personal patterns ,and it can be reliable.

Depending on the results , the researcher has put certain recommendations and a number of suggestions.

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم الإرشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

فاعلية أسلوبتن إرشاديتن(الحوار السقراطي والتدخل  
التناقضي)في تعديل الوجود الزائف  
لدى طلاب المرحلة الإعدادية

أطروحة تقدم بها

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة دكتوراه  
فلسفة في الإرشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

الطالب

خالد ابراهيم محمود

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

كاظم علي هادي الدفاعي

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

## Abstract

Inauthenticity is a complex problem of varying degrees of gravity. With multiple effects and causation, it is necessary to study them and to clarify their nature and to know the extent of their spread among the community and its classes. To prepare effective measures to reduce or modify them to some extent, their effects could widen to the point of creating large programs with huge resources to avoid the shortcomings that may be challenged by the counselor in his limited possibilities. Work, who have been able to challenge and continue their work or specialization will be less active and committed to themselves if they do not receive the high institutional and professional support, considering the modernity of these existential areas in some societies, despite the fact that they exist in other ancient societies (Abdul Hamid, 2002: 3) which prompted the researcher to try to identify the impact of the stylistic (Socratic dialogue and paradoxical intention) in modifying inauthenticity for preparatory school students through the test of the hypothesis the following:

The first hypothesis: (There are no Statistically Significant Differences in mean scores inauthenticity among the groups (The First Experimental and Control) in the post-test.

The second hypothesis: (There are no Statistically Significant Differences in mean scores inauthenticity among the groups (The second Experimental and Control) in the post-test.

The third hypothesis: (There are no Statistically Significant Differences in mean scores inauthenticity among the groups (The first and second Experimental) in the post-test.

The fourth hypothesis: (There are no Statistically Significant Differences in rank scores inauthenticity in the post-test and delayed-test to the first Experimental).

The fifth hypothesis: (There are no Statistically Significant Differences in rank scores inauthenticity in the post-test and delayed-test to the second Experimental).

For this, the researcher designed and applied Inauthenticity Scale for Preparatory school student that prepared according to existential theory to Heidegger.

The scale contained the initial form (34) a question submitted to the experts and arbitrators who had excluded 9 questions and kept 25 questions, the researcher

applied component of (25) items paragraph on a sample of 400 students from fourth and fifth grade preparatory (scientific and literary) for the purpose of statistical analysis for scale section that distributed in three areas:

1. Chatter .
2. Curiosity .
3. Confusion.

Two questions were excluded when the paragraphs were identified, and two other questions were excluded when the validity of the construction was completed, leaving 21 paragraphs. It represented the measure of inauthenticity in its final form, and then the measure applied on in its final form containing from (21) items on a sample of (100) students to detect students they have Inauthenticity, and then was selected (24) students who have the highest scores on the Inauthenticity Scale was divided into three groups (Experimental group first and A pilot second control group) after holding valence process variables (Scores of students in the tribal scale, living, Educational Level of the father, The educational Level of the Mother) and each group included (8) students have been applying the style of Socratic Dialogue on the first experimental Group and Paradoxical Intention at the second experimental group while, the control group didn't receive any counseling.

The study has five chapters, the first chapter of the definition of research devoted, Chapter 2 the theoretical framework, And Chapter 3 Contains Measures Search Tools measurement methods, While the fourth chapter included Indicative Programmers and the contents of its meetings (12) for each style, and Chapter 5 and last the search results and their interpretation and their relationship to the theoretical framework, and concluded with recommendations and suggestions, sources and supplements.

Among the most important finding is that the two modes researcher extension worker Socratic Dialogue and Paradoxical Intention have a clear and Converged effectiveness in amending the Inauthenticity among a sample search of preparatory students.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية

# المركزات الشمسية ذات النقاط الكمومية المتألقة

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية- الجامعة المستنصرية

كجزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في الفيزياء

من قبل

دري عدنان حسن

بإشراف كل من

أ.م.د. علي هادي الحمداني

أ.م.د. فائق شكور زين العابدين

١٤٣٧هـ

٢٠١٦م

## الخلاصة

تم العمل في الدراسة الحالية على تحسين أداء الخلية الشمسية، وذلك باستعمال نوع من المركبات الشمسية والتي تسمى بالمركبات الشمسية الوميضية (LSC). مبدأ عمل هذا المركز يتلخص بازاحة الاطوال الموجية للطيف الشمسي الساقطة عليه من منطقة الاطوال الموجية القصيرة (UV) نحو منطقة الاطوال الموجية الطويلة (IR) بما يتلائم وعمل الخلية الشمسية في تلك المنطقة مما يجعلها تعمل بكفاءة أفضل. هذا المركز هو عبارة عن لوح ملون مكون من الايبوكسي كركيزة مطعم بصبغة الرودامين (R6G) بتركيز مختلفة. بالامكان ايضا اضافة جسيمات نانوية ، حيث تم في هذا العمل اضافة النقاط الكمومية  $TiO_2$  كجسيمات نانوية ذات أوزان واحجام حبيبية مختلفة. تعمل هذه الجسيمات النانوية على استطارة الضوء وخلق حالة من اللانظام ومن ثم الحصول على تشتت متكرر من الضوء وتوفير آلية التغذية الراجعة اللازمة داخل اللوح للحصول على كفاءة تحويل اعلى للخلية الشمسية المستخدمة. تم ذلك من خلال تحضير نماذج سائلة من صبغة مسحوق الرودامين المذاب بمذيب الكلوروفوم بتركيز

المذاب بمذيب الكلوروفوم بتركيز

$5 \times 10^{-4}$  mol/L and  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-5}$ ,  $1 \times 10^{-5}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-6}$ ) واختبار الخصائص الطيفية لهذه الصبغة من خلال حساب مقدار الامتصاصية والفلورة وازاحة ستوك لهذه الصبغة حيث وجد ان الكفاءة الكمية للصبغة المستخدمة هي 97.50% ، ما يؤكد ملائمة استخدام هذه الصبغة كمادة متفلورة جيدة في تحضير الواح المركبات الشمسية .

بالاستناد على النتيجة السابقة تم استعمال هذه الصبغة في تحضير النماذج الصلبة (الواح LSC) بواسطة اذابة صبغة مسحوق الرودامين بمذيب الكلوروفورم بنفس التراكيز المذكورة اعلاه، ثم اضافة الصبغة المذابة الى كمية ملائمة من مادة الايبوكسي الذي تم اختبار شفافيته للضوء المرئي ما جعله جيد الاستخدام كركيزة في تحضير الواح LSC بسبك (0.25 mm).

بينت نتائج دراسة الخواص الطيفية لهذه الاغشية حدوث تغيرات كبيرة في ازاحة ستوك نحو الاطوال الموجية الاطول (ازاحة حمراء) بين قمتي الامتصاصية والفلورة مقارنة مع ما موجود في النماذج السائلة. وقد استخدم جهاز محلل الوحدة للطاقة الشمسية لحساب تأثير الالواح الوميضية على خصائص منحنى I-V وكفاءة التحويل للخلية الشمسية ، حيث بينت النتائج ان اللوح الوميضي ذو التركيز ( $1 \times 10^{-5}$  mol/L) وسبك (0.25 mm) اعطى افضل كفاءة مقارنة بالالواح ذات التراكيز الاخرى ما جعله افضل لوح تم استخدامه لاضافة  $TiO_2$  النانوي اليه بثلاثة احجام حبيبية مختلفة بأوزان مختلفة لكل حجم حبيبي، كذلك تم تحضير اسماك مختلفة للوح الامثل الناتج المطعم بصبغة R6G والنانو  $TiO_2$  لبيان تأثير السمك على أداء المركز الوميضي الشمسي المستخدم وبالتالي تأثيره على أداء الخلية الشمسية .

وأظهرت النتائج أن أفضل أداء للخلية الشمسية كان في عند التركيز ( $1 \times 10^{-5}$  mol/L) للصبغة والوزن (0.1wt) والحجم الحبيبي (50nm) لجسيمات  $TiO_2$  عند السمك



(0.25 mm) للوح المستخدم. حيث ان اعظم زيادة في كفاءة الخلية الشمسية السليكونية بوجود المركز الوميضي الشمسي كان  $\Delta\eta=22.4\%$  وهي قيمة واعدة.



وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

أثر إنموذج إثرائي ثلاثي الأبعاد في حل المسائل الرياضية ومهارات  
التواصل الرياضي لدى طالبات الصف الاول متوسط في مدارس  
المتميزات

رسالة ماجستير مقدمة الى

إلى مجلس كلية التربية/ الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في التربية (طرائق

تدريس الرياضيات)

من قبل

د. د. جمال جميل خضير

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

د. د. رفاة عزيز خضير

## Abstract

The present study aims at identifying:

**The Effect Of The Enrichment Traid Model In The Solving Mathematical Problems And Mathematical Skills of the first class intermediate in the Distinguished Female schools .**

To achieve the study aim, the following null hypotheses are adopted;-

- there is no statistically significant difference at level (0,05) between the mean scores of the experimental group students who are taught according to The Enrichment Traid Model and control group students who taught according to the traditional way in solving mathematical problems test.

-there is no statistically significant difference at level (0,05) between the the mean scores of the experimental group students who are taught according to The Enrichment Traid Model and control group students who taught according to the traditional way in Mathematical Skills .

From this hypothesis, five sub-hypotheses are derived for all skills

student- of the control group who are taught by the ordinary concerning the representation skill.

The study sample consists of (67) femal smart students in the first grade intermediate at Al-Mutamizat intermediate school for girls under the directorate of Baghdad education /Rusafa the second for the academic year (2015-2016)

Two classes are chosen randomly to represent the study sample ,where class (a) represent the control group totaling (34)students who are taught accoroding to the traditional way , while class (h)represents the experimental group totaling (33) who are taught according to The Enrichment Traid Model .Both groups are equilzed (previous achievement,Prior Knowledge ,intelligence ,and parents education level).

The Enrichment Traid Model are constructcol depending on Renzols Model (chpter six Polynomail, chapter seven open sentences,chapter eight plan Geometry,chapter nine Arease and Volums)from mathmatices syllabus textbook for first grade intermede class.

The researcher has prepared a test for mathematical problems solving according to Claustermans classificastion which consisted of (18) items of easy kind.The test reliabity and validity have been achieved as well as difficulty level and discrimination power for each item and Reliability Coefficient (0,84).

The researcher also prepared a Notice Card concerning the mathematical communication skills within its five dimensions, it consisted of (31) items, which its reliability and validity are achieved and Reliability Coefficient (0,91) .

After the results have analyzed by using t-test for two independent samples to identify the impact that results from The Enrichment Model by using ETA square and the results have indicated the superiority of the experiment group students who are taught according solving mathematical problems and in mathematical communication skills.

In the light of these results certain recommendation To draw attention to outstanding students smart and to review the content of their curricula

and suggestion Conduct a similar study in other variables such as mathematical thinking .



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

**مدى إفادة مدرسي التاريخ في المرحلة المتوسطة  
من الشبكة العالمية للمعلومات (الانترنت)  
واتجاهاتهم نحو استعمالها**

رسالة مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية (الجامعة المستنصرية) وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة  
الماجستير في التربية (طرائق تدريس الاجتماعيات)  
من الطالبة

**دعاء عبد الخالق عبد الأمير الساعدي**

أشرف

الأستاذ الدكتور

**سامي سوسة سلمان**

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

## **Abstract**

This research aims to:

1. Gauge the history teachers in the middle stage of the global network of information statement (the Internet) in teaching.
2. knowledge of the difficulties they face when in use.
3. Know their attitudes towards global information network (Internet) in the teaching of history.

To achieve this, researcher followed the descriptive method where the prepared three tools are: (a questionnaire especially favorable report, a questionnaire especially favorable difficulties, the scale for measuring the direction), and after checking the veracity of the tools and persistence have been distributed on the sample's members (91), a teacher of history and a school, and It has been conducting appropriate statistical analyzes, where the results showed that the history teachers benefit of the global network of information ratio (the internet) in teaching is the ratio of useful high, while the difficulties they face when in use very high, as well as positive attitudes among teachers of history about the use of global information network (internet) in the teaching of history, and in the light of the results of the study the researcher recommended the following:

1. The need for the Ministry of Education to provide Internet service in the directorates general education middle school in Baghdad / Rusafa first, second, third, to allow sufficient time in the school schedule to

ensure the use of the network and achieve the highest percentage of use and thus achieve the highest degree of benefit.

2. the need for the general directorates of education Baghdad / Rusafa first, second and third to provide periodic training sessions for teachers of history to make them aware of the benefits of using the Internet, especially in the teaching of history process.
3. The need for the general directorates of education Baghdad / Rusafa first, second and third to provide workshops for maintenance of computers in schools.

Preparation of a manual by the Directorate General for Education Baghdad / Rusafa first, second and third to use the network for teachers of history help them in the use of the global information network (Internet) in the teaching process, if available.



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

قسم اللغة العربية

# الخلاف البلاغي

## في علم المعاني عند القدماء

اطروحة تقدمت بها

دعاء عدنان توفيق الركابي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه، في فلسفة اللغة العربية وآدابها

إشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

أوفى مزيد عبد العزيز



۲۰۱۷ م

۵۱۴۳۸

## **Abstract**

The semantic science is considered as one of rhetoric sciences, its procedural area appears in pronunciational and structural levels, upon which the text are built to provide the meaning with an explanatory potentials, which introduces the recipient to assimilate its meanings, that which awakened the intellect of Arabic language scientists, particularly the rhetorical of them, to inspect the aesthetic particles of the structures, and so they were stopped on images of rhetorical structures.

Our scientists were broadcasted their rhetorical views in their blogs, and presented arguments and evidences to convince the other, consequently the differences in theorizing and rhetorical analysis were existed, depending on the intellectual background from which his thoughts comes from and weaves his opinions and views from which. Thus, the variances between rhetorical and scientists were activated and spread among the scientists, as it is a fertile ground for the outbreak of these variances because of its working area on the ecart.

I have followed the inductive method in studying the controversial axis of semantics matters, for reading and analyzing the rhetorical texts, and then trying to draw out the opinions and method of rhetorical theorizing for most prominent scientists whose had a rhetorical imprint to trace their effects.

The study was divided into three chapters with a conclusion and a list of sources and references topped by an introduction. The research was in two axes, the first one about the meaning of variance and the reflection of the intellectual backgrounds on the rhetorical perusal, while the second one was about the relationship between the structure and the indication, and how the rhetorical view was different from the grammatical one. The first chapter searched the rhetoric of the singularization and the composing, it subdivided into three researches. The first one was about the eloquence of pronunciation and compounded, in the statement of the differences between scientists in the matters of eloquence and their conditions. The second was the composing theory, for the studying of speech structures, and how the scientists looked at these structures and the differences in their views. The third one was about the definization and indefinization and their differences on the indication of the

defining and indefining pronunciation. The second chapter was about the enunciative and compositional attribution, the first research concerned with enunciative attribution and it represented three issues: duality of sincerity and lying, subject attribution, and mental metaphor which were closely related to the predicative sentence, the second research was about the compositional attribution and discussed the rhetorical disagreements about the methods of request and then studied non-objective manners which were few compared with the others disagreement. The third chapter dealt with sentences conditions and divided into three researches: the first one was the submitting and delaying and how did this horizontal movement contribute in the birth of these disagreements, the second one was the separation and connection in the studying of joining and separating between the sentences, and what were the disagreements of this manner over the term and procedural, the third research was about the brevity, circumlocution and equality in searching for conventional and analytical dimensions for each of these terms, and the mechanism of guiding the rhetorical mind to them with standing on the disagreement in rhetorical case within the researches of this thesis. The researches were provided with a tails of conclusions and charts for the most prominent disagreements, and then the study was ended with a set of results which were reached.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
رئاسة الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية/قسم اللغة العربية  
الدراسات العليا

الدالتان النحوية والصرفية في ديوان  
الشيخ أحمد الوائلي

رسالة تقدّمت بها الطالبة

( دعاء نعيم عبد )

إلى مجلس كلية التربية – الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل  
شهادة الماجستير في اللغة العربية وآدابها/ لغة

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

( فراس فخري ميران )

١٤٣٨ هـ

٢٠١٧ م

## Abstract :

Has been followed in my studies this descriptive approach which is based on the collection of verses poetic and then analyzed .He come this research on the Door, came the Door the first entitled connotation morphological has been divided by the two chapters title was separated the first significance acts and derivatives, either separated the second it has been entitled indication of the names came the door the second entitled significance of grammatical has been included two chapters also title was separated the first indication of characters and time separation was entitled indication of methods construction and make these two doors in preparation comes beyond his ring the most prominent Results.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم الفيزياء



# نظام تمييز الوجه باستخدام الصور متعددة الأطياف

اطروحة مقدمة إلى

قسم الفيزياء - كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية

كجزء من متطلبات نيل درجة دكتوراه فلسفة في علوم الفيزياء

من قبل

رافد عيدان حليوت

بإشراف

أ.م.د. غادة صباح كرم

أ.د. زياد محمد عبود

## المُستخلص

التعرف على الوجه هي تقنية القياس الحيوي التي يمكن تطبيقها على مختلف المجالات في التعبير عن هوية الانسان. التعرف على الوجه مشكلة معقدة وصعبة التي هي مهمة للأمن والمراقبة ، والتفاعل الذكي بين الانسان والحاسوب، والمكتبات الرقمية ، والاتصالات السلوكية والأسلوكية.

الأساليب التقليدية للتعرف على الوجه على أساس الطيف المرئي تواجه مشاكل مثل إضاءة الوجه، اختلاف الشكل، والتغيرات في التعبير وتمويه الوجهه. تقلل هذه القيود من الأداء في التحقق من العناصر وتحديد الهوية. للتغلب على كل هذه القيود، يمكن استخدام طيف الأشعة تحت الحمراء في التعرف على الوجه البشري.

وقد تم اقتراح صور الأشعة تحت الحمراء كمصدر بديل للمعلومات للكشف عن الوجوه والتعرف عليها عندما يكون هناك القليل من السيطرة على ظروف الإضاءة. وقد استخدمت صورة الأشعة تحت الحمراء القريبة للحصول على مزايا أكثر من التصوير في المرئية للكشف عن التمويه، وقد استخدمت صورة الأشعة تحت الحمراء الحرارية بسبب الانبعاثات الحرارية من الجلد، وهي خاصية جوهرية لأن هذه الانبعاثات تعتمد على توزيع الأوعية الدموية تحت الجلد.

في هذه الأطروحة تم دمج الميزات المستخلصة من الصور المرئية والقريبة من الحمراء والصور الحرارية لتعزيز أداء أنظمة التعرف على الوجه. تم استخدام طريقتين (HOG، Gabor filter) لاستخراج الميزات. (SVM) تستخدم في مرحلة التصنيف. بينت نتائج التجارب أن دمج ميزات الصورة المرئية مع القريبة من الحمراء وصورة الوجه الحراري تقوم بتعزيز أداء أنظمة التعرف على الوجه

وكان أقصى معدل أداء التعرف ٩٨.٨٪ لنظام التعرف على الوجه على أساس دمج الاطياف المتعددة من خلال الجمع بين اثنين من الميزات (HOG، Gabor filter) .



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم اللغة العربية  
الدراسات العليا/ الدكتوراه

# القصدية والدلالة النحوية في النص القرآني دراسة في التوجيه والخلاف

أطروحة قدمها

رافد ناجي وادي الجليحاوي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية، وهي جزء من متطلبات  
نيل شهادة الدكتوراه في فلسفة اللغة العربية وآدابها / اللغة

بإشراف الأستاذ

رضا هادي حسون العقيدي

أيار ٢٠١٧ م

رمضان ١٤٣٨ هـ





The deliberative study of language in the use of the denominators, a forum for knowledge tributaries, and represents the purpose of the purpose that the deliberation seeks to show, and his statement, proved that deliberation is the solution to study the meaning of the tools and means of knowledge and interest in the very purpose which is reflected in the communicative denominators; The speaker, who speaks, what the speaker wants from the interlocutor, what is the special communicative place in the speaker's process, and the references of the speaker; it surrounds the linguistic theater of all its dimensions; this comprehension gave the deliberation depth in revealing the destination of the speaker, In this sense, this thesis was the study of grammatical significance in the light of the deliberative purposes; a guide study to reveal the purpose in multiplicity and its potentials and differences; as well as criticism of significance contrary to the purpose of the deliberation; The title of the research was Musuma b (grammatical significance in Arabic study in the purposes of deliberation); and meant in Arabic multiple letters from the Koran and poetry and some of the words of the Arabs; was the Koranic discourse was the first to that; because it represents the first witness in Arabic, The first part of the study was the following: the significance of expression, the study of the purposes of deliberation The pluralism of expression in the nouns; the multiplicity of expression in the verbs, the multiplicity of expression in the sentences, and the pluralism of the expression in the plural. Other. The second chapter deals with the significance of the letters of meanings in the light of the purposes of deliberation to deal with multiplicity and disagreement as well as reading contrary to the purpose; Controversy and probability, and reading contrary to the

destination; the following: the indication of submission and delay, and the significance of the deletion, and the significance of the question, and the significance of the command, and the significance of the prohibition.

The research ended with its most important findings:

- Journalism is the best solution to study the meaning, because it stems from a vision that examines everything that surrounds the discourse from a linguistic theater to reach the speaker's destination. Which is the only truth in meaning; and this purpose may not be clearly reflected in the study of significance.
- Most of those who seek to denote grammatical terms of nihyim, interpreters, and linguists take and follow the opinions of those who preceded them in the meaning of a text, without understanding or contemplating or considering or criticizing it. This indicates the recognition of the above and the approval of it without knowing the real purpose of the meaning of the speech.
- Most interpretations, multiplicity and probability of grammatical importance of the reason for cutting off discourse about context, circumstances and circumstances. We find that the proponents of this importance in their statement of grammatical grammar says in the grammatical sense to determine the destination to see where the poem and before the house and beyond.
- The research dealt with a lot of what is considered a problem, and the possibility and expansion; it was in fact unable to reach the real intent of the speech.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم الارشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

# تأثير أسلوب (لعب الدور) في خفض الانسحاب الاجتماعي لدى طالبات المرحلة الإعدادية

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل  
شهادة ماجستير آداب في الارشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

من الطالبة

رشا احمد رضا القرة غولي

إشراف

المدرس الدكتور

**سناء احمد جسام**

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

# Abstract

The present research aims at knowing the effect of using the role-playing technique in reducing the social withdrawal of preparatory stage female students. In order to achieve this aim, the researcher has tested the following null hypotheses:

1. There are no statistically significant differences at (0.05) time the average grades and social withdrawal of the control group in the pretest and posttest.
2. There are no statistically significant differences (0.05) time the average grades and social withdrawal experimental group in the pretest and posttest.
3. There are no statistically significant differences at (0.05) times the average grades and social withdrawal of the two groups (experimental and control) in Valuable posttest.

In order to test the hypotheses of the research, the researcher uses the (design of two groups: experimental and controlled). However, the sample of the study consists of (20) preparatory stage female students who have scored more than (30) on the scale of social withdrawal. They are randomly distributed on two groups (experimental and controlled), (10) students on each one, where the equalization has been done between the two groups in a number of variables that have relation with the dependent variable.

1- Using the scale of social withdrawal according the theory of Caren Horney which consists of (30) items. The validity of the items has been ascertained logically through exposing them on a number of experts and then analyzing them statistically by using the methods of two extreme groups and the relation of the item with the total grades of the scale. In order to ascertain the reliability of the scale, the researcher uses the re-test method, where it is (0,788) and by using Alpha- Cronbach, where it is (0,725). The researcher has administered the scale on a sample consists of (400) female orphan students from the intermediate stage in order to detect the students who have pessimism.

2- Constructing a counseling program to reduce the social withdrawal of preparatory stage female students according to the technique of role-playing where the sessions of the program are (10) counseling sessions, two sessions per week, (45) minutes for each one.

The researcher uses the statistical package in treating the data of her study. However, the researcher has arrived at the following results:

1. There are statistically significant differences at (0.05) time the average grades and social withdrawal of the control group in the pretest and posttest.
2. There are statistically significant differences (0.05) time the average grades and social withdrawal experimental group in the pretest and posttest.
3. There are statistically significant differences at (0.05) times the average grades and social withdrawal of the two groups (experimental and control) in Valuable posttest.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم علوم الحاسوب



# تطوير في خوارزمية $SVN$ لتقليل الخواص في نظام اكتشاف التطفل

رسالة مقدمة الى

كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة ماجستير علوم  
في علوم الحاسوب

من قبل

رشا ثامر شاوي

بإشراف

أ.م. سفانه حيدر عباس

## المستخلص

بعد التوسع الكبير في شبكات الحاسوب في السنوات الأخيرة ، أصبح هناك اهتمام متزايد في أنظمة اكتشاف الاختراق التي تراقب أنشطة استخدام شبكات الانترنت وتحليلها حتى يتم التعرف على إي اختراق لحماية الشبكة.معظم أنظمة اكتشاف الاختراق الموجودة تستخدم كل خواص ألحزمه الموجود حاليا على الشبكه من اجل تحليلها لاكتشاف الاختراق بينما كثير من هذه الخواص مكرره وغير ذات صله لذلك هذا يعتبر إهدار للوقت وانحدار لمستوى الأداء .

في هذا البحث تم استخدام أربعة خوارزميات مختلفة لتقليل الإبعاد وهي (PCA) ، (LDA) ، (SVD) والتي تم تطويرها (ISVD). وتم اختبار النتائج من اجل اختبار الأفضل من هذه الخوارزميات حتى يتم تطبيقها مع خوارزميات التمييز لتعطي أحسن النتائج.

كما تم استخدام خوارزميتين للتمييز وهي BPNN و SVM من اجل اكتشاف وتمييز مختلف أنواع الهجوم من نتائج الاختبارات تم استنتاج انه استخدام ISVD مع BPNN حقق نتائج دقه عاليه وهي (٩٠.٦٢٤٤) نسبه إلى طرق تقليل الأبعاد الأخرى .بينما استخدام ISVD مع SVM حقق دقه

( ٩٨.٢٦١٧ ) وهي أعلى وأدق من خوارزمية BPNN. من مجموعة البيانات بأكملها، يتم اختيار فقط (٧)

الميزات من (٤١) ميزة للاعتراف نوع الهجوم أربعة بالإضافة إلى وضعها الطبيعي.





جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية قسم الفيزياء

## تأثير زيادة النسب الحجمية للأنديوم على الخصائص التركيبية والبصرية لأغشية أكسيد الخارصين

رسالة مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة  
المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة  
الماجستير في علوم الفيزياء

من قبل الطالبة

رشا صلاح عباس

بكلوريوس علوم فيزياء - كلية التربية - الجامعة  
المستنصرية (2005)

بإشراف

الأستاذ

خضير عباس مشجل

حزيران 2017 م

رمضان 1438 هـ



# *Abstract*

Undoped Zinc Oxide and Indium doped Zinc Oxide with different doping percentage (1,3,5,7)% have been deposited on a glass substrate at temperature of (400 ° C) . The thickness of the prepared films were (300± 25) nm.

The nature of Structure was examined by X-ray diffraction technique. It was found that, the prepared undoped ZnO and In doped ZnO have a hexagonal polycrystalline structure . With a preferred Orientation along (101) for the undoped and In doped ZnO with doping percentage (1,3)% . The preferred orientation was changed to be (002) for the doping percentage (5,7)% . Also it was found that the average crystallite size decreases from (37.3) to ( 8.5) nm as doping percentage was increased.

AFM images confirm that there is a difference in the nature of film surfaces and the average grain size decrease with the increase of doping percentage (104.57nm) to ( 87.99nm) . It was noticed that there was a variation in nature of film surface through the images of scanning electron microscope . From the EDS it has been identified .

The optical properties were held by recording absorbance and transmittance in the wavelength range (400 – 900) nm. For all the deposited coefficient decrease with the increase in doping percentage . The optical energy gap for the allowed direct transitions was calculated where its value was increase with the increase in doping percentage from (3.14eV) to ( 3.20eV) . It was found that absorbance decreases with the increase in doping percentage . The transmittance was found to increase and reach (95%) when the doping percentage was 7% and the

optical constants for the prepared films such as ( reflectance , extinction coefficient , refractive index , real and imaginary parts of dielectric constant ) , all of these constant in general, were found to decrease by the increasing in the doping percentage .

جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم علوم الحاسبات

# استخدام الخوارزميات الجينية في تحسين اللون الابيض في الصور الملونة

رسالة مقدمة

إلى قسم علوم الحاسبات كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية

كجزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في الحاسبات

من قبل

رغده ستار جبار

المشرف

عبد الوهاب سامي ابراهيم د

م ٢٠١٧

هـ ١٤٣٨

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية

قسم الجغرافية

# التحليل المكاني للحوادث المرورية في محافظة بغداد

## (دراسة في جغرافية النقل)

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

رقية جواد صالح

إلى مجلس كلية التربية/ الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير آداب في الجغرافية

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

هشام صلاح سبع البياتي

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# Abstract

The evolution of life in the different aspects and the development of means of transport, especially (the car), one of the most important modes of land transport and has characterized it in terms of comfort, psychological and what the economic and social facilities, as well as save time and organize people's lives, as well as it came many cons are threats security, social and economic combined together and produced as a result of traffic accidents which greatly contributes to the killing of human beings, and thus became a traffic accident is a big problem facing the whole world, both developing countries and developed ones. The resulting from that incident of harm.

The traffic accidents do not occur by chance not come as a result of a single cause, but the reasons may come together in accidents and mutual action between the vehicle and the vehicle commander, and bear weather conditions and the state of the road of factors are a major cause of the occurrence of most of the traffic accidents.

The Baghdad governorate site as a center of the capital of Iraq, the region making a link between the northern and southern provinces and make transport routes with important network within the province. As well as, the holdings of its regional network importance in the rapid and frequent transport movement in the transfer of many industrial products, agricultural and construction. As well as passenger transport, this would create the problem of traffic accidents in the province area.

Especially, in the last term after a year (2003), resulting from the lack of private streets evolution of transport and urban and regional roads between the provinces of Iraq, and not the offenders accountable correct official image by traffic authorities, so came this study was to shed light on the size of the traffic accidents in the (study area) within the period located between (2003-



2014) and knowledge of the geographical distribution and the reasons for their occurrence and develop solutions that would reduce those accidents and mitigate the risks.

As well as, the contents of the study from the analysis of the reality of traffic accidents by statistical figures and tables, maps and graphics to get to the truth the size of these incidents and how to address them and then raise traffic safety efficiency. Thus, it were formulated problem of the study of several questions was the nature of the factors influencing the occurrence of traffic accidents and what is the geographical distribution of those incidents within the (school district), whild the study was launched from several hypotheses, the first the effect that traffic accidents suffered by maintaining the problem is the result of traffic jams that come because of the large number of vehicles in recent times, while the second hypothesis, focused on land transport routes poor quality and that it be one lane more often, as well as the concrete barriers that have led to strangle the president's and secondary roads as well as the sub, which was the cause of the occurrence of such incidents in the (study) area, and the third focusing hypothesis not to roads processing signals optical and traffic signs and is one of the factors that can be the cause for the traffic accidents and that these combined factors led to the increase of traffic accidents in the province of Baghdad (study) area.

This study aimed to identify the traffic accidents through the dimensions of time and space through Baghdad traffic circle data using statistical methods and field study conducted by the researcher to monitor the movement of vehicles and traffic densities generated during peak hours, the stomach, the morning of them ad the evening and find out the true extent of these accidents.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية - كلية التربية  
قسم الجغرافية



# التحليل الجغرافي لبعض الأورام السرطانية لوحداث بلدية في مدينة بغداد.

اطروحة تقدمت بها  
رؤى احمد لطيف

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية وهي  
جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه آداب فلسفة في الجغرافية

بإشراف  
الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور  
عبير يحيى احمد الساكني



## **Abstract**

The current study deal with cancer disease in Baghdad city.

it shows the disease prevalence percentages according to the administrative units of the study area, Depending on the report of Health Ministry and the study results, it has been clarified that some factors that may contribute or lead to be infected with this disease such as the hostile bombing which our country ,in general and the study area in particular, was exposed to during the last wars. And this is as a result for using internationally forbidden weapons with its direct and indirect long - term effects which appeared during the nineties and the following years, Also it has been revealed that the percentage of female-breast cancer infections is higher than the male . While , the infection with the other types of cancer is varying for both sexes . Through studying ,the demographic characteristics of the patients ,it has been illustrated that cancer in not biased to the category without the other , and the natural predisposition to it , is one for both sexes (males, females) By Conducting this study ,it has been shown that Cancer diseases are varying in time and place and this is because of the varying of infection casus and the Geographic environment for the study area which was exposed to radioaction contamination during the last wars.

In order to lest the results validity a number of predictive models were used which has showed the increasing percentage of infection with these diseases within the next years .

Also , it has pointed out that there is a statistical positive relation between the causes factor of the disease.

As a normal result of all the foregoing health situation in the study area has been effectes darmatieally because of the radioactive contamination which the study area was exposed to.



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الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية / قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية  
علم النفس التربوي / الدراسات العليا

# برنامج تدريبي في تنمية مهارات التفكير الناقد

إعداد وتصميم  
رياض احمد محمد حسين

إشراف الأستاذ المساعد  
الدكتورة سهيلة عبد الرضا عسكر



# **Abstract**

The developing of critical thinking lead the student to depth understanding in getting information & acknowledgment , as the learning is operation of thinking , that the developing of thinking makes refresh to the mind and this helps the student to get information more and more . The Critical thinking helps the student to reach the true and distinguish between the fact and theory and to make sure for all which the student can learn. the duty of the learning organizations in Police Academy to Prepare graduates highly skilled in thinking and reasoning to be investigators therefore , the current study aims to identify the activity of a training program to developing skills by Critical thinking for police academy students )) , and to achieve the goal of this research is derived following zero theories .

1. No statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the average pretest and posttest scores for the experimental group in critical thinking.
2. There is no a statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group and the control group in the post-test in the total score of critical thinking
3. No statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group and the control group in the post test critical thinking skills in analysis
4. No statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group and the control group in the post test critical thinking skills in induction
5. No statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group and the control group in the post test critical thinking skills in the calendar.
6. No statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group and the control group in the post test critical thinking skills in conclusion
7. No statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group and the control group in the post test critical thinking skills in conclusion

8. No statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.05) between the mean scores of the control group in the pretest and posttest Critical Thinking.





جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

# دراسة نوعية لتأثيرات التثشت في

## الالياف المتعددة الانماط

أطروحة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية-الجامعة المستنصرية

كجزء من متطلبات نيل درجة دكتوراه فلسفة في علوم الفيزياء

من قبل

زمان حميد كريم عبد الحسين الربيعي

إشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور حسن عبد ياسر

2016

الأستاذ الدكتور علي هادي حسن

1437

## الخلاصة

يتعلق موضوع التشتت أساسا بمفهوم الانماط في الالياف البصرية. حيث يعتمد كل من التشتت اللوني وتشتت تعدد الانماط على مرتبة التدرج graded. في حين ان التشتت PMD لايعتمد على ذلك ولكنه يعمل سوية مع النوعين الاخرين. التشتت اللوني يمكن التحكم به من خلال الموازنة بين نوعيه التشتت المادي وتشتت دليل الموجه. من جانب اخر فأن تشتت تعدد الانماط يعتمد اساسا على مرتبة التدرج. الحلول المتوفرة تتناول ليف بصري step-index وحالة خاصة من الليف المتدرج عندما يكون  $q = 2$ . الحالات الاخرى سواء كانت  $q$  عدد صحيح او عدد حقيقي لم تطرح في موضوع الانماط.

