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Journal procedures

Among the measures taken by the journal upon the arrival of the research are as follows:

1. The research is subject to scrutiny in the following respects:
 - a. Ensure that the research is not extracted through a special program for this purpose.
 - b. Ensure that the research is not published
 - c. The publisher is required to sign an undertaking that the research is not published and not extracted and may not be published anywhere else.
- 2- After the initial approval of the research and its topic , send the researcher the initial approval specifying the publication fees and the date of publishing the research.

3. In the event of a refusal, the researcher shall be informed of this by an official letter stating the reason.
4. After the initial approval of the research the research is sent by official letter to arbitrators with the same jurisdiction as the title of the research, with a special form to evaluate the research from several aspects without mentioning the name and address of the publisher.
5. Within 14 days, the researcher gets the answer regarding his research, In the event that there are notes about the research, the search is repeated for the researcher in order to make the correction after that, final approval is sent to publish the research.

Terms of Publication

Conditions related to the researcher (publisher)

- 1- The research must be unpublished and not previously published anywhere else.
- 2- The paper should be written in one of the two languages, Arabic or English only.
- 3- The search is sent in two formats, one of them **word** and **pdf** , With two abstracts in Arabic and English, Not more than 200 words for each abstract, And send it to the email journal@neacademys.com
- 4- The research is attached to a letter addressed to the editor-in-chief of the journal requesting that his research be published and an undertaking not to publish his research in another publication.

Technical conditions for writing Search

1. The number of search pages is not more than 30 pages of pieces (21 x 28) A4
 2. For writing in Arabic, calligraphy is used **Simplified Arabic** At a scale of 14, the headline is written on a scale 16 bold type.
 3. To write in English is used **Times New Roman** At a scale of 12, the title is written on a scale of 14.
 4. The Arabic margin is written in scale 12 with the same type of font, while the English margin is written in scale 10 with the same type of font used.
 5. Attached with the research abstracts key words (function), and be in both Arabic and English.
 6. The number of references and sources should not exceed 5 pages.
 7. Tables, drawings and figures must be (12 x 18) size.
 8. References are written in the text in a manner **American Psychological Association. APA** .Sources is arranged alphabetically at the end of the search according to the author's last name.
- .All appendices are mentioned at the end of the paper after references.

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Prof. Dr. Kadum al-Addly

**Chairman of the Northern European Academy of Sciences and Scientific Research
Editor-in-chief of the A Refereed Journal of Northern Europe Academy for
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Praise is to God, Lord of the Two Worlds, and prayers and peace be upon His Prophet Muhammad, the Trustworthy, and upon his good and pure family, and all his companions. Then, here is the twelfth issue to be issued on time, which the journal management is keen on due to its insistence on continuing the scientific march towards achieving the specific goals of the academy and its scientific journal and Continuing to work to complete research, follow up its evaluation, and complete the required amendments, in order to ensure the integrity of research and its validity for publication and printing in the optimal form.

Hence, we must extend our sincere thanks to the editorial members, evaluators, and the advisory body for their efforts to continue preparing the magazine to be published on the specified periodic time, and it must be noted that the magazine has obtained DOI Which helps researchers and research institutions to locate the research easily, which makes the journal's research as licensed and approved scientifically and legally for citation.

The current issue includes six researches on educational, legal and social topics, and despite the large number of research sent, it is published limited to the products that include the specific conditions for publication Thus, the current issue included six researches :(Free access to information and its role in achieving sustainable development goals in new and changing environments from the perspective of Sudanese university library workers: An exploratory study) &(Methods of practicing public relations to combat the Corona pandemic (Covid 19) Applicable to the public relations departments of the World Health Organization) & (Damage is one of the pillars of civil liability) & (Passion in the light of the Noble Qur'an and its effects on the individual and society) & (The Use of TPACK Framework at Saudi Universities Reality and Aspirations) & (E-learning and its Relationship with the Quality of Higher Education: Imam Al-Kadhim College and Babylon University as a Model) In conclusion, the editor-in-chief pledges everyone to continue working to ensure the conditions and modernity in what is published in order to achieve the magazine's vision, mission and goals, and God bless.

**Free access to information and its role in achieving sustainable development goals in new and changing environments from the perspective of Sudanese university library workers:
An exploratory studen**

Prepared By



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Abstract

Information institutions are facing unprecedented rapid changes as a result of globalization and continuous innovation of technology, and thus it is imperative that they develop continuously. The growth of technology also had an effective impact as it made knowledge widely available, which is evidenced by the ease of access to information. In front of this world with all its inventions and innovations, government and even private institutions in the library sector are facing successive waves of changes, whether legal, administrative, technical or technical. The problem of the study appeared in that some beneficiaries still overlook the leading role of libraries in national development plans as a result of the absence of good communication of library leaders with decision-makers and those responsible for sustainable development issues in the country. The importance of the study lies in its handling of a very important topic that is under discussion at the level of scientific media. It focuses on the topic of free access to scientific information and its role in achieving sustainable development goals by knowing the viewpoint of workers in libraries and information centers in order to enrich libraries and information centers with studies concerned with an important topic and issue related to the sustainable development of the library sector, using the documentary method in the study according to the literature of research on the theoretical side For the study, as well as the descriptive analytical approach, in which the questionnaire tool was employed to collect information in order to obtain practical results that are interpreted in an objective manner in proportion to the actual data of the phenomenon under study. The study tools are searching in sources, references and the web. The study reached a number of results, the most important of which is the development of national strategies for sustainable development that contributes to the development of the university library sector in Sudan. Sustainable development. It is also necessary to hold a partnership between libraries and various institutions, which helps them to overcome the obstacles to achieving the goals of sustainable development.

Key words:

Free access - digital repositories - sustainable development - change management - quality - strategic planning

Introduction:

Events and facts continue without stopping because the kinetic action in them does not stop, the impossible in yesterday has become a reality today, and human thought today has become more receptive to anything new or almost impossible because the successive changes have made nations, peoples, humans and individuals accept anything new that is useful and useful in the modern business environment This has affected the library sector, and institutions are facing unprecedented rapid changes as a result of globalization and continuous innovation of technology, which forces information institutions to continuously develop. Also, some recent phenomena in the library sector have revolutionized the business sector and created a growing need for change that has never occurred before and the growth and development of technology has had an effective impact, making knowledge widely available, and thus providing flexible methods for accessing information. In front of this world with all its spectrums, genders, inventions and innovations, governmental institutions, even private ones, are facing successive waves of changes, whether legal, administrative, technical or technical, in the library sector. Managing change at work, or organizational change, is an approach followed to transform or move an individual, a work team, or an organization from a current state to a desired future state, and this stage often takes place the first time when applying newer methodologies or electronic work systems, and that these changes require management thought or rather a leadership thought that absorbs them, their causes and effects, so today's leaders have become In their institutions, they are change makers. Therefore, the institutional leaders in the library sector should keep pace with these visions, and motivate their employees (librarians) to be strategic, because the sum of these visions achieves the higher vision of the state, which makes us look for new ways to manage change that these institutional leaders follow. To manage change in the environment of libraries and information centers (1) (Science Taleb 2018 p. /).

Scientific methodology of the paper:

The problem of the study and its importance: The problem emerged that some beneficiaries still overlook libraries and their leading role in national development plans and thus sustainable development. From here we can clarify some points through which the study can be identified, which are as follows:

- 1- Absence of good communication with decision-makers and those responsible for development issues in general and sustainable development in particular, in order to show libraries as a partner in issues of change and sustainable development issues.
- 2- Studying the factors causing change as a tool for forming informational awareness of the sustainable development goals by making scientific information available to researchers.

3- The importance of employing information and making it freely available, which confirms the great role of libraries in making change in academic institutions.

4- The new roles of libraries require the development of laws regulating their work (for example, copyright), which contributes directly to change.

5- Enhancing the importance of developing strategic plans to help spread the culture of free access to scientific information in a proper manner.

The importance of the study:

The importance of the study lies in dealing with a very important topic that is considered a subject of discussion at the level of scientific media. It focuses on the topic of free access to scientific information and its role in achieving sustainable development goals by knowing the viewpoint of workers in libraries and information centers. The importance of the study can be summarized as follows:

Enriching libraries and information centers with studies concerned with an important topic and issue related to the sustainable development of the library sector.

Providing those in charge of libraries, especially university libraries, with what helps them to develop society and participate in the development of the society of beneficiaries.

Advocating the availability of information and facilitating free access to information in libraries.

Objectives of the study:

The objectives of the study stem from the following:

A/ Ensuring the beneficiary's access to information, through the optimal use of various technologies, to ensure access to scientific and technical information that meets his needs, which means the necessity of making free information available in electronic form.

b/ Continuity of making information available, which means being able not only to digitize and archive it, but to keep it and retrieve it whenever necessary.

C / Support and encourage policy makers and decision makers interested in development issues to make library entities and information centers participate sources in managing change and sustainable development plans.

D / Finding horizons that help develop and activate the free access movement and its role in achieving sustainable development.

E/ Preventing overlap in specializations between library and information institutions and other entities.

Study methodology: The study used the documentary method, according to the literature of research on the theoretical side of the study, as well as the descriptive analytical method, in which the questionnaire tool was employed to collect information by studying the viewpoint of library workers during a known period of time in order to obtain practical results that are interpreted in an objective way, including It corresponds to the actual data of the phenomenon under study.

Previous Studies: First: Foreign Studies:

Study (2) (Watson Sarah 2007) on the extent of authors' awareness and attitudes and their use of digital and institutional repositories. The study aimed at publishing trends and behaviors of the Levin Foundation at Cranfield University and their concerns about it. And the extent of their awareness and use of institutional repositories such as Qitrents Cranfield Repository, and the study concluded: Many authors have not heard about Qitrents Cranfield Repository. On the library, as they were concerned about including their work in the warehouse, as well as additional work under work pressures (3) (Abu Zeid, 2015, 8.16.17).

Second: Arabic Studies:

Study (4) (Osama Mohamed Attia Khamis 2010), which aims to identify digital entities, their importance, types, methods of building, depositing, organizing and retrieval of digital entities in digital repositories on the Internet, the role of repositories in preserving and retrieving digital entities, and identifying the stages of building and testing the institutional digital repository Libraries and Information Department, Faculty of Arts, Menoufia University.

The study found many types and forms of digital entities, digital repositories are one of the most important places to store digital entities, the weakness of the Arab presence on the map of free access to information, the D-space program is one of the most famous digital repositories management programs.

The most important recommendations of the study: that each university establish a digital repository in order to publish the research of faculty members, encourage a culture of free access through seminars and lectures, establish digital repositories and raise awareness of the importance of digital deposit. (5) (previous source: 10)

Study (6) (Mustafa Nawari and Abdel Razzaq Mahmoud Ibrahim 2015) entitled Free Access to Scientific and Research Information - Concepts and Policies in the Arab Region: A Case Study of Sudan. This study sheds light on the concepts and policy of

free access to information in the Republic of Sudan through the study of some open access repositories registered in the OpenDoar database, and an attempt to provide a clear picture of the emergence and development of the concept of free access to scientific and research information as a natural, natural development due to the necessity of mutual benefit from scientific information and the consolidation of the principle of Scientific cooperation between researchers. The study indicated a lack of awareness and information, where many information institutions, beneficiaries and researchers suffer from a lack of awareness of the concepts and features of free access to information, which requires the need to hold more conferences and workshops aimed at spreading awareness among researchers and interested people, as well as institutions and information centers to introduce the importance Activating free access to research and scientific information initiatives that help build a knowledge society. The study also indicated that most intellectual property rights laws were keen to protect copyright, regardless of the protection of society's right to benefit from scientific information.

The most important recommendations: Coordination of efforts between the relevant authorities to develop a national strategy among its priorities, the formulation of clear policies for free access to information, the digitization of university libraries, software support and technical support centers.

· A study (7) (Samah Babiker Abu Zaid 2016) entitled Building a digital repository of university theses at the University of Gezira by application on D-space

Where the study referred to digital repositories as a means of managing, storing, providing and making digital content available. The study aimed to achieve control and control of the approved messages at the University of Gezira and to identify the quantitative volume of the approved messages and to shorten the time required by graduate students to identify the approved messages at the university. Statistical data analysis (SPSS).

The study reached many results, the most important of which is the lack of statistics for university theses approved by the university, there is an increase in the volume of approved theses, the lack of qualification and teaching for employees in the field of modern and advanced systems and programs in the field of libraries and their construction of digital repositories.

As for the recommendations, they are: the necessity of building a repository containing the approved university theses, in addition to containing other information repositories, including professors' lectures, the need to start the bibliographical control of the university theses.

The first axis / 1/ Change management: Change management is an approach to taking advantage of the basic structures and tools to control and control any effort in organizational change (8) (Science Taleb, 2018) The goal of change management is to achieve maximum benefits for the organization and reduce the effects of change on employees And avoid deviations from the path. Change is not an improvement or development in part of this institution. Rather, change requires management, risk management, initiative, and the principle of each in his time and place, because the traditional institutional doctrine of some leaders poses risks and perils at times. The institutional leader who thinks about reactions Without adopting a policy of planned change, it will lead his institution to decline and deterioration.. No doubt, in light of the increasing speed in the flow of information and the emergence of what are known as micro-specialties, it has become difficult to control the huge amount of information, as the intellectual production of people and institutions has become a steady increase, in addition to a rise Publication costs which led to the emergence of free access to information initiatives.

Digital repositories are one of the most important strategies for open access to information, so it had to be defined.

1- Digital repositories: There are many definitions of the term digital repositories and it can be defined in a simplified way as an institution that has the responsibility for the long-term preservation of digital resources in addition to making them available to the general public or groups of users agreed upon by the producer and the administrative authority of the repository (10) (Sahih Zainhom). Abdel Gawad, 2011)

2. Open Access Repository

It provides free access to articles, research, and other forms of intellectual production for members of your organization - it's called the Green Way.

Definition of free access

Free access to information can be defined as (it is electronic access without any obstacles to scientific intellectual production, and the Budapest Initiative confirmed that free access to information is for scientific and research texts without any form of financial payment). (11) (Website)

IFLA defines the term Open Access as free access in general to scientific intellectual production as well as research documentation, and this in itself is a vital factor that helps in understanding the world in which we live and helps us in reaching solutions that would meet global challenges, in particular the disparity in our access to information. (12) (Ahmed Ibrahim, Maha, 2016)

The observer of the movement of free access to information notes that there are many institutions that have adopted this movement in order to facilitate the flow of information at the global level, especially as the world is living in a state of openness in the world of information, and the movement of free access is an example of models between information and communication technologies, especially with regard to The free access to information initiatives and their important role in scientific research since the announcement of the free access initiative in February 2002 has followed the emergence of many initiatives and movements supporting it, which are making similar efforts in the field of Free access in scientific research, all of which appeared and practiced its activities via the Internet. It was summarized by Nozha Al-Khayat in the scientific paper entitled Free Access to Scientific and Technical Information. Concepts and problems: their representation, and their implications for the basic roles and functions of librarians and information professionals in the Arab world, a paper presented at: The Eighteenth Conference of the Arab Federation for Libraries and Information. The profession of libraries and the challenges of reality and the future and its role in free access to scientific and technical information, according to the initiative - the supporting body and goals (13) (Al-Khayat Nozha 2007).

The study also considered here that it is necessary to address the factors that led to the emergence of the free access system: (14) (Faraj, Abdel Rahman, 2010)

1. The emergence of the Internet and networking techniques, their development and coherence with electronic publishing techniques, and then increasing the number of electronic information sources available on the network.
2. Increasing use of information available on the Internet and the emergence of a new generation of researchers who follow new patterns in research and communication, and their desires must be met.
3. The growth of the scientific publishing movement and the increase in scientific intellectual production at the world level.
4. The decrease in budgets and financial allocations directed to the acquisition of this intellectual production, and that most of these allocations are directed to periodicals in their paper form.
5. Restrictions related to copyright rights by publishers that limit the use and transmission of information.
6. Limited access to this intellectual production.

7. The works of researchers under traditional publishing are no longer visible or visible to all their peers in the field, and therefore do not receive the attention they deserve.

8. The global push for free access, especially at the level of international and national initiatives and statements.

9. Requiring research funding institutions (such as the Well come Trust, Jisc, and the National Institutes of Health Care NIH) for researchers to make available the results of research they fund according to open access.

10. The right of the citizen to know and have access to information.

Hence, the study saw that the free access movement is one of the most prominent contemporary developments in the world of scientific communication, and the many factors that prompted the emergence of this movement, including the open technologies environment, scientific publishing institutions, the provision of information services, libraries and scientific research funding devices, as well as researchers and beneficiaries.

To reinforce the importance of free access to information, the study considered the following: (15) (Abdul Rahman, previous reference)

1. Online availability.

2. Free access.

3. They are scientific works in the sense that fictional stories and general magazines, for example, are excluded from this definition, and since they are scientific works, these articles published on periodicals must be subject to scientific arbitration.

4. Although free access is based on journal articles, it also applies to other types of intellectual production such as conference research - technical reports - university theses - books and educational resources, in addition to free-access data observatories (directories of digital repositories).

5. Access should be to the full text, not the abstracts.

6. With free access to the intellectual production, the beneficiaries can benefit from this production by downloading, printing, copying, and citing reference..., and the author must retain his right to authorship and attribution of the work to its author.

Free access to information movement in Sudan:

Sudan, like other countries, has made contributions to the movement of free access to information. The attempts made by the Eifl Organization (Electronic Information For Libraries) and made by a group of members and coordinators in Sudan are the actual beginning, as many conferences and workshops were held at the beginning of the

millennium The Sudan Open Archive is considered the first project aimed at free access to scientific and research information, and then the Sudanese Association for Libraries and Information established a digital repository specialized in the field of libraries through the Greenstone software. It is considered an initiative for free access to scientific and research information among the universities (Khartoum - Nilein - Sudan).) One of the important initiatives in the field of free access to information in Sudan, and that was in 2012 with the support of UNESCO. (15) (Ibrahim, Abdul Razzaq, 2015)

The second axis: - sustainable development: -

The concept of sustainable development: To adopt a comprehensive change management in Sudanese information institutions, these institutions must put sustainable development plans in their priorities. Therefore, the study saw the need to define the beneficiary of what they are.

The concept of sustainable development is one of the ambiguous concepts around which controversy has arisen. One of the most important and widely spread definitions is “development that meets the needs of the present generation without sacrificing or harming the ability of future generations to meet their needs.” (16) (United Nations, 2018)

Sustainability: development economists have used the term sustainability to clarify the required balance between economic growth and the preservation of the environment. We discuss another interpretation of the meaning of sustainability, which aims at development and takes into account well-being and increasing the space for future generations, and dealing with development and development with a broad vision in terms of dimension Just as sustainability is not a fixed funding for what we always do, it should be sustainability in both good and bad times.

Procedural definition of the meaning of sustainable development:

It is the governmental management of available resources in a way that ensures economic, social and cultural prosperity and achieves the developmental and environmental needs of current and future generations, without underestimating the flexibility of life-supporting characteristics or the integration and cohesion of social systems.

It is clear to us from the above that sustainable development is in fact a comprehensive concept linked to the continuity of the economic, social, institutional and environmental aspects of society.

Characteristics of sustainable development: The study saw the need to shed light on the characteristics of sustainable development in the following points: (17) (Farghaly, Ahmed, 2002)

- . Take into account the right of future generations to natural resources.
- . Puts the fulfillment of the basic needs of the individual in the first place.
- . The human aspect and its development is one of its first goals, especially caring for the poor.
- . It takes into account the preservation of the diversity of societies and their privacy, culturally, religiously and civilly.

It is based on international coordination and integration in the use of resources and the regulation of the relationship between rich countries and poor countries.

The foundations of sustainable development:

Sustainable development depends on achieving two main things:

A/ The right to development B/ The right to protect the environment, both of which are fundamental human rights:

The most important of these foundations are:-

- . The human being is the first responsible and the bearer of the trust from his Creator.
- . Nature and the resources it contains, which God has harnessed for the service of man, and the necessity of continuous use of them.
- . Technology and what it means by using scientific knowledge to invest in environmental resources solve its problems and address the dangers it faces.

