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Chief Editor Word / Prof. Dr. Kadum al-Addly

Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds, and prayers and peace be upon the Seal of Messengers Muhammad Bin Abdullah and on his family and companions.

After here we meet with you in the first number of Northern Europe Academy magazine, which we hope to be a lamp illuminating, For students of science everywhere, they receive the knowledge, knowledge and culture they need. We are optimistic that we are on track to achieve the objectives of the Nordic Academy And its scientific journal, the dissemination of knowledge and the real information and provide it to anyone looking for it, and since it is difficult for any magazine to draw its features and determine its destination since the first issue, but we are trying to provide the basic indicators of ambition and direction in the way of culture long and difficult by careful to complete the requirements of scientific research sound in the published research and studies.

It is no exaggeration to say that the publication of a new scientific journal insisting and insisting on the availability of safety conditions and accuracy in its production of the first issue is to enter into a risk-free adventure at a time of explosion and decline in many of the concepts, visions and ethical values of scientific research, But the concern and emphasis on scientific values sound and correct despite the difficulty was and will remain the hope and goal of scientists and noble values at all times and places, And so it has been confirmed to achieve the conditions of publication specified in everything that is published, regardless of the reactions to maintain our balance of original researchers and students of science from the correct sources, it is not wise to collect a large number of writers and publishers, But the wisdom to attract diligent and diligent researchers, no matter how few they are, only a few who owe them credit in the antithesis of science and few owe them thanks to the enlightenment of humanity and guidance.

**Academic self-regulation and its
relationship to psychological resilience
among students of Damascus and Kuwait
University**

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Abstract

The aim of the current research was to explore the relationship between academic self-regulation and psychological resilience in a sample of students from Damascus and Kuwait University. In addition, the differences in both academic self-regulation and psychological resilience were determined by sex (males and females). Finally, Academic. The study sample consisted of (115) students of the university, 62 students from Damascus University and 53 students from Kuwait University. The number of females was 59 students and 56 students. The researchers used the academic self-regulation scale prepared by the second researcher for this purpose and the psychological resilience scale, which was translated by the second researcher, after verifying their sincerity and persistence in the current research of the students of the Damascus and Kuwait University.

The results of the study showed that there is a positive relationship between academic self-regulation and psychological resilience, with statistically significant differences between the students of Damascus and Kuwait University in both academic self-organization and gender differences in these two variables. The results showed that the effect of each sex had a significant effect on academic self-organization, while the geographical environment variable (Kuwait, Damascus) had no effect on emotional regulation in the sample.

In light of the results obtained from this research, the researchers presented a set of proposals to improve the academic self-regulation and psychological resilience of students who have problems in these two variables in the academic life of students, in order to effectively raise their scientific and educational goals.

Key words : Academic self-regulation - Psychological resilience.

research importance:

The importance of the current research lies in the following points:

- 1- The importance of study variables, academic self-regulation and psychological flexibility, that these variables contribute to the mental concentration and mental alertness of students and that helps them to achieve their goals effectively.
- 2- The importance of the sample used in the current study.
- 3- Absence of local and Arab studies that addressed this subject despite its scientific and personal importance.
- 4- The expected results of this study can help in the development of several training and extension programs.

Research goals:

- 1- Exploring the relationship between academic self-regulation and psychological flexibility.

- 2- - Learn the differences between Damascus and Kuwait University students in these two variables.
- 3- Measuring the differences between males and females in both the academic self-regulation and the psychological flexibility of the members of the research sample.
- 4- The determination of any factor in self-regulation shows the greatest statistical significance in the correlation of the elastic variable.

Hypotheses

- 1- There is a statistically significant correlation between the averages of the degree of academic self-regulation and psychological flexibility among the members of the total sample of students from the University of Damascus and Kuwait.
- 2- There are statistically significant differences between the averages of the degree of self - regulation academic students of Damascus University and Kuwait.
- 3- 3 - There are statistically significant differences between the averages of psychological resilience among students of Damascus University and Kuwait.
- 4- There are statistically significant differences between the averages of male and female grades in academic self-organization.
- 5- There were statistically significant differences between the mean scores of males and females on the psychological elasticity scale.
- 6- There were statistically significant differences between the high and low grades on the scale of academic self-regulation and their scores on the psychological elasticity scale.
- 7- There is a statistically significant interaction between the variables: sex, college (specialization) and elasticity, and their impact on the academic self-organization of the total sample members.

Research procedures and methodology:

1. Research Methodology:

This research uses descriptive analytical method.

2. The study sample:

The research sample consisted of (115) male and female students, with 62 students from the University of Damascus, and (53) students from Kuwait University, the number of females (59) students, and (56) students. The

students were aged between 19-21 years of students of the first and second year of students of the Faculty of Education, Law and Sciences at the University of Damascus, Faculty of Arts Department of Psychology, and Sharia in Kuwait University. This research was applied in the first semester of the academic year 2017/2018.