يعتمد موضوع الانماط اساسا على حل المعادلة المميزة لتحديد خواص الانماط والتي بدورها تعتمد معادلة المجال. في هذا البحث تم تناول الحل العام في حالة ليف step-index وحالة ليف متدرج عام والتي تعطي الحالة الخاصة الى ليف step-index. على العموم، الحلول تعتمد على حساب الحل السلسلي لتحديد دالة التوزيع المستعرض وهذا يتطلب الكثير من الوقت من اجل الوصول الى النتائج لأننا نضطر الى ادخال 80 حد في السلسلة من اجل دقة الحلول. أظهرت النتائج ان التوزيع القطري او حجم البقعة للنمط الأساسي تكون هي الافضل للالياف step-index وان الحالة  $q = 1$  تكون هي الاسوأ في مجال الطاقة المحتواة في القلب وتركيب النمط الأساسي وغير ذلك. علاوة على ذلك أظهرت النتائج أن شكل الانماط في كل نوع يختلف عن النوع الاخر حسب قيمة  $q$ . حيث ان الانماط تظهر مع قيم تردد معايير اكبر مع نقصان  $q$  والعكس بالعكس. ان عدد الانماط يكون اكبر مايمكن في النوع step-index بالمقارنة مع بقية حالات التدرج الاخرى لنفس القيمة من التردد المعايير.

بالاعتماد على خواص الانماط فأن التشتت متعدد النمط يعتمد على قيمة  $q$  ايضا. حيث ان  $q = 2$  حققت  $D_{mod} = 0$  وقبلها يكون  $D_{mod} < 0$  وبعدها يزداد  $D_{mod}$  الى قيمة عظمى وبعدها يهبط قليلا ويميل الى الاستقرار. مرتبة التدرج التي تحقق اعظم  $D_{mod}$  هي المنطقة الفاصلة بين حالتين يحدث بينهما تبادل لمراتب الانماط. من جانب اخر فأن أقل تعريض للنبضة يحدث عند  $D_{mod} = 0$ . أظهرت النتائج كذلك ان  $D_{wav}$  يعتمد على مرتبة التدرج بالاضافة لاعتماده على الخواص المميزة لليف البصري وعليه فأن  $D_{wav}$  يختلف من  $q$  الى اخرى وعن طريق ذلك فأن تغيير  $D_{wav}$  يمكن التحكم به وفق مدى معين من  $V$  ولايمكن تغييره خارج هذا المدى.

تشتت نمط الاستقطاب لايساهم في تعريض اي من المركبتين المتعامدتين ولكنه يباعد بينهما وعليه فالجمع الاتجاهي للمركبات المتعامدة يسبب تعريض النبضة. أظهرت النتائج ان PMD يكون اعظم مايمكن عند  $\theta = \pi/2$  حيث تتوزع القدرة بالتساوي بين المركبتين وبقدر يتناسب مع مقدار  $\Delta\tau$ . علاوة على ذلك، تفاعل PMD والتشتت اللوني ينتج تعريض اضافي يتمثل بكونه يتعاظم فيه PMD مع نقصان التشتت اللوني والعكس بالعكس.





جمهورية العراق  
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# حرب الوراثة النمساوية (١٧٤٠ - ١٧٤٨)

رسالة مقدّمة من  
زهرة زين العابدين زينل

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية، وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة

الماجستير في التاريخ الحديث

بإشرافه

أ.م.د. حسن زغير حريم

## *Abstract*

At the Early of the Eighteen Century, Europe had been Experienced Conflicts and Wars Among Several European Countries. Most of Them were Hereditary wars, Because There is no male heir to Inherit the throne of These countries. In which their greedy neighboring countries were tried to claim their throne and territories, or in another cases they offer the assistance to help one of the disputants on the throne to intervene in its affairs. The Holy Roman Empire was the most Prominent Countries which these wars had occurred in its lands in the midst of the Eighteenth Century because the death of Emperor Charles VI (1711- 1740) without a male heir to inherit him which caused the changing of the European powers situation caused by the Pragmatic Sanction.

Austrian Succession war had been broken out with the occupation of Frederick II The Prussian King to Province of Silesia 1740, and Maria Theresa trying to repulse it. European countries and principedoms situation had characterized with disparity which led them to form an Alliance Fitted with Their Interest. Thus Prussia, France, Spain and Bavaria Province had Formed a Strong Alliance Against Austria, while Austria, British, Netherlands and Sardinia Kingdom had Formed an Alliance to Face their Enemies. The war Among them has Lasted Eight years and Extended out of Europe to Reach the Britain and French colonies in India and North America that Left Behind it Devasting Political, Economic, Military and Social Implications.

This Dissertation is consisted of introduction, four chapters and conclusion. The first chapter has studied (The Wars of Austrian Empire and their Influence on its Internal situations), while the second chapter has dealt with (the Austrian's succession war in its first stage (1740 -1743), whilst the third chapter has discussed (The Austrian succession war in its second stage till 1745 ), then the fourth chapter has touched (The end of the Austrian succession war).

Because of the Emperor Charles VI of Salic Law, resulted from the lack of a male heir to inherit the throne which prevent females of Accession After him, that May Lead to transfer the Throne to his Nieces and Nephews. To Avoid Such Dangers, He had Issued a New Law (Pragmatic Sanction) to Inherit the throne 1713, so that Maria Theresa Could Access to the Throne After him. Charles VI The Emperor had Exerted the Efforts to Persuade the European Principedoms and

Countries to Accept this Decree Upon his Ceding of some Lands to them and Also Giving them some Privileges.

Since the Beginning of the War, Maria Theresa had Requested the External Support from (Britain and Hungary )Because she was Lacking of the Empire Resources which Couldn't Cover the Expenses of this War, so the British Financial Resources had Used to Serve the Political and Military Possibilities to the Austrian Empire, which Made her Stand Against her Enemies All the War years. Hungarians had a great role in Supporting Maria Theresa and her Army Through the War, that they Provided her with Soldiers Upon Giving them some Political and Economic Concessions and Recognition Intheir National Rights. Their Support had Contributed in the Success of Austria Policy and it's Stand Against its Strong Enemies.

The Austrian secession's war had been Concentrated in the German Territories Within the first Stage of the War (1741- 1743). It had Presented the Superiority and Successes of the Prussian Army Over the Austrian and German's Territories Against the Austrian troops and its Alliances whom Lose Many Territories and troops so that their Sources were Weakened, which caused the War Extending whereas Transferred to the Low Lands, Italy and the British,French Colonies in Northern America and India after 1744, which Caused by the Entrance of Britain and France Directly as a Main war Parties.

The death of Charles VII, was an Important Point in the Changing the Countries Policy's Course. It Contributed to Effect on French and Prussia's Policy, the main Supporters of Bavaria Cause they Lose their Pretext to Continue the War, as they had Lose the Basic Justification which were Based on to Support Charles VII. This had Formed a Lightning point for Austria because that May Return the Holy Roman Empire throne to Hapsburg House after the Concession of Charles VII's son of Claiming the throne .



جمهورية العراق  
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# الوجودية والاستقرارية لمعادلات الاحتواء التصادفية في فضاء الابعاد اللانهائي

رسالة مقدمة

الى مجلس كلية التربية-الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير علوم  
في الرياضيات

من قبل

زينب عبد الامير خضر

بإشراف

أ.د. صلاح حمزة عبد

أ.م.د. سمير قاسم حسن

## المستخلص

هدف الرسالة الرئيسي هو دراسة وتطوير الخواص الرياضية للحلول المعلولة ذات عمليات تصادفية مختلطة لبعض الاصناف من المسائل غير الخطية التفاضلية الثنائية الرتبة التكاملية الديناميكية في الفضاءات غير المنتهية باستخدام مفهوم عائلة شبه الزمرة الجيب تمام ذات المعلمة الواحدة الديناميكية مولدة بمؤثر غير مقيد. الخلفية الضرورية لهذا الاسلوب عرض ودعم بنتائج مفيدة وأمثلة توضيحية.

اساسيات الحل المعلول ذات العمليات التصادفية المختلطة، شروط الاستقرارية نوقشت وطورت لاصناف مختارة من المعادلات الغير خطية ذات تصادفية مختلطة وذات مرتبة كسرية مع قيم ابتدائية محلية وغير محلية في فضاءات غير منتهية باستخدام اساسيات وخواص الشبه الزمرة الجيب تمام والجيبية الديناميكية.

وأخيراً، صنف المعادلات غير الخطية ذات رتب كسرية متعددة تفاضلية تكاملية مع قيم ابتدائية قد تم مناقشتها وإعطاء نتائج مهمة حول الحل المعلول ذات تصادفية مختلطة حتى تكون مستقرة تحتاج الى استخدام خواص القياس والتفاضل الكسري.







وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

## أساليب إتخاذ القرار وعلاقته بأساليب الهوية والإستقلالية لدى طلبة الجامعة

اطروحة مقدمة إلى  
مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه في  
فلسفة التربية/علم النفس التربوي

من  
زينب عبد الرحمن محمد أمين

إشراف  
الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور  
رحيم عبد الله الزبيدي

## Abstract

The decision-making process is one of the important processes in our lives, it has been expanded the concept of decision-making to cover all walks of life and it has been challenged to the individual which made him take the objectivity and caution in suitable alternative choice in order to reach a sound decision. Also, the success of the decision-making process depends on an individual's personality and identity of self which have a major role in helping him to characterize his knowledge, his experience and his handling of the information which depend on the cognitive and social strategies carried by an individual that lead to the acquisition of the individual firm and stable features characterized by balance which in turn strengthens the independent thinking and a distinct sense of independence through his desire to rely on himself and his ability to take responsibility to reach a consensus and get mental health.

The present study aims as follows:

- 1- Decision making for the university students.
- 2- Identification styles for university students.
- 3- Independency for university students.
- 4- There is statistical significant differences in decision making for university students according to gender (male/ female) and specialization (scientific/humanity).
- 5- There is statistical significant differences in identity styles for university students according to gender (male/ female) and specialization (scientific/humanity).
- 6- There is statistical significant differences in independency for university students according to gender (male/ female) and specialization (scientific/humanity).

- 7- The nature of the correlational relationship between decision making and identity styles for university students.
- 8- The nature for the correlational relationship between decision making and independency of university students.
- 9- The nature of the correlational relationship between identity styles and independency for university students.

The researcher has prepared the scales of ( decision making for Janis and Mann 1977); (the scale of identity styles for Berzonsky, 1989) and (the scale of independency for Ryan and Kunal, 1989). After translating the three scales into Arabic and ascertaining the translation and presented to , exposing it into experts and then ascertaining the psychometric properties of each scale, the researcher has administered the three scales on a sample that consists of (400) male and female students from the university of Al-Mustansiriah who have chosen by using the randomly manner . However, after analyziy the results statistically, the results of analysis show the following:

- 1- University students have ability to decision making for all styles of decision making except the style of evasion of responsibility and justificacion .
- 2- University students have identity styles.
- 3- University students have independency.
- 4- There are no statistically significant differences in all styles of decision making according to gender and specialization in university students.
- 5- There are no statistically significant differences in identity styles according to gender and specialization in university students.
- 6- There are no statistically significant differences in independency according to gender and specialization in university students.
- 7- There is a proportional statistically significant relationship between the styles of decision making (awareness, over-awareness) and the identity styles (informational identity style- standard identity style).

-There is a reversal statistically significant relationship between the styles of decision making (defending avoidance, escaping from taking responsibility, procrastination and justification) and the identity styles (informational identity style- standard identity style).

- There is a reversal statistically significant relationship between the styles of decision (awareness, over-awareness) and the identity styles (informational identity style - standard identity style).

- There is a proportional statistically significant relationship between the styles of decision making (defending avoidance, escaping from taking responsibility, procrastination and justification) and (the avoidant identity style).



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

**أثر استراتيجية الاستقصاء التأملي في تنمية مهارات القراءة**

**الإبداعية والتحصيل في مادة الأدب والنصوص لطالبات الصف**

**الخامس الأدبي**

رسالة قدمتها

**زينب علي جبار الجماسي**

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات  
نيل درجة الماجستير في التربية وعلم النفس

( طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية )

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتورة

**عفاف حسن محمد ال شبر**

م ٢٠١٧

هـ ١٤٣٨

## Abstract

This study aims at investigating the “Effect of Contemplative Inquiry in Developing Creative Reading Skills and Achievement in Literature and Texts Subject for Fifth Literary Class Students”. For this purpose, the researcher formulated the following hypotheses:

1. There is no significance statistical difference at (0.05) level between the average of the experimental group students who were taught using the contemplative inquiry method and the control group students, who were taught by the traditional method, in the post-test conducted for the Literature and Texts subject.
2. There is no significance statistical difference at (0.05) level between the average of the experimental group students who were taught using the contemplative inquiry method and the control group students, who were taught using the traditional method, in the students’ achievement in the Literature and Texts subject.
3. There is no significance statistical difference at (0.05) level between the averages of the pre-test and the post-test conducted to measure the creative reading skills of experimental group students, who were taught Literature and texts by the contemplative inquiry strategy

In order to achieve the aim of the study, the researcher adopted a partially-controlled experimental design: the pre-test, post-test control group.

The study sample consisted of (78) female fifth literary class students from Al-Huda Preparatory School, affiliated to Baghdad Directorate of Education, Al-Russafa the Third Branch. The sample was randomly divided into two groups: 38 students in the experimental group and 40 students in the control group. The experimental group was taught by the researcher through the contemplative inquiry method, while the control group was taught through the traditional method after the two groups had been equalized in terms of the following variables: age in months, fathers’ academic achievement, mothers’ academic achievement, Raven’s IQ Test, Linguistic ability test, previous academic year marks).

The researcher tried to control a number of external variables that literature and previous studies had stated that they might affect this type of experimental designs. These variables were: (conditions of the experiment, experimental amortization, maturity-related processes, accompanying incidents, and the effects of experimental procedures).

After that, the researcher identified the material to be taught during the experiment, which consisted of 12 sections taken from the Literature and Texts Textbook prescribed by the Ministry of Education for the fifth preparatory literary class in Iraq in the academic year 2015-2016; formulated the behavioral objectives, and prepared suitable teaching plans.

The researcher prepared an achievement test covering 12 sections from the Literature and Texts Textbook, consisting of 40 items. The test validity and reliability were verified; factors of difficulty and ease, differential power, and efficiency of

alternative items were identified. After the completion of the experiment – which lasted for 10 weeks – the test was taken by study two groups. Through the two independent samples t-test, the following results were reached:

1. There is a significance statistical difference at (0.05) level between the average of the experimental group students who were taught using the contemplative inquiry method and the control group students, who were taught by the traditional method, in the post-test conducted for the Literature and Texts subject.
2. There is a significance statistical difference at (0.05) level between the average of the experimental group students who were taught using the contemplative inquiry method and the control group students, who were taught using the traditional method, in the students' achievement in the Literature and Texts subject.
3. There is a significance statistical difference at (0.05) level between the averages of the pre-test and the post-test conducted to measure the creative reading skills of experimental group students, who were taught Literature and texts by the contemplative inquiry strategy

In light of the study results, the researcher reached a number of conclusions:

1. The contemplative inquiry strategy is effective in developing the creative reading skills and achievement in the literature and texts subject.
2. The contemplative inquiry strategy developed student's ability to contemplate and think their performance.

In light of the study results, the researcher presented a number of recommendations:

1. Arabic language teachers should urged to use the contemplative inquiry strategy.
2. The necessity of identifying creative reading skills on which students should be trained in every learning stage.

The researcher has a number of suggestions:

1. Conducting a similar study in other Arabic language branches.
2. Conducting a similar study to know the effect of this strategy in other variables like Literature Sense and literary texts analysis.

Conducting experimental study similar to the current study that covers other teaching stages or other linguistic skills.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية - قسم التاريخ

## المدارس ومراكز التعليم في مصر في العصر المملوكي

( ٦٤٨ - ٧٨٤هـ / ١٢٥٠ - ١٣٨٢ م )

رسالة تقدمت بها  
زينب كاظم عبد الحسن الفاضلي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات  
نيل درجة الماجستير في التاريخ الإسلامي

بإشراف

أ.م سحر عبد الله محمد السوداني

١٤٣٨ هـ

بغداد

٢٠١٧ م

## **abstract**

### Schools and ducational centers in Egypt in Al-Mamluki Era (548-784 AH , 125—1382 A.C)

This study aims to reveal the scientific movement and its educational sources on Egypt in Mamluki Navy Era and their development that taken place on them and increasing their numbers and the competition among Sultans , princes and women that raised in this period and polarizing scientists in different Islamic countries for them as well the schools and educational centers has significant role in developing various religious and intellectual sciences . The study divides into three chapters ,references , resources and supplements that involves schools and mosques and Sofi's institutions on Egypt in Mamluki Navy Era.

The first chapter deals with schools and divides into four sections deals with schools in in Mamluki Era and the reason behinds it establishment in addition to the building style and the most important schools in Mamluki Navy Era.

The second chapter came educational centers and divides into four sections involves the most important educational centers of mosques , Katatibs , speech's houses and Sofi's institutions and others educational centers in Egypt of in Mamluki Navy Era.

The third chapter shows the management and educational centers in schools and educational centers which are enjoy with completed management system of employment , technical , religious managements and services in addition to training board and most important religious and intellectual science that teach in schools and educational centers at Egypt in Mamluki Navy Era .

The study ends with a conclusion then illustrate the most results that reached through the thesis .



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية/ قسم علوم الحاسبات



# أخفاء بيانات مشفرة في صور باستخدام *LSB* وتغيير مواقع البيكسل

رسالة مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية/ الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة  
الماجستير في علوم الحاسبات

من قبل

زينب محمد عيسى

بإشراف

أ. د. زياد محمد عبود



# ***Abstract***

The present study aimed to develop steps to increase the confidentiality of the information, maintain and increase the ability to not open it by adding another stage to the encryption process and concealment of data in images. The data was encrypted using two methods (Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) and Chaotic) the resulting data hiding using Least Significant Bit (LSB) the color images in multiple spaces (Red Green Blue (RGB), Hue Saturation Value (HSV), Cyan Magenta Yellow Black (CMYK), Luminance in phase Quadrature (YIQ)) ,Then change the pixel locations in the resulting images in different ways. Then calculate quality transactions (Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR), Mean Square Error (MSE), Average Difference (AD), Entropy, Correlation Coefficient (C.C)) to images after encryption and hidden and after change pixel location.

The study consisted of a number of stages:

- Data encryption: using two methods (AES and Chaotic) to encrypt texts and use texts with different sizes.
- Data hide: hide encrypted data from the first stage in the images from different spaces are (RGB, HSV, CMYK and YIQ). And calculate quality transactions (PSNR, MSE, AD, Entropy and C.C).
- Change pixel location: it has a number of ways and calculates quality transactions (PSNR, MSE, AD, Entropy and C.C).

- One band      - Cross Correlation change      -      - Random      - Selection

Intensity

Through the findings of the study show that the way Selection method is best by observing the results quality measurements of image. The proposed system is

implemented by computer programs with MATLAB, version 2013a and computer Intel core i7 with CPU speed 2.00 GHz and the 6.00 GB RAM.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية/ كلية التربية

# علاقة الذكاء الناجح بالذاكرة التكوينية لدى طلبة المرحلة الاعدادية

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة ماجستير آداب  
في التربية / علم النفس التربوي

من

زينة نزار وداعة الجنابي

إشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة

صنعاء يعقوب التميمي



٥١٤٣٨

م٢٠١٧

## **Abstract**

The study of memory systems that have evolved to help retain survival- and fitness-related information, the use of past information in the present and planning for the future into adaptive memory that helps to retain the information needed for successful intelligence. In this sense , the present study aims at investigating :

1 - The degree of successful intelligence in the group of information retention related to survival.

A) In the sample of retention of information related to survival (the scene of survival) in general.

B) By sex (male - female).

2 - The degree of successful intelligence in the group of information retention related to other life situations .

(A) For the sample of information retention relevant to other life situations (the navigation scene) in general.

B) By type (male-female)

3. Degree of retention of information relevant to survival .

A) In the sample of retention of information related to survival (the scene of survival) in general.

B) By sex (male - female).

4. Degree of retention of information relevant to other life situations .

(A) For the sample of information retention relevant to other life situations (the navigation scene) in general.

B) By type (male-female)

5. The difference between the degree of retention of survival-related information in the retention group and the retention of information relevant to the other life situations of the group to retain information relevant to other life situations (the navigation scene).

6. The relationship between successful intelligence and the retention of information related to survival.

A) In the sample of retention of information related to survival (the scene of survival) in general .

B) By type (male-female) .

7- The relationship between successful intelligence and retention of information related to other life situations .

(A) The sample of information retention relevant to other life situations in general .

B) By sex (male - female).

8. The difference in the relationship between successful intelligence and retention-related survival information in the retention group based on gender (male / female).

9. The difference in the relationship between successful intelligence and the retention of information related to other life situations in the group to retain information related to other life situations (mobility scene) by gender (male / female) .

10- An indicator of the effectiveness of predicting the successful intelligence values predicted by retention values for survival-related information.

11. The efficacy of predicting the successful intelligence values predicted by values of retention of information relevant to other life situations .

To achieve the objectives of the current study, a sample of students from the preparatory stage was selected from Diwaniyah governorate in a random stratum of 400 students. The test of adaptive memory by Nairn and his colleagues after translating it, extracting the validity of the translation and adapting it to the Iraqi environment, and extracting the psychometric characteristics of sincerity and persistence, the scene of survival was applied to the first sample whereas the scene of navigation was applied to the second to. The successful IQ test was applied to both groups. Based on the findings of the test , it was found that :

1 - The survival and mobility sample possess the capabilities of successful intelligence triple (analytical, practical, and creative).

2 - No effect of the gender variable in students' possession of the successful intelligence abilities tripartite in the two groups that were exposed to the scene of survival and the scene of mobility.

3- High school students have the ability to maintain information related to survival.

4- The gender variable does not have the ability to retain information related to survival.

5- Students in preparatory school have the ability to keep information about other life situations.

6 - No effect of the gender variable in students' possession in the preparatory school in the ability to retain information concerning other life situations

7- University students retain information related to survival rather than keeping information about other life situations.



8- Successful intelligence is related to retention of survival-related information.

9-Successful intelligence is related to keeping information relevant to other life situations.

10. Successful intelligence can be predicted by retaining survival-related information.

الجمهورية العراقية

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية/قسم علوم الحاسبات

# دراسة مقارنة بين الذاكرة الترابطية ثنائية الاتجاه المعدلة ومعمارة الاتصال متعدد المعدلة المطبقة على وثيقة برايل

رسالة

مقدمة الى كلية التربية/قسم علوم الحاسبات في الجامعة المستنصرية كجزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة ماجستير علوم في علوم الحاسبات

من قبل

# سارة حكمت خالد

بإشراف

أ.م. سفانة حيدر عباس

٢٠١٧

## المخالصة

تعتبر طريقة برايل من اهم الطرق التي يستخدمها المكفوفين وذو البصر الضعيف. تتالف طريقة برايل عموما من خلايا ذات نقاط مرتفعة مرتبة في شبكة. وجود او عدم وجود النقطة يمكن يتحسسها الشخص المكفوف براس الصبغ لاعطاها الترميز المطلوب. في الاونة الاخيرة هناك طلب متزايد باستخدام برامج خاصة تقوم بترجمة الوثائق المكتوبة بطريقة برايل الى مختلف اللغات وبالعكس. استخدام هذه البرامج يساعد المكفوفين في قراءة وكتابة وحفظ الوثائق المطلوبة. في هذا البحث تم اقتراح (BCR) نموذج تمييز حروف برايل والذي يقوم بترجمة صفحة ذات وجه واحد من وثيقة برايل الى اللغة الانكليزية ومن ثم تحويله لاشارة صوتية لمساعدة المكفوفين في حفظ وثنائهم وسماعها كصوت في الوقت الذي يرغبون به. تم استخدام مجموعة البيانات في هذا الاختبار (٤٦) صورة برايل، وبلغ العدد الكلي للكلمات (٣٩٤٠) وللحروف (٤١٢١٦).

النموذج النظام مكون بشكل رئيسي من مرحلتين: مرحلة اعادة المعالجة ومرحلة التمييز. في المرحلة الاولى يتم اختيار قيم مختلفة من العتبة وقيم القناع ومن ثم معالجة الصورة يتم استخدامها في المرحلة الثانية.

في المرحلة الثانية تم استخدام خوارزمية Modify Multi-Connect Architecture (MMCA) وخوارزمية Modify Bidirectional Associative Memory (MBAM) للحصول على النص الانكليزي وصوت ثم اجراء مقارنة بين الخوارزميتين للحصول على احسن النتائج. خوارزمية (MMCA) حققت نتائج الدقة للحروف الصحيحة ٩٨.١٨%، وكان الدقة للكلمات الصحيحة (٩٥.١١%) ووقت التنفيذ (١١.٥) ثانية لكل صفحة و وقت مرحلة التدريب (٠.٠٠٧٩) من الثانية ، بينما خوارزمية (MBAM) حققت نتائج الدقة للحروف الصحيحة

( ٩١.٨٧% )، وكان الدقة للكلمات الصحيحة ( ٥١.٢٦% ) ووقت التنفيذ ( ٣.٤ ) ثانية لكل صفحة و  
وقت مرحلة التدريب ( ٠.٣٩ ) من الثانية.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

# التدفق وعلاقته بالصمود النفسي لدى طلبة كلية الفنون الجميلة

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية \_ الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير آداب \_ في التربية  
(علم النفس التربوي))

من الطالب

**سرمد ابراهيم عبد الحسين**

إشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة

**رنا عبد المنعم العباسي**

## مستخلص الرسالة

التدفق هو احد مكونات علم النفس الايجابي الذي يمثل الخبرة المثلى للفرد ( Optimal Human Experience ) المجسدة لأعلى تجليات الصحة النفسية الايجابية وجودة الحياة بصفة عامة لكونها حالة تعني فناء الفرد في المهام والاعمال التي يقوم بها فناءً تاماً، ليصل في نهاية الامر الى ابداع انساني من نوع فريد تكون فيه المعاناة مرحباً بها دون انتظار لأي تعزيز من اي نوع اذ تكون هنا هذه الحالة مطلوبة لذاتها ويكمن فيها ما تتضمنه من معاناة سر الرفاهية والسعادة الشخصية والأحاساس بجودة الحياة لأنها تضيف المعنى والقيمة على هذه الحياة.

اما الصمود النفسي يعني قدره على استعادة الفرد لتوازنه بعد التعرض للمحن والصعاب، بل وقد يوظف هذه المحن والصعاب لتحقيق النمو والتكامل ، وبما ان الطالب العراقي يعيش واقعاً يومياً ضاعطاً ومحبطاً قد يشعر من خلاله بالاحباط ، ومن خلال تفسيره للاحداث والمواقف التي من خلال سلوكه، فقد ارتأى الباحث بأن تكون عينته طلبة الجامعة ، لان التعليم الجامعي يمثل وسيلة فعالة للنهوض بالمجتمعات المختلفة . وليتعرف على مدى صمودهم النفسي لمواجهة هذه الظروف ، ومدى قدرتهم على الابداع من خلال ما يمتلكونه من تدفق . إذ يصب ذلك في مصلحة الفرد والمجتمع وازدهار البلد .

وقد استهدف البحث الحالي تعرف:

- ١ . التدفق لدى طلبة كلية الفنون الجميلة .
- ٢ . الفرق في التدفق لدى طلبة كلية الفنون الجميلة على وفق :
  - أ- متغير الجنس (ذكور / اناث) .
  - ب- التخصص (التشكيلي / الموسيقى / الخط العربي والزخرفة / التصميم / المسرح / السينمائية وتلفزيونية / التربية الفنية) .
- ٣ . الصمود النفسي لدى طلبة كلية الفنون الجميلة.
- ٤ . الفرق في الصمود النفسي طلبة كلية الفنون الجميلة على وفق :
  - أ- متغير الجنس (ذكور / اناث) .
  - ب- التخصص (التشكيلي / الموسيقى / الخط العربي والزخرفة / التصميم / المسرح / السينمائية وتلفزيونية / التربية الفنية) .
- ٥ . العلاقة بين التدفق والصمود النفسي لدى طلبة كلية الفنون الجميلة .
- ٦ . الفرق في العلاقة بين التدفق والصمود النفسي لدى طلبة كلية الفنون الجميلة على وفق: أ- متغير الجنس (ذكور/ اناث).
  - ب- التخصص (التشكيلي / الموسيقى / الخط العربي والزخرفة / التصميم / المسرح / السينمائية وتلفزيونية / التربية الفنية) .

وتحقيقاً لاهداف البحث قام الباحث بتبني مقياسي التدفق لـ (سكزنتميهالي ١٩٩٦)، ومقياس الصمود النفسي لـ (واكنيلد ويانك ١٩٩٠) بعد ترجمتهما وتكييف المقياسين لعينة البحث . وتم



استخراج الخصائص السايكومترية للمقياسين ،والمتمثلة بالصدق والثبات وتطبيق المقياسين على عينة البحث المكونه من (٤٠٠) طالب وطالبة .

وقد طبق مقياسا البحث على العينة البحث المكونه من (٤٠٠) طالب وطالبة من طلبة كلية الفنون الجميلة ،وبعد تطبيق المقياسين على عينة البحث التطبيقية وتحليل البيانات توصل الباحث الى النتائج الاتية :

- ١ . يوجد تدفق لدى طلبة كلية الفنون الجميلة .
- ٢ . لاتوجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية في التدفق وفق متغير الجنس والتخصص.
- ٣ . يوجد صمود نفسي لدى طلبة كلية الفنون الجميلة.
- ٤ . لاتوجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية في الصمود النفسي وفق متغير الجنس والتخصص.
- ٥ . هنالك علاقة قوية ودالة بين التدفق والصمود النفسي لدى طلبة كلية الفنون الجميلة.
- ٦ . لاتوجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية في العلاقة بين التدفق والصمود النفسي وفق متغير الجنس والتخصص.

وقد فسر الباحث هذه النتائج بناءا على الاطر النظرية ونتائج الدراسات السابقة ، وفي ضوء النتائج التي تم التوصل اليها في البحث الحالي ، خرج الباحث بعدد من التوصيات والمقترحات .



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية/ كلية التربية

قسم الجغرافية

**تقييم كفاءة شبكة طرق النقل بالسيارات في  
محافظة أربيل ودورها في التنمية الإقليمية  
- دراسة في جغرافية النقل -**

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

**سعاد فاروق كعبر الربيعي**

إلى مجلس كلية التربية/ الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير آداب في الجغرافية

بإشراف الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

**هشام صلاح محسن البياتي**



## **Abstract**

The current study was concerned with cars transportation roads network for their importance in development plans. Transportation is one of the important infrastructures for development projects. The nature of roads network in Erbil governorate was not studied as integrated geographical methodology. The current study was focused on roads network situation between 2003 and 2015 in an attempt to identify the features and directions of roads network development, traffic density, efficiency and their role in regional development.

In this study geographical methodology was adopted to extract the spatial relationships of roads phenomena. The researcher was used the descriptive procedure to discover the nature of roads network and their trafficability. The impact of statistical technique was clear in current study including many tables processed statistically such as road indices (Alpha, Beta, Gamma ...etc). To pursue and complete the requirements of the study; field work was carried out and extended along 2 to 8 months to collect the data. Many statistical techniques were used to define the roads network efficiency and evolution of the traffic density on them. The study included main introduction and four chapters: the first chapter was concerned with historical development of roads network and divided into two sections: the first section shows the location and development of the study area, while the second section explained the main stages in roads network development in Erbil governorate based on classifying the roads according to their functions and important of the roads, actually, the study was divided into four stages: first from 1950 – 1970, second from 1970 -1990, third from 1990-2002, and fourth from 2002 -2015. While the second chapter focused on the geographical factors and their controlling on the extending of roads, this chapter also divided into two sections; section one was described the role of physical setting in development of the roads, while the second section explained the role of human activities in roads construction. In chapter three the study was described the roads density and efficiency for car transportation, also divided into two sections, the first section explained the adopted

standards in the assessment of roads density for cars transportation according to population number, an area of administration unit and area of terrain unit. The second section explained the road indices as statistical techniques used in the evolution of roads efficiency for car transportation during the year 2015. The fourth chapter defined the roads network and their trafficability for cars transportation and their role in regional development, also this chapter come into two sections, first section was discussed the regional roads and their role in development of tourism sector, while the second section discussed the role of roads in development of trade sector in study area. At the end, study was achieved many conclusions illustrated the important results of the study.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

قسم التاريخ

# السيرة النبوية في كتاب العين للخليل بن احمد الفراهيدي

أطروحة تقدمت بها

سمر أكرم عبد الرحمن

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة دكتوراه آداب في فلسفة

التاريخ الإسلامي

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

صباح شاكرا الفراوي

## ABSTRACT

Now it is possible, after the conduction of this study, to know the following results:

1. We could indicate the year in which Al-Farahidi died which is (170 B.C.) and this conclusion was based on the available sources in our hands.
2. Al-Farahidi was not descended from a well-known and famous family, but he learned and became famous in his time due to his discovery to a new science which is "Arūd or arud".
3. We discovered that the (Aeen Lexicon) was Al-Farahidi's, and not for anyone else.
4. Al-Farahidi was one of the iconic scientists who won wide acclaim through his categories.
5. Aeen Lexicon is one of the treasures of the Arabic language because it has a lot of historical date that shed light on the Islamic civilization, and it is indispensable for any researcher to conduct his research without this book
6. Al-Aeen Lexicon was and still considered a great service for the Arab-Islamic civilization through the contents that consist an important aspect of the Prophet's biography through the explanation of the concepts of language.
7. Most of Al-Farahidi's novels were very laconic and some of them were no more than a single line.
8. Al-Farahidi's did not stop at the interpretation of the word only, but he quoted evidence from around Quran verses, Prophet's sayings, historic events, and sometimes from poems.
9. We have reached to some turning points experienced by the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) in terms of dealing with Quraysh and other people.
10. The study showed us some heroic battles and situations, for example, the role of Imam Ali (AS) in the battle of Khyber.

## A

11. Things that contributed to the strengthening Islam as a religion is how Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) had contributed in the battles with his friends; such as digging the trench, in which he used his noble hands to carry the soil, indeed he was a role model good to his companions.
12. Prophet Mohammed was keen on fighting his enemies on different and new ways in order to fight the effects of terror in the hearts of the infidels.
13. He explained to us the status of women before Islam and informed us the types of marriages and how Islam forbid them.
14. Markets have exerted an important role in the life of the Islamic Arab state by influencing economic life through the practice of commercial activities. A number of markets, which Al-Farahidi focused on such as the famous Market Okaz, which was claiming a major role through which people gathered in season. Okaz is identified as a platform for poets, a place to resolve disputes and arguments.
15. There are many markets that Al-Farahidi did not mention and confined only to the famous ones.
16. Al-Farahidi mentioned in his lexicon the types of financial sales. He distinguished between them; corrupt usury, monopoly and cheating in business transactions.
17. The narratives of Al-Farahidi are compatible with what other narrators and historians have mentioned in all fields.





جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم اللغة العربية

# الحجاج في النص النثري في كتاب التذكرة الحمدونية

أطروحة تقدمت بها

سهام مظلوم عباس

إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة  
دكتوراه فلسفة في اللغة العربية وآدابها

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

زينة عبد الجبار محمد المسعودي

## Abstract

The approaches of the most of the viewers of argument intersected that argument is a feature embedded in each linguistic discourse whether is related to external logic standards manifested in the relations between the literal meanings and between what is said. Or it was a manifested to what connected with discourses. Thus, the intention of affecting the other and pushing him to adopt behavior of what preceded him of the other dimensions of the discourse to surpass the total human discourse which is characterized by the mental discourse which is more stable in the prose language described as the product of the mind and thinking. It is more than a language of discourse.

Arab prose represents one aspect of the Arabic tradition and culture and the other genre of literature, as well as the main source of the Arabic identity. Argument has acquired the attention of researches in the argument studies. Some of these researched in the various prose sub-genres which exposed the arguments like the oration speech, debates and the letter...etc. the others tried to show that argument in the treatise of the authors who spoke about the origins of their affiliation to the argument field like the *Mutizlah* who cared for the science of argument, except in few cases/

Their occupation with these research aspects made them forget to search the argument in the literature of biography, especially the books of *Al-Thathkira Al-Hamdouya* by Ibn hamdoun (D. 662 A.H.). It includes the prose material which has spread in the tenth part. The texts did not get any attention by studies except one study entitled (The Critical Value of the Book of *Al-Thathkira Al-Hamdounya* – Descriptive Analytical Study) by marine Awadh Allah. It provided from the *Al-Thathkira* like the speeches, wisdoms and the sayings...etc. different from the inclinations of these content by the time expansion and knowing the accumulation of four ages which expanded the scope of to look in the common factor and to affirm the argument like the

sayings and the wisdoms and news which are almost absent, and to show the importance of the argument in human communication which substitutes prose.

The study depended on the analytic methodology to show the state and analysis that aims at analysis the text and analytic that aims at text analyzing according to theoretical giving.

The nature of the study necessitated the division of the study into a preface, four chapters followed by a conclusion that includes the most important findings and references.

The preface includes (conceptional entry) which cares for the treatment of (argument the concept and the approaches) a research in the search in the concept of argument and the following of the origin of the argument theory and its comparison. Secondly (the text and argument) which is concerned with the suitability of the concept of text in the study, third (the procedural code) which cared for the definition of the coda owner. The third tackled the definition of the owner of the text in which a biography of his the purposes of the texts as secondary standard to differentiate the texts.

The second chapter concentrates on (The Pattern of Argument in the Prose text), to look to the argument from paternal corner in which the ideas are gathered to build a cohesive theory. Since argument changes with the change of context which we studied in the first section (the paralogism argument: the origin and the restrictions) we defined it within the deliberate dialectic theory. The second section is concerned with the (Interrogation argument: The concept and procedure) the question was about foundation pivot in the argument actions. The third section is concerned with the (Sarcastic Argument/ the Concept and the Component) the sarcasm, its component and the production locations.

Chapter three is devoted to the study of (the Linguistic Indicators and the Argumentive Aspects in the Prosaic texts), which is regarded the hard nuclei on which the theory is based. It is divided into two types; in the first types we studied the argumentive connections concentrating on its role in building the relations between the introductions and the results. In the second part we studied the argumentive factors and their role in restricting of the

argumentive abilities, and then in the third part we studied the concept of (argumentive ladder) in which we tackled the most important ranks of argument from strong to weak.

جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية  
الدراسات العليا

## النوادر في التذكرة الحمدونية دراسة فنيّة تحليلية

أطروحة تقدمت بها

الطالبة سوّدد جسام حمادي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزءٌ من متطلبات نيل شهادة الدكتوراه فلسفة  
في اللغة العربية وآدابها

إشراف  
الاستاذ المساعد الدكتورة  
إسراء خليل فياض

## Abstract

This *Thesis* tackles the study of anecdotes in *Al-Thathkira Al-Hamdouya* by its author Mohamed ben Al-Hassan ben Mohammed ben Ali ben Hamdoun, Abu Al-Maali, Bahaa Aldeen (495-562 A.H.). The Book is considered as one of the most Important treatise and collection, by which we investigated the Repositioning anecdotes of this book, to be as a model. The broad presence of anecdotes in the books of treatise was one of the important reasons that topic of study which was conducted according to the technical analytic. The study is divided into two sections:

Chapter one hold the title “the structure of anecdote in *Al-Thathkira Al-Hamdouya*. We tackled in the first inquiry the study of the anecdote in the literary writings. The second inquiry concentrates on the relation of anecdote with the sections of the *Al-Thathkira*.

Chapter Two tackles the types of anecdotes and the methods of its presentation. The study has two inquiries in the first we tackled the types of anecdote and the methods of presenting them and the second inquiry is concerned with the structural makeup of the anecdote.

The second section is about technical study in two chapters. Chapter one is concerned with the language and style. The first inquiry is divided into two axes in which the first is concerned with the researcher study of the naked style in the anecdote and the second axis is concerned with the decorative style. The second inquiry is about the preponderant in structure.

The second inquiry is concerned with the technical image in the literary anecdote in which we studied the image anecdotes. The second inquiry is about the image of anecdote/

The most important findings of the study is:

The discourse of anecdotes was more open from the other discourse in the exposition of what was not revealed. It depends on the elucidation of a another aspect of the life of people in all aspects.

There was a line of writing began with the Al-Jahidh and followed by most of the authors of the treatise books which is the combination of seriousness and jest and justifying that in the prologues to their books. The anecdotes have aesthetic, psychological and educational purpose that prepared man for the acceptance of the serious sciences.

The first impression which we can take from reading of the anecdotes of *Al-Thathkira* is the difference to its main content and to what is familiar in most themes that tackled in the book. Nevertheless, the nature of relationship between the anecdote and the content is an integration relation that aim to show the themes in their agreed upon meanings.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية- كلية التربية

قسم علوم القرآن والتربية الإسلامية

**الشيخ محمد باقر الأيرواني وجهوده في**

**القواعد الرجالية**

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

شهد أحمد كاظم

إلى مجلس كلية التربية – الجامعة المستنصرية

جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في علوم القرآن

والتربية الإسلامية

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

عدنان فرحان خميس القاسم



٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

## **Abstract**

The research aims to study Efforts scientist and thinker of the Najaf scholars Ayatollah Sheikh Baqir Aleiroani In the men's rules The theme of my title (Aleiroani Sheikh and his efforts in the men's rules) It was my methodology in the thesis that divided it into three chapters preceded by introduction talked about the life of Sheikh Baqir Aleiroani and his book and the approach taken in his book Men's rules The most important sources adopted by Sheikh Aleiroani in his book, which I regard the sequence of semen mortality authors dealt with in the first chapter learned men and what it is and to highlight the need for it and The second chapter grabbed the views of Sheikh Aleiroana in the men's rules and methods of documenting the narrator of private and public Authentic say men In the third chapter the views of Sheikh Aleiroana in the ways discussed in references with and compensated At the end of the research and put the most important findings Either systematically I tried to work as much as possible to put forward the views of scientists and latecomers applicants according to the chronology in one issue and then put Ray Sheikh Aleiroana Being a contemporary world With the inclusion of a variety of practical applications To be a matter Aktherbaana and clearer.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية

# علاقة السيطرة الإنتباهية بالأمن النفسي لدى النازحين وغير النازحين من طلبة الجامعة

رسالة مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء  
من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير آداب في التربية  
(علم النفس التربوي)

من

**شيماء عزيز عبدالله الجباري**

إشراف

الاستاذ المساعد

**د. ماجدة هليل شغيدل العلي**

## Abstract

*That what he went through Iraqi society from the difficult and harsh conditions are wars and occupation and terror experienced by Iraq, has had a major impact on the psychological construction of the Iraqi people, Vofferst a generation of young people grew up under difficult and harsh conditions was strong, language, violence, destruction and killing, and displacement which is one of the most dangerous the problems created by the events, and the most complex of being a family uprooted by all members of the human, social and cultural roots, and inspecting into vital lives reassuring and fashionable, and puts them in a strange world lacks the most basic necessities of life, and troubled future orientation, and face economic hardship, as well as affect their mental health and their adaptation behavioral and social cohesion, and lead to the deterioration of student life office, and falling into the educational and professional marginal beyond.*

*From the above, there are many questions concerning the nature of the mental and cognitive variables, and psychological students, especially those displaced by the force majeure. The problem lies in the current research question about the nature of the relationship between Attentional control and psychological security at the displaced and non-displaced college students.*

*The study aims at knowing the following:*

- 1- The Attentional control for displaced and non-displaced university students.*
- 2- The psychological security for displaced and non-displaced university students.*
- 3- (A) The correlative relation between Attentional control and psychological security for displaced university students.*  
*(B) The correlative relation between Attentional control and psychological security for non-displaced university students.*  
*(C) The statistical significance of the between Attentional control and psychological security for displaced and non-displaced university students.*
- 4- The significance of the difference between Attentional control and psychological security according to the variable of (male-female) for:*

*A- Displaced*

*B- Non-displaced*

5- *The significance of the difference between Attentional control and psychological security.*

*A- Displaced and non-displaced female respondents.*

*B- Displaced and non-displaced male respondents.*

*The research is confined to the students of Al-Mustansriya University on the human and scientific colleges for all the stages, and from both sexes for the academic year 2015-2016. In order to achieve the objectives of the present study, the researcher depended on the Attentional control scale by Deeryberry (2002) who based his theory of Eyzenk & Calvo (1992) which is made up of (18) items in its final form. The researcher also built a scale for the psychological security according to Maslow's Theory (1972) which is made up of (54) items in its final form.*

*Then, the researcher applied the two scales together on a sample in the random layer method of (400) male and female students. After applying the two tools of the study, the statistical means including Pearson correlative coefficient, t-test for two independent sample and Z-test, were used.*

***In the light of the present study objectives the following results were found:***

*1- The sample of the study displaced and non-displaced university students have low level of Attentional control.*

*2- The sample of the study displaced and non-displaced university students have low level of psychological security.*

*3- (A) There is a positive correlative relation between Attentional control and psychological security for displaced university students.*

*(B) There is a positive correlative relation between Attentional control and psychological security for non-displaced university students.*

*(C) There is a significance of the difference in the relationship between Attentional control and psychological security between displaced and non-displaced students for the displaced students.*

*4-(A) there is significance of the difference between the female and male displaced students for male respondents.*

*(B) There is no significance of the difference between the female and male non-displaced for male respondents.*

*5-(A) there is no significant difference between the female displaced and displaced students for male respondents.*

*(B) There is a significant difference between the male displaced and non-displaced for male respondents.*

***In the light of these results the research posed a number of recommendations and suggestions.***



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية / قسم التاريخ

# الإمام الحسين (ع)

## في الدراسات الاستشراقية

أطروحة تقدم بها الطالب

**عادل جليل لعبيبي الشرع**

إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء

من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه فلسفة آداب في التأريخ الإسلامي

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

**كريم عاتي الخزاعي**





## الخلاصة

إن على الباحثين في تاريخ الشخصيات الإسلامية أن يكونوا دعاة الإصلاح وأن يؤديوا رسالة الإسلام على حقيقتها النازلة من رب العالمين ، ويعرفون الجماهير برجال الإسلام المخلصين الذين قاموا بأهم التضحيات في سبيل نشر العدالة والقيم الإنسانية .

ومن رجالات الإسلام هم أهل البيت (ع) فهم القدوة الصالحة للأمة الإسلامية وهم النور والخير والهداية للناس جميعاً . فالإمام الحسين بن علي (ع) أحد أصحاب الكساء الخمسة ، وإمام من أئمة العترة الطاهرة الذي ضحى بنفسه من أجل الدين ، وأدى رسالة ربه بكل أمانة وإخلاص وتحمل في سبيل ذلك أقصى ألوان المحن والخطوب مع الأهل والأصحاب من القتل وقطع الرؤوس وقاوم بني أمية بجورهم واغتصابهم لمركز الخلافة الإسلامية ،

لقد جسدت نهضة الإمام الحسين (ع) النموذج الأسمى في التضحية والجهاد والإصرار المبدئي، فعلى الرغم من كلّ الأوضاع الصعبة المضادة، إلا أنها أصبحت القدوة الرائدة، والتجربة النقيّة، والينبوع المتفجّر في الروح الثورية الأصيلة، المصرة على الفداء والتضحية، ولقد سجّل التاريخ البشري الكثير من انعكاساتها لا على المسلمين فحسب، بل حتى غيرهم من بني البشر. فالنهضة الحسينية منار للثوار منذ ثورة التوّابين، ومروراً بغاندي، وغيرهم ممّن تأثّر بها، وإلى يومنا الحاضر، بل حتى في المستقبل الذي تتحقّق فيه الثورة المهدوية الكبرى رافعةً شعار: يا لثارات الحسين.

ليس من السهل علينا أن نعرف ماذا يوجد في حياة المستشرقين أو معرفة توجهاتهم وميولهم وحتى دوافعهم لان ذلك لا يحصل إلا بعد دراسة معمقة وتفصيلية عن حياة المستشرقين ، وفي كثير من الأحيان ما تنقل المصادر عن الشخصيات انجازاتهم وما كتبوا ومدارسهم ، وهذا فيه صعوبة من معرفة نوازع كل مستشرق على حدة ،ومن هنا جاءت عبارات بعيدة عن الصواب لأنها ذات إطار جميل وفي الحقيقة في داخلها حقد كبير على الإسلام والمسلمين ولان كلام المستشرقين غالبا ما كان في هذا الصدد فهو يعطي نتائج غير صحيحة وغير دقيقة، وأن المستشرقين قد اعتمدوا على منهج المقارنة من خلال ما وجدناه في هذه الأطروحة بين الأشخاص وهذا فيه نوع من الهرب حتى لا يصفوا شخصا محددًا بوصف مطلق مثل الشجاعة والعلم والكرم ، وهذا المنهج اعتاده عليه المستشرقين في كتاباتهم عن أهل البيت وهو في الحقيقة

موجود بين الحسين وأبيه وأخيه (ﷺ) وبني أمية وبذلك يكون قد غض النظر عن الشخص المفضل.

إن افتراءات وأباطيل المستشرقين عن الإمام الحسين (ﷺ) التي تمثلت بكونها ذات طابع انفعالي ينم على حقد دفين وكيف لا ولم يسلم من هذا الحقد جده وأبيه وأخيه فكان كلامهم عن شجاعته فلم يعطِ أغلبهم حقه في ذلك بل قالوا انه خرج لأجل السلطة .

لم أجد في أكثر المستشرقين الموضوعية في طرح الأفكار بل هم يأخذون أخبارهم من مصدر واحد وبعد ذلك يرتبون عليها النتائج ، علما أنهم يناقضون أنفسهم في كتابتهم وهذا ما وجدناه عند البحث في هذه الأطروحة ، مثال ذلك فلهوزن إذ نجد أنه يذكر في كتابه (الخوارج والشيعة ) شيئاً ويرجع في كتابه الآخر وهو (تاريخ الدولة العربية من ظهور الإسلام إلى نهاية الدولة الأموية ) يقول عكسه عن الإمام الحسين (ﷺ) فهذا هو منهج المستشرقين غالباً .

جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية/كلية التربية  
قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

## أثر بعض الأنشطة في تنمية مهارات الاستماع لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي

رسالة مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية ، وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة  
الماجستير في التربية ( طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية )

من الطالب

عادل محسن صالح

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

طه إبراهيم جودة الربيعي

## Research Summary

The current research is aimed know "the impact of some of the activities in the development of listening skills among the students of the fifth grade".

To achieve the aim of the research scholar coined the null hypothesis of the following:

There is no difference is statistically significant at the level of significance ( $0.05$ ) among the three research groups, repeating audio (recorded), and a repeat of copies, and the control group in the development of listening skills

Researcher adopted the approach experimentally determined experimentally and chose a partial restraint.

It is determined by the research students of the fifth grade in day primary schools in Baghdad and chose researcher Qsidia Sakia Primary School mixed, chosen three people from the fifth grade, to represent the first experimental group division (a), which will examine the use of Activity trilling collective (registered), and represented the Division ( b) the second experimental group that will examine the use of Activity copies repeat, while represented Division (c) the control group taught in the traditional way.

It consisted research sample of  $100$  male and female pupils by  $30$  pupils in Division A and studied according Activity trilling collective (registered), and ( $30$ ) male and female students in the Division (b) who has studied and according Activity copies repeat, and ( $30$ ) male and female students in the Division (c), which

studied according to the conventional method, rewarded researcher at a number of variables, namely, (chronological age measured in months, steps the Arabic reading in the final test for fourth grade primary for the academic year of ٢٠١٥/٢٠١٤, and test listening skills tribal.

Having identified the researcher topics scientific article that will be examined during the duration of the experiment b (٩) subjects, coined the behavioral objectives and prepared lesson plans to her, and presented to the group of experts and specialists to judge the validity and conducted the necessary adjustments and became the plans ready for application in the light of the views.

Experiment lasted an entire semester, a dish at the end of the test on two groups of students to understand the research and experimental control group.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية - كلية التربية  
قسم التاريخ

**محمد هادي السبيتي**

**ودوره السياسي حتى عام ١٩٨١**

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب  
عامر حميد سلطان العابدي

الى مجلس  
كلية التربية- الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة ماجستير في التاريخ  
المعاصر

بإشراف  
أ.م.د. جبار درويش جاسم الشمري

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٩هـ



## **Abstract**

**This** thesis deals with an Iraqi Islamic figure, Muhammad Hadi Al-Sabaitie. He was the head of the biggest Islamic (Shiite) assemblage, i.e. Islamic call, in difficult conditions, for nearly two decades 1963–1981.

**The** point that is most important than all, Al-Sabaitie was considered as the ideological theorist of the assemblage, in spite of the presence of many Shiite leaders at that time. These intellectual activities enabled Al-Sabaitie to be a great figure in that mentioned grouping. No one of those leaders made any political or intellectual decision without consulting with him.

**This** thesis focuses on Al-Sabaitie as representative of Shiite political thought, from its emergence at the early of 1950s up to today, because all the contemporary Shiite parties and political movements branched out of the Islamic call thought, which Al-Sabaitie was its most important figure.

**The** historical frame time of the thesis was appointed by 1931 the birth year of Al-Sabaitie, and extended to 1981 the year of arresting him by the Jordanian Intelligence body who handed him to Iraqi authorities. There is an important historical fact, that Al-Sabaitie didn't give the party to the Islamic call grouping until 1980 the year of announcing (the understanding statement), this fact was overlooked by all academic historians. Al-Sabaitie believed that religious sectarianism as a disease, threatens the Islamic nation, and the western colonialism tries to consolidate it. Therefore, Al-Sabaitie stroved to reduce the intellectual gap, and to spread the spirit and feelings of love and tolerance among the Islamic sects, rather than hatred and ignoring towards each others. He applied those principles practically by joining to Muslim Brotherhood and to the liberation party.

**The** Iraqi middle class made a mistake by supporting Iraqi regime, because it believed that its position would make the construction of economy and state institutions be achieved quickly, but that position led to dangerous consequences.



represented in destabilization of community relations and humiliation the middle class.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية / قسم الفيزياء

# تصنيع متحسس غازي نانوي على قاعدة بولي بروبلين كاربونيت (PPC) البلاستيكية

رسالة تقدّم بها

عباس فاضل مجيد

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير علوم الفيزياء

بإشراف

أ.د نضال نيسان جندو

## ABSTRACT

This thesis focused on the deposition of ZnO thin films on Poly Propylene Carbonate (PPC) plastic substrates; and studied their characteristics for the purpose of fabrication ZnO gas sensor and studies the fundamental properties of the fabricated gas sensor.

The objectives of this study can be divided into two main parts; the first main part focused on deposition method of ZnO thin films with two different thicknesses about  $(300,600 \pm 20)$  nm onto PPC substrates and to investigate the structural, morphological and optical properties of the deposited thin films.

The second main part presented the fabrication of gas sensor based on ZnO thin films with Al contacts metal using PPC plastic substrates and elucidated the performance of the fabricated gas sensor for two different gases  $H_2$  and  $NO_2$ .

The results in the first main part showed that, the increase in prepared ZnO nano thin film thickness from (300 to 600) nm resulted in the improvement of the structural, morphological and optical properties of the deposited films. The structural and morphological properties of the deposited films were studied by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM). XRD spectra of the deposited films showed mainly the ZnO (002) diffraction peaks at  $2\theta = 34.35^\circ$  and  $34.25^\circ$  with full width at half maximum (FWHM) of  $0.44^\circ$  and  $0.34^\circ$ , respectively, and the average crystallite size (D) was found to be 18.94 and 24.41 nm for both thicknesses of 300 and 600 nm respectively.

AFM images showed that the grain size of the nano was 78.98nm and 92.44nm for thicknesses of 300 and 600 nm respectively.

The optical properties were studied by transmittance and absorption spectra for the deposited thin films. It was found that the energy gap ( $E_g$ ) of ZnO thin films increased with increasing film thickness.  $E_g$  values were found to be about 3.2 and 3.48 eV for the films with thicknesses of 300 and 600 nm respectively.

The results in the second main part showed that the ZnO gas sensor with 300 nm thickness had higher sensitivity and rise time, comparing to the gas sensor with 600 nm thickness. It was found that the maximum sensitivity value for  $H_2$  gas was about 72 % and 65%, while the sensitivity for  $NO_2$  gas was about 63% and 42% for 300 nm and 600nm thickness, respectively. It was also found that, the sensing properties strongly depended on the structural characteristics, especially the surface area and the morphology of the deposited films.

In summary the results showed that the fabrication of ZnO gas sensor on PPC plastic substrates at room temperature is possible by using RF magnetron sputtering technique. This study will provide newer application of ZnO thin films in flexible and inexpensive devices technology.

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية / قسم التاريخ

أخبار الإمام المهدي (عليه السلام) في كتاب الفتن لنعيم  
ابن حماد المروزي (ت: ٢٢٩هـ / ٨٤٣م) دراسة مقارنة

أطروحة تقدم بها الطالب

عبد الزهرة عودة لعبيبي السويدي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه آداب في فلسفة  
التاريخ الإسلامي

إشرافه

أ.م.د.

عكرمة كامل الساعدي

٢٠١٧ م

بغداد

١٤٣٨ هـ

## **Abstract**

### **In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful**

Hadith of AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI and what the events and fascinate preceded and cited by media and tongues since ancient times , but AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI was hoping to strum sects, religions and beliefs before Islam , they had been waiting time of his appearance to end injustice and oppression in addition to prevail justice , fairness , goodness and safety. It is no secret that the Prophetic Sunnah represents the second source of legislation where it has status and sanctity therefore, it is as an integral part of the divine revelation of the Koran text (1) , here received news about the Prophet( Peace be upon him) and his infallible ,Circulating Sahaba and deal with scholars as the source of divine revelation.

Book of (AL-FITIN) of NAEM IBN HIMMAD (229A.H- 843A.D) is an important source , but it is a great thing of what included of many information of fascinate which is considered of an advanced books .

The conclusion of our study named ( AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI in AL-FITIN book of NAEM IBN HIMMAD , deceased on (229A.H) comparative study . the research reached to the following results :

- 1- The translated resource of NAEM IBN HIMMAD did not mentioned his date of birth .
- 2- The researcher reached that city (MARO AL-ROTH )of birth of NAEM IBN HIMMAD mentioned in the novel of OMER RIDHA KIHALA is not correct in addition to the research did not found this novel in all resources that dated the live of NAEM IBN HIMMAD.
- 3- Also the results , the historical resources did not mention anything of NAEM IBN HIMMAD family ,except what mentioned by AL-THAHABI of one of NAEM IBN HIMMAD grandsons .
- 4- NAEM IBN HIMMAD grew up loving science.
- 5- NAEM IBN HIMMAD arrested as scholars who rejected say "Creation Quran" .
- 6- The research reached that NAEM IBN HIMMAD died in one of Samaraa prisons as well as the difference of resources in the year of his death .
- 7- The important results , NAEM IBN HIMMAD adopted in his scientific subjects ,the topics , characteristics and cities as well as prophetic Hadiths , including review subjects of AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI .
- 8- The research reached to NAEM IBN HIMMAD did not declare the resources that used in his subjects and interested in bonds only . His subjects included news of AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI as news novels .
- 9- The important results , AL-FITIN book of NAEM IBN HIMMAD included many chapters especially that regarding AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI .

- 10- The research reached to NAEM IBN HIMMAD migrated to many Islamic cities for seeking knowledge.
- 11- The historical resources of NAEM IBN HIMMAD trips did not mention details and date of it .
- 12- NAEM IBN HIMMAD interested with all hadiths and the first scholar who interested with sanid .
- 13- The results of the research scientists are praise NAEM IBN HIMMAD and there are some other weakness .
- 14- The research reached to we do not have authors only AL-FITIN book as well as the historical resources that are not mentioned the authors of NAEM IBN HIMMAD in its name but mentioned speech that it classified a book .
- 15- The most results , the author did not mention AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI is one of the sons of the infallible Imams AL-Hussein sons because AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI birth in (255A.H- 886A.D) , while NAEM IBN HIMMAD died on (229A.H- 843A.D) moved novels of AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI before birth but in the age of AL-IMAM ALI – AL-HASANEEN – AL-IMAM BAQER and AL-IMAM SADEQ .
- 16- Also the results , NAEM IBN HIMMAD mentioned that the name of AL-MAHDI is similar the name of Prophet and his father name , this is not correct but it is similar his name and surname only . Knowing that some resources mentioned what mentioned by NAEM .
- 17- Also the results , the name of AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI is similar the name of Prophet and his father name , this is not correct , but it is similar the name of Prophet and surname upon what mentioned in Ahlulbait IMAMS text . The phrase of " his father name" added to question from the presence of paid pens , preachers sultans , try the applicability of the news on the rulers of unfair or misleading personalof AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI .
- 18- Also the results, Some scientists pay attention and respond to them.
- 19- Also the results , Some scientists said on behalf of AL- Mahdi , is Mohammed bin ALHASSAN AL-ASKARI also as said SABITBIN JAWZI .
- 20- Also the results , the Prophet said ALLAH selected Imams afterlife on life , They would receive from their enemies prostitute , unjustly and displacement are driven by their enemies, and ALLAH grant victory to one of them and filled with justice .
- 21- NAEM IBN HIMMAD mentioned in his news that AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI defeat AL-SUFYANI and people called we need him .
- 22- Also the results , AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI come out of the Kaaba and the people followed.
- 23- Also the results , AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI shows and judged among the people of the Torah and among the people of Gospel.
- 24- The supports of AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI are KUFA people .
- 25- The signs of AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI get out are eclipsed in Baida.
- 26- AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI does not get out only AL-SUFYANI appear.
- 27- Also the results , the number of successors of AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI are similar the number successors of Prophet in BADIR (313 men) .



- 28- Also the results , novel mentioned that AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI will come out from Madina El Monawara and go to Mecca .
- 29- Also the important results , Novelists who transferred the novels by NAEM IBN HIMMAD deleted sanid way of hadith .
- 30- Historian IBN AL-WARDI deny that the name of AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI is similar the name of Prophet .

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية – قسم الإرشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

الدراسات العليا/الماجستير

## القبول والرفض الوالدي وعلاقتة بأضطراب التصرف العائلي لدى الاطفال

رسالة مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية

هي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجه ماجستير آداب في الإرشاد النفسي والتوجيه  
التربوي (الصحة النفسية)

من الطالب

عبد الغني سعد عبد الغني الدده

إشراف  
الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور  
محمود شاكر عبد الرزاق

م ٢٠١٦

هـ ١٤٣٨

## Abstract

The current research deals with acceptance and rejection of parental disorder and its relation to the family act in children, and the current research aims to identify:

1. parental acceptance and rejection from the viewpoint of the Father.
2. parental acceptance and rejection from the mother's point of view.
3. Family disposition disorder.
4. The extent of the contribution of parental acceptance and rejection (image of father and mother) in the disposition of family turmoil.
5. Correlation between acceptance and rejection of parental and family disorder disposition.

And conducted research on the sample of 200 pupils from the primary school students / grade five were chosen style class random distributed (7) schools belonging to the Directorate-General for Education Krb lane. ostkhaddm researcher three first measures of acceptance / rejection of parental scale of directed Father of view and second and sent the mother of view and the third act disorder scale Aila.atkon first scale and the second of the two images of the (20) Mwaagafo Hiatio was given for each position to accept and Rvd.obdailha (yes -Your) given to them when debugging (1-0) and the third consists of (14) My vertebra drawn color and alternatives (yes -Your) given to them when debugging (1-0). A set of statistical methods were used, including Altaia test of one sample and the Pearson correlation coefficient and the percentage was through the use of statistical Pouch (SPSS).

The research found the following results:  
Children enjoy a Medium degree of parental acceptance and rejection from the face of the Father of view.  
Children enjoy a good degree of parental acceptance and rejection from the face of the mother of view.

Aatzm to single out the sample disorder marital act.

There is a contribution to the image of the father in the disposition of disorder, and there is a negative contribution to the image of the mother in the act disorder.

Sophie light of the findings of the research results provide the researcher with a number of recommendations and proposals.

Sophie light of the findings of the research results provide the researcher with a number of recommendations and proposals.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم علوم القرآن

## الجهود التفسيرية للدكتور فاضل السامرائي " دراسة تحليلية "

رسالة ماجستير قدمها الطالب

عبدالقدوس رحمان حميد حسن الأركي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير  
في فلسفة علوم القرآن تخصص ( تفسير )

باشرف

الأستاذ المساعد

محمد محمود الزبيدي

آيار ٢٠١٧م

شعبان ١٤٣٨هـ

## **Abstract**

For each era, there are men who have the gift of interpreting tongues in the interpretation, and the men of this era is the expert Dr. Fadhel Al-Samarrai in our beloved country, so we entitled this research as (The Interpretative Efforts of Professor Fadel Al-Samarrai : Analytical study). The current research is divided into four chapters preceded by an introduction, studying his biography and the scientific impact as a preliminary. The first chapter tackles interpretation sources which contains six sections. The sources of the first section stems from linguistic sources , where as the second stems from syntax sources, while the third stems from Quranic sciences , the fourth stems from the books of the Quranic miracles, and the fifth stems from interpretation books, and finally stems it sources from the books of readings, Hadith and other sources.

The second chapter deals with the types of interpretation in the Samarrai, in which there are six sections. The first is to interpret the Qur'an in the Qur'an, the second is to interpret the Qur'an in the Sunnah, the third is to interpret the Qur'an by the Sahaabah (companions), the fourth is to interpret the Qur'an by the Tabi'un (followers), while the fifth type is to interpret the Qur'an linguistically and finally is rhetorical interpretation.

The third chapter dealt with the renewal of Dr. Fadhil al-Samarrai in the interpretation in which there are many sections concerned, the first is the objective interpretation, the second is the adoption of consideration of the context, and the third is the interpretation of what is similar to the verse.

The fourth chapter dealt with the efforts of the Samaritan interpretive, which include three sections, the first his efforts in the seven



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

# صورة المرأة في رحلتي ابن جبير وابن بطوطة

## دراسة موازنة

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

عبير خالد عيسى

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية، وهي جزء من  
متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في اللغة العربية وآدابها

بإشراف

أ . م . د

زينة عبد الجبار محمد المسعودي

## Abstract

Represents literature journeys material science wide for students, which encouraged me to be chosen; to be the subject of a research master titled: (a picture of women in my trip ibn jubayr ibn Battuta study balancing) . The require the nature of thread that divides the search on a boot and three chapters, followed by the conclusion and proven sources and references that reported them in my studies. The boot entitled (the importance of trips as a document literary).

the chapter one was entitled: (patterns photos women), took up the most important patterns of which are available in the texts tow journeys on the image of women.

Dedicated chapter tow study (lexicon), in order to demonstrate words which have been linked to a description of women in tow journeys the third chapter was entitled: (methods expression in the literature tow journeys), the shed light on the characteristics owned dialogue in the literature, flights, and all-borne travelers through see it daily and see it personal with characters which speaks with it .

Concluded study the most important results Reached to search , then the list of sources and references adopted by the search.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية - قسم الارشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

## التجريد الاختياري والاستنتاجات الاعتبائية وعلاقتها بالاكتئاب لدى الموظفين

اطروحة مقدمة

الى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة دكتوراه  
فلسفة في الارشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

من

عدي جبر كاظم القرشي

إشراف

الأستاذ الدكتورة

نادية شعبان مصطفى

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ



## **Abstract**

**Selective abstraction and arbitrary Inferences and depression are the main concepts in the current research, which aims to:-**

- 1.measuring the level of Selective abstraction of the staff.**
- 2- knowledge of the differences in the Selective abstraction according to sex (male, female), social status (married, single).**
- 3.Measuring the level of arbitrary Inferences of the staff.**
- 4- knowledge of the differences in the arbitrary Inferences according to sex (male, female), social status (married, single) .**
- 5.measure the level of depression among the staff.**
- 6- knowledge of the differences in depression according to sex (male, female), social status (married, single) .**
- 7-identify the correlation relationship of the Selective abstraction and arbitrary Inferences depression among employees and the extent of their contribution to it.**

**The researcher Was adopted Beck Theory in the construction of the three measurements and interpretation of the results, There are the researcher built Selective abstraction, scale which consists of (15items) and found out supplemented conditions in the ability to distinguish and validity and reliability, which extracted a way that the internal consistency (alpha Cronbach ) amounted to (0.86) and in a way re-testing, where was (0.80) .**

**As for the scale of arbitrary Inferences are (15) position and completed the conditions in the ability to distinguish the validity and reliability in a manner where the extracted internal consistency (Cronbach thousand), with a (0.86) and in a way re-testing, where was (0.78) .**

**While depression which was built by the researcher also depending on Beck and the fields are defined and (21) the field and give each area a**

**paragraph has completed the conditions in the ability to distinguish the validity and reliability which was confirmed by way measure**

**Internal consistency (alpha Cronbach) as it was (0.87) and in a way re-testing, where was (0.79), has been applied researcher measurements on a sample of his research identified staff in the Department of Special Needs Care / Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in Baghdad province for the year ( 2016) sample was selected stratified random way from the role and institutes, workshops and associations of the circle mentioned research sample consisted of a sample of statistical analysis amounting to 300 employees and an employee, and the final sample application amounting to 200 employees and an employee .**

**The researcher appropriate statistical methods used to achieve the goals of the research and hired statistical bagful (SPSS) to measure the research variables and found the results to the following:**

- 1- The staff have Selective Abstraction average level.**
- 2-There are significant differences according to gender and social status in favor of the male and female singles.**
- 3.The staff have arbitrary Inferences high level .**
- 4-There are significant differences according to gender and social status in favor of the male and female singles.**
- 5.The employees have a high level depression**
- 6-There are significant differences according to gender and social status in favor of the male and female singles.**
- 7-There is correlation between the Selective abstraction and arbitrary Inferences, depression, and the Selective abstraction contribute to depression larger than the arbitrary Inferences, and in the context of these results researcher came out with a number of recommendations and proposals and those recommendations .**

1- the establishment psychological research centers of counseling and mental health in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs care of people with special needs.

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

قسم العلوم التربوية  
والنفسية

2- contract extention and practical seminars for reducing the incidence of depression in male and female employees through the use of cognitive therapy .

طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية

الدراسات العليا- الماجستير



أثر إستراتيجية جيكسو (Jigsaw) في تحصيل قواعد  
اللغة العربية لدى طلاب الصف الثاني متوسط  
واتجاههم نحوها

رسالة تقدّم بها الطالب

عزة محسن خليفة الشويلي

الى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية ، وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل

درجة ماجستير آداب في التربية (طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية )

باشرف

الاستاذ الدكتور

عفاف حسن محمد الشبر

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

### Abstract

For the new strategies, including cooperative learning strategies, the great role in demonstrating the creative potential inherent in research, discussion, exchange of opinions and good listening in an atmosphere of love and respect within a cohesive student teams that gives each member of these teams an opportunity to participate effectively in the learning process. Learning comes not only from the learner's own activity, his interaction with the educational situation, and from these strategies, Jigsaw strategy as a learning tool that focuses on organizing, organizing, storing, and clarifying knowledge relationships Of; thus facilitating the process of acquisition and application, and keep them for a long time.