Sustainable Development Goals:

1. It seeks to work on the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals in education, health, agriculture and the environment.
2. Work to reduce disaster risks at the local, regional and national levels
3. Enabling libraries to play an important role in sustainable development, where the endless possibilities provided by information technology or through the nature of tasks, activities and services provided by libraries can be harnessed.

Patterns of sustainable development: There are several patterns of sustainable development that have components, and they can be summarized as follows:

1. Institutional sustainability: It means governmental institutions and to what extent these institutions are characterized as regulatory bodies capable of performing their role in serving their society so that they can play their role in achieving sustainable development alongside NGOs and civil society institutions.

2. Economic sustainability: development is described as economic sustainability when it includes policies that ensure the continuation of economic activities in society and the performance of the expected role, and at the same time are ecologically sound for agricultural development, for example, but not limited to.

3. Environmental sustainability: Environmental sustainability is described as the ability of the environment to work properly, so its goal is to minimize environmental development, as sustainability requires its natural nourishment, meaning that nature is able to determine the ecological balance. This can be achieved by incorporating environmental considerations when planning development so as not to cause damage to natural capital as a minimum.

4. Human sustainability: There is a link between human development and the concept of sustainable development, and this relationship is highlighted by the urgent need to find a balance between the population on the one hand and the available resources on the other hand, and therefore it is a relationship between the present and the future with the aim of ensuring a better life and standard of living for future generations, which It needs to link environmental issues with sustainable development in a specific and continuous manner, as there is no sustainable development without human development

Areas of sustainable development:

Sustainable development requires improving the living conditions of all individuals without increasing the use of natural resources. This development takes place in three main areas: economic growth, conservation of natural resources and the environment, and social development. Among the most important challenges it faces is the challenge of eradicating poverty through encouraging the adoption of balanced production and consumption patterns. (18)(Org/wikie..https://ar.wikiopedia

In the context of the foregoing, it can be said that “sustainable development addresses three main, overlapping and integrated dimensions,” which are:

Social development and equality - social cohesion and mobility - preservation of the environment and natural resources.

The importance of libraries as a partner to achieve sustainable development:

Today’s leaders in information institutions in their institutions have become change makers to achieve the goals of sustainable development. Therefore, it was incumbent on the institutional leaders of the library sector to keep pace with these visions, and motivate their employees (librarians) to be strategic and partners with the senior management of change management in information institutions, and with the sum of these visions combined The higher vision of the state, which makes us look for the

change management methods that these institutional leaders will follow to manage change in information institutions to achieve sustainable development goals in the libraries, information and study sectors. The reasons are summarized in the following (19) (the IFLA Declaration, 2014).

1- Libraries give individuals opportunities for all:

Libraries are found everywhere in urban and rural areas, in universities, in schools, in workplaces, in places of worship, and they serve everyone regardless of their origin, nationality, gender, age, abilities, religions, economic conditions or political affiliations.

2- Libraries enable individuals to achieve their own development:

Libraries support communities through which all individuals can learn, create and innovate. Libraries also support a culture of learning and critical thinking, in addition to the ability for individuals to harness technology and the Internet to improve their lives. Libraries also protect the rights of beneficiaries to provide information in a secure environment.

3- Libraries give access to global knowledge:

Libraries provide the appropriate availability of information in all its forms (manuscript - print - audio - visual or digital) as well as formal and informal support for lifelong learning. It also preserves cultural heritage and original and primary information, as well as being the natural partner for providing public access to information, communication technology and information resource networks.

4- Librarians are given expert guidance where:

Librarians provide training and support to obtain information for the community and individuals, and they are responsible for preserving cultural heritage and identity.

5- The library is part of a multi-contributing community:

The library works effectively and in various circumstances with many groups contributing to the community, as it provides programs and services with the favored and national government, community groups, charitable institutions, funding bodies, and private and public sector companies. Business in realizing policies. Recognizing the role of libraries in policy frameworks.

Hence, the study found that libraries actually contribute to achieving the goals of sustainable development by promoting the generalization of literacy, including media, information and digital skills, and linking the gap between access to information and helping the government and civil society to understand local needs and preserve cultural heritage and identity. United Nations Vision 2020/2030 for Sustainable Development (20) un.org/sustainabledevelopment/ On January 1, 2016,

the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at a summit, will officially enter into force. historical international. Over the next 15 years, with these new goals that are universally applicable to all, countries will mobilize efforts to end poverty in all its forms, combat inequality and tackle climate change, while ensuring that those efforts work for all.

The Sustainable Development Goals are built on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and aim to move forward to end all forms of poverty. The new goals are unique in that they call on all poor, rich and middle-income nations to act to promote prosperity while protecting the universe. It also recognizes that ending poverty must go hand in hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job creation, while addressing climate change and environmental protection.

Although the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to take ownership of them and develop national frameworks to achieve them. Therefore, it is States that bear the primary responsibility for monitoring and reviewing progress, which requires the collection of qualitative – easily accessible – data in a timely manner, so that follow-up and review at the regional level are based on analyzes carried out at the national level, and thus contribute to follow-up and review at the global level .

Quality and strategic planning in the library sector: Because of the importance of quality in the library sector, it was necessary to shed light on it.

The process of upgrading the human element is considered one of the basic and important processes that affect the efficiency of workflow in organizations, especially the library and information centers sector of all kinds and categories. To achieve this goal, it was necessary to pay attention to setting foundations and standards through which the competence of library and information specialists can be determined; To ensure that they achieve continuous development and keep pace with the successive developments of library and information technology, in addition to the accurate and prior identification of these standards will help us in the processes of selecting and promoting workers in various positions in libraries and information institutions.

There are international opinions by experts and specialists in the field, all of which call for setting international standards for the quality of specialists in libraries and information. This field suffers from a scarcity in Arab and foreign intellectual production, and in general, quality is considered by Gemanalini (21) Jatmanalini, G, 2009 those applications necessary to achieve benefit The aim is to improve the quality of services and production, raise the level of performance and reduce costs and thus gain customer satisfaction, and as defined by the Federal Quality Institute as “a collaborative form of business performance that depends on the joint capabilities

of both management and employees, with the aim of continuous improvement in quality and productivity through work teams”²² (Farahat, 2003) “As for the quality standards for library and information specialists, there are elements that should be met, including the following:

Techniques used in evaluation processes and measuring the quality of library and information specialists - information used in the assessment process - financial funding that supports quality measurement processes - planning processes - training - follow-up - evaluation, all the previous elements will lead to the provision of an efficient and effective librarian, and he has renewed knowledge.

Strategic planning : is a systematic process that seeks to achieve a clear vision about the future of something in order to translate it into goals based on a series of steps. (23) strategic planning”, Business Dictionary²⁰¹⁹), and also defines strategic planning as setting the general objectives of the work environment, specifically those that need a long time to reach its results, and then choosing the appropriate means for their implementation.

The importance of strategic planning: Strategic planning in the work environment is one of the most important administrative processes, and its importance is summarized according to the following points (24) Strategic Planning, Iowa State University 2017:-

- * Assisting in capital preservation by reviewing the financial performance of the business.
- * Be sure to provide permanent updates to it, which contributes to achieving the best results.
- * Ensure that the business is on the right track.
- * Contribute to setting a time frame for the implementation of the work by relying on the development of an appropriate strategic plan that contributes to the design of its steps.
- * Participate in transforming the planned actions into measurable and applicable things so that sufficient knowledge is achieved in obtaining acceptable results.
- * Industry services and financial means that take into account the changes affecting work in light of the prevailing economic climate.
- * Relying on the use of practical experience, and the accurate method in applying planning in the practical aspect of work.

From the above, it can be said that strategic planning is based on five main pillars:

Good knowledge of the target groups for the work of the institution (their characteristics, qualifications, problems, needs),

1. A clear and precise definition of the institution's mission and objectives,
2. Good understanding of the strengths and weaknesses associated with the organisation,
3. Good understanding of the available opportunities and potential threats,
4. Making decisions about the future of the organization (where we want to be).
5. Establishing executive/procedural mechanisms to reach the target position.

Stages of strategic planning: Strategic planning is a process based on data collection and analysis in order to make future strategic decisions.

The major stages of strategic planning can be summarized as follows (25)
<https://coachup.ma/blog/3p7lrj7g.html>2019:

First: The stage of preparation for planning: This stage is called “planning for planning” and is characterized by taking the strategic planning decision and setting up the organizational and human structures to initiate this process through:

- . Determining the work team that will assume the tasks and responsibilities of strategic planning.
- . Justifying the reasons for adopting the scheme: explaining the reasons, adopting the approach, and controlling its various stages.
- . Determine how long this plan will cover.
- . Choosing the methodology and mechanisms for searching and analyzing information.
- . Underline the agenda of meetings and meetings.
- . Allocate the necessary funds for planning.

Develop a project scheduling scheme.

Second: Analysis of the current situation: The exercise of strategic planning begins with the first step of identifying the nature of the environment in which the institution operates. Situation analysis involves analyzing both the organization's external environment and its internal environment (or its own capabilities).

The third axis / strategic planning in libraries: -

Strategic planning for libraries and information centers is an organized effort to make critical decisions, which shapes the identity of the library or information center and justifies its existence. Provided that it makes effective decisions that lead to the achievement of its mission and satisfy the community of beneficiaries in light of the opportunities and threats that surround the library in the external environment and strengths and weaknesses in its internal environment. Strategic planning can also be viewed as a process through which the library studies a set of assumptions and possibilities surrounding it that affect the achievement of its objectives. This is in addition to the need to ensure the clarity of the results that the library seeks to achieve and how to use its resources in order to achieve this, desired change. It also defines strategic planning as creating a new reality that responds to the expected future challenges, which are expressed in the form of values or ideas, not only for the library or its employees, but also for the surrounding environment in which the library is located.

The importance of strategic planning for libraries and information centers (26) (Obeid, Essam / 2007):

Proceeding from the principle that the library aims to bring about a change in the field of scientific research in accordance with the purpose of its establishment, which is to serve the parent institution to which the library is affiliated, which is also part of a larger scientific and cultural movement aimed at changing a social and cultural reality. A sector of society believes that this reality must be changed. Thus, a library is not created in order to maintain an existing situation, but rather to change this situation to a better picture. The beneficiary seeks willingly to meet with other beneficiaries who share his vision and goal in order to form a library that aims to bring about a change in the general community. For example, if a school or university (educational institution) is established, it will be part of a cultural and social research movement - more general and comprehensive - and therefore will affect the surrounding community as a whole.

Based on the foregoing, the study found that there are a number of factors through which to anticipate the importance of strategic planning for libraries and information centers, on top of which is that strategic planning:

- Helps determine the course of work in the library.
- Helps in developing the desired results of the library's existence.
- It leads to improving the quality of the decisions taken by the library, by focusing on the vital issues and the challenges facing the library. It helps decision makers to determine what should be done.

- It helps to create an identity for the library and meet the needs of the beneficiaries and their support within the library, which increases the efficiency of work.
- The senior management and the working body as a whole can carry out their roles more effectively when they have a vision and strategies that were made with participation, *helps the library to respond effectively to internal and external needs and demands.
- Contributes to solving the problems facing the library by identifying the library's internal capabilities and its available strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, and how to deal with each of them, and mainly the expectations of the target groups.
- It helps the library to allocate (distribution of available resources) and determine the ways to use them. Strategic planning depends on careful considerations of the capabilities and environment of the library, and this leads to important decisions related to the resource distribution process.
- Increases managers' awareness and sensitivity to the winds of change and the surrounding threats and opportunities, while taking change into account in a complex environment. Perhaps the only constant idea these days is change rather than addressing the current situation.
- Reducing the degree of risks associated with variables outside the control and management of the library and providing it with flexibility to adapt to the variables and providing tools for prediction and estimation and helps the library anticipate the changes in the surrounding environment and how to adapt to them.
- Strategic planning sets goals for implementation and incorporates methods to ascertain progress, and maps directions for already existing operational and financial plans, in addition to setting budgets.

Explain to the study that the importance of strategic planning in libraries and information centers is a basic pillar in determining the course of work in the library and leads to improving the quality of the decisions it takes, which helps to create the identity of the library and meet the needs of the beneficiaries.

The role of librarians and information specialists in achieving sustainable development goals

Librarians and information specialists in various organizations are responsible for obtaining, analyzing, organizing, retrieving, broadcasting and disseminating knowledge. The new concept on the other hand, because the sustainable development goals in themselves are based on monitoring information. In this context, the librarian is one of the important pillars that undertake many efforts, which may include:

- Supporting libraries to access information to achieve sustainable development goals.

- Supporting citizens' rights to information.
- Create collections that are relevant and easy to access.
- Enable citizens to access government information through all means.
- Contribute to the development of legislation that guarantees freedom of access to information.
- Participate in setting high standards for information ethics.
- working with NGOs; To ensure community transparency.
- Contributions of libraries to achieving sustainable development goals

The study found that libraries already contribute to achieving the sustainable development goals by promoting universal literacy, including media and information, and digital skills. Bridging the gap between access to information and assistance from government and civil society; In order to understand local needs. In addition to providing a network to provide government programs and services to those who need them. increasing digital inclusion by providing access to communications and information technology and allocating staff; To help people develop their digital skills.

Library associations and the library sector as a whole need to raise awareness, at all levels of society, of the important contributions that libraries can make. Furthermore, you need clear insights into the role that libraries can play in development, and we also need to have examples of good practice; To clarify and prove the impact that libraries can have In view of the foregoing, the study concluded that it is possible to discover the most prominent contributions of libraries in improving results through the sustainable development goals (SDGs) through:

- Promote comprehensive literacy, including media and information literacy, and digital literacy skills.
- Access to information and help government, civil society, and business better understand local information needs.
- Providing a network of websites to be a reference center for access to government programs and services
- Enhancing digital inclusion through access to information and communication technology, and a dedicated staff to help people develop a new digital system.
- Working towards the library being the heart of the research and academic community.

Preserving and accessing world culture and heritage In particular, libraries can support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by providing access to information, literacy support, ICT skills and community access.

Fourth axis / field work:-

The study distributed the questionnaire to the research community through direct personal distribution and the use of collaborators with credibility, scientific integrity and trust for the two researchers.

First, the statistical processing methods

The study was adopted using the Statistical Analysis Program for Social Sciences (SPSS) in order to analyze the quantitative data and obtain the frequencies, percentages, arithmetic averages and standard deviations to obtain the results of the study questions. Therefore, the Cronbach Alpha test was used to ensure the stability of the study tool.

Secondly, analysis of the study

After collecting the questionnaire and reviewing it by the researcher, unloading the data and entering it into the computer for statistical processing, the results were drawn and the most important recommendations came out.

Third, the study tool (the questionnaire):

The questionnaire that was used with data and information related to the subject of the study included a number of items that reflect the objectives of the study and its questions to be answered by respondents from the specialists of libraries and information centers in Sudanese universities, which were divided into two parts as follows:

Section One: Personal Data: This section included the following elements:

Gender - age - educational qualification - specialty

The second section: the axes

- 1- Axis of free access to scientific information
- 2- Axis of strategic planning
- 3- Axis of sustainable development

The reliability and validity of the study tool (the questionnaire):

Since the stability of the questionnaire means its ability to give the same results if applied in a similar society, the researcher chose to apply the Cronbach's alpha test

for all the questionnaire expressions to find the coefficient of the overall resolution stability and the validity of its construction.

The Reliability:

Method 1 (space saver) will be used for this analysis *****

(RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (ALPHA))

N of Cases = 60

Alpha = 0.729

It is clear from the above that the credibility of the study using the (Cronbach's alpha coefficient) is that the credibility equals 72% according to the alpha value (0.72), which indicates the reasonableness of the resolution and the credibility of the information, as the alpha coefficient is greater than (60%, the minimum credibility).

The researcher used the statistical analysis program for the social sciences (SPSS) in order to analyze the quantitative data and obtain the frequencies, percentages, reference averages and standard deviations to obtain the results of the study questions. Therefore, the Cronbach Alpha test was used to ensure the stability of the study tool.

For tables, ratios and resolution analysis:

1- Type:

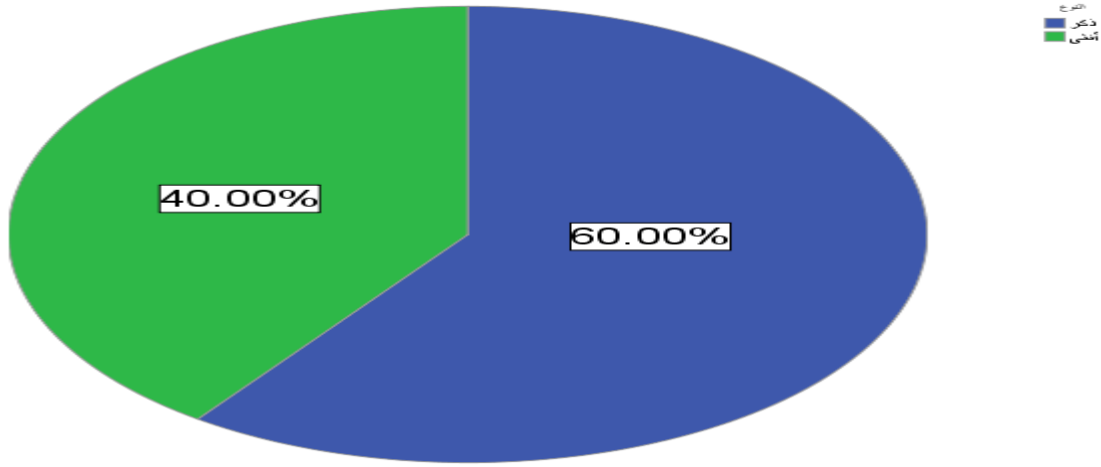
Table No. (1) shows a description of the study sample members according to the gender variable:

percentage	repetitions	Type
60%	36	Male
40%	24	female
100%	60	Total

Source: field study

The table above shows that the proportion of males in the study sample is 60%, which is higher than the proportion of females of 40%.

Figure (1) shows the percentage by type of study individuals



2-Age:

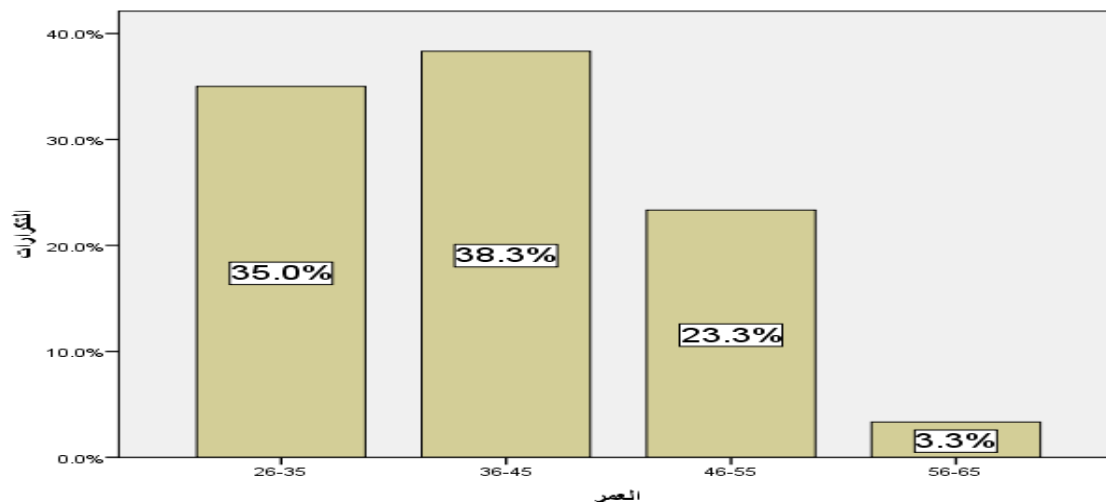
Table No. (2) shows a description of the study sample members according to the age variable

النسبة المئوية	التكرار	الفئة العمرية
%0	0	من 25-15
%35	21	من 35-26
%38.4	23	من 45-36
%23.3	14	من 55-46
%3.3	2	من 65-56
%100	60	المجموع

Source: field study

The above table shows the age groups of the sample members that the largest percentage of the sample members was in favor of the group (from 36-45) with a percentage of 38.3% of the sample members, while the second place came in the category (from 26-35) with a percentage of (35%). The third rank was in favor of the category (from 46-55) with a percentage of 23.3%, and the fourth rank was for the category (from 56-65) with a percentage of 3.3%. The last rank was for the age group (21-25), with a percentage of 0%.