Results of the study:

The results of the first hypothesis:

The correlation between the averages of the degree of academic self-regulation and the psychological flexibility of the members of the total sample of students from the University of Damascus and Kuwait is statistically significant.

The results of the second hypothesis:

There were statistically significant differences between the averages of the degree of academic self-regulation among the students of Damascus University and Kuwait.

The results of the third hypothesis:

There were statistically significant differences between the average scores of the students of Damascus University and Kuwait in psychological flexibility.

The results of the fourth hypothesis:

There are statistically significant differences between male and female average scores in academic self-regulation.

The results of the fifth hypothesis:

There were statistically significant differences between the mean scores of males and females on the psychological elasticity scale.

The results of the sixth hypothesis:

There were statistically significant differences between high and low scores on the scale of academic self-regulation and their scores on the psychological scale.

The results of the seventh hypothesis:

There is a statistically significant interaction between the variables: gender, faculty (specialization), elasticity, and their effect on self-regulation among the total sample members.

Therefore, the researchers suggest:

1. Attention to students' self-regulation in general
2. Conducting research on academic self-regulation among different levels of study (first year, fourth, postgraduate) among some Arab universities.
3. Conducting studies on self-regulation and psychological flexibility among university students according to demographic variables.

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Study of the reciprocal roles of some stressful psychological variables and hormonal secretions in public health in individuals

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Abstract

The objective of the study was to reveal the role of some psychological variables on hormonal secretions in the human body and its general health and vice versa. The human being lives in an interactive state in his environment with its changing events, pleasing and sad, affected and affected, And affect them through his behavior and ways of dealing with them and what he does in those moments and attitudes facing him, and what are the reactions of the normal and abnormal and varies from one position to another and from one person to another depending on the nature of those positions, and what that person carries knowledge and experience determines the nature of his behavior To solve his problems in order to be in a state of compatibility with himself on the one hand and with his environment on the other, The environment here has an impact in determining the way of the behavior and behavior of the individual through the impact on the psychological and biological state, to draw through these events a picture of the individual's personality and what it carries in its machines, life pressures vary in their impact on individuals according to the background:

1. It may be a somber (somber) state that creates a desperate, pessimistic person of life who surrenders to him to develop psychological and organic illnesses.
2. Resistance may be a resistance to desires through resistance to the influencing action. It may be useful, or ineffective, causing failure and frustration. In both cases, it will have a negative effect on its biological being (non-equilibrium in its hormonal secretions)

Which is the important means of communication and communication between members of the body to control the performance of its functions in a systematic manner, this change negatively affects the balance of natural organs, especially affecting the nervous system, and it shows the importance of these factors to each other (psychological) biological to humans.

key words: Psychological stress - Nervous agitation- Hormonal secretions - Endocrine glands.

Importance of the study

1. Psychological disorders that have associations with hormonal imbalance and which appear clearly on people such as anxiety, depression.... and others.
2. Endocrine, hormonal secretions, locations, types, work of each and what the impact of the imbalance in human.
3. Illnesses that have associations with hormonal secretion disorders.
4. Pathological cases that have connections close psychological factor.

Objectives of the study:

In order to achieve the study of the reciprocal roles of both psychological and hormonal variables in humans, the following points should be studied and discussed:

1. The role of the psychological factor in the nature of hormonal imbalances in humans.
2. Pathological conditions that lead to a state of imbalance in the chemical balance of the human body.
3. The role of hormonal imbalances in determining the nature of mental disorders.
4. Determine the role of both variables (psychological factor and organic factor).
5. The role of some mental disorders in some cases causing pathological organic.

Limits of study:

This study is determined by some theoretical aspects, through which it is possible to shed light on the link between some psychological variables, hormonal secretions and the risks they pose to humans as a result of the mutual role of each other.

Theoretical side:

The organs of the human body are in a state of balance and the exact order of all its functions when it is in a state of psychological stability and organic, but soon a defect in this system because of the impact of external stimuli, their source may be a state of frustration about not achieving a certain desire, a sad event or a joyous event all make him live in a state of tension and anxiety, Their bodies affect but vary from one person to another depending on many factors, including what is related to the personality of the individual and the speed of his willingness to be affected by these stimuli, these effects include:

Theories that explain the cause of depression

Depressive Disorders

There have been many theories that explain the causes of depression, including

1. Biological Theory
2. Psychoanalysis Theory
3. Behavioral Theory

The role of some mental disorders in the creation of some pathological cases

- A. Diseases of the digestive system
- B. Respiratory diseases
- C. Cardiovascular system diseases
- D. Skin disorders
- E. Glands and hormones disorders
- F. Sexual disorders
- G. Muscular system disorders

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**Hyper nerve appetite - loss of appetite and its
relationship to the body in adolescents**

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Abstract

The current research aims to identify the following topics:

1. The level of bulimia-anorexia nervosa in adolescent's students.
2. Statistically significant differences in bulimia-anorexia nervosa in adolescents according to gender: males or females.