The use of the JEXO strategy facilitates the process of learning and helps to focus and retain learning. Since the problem of weakness in the Arabic grammar is still present among the students, the researcher suggested that it should be used to overcome some of the problems that students experience in the Arabic grammar, Whether it is problems related to the curriculum or the teaching method. Most grammatical subjects are based on interrelated and similar relationships. Hence, the importance of the current research is to explore the effect of using the JEXO strategy on the achievement of second grade intermediate students Rbia and their attitude towards the article.

In order to achieve the research objective, the researcher chose the Directorate General of Dhi Qar / Al-Rifai Education Department / Al-Shomuk Boys School for his research.it was chosen two sections from the second intermediate Class in the school and mentioned are random

The sample size was (60) students, divided into two sections: (A), the experimental group (30) students, and (B) control group (30) students. Before the experiment began the researcher rewarded the students of the two groups in the following variables: chronological age measured in months, and the academic achievement of the fathers, mothers, and degrees of Arabic language in the previous school year, and the degree of language ability test, and degrees of tribal direction scale). After defining the scientific subject that included some topics of the Arabic grammar book to be taught to the second grade intermediate students, the researcher formulated (67) behavioral goals in light of the general objectives and the content of the subjects, presented to a group of experts and specialists.

After that, the researcher prepared the first educational plans according to the strategy of Jixo to the experimental group students, the second according to the traditional method to the students of the control group, and then presented two models to a group of experts and specialists. For the purpose of applying the experiment, the researcher studied the two research groups during the ten-week trial period.

The researcher then prepared a collection test in the light of the content of the topics to be studied in the experiment and the behavioral goals of these subjects. It proved its validity, stability and objectivity after being presented to a group of experts and specialists. It consisted of (30) paragraphs, applied to the students of the two research groups at the end of the experiment.

After the statistical processing of the data using the Richard Kuder coefficient, the difficulty and ease coefficients and the correlation of the paragraphs, the use of the Alpha Kronbach coefficient for the stability of the trend scale paragraphs. To find out the significance of the differences between the two groups, A - The students of the experimental group who studied the Arabic Grammar according to the JEXO strategy exceeded the students of the control group which studied the same subject according to the traditional method in the post-achievement test. The difference was statistically significant at the level of (0.05). B. The students of the experimental group, which studied the grammar of the Arabic language studied according to the JEXO strategy, exceeded the students of the control group, which studied the same material according to the traditional method of the trend scale towards the material. Im difference was statisticaaiy signifycant at the level (0.05)

Through of the search results, the researcher recommended to use Jickso strategy effectively in the teaching of different subjects, and the various stages of study. He

suggested there should be similar studies on the sex of the female, and other branches of the Arabic language



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية / قسم الفيزياء

تجميع وسط تباين للموجات فوق الصوتية من الموارد المتوفرة في  
المستشفيات العراقية  
(دراسة محاكاة وفي وسط أصطناعي)

أطروحة مقدمة الى  
مجلس كلية التربية- الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه فلسفة  
في الفيزياء

من قبل  
علاءالدين مجيد حسون الاسدي

بكلوريوس علوم في الفيزياء 1992  
ماجستير علوم في الفيزياء 2003

أشرف

أ.د. بسام طالب محمد

أ.م.د. عبدالكريم حسين داغر

2017 م

1438 هـ . .





وقد اظهرت الدراسة ان احتواء الفقاعات على غاز tetrafluoroethane دعم استقرارها كدالة للزمن من حيث العدد والحجم، هذا وبينت الدراسة ان عدد فقاعات الالبومين كان بحدود  $3.5 * 10^7$  لكل 1 ml، بتوزيع حجمي واسع، معظمها كان ذا اقطار بين  $5\mu\text{m}$  و  $9\mu\text{m}$ . وكانت ذات قشرة سميقة و صلدة نسبياً، وترددتها الرنيني كان بحدود 3.7 MHz، بينما فقاعات الدهون كانت بحدود  $4 * 10^8$  لكل 1 ml، بتوزيع حجمي اضيق بشكل ملحوظ، معظمها كان ذا اقطار قريبة من  $3\mu\text{m}$ ، ذات قشرة اكثر مرونة وارق من قشرة فقاعات الالبومين، وترددتها الرنيني كان بحدود 3.6 MHz.

التصور بالموجات فوق الصوتية من خلال الأنسجة الوهمية لاوساط التباين التي تم تجميعها أظهر تعزيز واضح في تباين صورها

وأظهرت دراسة محاكاة الاستطارة الناتجة عن السلوك الخطي وغير الخطية للفقاعة الفردية لكلا اوساط التباين استجابة جيدة لمجموعة واسعة من الضغوط الصوتية، وخاصة في التوافقيات الأولى والثانية.

مع ذلك، ووفقا للنتائج فإن ملامح فقاعات محلول الدهون تشير بوضوح إلى أنها ذات كفاءة أعلى من الألبومين عند استخدامها كوسط تباين في تطبيقات التصوير بالموجات فوق الصوتية.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية / قسم التاريخ

# الإعلام في العراق خلال العصر العباسي

( ٢١٨-٤٤٧هـ )

دراسة تاريخية

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب

**علي جاسم حسين البهادلي**

الى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات

نيل شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الإسلامي

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة

**سهاد خزعل نجيب الربيعي**

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

## الخاتمة :

كان وما زال للأعلام الدور المباشر والمؤثر في سياسات الدول وعامة الناس ، حيث أنه لا يفقد أهميته مهما تغيرت الأوضاع والظروف، وقد بقي الاعلام مرتبطاً ارتباطاً وثيقاً بالسلطة وعامة الناس ، وكلما مر الزمن يزداد تأثيره سلباً أو إيجاباً على المجتمع ومن خلال صفحات هذه الرسالة التي تناولت دراسة الإعلام للفترة (٢١٨-٤٤٧هـ / ٨٣٣-١٠٥٥م) ومن خلالها توصل الباحث الى ما يلي :

١. لم يكن الإعلام وليد الحاضر وعلم مستحدث بحد ذاته بل هو ظاهرة اجتماعية ظهرت منذ بدأ الخليقة وتطورت بمرور الزمن فالحركات والكلمات تعد بداية إعلامية اولى للانسان لتعبر عن حاجته وميوله والتعامل مع اقرانه من البشر .
٢. استخدمت الخلافة العباسية الإعلام ووظفته لخدمة مصالحها السياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية من اجل الحفاظ على سلطتهم وتضليل الرأي العام وقلب الحقائق في بعض الأحيان وتحويل الرأي العام لصالحهم والتخلص من معارضيهم عبر اطلاق الدعايات والإشاعات لتشويه صورتهم أمام الناس والقاء التهم الجاهزة للتشهير بهم كالزنادقة والخوارج وغيرها من النعوت .
٣. مارست المعارضة الإعلام في الداخل والخارج واستخدموا وسائل إعلامية عديدة للتخلص من سلطة الدولة العباسية عن طريق الشعر والخطابة والرسائل واقامة المجالس وحث الناس على الخروج على السلطة لأسباب دينية أو سياسية وهذا ما نرى واضحاً من خلال الاضطرابات والثورات التي ظهرت ضد الخلافة في تلك الفترة كثورات العلويين والزنج والقرامطة وغيرها من الثورات .
٤. اثبتت الدراسة إن الفرق والمذاهب الإسلامية استخدمت الإعلام للترويج عن افكارهم وآرائهم وصد معارضيهم من خلال الرسائل والخطب والشعر والمناظرات والمجالس بأنواعها ، فضلاً عن ذلك أستخدمت اساليب إعلامية كالترهيب والترغيب ،وهذا ما نلاحظه عند فرق الخوارج والمعتزلة والحنابلة فقد استخدمت اسلوب الترهيب والترغيب لتثبيت عقائدهم واستمالت الناس إليهم .
٥. مارس العباسيون وسائل إعلامية عديدة للترويج عن انتصاراتهم والتكيل بمعارضيهم وهذا ما نلاحظه في سياسة التشهير والنفي والتكفير إذ صوروا انتصاراتهم عن طريق نقش صورهم وكتابة عبارات إعلامية على النقود والخواتم للترويج عن انتصاراتهم ضد الأعداء فضلاً عن ذلك كان الفقهاء والخطباء والوعاظين والكتاب لهم دور رئيسي للترويج للخليفة في حياته العامة واطهار محاسنه وقدسيته وانتصاراته على اعدائه ومعارضيه إذ كان الخليفة هو الذي يعين الخطيب والكااتب والشاعر والواعظ ويكونوا تحت سلطته للترويج عن افكاره وآرائه ونشرها بين الناس .

٦. اهتم الخلفاء العباسيون بالمظاهر الإعلامية وظهروا مشاركتهم في الاعياد والمناسبات كأعياد المسلمين وغير المسلمين وكذلك الخروج بمواكب كبيرة في الاعياد ومواسم الحج واستقبال الوفود من اجل الدعاية والإعلان للخلافة واطهار قدسيته وهيبتها والإعلان عن قوتها وتخويف معارضيها.

٧. على الرغم من السيطرة الاجنبية المتمثلة بسيطرة الاتراك والبويهيين وضعف الخلافة الا انها بقت محتفظة بسلطتها الدينية والعمل على الترويج لها إعلامياً من خلال ذكر اسم الخليفة في الخطبة ونقش اسمه على السكة ومبايعة الخليفة البيعة الخاصة والعامه حتى لو كانت تتم بصورة شكلية من اجل اظهار معالم الخلافة والعمل على تثبيت أركان الدولة والحفاظ عليها.

٨. اهتمام السلطة والمعارضة وأصحاب المذاهب والفرق الإسلامية وعامة الناس في العصر العباسي خلال المدة (٢١٨-٤٤٧هـ/٨٣٣-١٠٥٥م) في الأماكن التي تطرح فيها الوسيلة الإعلامية واختيار الزمان والمكان لنشر الخبر وأذاعته بأسرع وقت ممكن كونها تكون مختضة بكثرة الناس ومن أهم تلك الأماكن الإعلامية في العصر العباسي هي الأسواق ومواسم الحج والمساجد والطرق العامة وغيرها من الأماكن الإعلامية الأخرى فأذاعة الخبر في تلك الأماكن يؤدي الى نشره بسرعة كبيرة بين أكبر عدد من الناس وهذا هو الهدف في العملية الإعلامية في كل الأزمنة والعصور .



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم علوم الحاسبات

## تصميم حزمة لتوليد المفاتيح والتقييم باستخدام

# NIST

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية / قسم علوم الحاسبات كجزء من متطلبات  
نيل درجة ماجستير علوم في علوم الحاسبات

من قبل  
علي جمعة هاشم

بإشراف  
أ.د. سالم علي عباس

## المستخلص

خوارزمية التشفير هي أحد الطرق لإنجاز سرية المعلومات المرسله او المخزونة. التشفير الانسيابي هو أحد أنواع خوارزميات التشفير التي تمتلك عددا من المزايا، انها تعمل بسرعة على الأجزاء المادية والبرمجية، وتمتلك متطلبات تخزين منخفضة لأنها تعمل فقط على عدد قليل من الاجزاء في الوقت الواحد، وأنها مناسبة للحالات حيث يكون حجم المعلومات المراد تشفيرها غير معروف.

لذلك فان بناء او تشييد تشفير انسيابي امن بصورة سريعة ومريحة يعتبر نقطة مهمة لهؤلاء المهتمين في بناء خوارزميات تشفير لإخفاء معلوماتهم ومنع كشفها من الأشخاص غير المخولين.

الهدف الرئيسي من هذه الرسالة هو تصميم حزمة لتنفيذ وتقييم عدد غير محدد من خوارزميات التشفير الانسيابي بصورة سريعة وملائمة. الحزمة توفر الامكانية للمصمم لتصميم خوارزمية تشفير انسيابي اما مرثيا او من خلال لغة البرمجة السي شارب.

الحزمة المقترحة توفر معظم المكونات المطلوبة لبناء خوارزميات تشفير انسيابي مرثيا، بينما توفر إمكانية ربط هذه المكونات لتمكين انتقال البيانات بينها عندما يتم تشغيل الخوارزمية، أنها أيضا توفر الامكانية لاختبار المفتاح المنتج من الخوارزمية المصممة. الاختبار يتم من خلال تطبيق ١٤ (أربعة عشرة) اختبار احصائي مزود من (NIST). أيضا توفر الامكانية لاستخدام الخوارزمية التشفير الانسيابي المصممة لتشفير أي نص واضح وفك تشفير أي نص مشفر.

قد تم تصميم الحزمة وتنفيذها باستخدام لغة البرمجة السي شارب التي نفذت بواسطة (Visual Studio 2015) ، الذي يوفر البيئة لتنفيذ لغات البرمجة مثل لغة البرمجة (C#).

خلال بناء الحزمة المقترحة، تم استخدام البرمجة المتوازية لزيادة كفاءة الحزمة وتسريع المعالجة الداخلية لها وأيضا تسريع تنفيذ خوارزمية التشفير الانسيابي المصممة من قبل المصمم وأيضا زيادة سرعة تنفيذ الأربعة عشر اختبار احصائي الذي يستخدم في الحزمة لتقييم خوارزمية التشفير الانسيابي

النتائج التجريبية بينت بانه يمكن بناء عدد غير محدد من خوارزميات التشفير الانسيابي وتقييم المفتاح الناتج منها بثواني قليلة.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم علوم الحاسبات

# نظام كاشف القنابل المغناطيسية باستخدام الهواتف الذكية

رسالة  
مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير علوم  
في  
علوم الحاسبات

من قبل  
علي جميل هاشم  
بإشراف  
أ. م. د. د. سعد عبد الرضا مكي

## **ABSTRACT**

Magnetic bombs represent a great threat that targeting the civilians. A magnetic bombs are a type of Improvised Explosives Devices (IED's) made by a special bombers for targeting multiple targets as in vehicle and tanks bombs. The magnetic bombs (also called sticky bombs) uses a magnet to stick on the vehicle metal. The magnet in the magnetic bomb is strong and the effect of this magnet can be detected by using the magnetic sensor devices.

In modern smartphones, many devices are built in to achieve multiple objectives or add an extra functionalities to these devices. Many applications use the smartphones sensors to sense the environment and produces these information in a numerical form. One of the smartphones sensors that is built in is the magnetic sensor. A magnetic sensor inside the smartphone is used to detect the magnetic field of objects or detect the earth magnetic field. Due to existing magnet, the magnet in magnetic bomb changes the magnetic field around and inside the vehicle metal. This change can be detected by using the smartphone magnetic sensor.

In this thesis, smartphones is used to detect, evaluate, and re-act on any difference in magnetic field readings. A smartphone application programmed to measures the magnetic field and fire up an alarm when a threat is found.

One of the proposed system main objectives is the remote detection. The new proposed system use Wi-Fi network for the connection between a smartphone and a laptop which is used as an alarm station. The laptop act as a server and the smartphone act as a client. The smartphone reads the magnetic field information, sends these information to the laptop or PC. The PC process the signal for a decision making. The PC alarm the user with the possibility to viewing the time and date of threats. The proposed Magnetic Bombs Detector System (MBDS) can work either in



remote mode or handheld mode. The user of the system can hold the smartphone and scan for any suspicious in the vehicle.

Tests have been done to evaluate the capability of the system to detect the magnetic bomb when the smartphone is placed inside and outside the vehicle. The way of using multiple phones in multiple places has been tested and evaluated.

The magnetic reading in the MBDS system has a maximum of  $620 \mu\text{T}$  and a minimum of  $20 \mu\text{T}$  when the smartphone is placed inside the vehicle. Magnetic reading becomes more accurate when the smartphone is placed outside the vehicle. It gets  $4001 \mu\text{T}$  as a maximum reading. These readings were obtained by using two types of smartphones. Each smartphone is different from another in its sensor ability.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم اللغة العربيّة

# الاعتراضات النحويّة والصرفيّة على آراء ابن الحاجب وابن مالك وابن هشام في كتاب النكت للسيوطي (ت ٩١١هـ) دراسة تحليليّة

رسالة تقدّم بها الطالب

**علي عبدالكريم عبدالقادر**

إلى

مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في اللغة العربية وآدابها / لغة

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد

**الدكتور حقي إسماعيل إبراهيم**

## Abstract

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, and prayers and peace be upon Muhammad and his family and his companions.

The subject of grammatical and grammatical objections is one of the important linguistic topics, but derives from these important topics by standing on the various grammatical and morphological views and studying them and analyzing them. In this thesis, I discussed the grammatical and verbal objections to the views of Ibn al-Hajib, Ibn Malik and Ibn Hisham . In this study, the grammatical and grammatical issues in which al-Suyuti was discussed included a number of objections, which I studied and analyzed using the opinions found in the books of the applicants. This letter was divided into four folios preceded by a finalization, And references.

The preamble was to talk first in a brief translation of the scientists who were around this study, but the second part of the preface was to talk about objections to language and terminology, and the method of Suyuti objections.

The first chapter was to study the objections in the grammatical premises, and it divided it into four topics. The first dealt with the objections to the speech and what was made up of it. The second was to study the objections in the narrator and the building. and the name of the signal and the connected and the identifier.

The second chapter was based on two topics: the first was to study the projects and included first the novice and the news and the second the actor and the deputy on the actor. The second topic was to study the boxes and included the first effects, namely the absolute and effective effect of it and its effect and effect with it.

The second part was to study the disciples and included the first of the adjectives, and secondly the emphasis, and thirdly the sympathy of the pattern, and the second part was the study of the two parts. Fourth allowance.

The fourth chapter was devoted to the study of objections in the subjects of morphology, and it divided it into three topics, which included the first objections within the limits of the discharge, the meanings of the buildings and the meanings and the door of the increase. The second section included the collection of cracking, cannibalization, heart and slurring.

Then came the conclusion has been included in the findings of the study, and followed by sources and references.

The study was followed in the presentation of grammar and morphological issues, the descriptive analytical method, which depends on the study of the collection of the material, and then study and make judgments thereon.

The researcher went back to the whole study, starting with the mother of grammatical and morphological books such as Seaboye, the abridged version of the narrator, and the fundamentals in the grammar of Ibn al-Sarraj, and the books of the Persian, Ibn Jinni, Ibn

al-Hajib, Ibn Malik and Ibn Hisham. but returned to what was written with narrators attached to their work.

And in the traffic of research does not describe the life of the difficulties and troubles, the difficulties of Kdam that stood in the way of this study circumstances have suffered the owner has no room to mention, and the scientific difficulties there is no doubt that the divergence of opinions and spread in a long tone makes it difficult to search for those who ask for the truth, Allah is pleased with us, what he has to do. Praise be to Him.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية

# مرتضى آل ياسين ودوره الفكري والسياسي في العراق حتى عام ١٩٧٨ م

رسالة تقدم بها  
علي عذيب رحيمة الشريفي

الى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة  
الماجستير في التاريخ الحديث والمعاصر

بإشراف  
الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة  
شيماء طالب عبد الله المكصوسي

۷۲۰۱۷

۵۱۴۳۸

## Abstract

The present studies and researches focussed on various historical issues , such as the history of politicians , thinkers , historians in modern and contemporary history . However , the academic studies on the history of the religious institute are still limited . This shortage was , indeed , a reason behind the choice of this topic.

The second goal , however , was to write on a prominent figure in the history of the religious institute " Hawza " in Najaf , represented by Sheikh Morteza Al – Yassin , owing to his contributions which took great influence in the contemporary history of Iraq . Part of his life is represented by the clash with the communist movement which swept Iraq during the 1950s , which led to the establishment of Jama'at Al – Ulamaa " Scientists' Group " in Najaf , this group was led by Sheikh Sheikh Morteza Al – Yassin himself , which was another reason behind the present study.

The first chapter deals with the birth , growth and early religious studies of Sheikh Morteza Al – Yassin and it falls into three sections . The first section is about his birth in addition to his family ( which is a well known religious family in Najaf ) . The second section deals with his scientific career and his major teachers and shiekh , whereas the third section focuses on his religious activity and his prominent students.

The second chapter covers Morteza Al – Yassin's reformative and ideological attempts ( 1926 – 1960 ) , and it falls into two sections . The first section covers his ideological contributions including the published books , articles , poetry and his religious role in terms of " Fatawa . " The second section , however , deals with his reformative attempts in education , learning and gathering of islamic ideologies .

The third chapter focuses on Morteza Aal – Yassin's views concerning the political issues inside and outside Iraq during the period ( ١٩٧٢ – ١٩١٤ ) and it has three sections . The first focuses on his role in establishing Jama'at Al – Ulamaa " Scientists' Group "

in Najaf in 1958 whereas the second section covers the activities of this group in terms of its decisions , religious celebrations and the magazine "Al – Adhwaa " that represents the abovementioned group . The third section covers Morteza Aal – Yassin's views concerning the political issues inside and outside Iraq during the period - ١٩١٤ ) . ( ١٩٧٢ ) The present study also shows that he turned to teach in the religious " Hawza " , and that he paid due attention to " learning " in his published books and articles in addition to his reformative efforts especially in learning , thus it can be argued that he is regarded one of the greatest figures in the reformative movement in Najaf at that time . The study shows that he had a considerable political contribution that affected in the contemporary history of Iraq , in addition to his role concerning the Arabian and national issues , particularly the Palestinean conflict in addition to his rejection to Shah Mohammad Ridha Bahlawi's decision in the Zhionists' existence which added more respect and to the status of Shiekh Morteza Al – Yassin



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية/ كلية التربية  
قسم الارشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي  
الدراسات العليا/ الدكتوراه

## فاعلية اسلوبين ارشاديين (الحديث الذاتي- وقف التفكير) في خفض القلق من الصدمة لدى طلاب المرحلة الإعدادية

أطروحة مقدمة  
إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات  
نيل درجة دكتوراه فلسفة في الإرشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

من الطالب  
علي محمد صاحي

أشرف  
الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور  
سلمان جودة مناع الشمري

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ



## Abstract

The present research aims at knowing the effectiveness of two counseling styles (self-talk and thought stopping) in reducing the trauma anxiety of preparatory students through testing the following null hypotheses:

- 1- There are no statistically significant differences on the scale of trauma anxiety among the scores of the first experimental group (self-talk style) before and after the program application.
- 2- There are no statistically significant differences on the scale of trauma anxiety among the scores of the second experimental group (thought stopping style) before and after applying the program.
- 3- There are no statistically significant differences on the scale of trauma anxiety among the scores of the controlled group in the pre and post tests.
- 4- There are no statistically significant among the scores of the three groups (the first experimental, the second experimental and the controlled) in the post test on the scale of trauma anxiety.
- 5- There are no statistically significant differences on the scale of trauma anxiety among the scores of the first experimental group (self-talk style) in the post and postponed tests.
- 6- There are no statistically significant differences on the scale of trauma anxiety among the scores of the second experimental group (thought stopping style) in the post and postponed tests.
- 7- There is no statistically significant effectiveness for the counseling program in the first experimental group (self-talk style) and the second experimental group (thought stopping style) in the pre and postponed tests on the scale trauma anxiety.

In order to know trauma anxiety of the preparatory stage students, the researcher has prepared a scale for measuring the variable of the research according to the cognitive behavioral theory for (Beck). The construction sample consists of (400) students from the fifth preparatory grade (scientific and literary). The initial form of the scale consists of (30) items exposed on a number of experts in the field of counseling and psychology. However, the final form of the scale consists of (26) items distributed on three components:-

- 1- Wrongly perceiving the situation.
- 2- Wrong situational interpretations.
- 3- Exaggeration and intimidation.

After ascertaining the validity of the scale, the researcher has ascertained the reliability of the scale by using two methods, namely, test re-test, where the reliability coefficient is (0,86), and Alpha-Cornbrash, where it is (0,84).

In order to construct the program by using the two counseling styles, the scale is administered on a sample that consists of (150) students, in order to explore the trauma anxiety of preparatory students who need to the counseling program. After that, (30) students have been chosen from those students who scored the highest scores on the scale of trauma anxiety. However, the sample has been divided into three groups (the first experimental, the second experimental and the controlled group). After conducting equivalence on the variables of this research (scores of students on the pre-test, the order of the students in his family, type of residence, the educational achievement of the father and the educational achievement of the mother). However, each group has (10) students, the first experimental group has been treated with (self-talk style), the second experimental group has been treated with (thought stopping style), whereas the controlled group has not receive any treatment,

After that, the counseling program has been applied with its two styles: self-talk for (Seligman) and thought stopping for Wolpe on the two experimental groups. After terminating the program, the post-test of the trauma anxiety scale has been administrated on the three groups (the first experimental, the second experimental and the controlled group) to know the differences between the two tests. The researcher has also administered the postponed test in order to ascertain the continuity of the program effectiveness in reducing the trauma anxiety after nearly three weeks. The researcher has also used a number of statistical means. However, the researcher has arrived at the following results.

1- The two counseling styles (self-talk and thought stopping) are effective in reducing trauma anxiety of the sample.

2- Using the group counseling by utilizing the two counseling styles has a positive impact in participating in reducing trauma anxiety.

In the light of the afore-mentioned, the researcher has put forward a number of conclusions, suggestions and recommendations which come in accordance with the results of research.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث  
العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية/كلية  
التربية  
قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

اثر استراتيجية التخيل الموجه في التحصيل و التفكير التأملية  
لدى طالبات الصف الثاني متوسط في مادة الرياضيات

رسالة مقدمة الى  
مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير اداب  
في التربية  
( طرائق تدريس الرياضيات )

من الطالبة  
غفران جاسم الخفاجي

إشراف الاستاذ المساعد  
الدكتورة  
ميعاد جاسم السراي

## abstract

The present study aims at investigating the impact of guided imagination strategy on achievement and meditative thinking for second intermediate female students in mathematics through testing two null hypotheses .:

1- there is no statistically significant difference( $\alpha=0.05$ )between the mean scores of the experimental group students who were taught by using guided imagination strategy and the control group students who were taught by using the traditional method in mathematics achievement test.

2- there is no statistically significant difference( $\alpha=0.05$ ) between the mean scores of the experimental group students who were taught by using guided imagination strategy and the control group students who were taught by using the traditional method in meditative thinking skills.

The study sample was selected from Al-Rahma Intermediate school for girls of city Baghdad Al-Russafa the third Directorate, where the second grade in the school consists of eight classes two classes which are (A) and (B) classes have been chosen randomly, totaling (83) students where class (A) represents the experimental group students who were taught by using guided imagination strategy and class(B)represents the control group students who were taught by the traditional method. After excluding the repeaters of the school year (2014-2015) for consisted of (77) female students have been distributed into (37) students represents the experimental group and (40) students represents the control group.

The equivalence of the study group in variables of age, intelligence, previous achievement in mathematics, previous knowledge test and meditative thinking skills test .The researcher has prepared lesson plans for teaching the syllabus materials including (chapter six: linear geometry, chapter seven: plane. geometry, chapter eight: triple space geometry).

The experiment was applied during the second semester of the academic year (2015-2016).

And for measuring the two groups in their achievement in mathematics, the researcher has prepared an achievement test consisted of (40) multiple choice

items. After ensuring the test validity, reliability, and difficulty level for the two tests items, it has been applied.

Then, a test for measuring meditative thinking skills which are (mediate, observing, detecting fallacies, reaching conclusions, giving convincing explanations) has been prepared by the researcher. This test is consisted of (20) multiple choice items distributed on four skills.

The researcher has used several statistical tools for analyzing data such as (T. test), ( $X^2$ ) test and (SPSS).

**The obtained results are as follows..**

1-there is a statistically significant difference ( $\alpha=0.05$ ) between the mean scores of the experimental and control group in mathematic achievement test in favor of the experimental group.

there is a statistically significant difference ( $\alpha=0.05$ ) between the mean scores of the experimental and control groups in meditative thinking skills test in (meditative observation, detecting fallacies, reaching conclusions, giving evincing explanations,) favor of the experimental group.

The researcher believes that the superiority of the experimental group to the control group is due to the impact of guided imagination strategy. In the light of these results, the researcher has recommended the need to encourage mathematics teachers to use guided imagination strategy in their teaching through their participation in training courses concerning this strategy so that they can help students to develop their meditative thinking. And their participation in training courses concerning to teaching them meditative thinking skills in mathematics at the level of the general directorates of Education.

Complementing this study, the researcher has suggested study to investigate the obstacles of applying guided imagination strategy in teaching mathematics at intermediate and preparatory schools.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم الارشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

## الإسناد الاجتماعي وعلاقته بالتحكم الذاتي

رسالة إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة ماجستير آداب في الإرشاد النفسي  
والتوجيه التربوي/الصحة النفسية

تقدمت بها الطالبة

غفران سعدي جبار الساعدي

إشراف الأستاذ الدكتور

نمير حسن محمد

## Abstract

Social support that the person receive from others whether from the family or those who are outside the family is an important factor in his mental health, where it has a mitigating effect on the psychological traumas and other stressed life events. Moreover, and despite that the social support is a significant part of the human being, it is needed in most of the times. But, social support is most beneficial during situations of emergency or during times of risk, And it helps to achieve the psychological and social compatibility of the individual through the support received by the individual of the individuals around him less the proportion of crises and life events of pressure.

As for self-control it is considered as one of the basic corners of personality where its basic function is the working for personality integrating and achieving balance until the person becomes better adjusted with his environment and interacting with this environment in order to form his distinguished identity. Self-control performs a great role in determining the individual behavior with others. The personality of the individual has an impact on the ability of the individual to control, self-control provides an opportunity to make better and clearer decisions and determine the personal goals that represent the direction of control and result in positive mutual relations.

Accordingly, the present research aims at knowing the predicted relationship between social support and self-control in widows. In order to achieve the assigned goal, the researcher has used the random method in choosing her sample of widows from Baghdad governorate which consists of (260) widows from the original population which consists of (44043) widows that are reported in the records of ministry of work and social affairs. To measure social support, it has been constructed a scale that consists of (24) items distributed on four components, namely: support with information, appreciation support, operational support and social companionship. Whereas, the scale for self-control consists of (14) items distributed on three components, namely: self-observation, self-evaluation and self – consolidating.

However, the conclusions show that the psychological support is the higher predictor while the less predictor is the social environmental support.

Finally, the researcher has put forward a number of recommendations and suggestions:

Recommendations:





وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية/ كلية التربية

قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

الدراسات العليا : ماجستير – إدارة تربوية

## علاقة الإداء الوظيفي بالتحفيز لموظفي المديریات العامة للتربية في محافظة بغداد

رسالة تقدمت بها

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل  
شهادة الماجستير آداب في العلوم التربوية والنفسية

في التربية (الإدارة التربوية)

من الطالبة

فاطمة جعفر عناية الشرع

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة

آمال إسماعيل حسين

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

## **Abstract**

The attainment of success in any institution is measured by the ability of its employees in attaining the required or the expected level in performing their occupation tasks. Accordingly, we find these institutions focus their efforts on how to get the higher productivity and the active performance through styles of polarization , the active selection in guiding employees, the appropriate designing of forming and training programs and so forth. Thus, if the institutions want to urge their employees towards increasing productivity and maximizing the performance level , they have to think about the quality of motivations that suit their impulses. These institutions may use financial reward like wages , bounces ,etc. or, it may use incorporeal appreciation awards and they can differently combine the two methods together to attain the appropriate motivation system. This will give an impression that there is an encouragement for each good work performed by the employee. However ,the present research aims knowing the following:

1. Job performance of employees in the general administrations in Baghdad.
2. The differences in job performance according to gender (male/female) and period of service (short (1–5 years) and long (more than 6 years)).

3. Motivation for employees of the general administrations in Baghdad .
4. The differences in motivation according to gender (male/female) and period of service (short (1–5 years) and long (more than 6 years)).
5. The relationship between job performance and motivation according to gender (male/female) and period of service (short (1–5 years) and long (more than 6 years)).
6. The differences in the relationship between job performance and motivation according to gender (male/female) and period of service (short (1–5 years) and long (more than 6 years)).

The present research is limited to employees from the general administrations in Baghdad from both genders (male/female) and those who have service from 1–5 as short service and more than 6 years as long service in the academic year 2015/2016. In order to achieve the goals of the present research , the researcher has constructed two scales , the first for measuring job performance which consists of in its initial form (50) items distributed on four components , namely , (management , occupational , technical and human relations). The second second scale that measures motivation consists of (34) items distributed on three components , namely , (financial , incorporeal , and social). After treating the two scales statistically and ascertaining the psychometric properties of validity and reliability of the tow scales , the final form of job performance scale is (42) items where (8) items are excluded. The final form of motivation scale is (31) items where(3) items are excluded.



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رئاسة الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية / قسم اللغة العربية  
الدراسات العربية

## شعر الأَرَّجانيّ (دراسة دلاليّة)

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة  
فاطمة خالد لويح

إلى مجلس كلية التربية – الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة  
الماجستير في اللغة العربية وآدابها / لغة

بإشراف

أ. م. د.

ميعاد يوسف نصر الله

## Conclusion

After the semantic study of the Arganic hair context, the most prominent results can be summarized as follows:

1. The multiplicity of the three verbs in the Argani poetry, which indicate different meanings that the poet wants to convey to the mind of the recipient, and fit many of these poems of praise that require exaggeration and strength in the meaning, it was necessary for the poet to do a lot of actions in the building that increase the increase. In the sense, although this rule is sometimes unstable.

2. In Argani's poetry, many formulations have already been associated with abstract triangles, some of which were abstracts of precedents and suffixes, and others ended with subsequent suffocations or suffixes. The poet often varied in the multiplicity of sources of the single root (And wonder and wonder) and other sources of tripartite, and this pluralism has relevance in the sense. The study of sources and the receipt of some sources on the weight (effective) \_ which indicate the craft or state, according to the words of linguists\_ is a function of bad habit in the poetry of Argani (felony and tattoos).

3. The abundance of the formulation of the formula on the weight of (effective) Kaspak, Fares and Aiab and other words as well as other derivatives, because most of the poems Argani came in praise and yarn, and this type of hair requires exaggeration.

4. As for the study of the masses of cracking, it appears that the poet does not consider in his poetry the rule of many and few, it expresses a few and a lot in the form of masses of cracking in general, so we often relied in the analysis of his poetry on the general context of the poem and the House of poetry to know if the weight wanted by the few or Plenty. It also appeared in the study of collection \_ also \_ that there are crowds did not see in Arabic by the poet in his poetry as a collection (nickname) on (Akinia) Bznh (Aflaa) and customary in the collection in Arabic is: (Kni) or (Kniat), as well as collect a name on (names) .

5. The grammatical and syntactic level we find:

- The poet used grammatical means to clarify the meanings and the connection between them, especially when the use of the letters of meanings and submission and delay, as well as the frequent use of the poet to separate pronouns and names of the signal, which led to the function of coherence and scriptural coherence in poetic contexts.

- The semantic search for the link between the trait and the verb is shown, as the letters combined with the verbs acquire a paramount importance in significance.

- After the contextual study of the letters of amenity, the craftsmanship of the waw and the splendor of multiple glosses appeared in the hair of the argan according to the need of the context and the requirements of the saying. And the context revealed the use of the poet sympathetic to another place, and the poetic necessity had an effect on this use, from the use of the wow in the sense (then), in the benefit of the arrangement

with the laxity and time delay, and the meaning of the answer in the statement of comment and causation, meaning (or) .