Figure (2) shows the percentage according to the age of the study members



Source: Table No. (2)

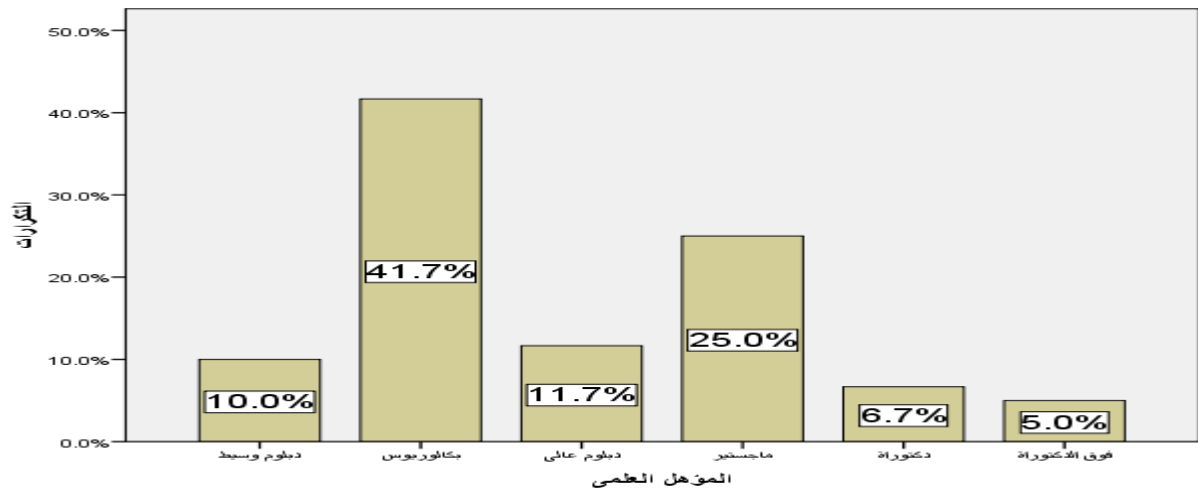
3. Academic qualification

percentage	Repetition	Qualification
%10	6	Intermediate Diploma
%41.7	25	Bachelor
%11.7	7	Higher Diploma
%25	15	.M.A
%6.7	4	PhD
%5	3	Postgraduate
%100	60	Total

Source: field study:

The table shows, which represents the academic qualifications of the sample members. The largest percentage of the sample members was a bachelor's degree, with a percentage of 41.7% of the sample members; the second rank was in favor of a master's qualification with a percentage of 25%. The third rank was in favor of a high diploma qualification with a rate of 11.7%. The fourth rank was in favor of an intermediate diploma qualification with a percentage of 10%. The fifth was in favor of a doctoral qualification with a rate of 6.7%, and the last was qualified for a post-doctoral degree. percentage amounted to 5%.

Figure (3) shows the percentage according to the educational qualifications of the study members



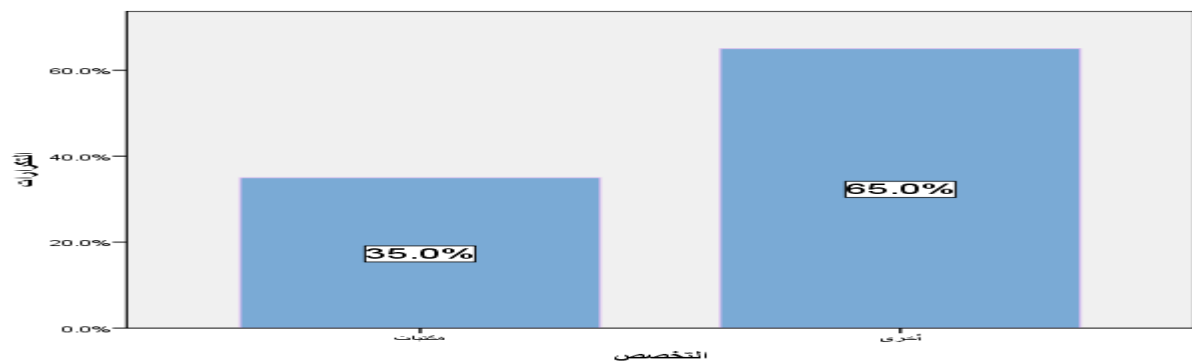
4. Specialization

percentage	Repetitions	Type
%35	21	libraries
%65	39	Other specialties
%100	60	Total

Source: field study

The table above shows that the highest percentage was in favor of other disciplines of the study sample 65%, which is higher than the percentage of libraries specialization of 35%.

The following figure shows the percentage by specialization of the study members



Source: Table No. (4)

The first axis (free access to scientific information):

Trend	standard deviation	average reference	I totally agree	agree	I don't agree	The first axis
			percentage	percentage	percentage	
I totally agree	0.497	2.583	% 58.3	% 41.7	% 0	Employing free access to information confirms the great role of libraries in making change in .institutions
agree	0.654	2.250	% 36.7	% 51.7	% 11.7	The difficulty of controlling research information in light of facilitating free access to information confirms the importance of formulating laws to make information .available
I totally agree	0.594	2.450	% 50	% 45	% 5	New roles for libraries to be included in the state's .national strategy
I totally agree	0.643	2.400	% 48.4	% 43.3	% 8.3	The existence of laws regulating how to freely access information leads to activating the principle of rapid access to information and making it available to researchers, thus contributing directly to change in information .institutions
I totally agree	0.501	2.550	% 55	% 45	% 0	Software support and technical support centers for libraries help in digitizing libraries in universities and thus contribute significantly to changing the availability of information in university .libraries
agree	0.615	2.166	% 28.3	% 60	% 11.7	Software support and technical support centers for libraries help in digitizing libraries in universities and thus contribute significantly to changing the availability of information in university .libraries

From the above table, there is strong agreement to employ the free availability of information, which helps researchers to complete their research projects, and the new roles of libraries are to be included in the national strategy of the state, as well as the

existence of laws regulating how to free access to information leads to activating the principle of rapid access to information and its availability, as well as software It helps in digitizing libraries in support Technical support centers for libraries universities and there is an agreement on the difficulty of controlling research information in light of free access to information, as well as the new roles of libraries necessitate the development of laws regulating their work (copyright law). As it is clear from the previous table also aesthetically that free access to information has a role in achieving goals Sustainable development from the point of view of Sudanese university library workers.

The second axis: (Strategic Planning)

Trend	standard deviation	average reference	I totally agree	agree	I don't agree	The second axis
			percentage	percentage	percentage	
agree	0.666	2.283	% 40.0	% 48.3	% 11.7	There is an urgent need to give the strategic planning sufficient attention for the advancement of the university library sector in Sudan
I totally agree	0.594	2.450	% 50	% 45	% 5	National strategies for sustainable development contribute to providing integrated plans in the field of libraries
I totally agree	0.581	2.366	% 41.7	% 53.3	% 5	Good strategic planning plays an important role in achieving sustainable development goals in the library sector
I totally agree	0.501	2.450	% 45	% 55	% 0	Strengthening the importance of developing strategic plans helps in spreading the culture of free access to scientific information in a sound manner
agree	0.640	2.216	% 33,7	% 55	% 11.7	Studying the factors that call for change as a tool for forming information awareness of the sustainable development goals by making scientific information available to researchers

It is evident from the above table that there is strong agreement on the contribution of national strategies for sustainable development to provide integrated plans in the field of libraries as well. For information, the study also found that there is an urgent need to give strategic planning sufficient attention to advance the university library sector in Sudan, as well as studying the factors that call for change as a tool for forming information awareness of the sustainable development goals through the availability of information. It is also clear from the previous table that strategic planning has a major role in achieving sustainable development goals from the point of view of Sudanese university library workers.

The third axis (sustainable development)

Trend	standard deviation	average reference	I totally agree	agree	I don't agree	The third axis
			percentage	percentage	percentage	
I totally agree	0.501	2.550	% 40	% 41.7	%18.3	Providing information freely helps achieve sustainable development goals
agree	0.642	2.166	% 30	% 56.7	%13.3	Achieving the sustainable development goals depends on activating laws that help facilitate free movement of access to scientific information
agree	0.738	2.216	% 40	%41.7	%18.3	Increasing local production and localizing information technology are among the priorities of the sustainable development goals in the library sector
I totally agree	0.592	2.433	% 48.3	% 46.7	%5	Libraries are a partner in achieving the sustainable development goals by providing opportunities for all, enabling individuals to achieve their own development
I totally agree	0.566	2.533	% 56.7	% 40	% 3.3	Recognizing the leading role of libraries in national policy frameworks to achieve sustainable development goals

From the above table, there is agreement from the surveyed segment that providing information freely helps to achieve the goals of sustainable development, because libraries are an authentic partner in achieving the sustainable development goals to provide opportunities for all, enabling individuals to achieve their self-development, as well as recognizing the role of libraries in policy frameworks to achieve sustainable development. The study also proved that achieving the sustainable development goals is compatible with activating laws that help free access to information to ensure the protection of authors' rights, increase local production, and localize information technology, which are among the priorities of the development goals.

Based on the foregoing, the study concluded that:

1- The importance of freely employing information confirms the great role of libraries in making change in academic institutions, and the new roles of libraries require the development and activation of laws regulating their work as a model for that (copyright), which contributes directly to change and this enhances the development of strategic plans for sustainable development, which helps In turn, in spreading the culture of free access to scientific information in a sound manner.

2- The study proved that some neglect the large and important role of libraries as a partner in setting sustainable development plans, as well as the absence of communication between decision-makers and those responsible for issues in general and sustainable development in particular in order to show libraries as a partner in change in sustainable development. The study of the factors causing change as a tool for shaping Informational awareness of sustainable development goals by making scientific information available to researchers.

Results:

1/ The study found that the percentage of university library workers from non-specialized groups is more than specialized groups.

2/ Some specializations between library and information institutions and other parties overlapped, which had an impact on the divergence of visions and ideas.

3 / The study showed that the free availability of information confirms the great role in making change in institutions.

4/ The need to formulate laws and regulations regulating how to freely access information to protect the rights of authors of information available on the network.

5 / Setting national strategies for sustainable development contributes to the development of the university library sector in Sudan.

6/ Developing strategic plans helps spread the culture of free access to scientific information.

7/ Libraries are an authentic partner for achieving sustainable development goals in terms of empowering individuals to achieve their own development.

Recommendations:

1. Strengthening the leading role of libraries through participation in national policies to develop strategic plans to help achieve sustainable development goals.
2. The necessity of partnership between libraries and various institutions to help them overcome obstacles to achieving sustainable development goals.
3. The necessity of defining a budget to support software, technical equipment and infrastructure to keep pace with technical developments in libraries, and thus contribute significantly to making information available in university libraries to researchers.
4. The necessity of implementing sustainable development plans and strategies in university libraries.
5. Preparing regular courses and workshops to rehabilitate the human cadres working in university libraries.
6. It is necessary to spread informational awareness of the goals of sustainable development by making scientific information available to researchers.
7. Interest in introducing information technology to bring about the required change is one of the goals of sustainable development in the library sector.

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**Methods of practicing public relations to combat the Corona
pandemic (Covid 19)
Applicable to the public relations departments of the World
Health Organization**

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Abstract

The purposes of this study include identification of the nature of public relations and its importance and functions to organizations, identification of nature of administrative work of public relations at offices of World Health Organization and the methods and ways adopted by department of public relations at WHO in many countries, identification of its work mechanism and application of its administrative functions in order to achieve its objectives to fight Coronavirus epidemic (COVID-19). The purpose of this study also includes identification of the problems and obstacles which preclude the work of department of public relations to fight Coronavirus epidemic (COVID-19) at WHO and conclude results and recommendations which serve the scientific study.

The researcher used the analytical descriptive approach in the study and used many instruments to collect the information through the observation, interview and questionnaire. The study concluded many results that percentage of males working at departments of public relations at the offices of WHO exceeds females by 59.4% and most workers at public relations at offices of the organization belong to administrative specialties, the researcher also concluded that WHO offices follow certain methods to practice the activity of public relations under coronavirus epidemic (COVID-19) and WHO practices public relation functions and applies it at its administrative work. The researcher recommends that it is necessary to prepare qualified staff specialized in public relations to work at WHO, It is necessary to hire experts with high qualifications in public relations, researches and technicians have to join the development of content and search for more innovative ways to reach different categories from the society.

Keywords:

Public Relations Department- WHO- COVID-19 Epidemic

Introduction:

Public relations activity is an essential activity in the life of organizations and a major factor in their efficiency and effectiveness, as it aims to achieve harmony and consensus in a society that is experiencing changes in governance systems and crises. Facing the crises that the organization is exposed to, and working to overcome them with the least loss, as well as early prediction of crises through continuous analysis of the trends of public opinion, and then knowing the development and size of any crisis and knowing the multiple alternatives to it.

In light of the crisis that swept the world from the outbreak of the Covid-19 virus, which was classified as a pandemic because it crossed multiple continents and countries, and its various consequences and repercussions in all health, economic and other aspects, the World Health Organization played a vital role in confronting the virus and addressing it through a series of measures and measures taken with Governments to preserve human health and prevent disease, which increased the need for public relations management, which represents the beating heart of the organization and an effective communication and communication link and an active tool for interaction inside and outside the organization. It also highlights the achievements of the organization and the efforts it is making with its available capabilities and what is available Its practitioners have distinguished professional experiences and have effective methods and means to combat and eliminate the Coronavirus (Covid-19).

Through her study, the researcher seeks to identify the methods of practicing administrative work for public relations in offices of the World Health Organization in several countries. Serve the scientific study.

The study Problem:

Public relations is one of the important communicative and administrative activities adopted by institutions and organizations in general and the World Health Organization in particular and specifically, especially in recent times with the outbreak of the Covid_19 virus around the world, which increased pressure on the World Health Organization in controlling and confronting the epidemic and thus the need for the role of relationship management increased general public to achieve the desired goals, and here lies the problem of the study in the central question, which is as follows: What are the methods of practicing public relations in the World Health Organization to combat the pandemic (Covid_19)?

Study questions:

1/ what is the nature of public relations? What is its importance and effectiveness for organizations?

2/ what are the methods and methods used by the Public Relations Department of the World Health Organization in many countries? And to what extent does it apply its administrative functions to fight the Covid _ 19 pandemic?

3 / what are the problems and obstacles facing the work of the Public Relations Department of the World Health Organization to combat the Covid_19 pandemic?

Study Objectives: The study aims to achieve the following:

1/ Identify the nature, importance and various functions of public relations in organizations.

2/ Learn about the mechanism of administrative work for public relations in the offices of the World Health Organization.

3 / Learn about the methods and methods used by the Public Relations Department of the World Health Organization in several countries, as well as identifying the mechanisms of its work and application of its administrative functions to achieve its goals in combating the Corona Covid-19 pandemic.

4/ Identify the problems and obstacles that hinder the work of the Public Relations Department to combat the COVID-19 virus at the World Health Organization.

5 / Reaching conclusions and recommendations that serve the scientific study.

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Public relations is one of the important communicative and administrative activities adopted by institutions and organizations in general and the World Health Organization in particular and specifically, especially in recent times with the outbreak of the Covid_19 virus around the world, which increased pressure on the World Health Organization in controlling and confronting the epidemic and thus the need for the role of relationship management increased general public to achieve the desired goals, and here lies the problem of the study in the central question, which is as follows: What are the methods of practicing public relations in the World Health Organization to combat the pandemic (Covid_19)?

Study questions:

1/ what is the nature of public relations? What is its importance and effectiveness for organizations?

2/ what are the methods and methods used by the Public Relations Department of the World Health Organization in many countries? And to what extent does it apply its administrative functions to fight the Covid _ 19 pandemic?

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Study Objectives: The study aims to achieve the following:

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mechanisms of its work and application of its administrative functions to achieve its goals in combating the Corona Covid-19 pandemic.

4/ Identify the problems and obstacles that hinder the work of the Public Relations Department to combat the COVID-19 virus at the World Health Organization.

5 / Reaching conclusions and recommendations that serve the scientific study.

The importance of studying:

The importance of the study lies in the importance of the subject itself in that it addresses an important issue in public relations and the methods of its practice in the organization to combat the (Covid_19) pandemic, and its importance also highlights the extent to which it keeps pace with current events in the world from the outbreak of the (Covid_19) crisis and its various challenges and repercussions, as it sheds light on the The most present and effective organization in the critical period in which the world is experiencing is (WHO), and it also benefits researchers and scholars in this field to the same degree, and thus enriches libraries with study in order to achieve scientific benefit.

Study Approach:

The researcher followed the descriptive approach in this study, because it is considered one of the most important and appropriate approaches that are suitable for media research.

The descriptive approach is defined as the way or group of methods through which researchers are able to describe the scientific phenomena and the circumstances surrounding them in their environment and the scientific field to which they belong, and visualize the relationship between them and other phenomena affecting and affected by them, as well as the form of the relationship between their variables using the methods and tools of scientific research that It suits the goals that researchers seek to achieve by using this method. (Al-Tai, 2007:95)

It is concerned with studying facts about existing phenomena and events by collecting data and information and analyzing it by extracting its implications. It aims to study (methods of practicing public relations to combat the Corona pandemic (Covid_19).

Study tools:

The researcher used a number of tools and research methods that serve the study, such as a questionnaire, in order to collect quantitative data, which is distributed to a selected sample of workers in the field of public relations in the World Health Organization to answer questions that clarify their views on the nature of

administrative work and their methods of practicing public relations in the organization.

1/ Note:

The researcher used scientific observation to reach an interpretation and analysis of some of the situations that she inferred during the period of her study.

Observation is defined as: the careful consideration of phenomena and accidents with the aim of explaining them, discovering their causes, and arriving at the laws that govern them.

It is also known as observing and closely observing a certain behavior or phenomenon, recording observations about it, and using appropriate study methods for the nature of that behavior or phenomenon in order to achieve the best results and obtain the most accurate information. (Al-Sharif, 1996:118)

2/ Questionnai

It is a tool that includes a set of questions or news statements that the examinee is asked to answer in a manner determined by the researcher according to the purposes of the research.

It is also a means of collecting information related to the subject of the research by preparing a form to be filled out by a representative sample of individuals, and the person who dictates the form is called the respondent. The researcher will also use the scientific interview in order to conduct an interview with one of the public relations officials in the organization in order to reach opinions and facts that serve the study and then come up with well-studied scientific results.

3/ Inerview

It is a meeting between the interviewer (the researcher or his representative) who asks a set of questions to the responding persons face to face, and the researcher or interviewer records the answers to the forms.

It is an oral, usually direct, telephone, or technical method of data collection, during which an individual or expert is asked about information that is not usually available in books or other sources. (Ghoneim, 2000: 81 - 112)

Concepts and Terminology

1/ Public Relations Department:

It is the function of the planned continuous administration in which public and private institutions and organizations seek to gain the understanding, sympathy and support of the masses they concern and maintain the continuity of this understanding, sympathy and support, by measuring the public head to ensure that it is as compatible

as possible with its policies and activities, and to achieve more creative cooperation and effective performance of common interests Using mass media scheme.

As for the procedural definition of the Public Relations Department: It means any department or department in the research sample institutions under the name of Public Relations.

Public Relations Practitioners: Defined as a person who practices a specialized profession, job or work style. (Al-Luqmani, 2020: 154)

Procedural definition of the practice of public relations: The researcher defines public relations practitioners as all employees who work in the public relations profession in the World Health Organization, specifically at its offices in the member countries of the Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean in addition to the headquarters in Switzerland.

2/ Corona Pandemic (Covid_19)

It is a global epidemic that appeared in China and spread throughout the world, and the name came from the first two letters of (Corona virus disease), which means the Corona virus, which is the name given by the World Health Organization to it and the number 19 symbolizes the year of the emergence of the disease. (Abu-Abaya, 2020: 154)

3/ WHO:

It is known as the steering and coordinating authority of the United Nations system in relation to health at the international level, with WHO staff working through offices in more than 150 countries foreign, together with governments and other partners, to ensure that all people enjoy the highest attainable standard of health, regardless of race, religion, gender, political belief, economic or social status. www.who.int

Previous studies

The first study:

It came under the title: (The Role of Public Relations in International Non-Governmental Organizations in Managing the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Jordan), a field study.