To achieve these objectives the researcher has chosen a random group of 450 students in both gender male/female from the morning study session of the academic year (2015-2016) in Al-Qadiysiyah province according to their style.

Thus, due to the lack of a scale to measure bulimia-anorexia nervosa, in accordance with the "nature of the age, cultural, and the geographical stage," the researcher had adopted the same scale used in the previous literature and studies. The anorexia nervosa scale contains 24 units. After verifying the reliability and validity with the help of statistical bagful of social sciences (SPSS), and software (Microsoft-Excel), the following findings emerged:

1. Increased prevalence of bulimia-anorexia nervosa in adolescents from the fourth preparatory grade students' disorder as the proportion of affected individuals' nervosa (20.88%). The proportion of people with anorexia nervosa 19.55%.
2. There are no differences between males and females in the bulimia-anorexia nervosa in adolescent's disorder.

Key Words: Anorexia nervosas - Bulimia nervosas - Eating disorders.

Importance of research

The importance of the present study show as follows

1. Lack of research and studies in this field
2. The importance of the age group under study (adolescence)

Research Goals

The goal of current research to identify:

1. Hyperactivity disorder - Anorexia nervosa in adolescents.

2. Statistically significant differences for Hyper disorder - anorexia nervosa, According to gender variable (male - female).

Limits of the Research

The current study is limited to the study of hyper neuropathy disorder and its relation to body image in a sample of fourth grade students of the preparatory stage for morning and school studies (2014-2015) and for both sexes.

Definition of the terms

Bulimia Nervosa

Anorexia nervosa

Explanatory theories of eating disorders

1. Biological Theory
2. Psychoanalysis Theory

Search procedures

First: Research Methodology

The researcher adopted the descriptive approach, the study of correlative relationships, being the most appropriate method, in order to obtain facts and data with an explanation of how these data relate to the problem of study (Ibidat et al., 1996: 289).

Second: Research Community:

The research society consists of fourth grade students for the academic year (2014-2015) of 4528 students, of which 2496 are students and 2032 students are divided into 31 preparatory schools, of which 18 are for girls and 13 are for girls. For boys distributed in different areas of the city center of Qadisiyah.

Conclusions:

1. Anorexia nervosa- Hyperthyroidism In teenagers.

2. Anorexia nervosa - Hyperthyroidism In teenagers not different between males and females.

Recommendations:

1. The work of scientific seminars and holding workshops to raise awareness about the nature of these disorders.
2. Raising the awareness of the family and society about the dangers that appear to be on the rise especially in light of the great cultural openness that our country is experiencing.
3. Urge doctors and therapists to combine treatment with food programs and psychotherapy programs.

Suggestions:

Conducting similar studies of the current study to find out the following

1. Anorexia nervosa - Hyperthyroidism and its relation to psychological weaning.
2. Anorexia nervosa - Hyperthyroidism and its relationship to depression

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**The Iraqi occupied Territories code 1915
A historical study of its inception, contents and
powers**

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Abstract

The British occupation of Iraq occurred at the beginning of the twentieth century after it was under Ottoman control of a period of time. The occupation administration has organized legal life and the operation of the courts in a manner appropriate to the administration of the occupation, after taking control of Basra and claimed the escape of government employee, especially employees of judicial institutions. To avoid the application of the Hague Convention of 1907 in Article (43) which stipulated that: - (If the authority of the legitimate power is effectively transferred to the hand of the occupying power, the latter shall, to the extent possible, achieve and ensure security and public order, respecting the laws in force in the country, except in cases of extreme necessity).

The occupation authority wanted to evade the application of this article and called for the escape of legal officers and the loss of court records to issue laws that suit them and to restore work in the courts and judicial institutions as they wish, And after the occupation of the first area in Iraq summoned its advisers and legal staff who accompanied the campaign and those in their colonies, especially in India and formed the legal committees to prepare laws and establish courts to work in order to maintain security and calm the situation and the first work done by these committees is the preparation of a law called (The Iraqi occupied Territories code 1915).

This law, which contained six sections, included sixty-three items in which the powers of judicial offices and persons included in this law were determined, This law draws most of its articles from the civil and criminal laws applied in India and the Ottoman laws and want to apply them in Iraq, but the interface of the occupation administration is difficult for the difference between the Iraqi and Indian communities.

Key words: Law of the Iraqi regions – Occupier.

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