Al-Argani reported the moral order, as well as its reference in other places to the masculine order in the sense of "a detailed kindness on the whole, that is to be defined and covered by speaking in previous words, and arranging them, not according to the time of the meaning of one."

- The context exposes the disappearance of the meaning of the time limit set for the letter (then) and the meaning of the partnership remains, so that the deadline becomes a hierarchy. This is another way of ranking, which is the ranking in terms of the difference in the act or the rank of the actors, so that the order of the defect is higher than the level of the defect or lower.
  - The poet used the letter of sympathy (or) in the sense of wow to the pluralist, as well as other meanings such as permissibility, doubt, choice, approximation and conditional according to the connotation of context.
  - The nominal sentence in the Arganic poetry was on different patterns, to achieve different connotations that fit the will of the poet, the need of the recipient and the requirements of the maqam. The study stood on the structure of the nominal structure free of all tools, and this simple structure is stitched by linguistic phenomena that have an impact in meaning, such as definition and reasoning, submission, delay and deletion.
  - The poet employed grammatical methods for his poetic purposes, especially the purpose of praise. One of the methods that was dominant was the method of assertion, such as: emphasis on the palace (negation and exclusion) and minors (b) but exaggeration in attributing qualities to his praise.
  - The appeal was one of the structural methods of the request, which was performed by the hair of the Argani, where in many places the author of the appeal was the poet himself, did not come appeal or speech to the tongues of other personalities. The second party (Almnadi) in most places is one of his illustrations to indicate Honor, reverence, or apology. He called the poet water, lightning and night and destinations loved ones, including what is single Nkrp, and what is added, and behind all that purposes and secrets and tastes.
6. The semantic level deals with four phenomena that are closely related to the context, three of which are involved in the study of semantic multiplicity: tandem, joint and antagonism, and the fourth phenomenon is semantic change.
- The study revealed to us the poet's beauty in the use of the semantic manifestations, which came in the appropriate words in the context of the single house and multiple verses. The phenomenon of tandem and language differences the largest share in his office and this evidence of the diversity of words and rich language and culture poetry, while the common verbal Ford meaning in the House of poetry Or its meaning in more than the house of my hair. This is indicative of something indicative of the poet's ability to language and the ability to surround him in the mother tongue and enable him words.
  - The researcher studied a variety of words of antibodies, and did not expand it; because the poet was little used antibodies in the old sense, which is the word on the opposite sides.

- After studying the semantic change in Argani poetry, the contextual effect of the forms of changing the meanings of the vocabulary from the generalization, allocation and transfer of the meaning appeared. Monitor search in Kathy



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية

# تصنيع وتشخيص الياف خلائط البولي انلين النانوية المحضرة بطريقة الغزل الكهربائي

رسالة

مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية التربية-الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير في علوم الفيزياء

من قبل

**فاطمة صالح جالي**

(بكالوريوس 2014)

بإشراف

**أ.م. د. طارق جعفر علوان**



## الخلاصة

في هذا البحث تم تطعيم البولي انلين بنسبة تركيز ثابتة من حامض الكمفورسلفونك للحصول على PANi.ES والذي يمثل الحالة الموصلة للبولي انلين .

استخدمت تقنية الغزل الكهربائي للتصنيع الياف نانوية بوليمرية مصطفة موصلة. وفي هذا العمل تم الغزل الكهربائي لخلائط البوليمر المتكونة من البولي انلين المطعمة بحامض الكمفورسلفونك مع PMMA المذاب في الكلورفورم.

اجريت العديد من التجارب التمهيديّة من اجل تحديد المعلمات العملية المثالية التي تولد الياف نانويه باقل اقطار وافضل اصطفاف وبناء على ذلك تم دراسة تاثير المسافه بين حافة الابره والجامع ومعدل الضخ والفولطية المطبقه وتأثيرها على حجم الاقطار واصطفاف الالياف المنتجه بثبوت المعلمات الاخرى للعملية.

مورفولوجيا واقطار الالياف النانويه المحضرة تم دراستها باستخدام مجهر القوة الذري والمجهر الالكتروني الماسح. اقل معدل اقطار تم الحصول عليها عندما تكون الفولطيه المسلطة 20KV , ومعدل الضخ 5ml/h , والمسافه 10cm . الزيادة في مقدار الفولطيه والمسافه تؤدي الى انخفاض معدل الاقطار الالياف النانويه المنتجة في حين ان الزيادة في معدل الضخ تؤدي الى زياده معدل اقطار الالياف النانويه المنتجة.

بيانات حيود الاشعة السينية للالياف النانويه المحضرة اظهرت ان تبلور الياف PANi.CSA/PMMA النانويه يتحسن مع تناقص اقطار تلك الالياف المجاميع الفعالة المكونه ل PMMA و PANi.CSA بالاضافه الى الياف PANi.CSA/PMMA النانويه درست بواسطة ال FTIR .

تم دراسة التوصيلة الكهربائيه الياف PANi.CSA/PMMA النانويه ووجد ان جميع عينات الالياف النانويه المحضره لها سلوك اومي في مدى الفولتيات (1-10) فولت . ووجد ان التوصيله الكهربائيه المستمرة للالياف PANi.CSA/PMMA النانويه يتم تعزيزها كلما قلت اقطار الالياف النانويه .

وكتطبيق الكتروني للالياف البوليمرية الموصلة المصطفة تم تصنيع المفرك P-N من خلال ترسيب الياف PANi.CSA/PMMA النانويه (كطبقة من نوع p ) على طبقة من جزيئات الـ TiO<sub>2</sub> نانويه (كطبقة من نوع n) . خصائص الفولتية-التيار للمفرك المصنع بينت ان سلوك التيار غير متناظر عند عكس قطبية الفولتية المسلطة وهذا يتبع سلوك التقويم. اخيرا, تم دراسة معلمات المفرك (عامل المثالية , معامل التقويم , تيار الاشباع و حاجز الجهد ) عند ظروف مختلفة لتحضير الالياف النانويه .



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

**أثر استراتيجية كريفز وهانسن (Graves and Hansen) في تنمية**

**مهارات التعبير الابداعي لدى طالبات**

**الصف الرابع الادبي**

**رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة**

**فاطمة محمد جاسم**

**إلى مجلس كلية التربية/ في الجامعة المستنصرية**

**وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة ماجستير في التربية**

**(طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية)**

**بإشراف**

**الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور**

**عبد المهيمن أحمد خليفة**

٢٠١٧ م

بغداد

١٤٣٨ هـ

## **Abstract**

The aim of the study is to find out the impact of Graves and Hansen's strategy on developing creative expression skills among fourth graders by verifying the following hypothesis: There is no statistically significant difference at the level of (0,05) between the average scores of the experimental group students who study the expression according to the strategy of Graves and Hansen and the average score of the control group students who study the expression according to the traditional method of serial tests of creative skills in expression.

The researcher applied the experimental approach, which is precisely the partial design of the research.

In order to achieve this goal, the researcher chose the Zaidab Preparatory School for Girls in the Second Directorate of Education in Rusafa. Two of the fourth grade students were randomly selected, representing one experimental group and the other representing the control group.

The researcher used the statistical means (the final test for two independent samples, the Pearson correlation coefficient, for the equivalence of the variables (the age of the time calculated in months, Educational attainment of parents).

The researcher prepared a questionnaire within twelve creative expression subjects that were presented to a number of experts and arbitrators to select six subjects. The researcher studied the two groups

using the Graves and Hansen strategy and the control group in the traditional way in which she studied the six subjects.

The researcher formulated the behavioral goals which reached (75) behavioral goals, which were presented to a group of experts and arbitrators, reaching the final (64) behavioral goals.

The researcher identified the skills that she intended to develop in her current study (25 skills) for creative expression.

The researcher adopted the correct corrections, which are corrected (barber 2005), which are characterized by honesty, consistency and objectivity.

**The researcher reached the following:**

1. Students of the experimental group over the students of the control group in the lesson of expression
2. Graves Hansen's strategy provided distinct educational attitudes that motivated students to write a sophisticated expression.
3. The existence of the chair of the author, which gave students motivation towards learning and helps to create a spirit of competition, and the same student to cheer, independence, and a sense of excellence and creativity.

**The researcher recommended that:**

1. Adopting the strategy of Graves and Hansen in the teaching of expression in the preparatory stage in general.

2. The need to use modern strategies in the teaching of expression and not limited to traditional methods.
3. Interest in the development of creative expression skills.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية - قسم الإرشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

الدراسات العليا/الماجستير

# تأثير أسلوب التدريب السلوكي في تنمية الكفاءة الاجتماعية لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من

متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير آداب في الإرشاد

النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

من الطالب

فايق كاظم غلام الدلعي

## إشراف

### الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة هناء محمود حسن المشهداني

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

مُستخلص البحث

تمثلُ الكفاءة الاجتماعية جانباً أساسياً في النمو الاجتماعي السليم في مرحلة الطفولة المتأخرة التي تنسم في اتساع عالم الطفل او المراهق وعلاقاته الاجتماعية مع اقرانه والأشخاص الاخرين المحيطين به، فالسلوك الاجتماعي للمراهق يرتبط بتنشئة الاجتماعية التي تشكل شخصيته، وتكمن أهميتها في إنها تُعدُّ من العوامل الهامة في تحديد التفاعلات اليومية للفرد، ومجتمع اليوم في حاجه الى الفرد الكفوء اجتماعياً الذي يؤدي عمله بانتظام، ويؤدي ما عليه من واجباتٍ من غير الحاجه الى رقابةٍ او توجيه، انَّ الكفاءة الاجتماعية تؤدي الى النجاح الاجتماعي والتكيف السليم وتدلُّ على التوافق كما تُعدُّ معياراً للصحة لدى الافراد، والارشاد التربوي يؤدي دوراً مهماً في تنمية الكفاءة الاجتماعية للطلبة، وللبرامج الارشادية خاصةً رئيسيه وهي مساعدة المسترشد في احداث تغيرات في بيئته الشخصية والاجتماعية مما يؤدي الى الحد من المشكلات التي يُعاني منها المسترشد، وتُعرّف الكفاءة الاجتماعية هي معتقدات الافراد عن امكانياتهم للأداء في مستويات من الاداء متوقعه والتي تمارس تأثيراً ونفوذاً على الافعال التي بدورها لها اثر في حياتهم وهي بذلك توضح كيف يشعر الناس وكيف يفكرون وكيف يتصرفون، وهدف البحث الحالي التعرف على الكفاءة الاجتماعية لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة، والكشف عن فاعلية اسلوب التدريب السلوكي في تنمية الكفاءة الاجتماعية لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة بالتحقق من الفرضيات الصفرية الاتية :

- لا توجد فروق أحصائية في متوسط رتب الكفاءة الاجتماعية بين المجموعة التجريبية في الاختبار القبلي والبعدي على مقياس الكفاءة الاجتماعية.

- لا توجد فروق احصائية في متوسط رتب الكفاءة الاجتماعية بين المجموعة الضابطة في الاختبار القبلي والبعدي على مقياس الكفاءة الاجتماعية.

- لا توجد فروق احصائية في متوسط رتب درجات المجموعتين التجريبية والضابطة على مقياس الكفاءة الاجتماعية، الأطار النظري المُعتمد في هذا البحث هو نظرية التعلم الاجتماعي والتي تُعدُّ حلقةً وصلٍ بين النظريات المعرفية والسلوكية، وتعود هذه النظرية لباندورا ، وفيها يؤكدُ ان مبدأ الحتمية التبادلية في عملية التعلم من حيث التفاعل بين ثلاث مكونات رئيسية هي السلوك والمحددات المرتبطة بالشخص والمحددات البيئية، وتضمن البحث تصميماً تجريبياً ووصفاً لمجتمع البحث واختيار عينة البحث وبناء مقياس الكفاءة الاجتماعية واجراءات البرنامج الارشادي المُتبع وفقاً لاسلوب التدريب السلوكي، كذلك اشتملَ البحث على توصيفٍ لأجراءت البرنامج الارشادي المُعتمد، وكشفتُ نتائج الدراسة عن وجود فروقٍ بين الأختبارين القبلي والبعدي لأفراد العينة التجريبية، ووجود فروقٍ بين المجموعة التجريبية والضابطة بعدَ تطبيقِ وأجراء المُعالجة التجريبية المُتمثلة بالبرنامج الارشادي ولصالح المجموعة التجريبية، وكذلك عدم وجود فروقٍ بين الأختبارين القبلي والبعدي لأفراد الضابطة، والأستنتاج الذي توصل اليه البحث هو قُدرة البرنامج التدريبي السلوكي مع العينة في رفع مستوى الكفاءة الاجتماعية، وقدم البحث مجموعة من المقترحات والتوصيات.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية  
الدراسات العليا

## شعر الصعاليك الجدد العراقي مرحلة ما بعد الرواد في ضوء النقد الثقافي

أطروحة تقدّم بها  
فوزي ثعبان منسي حسين الموسوي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزءٌ من متطلبات نيل شهادة الدكتوراه فلسفة  
في اللغة العربية وآدابها

إشراف  
الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور  
كريم حسن جناة اللامي

## ABSTRACT

Poetry like life, may be organized in movements and attitudes, and this the case according to literary history of Arabs. Poetry in Iraq is life itself. This dissertation is an attempt to study a group of Iraqi poets in the period of Post-pioneers, the group that could be named as Vagabond Poets, for their manners in both poetry and life.

The dissertation consists of a preface, an introduction, and four chapters. The introduction is dedicated to tackle issues such as the literary and life criteria upon which this poets group has been considered as specific poetical movement, and the method followed in this study, which was cultural criticism and analysis.

The first chapter which is under title as "Rebellion against the Religious Authority" is devoted to survey all poetical texts of this group that show rebellion and contest against the religious values, domination, and governances. The poetical rebellion was always oriented towards religious sacred texts and representative clerks.

The second chapter which is under title as "Rebellion against the Political Authority" is designed to deal with the rebellious texts against the old and new forms of Iraqi Dictatorship and their manners in cruelty and suppression, in an introduction and three sections, as follows:

- Section one: Political Authority and Intellectual.
- Section two: Opposition and Tools of Political Authority.
- Section three: Rebellion on behalf and Representation.

The third chapter which is under title "Rebellion against the Social Authority" is formed to tackle the rebellious texts against social values and institutes, in an introduction and five sections, as follows:

- Section one: Social Institution and Displacement.
- Section two: Breaching Taboos.
- Section three: Complaint, Poverty and Suffering.
- Section four: New Vagabonds and their Worldview.

- Section five: City and Places of Vagabondage.

The fourth chapter which is under the title "Identity and Artistic Rebellion" is designed to deal with cultural issues of depriving and getting identities, in an introduction and four chapters, as follows:

- Introduction: Identity and Cultural Groups.
- Section one: New Vagabonds and sub Identity.
- Section two: Identity: Cracking and Reproduction.
- Section three: Poetry and the different Function.
- Section four: Vagabondage: Intensive Poetical Samples.

The dissertation has come up with a conclusion summarizing the final academic results.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية - كلية التربية  
قسم الجغرافية



التباين المكاني لأمراض الأطفال في مدينة بغداد / جانب الرصافة

رسالة تقدمت بها

قادسية حسين جاسم

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير آداب في الجغرافية

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

محمد صالح ربيع



## المستخلص :

تناول البحث الأمراض التي أصابت الأطفال في منطقة البحث (جانب الرصافة من مدينة بغداد) للمدة من ٢٠١٠ - ٢٠١٥، وهي (جدري الماء، ذات الرئة، والنكاف، التيفوئيد، التهاب الكبد الفيروسي (A,B)، الحصبة، وشلل الأطفال، والكزاز الولادي، والدفتريا، والحمى القرمزية، والسعال الديكي) من جوانب ثلاثة أولهما البيئة الجغرافية التي تحتضن المرض بفرعيها الطبيعي والبشري من خلال عوامل كل منهما من حيث تسبب وتكاثر الطفيليات والجراثيم والفيروسات وفي تكاثر الكائنات الناقلة للأمراض أو الخازنة لميكروباتها، فيما تناول الجانب الثاني التباين الزمني والمكاني للأمراض الأطفال وفق الخصائص السكانية والمؤشرات الصحية، من حيث توزيع الأمراض حسب الجنس والفئات العمرية والوحدات الإدارية، تناول الجانب الثالث التغير الموسمي ونسبة انتشار الأمراض من حيث توزيع الأمراض بحسب السنين والمواسم وبحسب الوحدات الإدارية لغرض الكشف عن مدى التباين في الإصابات بين وحدات منطقة.

وظهر من خلال ذلك أن لتدهور الخدمات الصحية وقلة الكوادر الطبية والمستلزمات الصحية والأدوية اللازمة أثراً كبيراً في انتشار الأمراض بين الأطفال، وأن أكثر الأمراض انتشاراً بين الأطفال هي (جدري الماء، ذات الرئة، والنكاف، التيفوئيد، التهاب الكبد الفيروسي (A,B)، الحصبة، السعال الديكي)، بينما اختفت الأمراض الأخرى تماماً من منطقة البحث وهي (الحمى القرمزية، شلل الأطفال، الكزاز الولادي، الدفتريا) وذلك لأن نسبة فعالية اللقاح تصل (٩٥-٩٩%)، بينما لقاح السعال الديكي تصل الى (٧٦%)، أما الجدري الماء وذات الرئة ليس لها لقاح في العراق .

أن الأمراض المشار إليها تصيب مختلف الفئات العمرية سواء حسب النوع أو العمر، وأن ضعف الخدمات المقدمة من قبل أمانة العاصمة المتمثلة بشحة الماء والطفح المستمر لأنابيب المجاري، والتخسفات التي ترافق كلا من أنابيب الماء والمجاري واختلاطهما أدى دوراً رئيساً في انتشار الأمراض، فضلاً عن مشكلة الأنقاض والنفايات التي ساهمت في تباين إصابة الأطفال في منطقة البحث، ومن أجل اختبار صحة النتائج استخدمت عدة معادلات رياضية أوضحت علاقة ترابطية موجبة بين العوامل غير الطبيعية التي تساهم في انتشار أمراض الأطفال منها معدل النمو السنوي بموجب افتراض المتواليّة الهندسية، اختبار مربع كاي، معدل التغير الموسمي.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية / قسم التاريخ

# جهود اصحاب الإمام علي (عليه السلام) في الفتوحات الإسلامية

أطروحة تقدم بها

قاسم جوده عداي الازيرجاوي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه

فلسفة آداب في التاريخ الإسلامي

بإشراف

الاستاذ الدكتور

سامي حمود الحاج جاسم

٢٠١٧ م بغداد ١٤٣٨ هـ



## *Abstract*

### Followers' efforts of Imam Ali (peace be upon him) in Islamic conquests

This thesis deals with Imam Ali's (peace be upon him) Followers efforts in the Islamic conquests .This nearly covers the first century AH / seventh century AD , in time and place. it has covered east and west. The purpose of this study is to show clearly the great efforts to those followers .Those efforts played great role in spreading Islam, also to raise Allah Akbar slogan all over the world.

Imam Ali had friendships to great number of Muslims ; that relationship didn't come out of vain, that relationship had reasons. On top of those reasons was his kinship to the prophet Muhammad(peace be upon him and his household) .He was the prophet's cousin and son in law as well as Ali's first join and jihad in Islam.

The first century (AH / seventh AD) had witnessed successive movements for Islamic Fotouhat (conquests) ; and Ali's Followers participations were a necessity otherwise the participation of the righteous would have been a plague and evil to religion .

Muslim conqueres weren't devine angles with pure Islamic values so Ali's Followers participations paved the way to many Arabs to know the real Islamic valves; and that made of them expert clergies of Islamic sharia and that was attributed also to their companionship with the messenger of God .

The thesis has contained five chapters with presentation and conclusion with the main appendices and results ; and a list of resourses and references on which the thesis has depended.

The first chapter has dealt with companionship ; Shiism and conquests, it's legality, and the opinion of the orientalist.

The second chapter has dealt with Imam Ali's efforts in conquering Al-sham. where there were many battles like murg suffr , Yarmouk and others . Also many cities had been liberated like Bait Al-maqdis and Izaz , Al-Jazeera , Amid and Miafarkin.

The third chapter has dealt with conquering Egypt and Arab Magrib ; Cyprus and Andalus. The Fatah had also witnessed many battles like That Al-sawary.

The fourth chapter has dealt with Imam Ali's efforts in liberating Iraq. There had been many battles like Al-jisr battle (Bridge); That Al-salasil ( chains) ; Qadissia ; Nahawind and others.

The fifth chapter has dealt with Imam Ali's efforts and his followers in conquering Persia and this had witnessed many events. Also, There had been many conquests and fotouhat, like Hamedan, Ray , Asfahan , Tabaristan and Khorasan and others. Also, this chapter contains the Fotouh in Imam Ali's time (peace be upon him) .



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية – كلية التربية  
قسم التاريخ

أدولف هتلر وسياسته للتخلص من البنود العسكرية  
في معاهدة فرساي  
١٩٣٣ - ١٩٣٩

أطروحة مقدّمة من

**قاسم عبد الأمير وسيم**

إلى مجلس كلية التربية – الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء  
من متطلبات نيل شهادة الدكتوراه فلسفة في التاريخ  
الحديث والمعاصر

بإشراف

**الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة**

**سعاد رؤوف شير محمد**



## ***Abstract***

We seldom find a political and military leader who occupied the position that Adolph Hitler had occupied in the contemporary history, especially after the political transformations that Germany had witnessed after its defeat in the world War1 and imposing Versai treaty upon it as well as the reflection of these developments on the world in general and on Europe in particular.

Hitler had summarized his ideas about the way Germany should be ruled and about the necessity to get rid of the articles of Versai treaty , especially the military articles, in his book entitled” my struggle” in which he referred to the way Germany should be ruled and its foreign policy where he concentrated on the importance of building a strong army, rearming it, restoring the territories that were taken from Germany in accordance with the articles of versai treaty and unifying the German people under dictatorial military rule where Hitler personally assumed the supervision on the civil and military administration in addition to his efforts to rearming the Germany forces in these expansionist overt and covert stages in which Hitler was able to get rid of the articles of Versai treaty and bringing back the prestige of his country.

The importance of his subject comes from the fact that Hitler, through his policy of getting ride of the articles of Versai treaty (1933-1939) , was able to rebuild his military forces, rearm his army, get rid of the economic crisis, restore the territories that Germany had lost in accordance with the Versai treaty after the annexation of (saar) and restoring (Rhine) , and the German expansion at the expense of Austria and Czechoslovakia as well as demanding to restore the polish corridor, unifying the German

people in one state and the endeavor to expand at the expense of other states in order to establish the vital space that Hitler was aspiring to as it was mentioned in his book "My struggle".

This study is divided into an introduction, four chapters and a conclusion that contains the most important finding that the researcher has reached . Chapter one deals with Hitler's social upbringing and the political circumstances before he assumed power. Chapter Two reviews Hitler's internal policy to get rid of the articles of Versai treaty (1933-1939). Chapter Three tackles Hitler's foreign policy to get rid of the articles of Versai treaty (1933-1939) . Chapter Four discusses the international stance vis-à-vis Hitler's policy aimed at getting rid of the articles of Versai treaty (1933-139).

The present study depends upon a large number of references, foremost among which was the published British documents on British Foreign policy), the published German documents (Documents on German Foreign Policy ) and the published American documents (Foreign Relations of the United states Diplomatic papers) in addition to a large number of Arabic and translated books as well as books written in English and documents books written in Both Arabic and English besides memoirs and encyclopedia the internet . The researcher also made use of the available Iraqi newspapers including "The Arab Word" and "The Voice of the Freeman" .

This study aims at presenting a comprehensive academic study on the causes, solutions and outcomes that resulted from Hitler's policy to get rid of the articles of Versai treaty

(1933-1939) . It is hoped that the present study will be a valuable contribution to the academic studies that tackled the outcomes of Hitler's policy and its internal and external reflections.

جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية / قسم التاريخ

**﴿ نظرية اصلاح المال في الاقتصاد الاسلامي فكر الامام جعفر  
بن محمد الصادق أنموذجاً ﴾**

**اطروحة تقدم بها الطالب**

**قسور فالح شنيور الصافي**

**إلى مجلس كلية التربية الجامعة المستنصرية**

**وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه في التاريخ الإسلامي**

**بإشراف**

**الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور**

**عكرمة كامل محمد الساعدي**



## الخاتمة

- ١- وجدنا ان الاقتصاد الاسلامي هو الكفيل في تحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية واصلاح المال.
- ٢- من خلال محتوى الاطروحة رأينا ان الاقتصاد الاسلامي جدير ان يبنى عليه مشروع لإصلاح المال وحفظه من التعديات .
- ٣- الاقتصاد الاسلامي يعالج القضايا المالية كافة ومن كل النواحي ويحافظ على نمائه وديموميته.
- ٤- ويرى الباحث ان اصلاح المال توسعته واستثماره وتنميته وعدم تقيده، ومحاربة كل اوجه الاستغلال والادخار .
- ٥- تبنى الامام الصادق(ع) مشروعاً اصلاحياً للمال من خلال احاديثه وآرائه.
- ٦- احتوت احاديث الامام الصادق(ع) على جملة من الارشادات الاصلاحية ، وكانت شمولية إذ غطت اغلب الشؤون الاقتصادية ، وامعنت النظر في اصلاح المال بشكل دقيق ، والتي يمكن اعتمادها كأساس لمشروع اصلاحي للمال . وجدنا ان الامام الصادق وفكره الاقتصادي برنامجاً اصلاحياً كاملاً للمال والطرق الصالحة لاستعماله
- ٧- الاصلاح الحقيقي للمال لمسناه في الاقتصاد الاسلامي من دون غيره من الاقتصاديات الاخرى ، فعندما قارناه مع تلك الاقتصاديات وجدنا اهلية وافضلية الاقتصاد الاسلامي على غيره.
- ٨- وجدنا أن النظرية الاصلاحية للمال متوافرة في كلام الامام الصادق(ع) بشكل مفصل ، فقد عالج الفقر والبطالة والفوارق الطبقيه وطرق اصلاح وحفظ المال ومعالجة المشاكل واستثمار المال وتفعيل دور التضامن الاجتماعي... الخ .
- ٩- تمثل نظرية اصلاح المال في فكر الامام الصادق الاصلاح الفعلي ، لانها كانت ترجمة وتطبيق حي لنصوص القرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية ، ففصل بها بصورة تامه والمام متكامل وفاحص لكل القضايا المالية. وفكره هذا يحمل كل صور الاصلاح المالي القائم على ذلك النهج القرآني الكريم والسنة النبوية.
- ١٠- وجدت الاطروحة ان في الاقتصاد الاسلامي الطرق والمخارج لكل الازمات والمشاكل المالية.

١١ - ان ما نستنتجه من كلام الامام الصادق (ع) في اصلاح المال هو ضرورة تبني برنامج اقتصادي قائم على قواعد واسس الاقتصاد الاسلامي، واعتماده يعني النجاح الدائم.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية - كلية التربية  
قسم علوم القرآن

## الاختلافات العقدية بين الكاثوليك والبروتستانت

### دراسة نقدية في ضوء العقيدة الإسلامية

رسالة تقدمها الطالب:

كاظم عيسى كاظم الموسوي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة  
الماجستير في علوم القرآن

إشراف:  
أ.م.د. أركان علي حسن

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

## **Abstract**

This study titled (The Ideological Differences between the Catholics and the Protestants .. A critical study in view of the Islamic Ideology) deals with the disputable ideologies between these two denominations, then criticize them by demonstrating Islam's stance towards them, the study is limited to addressing the discrepancies in ideologies but maintained the same rites and rituals, the study doesn't include the ideologies that the two had a discrepancy over, it instead addressed these ideologies that the two debated over due to the fact that their discrepancies are wider than this study can include.

The researcher made sure that the Catholic perspective was displayed first and then the Protestant's perspective chronologically speaking, The study demonstrated a review of the ideologies the Catholics believed in and that the Protestants weren't entirely unbiased when they objected to these ideologies, Consequently, this confirms the enormous differences between the Christian denominations which resulted in conversion through relying on their responses in the books they authored on the one hand and unraveling the upper hand of Islam, its balanced stand, righteous credo, which ultimately confirms its Divine and wise sours.

The organization of the study comprises an introduction, three chapters, results and conclusion. The introduction has the title: (change of Ideology between the Catholics and the Protestants) which is a literary review introducing these two denominations , their congregations and churches are tackled in sections one and two. In section three, however, with the title: (History of Ideological Different between the Catholics and

the Protestants) in which the researcher tackled the definition of ideology, and the two denominations perspectives in regards to the change has occurred and will occur on their ideologies.

Chapter one titles: (The Difference in Mary's Ideologies) has an introduction and five sections, where the researcher touched upon the discrepancies they had in ideologies relevant to the Lady Virgin Mary (peas upon her) and then manifesting how viewed this Grand Lady.

Chapter two titled: (Differences in salvation Ideologies) comprises an introduction and three sections including three ideologies that have in common sins and redemption as their subject, and they are: (redemption of the original sin, forgiveness, and purging) demonstrating Islam's view of these three ideologies.

In chapter three, titled: (Discrepancy in Sacredness Ideologies) there were an introduction and three sections including three common ideologies emanating from sanctifying and dignifying something, and the three ideologies are: (the Bible, Pope's infallibility, and the sacredness of iconic figures) displaying Islam's point of view of that.



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية-كلية التربية

قسم علوم القرآن

# مرويات الإمام جعفر الصادق (عليه السلام) في أهل

## الكتاب

((دراسة حديثة))

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب

كرار عيسى عودة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية-الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة

الماجستير في علوم القرآن

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

داؤد سلمان صالح

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

## **Abstract: -**

The thesis entitled (Mruyat Ja'far al-Sadiq "peace be upon him," in the qualify of the Holly Book - a conversational study) It is made up of an introduction, four chapters, introduction, sources and references, which refers in the first Chapter of the biography of Sadiq (peace be upon him) personal and scientific, while the second Chapter deals with all Mroyate in books of knowledge, standardization and interpretation, and I pointed out in the third Chapter for Mroyate in the books of faith and prayer, governance, sermons and precious talk, but Chapter four included Mroyate in worship, transactions, inheritances books, borders and taxes so the number of novels was in this letter (60) conversational novel, Imam Sadiq was monument bulk of the novels in the right he tells the qualify of the Holly Book about him (4000) narrator.

So my systemat in this thesis is based on four main things: the first show of the novel, the second strange conversation, the third translation of the narrators, and the fourth sign of the novel, and I have the graduation of conversations of the original source such as Almahasin book for Alburki and Basaer Aldarajat for Alsafar and Qurib Alisnad for Alqumi and Alkutub Alarba Alkafi for Clini and Mn La Yahderah Alfaqih and Tahzeb Alahkam for Tusi, a certified Baltchrij books, as well as other Saduq books such as Thawab Alamal and Elal Alshare and Maani Alakbar other modern sources, And then show exotic reference back to dictionary of Arabic words including Asahah for Aljawhari, and Lisan Alarab for Ibn Manzur and other language books in clarifying these meanings and then translate the narrators who respond in the reference series by reference to Tarjem Altarajem such as Kishi book for Abu Amr Kishi, and the book of Njashi men for Njashi, and the men of al-Tusi and the index and choose knowledge of modern men and their both for Toosi, It is approved in the translation of the narrators and then show a sign of modern reference to the written explanations of modern, such as explaining of Sahih Muslim by al-Nawawi and Rawadat Almutaqeen in explanation of Mn La Yahderah

Al-Faqih for Mohammad Taqi Majlisi and explain Usol Alkafi to Mohammed



Saleh Almazindrani and Merat Aluqul in explaining of Shareh Akbar Alrasul for Mohammed Baqir Majlisi and other sources Streptococcus, explanatory and jurisprudence sources, which enlisted to clarify the meaning, has relied on research on linguistic, explanatory, conversational, jurisprudence and Streptococcus sources, and other sources, and I can say that most of the conversations have dealt with in this thesis only rarely of similar and long conversations which does not exceed the number ten, and the number is sixty novels in this thesis and Imam al-Sadiq (peace be upon him) has the largest share among the most novels of precious people of the qualify of the Holly Book

As for previous studies I did not find there are researchers had addressed the subject of the qualify of the Holly Book through conversations with the same title, but there is no study of Imam Sadiq (peace be upon him) to Mroyate in Alkutub Altesah and Sahih Ibn Haban and Mejam Altebrani Alsageer by the student Yasser Bateek Mohammed, but it has not deal with the research, and there is studies about the Imam al-Sadiq (peace be upon him), which extensively in various fields.

The objective of this research is to try a new researcher that is believed to reveal the information served the researcher and the reader when read and worldly and finally and reveal the science and knowledge of various reader can be sought when it looked forward to the paragraphs of the contents of the message.



الجامعة المستنصرية/ كلية التربية  
قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية  
الدراسات العليا : ماجستير إدارة تربوية

# الشفافية الإدارية وعلاقتها بأنماط السلوك الإداري لدى مديري المدارس الثانوية من وجهة نظر المدرسين والمدرسات

رسالة تقدمت بها

لمى ناجي صالح كريم

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة  
الماجستير آداب في العلوم التربوية والنفسية ( الإدارة التربوية )

بإشراف

أ.م. د منتهى عبد الزهرة محسن

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

## ABSTRACT

The problem of the study, which emerges during investigating readings and continuous looking in education administrative literatures in general, studies and researches concerning administrative transparency, patterns of administrative behavior, the interviews made as well as the complaints that coming to the educational circles in secondary schools in general directorate, includes that there is a problem that must be studied related to discrepancy of practicing patterns, behaviors and non-fixable traditional administrative methods by the headmasters of secondary schools which were reflected negatively on the activity of education process and the behavior forms of the teachers and the workers. They do not have scientific qualifications that enable them to find successful educational solutions to the problems of the educational institutions. They are in need, to raise the real situation of these institution in Iraq, to efficient administrative leaders to work with the employees to find suitable solutions and suggestions that serve teaching and education process to promote these institutions.

The importance of this research is explained in its dealing with modern subject for the importance of administrative transparency as it is considered one of the important entrances to treat several administrative problems because it is basic part that present administration depends on in education institutions. It overcomes the problems and the needs of education institutions to take the patterns and flexible administrative methods that promote the work performance and improve productivity of the workers, to achieve the aims of the schools institutions

This research aims at

- 1- Identifying the administrative transparency of the secondary schools headmaster from the teachers points of view.
- 2- Finding out the differences in administrative transparency according to gender variables ( male – female ).
- 3- Identifying the patterns of administrative behavior of the secondary schools headmasters from the teachers points of view
- 4- The differences in patterns of administrative behavior ( democratic , dictatorship , loose ) patterns of administrative behavior according to gender variables ( male – female ).
- 5- Identifying the relation between administrative transparency and patterns of administrative behavior from the teachers points of view .

This research is limited to the male and female teachers of secondary schools in ( Baghdad governorates ) for the six directorates (first , second , third ) krkh Rusafa and (first , second , third ) from both sexes in the studying year ( 2015- 2016)

This research depends on descriptive approach (correlation studies while) its procedures include determination of the research society contains male and female teachers who works at secondary schools in (Baghdad governorates ) for the six directorates (first , second , third ) Rusafa and (first , second , third ) krkh Their total number is (39835) male and female teachers (12909) males and (26926 ) females .The research sample includes ( 400 ) male and female teachers who works at secondary schools chosen randomly ,its rate were ( 004,1%) of the research society.