It aimed to identify the role played by public relations in international non-governmental organizations in managing the Syrian refugee crisis in Jordan from the point of view of the Syrian refugees. The study consisted of a questionnaire and an interview as two tools for collecting the required data. The study sample consisted of (128) refugees from the public of organizations, and (50) public relations practitioners from the employees of international non-governmental organizations.

The study found that (2.38 percent) of the refugees in the study sample are not satisfied with the services provided by international non-governmental organizations, and that (60.1%) of them revealed their satisfaction with the quality of the service provided, while the study revealed that (71%) were not Satisfied with the delay in responding to their requests, it also found that (72%) of the practitioners in the study sample depend on the Internet as a source of information and (98%) of them use personal communication methods more than other means of communication, and the study showed that there is no statistically significant necessity The level of refugee satisfaction is attributed to demographic factors. (Al-Jamanah, 2016)

Second study

It came under the title: (Methods of using the Public Relations Department for electronic media in times of crisis) a field study on a sample of private institutions in the Makkah region, which aims to identify the methods of using the Public Relations Department for electronic media in times of crisis in private institutions, and the current study community consists of private institutions In the Makkah region, the sample was selected using the available sample method, which was applied to (96) individuals who practice public relations in private institutions in the Makkah region, and the questionnaire was used as a tool for collecting study information and data.

The most important results of the study were as follows:

- 1/ The majority of public relations practitioners agreed that the institution's use of electronic media came in a temporary period, that is, in a period of crises and activities related to special circumstances, followed by a permanent, and then rarely.
- 2/ There are statistically significant differences in the levels of electronic media use in public relations departments (the study sample) and the stages of the crisis (before - after - during).
- 3 / There are statistically significant differences in the levels of public relations practitioners' use of institutions, the study sample, for electronic media according to years of experience. (Al-Luqmani, 2020: 595)

Commenting on previous studies:

The two previous studies are similar in their use of the questionnaire as a tool for data collection, which is what the researcher relied on in her study, and the similarity also lies in terms of dealing with the issue of public relations, but in different ways and angles. As for the differences between the current study and the two previous studies, the current study focuses on the methods of practicing public relations to combat the Corona pandemic (Covid _ 19), while the previous two studies included different fields, and also the two previous studies differed from the current study in the time of

application of the study as well as the place of application, and also differed The current study

As for the previous two studies, it was applied to more than one country, unlike the two previous studies, which were applied to only one country.

The current study was characterized by being contemporary and keeping pace with the current era of the outbreak of the epidemic around the world and its various repercussions.

The limits of the study:

Spatial boundaries:

The researcher applied her study to the World Health Organization for some member countries of the Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, in addition to its headquarters in Switzerland.

Time limits:

The researcher studied the methods of practicing public relations in the organization in a period extending from (2019 - 2021).

The researcher chose the mentioned period because it is the period in which the world is witnessing the catastrophe of the Covid _ 19 virus and its various challenges and repercussions, and also because it was contemporary with the study.

The nature, importance and various functions of public relations for organizations

The concept of public relations

The definition of relationships varies according to their functional mission and according to the opinion of the definition and his view of their mission, as some definitions of public relations focus on the communicative aspect, while some focus on the administrative aspect and others focus on the administrative and communicative aspects, and most of the definitions of public relations agree that it is an administrative and communicative function at the same time. , and the definition of public relations is beset by many difficulties for the following:

1 / The reasons for public relations, modern science and art composition.

2/ The inability to determine the content of the words, as the term public relations refers to three different meanings, and may be used as an alternative to it. These meanings are: media, communications and public affairs.

3/ The term public relations includes two main pillars:

A / Theoretical concept: which is that public relations is a philosophy of management.

b/ Applied concept: any means used to achieve that philosophy.

4/ The applied concept of public relations includes more than one meaning

A/ It may mean the policies and procedures through which the organization maintains the satisfaction and support of its masses.

B/ It may also mean media activity directed at gaining the support of the organization's masses by explaining and clarifying its work. (Hafez, 2009: 13)

As for the International Public Relations Association, it has come to the following definition: that public relations is the function of continuous and planned management in which private and public institutions and organizations seek to gain understanding, sympathy and support of the masses they concern, by measuring the direction of public opinion and the continuation of this understanding and sympathy to ensure its compatibility as much as possible with its policies and activities, achieving more creative cooperation and effective performance of common interests using the planned comprehensive media. (Ajwa, 2000: 22)

The origin and development of public relations

Public relations as an activity is as old as human beings. People have practiced it since ancient times as a means to achieve understanding and cooperation with the rest of the society in which they live. Throughout history, leaders and leaders understood the importance of influencing the public opinion of the public by convincing them of their ideas and opinions. The kings of Babylon had newspapers in which daily incidents were recorded and instructions were directed through them. King Hammurabi used to invite his workers and employees in the regions to come to Babylon on holidays and special occasions. During the wheat harvest feast, he broadcasts his orders and instructions throughout the kingdom. The Assyrians also used clay tablets that include catalogs that narrate the events of their victories and what their armies did to the enemies and display them in their halls and streets.

As for Greece, their leaders had the ability to convince the public of their opinions and ideas through rhetoric and free discussions in which all citizens participated, and the Romans continued in the same way, as leaders were in charge of convincing the public through rhetoric and others with the aim of choosing them as representatives of the people in Parliament at the time, and during that period orators appeared

Known people in history such as Cicero, Mark and Antonio, and among the ancient Egyptians, the inscriptions in the temples abounded with the war victories of the rulers, and in times of peace the media was directed to religious and social purposes. As for Islam, it is concerned with the human being, his dignity, his thoughts and desires, and therefore we find that the Islamic call did not take the approach of compulsion, but rather relied on evidence, persuasion and argument in its dissemination. Entering into Islam.

As for public relations in the modern era, it can be said that it originated in the United States of America at the beginning of the twentieth century by its pioneer Lvy Lee, who began his life as a press reporter in 1903, and then turned to work as a public relations consultant in an anthracite industry in 1906 and meanwhile It happened that the miners went on strike until the management responded to their demands. The director of the factory at the time refused to give the press any information regarding the strike and succeeded in convincing the factory manager to change his position and provide the press with all the required information. (Taleb, 2019: 16-18)

The importance of public relations for organizations

Public relations are linked to human gatherings, and therefore, they are as old as those gatherings and the oldest human formation for any gatherings he lived in and relied on to achieve his desires and needs, and it can be said that it depends on private practices within the social life itself. For the continuation of life and coexistence between humans and the satisfaction of the basic requirements of the human being. In the event of an understanding or communication, the human or human community can crack or collapse as a result of the lack of understanding or communication between its members and their agreement on the simplest terms and rules of life and communal coexistence.

Public relations, in particular, to achieve understanding and rapprochement and to find familiarity and harmony between individuals. (Al Bakri, 2014:5)

Public relations has grown as an administrative concept and an institutional work rapidly in the past fifty years, and this was an inevitable result of developments in modern society and the increasing power of public opinion, as relations between individuals in the facility became one of the most important components of its development and growth. The importance of public relations programs can be clarified by explaining some of what public relations can achieve for man, society and organizations in the following aspects:

1/ Preparing public opinion to accept new ideas and opinions and creating an audience that supports and supports the bodies, organizations and organizations, in a way that strengthens the links between these bodies and the masses, which helps the cohesion of society.

2/ Public relations work to instill and support social responsibility among the masses, and this helps society and organizations to face obstacles that prevent the achievement of development and stability in society.

3 / Achieving public relations for the public of internal organizations, human services as a group, in a way that benefits them and ensures that they achieve social care and complete justice, and creates decent living methods for the employees of the bodies, and therefore this helps to spread the spirit of reassurance in their souls.

4/ Public relations activity achieves the necessary human adaptation between organs, bodies and the masses, because it contributes to achieving the social function of the organization. (Hariri, 2015: 11)

Public Relations Jobs in Organizations

Determining the functions of public relations in any organization is very important, especially since the confusion has reached that it is the job of every individual in the institution, and some researchers believe that any individual in any organization as long as he deals with the public of this institution must practice public relations and that does not come through His practice of public relations functions, but rather through his cooperation with the Public Relations Department to achieve its objectives, but if it comes to public relations functions, it must be identified and those responsible for them should be identified.

Where Dr. Muhammad Farid Al-Sahn points out that there are those who believe that public relations performs a set of functions that can be explained through three main axes: .

- * Its functions for the public in general, such as introducing the organization, its production and work, explaining its policy, and helping the public to form a sound opinion.

- * Its functions for the organization as a whole are to provide the organization and developments at the level of public opinion and to protect it from any attack on it as a result of spreading allegations.

- * Its functions in relation to the management of the organization by examining all the issues of concern to the higher management and helping it to communicate between other administrative levels.

Bernays sees that public relations have three historical functions: informing, persuading and integrating people, which leads to their adaptation to groups on contact between other administrative levels. As for Philip Leslie, he identified these functions in 4 axes:

* Advice and advice. * media.

* Research and analysis. * Building and supporting comprehensive trust. (Al-Jubouri, 2016: 43_ 44)

Public relations have different functions with different objectives, there are jobs that are practiced at the national level, and there are jobs that are practiced at the level of the organization.

Public relations activity in organizations

Public relations activities in organizations are as follows:

* Introducing the objectives and policies of the organization or body, and strengthening the relationship and cooperation between it and the citizen in order to reach the desired goal.

* Studying the positions of public opinion, and conveying the desires and demands of the public to its officials, in preparation for finding solutions to them, and meeting them according to what the possibilities allow.

* Taking care of personnel affairs within the organization or body.

* Liaising with counterpart bodies and organizations to achieve the best form of cooperation with them both internally and externally.

* Issuing printed, audio and visual media materials related to the activities of the organization or body. * Exchanging introductory materials for the organization or institution with counterparts and distributing them at home and abroad.

* Documenting all that is published by the mass media at home and abroad.

* Organizing official and private visits.

There are other areas that include economic, social, productive and charitable institutions, professional and political organizations, and others, which do not differ in terms of public relations programs and activities from the aforementioned.

It is noticeable today that public relations in Western countries are used as a means of strengthening unity, increasing cohesion and understanding between peoples, as well as developing human and economic capabilities. Perhaps Western countries, especially the European system and the United States, have realized early that the greater the cultural, scientific and technical progress in any country, the greater the role of Popular diplomacy in it and directed towards the establishment of associations and bodies concerned with public relations, and therefore it was necessary for these countries to seek to strengthen their government institutions with special sections for public relations that enjoy all powers and are equipped with the latest capabilities that help them perform the role entrusted to them. (Awad, 2019:53_55)

Administrative work of public relations in the offices of the World Health Organization

Public relations is a vital administrative function, as it represents the beating heart of the organization, especially in light of the current circumstances in which the world is experiencing the Covid-19 crisis and its spread between countries, and even its crossing of continents and its control over the world, which made governments and countries in confusion and a complete halt to the nature of life, which was for the organization Global Health, headed by the Public Relations Department, played a major role in this. It has set several priorities in its programs to achieve the organization's requirements towards society in the face of the Corona Covid-19 pandemic, by setting plans that would reduce infection rates and the risk of infection.

Then controlling it, and from here comes the role of public relations in that it conveys the organization's directions in terms of precautionary measures, laws and controls that limit the rapid spread of the disease to the relevant and concerned parties, as the organization does not specialize in health sectors such as hospitals and health facilities only, but also in all different ministries such as ministries of education, ministries of transport, or The Ministry of Information and other various ministries.

Therefore, public relations have a major role in communicating decisions related to the disease that the organization issues in cooperation with governments to the various ministries and sectors through communication and communication among them, as it serves as the official spokesperson for the organization.

The Ministry of Information, for example, has employed the programs it offers through its various means in raising awareness and guidance on disease and ways to prevent it, as well as refuting the rumors circulating on social media sites, which would create panic and fear among society and others, based on the recommendations of the World Health Organization, and in light of the media role Pioneering in the face of the virus, public relations has been keen to employ new media in a way that contributes to developing the performance of its administrative work and then achieving what the organization aspires to in eliminating the virus, as it concluded agreements and initiatives with sites with a great media reputation, including social networking sites such as Facebook, WhatsApp and others. High activity or increasing demand among people, by providing a large part of awareness in the health field, and responding to the private inquiries of followers regarding the disease to raise the dose of health and educational awareness for the community and strengthen ways to prevent it to maintain public safety

Problems and obstacles that hinder the work of the Public Relations Department in the offices of the World Health Organization:

The administrative work of public relations may encounter several obstacles that hinder its progress in order to achieve the objectives of the organization in combating the Covid_19 pandemic, which are concentrated in several matters, namely: Language, which is a major obstacle to public relations' career work in carrying out its activities and communicating with the public, as well as the lack of qualification of cadres. Working in the required manner that elevates administrative work, as it is always exposed to technical errors, so there must be experts specialized in the fields of Technology and websites, to keep pace with the development and changes in the world, especially during the pandemic. It hinders the effectiveness of the organization's activity and the slowness of administrative transactions to obtain approvals, such as: the organization's administrative rules are not suitable for content in some countries. The researcher notes that the majority of administrators working in public relations in the offices that have been studied share in the lack of sufficiently qualified cadres, as well as the media pressures that the organization is exposed to in the outbreak of the disease and the attempt to control it and the challenges it faces as a result.

(An interview with Professor Nayef Othman, Public Relations Officer at one of the WHO offices, on December 20, 2020)

Field study

Study community:

The study population of workers Public Relations Department, World Health Organization some member states of the Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean of the 12 States, in addition to the headquarters of the Organization in Switzerland was distributed form electronically in Arabic and English consists, managed researcher to obtain 32 form from the following countries mentioned, namely: Saudi Arabia Bahrain, Kuwait, Syria, Jordan, Palestine, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Switzerland.

The study sample:

It is a selected sample of the research community, selected by a comprehensive inventory method, and it consists of all employees of the Public Relations Department of the World Health Organization for the member countries of the Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean.

To verify the apparent validity of the form, it was presented to a group of arbitrators in the field of media and public relations, and then amended the form according to the observations they made until it became in its final form. For the study tool, the

researcher applied the questionnaire in the field to the sample consisting of (32) administrative employees working in the field of public relations in the offices of the World Health Organization in several countries. The researcher used to find correlation coefficients the statistical program (spss)

Table No. (2): It shows the Pearson correlation coefficients for the paragraphs of the questionnaire axes with the total score

for the axis to which it belongs.

The nature of the practice of public relations functions in the organization		Methods of practicing public relations activity at the World Health Organization in light of the outbreak of the Corona 19 pandemic	
correlation coefficient	Ferry number	correlation coefficient	Ferry number
.896**	1	.804**	1
.907**	2	.818**	2
.953**	3	.804**	3
.901**	4	.825**	4
.938**	5	.925**	5
.890**	6	.839**	6
.953**	7	.919**	7
.955**	8	.847**	8
.951**	9		
.941**	10		
.970**	11		
.970**	12		

The above table shows that the values of the correlation coefficient of the study tool's paragraphs with the total degree of the axis to which it belongs are statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01) for all the axes paragraphs.

- Stability of the study tool:

To measure the stability of the study tool, the researcher used (Cronbach's alpha equation)

Table No. (2): shows Cranbach's alpha coefficient to measure the stability of the axes of the study tool

ثبات المحور	عدد العبارات	المحاور
0.94	8	أساليب ممارسة نشاط العلاقات العامة بمنظمة الصحة العالمية في ظل تفشي جائحة كورونا 19
0.99	12	طبيعة ممارسة وظائف العلاقات العامة بالمنظمة

It is clear from the above table that the stability coefficient of the axes of the study tool ranged between (0,94 and 0,99), which indicates that the study tool has a high degree of reliability that can be relied upon in the field application of the study.

Analysis of the data and draw conclusions and discussion:

Table No. (1) Shows the type

The ratio	Repetition	Phrase
59.4	19	Male
40.6	13	female
100.0	32	Total

It is noted from Table (1) that most of the study sample members are males, with a percentage of 59.4%, and 40.6% of females.

Therefore, the percentage of males working in public relations offices exceeds the percentage of females.

Table No. (2) Shows age

The ratio	Repetition	Phrase
59.4	19	From 30 to less than 40 years old
31.3	10	From 40 to less than 50 years
9.4	3	From 50 to less than 60 years
100.0	32	Total

It is noted from Table (2) that the age group from 30 to less than 40 years is the highest percentage of other age groups with a percentage of 59.4%, followed by the group from 40 to less than 50 years with a percentage of 31.3% and then followed by the age group from 50 to less than 60 year at 9.4%. This means that most of the administrators working in public relations in the organization consist of young age groups.

Table No. (3) Shows the academic qualification

The ratio	Repetition	Phrase
65.6	21	Academic
34.4	11	Postgraduate
100.0	32	Total

It is noted from the above table that most of the sample members are university graduates, reaching 65.6%, and the percentage of individuals above university graduates is 34.4%.

Table No. (4) Shows the academic specialization

The ratio	Repetition	Phrase
9.4	3	media

78.1	25	Management
3.1	1	Sociology
3.1	1	public health
3.1	1	psychology
3.1	1	political science
100.0	32	Total

It is noted from the above table that most of the sample members are from the administration specialization, with a percentage of 78.1%, followed by the media specialization, which reached 9.4%, and then some disciplines such as sociology, public health, psychology and political science participated in a percentage of 3.1%, so the researcher concludes that most of the workers In the organization's public relations are administrative specialties.

Table No. (5) shows years of experience

The ratio	Repetition	Phrase
6.3	2	Less than 5 years old
31.3	10	From 5 to less than 10 years
40.6	13	From 10 to less than 15 years
9.4	3	From 15 to less than 20 years
12.5	4	More than 20 years
100.0	32	Total

It is noted from Table No. (5) that most of the study sample members whose experience belongs to the category from 10 to less than 15 years at a rate of 40.6%, and then to the category from 5 to less than 10 years at a rate of 31.3%, and as for the

category whose experience has reached more than 20 years, it reached Their percentage is 12.5%, followed by the category from 15 to less than 20 years, where their percentage reached 9.4%, and then the category of those less than 5 years of experience, where their percentage reached 6.3%. The researcher notes that the percentages are different, but they are somewhat close, and this confirms the All public relations personnel in the organization have years of experience.

Table No. (6) Shows the country in which you work

The ratio	Repetition	Phrase
12.5	4	Egypt
9.4	3	Jordan
9.4	3	Somalia
9.4	3	Afghanistan
9.4	3	Pakistan
9.4	3	Syria
9.4	3	Palestine
6.3	2	Sudan
6.3	2	Saudi Arabia
6.3	2	Djibouti
6.3	2	Switzerland
3.1	1	Bahrain
3.1	1	Kuwait
100.0	32	Total

It is noted from the above table that the highest percentage came from Egypt, reaching 12.5%, followed by several countries such as Jordan, Somalia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Syria and Palestine with 9.4%, and then Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Djibouti and Switzerland participated in a percentage of 6.3%.

As for the countries with the lowest percentage, it was for Bahrain and Kuwait, which amounted to 3.1%.

Table No. (7) Shows the position you occupy in the organization

The ratio	Repetition	Phrase
81.3	26	Employee
6.3	2	Director of the Department
3.1	1	general manger
3.1	1	Department Manager
6.3	2	expert
100.0	32	Total

It is clear from the above table that most of the sample members are employees, with a percentage of 81.3%, followed by the participation of department managers and experts at a percentage of 6.3%, and then general managers and directors of the administration participated in a percentage of 3.1%.

Table No. (8) Shows whether you have received training courses

The ratio	Repetition	Phrase
100.0	32	yes
0	0	No
100	32	Total

It is clear from the above table that all sample members received training courses by 100%, which means that all public relations employees of the organization have received training courses.