The research instrument to achieve the research objectives ,the researcher made two tools (administrative transparency, patterns of administrative behavior ) .It passed through several steps in the content of the thesis .The validity of the instrument was approved by using instrument external truth , the validity of construction .Also the constant coefficient by Alfacronbach an retest coefficient for the research instrument .

The statistical methods ,the research depends on statistical treatments through using ( SPSS ) which includes chi square , Pearson correlation coefficient, I- test for two independent samples, Alfacronbach equation , I- test for one sample , discrepancy analyses of multiple variables ( for repeated measures ) and Shefee Test for post multiple comparisons .



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية

## التعزيز السطحي لإستطارة رامان من السليكون المسامي المطلي بالفضة لتطبيقات التحسس الكيميائي

اطروحة مقدمة إلى  
قسم الفيزياء - مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية كجزء من متطلبات نيل درجة  
الدكتوراه في علوم الفيزياء

من قبل

**ليلى علك والي**

بكلوريوس علوم في الفيزياء 1997

ماجستير علوم في الفيزياء 2000

إشراف

أ.م.د. علوان محمد علوان

أ.م.د. علي أحمد يوسف

2017 م

1438 هـ

## الخلاصة

في الدراسة الحالية، حُضِرَتْ ثلاث أنواع من طبقات السيلكون المسامي المسماة (mesoPS, macroPS, mudPS) بواسطة عمليتي التنميش الكهروكيميائي و التنميش الضوئي - كهروكيميائي لشريحتي السليكون نوع p ونوع n على الترتيب. تم تصنيع المتحسسات الكيميائية AgNPs/PS اعتماداً على ترسيب جسيمات الفضة النانوية على السليكون المسامي خلال عملية اختزال الأيونات.

شُخِّصَتْ عينات السيلكون المسامي والمتحسسات الكيميائية بواسطة تقنيات حيود الأشعة السينية ومجهر القوى الذرية والمجهر الإلكتروني الماسح SEM و FE-SEM. أظهرت أنماط حيود الأشعة السينية قمة حيود واحدة لعينات السليكون المسامي و قمتين تابعتين لجسيمات الفضة النانوية.

أظهرت نتائج مجهر القوى الذرية إن طبقة ال mesoPS تمتلك أعلى معدل خشونة (4.43 nm) وأعلى معدل قطر لحبيبة السيلكون (41.24 nm) مقارنةً بالطبقتين macroPS و mudPS. لسطوح المتحسسات AgNPs/PS، يؤدي زيادة زمن التغطية إلى تكوين طبقة لجسيمات الفضة النانوية عالية الخشونة، متألفة من أكبر جسيمات الفضة النانوية .

التَشَكُّل (المورفولوجي) لعينات ال mesoPS يشبه المسام وتكون كروية ، مدى حجوم المسامات بحدود (3 - 39) nm . التَشَكُّل (المورفولوجي) لعينات ال macroPS هو تركيب يشبه المسام. مدى حجوم المسام حوالي (0.25 - 4.25) μm عند زمن التنميش 15 دقيقة ، بينما يكون مدى حجمها حوالي (0.5 - 5.5) μm عند زمن التنميش 25 دقيقة . التَشَكُّل (المورفولوجي) لنماذج ال mudPS تركيب يشبه الطين مفصول بواسطة الشقوق وكل تركيب يشبه الطين يتألف من مسامات متناهية في الصغر. بزيادة زمن التنميش تصبح الشقوق واسعة و عددها يزداد.

أظهر تحليل أنبعاث المجال - المجهر الإلكتروني الماسح (FE-SEM) تجمع مزدحم لجسيمات الفضة النانوية بشكل كثيف (بأفراط) على سطح ال mesoPS وإن جسيمات الفضة لم تدخل في داخل المسام. زيادة زمن التغطية وزمن التنميش أدى إلى زيادة تفريق حجوم الجسيمات النانوية باتجاه الحجوم الكبيرة للجسيم يترواح من 0.1 μm إلى 2.25 μm.

أظهر تحليل المجهر الإلكتروني الماسح إن جسيمات الفضة النانوية دخلت داخل المسام ومن ثم تجمعت على سطح ال macroPS مُشكِّلةً غشاء من جسيمات الفضة النانوية المزدحمة بكثافة (بأفراط) وجزر من جسيمات الفضة النانوية بحجوم (0.05 - 0.95) μm و (0.1 - 1.5) μm عند زمن تنميش 25 دقيقة وزمني تغطية (8,16) دقيقة على الترتيب. إن نقصان زمن التنميش إلى 15 دقيقة أدى إلى نقصان حجوم جسيمات



الفضة النانوية الى  $(0.05 - 0.65) \mu\text{m}$  . إن زيادة شدة إضاءة الليزر ادت الى تحويل مورفولوجية وحجوم جسيمات الفضة النانوية .

أظهر تحليل أنبعاث المجال - المجهر الالكتروني الماسح (FE-SEM) جسيمات الفضة النانوية بهيأة عنقايد فوق كل تركيب يشبه الطين لسطح ال mudPS المحضر عند زمن التتميش 25 دقيقة وكل عنقود مكون من العديد من جسيمات الفضة النانوية المنفردة مدى حجومها من 7.5 nm الى 57.5 nm . بزيادة زمن التغطية يُحور (يُعدل) السطح المورفولوجي لجسيمات الفضة النانوية الى غشاء نانوي بلوري كثيف يُغطي كل تركيب يشبه الطين و تتغير حجوم جسيمات الفضة النانوية من 15 nm الى 75 nm . عند زمن التتميش 15 دقيقة، طبقة الفضة تتألف بصورة رئيسة من جسيمات كروية موزعة بانتظام تقريباً ومغطية للسطح وداخلة داخل الشقوق. هذه الجسيمات مفصولة الواحدة عن الأخرى بحددة. جسيمات الفضة النانوية لها حجم نانوي يتراوح من 15 nm الى 85 nm .

المتحسسات الكيميائية (AgNPs/PS) تم استخدامها لإنجاز تعزيز استطارة رامان السطحية للكشف عن التراكيز الواطنة لصبغتي الكريبتوسيانين (Cy3) والرودامين (R6G). عند استخدام تركيز  $10^{-14} \text{ M}$  للصبغات (كشف الجزيئات المنفردة) , تم الحصول على عامل تعزيز عالي ( $5.3 \times 10^{12}$ ) و ( $3.5 \times 10^{12}$ ) ) لصبغة الكريبتوسيانين من المتحسس AgNPs/mesoPS المحضر عند زمني التغطية (8,16) دقيقة على الترتيب و ( $3.4 \times 10^{10}$ ) لصبغة الرودامين عند زمن تغطية 8 دقيقة . عوامل تعزيز عالية ( $1.8 \times 10^8$ ) و ( $6.0 \times 10^7$ ) لصبغة الكريبتوسيانين ، ( $2.6 \times 10^8$ ) و ( $6.4 \times 10^9$ ) لصبغة الرودامين من المتحسسين AgNPs/macroPS و AgNPs/mudPS على الترتيب يتم الحصول عليها عند استخدام تركيز  $10^{-10} \text{ M}$  للصبغات .

تم ملاحظة بأن شدة تعزيز استطارة رامان السطحية (SERS) للصبغتين من المتحسس AgNPs/mesoPS تنقص مع زيادة زمن التغطية بينما اعلى اشارة لتعزيز استطارة رامان السطحية لهاتين الصبغتين يتم الحصول عليها من المتحسسين AgNPs/macroPS و AgNPs/mudPS عند اعلى زمن تغطية. إن زيادة سمك طبقة الـ mesoPS يؤدي الى زيادة شدة تعزيز استطارة رامان السطحية للصبغتين وإن اعلى تعزيز لـ SERS لصبغتي الكريبتوسيانين والرودامين من المتحسس AgNPs/mudPS مرتبطة بأعلى وأقل سمك طبقة للسليكون المسامي على الترتيب . الزيادة الاقوى لـ SERS للصبغتين يتم الحصول عليها من جسيمات الفضة النانوية المرسبة على macroPS ذي أعلى مسامية.

المتحسسات الكيميائية (AgNPs/mesoPS, AgNPs/macroPS, AgNPs/mudPS) توفر لنا عملية كشف للسوائل بإستقرارية وتكرارية للعمل ممتازة لجزيئات الصبغات ذات السمية العالية.





جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم الارشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

# الحرية الذاتية وإرادة المعنى وعلاقتها بالاهتمام الاجتماعي لدى المرشدين التربويين

أطروحة مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة دكتوراه فلسفة  
في الارشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

من الطالب

ماجد عبد جواد كاظم العزاوي

بإشراف الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

لمياء جاسم محمد المعموري

## **Abstract**

The educational and psychological counseling seeks hardly to prepare the individual in a way that qualifies him to confront life depending on past experiences, interacting with current events and incidences and preparing for future situations. For the counseling to be fruitful, effective and fulfilling the educational and counseling objectives, the educational counselor should have high characteristics of distinct virtual capability and the capability of establishing warm relationships with others, bear the responsibility, and control the self. Perhaps, the most prominent effectual factors by which the educational counselor's work is affected are the subjective freedom, which is a general and branched-side concept, on which the individuals differed across ages in defining its indications in terms of times, doctrinal, political and social dogma.

Man is born free by the will of God the Supreme Being, so he is distinct from the rest of creatures by mind, thinking and will. Thus, subjective freedom is difficult to achieve if there were many external restraints and they tightly surrounded the one. It is embedded in the will of meaning because the meaning means the terms of awareness and freedom, hence the person is free and the process of creating and recognizing the meaning means the existence of his self. The man who considers his life with no meaning is not just unhappy man, but also is unqualified for life. Religion is regarded as the most important sources providing man with answers about the meaning will in his life and about the reason of his existence, until it became for many people the basic source to achieve the meaning will in their lives. Accordingly, we can deal with the current problem related to explaining the results of subjective freedom and the meaning will through their correlation with a third variable which is the most important personal variables, the social interest being a high social value and the most important factor absolutely in addressing the problems of the individual in general and the educational counselor in specific. The social interest is the fact that its existence is inevitable until the natural weakness is conquered. Also, the social interest include guidelines that fit the character development. Thus, the compatible person learns early to develop his innate potentialities which will help him to adjust in the present and in the future.

From the aforementioned, the present research aims at identifying the following:

- 1- Measure the subjective freedom for educational counselors.
- 2- Measure the will to meaning for educational counselors.
- 3- Measure the social interest for educational counselors.
- 4- The contribution extent of subjective freedom and the will to meaning in the total variance of the social interest for educational counselors.

The present research is limited to the educational counselors at the Directorates General of Baghdad Education for the year 2016-2017, Karkh/1, Karkh/2, Karkh/3, Risafa/1, Risafa/2, and Risafa/3.

To achieve the present research aims, three scales are constructed: the subjective freedom scale consists of (26) items, the will to meaning scale consists of (25) items both in their final formulation, and the social interest scale consists of (21) items in its final formulation. There are five alternatives laid to respond to the items of the three scales. The researcher has conducted the statistical analyses to extract the psychometric properties of the scales, the distinguished was concluding in validity of the three scales :

1- **Face validity:** by submitting the scales to the experts and the specialists.

2- **Construct validity:** within the light of calculating the item correlation to the scales total score.

The researcher also extracted the reliability by two methods: the style of re-test and Alfa Cronbach to all of the three scales. The reliability of the subjective freedom scale was (0.86), the reliability coefficient was (0.84) by Alfa chronbach, as to the measure of the will to meaning the reliability coefficient was (0.87) of the will of meaning scale was (0.85), by Alfa chronbach method. The variability coefficient for social interest was (0.83) by re-Test method, and (0.81) by Alfa chronbach. Then, he applied the scales to a sample of (350) male and female counselors at the Directorates of Education in Baghdad Governorate for the purpose of verifying the research aims in testing and examining the results.

Statistical means are used to treat and process the data such as (T-test, Pearson Correlation Coefficient, Alfa Cronbach equation ANOVA, SPSS, Multiple Regression Analysis).

The research arrived at the following results:

1- The research population enjoys of subjective freedom.

2- The research population enjoys of the will to meaning.

3- The research population enjoys of social interest.

4-The subjective freedom and the will to meaning contribute in the social interest for educational counselors.

Recommendation : Concern of education guidance problems by the authorities responsible for advance and develop guidance process.

Suggestion : Make a study aims to find relation between self-freedom and innovative character.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم اللغة العربية



# نُصُوصُ كِتَابِ ذِمِّ الْهُوَى لِابْنِ الْجُوزِيِّ (ت ٥٩٧ هـ) (دراسة دلالية)

رسالة تقدّم بها الطالب :

( مالك محمود جاسم الغشامي )

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في  
اللغة العربية و آدابها

بإشراف الأستاذ الدكتور :

( أحمد جواد العنابي )

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

## Abstract

The research study sought one of the traditional book semantic study book Dhum al-Huaa To Ibn Al-Jawzi, The study of the great importance in bringing out the meaning of words used in speech ,The research was named b(Texts of the Book book Dhum Al-Huaa Aseantic study)

The nature of the article required be divided in to an introduction, and Preface and three chapters. The preface came in two section the first of them ,devoted to talk about the life bn AL-Jawzi where he took his name , brith and scientific status and writings , The second is the definition of the book Dhum Al-Huaa.

The first chapter was entitled Types of Significance, and it was devodted in to three sections, the first section was devoted to the linguistic and customary and Sharia, The second topic dealt with the central significance and marginal significancer while the third topic dealt with social significance, The second chapter I had studied a cause multiple pronuciation meaning,it was divided into four section, the first section, the common verbal and the second opposite , in the third section the semantic encounter was assigned, the fourth topic devoted to the study of the phenomenon of tandem while in the third chapter dealt with phenomenon. the first topic dealt with the

definition of semantic evolution and its cause and properties while the second topic dealt . with the phenomenon of alloeaton of the significance and its generalization, the third and final subject in the study of (transmission of meaning), Then conclusion my study concluded that the most important findings in the research adopted in my study on the descriptive analytical my thod.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية

## بناء وتصميم قلم بلازما لمعالجة البكتيريا

رسالة

مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير في علوم الفيزياء

من قبل

**محمد رستم علي**

(بكالوريوس ٢٠١٤)

بإشراف

أ.م. د. كاظم عبد الواحد عادم

أ.م. د. انتصار هاتو هاشم

## **Abstract**

In recent years, researchers' interest in the study of cold plasma has increased for its important applications that contributed to the advancement of technology. The most important applications are medical applications if cold plasma is used in a large extent in medical fields such as the treatment and sterilization of wounds and infections and sterilization of medical devices because of their effectiveness in the elimination of contaminants caused by bacteria.

The current research included the design and construction of homemade system for generation the atmospheric pressure cold plasma for medical use. The properties of the producing plasma and the most important parameters affecting is investigated.

The plasma pencil consists of a cylindrical glass tube with a length of 130 mm. Inside it is a cylindrical stainless steel tube with an outer diameter of 2.7 mm and a inner diameter of 1.5 mm. This tube is connected to the electrode from a high voltage source with voltages approximately 16 kV and the current is 5 mA and the frequency is 43 kHz. Argon gas passes through the tube, the discharge occurs between this electrode and outer space through the internal tube slot where the Argon gas generated plasma outside. The temperature of the resulting plasma temperature is 35°C, which supports its employment in the medical field through the possibility of placing it directly on the human body.

The electrical, optical and thermal properties of the plasma are studied. The effect of voltages, frequency and argon flow rate is studied on the resulting plasma properties. The emission spectrum of the wavelengths emitted from the resulting plasma was recorded from (160 – 1010) nm and then analyzed using Boltzmann plot method to calculate both the temperature and electron density of the resulting plasma. Also calculating plasma parameters such as Debye length, Debye number and plasma frequency is done.





وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

## أثر توظيف التناسل في تنمية مهارات التعبير الكتابي لدى طلاب الصف الرابع الأدبي واتجاههم نحو المادة

رسالة مقدمة من الطالب  
محمد غازي إبراهيم

إلى مجلس كلية التربية/ الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة  
ماجستير آداب في التربية ( طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية )

بإشراف  
الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور  
عبد المهيمن أحمد خليفة

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

## Abstract

The researcher aims to know the effect of the employment of for the Intertextuality in development of written expression skills literary fourth grade students and their attitude towards the material .

To verify the validity of this study, the researcher have adapted on the following null hypothesis:

- 1- There are no statistical significant differences at the level of (0.05) between the mean scores of the students in the experimental group who are taught the function of the intertextuality and the amean scores of the students in the control group who are taught Intertextuality according to the traditional methods.
- 2- There is no statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) between the average scores of group the experimental and the control group.

The researcher followed the experimental design with partial adjustment from a high school in Baghdad. The researcher chooses Al-Sirat Al-Mustaqeem high school for boys (affiliated to the Education Directorate of Baghdad/ Rusafa) and three sections were chosen among them. By following the random method, the researcher chooses class (B) to be the control group and Class (C) to be the experimental group. The sample of this study contains (64) students, (32) students are in the experimental group and (32) students are in the control group. In this study, the researcher equalized the two groups in terms of: IQ test, parents' education, previous information, time ages in months and the students' Arabic achievement in the previous year.

The researcher has prepared questionnaire includes twelve subjects in the written explanation, and presented them to a group of experts to test six subjects of them. Moreover, the researcher has determined (88) behavioral goals and has prepared lesson plans for both groups.

In this study, the researcher has exposed to the experts (54) specific writing skills that he wants to develop. Then he picked (25) writing skills that suit the capability of the students in the tenth grade. The researcher adopted ready correction systems which are the ones they were used for high school in 2005 because they were described and characterized in validity and reliability.

The researcher has used the serial test to identify the development in the explanation performance skills. The scale was used to verify the development of the students' skills were including (30) items. There are three alternatives in front of each items which are: (strongly agree, agree and disagree).

To analyze the results of the research, the researcher has used (SPSS) programmer. The study started on Tuesday 11/10/2016 and ended on Tuesday 10/01/2017. The researcher has reached to the following results:

- 1- The students in the experimental group excelled the students in the control group in terms of writing explanation skills.
- 2- There is a significant difference between the students of the experimental group and the control group. The experimental group scores excelled the control group scores.
- 3- There is significant increasing development in the scores of the experimental group in the tests.
- 4- The students of the experimental group excelled the students of the control group in terms of their attitude toward the subject.

In the light of results of this study, the researcher found out some conclusions about teaching by employing intertextuality. The researcher recommends some recommendations and suggestions like paying more attention to study Arabic and focusing on learning the writing skills. The researcher suggests conducting a study in employing Intertextuality in developing expression skills typically or the creative expression.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية قسم الفيزياء

# تصميم وتقييم توزيع عاكس براك من بلورة فوتونية ذات بعد واحد

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية كجزء من متطلبات نيل درجة  
الماجستير في الفيزياء

تقدم بها

محمد لطيف علي الربيعي

بكلوريوس 2014

بإشراف

أ.د. هيفاء غازي رشيد

# *ABSTRACT*

A theoretical investigation in the field of photonic crystals is presented through the design of "omnidirectional reflector". Since the concept of photonic crystals poses some promising issues in modern condensed matter and optical science. Following the well-known idea that "quarter wave optical thickness" multilayer stacks with alternative low and high refractive index dielectric layers are widely used as "high reflector" this idea was developed to establish "Bragg reflectors"  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$  are chosen as a high, low dielectric materials deposited on BK7 glass. In this work, a strategy to design omnidirectional reflector (as 1D photonic crystal) to be operated in the visible and near IR region is presented by ZEMAX software package which based on the conventional optical coating design theory, follows by graphical method. The proposed guide line starting from the dielectric coating materials, layer thickness and design construction all together with graphical and optimization method to achieve total omnidirectional reflector of 1D width photonic bandgap. Results show that, as the angle of incidence increase, the optical phase thickness of layer decreases and both reflection band of TE – and TM – polarization light shift toward the shorter wavelength region. Also, as the incident angle increases, the reflection bandwidth of TE polarization is wider than that at normal incidence and of TM polarization is narrow. Therefore, at a high incident angle and reference wavelength, the reflectance of TM-polarization light was quite low in contrast to the high reflectance of TE-polarization of light. Further, only TM- polarization is involved in the bandgap formation. To overcome the limited photonics bandgap, ZEMAX optimization operand were adopted. The result then shows a 1D dielectric structure can exhibit total omnidirectional reflection of incident light. Thus, omnidirectional photonic bandgap needs not to be developed or modified in future.



وزارة التّعليم العالي والبحث العلميّ

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلّية التّربية / قسم اللّغة العربيّة

# أَحَادِيثُ الْإِمَامِ عَلِيٍّ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - فِي كُتُبِ

## غَرِيبِ الْحَدِيثِ

### دِرَاسَةٌ نَحْوِيَّةٌ وَدَلَالِيَّةٌ

رسالة قدّمها الطّالب

محمدّ لفته كاظم

إلى مجلس كلّية التّربية/ في الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلّبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في اللّغة العربيّة وآدابها/لغة

بإشراف

الأستاذ المُساعد الدّكتور

ميثم محمد عليّ

## ABSTRACT

Studied interviews of Imam Ali (peace is upon him) in the books of the strange talk, the study of grammar and its Significance in this research because this study gives a clear picture of the linguistic phenomena in the conversations.

The nature of the articles required language in the conversation and break the message into three sections and three chapters and the end of it.

The Boot included an overview of the modern definition of strange issue of Signs, and talk at the peace in the language. In the first chapter examined grammatical methods, made of four detectives and dealt with in the first: the emphasis, and in the second: exile, in the III: The condition, and in the fourth: construction techniques.

Chapter II, was allocated to the question number one GRASPED and three detectives in the : introduction and delay, and in the second: Delete, in the III: definition of Omitting, Chapter III examined semantic, and made them in Two chapters dealt with in the first: SEMANTIC development, and in section II: SEMANTIC phenomena. The search ended with the results of the study, the most important being:

1- Imam Ali (peace is upon him) talks in books of Strange talk worthy of study; because the Arabs happened informed after the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and his family, and lived in an era of linguistic protest, prose texts which are studied and sober worthier of poetic texts which include the NECESSITIES contrary to prevailing in the language often, although this view that he, peace be upon him, did not find its way into books as sanitation and witnesses to prove a base or health opinion or doctrine of Grammar exhibited only very rarely in the copyright in these (as flags and exchange rates) and then slightly expanding by al istirabazi.

2- The study presented the reasons for the lack of the References of Language scientists veterans talking, and suggested that it came after preventing the companions reviews talk, perishing in the personnel and came after them, and was Sibawayh sons of that era, he refused to cite the like them for fear of violating those common culture, then gave him of Language scientists came after him.



3- The first class in the STRANGER is Zaid Bin Ali (peace be upon them), contrary to what was common that during bin Beat or other, in which several stages passed copyright began to write small messages and then evolved into a lengthy works.

4. In the speeches of Imam Ali (peace be upon him), many grammatical methods, the most important of which were affirmation, negation, condition, question, appeal, and exclamation, often came out for metaphorical purposes.

5. The speeches included a number of tools of exile, and the negation of (what) and (no) was more used than other tools because of their breadth and comprehensiveness, and the least used tool (will) because of the emphasis and emphasis, while the conversations did not include (that) and (Not).

6. The clause of the condition was given in a variety of patterns, using the different conditional instruments of letters and names. The tool was the most effective tool of the condition, and the least (ie), whereas it was the most important instrument of the non-decisive condition used in the speeches of Imam (peace be upon him).

7. It was narrated in the speeches of Imam (peace be upon him) that he used the separation between the one who is surprised by it with the club, the Prepositions and its imam, while some of the scholars have said that it is not permissible.

8. In one of his speeches, the imaam used to delete the required parts in an actor who does wonders, which indicates that it is permissible to delete them in prose, unlike some of the grammarians who said that this prohibition should be prohibited except in the poetry with the necessity.

9 - Deliver what the right delay in the speeches, provided the presenter, the object and the news, and the letters of traction that was received more than others, and led the presentation: care, attention, allocation, exclusivity, and so on.

10. The deletion of the speeches of Imam (peace be upon him) in various forms has been deleted. The letter was deleted in the question and the appeal, and the individual was deleted in the beginning, the news, the verb, the verb, the object, the object, the description, the adjective, the additive and the additive. The deletions in the speeches have varied moral purposes, the most important of which were: brevity, shortening, generalization, and thumb.

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية – قسم التاريخ

# عبد المجيد محمود ودوره السياسي في العراق

## حتى عام ١٩٥٨

رسالة مقدمة من قبل الطالبة

### مروة ياسين حمود

إلى مجلس كلية التربية – الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل  
شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الحديث والمعاصر

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

### مأمون شاكر إسماعيل

٢٠١٧م

بغداد

١٤٣٨هـ

## الخلاصة

أن دراسة الشخصيات التي تولت مناصب رسمية عليا تعد ذات أهمية في البحث التاريخي سواء انها أثرت في تلك الاحداث أو تأثرت فيها ، وبما أنه لا يمكن للتأريخ أن يدرس مالم يتم دراسة شخصياته ، لذلك وقع اختيارنا على عبد المجيد محمود الشخصية العراقية ، من اجل تسليط الضوء اكثر على مناصبه الوزارية في التاريخ المعاصر في العراق.

تألفت الرسالة من ثلاث فصول وخاتمة ، تضمن الفصل الأول جذور عبد المجيد محمود الاجتماعية ابتداءً بولادته ونشأته وابرز نشاطاته الفكرية ، وصولاً الى اهم الوظائف الادارية التي شغلها في بواكير حياته ، والتي مهدت له فيما بعد بتولي مناصب وزارية.

أما الفصل الثاني ، فقد تناول أهم المناصب الوزارية التي تسلمها عبد المجيد محمود خلال الفترة ( الخامس والعشرين من كانون الاول ١٩٥٠-السابع عشر من كانون الاول ١٩٥٥ ) ، كذلك ذكرنا الوزارات التي شغلها عبد المجيد بالوكالة خلال الفترة نفسها.

وفيما يتعلق بالفصل الثالث ، فقد كرس لذكر ابرز اراء ومواقف عبد المجيد محمود من القضايا المحلية والاقليمية والدولية خلال الفترة ( ١٩٤٢ - ١٩٥٨ ) ، كما ذكرنا في نهاية الفصل مسيرة عبد المجيد محمود ، ونشاطاته في اواخر ايام حياته، والتي احتواها الهامش ، اما الخاتمة فقد احتوت على اهم ما توصل اليه من حقائق ونقاط بارزة عن الشخصية.

بينت المعطيات الواردة بين صفحات الرسالة ان عبد المجيد كان رجلاً عصامياً ، اكمل دراسته العليا في الجامعات الامريكية ، اعتماداً على منحة الحكومة بسبب ضعف الحالة المادية لاسرته آنذاك ، كذلك انه كان شخصية ذو نزعة قومية لم ينفك في دفاعه عنها في كل زمان ومكان.

يمكن وصف شخصية عبد المجيد بـ ( العنيدة ) ، لاسيما وانه كان كثيراً ما يتعرض للضغط الوظيفية التي وصلت احياناً الى حد الظلم ، الا انه لم يستطيع السكوت امام تشخيص الاخطاء الناجمة عن الاداء الوظيفي.

توصلت الرسالة الى ان نشاط عبد المجيد كان له نتائج ايجابية في بداية مشواره العلمي ، اذ اوصله ذلك النشاط الى تسلم مناصب وزارية عدة ، لها ثقلها في الاقتصاد العراقي ، سواء كانت وزارة الاقتصاد ام المالية ام الاعمار ، مما يدل على كفاءة وقدرة الرجل ونشاطه في عمله.

بالرغم مما سبق الا أن عبد المجيد أصيب في نهاية مشواره السياسي بالاحباط وخيبة الامل ، اذ تم اعتقاله في اعقاب حدوث ثورة ١٤ تموز ١٩٥٨ ، والتي قرر بعدها الابتعاد عن السياسة نهائياً فلم نجد له أي اثر بعد ذلك ، شأنه شأن الكثير من الوزراء العراقيين في العهد الملكي.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي  
والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية

## الخصائص اللاخطية والمحدد البصري لصبغة الزانثين Rh (6G) مطعمة براتنج الايبوكسي باستخدام المسح على المحور Z الكسوفي

رسالة مقدمة الى

مجلس كلية التربية قسم الفيزياء- الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة  
الماجستير في علوم الفيزياء

من قبل

مصطفى محمد جابر

اشراف

أ.م.د. علي هادي الحمداني

أ.م.د. ياسمين زيدان داود

1438

2017



## Abstract

In this experimental work, the Rhodamine 6G (R6G) dye is prepared in liquid state (dissolved in acetone solvent) and solid state (doped epoxy resin), and the spectral, optical and nonlinear optical properties have been studied.

The spectral properties of R6G dye were studied for various concentrations ( $5 \times 10^{-6}$  -  $5 \times 10^{-4}$ ) mol/l in liquid and solid state. The results indicate that, the peak of the absorption spectrum for liquid and solid samples in the visible region and shifted toward short wavelength as the concentration increased. Whereas, the fluorescence peak shifted toward longer wavelength, as the concentration increased. The quantum efficiency ( $q_{FM}$ ) of liquid and solid samples was so high, and decreased with increasing the concentration, the quantum efficiency of the solid samples is larger than of liquid samples. Additionally, the fluorescence lifetime and radiative lifetime increase as the concentration increased.

The optical properties, linear optical transmittance, linear absorption coefficient ( $\alpha_o$ ), extinction coefficient ( $K_o$ ), linear refraction index ( $n_o$ ) and energy gap ( $E_g$ ) for liquid and solid samples were studied at ( $5 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $1 \times 10^{-5}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-5}$ ,  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ , and  $5 \times 10^{-4}$ ) mol/l, concentrations. The results showed, the valley of the transmittance spectrum in the visible region of the spectrum at a wavelength 525 nm. The optical gap energy was decreased with the increase of concentration, and thus its value was found to be (2.2) eV. The maximum values of ( $\alpha_o$ ,  $K_o$  and  $n_o$ ) were ( $0.46 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $1.95 \times 10^{-6}$ , 1.359) for liquid samples, and ( $1.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $4.75 \times 10^{-6}$ , 1.41) for solid samples, at the concentration ( $5 \times 10^{-6}$ ) mol/l.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

## اساليب المواجهة وعلاقتها بالتكاسل الاجتماعي والوعي بالذات لدى طلبة الجامعة

اطروحة مقدمة الى

مجلس كلية التربية – الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة  
دكتوراه فلسفة في علم النفس التربوي من

ناديه محمد رزوقي الاعجم

بإشراف الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور

صنعاء يعقوب التميمي



## Abstract

The problem of current research can be represented in recognizing the extent to which variables of social loafing and self-awareness contribute in coping styles, though it is important to bear in mind that this relation has not been addressed in a previous study as far as researcher's knowledge. The significance of the current research from the importance of a sample search is focused in the importance of these variables being dealt with the coping styles which stand for the constant changes in an individual's cognitive, emotional and behavioral efforts in order to manage external and internal requirements of surrounding environment that an individual makes since they exhaust him and surpassed his potentials. Those who have been affected by social loafing as a result of reducing their efforts within the framework of collective team working. This can be attributed to the lower expectation that individuals have about their capability to perform their work accompanied with low or no appreciation for their work outcomes, and the extent to which self-consciousness affects such individual, which means his ability to evaluate the selfness, and identify and discover an individual's emotions and the ability to link the aspect of thinking with feelings and confidence in the potential of the individual, This research aims at identifying the following:

1. It is intended to recognize the most common Coping Styles that university level students have.
2. It is designed to identify significance of differences in Coping Styles among university level students based on two variables of specialization and typology
3. The level of social loafing among university students.
4. This research is aimed to find out the significance of differences in social loafing that University students have on the basis of specialization and typology variables
5. It aims to recognize the level of self-awareness among university students
6. It is planned to discover the sign of differences in self-awareness among university students on the basis of specialization and typology variables.

7. It is considered to distinguish the magnitude and nature of the relationship between Coping Styles and social loafing among university students.
8. It is meant to determine the significance of differences in the relationship between the Coping Styles and social loafing among university students according to variables of type and specialty.
9. The goal of this research is to categorize the amount and nature of the relationship between Coping Styles and self-awareness among university students.
10. It is planned to indicate the differences in the relationship between styles of coping and self-awareness among university students on the basis of specialization and typology variables
11. It is based to identify extent to which both social loafing and self-awareness contribute in forms of Coping among university students



جمهورية العراق  
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دراسة الخصائص التركيبية والبصرية لاغشية ZnO الرقيقة  
المشوبة والمرسبة على قواعد PPC البلاستيكية باستخدام PLD

رسالة تقدّم بها

ناصر الدين علاء محسن هادي

بكالوريوس ٢٠٠٩

إلى مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير في علوم الفيزياء

بإشراف

أ.د. عدوية جمعة حيدر

أ.د. نضال نيسان جندو

2017 A.D.

1438 A.H.

## ABSTRACT

This study focused on the deposition of doped ZnO with Ag nanoparticles thin films on Poly Propylene Carbonate (PPC) plastic substrates by using pulse laser deposition technique and studied the structural, morphological and some optical properties of the deposited films

The main part was concentrated about the deposition ZnO undoped and ZnO:Ag thin films on PPC plastic substrates at various doping concentrations 2, 4 and 6% at fixed number of laser pulses (200 pulse), substrate temperature was about (250°C) and the pulse laser energy was (0.8J) under pressure was ( $10^{-2}$ mb) with O<sub>2</sub>. In addition, to study the effect of various doping concentrations on the quality of crystalline and surface morphology of the deposited films by X-ray Diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and atomic force microscopy (AFM). Also to study the effect of various doping concentrations on some optical properties of the deposited films; such as transmission, energy gap ( $E_g$ ), refractive index ( $n$ ) and also the extinction coefficient ( $K_o$ ).

The results showed that the film thickness was found to be about 427, 138, 144 and 145 nm, respectively, which means that the thickness increased with increasing the doping concentrations. XRD spectra for the deposited films showed mainly ZnO with (002) diffraction peaks of hexagonal wurtzite type structure at  $2\theta = 34.0^\circ$ ,  $34.2^\circ$ ,  $34.3^\circ$ , and  $34.4^\circ$  with full width at half maximum (FWHM) of  $0.40^\circ$ ,  $0.42^\circ$ ,  $0.51^\circ$  and  $0.57^\circ$ . It was found that the calculated optical band gap of the films increased from 3.36 to 3.86 eV on PPC plastic substrates. The refractive index ( $n$ ) values increased as the doping rates increased from 0 to 6%. Also the values of extinction coefficient are increased with increasing doping rates.

FTIR spectroscopic Analysis showed that the presence of more peaks represents more vibrational bending for different compounds of ZnO:Ag thin films deposited on PPC plastic substrates.

SEM and AFM results showed that the smoothest surface morphology and the smallest grain size were found of the deposited film with the smallest thickness.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية – قسم التاريخ

# مستعمرة فرجينيا ودورها السياسي والاقتصادي (١٦٠٧-١٧٧٦)

رسالة مُقدّمة من

ناطق عزيز شناوه الساعدي

الى مجلس كلية التربية/ الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير  
في التاريخ الحديث والمعاصر

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

مأمون شاكر اسماعيل

## Abstract

This study deals with colony of Virginia at the period (1607-1776), whereas there is no doubt that the selection of the year 1607 has a clear importance to the researchers of that period, wherein has been established the first English colony in North America, it's business actually. This study ends with the proclamation of independence on the Fourth of July in 1776. From this point the title of this thesis has come to be: ( Colony of Virginia and its Political and Economic Role 1607-1776.)