Table No. (9) Shows if the answer is yes, what field did you receive in the training

The ratio	Repetition	Phrase
25.0	8	Public relations
6.3	2	Planning and Follow-up
6.3	2	Evaluate opinions and management
6.3	2	media arts
46.9	15	computer
3.1	1	Work area
3.1	1	Admin help
3.1	1	graphic design
100.0	32	Total

It is noted from the above table that most of the sample members received training in the field of computers, where the percentage amounted to 46.9%, and then followed by the field of public relations with a percentage of 25.0%, and then some of the sample members participated in training them in various fields such as planning, follow-up, evaluation of opinions, management and media arts at a rate of 6.3% As for the lowest percentage, some respondents participated in areas such as work area, official assistance, design and graphics, where the percentage reached 3.1% .

Table No. (10) Shows I received these courses through

The ratio	Repetition	Phrase
50.0	16	The organization I work for
50.0	16	by personal effort
100.0	32	Total

It is noted from the above table that the sample members were divided in receiving the courses through the organization in which they work and between personal effort, where the two phrases got 50%, and this shows that the percentages are equal in the way they receive the courses.

Table No. (11) Shows the methods of practicing public relations activity in the World Health Organization in light of the outbreak of the Corona Covid-19 pandemic:

the extent of approval	ranking	standard deviation	SMA	Phrase
Strongly agree	6	0.85	4.28	1. The public relations work is carried out within a clear plan
Strongly agree	5	0.78	4.31	2. There is a department specialized in public relations in the .organization
Strongly agree	3	0.87	4.38	3. The use of experts recognized for their high competence in public relations
agree	8	1.02	4.00	4. The organization holds exhibitions to promote its services and activities

Strongly agree	4	0.91	4.32	5. The organization holds press conferences to announce its activities.
Strongly agree	7	0.99	4.28	6. The administrative processes and the communication process are used to carry out public relations activities inside and outside the organization
Strongly agree	2	0.67	4.44	7. The organization advertises its activities in its own publications
Strongly agree	1	0.67	4.47	8. It supervises its websites over the Internet
4.31				SMA

It is clear from the above table that the phrase “supervises its websites via the Internet” obtained the highest average for the phrase “Axis of methods of practicing public relations activity in the World Health Organization in light of the outbreak of the Corona Covid-19 pandemic among the research sample from the study community (m = 4.47).

As for the other phrases that got lower averages with the participation in the approval rates, they include: the phrase “the organization announces its activities in its own publications” (m = 4.44), and the phrase “the use of experts recognized for their high competence in public relations” (m = 4.38), the phrase “The organization holds press conferences to announce its activities” (M = 4.32), The phrase “there is a department specialized in public relations in the organization” (m = 4.31) and the phrase “administrative processes and the communication process are used to implement public relations activities inside and outside the organization” (m = 4.28), the phrase “public relations work is carried out within a clear plan” (M = 4.28), as for the phrase “the organization holds exhibitions to promote its services and activities,” it obtained the lowest arithmetic average (M = 4.00), and its approval rate is lower than the other statements that preceded it.

Table No. (12) Shows the nature of the practice of public relations functions in the organization

the extent of approval	ranking	standard deviation	SMA	units
Strongly agree	4	0.80	4.25	There are plans
Strongly agree	8	0.79	4.22	Organization plans are implemented
Strongly agree	8	0.79	4.22	The plans reflected positively on the organization
agree	11	0.92	4.16	There is research
agree	12	0.88	4.06	Research is applied in the organization
Strongly agree	6	0.75	4.22	The research reflected positively on the organization
Strongly agree	8	0.79	4.22	There is a calendar
Strongly agree	7	0.83	4.22	The calendar applies to the organization
Strongly agree	1	0.65	4.34	The calendar reflected positively on the organization
Strongly agree	4	0.80	4.25	There is a connection
Strongly agree	2	0.78	4.31	Organization contact applies
Strongly agree	2	0.78	4.31	The communication reflected positively on the organization
4.23			SMA	

It is clear from the above table that the phrase “the evaluation reflected positively on the organization” obtained the highest average of the expressions axis of the nature of the practice of public relations functions in the organization among the research sample of the study community (m = 4.34).

As for the other phrases that obtained lower averages with participation in the approval ratios, they include: the phrase “communication with the organization is applied” (m = 4.31), the phrase “the communication was reflected on the organization positively” (m = 4.31), and the phrase “there are plans” that agreed with The phrase “there is communication” (m = 4.25), and the phrases shared in their arithmetic mean (m = 4.22) as the phrase “plans are implemented in the organization” and the phrase “the plans reflected on the organization positively”, the phrase “research reflected on the organization positively” and the phrase “there is an evaluation” The phrases “the evaluation is implemented in the organization” and the phrases “there are researches” (M = 4.16) obtained the lowest arithmetic average than the other phrases previously mentioned.

Results:

The study concluded a set of scientific results in light of the objectives set, and the following is a presentation of the most important results, namely:

- 1/ The percentage of males working in public relations departments in the offices of the World Health Organization exceeds the percentage of females.
- 2/ Most of the administrators working in public relations in the offices of the organization are of different age groups, but the category from 30 to less than 40 years old got the highest percentage.
- 3 / The researcher concludes that most of the administrators working in public relations in the offices of the organization have university qualifications.
- 4/ Most of the public relations workers in the organization's offices are from administrative specializations.
- 5/ The researcher concluded that all employees in public relations departments have different years of experience, but most of them have years of experience ranging from 10 to less than 15 years, which got the highest percentage than other years.
- 6/ Most of the administrators working in public relations in the offices of the organization are employees.
- 7/ The researcher concluded that all public relations employees in the organization's offices have received training courses in various fields, but the majority of them

received training in the field of computers, which got the highest percentage of 46.9%, then followed by the field of public relations by 25%.

8/ The researcher concluded that the organization's offices follow methods to practice public relations activity in light of the outbreak of the Corona Covid-19 pandemic.

A phrase that supervises its websites on the Internet got the highest arithmetic average than others, and then several phrases got lower arithmetic averages in close proportions, which are as follows:

- . The organization announces its activities in its own publications.
- . The use of experts recognized for their high efficiency in public relations.
- . The organization holds press conferences to announce its activities.

"There is a department specialized in public relations in the organization."

The expressions that got equal arithmetic averages are:

Administrative and communication processes are used to carry out public relations activities inside and outside the organization.

"The public relations work is carried out within a clear plan."

And then followed by the phrase "The organization holds exhibitions to promote its services and activities", which got the lowest mean.

9/ The researcher concluded that the organization practices public relations functions in its administrative work to a large extent, as it focuses on the evaluation and its positive impact on the organization, which obtained the highest arithmetic average, and then followed by several phrases with lower averages, which are as follows:

"The communication reflected positively on the organization."

"There are plans" agreed with the phrase "there is communication," and the phrases shared in their arithmetic mean the phrase "plans are implemented in the organization," the phrase "the plans reflected on the organization positively," the phrase "research reflected on the organization positively," the phrase "there is an evaluation," and the phrase "there are plans." The evaluation is applied in the organization, and the phrase "there are researches." As for the phrase "research is applied in the organization," I got the lowest arithmetic average than the other phrases that preceded it.

Recommendations:

In light of the theoretical study and the results we have reached, we put forward a set of recommendations that can contribute to the development of the administrative work of public relations for organizations, as follows:

- 1/ The researcher recommends the necessity of preparing qualified cadres with specialization in the field of public relations to work in the organization.
- 2/ The necessity of seeking the assistance of experts recognized for their high competence in the field of public relations.
- 3/ The participation of technicians and researchers in developing content and searching for more innovative ways to reach different audiences and groups of society.
- 4/ Work on developing appropriate plans for the nature of administrative work and applying them in a way that contributes to achieving the organization's goals.
- 5 / The need to work on developing the administrative department, and routinely update team values and work objectives to maintain morale and then achieve what the organization aspires to in eliminating the virus and maintaining the safety of society.

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Damage is one of the pillars of civil liability

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Abstract

Damage is considered a necessary element for the emergence of civil liability, whether it is a tort or contractual liability. Both require compensation for damages in order to confront the perpetrator. The damage was material or moral, both of which are obligatory for compensation, even if the legislation differs in compensation for moral damage, but some of them permitted the punishment for that. As for the damage The material penalty is financial compensation for the aggrieved, the injured and the apostate and those who are related to the aggrieved party. The damage is considered to be compensation in tort responsibility in the event of a crime, so the victim has the right to claim compensation for material and moral damage. He himself may be an apostate, and he is the one who affects the relatives of the victim and who are covered by compensation in the event that the victim remains alive. As for compensation for moral damage, it remains a personal right claimed by whoever is related to the damage, i.e. the aggrieved. Islamic Sharia took into account human sanctity and did not make the matter in vain, but rather The reinforcing penalties for this harmful act were placed in the moral damage, and the authority granted to the judge empowered him to assess the harm and inflict the right penalty. He was imprisoned or beaten according to the felony and the nature of the offender, and all of this is the principle of reform to make society sound and pure by realizing the right.

key words :

Damage - recurring damage - civil liability - tort liability.

Introduction

Civil Responsibility is considered of the most important one of the pillars of the legal and social order, responsibility is the secretariat in the necks of the people God has characterized the Almighty man and the Almighty With the mind and awareness from the rest of the creatures and the mind can distinguish between good and evil in the verse (I'm offered the Secretariat on the heavens and the earth and the mountains Vopin to carry it Ohafqn them and carry Indeed, man was unjust, ignorant) Surah Al-Ahzab verse 72 ,Honesty is the responsibility and obligation that God assigned to man and forbade him to breach and not fulfill in his daily dealings. Consequently, laws were derived from those heavenly teachings, which include a person's relationship with his Lord, himself and other people, and this legal responsibility links this relationship and its source is the law. Civil responsibility is a person's obligation to compensate For damage caused to others, whether in contractual liability (breach of the contract or one of its conditions) or tortious liability (breach of a general legal obligation), whether this breach was intentional or not, civil liability arises whether the act was intended or unintended, for every material or moral

damage The perpetrator is obligated to compensate if he proves that the act and mistake is the direct cause of the damage. (Faik , 2017)

The study Problem

Dealing with damage caused by third parties in civil liability and how to ensure its removal through compensation, especially moral and moral damage, and because of the importance of this case and the problem it represents in the real life of many life problems in which the personal right may be wasted and thus have a material and moral return on the life of the individual, which is reflected Negatively on his family and society in general is one of the daily cases that the courts consider.

Objectives

The objectives of the current study can be defined in the following points:

- . 1. A statement of the meaning of the damage and the extent of its impact on persons
- . 2. Clarify the types of damage
- . 3. A statement of the character of responsibility at the time of error and its consequences

Study Approach

The researcher used the descriptive approach to prepare this study, through which she was able to analyze the legal texts related to damages in civil liability.

Search terms

1. Civil liability

Civil liability is defined as:

It is the responsibility that aims to redress the harm suffered by the victim when the debtor breaches the contractual obligation or the person breaches a legal obligation imposed on him

Civil responsibility is also defined as holding a person accountable for doing or abstaining from doing an act, that is, it is a penalty for a person's violation of one of the duties entrusted to him, and the source of these duties is either the law or compliance with his will.

Definition of damage idiomatically:

It is all harm inflicted on a person, whether on his money, body, honor or affection.

The theoretical side

The law divides civil liability into two types of liability:

A. Contractual liability.

B. tort

The subject of our study of civil responsibility is related to man's actions, actions and obligations towards others, as he is responsible for these actions, as stated in the noble Prophet's hadith, as the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, said: "All of you are shepherds and all of you are responsible for his flock."

Responsibility does not exclude any sane individual who performs illegal acts and harms others, as commitment is one of the obligations of responsibility, and otherwise the perpetrator is absolutely bound by his responsibility.

Because of the development of contemporary life, which occurred on professional, industrial and commercial activity, and with the use of modern technologies, tools, means of production and cars, all of this led to an increase in harmful and illegal acts and mistakes that cause harm to others because these means carry risks and expose many accidents and waste money resulting from mistakes or negligence. Which causes harm, the source of responsibility is the act by which the perpetrator violates his obligation to respect the rules.

Civil liability is the obligation of a person to compensate for the harm inflicted on others, whether this obligation is specified in texts or not. It is a contractual responsibility if the breach of an existing contract occurred between the wrongdoer and the injured party, and negligence if the breach occurred in a general legal obligation that requires the harm not to be inflicted on others. People throw a stone at a person and injure him unintentionally, such as when a car deviates from its lane to break the front of a store, in order to avoid running over a person. (Dagher, 1997)

Contractual liability

Which arise as a result of a contractual obligation between two parties such as sales contracts, according to which the buyer is obligated to pay the price to the seller and that his failure to comply exposes him to loss and consequently the damage caused to the seller from not implementing an obligation in the contract, and it is also known as a liability incurred by those who breach the contract between the creditor and the debtor and the penalty incurred by the party in breach of the contract, the contract is the law of the contracting parties, and the content and the terms of the contract must be respected and not violated. The debtor shall implement the obligation, and the creditor shall have the right to claim compensation before the court for any damage caused by the debtor's breach of his obligation, even if there is no bad faith on the part of the debtor.

1. The existence of a contract binding the two parties

2. Referring the damage to a breach of the contractual obligation, as the existence of a valid contract is not sufficient to establish the liability, as it is required 3. The existence of a legal relationship or link between the harmful act and the failure to fulfill the contractual obligation.

4. Error, damage and causation.

The first corner is a nodal error

It is the failure to perform an obligation arising in the contract or its improper implementation or delaying its implementation if it was intentional or due to negligence.

The first. A commitment to achieve a goal, such as the commitment of a bus driver to deliver passengers and maintain their safety, and this commitment achieves a goal and a goal, which is the safety of passengers. Otherwise, the mistake is made, which is not to implement.

The second. An obligation to take care is the same as the doctor's obligation to treat the patient. The doctor is obligated to the patient according to the work contract, to maintain the patient's safety and to take care, whether the result is achieved or not. He did not take sufficient care and prove his fault, unless it is proven that the failure to achieve the result and the damage he caused are due to a force majeure in which he has no hand, and thus the contractual liability is paid from him. (Al-Zanoun and Raho, 2002)

The second corner damage

Which occurs as a natural result of the error, which is an injury to the person as a result of the error or harmful act, and therefore compensation must be paid, which we will talk about later.

The third pillar is the causal relationship between error and damage

In order to achieve contractual liability, the damage caused to the creditor contracting must be due to the fault of the other debtor contracting party, meaning that there is a relationship between the error and the damage, so the causal relationship is not created and does not arise if there is a foreign cause that interferes between the debtor's failure to implement his obligation and the damage that befalls the creditor such as force majeure, accident or mistake Others and the error remains

Existing due to non-performance, but with the presence of a foreign reason, the debtor is not liable if proven, and thus the causal relationship between the error and damage is negated, and the contractual liability for that is nullified. (Abedin, 2002)

Tort liability

It is the second type of civil liability, which arises from breaching the duties imposed by law and not causing harm to others, and the offender does not incur liability and thus compensation to the injured. Supposedly, the latter can be proven otherwise by proving a foreign cause. Otherwise, every mistake that causes damage requires its owner to be compensated.

The illegal act is an important source of obligation in the law, and this act arising from this source is called tort liability, and the person is the responsible person who performs the unlawful act. For others, the person who committed it must pay compensation, except in exceptional cases, such as force majeure in which a person has no control

The pillars of tort liability are fault, damage and causation

The error

It is the basis of tort responsibility, which is the person's breach of a legal obligation while being aware of this breach, which is a deviation in behavior that causes harm to others, and the error in tort responsibility is based on two pillars, namely, the material error, which is infringement and deviation, and the second is psychological and psychological, which is awareness and discrimination.

If a person violates the laws that he must drive a car at great speed and run over a person and endanger his life and cause him damage and does not abide by the rules of traffic, and this is an infringement and the error here was intentionally or unintentionally, the driver shall bear the responsibility unless it is proven that there is a force majeure in which he has no hand.

As for the other element of error, it is awareness and the person is aware of the acts of infringement that he has committed, whether intentionally or unintentionally, where the infringer is required to compensate, whether the harmful act was direct or causing the damage, and thus the Iraqi civil law went in that the default error is a breach of a legal obligation that requires taking Caution and caution in behavior to avoid harm to others, as every person is responsible for the harm he causes, not only by his actions, but by his neglect and lack of awareness, such as the need to respect the rights of the neighbor such as not disturbing the neighbor with loud noises or loud music and other rights of the neighbor over his neighbor or as the responsibility of the driver when driving Injures a person or causes damage to a person's money and damages, and he does not have to compensate for any damage

Errors are generally types, and thus the perpetrator's responsibility is excluded, as it may stem from

The fault of the victim himself, provided that the fault of the victim was intentional, and therefore the fault of the offender was unintentional, and the injured person is solely responsible for his mistake by throwing himself in front of a speeding car with the intention of committing suicide

2. The fault of a third party, if the fault was made by a third party, the causal relationship between the defendant's fault and the damage is negated, if it was the fault of the third party, where the fault is deliberately borne alone, and the unintentional fault is not asked, such as if a person deliberately pushed his colleague in front of a speeding car, which inflicted fractures on the man, then the driver is not asked about this mistake

4. In cases of legitimate defense and necessity, the character of the wrongful act is precluded

5. A person who is not discriminated against in civil liability, which is seven years old, shall not be charged unless the law recognizes liability in exceptional cases, and if the injured was unable to obtain compensation from the person charged with it.

Harm

It is the harm that afflicts a person from the error that one person causes to another and inflicts on him one of his rights or interests, and this harm must be compensated through the assessment of the court in proportion to the extent of the damage. It is not expected that there is a contract that both parties are bound by

Causal relationship between error and damage

It is not sufficient for liability to be fault and damage, but the fault must be the reason for the occurrence of the damage.

Poisoning a person, and before the poison entered his body, another person came and killed him. He died, not because of the poison, but because he was shot. The mistake is the person who planted the poison, but it did not cause his death, but the other person. Thus, we avoid the causal relationship between this mistake and the damage, which is death.

The difference between contractual liability and tort liability

1. In terms of capacity, where the capacity of the contracting person is required, other than tort liability, in which discrimination and awareness of the person and the consequences of his actions

2. The error in the contractual responsibility is to achieve a goal and take care. If the commitment is to achieve an end, the responsibility for not achieving the result is achieved except by the occurrence of a foreign cause. But if the obligation is to exercise care, then the error is measured by the standard of the common man that responsibility for a simple mistake is not based on the opposite of tort liability

3. Notification: Contractual liability is not realized until after the debtor is notified or warned by the creditor, in contrast to the tort liability that does not require notification to claim compensation

The financial person is a material harm, such as the rights of the author and the inventor, as this infringement results in a decrease in the financial benefits that these rights confer on their owners.

And the damage resulting from violating one of the rights related to human freedom, such as personal freedom, freedom of work and freedom of opinion, which results in financial loss such as imprisonment of a person and preventing him from performing his work.

The physical damage consists of 3 pictures

1. Physical damage resulting from the assault on the person himself and his body, such as cuts and fractures

2. The material damage caused to the person's physical entity, such as charging the injured the costs of treatment resulting from a physical assault on him or the disability caused by permanent disability as a result of the assault or missing the opportunity to earn

An example of missing a profit: a trader contracted to supply materials, and the supplier breaches his obligation so that the trader is forced to buy them from another supplier at a higher price, and here the merchant bears the loss of the price difference and the deals that he missed if the materials were supplied to him on time, which is a missed profit.

3. Material damage resulting from assaulting a person's money, such as burning one of his private properties, such as a car or a house.

Physical damage types

1. Direct and indirect material damage

As it is known, if a breach occurred by one of the debtor contracting parties and he did not commit himself to the implementation, nor was the creditor able to avoid by exerting diligence, this breach would be harm and loss for the creditor.

For example, if a person sold spoiled grain to the farmer and planted it, and the cultivation did not succeed due to the damage of the wheat, and thus the farmer incurred a loss for not obtaining the agricultural output and selling it, and was unable to pay his debts, and the creditors seized his land and sold it at a low price. The farmer prevented this from happening by making a reasonable effort. As for the creditors' seizure of his land and selling it, this is an indirect harm.

2. Foreseeable damage and unexpected damage

It is the harm that a person expects in its cause and in its amount. For example, if a carrier undertakes to transport valuable items in a package and does not inform the carrier about its content and the carrier loses the package, the loss of the package is an expected harm for which the carrier is responsible. The carrier does not expect valuables in the package and is not responsible for them.

As for the indirect material damages, they are not compensated for the absence of a causal link between them and the error causing the direct damage caused by indirect damages, but it is compensated for the direct damage expected only in the contractual liability on the

The basis for the existence of the contract between the contracting parties, unless there is fraud or a serious error. As for tort, the expected and unexpected direct damage is compensated if it results from a legal breach.

Potential harm and damage done

Possible damage is the one that is based on possibilities and speculations that are not inevitable, and the conditions for compensation do not apply to it and are not compensated. Examples of potential damage are

For a person to file a lawsuit against an electricity company for setting up an electricity pole near his house, which raises the fear that an electrical short circuit may occur to burn his house in the future, and this is a possibility that may or may not happen. This is not compensated because it is a potential unrealized damage.

Moral damage

It is the harm inflicted on a person in his feelings, feelings, dignity or reputation, and the pain suffered by a person as a result of grief lies within himself as a result of the death of a dear person. There are many definitions

And he defined: It is also the harm that does not affect a person with his money, but rather in his honor, reputation, dignity or social position.

He also defined non-economic damage as it includes everything that affects a person in his emotional and emotional life

It is the damage that does not affect the financial disclosure.

Others defined it: it is the moral damage that is based on all human pain that is not caused by financial loss, and it covers the pain of the aggrieved in his body, honor or affection.

It is also every infringement of his right or a legitimate interest that causes harm to his owner in his social position, affection or feeling, even if it does not cause him a financial loss.

Damage to a person's reputation, such as the author, which is harmed by the publisher, and whose reputation is exposed to failure, which requires compensation for this damage, such as publishing an apology in the Official Gazette or something else.

As for the moral damage that affects a person in his feelings and honor, such as violating the honor of his family, or slandering him and insulting him with obscene words that lead to hurting his feelings and insulting his dignity by speaking or assault

And moral damage that affects emotion, feeling and tenderness, and the actions that afflict a person in his religious beliefs and feelings.

As for the bodily harm, it is a mixture of material and moral harm. If the injury caused the injured person to be prevented from carrying out his work and held him due to the bodily harm, and this injury affected his income, the harm was material.

The injury has no effect on the income of the injured, and his injury was in the psychological pain, such as deformation and burns, so the harm here is moral damage, and it can be material and moral damage at the same time, such as the injury of a singer by mutilation in his face or voice so that this harm affects his earnings and thus is harmed financially and morally, and he has the right to claim With compensation, each case is evaluated separately and the judiciary will decide that compensation

As the Iraqi Court of Cassation defined moral damage:

It is the harm that befalls the victim in his feelings, emotions, dignity, honor, or any of the meanings that people are keen on. (Madani, 1979)

And the French Court of Cassation defined him in 1955:

It is the harm caused to a person other than his financial rights or in a non-financial interest.

The Egyptian Court of Cassation in 1995 knew him:

So I knew that it is every harm that harms a person in his honor or affects his emotions and feelings.

Kinds of moral damage

Direct damage and indirect damage

For example, if a person beats a young man and leaves him with permanent disability or paralysis in part of his body, and this young man suffers from pain, aches and depression to disrupt his life as a result of his injury, and thus his mother grieves for him and suffers for his injury and suffered until she died, then this assault on the young man direct harm and the perpetrator is asked for this harmful act, but The death of the mother is indirect harm

Expected damage and unexpected damage

It is the damage that is expected to occur

For example, if the tenant is forced to leave the house he rented due to the landlord's failure to carry out the necessary maintenance work and rent another house, but it is more expensive than the first house, so the tenant's furniture will be damaged during transportation. Then the tenant's family will be exposed to a disease that was a microbe present in the second house that he rented. The expected direct damage is the difference in The price is between the two houses. As for furniture damage, it is the direct and unexpected damage, and what is caused by the disease is the indirect damage. In tort, the lessor is responsible for the direct, expected and unexpected damages.

Actual damage and future damage

The damage inflicted is the damage that is compensated, and the injured has the right to resort to the court to request compensation because it is a harm that affects the interest of the injured in the actual situation, or that this prejudice will occur in the future, but it is inevitable and certain

Example

The worker sustains several injuries in his body and his inability to perform his work, so he deserves compensation in reality, which are represented by the injuries he sustained and the future and which prevented him from working. The future damage is inevitable and may be compensated for.

Compensation principle

Define compensation language

It is the consideration in the sense of the substitute and the plural substitutes instead. He gave it to him in exchange for what he had gone from, and he was reimbursed. He took the consideration, and so and so, meaning he asked for consideration

Define it idiomatically

It is the obligation to compensate others for damage to money or loss of benefits, or for partial or total damage to the human soul

The term “compensation” in the law has replaced the term “determined by Islamic jurisprudents” with “warranty” for reparation, as the guarantee bears what is meant by the terminology of compensation in civil law.

Perhaps the most important place of civil liability that has sparked controversy among legal jurists is the moral damage, as they differed over the recognition of compensation for moral damage, which causes serious damage to the person in himself, his reputation and his feeling, so it is necessary to stand on this issue and take compensation in proportion to the size of the damage. Since ancient times, where tribes and families were without laws governing the behavior of people, due to their dependence on the official of the clan or tribe to which he belongs, to resolve disputes between individuals. Individuals are often in constant conflicts and because of underdevelopment and the existence of norms that govern individuals and that the strong take their right by force and thus conflicts arose and the intolerant system and revenge And chaos, there was no justice and fairness in that era until laws appeared that dealt with the system of responsibility and approved the principle of compensation for damages resulting from aggression or the mistake of others, the law of Hammurabi and Arnamo appeared in ancient Iraq and those legislation established principles that would preserve societies and reduce conflicts, and after that several peoples appeared Others, such as the Romans, established laws that provide for justice, and the French law also went and created a law for compensation for moral damage after it was unknown to the peoples, and opinions differed about the nature of compensation for damage.

The Islamic Sharia has been proactive in preserving the rights and the right to life and the campus of the damage to others and punished all abusing the need to compensate for the act harmful interpretation of the meaning (and what was a believer to kill a believer except a line and killed a believer line Freeing locked neck and a friendly Muslim to his family but believe it was enemy of the people you a believer freeing secured the neck, although some among you and from whom a ransom Charter Muslim to his family and freeing the neck of it is locked fast for two consecutive months did not find repentance from Allah, and Allah is Knower, the wise) Nisa any 92.

Iraqi law defines compensation for moral damage and permits it (the right to compensation for moral damage. Every infringement on others in their freedom, honor, honor, reputation, social status, or financial consideration makes the aggressor responsible for compensation). (Iraqi Civil Code 205)

Legislators differed between supporters and opponents of the idea of compensation for moral damage, but compensation for moral damage is of great importance and

necessity that cannot be ignored, nor does it ignore the moral damage that the victim suffers from pain, sadness, and tragedy, and what these damages leave behind from psychological manifestations that affect his life and affect the feelings and feelings of the victim as a result of the criminal act Honor and consideration are inflicted on the injured, and accordingly some laws have approved that compensation for moral damage is determined by judges and judged by the judge according to the extent of the harm, the situation and the harmful act, which as long as it affects the person's life and psyche as a result of damage to his reputation and honor or defamation of him and his family, he feels repulsion and contempt. Society has it or what it leaves behind, such as physical deformity or permanent disability that accompanies it throughout life.

Conditions for compensation for damage

The purpose of compensation is not to replace money with another, but rather the goal is sympathy and rehabilitation. Compensation for moral damage does not include money and does not redress the harm, so whoever has hurt his feelings and honor will not return to its condition by mere compensation, and the situation does not return to its nature as it was before the assault, and that reprimand and punishment are like legal reprimand. The jurists' disdain for those who cause a person to suffer as a result of being slandered against his reputation and honor, as well as what the French jurisprudence demands regarding moral damage and assault on a person's body or his honor, that the victim asks for punishment for the aggressor and not compensation and that the idea of compensation for him is incompatible with values and morals, moral damage is not accepted Evaluation and repair If the material damage accepts this for several criteria, there is no suitable criterion for compensation to be equal to the moral damage. Also, any amount does not compensate the damage whatsoever and is not sufficient to redress the damage from prejudice to reputation and affection. Therefore, the French jurisprudence demanded that the punishment for moral damage be a punishment of a special kind. She refused financial compensation for moral reparation.

Thus, the law can limit the harm caused by others to others.

But some went to the contrary and said that it is possible for financial compensation to compensate for moral damage.

Several conditions must be met in order for the injured person to be able to claim compensation

1. The damage must be direct

This arises from the direct harmful act, that is, the occurrence of the harmful act is a condition for the occurrence of the harm, meaning that the direct harm is closely related to the harmful act, and this is compensable, whether the harm is material or

moral. The expected harm is direct harm, but not every direct harm is expected harm. Direct damage cannot be foreseen, and direct damage is a natural consequence of the error and the affected person cannot avoid it.

For example, a speeding car driver ran over a person on the road, injuring him with fractures and severe injuries. This is direct damage arising from the driver's recklessness and error, and the injured here could not avoid it.

2. The damage must be real

The damage must have actually occurred or will inevitably occur and that its occurrence is certain or was in the future if its existence is certain and that it will occur at a later time.

An example of the damage done is to miss the opportunity to earn, such as the delay of a taxi to transport a university student to discuss the master's thesis on the day of discussion and the loss of his opportunity to obtain it.

3. To injure a right or a legitimate interest to him

Here, this right must enjoy legal protection, such as the rights related to human life, safety, and freedom, and what is related to his status, reputation and dignity.

4. The damage is personal

It falls on the person himself, and he is entitled to compensation, provided that the injured person has not filed a previous lawsuit for the same damage.

Present harm and future harm

The current damage is the actual and tangible damage and that it actually occurred or will inevitably occur in the future and compensates for the actual and confirmed damage and the future damage is compensated according to the judge's assessment until the future damages are certain to occur in the future. The judge has the authority to assess the injury if it is serious, such as death or disability that affects him in the future to preserve his right to final compensation, or moral compensation. Psychological. There is no way to calculate the extent of the damage and estimate it. It is up to the judge for moral damage. What is the measure of compensation for this feeling? Therefore, there is no obligation for a person to pay compensation based on the individual's feelings. Most cases refuse to claim compensation for psychological damage. Therefore, some legislators have argued that the injured person has the right to moral and psychological damage to file an independent lawsuit in a criminal court, considering this act as a felony. The topic has become a subject of discussion even in Islamic law, especially in our time, with the spread of social media and opening the way for abusers to speak. With harmful actions and its reflection on reality, there is an urgent need to find a law that deters abusive persons.

The idea of compensation for moral damage in civil liability came after the conflicting opinions of some jurists on how to compensate for moral or moral damage, and some found that damage of this kind can only be estimated with money.

It can be erased and the situation returned to what it was, as in the case of material damage that returns to its nature by simply compensating for it with money, because the moral damage is more severe and deeper because of the negative effects it leaves on the person that may not go away for life, and since the rules of civil liability are aimed at removing and repairing the damage as the rule that says damage is removed This does not apply to moral damage, and it cannot be repaired with money, as some jurists went, as they defined it as non-economic and non-material harm, and it is not compensated by money.

Example

There is a story that caught my attention and shocked me. It happened in Iraq months ago. I did not forget that child Muhammad, who was subjected to the worst and most severe types of material and moral damage in all its forms when he was severely beaten by the Iraqi police forces. He stole a bicycle because he is an orphan, the father is trying to help his mother and younger brothers. He was subjected to the most severe forms of extortion and cruelty. They forced him to strip naked and photograph him with his mobile phone and laugh at him. They are a corrupt group of the security services who occupied positions without merit and shaved his hair with a sharp tool used by the policeman in his pocket (the blade). This child is subjected to all kinds of material and moral harm, including harm to the body and the feeling of outrage on dignity and honor, and they were not satisfied with this, but we called him with obscene words that outrage modesty and stab at his mother and her honor. He is twelve years old, stunned and crying, so he cannot respond to all the injustice he has been subjected to. What injustice in this world And what kind of people are these people who have nothing to do with humanity or mercy for exploiting their positions to harm this poor sect and kill their childhood in this hideous way? These children are the future generation. Rather, any generation like this child, who grew up tied to harm due to psychological pressure and a deep wound to his feelings, dignity and psyche, grows up a person who hates society and is criminal for not being treated fairly by the state. He cannot forget the abuse he suffered throughout his life.

The words of the representative will remain in his imagination, in addition to the physical effects of severe beatings, so what law and any legislation obliges them in a non-state state.

I find the punishment should be an eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth, as commanded us God in the verse (we wrote them in which the self-confidence and eye for an eye, nose, nose, ear ear, and tooth for tooth, and wounds the punishment it

believe it is the expiation for him and who did not judge by what Allah has revealed, they are the wrong-doers) Surat The table - verse 45.

Moral or moral damages are much more difficult and greater than material damages that remove their effects only if they are compensated and their effect is erased, but the damages that affect honor, dignity and feeling, who removes them and how? .

This is an example from reality that includes all kinds of harm. There must be a law that stresses such attacks.

There is another harm that causes harm to others, such as

Bounce damage

It is everything that affects the person in the right or legitimate interest of the aggrieved party as a result of prejudice to the right or legitimate interest of the original aggrieved party by apostasy, and it is every prejudice that affects the feelings and feelings of the aggrieved party as a result of the injury of the original aggrieved and that the compensation may be in kind or monetary compensation in return, and since the compensation does not require that it be monetary except It is the dominant one, and compensation in kind may be better than others in cases to erase the effects of the harmful act

The effect of the damage may extend not to the direct injured, but to others who have a relationship with the injured, as the original damage is generated by other individuals other than the original damaged, and this requires the existence of a moral or material link between the original aggrieved and these individuals, so the damage in general must be personal and direct, and the damage An apostate is a harm that is reflected on the uninjured, such as relatives, wife and children, when they lose their breadwinner, the father. It is natural that the harm will come back to them, which is the loss of the breadwinner, the father of this family, in addition to the moral damage and the pain and sorrow that they inflict after the death of their father.

The direct victim or the apostate can claim compensation and the perpetrator of the harmful act must pay compensation, but in the event of death, the family has the right to file a claim for compensation for the damages they sustained from killing their father and depriving them of maintenance. This apostate damage is a right or legitimate interest of the aggrieved by the existence of the link Between the father and his family, which made the damage to the original aggrieved party befall the apostate. The relationship between the apostate damage and the harmful act exists despite the fact that the act does not occur directly on the aggrieved party, and this happens when the damages that befall the direct aggrieved and the apostate aggrieved, and these are not considered indirect damages, here the matter is different where the right is transferred Relatives and families may claim compensation as a result of killing the breadwinner or even if the breadwinner did not die, and that the

harm sustained by him was a bodily harm that prevented him from earning a living, the claimants deserve compensation.

Recurring damage is like other damages that require some conditions. If the recurring damage combines the characteristics that must be met in each compensable damage within the framework of civil liability, its emergence requires special conditions for the recurring damage, and these conditions focus on another damage that affects other people and links them to the aggrieved. Anyway, the occurrence of damage to the original aggrieved party is a condition for the harm to be recurring to others by the existence of the link between the original aggrieved party and the aggrieved party, and that the harm is real and affects a legitimate interest, and the causal relationship between the harmful act and the recurring harm.

Example

When a person is killed in an accident and another person demands compensation for the damage he personally sustained as a result of depriving him of the aid that he was accustomed to receiving from that person.

They were deprived of his support, and either a person proves that the dead man was helping him or that there was harm inflicted on him as a result of the death of the injured who lost an opportunity that was lost to him if the injured was living as a profit or interest for him.

In sum, the apostate damage is not only directed to the one who is subject to the harmful act, but rather it is a regressive harm resulting from the result of that act that affects other people, and it is either material or moral, and the apostate damage is the state of deprivation of maintenance for heirs or others. (Iraqi Civil Law 205).

Example of physical damage back

Burning and destroying a gas station and depriving workers of work and earning money. The damages are reflected on the workers, in addition to the material damages that are reflected on the family of the owner of the station due to its cessation of work, so they have the right to claim compensation for the damages returned to them.

An example of moral damage rebound

A person was subjected to burns by another person and thus led to a disfigurement of his face and parts of his body that prevents him from doing his job and his job as it was before the burning at the same level and thus he loses his job.

Likewise, when the parents lose their son and what causes them grief and pain, this apostasy with harm requires them to compensate.

Who has the right to claim compensation for material and moral damage?

1. The jurists and some Arab laws, including the Iraqi law, stated that the condition of the death of the injured permits compensation for a recurring damage to the family that was harmed, and some legislations stated that compensation is not transferred to the family as a result of the death of the injured or the breadwinner, except by a court ruling or a lawsuit filed by the deceased before his death,

And some legislations permitted compensation for relatives of the second degree for apostasy damage, and the judge decides this, and this is what the Egyptian judiciary has taken, allowing the right of spouses and relatives of the second degree to compensate for the damage to the deceased.

2. Anyone who has financial relations with the original aggrieved person shall be entitled to claim compensation for recurring damage.

This was shown by some courts, such as the Jordanian Court of Cassation from the Civil Code, where it determined the victims who are entitled to the damage in the event of the victim's death, who are spouses and close relatives of the family. The incident on the person, such as the damage caused to the father by the loss of his son, is different from the rest of the damage that befalls other relatives, and this is estimated by the court, each according to the case, and the relatives must clarify and prove the moral damage that occurred to them as a result of the harmful act and prove the causal relationship between the harmful act and the damage.

The statute of limitations for damages

One of the pillars of civil liability, and when conditions are met, namely, error, damage, and the causal relationship between them, compensation is required. The Iraqi law has set a period for filing a claim for compensation for damage, and its duration is 3 years from the time the victim became aware of the occurrence of the damage, and it falls by 15 years from the date of the occurrence.

Iraqi law gave the right to compensation for damages resulting from prejudice to a person's name, surname and family, as well as emotional and physical pain.

Personal opinion

Compensation in general for material damage is to repair the thing that was damaged due to the harmful act from the mistakes of others and to satisfy and console the injured who was subjected to the harmful act. We say here that the balance can be restored to what it was before the damage was sustained, but this cannot be done by compensation with any money in the case of moral and moral damage What affects a person in his body, reputation, honor, dignity and social position, and since material damage can be returned with money, but it does not return to the injury of a person and stab him in his honor and dignity, I do not see that from justice, and no

compensation for the pain caused by stabbing or slander or exposure to a person's reputation By means of insults and obscene words, and the money is not sufficient and does not compensate for the simplest feelings, pain and sorrows caused by the assault on the reputation or murder of a person who supports a large family that does not have an income to live on, the punishment must be obtained from him such as imprisonment because money cannot compensate for the loss of a loved one, and in the case of assault Reputation and honor also cannot be compensated with any financial value. Imprisonment is the best punishment for those who attack the reputation and honor of people. This imprisonment is discipline and reform to be an example for others, and that the offender does not even repeat the damage once again. There are many charges because it compensates the victim with money without taking into account the feelings or grief it causes to the victim.

Islamic Sharia has established punitive penalties for moral damage in proportion to the damage caused and determined by the judge because compensation with money for moral damage does not remove the damage or remove it, so taking money in it for wounding feelings or polluting reputation and honor does not return to what it was safe (Yusuf, 2009).

The Rightly-Guided Caliphs Umar and Uthman, may God be pleased with him, punished him for his spelling, and they punished him for words that contained immorality and hurt feelings.

Recommendations

Through the study, the researcher sees that harm is one of the problems of the age, which leads to the disintegration and disintegration of society instead of social cohesion. An attack by one person on another results in a human catastrophe. Man was born free, generous, and bloodshed and that God created him in the best form and commanded him to live in peace and non-aggression. One person over another and prevents him from harm of all kinds. Therefore, the Muslim in particular must follow the teachings of Islamic Sharia and the Sunnah of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, by not.

Not to harm people in word or deed. Islamic law respected the sanctity of the human being and did not make the matter in vain and instituted deterrent penalties for the harmful act. Among these recommendations are the following:

1. Amending or creating a law that provides for a severe punishment for the one who causes moral damage in order to not allow the corrupt to attack and harm others.
2. Expanding the scope of the moral damage to include the right of the injured person who suffers psychological pain because of the physical harm inflicted on him.