According to the nature of the subject the thesis has divided into the introduction and four chapters, in addition to the conclusion that show the most important results that have reached coincidence with available information inside the chapters, appendix and a number of supplements, which included maps and tables, that related closely to the subject of study, with the list of sources, and the English Abstract .

The first chapter was historical preface comes under the title (the developments English geographical discoveries North America until the year 1606), we have mentioned through it a geographical glimpse for North America, a profile of indigenous peoples, and the discovery of America and its name, also mention the early English geographical discoveries in North America, we have focused on early attempts to establish English colonies, and then we dealt with the establishment of settlement's companies that opened settlement's gate in North America after charters have been granted .

The second chapter, which titled as (the colony of Virginia and its public condition 1607-1776), sheds light in some detail on the London Company of Virginia from 1607 to 1624, and its role in the establishment of the first English settlement which carried the name of Jamestown, also discussed the establishment of the first legislative assembly in the history of the United States, which also was the first nucleus of the United States Congress. And also mentioned the Virginia colony relationship with the Indians until the year 1646. This chapter also dealt with the social life of the colony.

It was necessary to make the economic side before the political side, in third chapter (Virginia colony and it's economic role from 1607 to 1776); we have focused on the tobacco cultivation and its importance. Also addressed the founding of cities in the colony of Virginia, and the development of industry and trade, focusing on social changing in the colony of Virginia.

Chapter IV came under the title (the political role of the colony of Virginia from 1607 to 1776), sheds light of the nature of the regime in the colony. This chapter also discussed the most prominent colonials symbols of important political figures, at forefront (George Washington),

(Thomas Jefferson), and (James Madison). As it shows the role of the colony in facing the strict British laws, and also the role that Virginia has played on the eve of independence, through its calling for the convening of the first Continental Congress, and her active participation in it, along with the Second Continental Congress, and also her distinct role which she played to declare her Independence, to urge the other colonies to follow her, as well as in the drafting and declare of the document independence, and what they did in the war of independence.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية – قسم التاريخ

## الشخصانية والإعمام الزائد وعلاقتها بالإنحاء الإجتماعي

إطروحة مقدمة الى

مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه  
فلسفة في الإرشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

من

**نبيل عباس رشيد**

إشراف

الاستاذ الدكتور

# نمير حسن محمد

٢٠١٧AD

1439 AH

## Abstract

The aim of the present study was to measure the Personalization variables, Overgeneralization, and Sociotropy, as well as measuring the predictive relationship between research independent variables, which are Personalization by (20) items, which includes four areas each area include (5) vertebrae, and the fields are (self-criticism , misconceptions, melancholy thoughts, perceptions are not true), and Overgeneralization by (20) items, which includes four areas each area include (5) vertebrae, and the areas are (a pessimistic view, self-punishing, social isolation, disappointment in life) and between The dependent variable, a Sociotropy (20) items, which includes four areas each area include (5) vertebrae, and the fields are (the fear of losing the love of others, to submit to others, appreciation low self, loneliness), use the researcher descriptive approach Correlative, it was the sample choose randomly, the total sample size of 400 political prisoners from Iraqi politicians, editors of the male prisoners, female before 2003, and authenticated a legal associate for the Foundation of political prisoners in Baghdad, two branches of Karkh and Rusafa, of which 200 political prisoners from sub Karkh and Rusafa, and (200) a political prisoner of the sub-Karkh and Rusafa, and rely researcher theory (Aaron T. Beck), has unearthed the psychometric characteristics (honesty, and consistency) for the three measures, with the results indicated that the three phenomena (personalization, overgeneralization, and Sociotropy) found at The



research community, and is statistically significant using test Altaia for one sample, while the relationship analysis of predictive using multiple regression analysis indicated that there was a gathering of predictors personalization, a (self-criticism, the perceptions are not true, melancholy ideas, misconceptions, and a gathering of predictors excess uncles namely, (a pessimistic view, self-punishing, disappointment in life) predict differently for each worker from the Sociotropy the fourth factors, the research found a set of recommendations and proposals.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية . كلية التربية

**جهود السيد محمد رضا الجلاي في علم الحديث**

رسالة قُدمت إلى مجلس كلية التربية . الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في فلسفة علوم القرآن

تقدّمت بها الطالبة

ندى ساجد حميد

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور داود سلمان صالح

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

## Abstract

The importance of every subject arise from the reputability of the science in which It was studied in, so the study of researchers to the efforts of scientists in different sciences especially the religious ones is considered as giving thanks and gratitude to those who have done their best to serve the true religion of Islam, and we are in this dissertation studying the great efforts of Mr Mohammad Reza Al-Jalali in the science of Hadith, as he has many contributions in this science whether in authoring, searching, investigating, criticism and attainment. Which had to be collected from several places and this took a long time with other sources dealing with the same subjects.

The dissertation organization includes an introduction, three chapters, conclusion and an abstract in English.

- In the first chapter, I wrote about a biography of Al-Jalali and gave a definition about the science of Hadith, It included two parts: The first part: biography of sayyid Al-Jalali.

The second part: The science of Hadith and Its stature among other sciences.

- The second chapter was entitled The efforts of Al sayyid Al-Jalali in the science of knowing and transmitting the prophetic tradition and It also included two parts: In the first part: The efforts of Al-jalali in the science of transmitting the prophetic tradition.

In the second part: The efforts of Al-Jalali in the science of knowing the prophetic tradition.

- The third chapter dealt with the efforts of Al-Jalali in the field of investigation, criticism and attainment. It also includes two parts: In the first part I mentioned the efforts of Al-Jalali in realization of the texts (special book).

In the second, I talked about Al-Jalali efforts in the attainment, criticism, books, articles and alert on important things in other books.

As for the ending, The results obtained in the dissertation were mentioned. -

We ask Allah to reconcile and repay.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية / قسم الفيزياء

## تحضير ودراسة خصائص المترابك النانوي $TiO_2/Ag$ للمتحسس الغازي وللتطبيقات الكهروبصرية

أطروحة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية – الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه فلسفة في الفيزياء

من قبل

نصار عبد الأمير حمزة العيساوي

بكالوريوس في علوم الفيزياء ٢٠٠٤

ماجستير في علوم الفيزياء ٢٠٠٨

أشرف

أ. م. د. كاظم عبد الواحد عادم

أ. م. د. علي أحمد يوسف

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

## المستخلص

في هذا العمل، تم تحضير أغشية رقيقة من المترابك النانوي  $(\text{TiO}_2)_{1-x}(\text{Ag})_x$  باستخدام تقنية الترسيب بالليزر النبضي والتي تعد طريقة بسيطة وملائمة لترسيب أكاسيد المواد. تم استعمال ليزر نيديميوم:ياك النبضي بتقنية عامل النوعية Q ذو الطول الموجي 1064 nm ، معدل تكرارية (6 Hz) و أمد نبضة (10 ns.) لترسيب الأغشية الرقيقة للمترابك النانوي  $(\text{TiO}_2)_{1-x}(\text{Ag})_x$  بتراكيز مختلفة (10, 20 30, 40 and 50) wt.% على قواعد من الزجاج والسيليكون (111) باستعمال تقنية الترسيب بالليزر النبضي.

تم تشخيص التركيب البلوري للأغشية بتقنية حيود الأشعة السينية (XRD) و اظهرت النتائج ان جميع الأغشية المحضرة كانت متعددة التبلور و أظهرت تحسن في البنية البلورية من خلال تغير تركيز الفضة.

تم دراسة طبوغرافية السطح للمواد المرسبة باستعمال المجهر الالكتروني الماسح (SEM) ومجهر القوة الذرية (AFM) وقد لوحظ من قياسات المجهر الالكتروني الماسح (SEM) ان الجسيمات البلورية ذات تركيب نانوي كروي بالنسبة لأغشية  $\text{TiO}_2$  النقية، ويقل حجمها والحجم الحبيبي بزيادة محتوى الفضة. تم دراسة مورفولوجيا السطح للأغشية المحضرة باستخدام مجهر القوة الذرية (AFM). اثبتت قياسات مجهر القوة الذرية أن الاغشية المنمأة بهذه الطريقة لها تبلور جيد وذات سطح متجانس. أظهرت الدراسات المورفولوجيا ان بنية الحبوب متكتلة ومتجانسة على كامل سطح القاعدة. وقد لوحظت التراكيب الأولية للأغشية عن طريق طيف طاقة تشتت طيف الاشعة السينية (EDX).

تمت دراسة الخصائص البصرية للأغشية عن طريق تسجيل طيفي النفاذية والامتصاصية ولمدى الاطوال الموجية (٣٢٠-١١٠٠) نانومتر كانت نتائج النفاذية اعلى من ٩٤% لأغشية  $\text{TiO}_2$  النقية مما يجعلها ملائمة لتطبيقات

التحسينية، وقد وجد ان النفاذية تزداد بشكل حاد بزيادة الطول الموجي في المدى (320-400) nm وتزداد ببطئ عند الاطوال الموجية العالية، والامتصاصية تقل بشكل حاد عند الاطوال الموجية الواطئة (طاقات عالية) المقابلة لفجوة طاقة الغشاء.

وقد تم حساب معامل الامتصاص لجميع الاغشية المحضرة ولأن قيمته كانت اكبر من  $10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-1}$  لذلك تم الاستنتاج بأن الاغشية المحضرة جميعها ذات حزم مباشرة للطاقة. تم حساب فجوة الطاقة البصرية للانتقال الالكتروني المباشر المسموح باستعمال معادلة (Tauc) وقد وجد انها تقل بزيادة محتوى.

القياسات الكهربائية تضمنت قياسات توصيلية D.C وتأثير هول لكل أغشية  $(\text{TiO}_2)_{1-x}(\text{Ag})_x$ . لوحظ أن أغشية تمتلك طاقتا تنشيط  $E_{a1}$  و  $E_{a2}$  والتي تقل بزيادة نسبة تركيز الفضة، وأن التوصيلية تزداد بزيادة تركيز الفضة وأن قياسات تأثير هول بينت أن الاغشية الرقيقة للمركب النانوي  $(\text{TiO}_2)_{1-x}(\text{Ag})_x$  لها توصيلية من النوع n لكل الاغشية المحضرة. أن تركيز حاملات الشحنة  $n_H$  ازدادت بزيادة تركيز الفضة، بينما أظهرت التحركية سلوك معاكس.

تم حساب التحسينية لغاز  $\text{NO}_2$  و  $\text{NH}_3$  تحت تراكيز مختلفة لكل جزء من المليون (ppm) إذ امتلك مركب أكسيد التيتانيوم مع الفضة تحسينية أكبر من أكسيد التيتانيوم النقي، و إن أكسيد التيتانيوم الممزوج مع الفضة والمرسب على قواعد زجاجية أمثلت أعلى قيمة تحسينية لغاز  $\text{NO}_2$  (50%) ~ للمركب  $(\text{TiO}_2)_{10\%}/(\text{Ag})_{90\%}$  عند درجة حرارة تشغيل  $200^\circ\text{C}$ .

تم دراسة خصائصه الكهربائية إذ تم دراسة خاصية تيار-فولتية (بالظلام والإضاءة) للمفروق الهجين  $\text{p-Si}/(\text{TiO}_2)_{1-x}(\text{Ag})_x$  والمحضر على قواعد من p-Si. أن عامل الملء fill factor تم حسابه عند كل من درجة حرارة الغرفة وبدرجة  $300^\circ\text{C}$  وكانت النتيجة هي (57.85) عند درجة حرارة RT بينما كانت (54.54) عند درجة  $300^\circ\text{C}$  إذ نلاحظ أن القيمة قلت بزيادة درجة حرارة القواعد وعند نسبة الخلط 50% مع الفضة. أن القياسات تمت تحت كثافة قدرة تساوي  $100 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ .

أن كفاءة الخلية الشمسية ازدادت بزيادة نسبة تركيز الفضة وزيادة درجة حرارة القاعدة نتيجة لزيادة تراص الاغشية بعد المعالجة الحرارية لها في أن واحد مع زيادة حجم التبلور.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية

قسم الجغرافية

**شبكة النقل الريفي في قضاء سوق الشيوخ واثرها**

**على الإنتاج الزراعي**

**(دراسة في جغرافية النقل)**

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

**نهى عيسى فلفول**

إلى مجلس كلية التربية/ الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في آداب الجغرافية

بإشراف الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

**هشام صلاح محسن البياتي**

## المستخلص

هدفت الدراسة إلى الكشف عن قوة العلاقة بين الطرق الريفية في قضاء سوق الشيوخ والإنتاج الزراعي وتحليلها، وذلك من خلال قياس كثافة النقل بالاعتماد على معيار السكان والمساحة وعدد المركبات وباستخدام الأساليب الإحصائية الرياضية والدراسة الميدانية ورصد حركة المرور للمركبات والركاب، بغية الوصول إلى معرفة واقع حال الشبكة للنقل على الطرق الريفية أثناء ساعات الذروة الصباحية والمسائية فقد بينت الدراسة أن ناحية (كرمة بني سعيد) احتلت المرتبة الأولى في كثافة الطرق حسب معيار المساحة بكثافة بلغت (0.98) كم/كم<sup>2</sup>، كما احتلت ناحية (كرمة بني سعيد) المرتبة الأولى في كثافة الطرق إلى السكان بكثافة بلغت (198.9)، في حين احتل مركز قضاء سوق الشيوخ المرتبة الأولى في كثافة الطرق حسب معيار المركبات بكثافة بلغت (16.7) مركبة/كم، وان مجموع المركبات في رحلتي الذهاب والإياب للذروة الصباحية كانت (3432) مركبة في حين بلغ عدد المركبات خلال ساعة الذروة المسائية لرحلتي الذهاب والإياب (2251) مركبة وهذا يعني أن (منطقة الدراسة) تشهد ارتفاع في حركة السير للمركبات والركاب على الطرق الريفية لحاجة سكانها في الحصول على مختلف الخدمات من مراكز المدن.

هذا وتعد الطرق الريفية من اهم المقومات البشرية التي تساعد على قيام وتطور الإنتاج الزراعي ولاسيما في (منطقة الدراسة)، وما تؤديه من دور في دعم الاقتصاد الوطني وسهولة حركة وسائل الإنتاج من الآلات والمعدات إلى الحقول والأراضي الزراعية، فضلاً عن دورها في وصول المنتجات إلى المستهلك بالمقابل سهولة تسويق تلك المنتجات وبتطبيق معامل الارتباط بيرسون على كمية الإنتاج الزراعي والمساحات الزراعية كانت قيمة معامل الارتباط (0.82)، وهذا يعني وجود علاقة ارتباط قوية بين المساحات المزروعة وكمية الإنتاج الزراعي في (منطقة الدراسة).



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية

مدى توافر مهارات التفكير الناقد المتضمنة في محتوى كتاب الأدب والنصوص  
لطلبة الصف الخامس الأدبي وأكتسابهم لها

رسالة قدمتها

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي  
جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في التربية وعلم النفس  
( طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية )

الطالبة

نور أديب صالح البياتي

إشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة

وفاء تركي عطية



# Abstract

The present study aims at identifying a list of critical thinking skills that have to be available in the content of the textbook of (literature and texts) studied by the fifth literary grade pupils in the academic year (2015/2016) and knowing how pupils acquire these skills according to gender.

The researcher has used the descriptive analytical approach because its appropriateness with the nature of the objectives of this study. In order to attain the objectives of this study, the researcher has prepared two instruments: the first, identifying a list of critical thinking skills included in the content of the textbook of (literature and texts). In preparing this list of critical thinking skills, it has been depended of classifications (Abdu alsallam& suleman, 1982 ) represented by the following six skills: (conclusion, predicting assumptions, comparison, contrasting, discussion evaluating, interpreting and distinguishing). In addition to sub-skills for every one of the aforementioned skills. However, the list consists of (33) sub-kills. The validity and reliability of these skills have been ascertained through using Alpha-Cronbach formula, which is (0,95) a good reliability coefficient.

. Secondly, an instrument for acquiring critical thinking skills included in the content of the textbook of (literature and texts) has been prepared which consists of (33) test items distributed between the questions of objectivity and editorial was confirmed by the validity of the validity and stability by Vaccronbach equation the editorial and reached (0.81) and the average stability is good and acceptable. The Stability The objective question was (0.87) using The Kyodrritchasone. This value is good for The stability value is good for the stability variance of (0.50).

However, this instrument is characterized by reliability by using (Alpha-Cronbach formula ) for essay questions, which is (0.87) which is a good and acceptable reliability coefficient.

After administering the test of acquiring skills on fifth literary grade pupils and the number of pupils(150) , the results are analyzed and treated statistically by using T-test for one sample to find the difference between arithmetic mean and the proposed mean for the sample individuals. T-test for two independent samples is used to test the significance of differences in acquiring critical thinking skills according to gender.

In the light of the aforementioned, the present research results show:

- 1- The skills of (predicting assumptions, comparison, contrasting, and discussion evaluating and distinguishing) are available in the pupils of the fifth literary grade. As for the skills of (conclusion and interpretation), they are slightly available.
- 2- There are statistically significant differences for the benefit of females in acquiring critical thinking skills included in the content of the textbook of (literature and texts) of the fifth literary grade.

In the light of these Finding , The researcher reached concluions fromthem :

- 1- The adoption of the authors of the curricula of literature and text for the preparatory stage fifth grad literary on the quantum of the highest type in the construction of these books are so in fluenced by the old method that confirms the preservation of large amount for the information with out Concern for the development of students and confirm skills.
- 2- The mental and relatively equal in males and females in the preparatory stage (fifth grade ) with significant variation in the test of the test of acquiring critical thinking skills and for females.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية / قسم الفيزياء

# تحضير ودراسة خصائص المفرق الهجيني $Fe_2O_3 / p-Si$

رسالة مقدمة الى

مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير علوم في الفيزياء

من الطالبة

## نور جمال صاحب

(بكلوريوس فيزياء - ٢٠٠٥)

بإشراف

أ.م.د. ماجد حميد حسوني

## ملخص الأطروحة

حُضِرَت أغشية أكسيد الحديد الرقيقة ( $Fe_2O_3$ ) بأستخدام تقنية التحلل الكيميائي الحراري على قواعد من الزجاج بثلاثة تراكيز مولارية (0.05, 0.075, 0.1) M عند درجة حرارة القاعدة ( $375^\circ C$ ) ولسُمك مختلف (300, 350, 400) nm . تمت دراسة الخصائص التركيبية والبصرية ، إذ أظهرت نتائج الفحوصات التركيبية ، إن أغشية أكسيد الحديد الرقيقة ( $Fe_2O_3$ ) متعددة التبلور ، ذات تركيب سداسي ، وذات اتجاه سائد (104) ، وإن معدل حجم البلوريات يزداد بزيادة تركيز المادة المُستخدمة في تحضير الغشاء عند ثبوت درجة حرارة القاعدة و سُمك الغشاء. تمت دراسة الخصائص البصرية لأغشية أكسيد الحديد الرقيقة ( $Fe_2O_3$ ) من خلال تسجيل طيفي النفاذية والإمتصاصية ولمدى الأطوال الموجية (360-800) nm.

تضمنت الخواص البصرية دراسة: معامل الامتصاص ، وفجوة الطاقة البصرية للإنتقال المباشر المسموح وقيمتها (2.29 eV , 2.46 , 2.38) لسُمك (300, 350, 400) nm على التوالي عند درجة حرارة القاعدة ( $375^\circ C$ ) والتركيز المولاري للمادة (0.075 M) ، حيث كلما زاد سُمك الغشاء قلَّ مقدار فجوة الطاقة للإنتقال المباشر المسموح ، وكذلك تم حساب قيم فجوة الطاقة للإنتقال المباشر المسموح عند تثبيت سُمك الغشاء حيث تم اختيار السُمك (350nm) وبثبوت درجة حرارة القاعدة ( $375^\circ C$ ) في هذا البحث وكانت قيمها (2.14 , 2.40 , 2.50) eV للتركيز المولارية (0.05, 0.075, 0.1) M على التوالي ، حيث أن فجوة الطاقة تزداد بزيادة التركيز المولاري للمادة المُستخدمة في تحضير الغشاء. كذلك تم دراسة الثوابت البصرية للأغشية المحضرة التي تتضمن معامل الخمود و معامل الانكسار وثابت العزل بجزأيه الحقيقي والخيالي والتوصيلية البصرية بوصفها دالة لطاقة الفوتون.

كذلك تم تحضير أغشية أكسيد الحديد الرقيقة ( $Fe_2O_3$ ) بأستخدام تقنية التحلل الكيميائي الحراري على شرائح السيليكون من النوع (p) عند درجة حرارة القاعدة ( $375^\circ C$ ) وسُمك (350nm) لثلاثة تراكيز مولارية (0.05, 0.075, 0.1) M وإستخدام هذه الأغشية في تطبيقات الخلية الشمسية والكاشف الضوئي .

تمت دراسة الخصائص الكهربائية والكهروضوئية للخلية الشمسية ، تضمنت الخصائص الكهربائية دراسة خصائص (تيار - جهد) لوصف أداء المفرق الهجين ( $n-Fe_2O_3/p-Si$ ) وتوضيح سلوك التيار مع الفولتية المسلطة في حالتي الإنحياز الأمامي والعكسي ، وإن خصائص (تيار - جهد) تزداد مع زيادة التركيز المولاري للمادة المُستخدمة في تحضير الغشاء ، وتضمنت دراسة خصائص (سعة - جهد) ، حساب جهد البناء الداخلي ( $V_{bi}$ ) حيث إنه يزداد بزيادة التركيز المولاري للمادة المُستخدمة في تحضير الغشاء وذلك نتيجة لزيادة عرض منطقة النضوب ، وتحديد نوع الوصلة للمفرق الهجين ( $n-Fe_2O_3/p-Si$ ) حيث أن نوع الوصلة هو غير متماثل حاد.

تضمنت دراسة الخصائص الكهروضوئية قياس تيار الدائرة القصيرة ( $I_{sc}$ ) وفولتية الدائرة المفتوحة ( $V_{oc}$ ) حيث إنهما يصفان كفاءة التبيطة دون الحاجة الى تمييزها أو تسليط فرق جهد كهربائي على التبيطة ، وإن مقدار ( $I_{sc}$ ) يزداد مع زيادة التركيز المولاري للمادة المُستخدمة في تحضير الغشاء ، كذلك تم حساب عامل الملاء وكفاءة الخلية الشمسية ، حيث إن الكفاءة تزداد مع زيادة التركيز المولاري للمادة المُستخدمة في تحضير الغشاء وكان أعلى مقدار كفاءة للتركيز المولاري (0.1M) هو (1.398%)

أظهرت نتائج الإستجابة الطيفية أن الكواشف المصنَّعة تعمل ضمن المنطقة الطيفية من (400-900)nm والتي تشمل منطقة الطيف المرئي للإشعاع الكهرومغناطيسي ومنطقة الأشعة تحت الحمراء القريبة ، حيث إن الإستجابة الطيفية تزداد قيمها مع زيادة التركيز المولاري للمادة المُستخدمة في تحضير الغشاء كذلك الحال بالنسبة للكشفية النوعية فإنها تزداد مع زيادة التركيز المولاري للمادة المُستخدمة في تحضير الغشاء. أما قياسات فترة حياة حاملات التيار فقد تم تسجيل أعلى فترة حياة للتركيز المولاري (0.1M) ومقدارها (10 ms) .



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية / قسم التاريخ

# الحركة العمرانية في أفريقية في عهدي الفاطميين والصنهاجيين (٢٩٦-٥٤٣هـ)

رسالة تقدمت بها

نور حسين كشكول

إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء

من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في التأريخ الإسلامي

بإشراف  
الأستاذ الدكتور  
كريم عاتي الخزامي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

**ABSTRACT**

And that this study was can not be confined to a few pages, but Annaholna knowledge of the subject as much as possible and in doing so can be summed up the most important conclusions as follows

1- The Islamic architecture is an important aspect of Islamic civilization

-2-Be affected Physical movement in Africa during the study period aspects of life in the economic and social African private domestic and foreign revolutions

3-it was political worker significant impact on the development of most cities during the period Tllk Kamahdih and Mansuriyah and Asher and others.

Alvatman interest in choosing a great location to build a new capital, to see that the site city's history have taken A long time

took position on non-Muslims usually in choosing capital Cities

4-choice was Abdullah Mahdi site Mahdia Very challenging task as it wanted from which to control the Mediterranean coast East and west Supply Almdenhan by sea whenever narrowed Roads about it

.5-The study of urban development that has occurred during that period and the interest Alvatman and Alsnhadjiyn architecture and city building luxurious palaces

-6-it was religious architecture during that period significant impact on the prosperity of the cultural movement, in Many cities Kamahdih, Mansoura and riqada and almycelia and Asher and the castle and Bjanh Due to the availability of Cultural institutions out of mosques and Quranic schools and libraries, which were considered the main base for the dissemination of science and knowledge among Moroccans

7-study showed the impact of politics and military factors in the layout of the city, with the keenness of the Fatimids and Alsnhajeon to fortify their cities by all means the effect is clear to see that City Amahdihemen through geographical location hippocampus managed generally great revolutions that threatened Athh stand, led a revolution Abe yezeed( sahib al-hummar(

8- Through the study, it became clear that the African has not seen A remarkable development urban side in some cities during the Fatimid period with the exception of the cities of Mahdia and Mansuriyah because of the large number of revolutions and concern Alvatman to address them in addition to the short time period in which the rule of the Fatimids

9- has not seen great interest in African aspect of urban governance through Zirid Perhaps that was the impetus to the political events that were experienced by the African then and tribulations, especially with the sons of the sons of their uncle Hammad

10-The fiscal policy followed by the princes Zirids A significant impact in weak physical movement . result extravagant burial ceremonies and concerts in addition to money and gifts that were sent to the caliphs Alvatman in Egypt

11-Booming construction activity in Africa during the rule of Bani Hammad was built many cities and Kkulah Abajah result stabilize Alsaaah constructed fences and beautiful palaces that promised minimum of wonders palaces then

12 -Crack built environment clearly in most African cities afte Alhelalai immigration, as it destroyed most of the forts and cities, particularly city of Kairouan and other cities



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية - قسم التاريخ

## الأحباس في مصر في عصر الماليك البرجية (٧٨٤/٩٢٣هـ)

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

**نورة كريم زغير**

الى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات

نيل شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الاسلامي

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

## صباح شاكر فليح

٢٠١٧ م

بغداد

١٤٣٨ هـ

### Abstract

#### **In The Name Of God , Most Gracious , Most Merciful**

Praise is due to The Almighty One God , to Him , indeed , every thing returns . He , and no one else , deserves to be worshipped and praised . Endless prayers and peace go to The master of prophets , Mohammad

( PBUH) , and his kindred The Ahlul – Bait and followers holy and purified ( PBUT ) .

The endowments ( Awqaf ) are known in islamic history to be a " prohibited gift " which cannot be given , sold or bought . They are given to one person ( or place ) for the sake of welfare and goodness . The history of endwments in Egypt goes back to the early islamic era when buildings and service institutions were established and lots of money were spent for the sake of helping the poor . In these efforts , kings

( sultan ) , ministers ( wazir ) , judges and wisemen took part in addition to other social classes .

Accordingly , the subject of " Endowments in Egypt in The Era of Burgi Kingdoms " is one of the important economic topics as they spread and flourished and became an important source of spending .The importance of this study lies in the fact that few researches were written about it . Thus , the present study completes the era covered by Dr. Ragheed Majeed Al-Khalidi " Endowments in Egypt From The 5<sup>th</sup> To The 8<sup>th</sup> Century A.H. " .

This study aims at clarifying the role of endowment in establishing institutions , mosques , schools , hospitals , libraries , trade – buildings , parks and others .

Among the difficulties faced in this study is that some historical aspects were not mentioned by historical references , but merely mentioned in terms of documents and endowments saved in Egyptian Documents House . These were , however , mentioned and discussed in contemporary references which are referred to in this study .

The present study is an introduction , four chapters and a conclusion with some findings. The first chapter focuses on defining endowments linguistically in addition to their types and administration at that time and the dangers which faced it . The second chapter , however , deals with the religious impact of endowments such as mosques , castles and others . The third chapter covers the endowments and their role in health improvement , whereas the fourth chapter deals with endowments and their role in schools and learning by discussing schools , wages , lands and samples of these endowments at the era of Burgi Kingdoms .



The study ends with some findings and conclusions followed by a list of references . Finally , I ask the Almighty One God to accept this humble effort . Thank is due to God , and His blessings and prayers be upon His prophet Mohammed and His kindred ( PBUT )

جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية  
قسم التاريخ  
الدراسات العليا / ماجستير

## الموقف البريطاني من قضية التعويضات الألمانية حتى

عام ١٩٢٤

(دراسة في تطور سياسة الاسترضاء البريطانية)

رسالة مقدّمة من الطالبة



# نورس ماجد حسين

إلى مجلس كلية التربية – الجامعة المستنصرية ، وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف

**أ.م.د. حيدر شاكر عبيد السلطاني**

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

## **Abstract**

There is no doubt that appeasement in its general sense had been followed since the nineteenth century, but it wasn't dominated on the joints of the British diplomatic work, and then one can't say it has dominated Britain's foreign policy after the First world War, While we find that this meaning is close to the application of this policy when it adopted by the British government towards Germany after the First World War, unlike the view which says that appeasement is the result of the thirties stage. This topic has been a matter of disputing between researchers and historians, so that the researcher here is trying to shed a light through this study on the movements that necessitated the adoption of this policy and in this manner toward Germany, Particularly since the issue has not been addressed by any academic study.

The First Chapter of the thesis shows the implications of the term "appeasement" and the time limit where this policy has been applied, explaining their motivations in general; the internal, political and economic motivations, as well as the tradition of this political philosophy, the Second Chapter, discusses the motives of this policy and its

engines towards Germany exclusively and conciliatory tactics pursued by Britain to resolve the problem of Germany's reparations in Paris peace Conference in 1919, the third Chapter illustrates the indications of the British Policy for appeasement through a series of conferences held in the period between (1920- 1922), and the British role in reducing the amount of German reparations and the postponement of the payment. the Fourth Chapter clarifies the British position of Ruhr crisis and the French military action, showing the success of British policy in the end of this crisis which manifested in Dawes and Locarno plans, as it was a practical application of the British policy for the appeasement toward Germany.

Appeasement has been one of the notable features of Britain's foreign policy during the nineteenth century, whilst this Policy after the First Great War was steady context which has been imposed by the nature of the international situation and the results of the war. The content and methods of this policy have matched with what Britain has dealt with towards Germany in the problem of German reparations.

The British delegation, the most Lloyd Goerge has offered a clear indications during the Paris Peace conference in 1919, about the desire to appease Germany, as the British insisted to reduce the amount which proposed by France, and in front of the last stresses and the pressures of the British public opinion, members of the delegation sought to postpone the issue of determining a fixed amount of compensation to the time when War's may subside.

British has also sought to Germany's participation in determining the amount of compensation within the negotiations, in which Germany has accepted obediently, not forced, so the Germans has prevented from thinking about revenge. By this, on the other hand, Britain has exerted pressure on France to be more lenient with Germany, the first has succeeded in reducing the huge amount proposed by the French gradually up to one hundred and thirty-two billion DM. but the French prevent France from the implementation of its plan to occupy Ruhr in 11 January 1923. However, the Last has submitted to the British pressure at the end, then the British vision has contributed to end the crisis and to reach a suitable solution to the problem of Germany reparations, embodied in Dawes plan, this project was in itself a step of Justice toward completing the requirements of the British Policy of appeasement toward Germany.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التّعليم العالي والبحث العلميّ  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التّربية  
قسم اللغة العربيّة

# المشترك الصرفي في معجم الصحاح

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

هاجر عبد الرضا كاظم العكيلي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية بالجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير

في اللغة العربية وآدابها

بإشراف

أ. رضا هادي حسون العقدي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

## \* Research Summary

Most morphological formulas have semantic to express more than one morphological meaning in spite of having one basic meaning such as a formula of transitive case (making) which refers to many other morphological meanings. Since the morphological meaning is very important and explicit by linguists in morphologic references, it gives motivation to be studied so my research is about some of mutual morphological formulas with their various meanings, ways of explanations and the important presumptions which help to determine the intended meaning. The research is divided into four chapters with preface which has an idiomatic and linguistic definition of morphological common. Also, it has the various ways in which the lexicographers presented the morphological common. It deals with Al-Jawaharry's life, poetry and

works. Also, I indicate the method that Al-Jawaharry used in his book Al-Sihah and why he had named it like that.

The title of the first chapter is the morphological common syntax in Al-Sihah dictionary. This chapter is divided into two parts, one of them to the declinable verb syntax with its various meanings and the other to the declinable noun syntax with its various meanings.

The second chapter is titled as the resources of morphological common in Al-Sihah dictionary. It is divided into two parts, one of them deals with linguistic references which Al-Jawaharry depended on to show meanings and the other has the linguists' quotations which Al-Jawaharry had written down.

The title of the third chapter is the morphologic common presumptions in Al-Sihah dictionary. It has two parts, one of them shows the lingual presumption which help the reader to recognize the intended morphological meaning of morphological commons. The other shows the contextual presumptions either in Quran or the literary and the modern ones.

The forth chapter deals with the ways of explaining the morphological common in Al-Sihah dictionary in which Al-Jawaharry explained the morphological meaning as compound noun sometimes or mix the two former ways.

The conclusion of the research talks about the important results of my research.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

أثر استراتيجيات ميردر (M.U.R.D.E.R) في اكتساب  
المفاهيم التاريخية واستبقائها لدى طالبات الصف الخامس  
الأدبي

رسالة ماجستير مقدمة المجلس كلية التربية – الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء  
من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في التربية  
(طرائق تدريس الاجتماعيات)

من قبل الطالبة

هبة رياض كامل عطا

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

سامي سوسة سلمان

## مستخلص الرسالة

يهدف البحث الحالي معرفة أثر استراتيجية ميردر (M.U.R.D.E.R) في اكتساب المفاهيم التاريخية واستبقائها لدى طالبات الصف الخامس الادبي في مادة تاريخ اوربا وامريكا الحديث والمعاصر.

وللتحقق من هدف البحث صاغت الباحثة الفرضيتين الصفريتين الآتيتين:

- ١- ليس هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى (٠,٠٥) بين متوسط درجات طالبات المجموعة التجريبية اللائي يدرسن على وفق استراتيجية ميردر (M.U.R.D.E.R)، ومتوسط درجات طالبات المجموعة الضابطة اللائي يدرسن على وفق الطريقة التقليدية في اكتساب المفاهيم التاريخية
- ٢- ليس هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى (٠,٠٥) بين متوسط درجات طالبات المجموعة التجريبية اللائي يدرسن على وفق استراتيجية ميردر (M.U.R.D.E.R)، ومتوسط درجات طالبات المجموعة الضابطة اللائي يدرسن على وفق الطريقة التقليدية في استبقاء المفاهيم التاريخية ، بعد مرور ثلاثة أسابيع على مدة التطبيق الأولى.

واعتمدت الباحثة على تصميم المجموعة الضابطة ذات الاختبار البعدي، إذ أختارت مجموعتين إحداهما تجريبية تُدرّس بأستعمال استراتيجية ميردر (M.U.R.D.E.R)، والأخرى ضابطة تُدرّس بأستعمال الطريقة التقليدية، واختارت الباحثة عشوائياً إعدادية الناصرة للبنات في محافظة بغداد/ الرصافة الثانية لإجراء التجربة فيها .