3. Taking into account the compensation for the heirs and a financial guarantee for the children of the aggrieved deceased.

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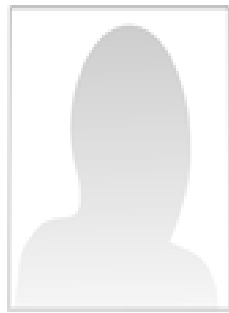
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Passion in the light of the Noble Qur'an and its effects on the individual and society

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Abstract

The topic of passion and following the whims of the soul is one of the topics that many scholars have dealt with good and valuable diligence. This topic has been studied from the dimension of its effects on the individual and society. Among the objectives of this study: To define the seriousness of this disease and its impact on the individual and society, and that it leads to evil, and that responding to desires is the cause of perdition, and that persistence in leads the Muslim to polytheism with Almighty God. The researcher studied this issue from analytical point of view and mentioned examples from the Holy Qur'an and its stories in which the passion and its impact are evident. The study presented some of its modern manifestations that appear in societies today and among young people and the negative repercussions of this phenomenon, and the researcher concluded some results and recommendations on how to treat this disease.

Key words:

Passion for the soul (passion for the soul) – polytheism – Work environment.

Introduction

Praise be to God who guided His servants to follow the straight path when He said: (And this is My straight path, so follow it, and do not follow other paths, for they will separate you from them). (Surat Al-An'am verse 153) And prayers and peace be upon the Master of the Prophets and Messengers, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon all his family and companions, and all those who followed them in goodness until the Day of Judgment.

One of God's blessings upon this nation is that He sent Muhammad, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, as a teacher, guide and guide, and that one of the greatest missions of the Messengers after the call to God Almighty is to purify and purify the hearts of their followers from that which contradicts monotheism to God Almighty, as He, Glory be to Him, said: We are grateful to His servants (He who God on the believers when He sent them a messenger from themselves, reciting to them His signs and praise them and teach them the book and wisdom that had previously shown in error) (Surah Al-Imran 164) and human wired by nature on the tendency of the desires and pleasures of food, , Clothing and sex and others; And the Almighty mentioned that in the Qur'an, and the Shari'a clarified to us the rulings in all of this in a way that is suitable for the universe and fits the normal human instinct.

We find that one of the most severe diseases that afflict the hearts and are a barrier between them and guidance is the disease of following one's desires. Because of its danger, the Almighty has made success and victory on the Day of Resurrection conditional on opposing the desires of the soul, so He said: (And as for him who fears

the station of his Lord and forbids the soul from desires, then Paradise is now a part of God Almighty's love. And he placed these equals in the position of God Almighty, so he exchanged them for the love of God and its attachments, such as (the abundance of remembrance and sanctification that leads to unbelief and polytheism). (Surat Al-Baqarah - verse 165), and the Almighty's saying (And they say, "Do not leave your gods, and do not leave a valley, nor a rush, nor provide relief, and a caravan, and an eagle) (Surat Noah -verse 23).

Objectives of the study:

Introducing the seriousness of this disease and its impact on the individual and society, and that it leads to evil, and that responding to desires is the cause of destruction, and that persistence in it leads the Muslim to polytheism with God Almighty.

The research consists of several axes in which extremism is carried out because it protects man from falling into passion, and it is the correct belief that the researcher mentioned, that is, the doctrine on the one hand that it is based on the unification and worship of God alone and belief in Him, and that monotheism is the origin of human beings; And that the monotheism of God includes the love of God and submission to Him and the perfect submission to His obedience, and that all actions and words should be directed to Him, the Most High, for loving other than God contradicts His love, which is one of the imperative duties of God for which we were created.

in language and terminology; Then passion and the position of the legislation in it, then the researcher mentioned the characteristics of the follower of desire, the results and effects of following desire, then the treatment of following desire.

The subject of passion due to its attachment to the passion of the soul, I found in it a lot of jurisprudence and writings of scholars. It was addressed first in terms of definition, and also dealt with the importance of defining it with a difference in dealing with sources and references.

The researcher also dealt with some of the studies that she undertook, such as the Encyclopedia of Objective Interpretation on Passion and the methods of its occurrence in the Holy Qur'an. As for my study, I first mentioned the correct belief in terms of that it protects the believer from falling into desires and shows that it is based on the unification and worship of God alone and belief in Him and that monotheism is the origin In humans, the common factor between my study and the studies that I found was the mention of the characteristics of the follower of desires, each according to the formulation. I dealt with them in my subject through verses, and my study is analytical. I analyze verses from the main sources of interpretation. The study and what I did differ in terms of results, as the study did not mention

results or recommendations for the topic, which is what the researcher included through her findings through her presentation of the topic

The researcher also found a book “Pests on the Road”, the author of which dealt with the subject of passion, and she benefited from it in the aspect of mentioning the attributes as well, and approved it with the sources of her research, with different approaches to her analysis through the references of interpretation that she relied on, as well as based on her study of what was mentioned in the Sunnah of the Messenger of God, peace be upon him, and that It is one of the authentic sources of the Sunnah, and it did not stand on the results of its study, because it deliberately addressed the passion and its modern manifestations and its impact now on our societies and our youth.

This study differs from the studies that the researcher found, and they are many and beautiful in that the researcher touched on the subject of the passion of the soul by mentioning examples from the Qur’an as an analysis through the verses. People and its manifestations differed and varied, and I talked about how to deal with the manifestations and aids of life for some and misuse them according to the whims of the souls.

The concept of true belief:

God Almighty sent prophets and messengers to correct people’s beliefs away from polytheism and misguidance, and the most important purpose of their messages was for people to worship their Lord and know Him through His laws and books that He revealed.

The apostles and prophets, the Almighty said (We have sent a messenger to every nation to worship Allah and shun the idol Some of the guidance of Allah and some of them suffered by the misguidance Walk the earth and see how was the end of the rejecters) (Sura Noah, no. 23), and after that the people are one nation The demons came to them to drive them away from the belief in monotheism and to adorn their belief with beliefs that God did not send down any authority. For this reason, it is necessary for us to know the concept of the correct belief that people should believe in, and the concept of the corrupt belief in order for people to warn against it. On the monotheism of godliness, i.e. belief in God Almighty and in His actions, Glory be to Him, of creation, management, provision, revival and death. On the fitrah, his parents Judaize him, help him, and make him appear. Al-Bayhaqi, 1344 A.H.)

Al-Tawheed in the language: It is derived from the unity of the thing if he makes it one, then it is the source of the unity of the unity, that is: making the thing one. And in the Sharia: singling out God - Glory be to Him - with what is specific to Him of lordship, divinity, names and attributes. (Ibn Uthaymeen)

The scholar Ibn al-Qayyim, may God have mercy on him, said: Monotheism is not just a servant's acknowledgment that there is no creator but God, and that God is the Lord and Sovereign of everything, as the worshipers of idols used to acknowledge that while they were polytheists. Obedience to Him, devotion to worshiping Him, wanting His Most High Face in all words and deeds, withholding and giving, and love and hate, is what prevents its owner from the causes that call to disobedience and persistence in it. (Al-Qahtani)

And when monotheism includes the love of God and submission to Him, this is one of the duties of the God who created us to worship Him when he said (I created the jinn and mankind only for them to worship) (Surat Al-Dharyat verse 56).

The whole of human life is worship from the beginning of his day to his sleep. Either verbal worship through dhikr or actual worship through what God has commanded or forbidden such as honoring one's parents; family kinship; Raising children and many other things, and they are acts of worship in which there is a reward for man, as evidenced by his saying, may God's prayers and peace be upon him: "In the number of one of you there is charity." They said, "O Messenger of God, does one of us fulfill his desires and have a reward for it?" He said: "Do you think that if he put it in something forbidden, would he bear a burden in it? In halal he had a wage. (Al-Qushayri Al-Nisaburi) Likewise, we find among the acts of worship by which the servant draws close to God Almighty is obedience to the mother, and righteousness enters Paradise, as well as obedience to the husband.

The Almighty (Eat and drink, and do not be extravagant, for He does not like the wasteful). (Surat Al-A'raf verse 31) There are also permissible things that a person can use on his own or at work, such as playing sports. Such as ball sports, running and other types of other sports, which should be regulated without exaggeration, so as not to dominate the mind and heart of man, to bring him to the stage of his servitude to it and deify it.

It is permissible as well as modern means of communication, which are important in facilitating communication between people; However, there are those who misuse these means, for example, there are those who use the mobile phone between multiple applications such as WhatsApp while driving his car or walking on the road and even at home he is busy with it, and even when performing religious duties, which leads to negligence in them, so it is considered one of the negative aspects of these means techniques; That is, wasting time, then it is like a worshiper of it because this time should be directed to God Almighty, worshiping Him, His remembrance and thanking Him, as he is like the people of Abraham, peace be upon him, when they said about their gods that they worshiped besides God (they said, "We worship idols, so we remain for them the poetry of A'ak") (surah poets verse 71). They said to

Abraham, peace be upon him, (and we remain devoted to her), so we remain her servants, residing in her worship and service. (Al-Tabari, 2000)

This service and worship, in my opinion, should be directed to God Almighty. Because of their intense love for her, they devoted themselves to serving and worshiping her. This time, which was directed to serving and worshiping those gods, was more appropriate for them to direct him to worship God alone and not others.

And their idols were of gold, silver, copper, iron and wood. And their saying (and we remain devoted to them) means that we establish their worship. What is not meant is a specific time, but rather it is an indication of what they are in. It was said: They worshiped her during the day rather than the night, and at night they worshiped the planets. (Al-Qurtubi, 1423 AH)

In the past, scholars used to talk about polytheism with its manifestations, such as the worship of graves, shrines and saints, wearing or hanging amulets and other things that were customary in the past. In my estimation, the manifestations of polytheism in our present time have multiplied and varied more according to developments, for example, if a reader reads The Qur'an is spoken aloud in front of the people, by this he wants to delight them with his voice so that they may praise him only, and not for the sake of reward and reward from God, but rather as hypocrisy. Is this not your shirk? Also with regard to sports and games of various kinds, we find that young people today have become interested and even venerate a football match and prefer it, for example, to congregational prayer; in the stadiums they may even burn their clothes in favor of a team or joy for another victory, and so on These things are considered one of the most dangerous forms of polytheism, which if its owner goes to extremes in it, becomes one of the major polytheism that takes him out of the religion of Islam, which is what is known as polytheism.

Love or exaggeration in the love of creatures. He said the Almighty: {and take people without God equals love them as love of God and those who believe most love God even sees those who do wrong as they see the torment that all of the power of God and that God is severe punishment). (Surat Al-Baqarah verse 165)

Whoever loves a human being, or an idol, or a system, or something else, until he becomes humiliated to him and prioritizes his obedience and his love over the love and obedience of God Almighty, and his commands and prohibitions over God's command and prohibition, falls into this kind of polytheism without realizing, so let the Muslim beware of exaggeration in To love anything whatsoever, and let him know that every obedience and every love must be restricted not to conflict with obedience to God and not to give precedence to any obedience or love over a person's love for God so that he does not follow his own whims and is submissive in what he throws at doom and the consequences are not good.

Definition of passion in language and terminology:

Hawa: Love is within the entrances of good and evil, and the passion of the soul: its will, and passion is the person's love for a thing and its victory over his heart. (Surat An-Naza'at Verse 41); Its meaning: He forbade her from her desires and what she calls to from the disobedience of God Almighty. And when she speaks of her desires at all, it is nothing but blameworthy until he is described as what brings out its meaning, as they say it is a good desire and a desire that is in accordance with the truth (Ibn Manzur, 711 AH). Hawa: the tendency of nature to what suits it. (Ibn al-Jawzi, 1962) and Hawa: a sound origin that indicates emptiness and fall, and their hearts are air, i.e. empty, (Ibn Persia. 1979)

Al-Hawa: The source of his identity if you love him and become attached to him. Then it is used to refer to the inclination of the soul and its deviation towards something. Then it is used in a reprehensible meaning. It is said to follow his desires, and he is one of the people of desires. It is the tendency of the soul to desires and material matters and its inclination to a lower side to take something. (Al-Fayumi, 643 AH)

Hawa has several meanings, including:

“A” the self's inclination to what it desires

“B” the soul's will for what it loves

(c) The love of something and its mastery of the heart.

Thus, we can say that following one's desires in language is to follow what the soul desires and desires, but rather what it loves.

As for what is meant by following one's desires in the terminology of Sharia and da'wah, it is to follow what the soul desires and desires, or to succumb to the ruling of passion without judging the mind, or referring to Sharia or assessing the consequences. (Noah,

Hawa: the inclination of the soul to lust. This is said of the soul inclined to lust; And it was said that it is called that because it plunges its companion in this world to every calamity and in the hereafter to the abyss, and passion: the fall from height to the bottom, and the abyss is the fire, and God Almighty has glorified those who follow the passion, and he said (Do you see the one who took his desire as his god). (Surat Al-Furqan Verse 43)

He said (and do not follow whims). (Surat Al-A'raf, verse 26) And he said (And follow his desires) (Surat Al-A'raf, verse 176) and His saying (And if you follow their desires). (Surat Al-Baqarah verse 145) He only said it in the plural, warning that

each one has a passion other than the passion of the other, then the passion of each one does not end, so if he follows their desires the end of misguidance and confusion, and the Almighty said (like the one who has been tempted by the devils). (Surat Al-An'am, verse 71): that is, you made him follow his own desires. (Abu Al-Qasim, 548 AH)

So through the linguistic definitions, desires are the plural of passion, which means attachment and psychological inclination to something, and it is not hidden that psychological inclination is the biggest barrier and the greatest barrier to man in return for turning to God Almighty, whether this inclination is to lust or to money or material pleasures, and this tendency reaches To the extent that he is a god and an idol in exchange for God Almighty. So he is one of the unbelievers in truth or one of the polytheists. The Almighty said (And as for him who fears the station of his Lord and forbids the soul from desires, then Paradise is the abode). (Surat An-Naza'at, 40 - 41)

Therefore, forbidding one's desires as in the verse is the greatest prelude to reaching Paradise, meaning that the reward for preventing the soul from its desires and following its desires is Paradise, a promise from God Almighty.

The passion and the position of the legislation on it:-

It was narrated on the authority of Ibn Abbas, may God be pleased with him, that he said (God Almighty and Majestic did not mention passion in a place in his book except to condemn it. Al-Sha'bi said: It is called Hawa because it plunges its companion into the Fire. Without thinking of a consequence, and even urges the pursuit of desires, even if they are a cause of pain and harm.

He said the Almighty fancy in the Qur'an in many verses Verily (Ofroit who has taken God desires and the bounty of God aware of and seal his hearing and his heart and make his vision blurred it guide him after God, do you not remember the) (al-jathiya any 23) ie but under the authority Bhoah So what he saw was well done and what

He saw it ugly and left it. (Ibn Katheer, 1994) He is astonished at the state of the one who abandons following guidance to the obedience of desires, as if he were his slave that is, I looked and saw him, for that is what makes him wonder. (Abu Al-Saud, 8/73) The wonder here is for the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him.

Hawa came in the Qur'anic usage with its linguistic meaning: Hawa: lust, which is what the soul tends to and desires. (Al-Damghani, 1983)

If passion is a person's love for a thing and it has prevailed over his heart, then some, as we see today, direct their love and spend it to other than God Almighty, and this beloved besides God, whom the servant is busy with his remembrance, may enter the

circle of permissible and forbidden things. Permissible ones include science and technology; It also includes sports of all kinds, as well as we can say family and children; Including military manufacturing, as these things enter the circle of human interests and occupy a large part of his time and preoccupation with them, so they are loved by him. “There is no god under the sky’s shadow that is worshiped besides God greater than the desire that is pursued.” (Al-Tabarani, 1983)

And the clarification of the sayings of the scholars mentioned in this noble verse (Have you seen the one who takes his desires as his god) that the duty that must be acted upon, is that all the actions of the taxpayer be in conformity with what His Deity, the Exalted and Most High, commanded him to do, and if all his actions are subordinate to what he loves, then he spends all what his Creator deserves on him From worship and obedience to his whims. (Al-Shanqiti, 1995)

And the verse in it is an amusement for the Prophet, may God’s prayers and peace be upon him, not to care about the infidels because of their turning away from faith, and if the verse was revealed in the whims of unbelief, it addresses all the whims of the commanding soul. (Al-Baqi’i, 1999) and (Al-Tha’alibi, 4/145) The polytheist worships what he loves and following one’s desires is enjoying from his companion what he loves, and he has fallen into all of this among men and jinn (Ibn Taymiyyah, 144 AH).

I think that what a person likes of behavior, even if those behaviors are at the end of ugliness, atrocity and ignorance, is the passion that was mentioned. What is forbidden in this is to follow the permissible desire that leads to what is forbidden or leads to a failure to obey or being lazy about it; Or a lot of it so that it takes a long time, the first thing is that it be spent on what is beneficial and brings closer to God Almighty.

Perhaps from God’s mercy upon us, He did not command us to leave what our souls desire at all, but He, Glory be to Him, forbade us from passions that lead to death. And the verse is the saying of the Most High: (Have you seen him who takes his desires as his god), meaning he permitted himself?

Whatever he desires, whether it is permissible or not, it is as if he worships him as a man worships his god, so the verse includes every desire that enters the soul, so it is a sign and it is weak.

Pursuing passion is all reprehensible, for if what he desired was forbidden, it would lead his companion to punishment, and if it was permitted, his owner would remain in the gloom of the veil and bad reckoning, and the confinement of himself and the hardship of his nature. (Al-Shazly Abu Al-Abbas, 1423 A.H.)

Therefore, a person must have requirements and needs that must be met in order for his life to continue, such as eating, drinking, clothing, collecting money and loving oneself. He repels harm from her, as well as his love and inclination to talk and love

of ambition. But these things are limited by the Lord of the Worlds and He has regulated them where there is neither exaggeration nor negligence; That is, mediation and moderation, it is the correct balance by which these human needs are weighed as natural needs. Any excess in them leads a person to doom and causes him to follow a reprehensible whim.

For example, one should not eat excessively for the purpose of amusement or excessive desire, as well as excessive sleep is evidence of laziness, and excessive comfort is considered a follower of the desires of the soul. Self-love, if it exceeds its limits, is a kind of selfishness, so a person feels that he is the center of the universe and others. He has no role but to satisfy his moods.

Likewise, if the speech exceeds its limits, it is curiosity, and it is idle talk, and it is a kind of gossip that leads to disaster. With regard to ambition, God Almighty distinguished man with reason, as he has the ability to evolve, and he has ambition to seek the best, but these things must remain within the permissible divine limits, so that there is no negligence or excessiveness that leads to shortcomings in obedience, and everything that contradicts the right is for the soul in it. Luck and desire from words, deeds and intentions, for it is a desire that causes its companion in this world to fall into sins and commit sins and evils, and in the Hereafter it leads him to the abyss.

If the soul is inclined to praise and praise and glorify people, and to seek elevation over them in a leadership or position, it is a whim; And his passion is not the wisdom of him nor the reins of no captain has no imam, God desires, scientific Varaah, and the fatwas of jurisprudence, scientific attitudes, followed by his whims, he went under the verse (.ofroat who has taken God desires and the bounty of God aware of and seal his hearing and his heart and make the sight mist..). (Surat Al-Jathiya Verse 23)

And in the verse is a statement that everyone who worships other than God has only worshiped his desires, worshiped his desires, worshiped what he loves, so his beloved prevailed over the beloved of his Lord and his desires prevailed on the path of guidance that the truth leads to him regardless of the image of the idol That is why the verse shortened everyone who worshiped other than Allah, that he followed his whims, and that he worshiped his whims and desires; Because if he got rid of the worship of desires, he would not be worshiped among the deities besides God Almighty

Whether these deities were idols, or had meanings, there was no image of them, and whether they were human or jinn. But passion is the cause of these deviations in different forms.