تكونت عينة الدراسة من (٦٠) طالبة، بواقع (٣٠) طالبة للمجموعة التجريبية ، و(٣٠) طالبة للمجموعة الضابطة، وكأفأت الباحثة بين مجموعتي البحث في المتغيرات التي أشارت الدراسات السابقة ، والأدبيات المتخصصة ، إلى احتمال تأثيرها

في نتائج التجربة؛ وهي (المعرفة السابقة في مادة التاريخ ، الذكاء ، العمر الزمني ، درجة العام السابق ، التحصيل الدراسي للوالدين) ، ثم حاولت الباحثة ضبط عدد من المتغيرات الدخيلة التي قد تؤثر في المتغير التابع إذ بدأت التجربة في يوم الاحد ٢٠١٦/١٠/٩ وانتهت يوم الثلاثاء ٢٠١٧/١/٣ .

درست الباحثة بنفسها مجموعتي البحث، وشملت المادة التعليمية المخصص تدريسها في الفصل الدراسي الأول في كتاب التاريخ أوربا ، وأمريكا الحديث ، والمعاصر المقرر تدريسهُ لطالبات الصف الخامس الأدبي للعام الدراسي (٢٠١٦-٢٠١٧) في العراق وفي ضوء محتواه حددت الباحثة المفاهيم التاريخية والبالغ عددها (٢٠) مفهوماً تاريخياً؛ وبعد أن صاغت الأهداف السلوكية لها وعددها (٦٠) هدفاً تقيس عمليات اكتساب المفهوم في ثلاث عمليات هي: (تعريف، تمييز، تطبيق)، وأعدت الخطط التدريسية الملائمة لهذا الغرض .

وأعدت الباحثة اختباراً تحصيلياً بعدياً لاكتساب المفاهيم التاريخية تكون من (٦٠) فقرة، من نوع الإختيار من متعدد ذات البدائل الأربعة تأكدت الباحثة من صدقه وثباته ، واستخرجت معاملات الصعوبة والقوة التمييزية لفقراته؛ ثم طبقت على مجموعتي البحث يوم الاربعاء (٢٠١٧/١/٤) بعد إكمال التجربة التي استغرقت فصلاً دراسياً كاملاً.

استمرت إجراءات التجربة (١٢) أسبوعاً طبق في نهايتها اختبار اكتساب المفاهيم التاريخية البعدي، واستعملت الباحثة الوسائل الإحصائية المناسبة لتحقيق أهداف البحث، وأسفرت نتائج الدراسة عن تفوق طالبات المجموعة التجريبية على طالبات المجموعة الضابطة في اكتساب المفاهيم التاريخية واستبقائها. وفي ضوء ذلك أوصت الباحثة بما يأتي :-

- ١- حث مدرسي التاريخ ومدرساته على الأهتمام بأظهار المفاهيم العامة والفرعية ، بدلاً من الحفظ والتلقين لدى طالبات الصف الخامس الادبي.
- ٢- إعداد دليل لمدرسي التاريخ ومدرساته بالإستعانة بزوي الإختصاص في طرائق تدريس التاريخ يتضمن مجموعة من الاستراتيجيات الحديثة ومن ضمنها استراتيجية (ميردر) حتى يمكن مدرس التاريخ الإفادة منها.

كما اقترحت بعض الاجراءات المستقبلية منها:

- ١- إجراء دراسة مماثلة للدراسة الحالية لغير مرحلة دراسية .
- ٢- - تطبيق استراتيجية ميردر (M.U.R.D.E.R) في مواد دراسية أخرى.





جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم الرياضيات

## بعض أنواع الفضاءات الضبابية المتصلة- $\Theta$ في الفضاءات التوبولوجية الضبابية على مجاميع ضبابية

رسالة

مقدمه إلى قسم الرياضيات- كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير علوم  
في الرياضيات

من قبل

هبة مهدي موسى

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد

الدكتور منير عبد الخالق الخفاجي

## ABSTRACT

This thesis investigates two objectives:-

The first objective of this thesis is to study some types of fuzzy  $\theta$ -continuous function namely (fuzzy strong  $\theta$  - continuous function, fuzzy super  $\theta$ -continuous function, fuzzy continuous function, fuzzy almost  $\theta$ -continuous function, and fuzzy weak  $\theta$ -continuous function) with some theorems on them and the relationships between them.

The second objective of this thesis is to introduce some types of fuzzy  $\theta$ -connected space namely fuzzy super  $\theta$ -connected, fuzzy strong  $\theta$ -connected with some theorems on them and the relationships between them.

تحقق هذه الرسالة هدفين:

الهدف الاول من هذه الرسالة هو دراسة بعض انواع الدوال الضبابية المستمرة من نوع  $\theta$

التي تدعى (الدالة الضبابية المستمرة- $\theta$  super ، الدالة الضبابية المستمرة- $\theta$  strong ، الدالة الضبابية المستمرة- $\theta$  almost ، الدالة الضبابية المستمرة- $\theta$  weak ) مع بعض المبرهنات و دراسة العلاقة فيما بينها.

الهدف الثاني من هذه الرسالة هو دراسة بعض انواع الفضاءات الضبابية المترابطة من نوع  $\theta$  التي تدعى (فضاء ضبابي متصل- $\theta$  super ، فضاء ضبابي متصل- $\theta$  strong) مع بعض المبرهنات والعلاقة فيما بينها.

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

قسم اللغة العربية

## ديوان النثر العربي لأدونيس - دراسة في الموضوع والمنهج

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب:

**هفال محمد رشيد**

إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة ((الماجستير)) في اللغة العربية وآدابها.

بإشراف

أ.م.د: أحمد مهدي عطا الله

## **Abstract**

*Despite the campaigns carried out against Adonis , but he ( Adonis) stood firmly and insisted on completing his Arabic cultural project ; beside he has been modern poet , he poured his efforts on criticizing the political and cultural reality and even the Arabic reality . He took from the heritage as a starting point for his cultural and intellectual thoughts ; he searched in the culture of innovation and creation in Arabs through his volume ( The movable and immovable) , where he dealt with in the caliphate and politics and in Instructions and Jurisprudence. He dealt also with the poetry and criticism , in addition to his research on Arabic poetic, intellectual and revolutionary movements and then , he delved into the Arabic poetic modernism that he personified its roots and its borders . He dealt with the cynicism.*

*His volume " Volume of Arabic prose" including 4 parts has been considered the procedural side of his theoretical work . In his research about the prose , Adonis shoed that it was important to study the Arabic prose in its elements and its artistic sides; he indicated that the Arabic prose is still considered as a semi- vacant continent and he did not see that the poetry gets dominated , but rather , as he indicated , that the prose is most closer to the concept of the writing than others , while the structure of the poetry.*

*Dissertations of Adonis in his research ( Movable and immovable ) have excited the desire in the prose by dealing with its goals and its methodology via his selection of texts of Arabic prose in His Book " The Arabic Prose". I have taken it as a subject for the research and study , explaining its methodology , attempting to explain its Path. This subject has given me references that are related to Adonis and what have been*

*written about Adonis ' the ;latter did not undermine the heritage as to attempt to re-read the heritage with critical intellectuality; his tools are of heritage one that enabled him to uncover the fragile areas in the heritage and also that of shining one in the cynicism prose which he has depended on in his research about the Arabic Poetry.*



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية / قسم الفيزياء

الخصائص الفيزيائية وتأثير المضاد للبكتيريا للمتراكب النانوي (PVP-  
(PVA /Ag

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية - الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير في علوم الفيزياء

من قبل

**همسة عبد الكريم حمود**

بكالوريوس علوم فيزياء

٢٠١١ هـ

**بإشراف**

أ.د. زينب عبد السلام الرمضان      أ.د. جيهان عبد الستار سلمان

٢٠١٧ هـ

١٤٣٨ هـ

## *Abstract*

Polymer-nanoparticle composites were prepared by solution cast method using **(PVA-PVP)** as base matrix and silver(Ag) nanoparticles as filler. The X-ray diffraction (XRD) studies show that the structure of **(PVA-PVP-Ag)** nanocomposite is polycrystalline, and structure form is face centered cubic (fcc), with a prevailing level in the (111) direction.

The morphology analysis of the samples are determined by Atomic Force Microscope (AFM) measurements and optical microscope. The results show homogeneous distribution, smooth surface and small roughness.

Experimental results indicate that the electrical properties of **(PVA-PVP-Ag)** nanocomposite with different percentage (0,1,2, 3,4 and 5 )wt% and thickness 155  $\mu\text{m}$  are affected by adding Ag nanoparticles. The Value of electrical conductivity increases several decimal with the increased of concentration of the additive and increase with increasing temperature (30 -100  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), and the values of the activation energy decreases with increasing concentration of Ag nanoparticle.

The Optical properties of **(PVA-PVP-Ag)**nanocomposite with different percentage (0,1,2,3, 4 and 5 )wt% and thickness 100  $\mu\text{m}$  are investigated using UV-VIS spectroscopy within spectral region (200-900)nm. The energy gap ( $E_g$ ) of indirect transition (allowed and forbidden) has been determined and it decreases with increasing nanoparticles concentration. The Optical constant for refractive index and extinction coefficient are also investigated, where the refractive index increases with increasing silver nanoparticles concentration.

The Antibacterial activity of **(PVA-PVP-Ag)** nanocomposite with different percentage (0,1,2,3,4 and 5)wt % against some of gram positive and gram negative pathogenic bacteria. The result show high level of antibacterial activity against gram positive and gram negative pathogenic bacteria.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

قسم علوم الحاسبات

# إستخدام نظام نقل اللون في تلوين الصور الرمادية

رسالة مقدمة إلى

قسم علوم الحاسبات في الجامعة المستنصرية كجزء من

متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في علوم

الحاسبات

من قبل

هند جمعة سر تيب

بإشراف

أ.م.د عبد الوهاب سامي ابراهيم



تموز / ٢٠١٧

## Abstract

Previously all images were solely grayscale due to limitation in technology, Color images always provide more clear information than grayscale images , Colors perceived in an object are determined by nature of light reflected from the object. Due to the structure of human eye, all colors are seen as variable combinations of three basic colors Red, Green, Blue (RGB). The task of adding colors to a grayscale image is very difficult because it involves assigning three dimensional (RGB) pixel values to an image which varies along only one dimension (luminance or intensity) value. The problem of coloring grayscale images has no exact solution since different colors may have the same luminance value, but vary in hue or saturation, due to these ambiguities human interaction usually plays a large role in the coloring process.

This thesis proposes two coloring methods for “colorizing” grayscale images by transferring color from the colored (source) image to the (target) grayscale image and minimizing the amount of human labor required for this task. The human part in these proposed coloring methods is only selecting color source image which its features are similar as much as possible to features of target grayscale image, the proposed methods begin by transform both the source and target images from (RGB) color space to both (YCbCr) and (HSV) color spaces , Then both source image and target image are divided into pixels windows size like (2 x 2) , (3 x 3) , (4 x 4), (5 x 5) , (6 x 6) , (7 x 7) , (8 x 8) , (9 x 9) and ( 10 x 10).The first purposed coloring method calculating the Euclidean distance by comparing the value of (Y-channel) of first pixel window of target image separately with value of (Y-channel) for all source image pixel window, then finding the best pixel window matching for the first target image pixel window , This process repeat for all target image pixel window separately. The chromatic information (H & S) channel transfer to all pixel window target image.

While The second proposed coloring method calculating the Euclidean distance by comparing the value of (V-channel) of first pixel window of target image separately with value of (V-channel) for all source image pixel window, then finding the best pixel

window matching for the first target image pixel window , This process repeat for all target image pixel window separately . The chromatic information (Cb & Cr) channel transfers to all pixels window target image, then displaying the result image of both proposed coloring methods after transform it to (RGB) color space.

In order to evaluate the proposed coloring methods two of performance evaluation criteria (objective and subjective) are used , One of the objective criteria is calculation of mean square error (MSE) and calculation of peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR), while the subjective criteria depends on evaluating the visual appearance of the result color image by six persons.

In this thesis another performance evaluation criterion (coloring ratio) has been suggested that is used also in evaluation of the proposed coloring methods. It compares the colors of the result coloring image with the color image of target image, the highest color ratio reading is (97.78%), and also coloring time has been calculated for proposed coloring methods.

The proposed coloring methods are implemented on different types of image such us (Animals, Natural views, Vegetables, Plants, Humane face). A comparison has been made between the proposed coloring methods and the results obtained from other coloring methods where the proposed coloring methods results are found acceptable and very satisfactory.



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية/ قسم علوم الحاسبات

# تحديث خوارزمية شجرة Hoeffding و تطبيقها في البيانات المتدفقة الطيبة

رسالة

مقدمة الى قسم علوم الحاسبات/ كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية كجزء من متطلبات  
نيل درجة ماجستير علوم في علوم الحاسبات

من قبل

هند رعد أبراهيم

بإشراف

د. إيناس محمد حسين

## Abstract

A data stream is an ordered sequence of instances that reach at a rate that does not permit to permanently store them in memory. Data inflow are potentially boundless in size and evolve over time making them impossible to process by most data mining approaches. Hoeffding tree a decision tree designed for mining data streams(especially classification). It has theoretical guarantees that the output of a Hoeffding tree is asymptotically nearly congruent to that of a non-incremental learner using infinitely many examples.

An ongoing effort of researches and studies have been completed to resolve these problems that mentioned above to obtain a classifier model convenient to these characteristics.

This thesis proposes two adjusted methods on Hoeffding algorithm a well-known data stream classification algorithm which are Modified Hoeffding Algorithm (MHT) and Variable Random Tie Generating Values Algorithm (VRTGV) both suggested algorithms are based on tie breaking parameter by manipulating it instead of default value. MHT include generating a sequence of  $t$  values, in a specific range. While in VRTGV, they were generated different  $M$  random values of  $(t)$  on different dataset sizes, datasets sizes were (10000-25000-50000-100000) . This thesis also uses Bayesian classifier to classify data stream, in data mining naive Bayesian is deemed as one of the most effectual and significant supervised learning algorithms.

This thesis uses medical datasets which were collected from real world and preprocessed and analyzed in an offline manner. Due to the vast amount of data, only summaries(synopsis) were taken and be analyzed in an offline manner.

This thesis proves that the proposed adjusted methods has obtained higher accuracy, whereas MHT obtained for the four datasets sizes 68%, 74%, 71%, 73%. While VRTGV obtained 72%, 77%, 82%, 76%. Lower memory space, whereas MHT obtained for the four datasets sizes 1990bytes, 3648byte, 18800byte, 550440byte. While VRTGV obtained 2014byte, 27751byte, 20564byte, 49470byte. Lower execution time, whereas MHT obtained for the four datasets sizes 16millisecond, 33 millisecond, 89 millisecond, 165millisecond. While VRTGV obtained 18 millisecond, 41 millisecond, 92 millisecond, 165 millisecond. And also lower error rate comparing to Hoeffding algorithm (HA) .Also, inferred that Bayesian model was inappropriate to apply on these data, since it take large

time and less classification accuracy comparing with stream data classification algorithms. It is fitting to use with moderate to large dataset.

Finally, this thesis concludes that MHTA and VRTVGA has achieved a higher classification accuracy, lower memory space, lower execution time and lower error rate with the percentage (93%) comparing with the traditional Hoeffding algorithm. In addition to that, VRTGVA which based on randomized is better than MHTA in reduce the computation cost and gained better results. And suggested to manipulate another algorithm's parameter and shows its effect.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية

قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

الدراسات العليا - ماجستير إدارة تربوية

## التطوير التنظيمي وعلاقته بإدارة التغيير لدى رؤساء الأقسام العلمية في كليات جامعة كربلاء.

رسالة تقدمت بها

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل  
شهادة الماجستير أداب في العلوم التربوية والنفسية

في التربية (الإدارة التربوية )

الطالبة

هند مفتن رحم الحميدي

إشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة

منتهى عبد الزهرة محسن



## **Abstract**

### **The problem of studg:-**

The importance of this studg lies in the fact that managing organizational development became the first case in the field of management and has become a central issue and for all educational institutions and continues to sustain and grow so that they can execute their plans and goals and mission, change management is also a transition from an already existing position to set a target of achieving specific goals within the framework of a clear vision common to drive in which changes to a system change in the educational institution is imperative, is an ongoing process and sophisticated, it includes events A shift in the educational institution or in one of the colleges or scientific divisions to face the forces affecting them, and change comes in response to the requirements of the competitive environmental change or as a result of the application of new management philosophy as organizational development manager.

### **THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH:-**

of managing organizational development became the first case in the field of management and has become a central issue and for all educational institutions and continues to sustain and grow so that they can execute their plans and goals and mission, change management is also a transition from an already existing position to set a target of achieving specific goals within the framework of a clear vision common to drive in which changes to a system change in the educational institution is imperative, is an ongoing process and sophisticated, it includes events A shift in the educational institution or in one of the colleges or scientific divisions to face the forces affecting them, and change comes in response to the requirements of the competitive environmental change or as a result of the application of new management philosophy as organizational development manager.





وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم التاريخ

**أخبار آل بيت النبوة (عليهم السلام) في كتاب**

**المستدرك على الصحيحين للحاكم**

**النيسابوري (ت ٤٠٥هـ) حتى عام ٦١هـ**

**(دراسة مقارنة)**

رسالة تقدمت بها

**هيفاء طارث فنجان**

إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة  
الماجستير في التاريخ الإسلامي

**بإشراف**

**الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور**

**سهايا خزعل نجيب**

٧١٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

## **ABSTRACT**

his household, may God bless him and grant him peace, is the natural extension of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him). They are the ones whom Allaah has adapted from His creation. They are Ali, Fatimah, Hasan, and Hussain, who are accompanied by the Christians of Najran for their great sanctuary with Allah. Talkiy About the house had does not end and not enough research and hundreds of folders Understanding the sea, which is inexhaustible and the more rooms of it became more and more understanding the campaign of science and start them and ends up writing in their foresight does not end The governor Nisaburi mentioned news in his book *Almusta drak* on the right, Mentioned in Saheeh Muslim or Bukhari mentioned the news of Imam Ali (peace be upon him). Since his birth in the Holy Kaaba, the first child born in the House of God, this is a veiled calculated to Ali (peace be upon him) to his martyrdom and wars with the Prophet (peace be upon him and his house hold) beginning of Badr and ending with Tabuk, the last of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) Imam Ali (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) was the successor to the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) on the city because it is not appropriate for the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) to leave the city in vain. (pace be upon him) .The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him and his household) said in his succession that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) prophesied to him, saying: "You will fight the Nakthans, who they are Talha, Zubayr, Aisha, Ibn Abi Sufyan and Amr ibn al-Aas Ibn al-Nabha and ending with the war of the Kharijites, and they are the apostates who were described by the noble Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) who throw the spear of the arrow from the arrow.

He Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: "What came to one of the companions of the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) was the virtues of what came to Ali ibn Abi Talib (peace be upon him) Al-Zahraa (peace be upon her) and her birth and death, and mentioned the news of Imam Hassan (peace be upon him) and his birth and his name by his wife uadda bint Al-Ashath and the death and the birth of Imam Hussein (peace be upon him) and talk about his death and his death, but did not elaborate on the incident detailed This is because he wrote to him a special book, the killing of Imam Hussein (peace be upon him).

One of the reasons for selecting the subject is the desire to search and show the good and fair biography of the House of Prophecy in Almstrk, which has long tried their enemies of the Umayyas hide and a statement of darkness, which extended for many years and also the choice of this subject is to revive their order as recommended by Imam Sadiq (peace be upon him).

The purpose or aim of the study is to show the historical accounts that came to which did not mentioned by Muslim and Bukhari in correct really byte ruler by his book Almstrak.

In the book of Al-Mustadaq al-Mustaqraq on the right of the ruler of Nisaburi until (61 AH / AD 680 CE), the framework of the research was historical study divided into four-chapter, an introduction and an end.

The first chapter, entitled "The Biography of the Governor of Nisaburi", included his name, his descent, his morals, his death, the age of the ruler, his elders, his disciples, his works and his request for knowledge.

The second chapter, entitled "The Life of Imam Ali (peace be upon him) through the book of Al-Mustadrak, was presented with the historical material of the life of Imam Ali (peace be upon him since his birth and wars with the Prophet and his death and teasing him and his news with the Caliph Uthman ibn Affan and his Oath .

The third chapter, entitled "Political life Imam Ali (peace be upon him), which dealt with the wars in succession, namely the war of the camel, and safien, and Nahrawan until his martyrdom, as well as the prospect of the Commander of the Faithful Ali (peace be upon him) in Almstrk.

The fourth chapter, entitled "The Tidings of Fatima Al-Zahraa (peace be upon her) in Al-Mustadrak," ensures the life of Al-Zahraa (peace be upon her) as well as the news of Al-Hussein and Al-Husayn (peace be upon them).



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم الرياضيات

## زمرة التماثل لحل بعض المعادلات التفاضلية

رسالة مقدمة

الى مجلس كلية التربية-الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير علوم  
في الرياضيات

من قبل

وسام سلمان عبد

بإشراف

أ.م.د. سمير قاسم حسن

## ABSTRACT

The big advantage of using the symmetries of a differential equation or system is to transform the solution to itself . So , the symmetry of differential equations is important and successful methods for finding the solutions of differential equations are given. If not useful information presented on a differential equation , the symmetry given the instances method.

Finding the symmetries analysis for different types of ordinary differential equation and even order autonomous differential equations have been proved . Also , the Lie symmetry , Noether theorem , and symmetry analysis for solving third order quasi-linear PDE's containing arbitrary functions have been studied , moreover the existence of symmetries as example of two arbitrary functions have been given and studied , fundamental solutions of  $(n+1)$  dimensional nonlinear system as well as fundamental solutions of nonlinear system with parameter also studied in details , symmetry as approach for solving integral system represented as a standard integration techniques which needed the homogeneous coordinates for proving the goal of solutions .

Some applications for symmetry have been presented for all problems that obtained in this work.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية

الدراسات العليا

# الفضاء القصصي

في مجموعات سعد محمد رحيم

## القصصية

رسالة تقدمت بها

وسن حسين كريم التميمي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير / أدب

في اللغة العربية وآدابها

إشراف

## الخاتمة والنتائج

إن الفن القصصي عالم رحب، أستطعت أن أجوب آفاقه من خلال دراستي لمجاميع القاص (سعد محمد رحيم)؛ ذلك أيماناً مني بأهمية ما تناوله هذا القاص في المعيار النقدي الأدبي.

وقد تمت دراسة أغلب الفضاءات التي خلقتها الصور والمشاهد والعبارات من خلال المجاميع القصصية (ظل التوت الأحمر، زهر اللوز، المحطات القصصية، تحريض، وهي والبحر). وقد أتضح لنا من خلال الدراسة قدرة القاص على إيجاد فضاءات تتناسب وما يدور في فلك شخصياته وأبطاله وتتناسب مع حبه، خوفهم، وحنينهم، كما وتتناسب أيضاً مع عقائدهم، ووجودهم، ونهاياتهم الحزينة على الأغلب.

وما لمسناه من خلال تحليل النصوص إمتلاك القاص طاقة تعبيرية تشحن المفردة بإيحاءات عميقة تدل على الثقافات والمرجعيات التي يمتلكها القاص. ويمكن أن نسجل مجمل النتائج التي كشفت عنها الدراسة بـ :

١- طغت الصبغة الواقعية على قصص القاص من خلال رصده لهموم الطبقات الفقيرة والمعدمة مع ملاحظة اقترابه من الواقعية الطبيعية في أغلب قصصه، فكان الفضاء بهذه الواقعية حاضراً بشكل زاهر في قصصه القصيرة.

٢- توظيف القاص لمرجعياته الدينية والثقافية والتأريخية من خلال استخدام الرموز الدينية والتأريخية والثقافية والفنية وجعلها فضاء رحباً لشخصياته واصفة ما أثر بها وتأثرت به من خلال هذه المعالم.

٣- توظيف القاص للمرأة في قصصه، حيث كان ظهورها إيجابياً وواسعاً، إذ نظر القاص إليها بكونها المكمل له بالخصوص وللرجل بالعموم، مما خلق عدة فضاءات كان ملجأ البطل في حالتي فرحه وشقائه.

٤- توظيف القاص بقصدية واعية إرثه الثقافي والفني فضلاً عن تعضيد نصوصه بأسماء علماء كبار وفنانين معروفين وروايات ذات قيمة، أعطت لفضاءاته أصالة الماضي وحيوية الحاضر وحضوره.

٥- نلحظ وبشكل دقيق أن شخوص القاص في أغلب قصصه كانت محبطة ومأزومة وتشعر بالغرابة والضياع؛ مما جعل من أغلب الفضاءات منبوذة وغير مرحب بها؛ ولعل ذلك انعكاساً لما يعانيه الفرد العراقي بشكل عام والقاص بشكل خاص من واقع مزري مليء بالهموم والآلم.

٦- هيمنة استدعاء فضاء الهناك بشكل ملحوظ مقارنة بفضاء الهنا في قصصه، و الذي نجد له حضوراً واسعاً تجلّى في الأغلب في سياق المشهد الوصفي والوقفة الوصفية.

٧- هيمنة الفضاءات المعادية في قصص (سعد محمد رحيم) وهذا ينم عن أحساس الشخوص بالقهر والاعتراب، وكثيراً ما اكتسبت الامكنة ألفتها وعدائيتها من الشعور النفسي حيالها.

٨- توظيف اللوحات الفنية التي تحولت فيما بعد إلى فضاءات شاسعة يهرب إليها البطل ويجد فيها نفسه؛ بل أحياناً تصبح تميمة له، إذ تشعر معها الشخصيات بالأنس والراحة والرضا.



٩- نقل فضاء العين الساردة أدق الجزئيات لما تعانیه الشخصيات وما تأثرت به خلال تنقلها بين الاحداث وتفاعلها مع باقي الشخصيات.

١٠- نجد ان القاص هو الراوي العليم الذي ينقل ويتفاعل ويتأثر بمجريات أحداث القاصص.

١١- كثرة وجود العوارض التي هيمنت على مجموعة من قصص القاص، الأمر الذي جعل من فضاء التطير والتشاؤم حاضرا ، مما زاد من تخوّف الشخصيات وابتعادها قدر الامكان عن هذه الفضاءات.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم الفيزياء

## دراسة جدوى للمضخة الحرارية الأرضية في بابل

رسالة مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير  
في علوم الفيزياء

من قبل الطالبة

**وقار عباس خضير**

بكالوريوس علوم فيزياء  
جامعة بابل ٢٠١٣ م

بإشراف

**أ.د. أحمد فرحان عطوان**

## Abstract

In many countries the surface of the earth acts as a very large collector of solar energy, where the energy radiated from the sun is stored below the earth's surface. The efficient method of harnessing this renewable energy is called ground source heat pumps. These systems work with the environment to provide clean, efficient, and energy-saving heating and cooling the year round.

The present work focuses on execution a theoretical feasibility study of using cooling and heating open loop ground source heat pump systems instead of conventional systems (air source heat pump). The action of these systems was simulated by a model. This model was built and written with FORTRAN language and contains equations that simulate the action of component of air and ground source heat pump systems. This model, also, takes the place of study case relative to solar path into account. The study case was three halls (men, women, and surgery) in Al-Musayyib hospital in Babylon city.

In the present work, the average of hourly cooling and heating load in summer (May to September, 150 days) and winter seasons (December to February, 90 days) respectively was calculated, then the coefficient of performance, power consumption, electric energy consumption, cost, and percent of CO<sub>2</sub> emission for each air and ground source heat pump were calculated.

The results indicated that the coefficient of performance at the peak of environment temperature, as an average, for air source heat pump was, 5.28 and 6.7 while it was 10.37 and 13.48 for ground source heat pump in cooling and heating processes, respectively. The electric energy consumption for both cooling and heating processes was 15944 kWh by air source head pump while it was 9559 kWh by ground source heat pump and thus the

total saving is 6385 kWh and this represent, approximately, 40 % from the total of consumed energy by conventional system.

The total cost of consumed energy was 1052.5 \$ in ground system, and it was 1756.8 \$ in conventional system, while the initial cost of ground source heat pump was 2020 \$ and thus the pay back is 2.87 year. Another important result that come into view in the present work is that the total CO<sub>2</sub> reduction by ground source heat pump was about 5.3 ton per year.



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية – كلية التربية

قسم علوم القرآن

# أوجه الخلاف بين إنجيل يوحنا والأنجيل الثلاثة (دراسة موازنة)

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

ياسمين ياسين عبدالله

الى مجلس كلية التربية – الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في فلسفة علوم القرآن

بإشراف

أ. م. د. عبد الجبار زين العابدين خلف

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

### Abstract

Holly Quran discusses that the doctrine of Jessus (PVH) is Unification and he called for God only . God revealed a book to Jessus which is the Gospel one Gospel not several Gospels –I1 has guidance and light , approval , giving life to its legislation , supporter for its rules and predicting of a prophet that came attrite his name is Ahmed and it is preachment for deroters .

We , as moslaems we have as a principles of faith to faith in haven book including the Gospel which God raveled on prophet Jessus (PVH) to the Israelites .

Thus we believe that heaven books have great role in man life in the world and causes his happiness in paradise . To achieve that we have to prove that each book is book that is raveled from God ? I each heaven book that attributed to a prophet has really contain saying and principles to this prophet ?

The answer is achieved through two rules :

First : Attribute this book to the prophet it raveled to according to conditions and rules that scholars to approve the tradition and transform the narrations second ! It has no contusion contradiction because what comes from God support each other in meaning and consistency .

Thus we believe that the Gospel which was raveled on Jessus (PVH) is lost and was and altered If Christians are true in their call that these Gospels to Jessus , their world not be great difference . Jewish had great role in losing and missing the original Gospel though fighting Jessus call in cooperation with roman paging state Christianity as it now a religion doctrine Paul and he cited from various doctrines . The real Christianity is the on Jessus (PVH) like other religions brought by prophet from God .

Christians have no fixed and known scientific course when they collect the Gospels. Even though the language of the Gospel was not written in the original which was periled in Palestine in the time of the Gospel revealed on Jesus (PVH).

The Gospels available now in the hands of Christians are books which nobody knows who wrote it. They lack the uninterrupted chain of narration and interconnected chain of narration. It looks like biography and history books which their writers could not claim that they are the word of God and it was written in inspiration.





وزارة التعليم العالي  
والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية التربية  
قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية

# تأجيل الإشباع الأكاديمي وعلاقته بالأسلوب المعرفي (التربوي – الاندفاع) لدى طلبة الجامعة

رسالة مقدمة إلى  
مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير  
آداب/علم النفس التربوي

من الطالب  
ياسين طرار غند  
إشراف  
الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة  
وحيدة حسين علي الركابي

## مستخلص البحث:

استهدف البحث الحالي تعرف :-

1. مستوى تأجيل الإشباع الأكاديمي لدى طلبة الجامعة.
2. قياس الأسلوب المعرفي (التروي - الاندفاع) لدى طلبة الجامعة.
3. دلالة الفروق في تأجيل الإشباع الأكاديمي على وفق متغيري:  
أ- الجنس (ذكر - أنثى) ب- التخصص (علمي - إنساني).
4. دلالة الفروق في الأسلوب المعرفي (التروي - الاندفاع) على وفق متغيري:  
أ. الجنس (ذكر - أنثى) ب- التخصص (علمي - إنساني).
5. طبيعة واتجاه العلاقة بين تأجيل الإشباع الأكاديمي والأسلوب المعرفي (التروي - الاندفاع) لدى طلبة الجامعة.
6. الفروق في العلاقة بين تأجيل الإشباع الأكاديمي والأسلوب المعرفي (التروي - الاندفاع) على وفق لمتغيري (الجنس, التخصص).

وقد تحدد البحث الحالي بطلبة الجامعة المستنصرية, الدراسات الصباحية, ومن كلا الجنسين (ذكور - إناث) للعام الدراسي (2015 - 2016). وتحقيقاً لأهداف البحث

قام الباحث باعتماد مقياس تأجيل الإشباع الأكاديمي بمبنوتي وآخرون 1998 (Bembenutty et al, 1998) بالاستناد إلى نظرية ولتر ميشيل W.Mischel (1961) بعد إن ترجمته إلى اللغة العربية, إذ تالف المقياس من (10) مواقف موزعة على مجالين. كما اعتمد اختبار كاجان (Kagan, 1971) تزاوج الإشكال المألوفة لقياس الأسلوب المعرفي (التروي - الاندفاع) إذ تالف من (22) مفردة. وقد تحقق للمقياسين الصدق الظاهر والبنائي. إما الثبات فقد استخرج لكلا المقياسين بعدة طرق هي: إعادة الاختبار فبلغ (0,71) لمقياس تأجيل الإشباع الأكاديمي و(0,76) لمقياس الأسلوب المعرفي (التروي - الاندفاع), وبمعادلة إفا للاتساق الداخلي بلغ (0,79) لمقياس تأجيل الإشباع الأكاديمي, و(0,78) لمقياس الأسلوب المعرفي (التروي - الاندفاع). وبعد تطبيق أداتي البحث على عينة من الطلبة تكونت من (400) طالب وطالبة, وتم جمع البيانات وتحليلها إحصائياً باستعمال الوسائل الإحصائية الآتية: الاختبار التائي لعينتين مستقلتين, معامل ارتباط بيرسن, معامل الصعوبة, معامل التميز, ومعامل الارتباط التنائي النقطي (بوينت بايسريل), الاختبار التائي لعينة واحدة, تحليل التباين التنائي, مربع كاي, الاختبار الزائي, وتوصل البحث إلى النتائج الآتية :

1. يتمتع طلبة الجامعة بالقدرة على تأجيل الإشباع الأكاديمي.
2. طلبة الجامعة يميلون إلى استخدام الأسلوب المعرفي التروي أكثر من الأسلوب المعرفي الاندفاع.
3. وجود فرق ذي دلالة إحصائية في تأجيل الإشباع الأكاديمي على وفق متغيري الجنس (ذكور - إناث) لصالح الإناث. والتخصص (علمي - إنساني) لصالح التخصص العلمي.
4. وجود فرق ذي دلالة إحصائية في الأسلوب المعرفي (التروي - الاندفاع) على وفق الجنس (ذكور - إناث) لصالح الإناث في الأسلوب المعرفي المتروي. والتخصص (علمي - إنساني) لصالح العلمي في الأسلوب المتروي.
5. العلاقة موجبة بين تأجيل الإشباع والأسلوب المعرفي (التروي - الاندفاع) لدى طلبة الجامعة.
6. الفروق في العلاقة دالة لصالح الإناث والتخصص العلمي بين تأجيل الإشباع والأسلوب المعرفي (التروي - الاندفاع) على وفق متغيري الجنس والتخصص وفي ضوء هذه النتائج قدم الباحث مجموعة من الاستنتاجات والتوصيات والمقترحات.





جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية  
قسم الرياضيات

# حل عددي لمعادلات تكاملية ضبابية غير خطية باستخدام طريقة الهوموتوبي

رسالة

مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية التربية في الجامعة المستنصرية

كجزء من متطلبات نيل درجة دكتوراه فلسفة

في الرياضيات

من قبل

ذالان جلال محمد القادر

إشراف

أ.م.د. سمير قاسم حسن

١٤٣٨هـ

2017 م

# *ABSTRACT*

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The solvability of some classes of fuzzy nonlinear integral equations has multiplied fuzzy kernel with fuzzy integral nonlinear function and fuzzy nonlinear integral kernel as well as fuzzy composition kernels have been studied and proposed with necessary conditions used for establish the existence and uniqueness and then studied the convergence of the sequence solution by using homotopy analysis and homotopy perturbation methods . Some of above classes have been studied with fuzzy boundaries numbers and given the details of applications. The illustrative examples and development application have been presented and applied with creation classes, all the programming in Maple version (18) .