Therefore, the Almighty's saying (Have you seen him who takes his desire as his god) wonder at the state of the one who abandons the pursuit of guidance to the obedience of desires, as if he were his slave; which I looked and saw; For this is from what makes amazement, and the "gods of his desires" were recited, because one of them used to like a stone and worship him, and if he saw something better than it, he rejected it, then it is as if he had taken various gods. . (Bin Al-Emadi, 8/73)

And passion is one of the entrances of Satan, for Al-Razi said: Know that the entrance through which Satan comes is basically three: lust, anger, and passion. Lust is beastly, and passion is devilish. Lust is a scourge, but anger is greater than it, and anger is a scourge, but passion is greater than it. On the authority of indecency, evil and transgression) (Surat Al-Ankabut, verse 45), his saying (He forbids indecency), what is meant by the effects of lust, and his saying: (immorality) is meant by the effects of anger, and his saying (and transgression) is meant by the effects of desire. With desire, a person becomes unjust to himself, and with anger, he becomes unjust to others and by desire, his injustice transcends to the presence of the glory of God Almighty. (Al-Razi, 1421) And following one's desires is the enjoyment by the owner of what he loves. (Ibn Taymiyyah, 144 A.H.) And by this he has wronged himself. It is the most unjust to pursue desires, because he is close to polytheism. So whoever follows his desires is contrary to the pleasure of his master, and he by placing something other than its place has become unjust, just as the sinner by placing disobedience in the place of obedience is unjust. Likewise this is by following his desires instead of the approval and follow-up of the satisfaction of his master; he became increasingly oppressive (Al-Qushari, 3/116)

And if we take as an example the story of the owner of the two gardens in Surat Al-Kahf, which presents us with two different views of the aspects of life and the sustenance in it that varies between people, and that is for divine wisdom. The believer in it relies on God Almighty and believes in him with the right of faith because he knows that this world is not worth anything when compared to the Hereafter. And what is in it of paradise and bliss.

As for the Hereafter, he is the owner of the two gardens who was fascinated by his possessions and thought that this worldly bliss was permanent and permanent, but with his ignorance and disbelief he was fascinated by this great blessing and he was also fascinated by these two gardens and the different fruits they produce, and he forgot that all this is by God Almighty's order for the two gardens to produce the best ripe and ripe fruits that were pleasing to the beholder. But he did not thank God for it, rather he neglected the blessing of thanksgiving, but he loved this beauty in the two gardens with its fruits and possessed its core over it; and his heart was able to love them from himself, so he forgot the grace of God over him and forgot his faith in God

and attributed this blessing and this goodness to himself instead of ascribing it to the Most Gracious, Glory be to Him.

All because he was fascinated by this blessing and was proud of what he had of a son and a family, so he occupied a great place in himself. When he forgot to thank God, these blessings distracted him from believing in God Almighty until the Almighty punished him by sending a thunderbolt on his gardens that destroyed them and destroyed them and destroyed the fruits in them. The most remorse Vendôme on the infidels and compliance desires to believe in God the Almighty said of him, the Almighty (was informed of the fruit became stir his hands on what was spent where an all empty and say I wish I was not involved BARBIE one did not have a class Ansrnh without God and was victorious) (the Cave Verse 42-43) When the love of these things in himself prevailed over the love and obedience of God Almighty, this led him to his disbelief in God, which God Almighty mentioned in the verse. The state and consequences of the one who was deceived by the life of this world, blinded by money and power, and the abundance of blessings and their impact on the Hereafter, and faith in God Almighty, as a person must be distracted from the pleasures and desires of this world with what God Almighty has of good.

Likewise when He, the Most High, said: (And do not obey him whose heart We have made neglectful of Our remembrance, and he follows his desires, and his affair was unnecessarily) (Surat Al-Kahf, the Most High, who does not neglect the heart of Him, the Most High, 28). The unbeliever created in him error and heedlessness, and he attributed actions to the heart (and followed his desires): in the pursuit of desires. to the earth and follow his own desires) (Surat Al-A'raf, verse 176) Allah Almighty says, "If we wanted to honor him and raise his rank with what We have given him of the signs, we would have done it. The correction here came as a warning that the reason for which he was not raised or honored as he did to others who were given desires and preferred and followed him, and whose meaning was eternal, threw himself to the earth, that is, to what is in it of refuge and desires, and his mind overpowered his desires, so he chose this world over the hereafter. (Andalusian, 345/4)

It was as if the meaning was necessary for the essence of the earth, so it was expressed by the earth, because the pleasures of the world are on the face of the earth; (and follow his desires) meaning that which Satan has adorned for him. This indicates that the one who has the blessings of God is greater, so if he turns away from following guidance and follows desires, his distance from God is greater. (Al-Dimashqi, 1998) The reference to him is his saying, peace and blessings be upon him: "He who increases knowledge from God and does not increase in guidance does not increase from God except in distance." (Al-Muttaki Al-Hani, 1981)

And he, peace and blessings be upon him, said: “Two hungry wolves sent in sheep are not spoiled by a person’s eagerness for money and extravagance in adornment” (Tirmidhi, 279 AH).

And I think that the two texts only clarify the extent to which the believing slave is distracted and preoccupied with the pleasures and desires of the world. His gathering and seeking honor and even extravagance in it to satisfy his psychological desires and in accordance with his whims and desires for fame and riches does not fulfill God’s right in his money, and he was keen to seek fame by seeking prestige and leadership, guardianship and superiority over people in religious matters such as knowledge and righteous deeds do not seek God’s face, as it came in the hadith corrupt people From these two wolves if they are released into the sheep, because money, knowledge and good deeds are only required for them what is with God of reward and attainment of higher ranks and the hereafter bliss and closeness to Him Almighty.

And the hadith contains a rebuke and a strong warning against being eager to seek honor and money in this world for arrogance and self-interest, for this contradicts the religion and even increases its owner with his desires from God Almighty. “Unfortunate is the servant of the dinar and the dirham and the velvet and the khameesah. If he is given, he is pleased, and if he is not given, he is not satisfied.” (Al-Bukhari, 1987) So he, peace be upon him, said (unfortunate) that is, he fell on his face, and what is meant here is: perished. And (Khamisa): A square garment marked with wool or wool, i.e., the miserable slave of all of what was mentioned; i.e. the student who is keen on collecting it based on its preservation, it is as if he is his servant and his slave; he singled out the slave with remembrance so that he is authorized to immerse him in the love of the world like a prisoner who does not find a savior. He did not say Malik or the collector of the world, because the blameworthy in possession and gathering is more than need, and it was said that he made him a slave to it because of his passion and eagerness.

And his, peace and blessings of God be upon him, said: “If he is given, he is satisfied, and if he is not given, he is not satisfied.” These two conditions and their answers indicate his keenness on that. (Al-Shafi’i, 1425 A.H.)

So, we can take some of the benefits of the hadith of the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, when he said, “Unfortunate Abd al-Dinar,” that it is not appropriate for a Muslim to make the world his greatest concern and the extent of his knowledge. .

It was the world's largest main concern is pleased with obtaining and angry to commence it is a loser for saying peace be upon him "miserable Abdul dinar, and the hapless Abdul dirham", and says (O ye who believe, do not Tlhecwm wealth nor your children to mention God and whoever does that, then those are the losers). (Surat Al-Munafiqun, verse 9) Then what is forbidden is attachment to the world and not to obtaining the world while not being attached to it, and placing the world in the hands

of man and not in his heart; This is not a reprehensible matter, and that is why praise is given to the grateful rich man, who is like the patient poor.

Whoever is completely attached to something, then he is like a slave to him, so the satisfaction of the Muslim should be in what pleases God and his anger in what angers God Almighty, so slander here is attachment to the world and its pleasures and following its desires.

From the foregoing it becomes clear to us that if we consider the verses of the Noble Qur'an, we find that God, Glory be to Him, has condemned the pursuit of whims and desires and explained its danger in more than one way. He described the one who follows the whims with many characteristics that indicate the greatness of his crime and the heinous act of his actions. These descriptions include:

1 / delusion; it is recipes practice fancy delusion and lack of guidance as in the verse (it did not respond to you, know me that they follow their desires and pushing those who follow the amateur without guidance from God that God does not guide the unjust people.) (Al-Qasas any 5) the Almighty says: "And who is misguided" through the right path and the path of righteousness, who follows his own desires without a statement from God and a covenant from Him, then God Almighty does not grant success to the truth and the path of guidance the people who disobeyed God's command and abandoned His obedience and belied His Messenger and changed His covenant and followed the whims of themselves as preferring them to obey Satan over obeying their Lord. (Al-Tabari 224-31 AH) So this verse clarifies that the one who follows his whims is one of the most misguided people, and the reason for this misguidance is following the whims and violating the law, so the one who follows the whims is misguided by himself and misleading others.

It is also one of the hateful descriptions with which God, Glory be to Him, described the one who follows his whims and violates the law

2/ imitating a dog; Where the Almighty said: (And if We had willed, We would have raised him with it, but he went to the earth and followed his whims, then his likeness is like a dog. (Surat Al-A'raf, verse 176)

That is, if we wished, we would raise this one to whom We gave Our signs with Our signs that We gave him, but he (immortalized to the earth) meaning dwelling in the life of this world on the earth and inclined to it, preferring its pleasures and desires over the hereafter, and "following his own desires" and refusing to obey God and disobeying His command. (Al-Tabari, 13/261-273)

And that is because it is equal in his right to give the verses, command them, and glorify them for their sake, and not do that like a dog sticking out his tongue in any case, if you force him, i.e. pull him and irritate him, or you leave him unattended by carrying him on him, his panting is present in both cases. (Al Qasimi, 5/223)

In my estimation, when the follower of desires is likened to a dog, it is an accurate analogy and description. Because the one who follows his desires is always confused and hesitant, he tends to this and tends to this, according to his interests, so to his interests and desires is money Likewise, if we see a dog when it always walks its head and nose on the ground, sniffing to pick up what it eats while it is here, it is its worst. Here he is one of the most humble and base animals, and he is insulting and content with the world, for he is an accurate analogy to the one who follows his whims and a vivid image of the insulting human being because his following his desires and shunning the truth and religion made him in this worldly image.

Among the descriptions with which a follower of passion is injustice is described:

3 / it is unfair, he says (While follow their desires after it comes from knowing that you if those evil-doers) (Sura any 145) which if you follow their desires invalid you oppressors themselves to the discourse here of the Prophet, peace be upon him, and to be the nation who may To follow his whims and become unjust by following him. (Al-Qurtubi, 2/162)

And I think that what made them fall into oppression, as it was mentioned in the noble verse, is their following of desires. So the slave of these things became a slave to them because they possessed his heart and his mind and it became his preoccupation and his main concern was to be proud of them and acquire them. Likewise, he is a slave to them because he was humiliated by them. It is not necessary that what is meant by servitude is that a person, for example, kneels and prostrates to it; Rather, what is meant is that a person becomes attached to her and becomes content with her pleasure and discontent with her anger, so some people are a slave to their own desires, and their gods make their own desires. him as an agent). (Surat Al-Furqan Verse 43)

4/ Arrogance: It is what the Almighty described as a follower of desires, and he said: “Whenever a messenger came to you with that which your souls did not desire, you were arrogant, so a group was denied and a liar.” (Surat Al-Baqarah, 87) And they are the Children of Israel, and their bad deeds and words with the Messengers, and what they met with of disobedience, bitterness, and excuses in accepting the Sharia, so their meeting with them was with refusal, arrogance, and bad behavior. (Ibn Ashour, 1997) and the verb is attributed to the soul without the addressee, so he did not say: “With what you do not take lightly,” warning that the soul is often attributed to the bad act, towards (Verily, the soul is a sign of evil) (Surat Yusuf, verse 53).

And arrogant means to grow up. (Al-Dimashqi, 1998) . So, their pursuit of desire is the reason for this arrogance.

Also among the characteristics by which a follower of passion is described:

5 / Denying the truth: as stated in the Almighty's saying (and they denied and followed their desires, and every matter is established) (Surat Al-Qamar verse 3)

And they are the polytheists, after the verses of God came to them and the evidence for their validity came to them, they preferred to follow what their own whims called them to by denying that over belief. Denial is one of the characteristics of those who follow desires.

Among the characteristics by which a follower of passion is described are:

6 / ignorance and lack of knowledge: the Almighty says (He wants the law of the order Vatbaha do not follow the desires of those who do not know) (al-jathiya any 18) forbade God Almighty Prophet peace be upon him, in this verse is about to follow the whims of those who do not know . He, Glory be to Him, commands and prohibits His Prophet Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace, to legislate that command and prohibition for his nation It is known that he, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, does not follow the whims of those who do not know, but the prohibition mentioned in it is legislation for his nation. (Al-Shanqiti, 199/7) God's law is apparent and clear, unambiguous, and no ambiguity, and whoever strays from it, undoubtedly involves great ignorance, and that is why one of the attributes with which God described the follower of desires in the Qur'an is that he is ignorant and devoid of knowledge.

The one who follows desires with these qualities must be led by his whims to what is good for him, and these qualities must result in evils that befall him and the society, the negative impact of which is clearly reflected in the society, and it is the product of this whim.

We find that the followers of whims and desires were not deterred from following the truth by ignorance of the truth. Rather, they went astray because of their flight from following the truth in order to satisfy their own desires and following their own desires, which are the reason for them committing many different sins; Did not comply with the prohibition as stated in the verse (O David Lo! We put thee Khalifa in the earth so judge between the people of the right and follow the passion Vidilk for the sake of Allah, those who stray from the path of Allah torment them severe as they forgot the day of reckoning). (Sura p, no 26) Vcolh "So judge between people with truth": He commanded permanence, and a warning to others who are in charge of people's affairs. Since he is infallible, he is not judged except by truth, he first commanded judgment, and since desire was exposed to the infallible, he ordered to

avoid it and mentioned the result of following it, which is a misguidance from the path of God (Andalusi, 1420 AH) And if we take the implications of following

Passion with regard to work, for example, we can discuss its effects on workers as well as its effects on the work itself. Among the effects of following one's desires on the workers:

1/ Decreased and fading out of self-obedience:

That is because the owner of whims and those who follow his whims are cherished by him, rather he grows up in himself to obey others, a creator, whether this other or a creature, because this whim has gained control over his heart and soul, so he became a captive to him and at the same time motivated him to vanity and arrogance. God has not made a man of two hearts in his stomach, either he obeys his Lord, or he obeys himself, his whims, and his devil, and he is not obedient to his Lord, so there is nothing left but to be obedient to his whims. (Noah, 2012)

2/ Heart disease, hardness and death:

That is because the one who desires is immersed from the head to the soles of his feet in sins and bad deeds, and these in turn have dangerous effects on the heart, as they lead to illness and then cruelty or death, as the Messenger - may God's prayers and peace be upon him - said: (A believer if he sins It was a black mark in his heart, so if he repents and withdraws and seeks forgiveness, his heart will be refined, and if it increases, it increases, until his heart rises." (Al-Bayhaqi, 1344 AH) That is the ring that God - the Almighty - mentioned in the Qur'an: "No. (Surat Al-Mutaffifin verse 14) And if the heart dies, and it is the heart and essence of man, what is left for this person?!! He has nothing left but fat and meat, or rather the mud side, which is a despicable side that has no value in God's scale, and the Messenger - may God's prayers and peace be upon him - was truthful when he said: (God does not look at your images and your money, but rather looks at your hearts and your deeds). (Al-Hamidi, 2002)

3/ Underestimating sins and misdeeds:

It is necessary for the follower of desires, after he was drowned in sins and disobedience, and hardened his heart and died because of them, that he underestimated and disregards his sins and sins, but he sees them small or does not see them as anything, and thus he has plunged himself into destruction and clear loss.

4/ The ineffectiveness of advice and guidance:

And that is because the one who follows his whims has put his head down, and has become a slave to his desires, and why should he respond to advice or benefit from guidance and counseling?!! There is no good in a people who do not give advice and do not accept advice, just as the Almighty says

They did not respond to you, know me that they follow their own desires and those who follow the desires astray without guidance from God that God does not guide the unjust people (. (Sura any stories 5)

5 / Confusion and not guiding to the straight path:

And the one who has desires, when he turns away from guidance because he follows his own desires and desires, must be confused and bewildered about the straight path and the path of guidance and direction.

And these effects resulting from following the desires of the possessor of desires may go beyond to someone else, and thus he will be misguided and misguided, as it came in his saying (and many will lead astray by their desires without knowledge).

There are also effects of following a whim on work, for example:

1/ Weakness, rather the gain of the Ansar has disappeared:

This is because if the work is carried out on the shoulders, or if someone is on his side who is known to follow whims, then he will thus block the door in the face of the new supporters, since at that time there is no example or role model for him to be tempted to join him, and he will spend the expensive and the cheap in order to support him and take him forward. This, in turn, leads to a long road with high costs.

2/ Disperse or tear apart the row unit:

Because if work includes in its system those who have desires, they cause the group to divide and disperse their ranks, and this is what they aim at the enemies of every successful work and every good work.

3 / Deprivation of divine help and support:

Year of God in creation that does not give them aid or support divine unless they are qualified to do so even if it enabled them to be as Allah said about them (those that establish them in the land, establish prayer and pay Zakat and ordered the good and forbid evil, and to God the consequences of things) (Al-Hajj No 41) Empowerment on earth is for the one who obeys God, fears Him, and worships Him with the right to worship Him, and keeps away from his whims, desires, and disobedience; (Noah, 2012) and thus it is not a reason to withhold help and that divine support for the benefit and benefit of work.

So, passion has severe consequences and many harms to the individual and society because it is the product of stubbornness and refusal from the truth.

Cars, which is recklessness and recklessness in driving at high speeds, and even this matter has become a matter of bragging and showing off vehicles, which leads to the loss of lives and the loss of young people in accidents.

The result of this recklessness, as well as the waste of money, is all caused by arrogance and arrogance, following the whims of the soul. Surah Al-Baqarah verse 25)

As for the treatment of this matter any passion shall be guided through the work guidance Quranic Almsaberp and applying self-restraint act, saying the Almighty (and thy soul with those who call on their Lord morning and evening, want to face and prepare your eyes for them want to embellish life and obey not from Disregarding his heart we mentioned and follow the whims and was ordered (Surat Al-Kahf, 28) It is also necessary for a person to sense fear and fear of God Almighty. If the fear of God is great in the human heart, he is afraid of falling into disobedience and lust because he knows that if he disobeys God, he will be punished for this disobedience, so even if the act of disobedience is always fear. God is in his heart, so he will repent and seek forgiveness, and this fear and abandonment of sins can only be achieved by training the soul and accustoming it to distance itself from its desires. The Almighty says: (Al-Nazi'at verse 40) So whoever fears the standing of his Lord and forbids the soul from its desires, in my estimation, this is a solution to some problems, which we can call emotional ones, as we started at the beginning of the research that people who cling to others and love them and even have their love in their souls has become to the point of worship, so the treatment here is fear In addition to the fact that there are some matters or steps mentioned by the scholars that help in dealing with desires, including:

Passionate treatment:

- 1/ Reminding yourself of the consequences of following one's desires, whether on the workers or on the work itself, as this has a great role in ridding the soul of its desires and desires, as long as they are contrary to the method of God and His Messenger.
- 2/ Abstaining from sitting with people of whims and desires, while immersing themselves in the arms of people of righteousness and integrity.
- 3/ Introducing God - the Mighty and Sublime - with the right knowledge, for that generates in the soul his love and reverence, and the revelation of his judgment in all that he commands and in all that he forbids, and even raises in it his observance and fear and greed for his paradise, and his approval and fear of God. Fire and punishment.
- 4/ Surrounding others and taking care of the one who has desires, sometimes with advice coupled with its etiquette and conditions

And sometimes by inflicting the best behavior in front of him, and sometimes by admonishing and sometimes by reprimanding and reprimanding and sometimes by abandonment and estrangement and other methods and means of caution and care.

5 / Standing on the path of the people of desires and their consequences, whether they are from this nation or from other nations, for this generates in the soul an aversion to following desires so that it does not become the talk of every tongue, and so that it does not inflict punishment on it as it was revealed to these people.

6/ Observe the biographies and news of those who were known to struggle with their souls and whims and adhere to the limits of God, such as the Rightly Guided Caliphs, may God be pleased with them, and other companions and followers, and others, and others.

7/ Warning against relying on this world and being secure in it with a strong link to the Hereafter, such that the Muslim seeks what God has given him: the home of the Hereafter, and does not forget his share of the world if possible, otherwise he will prefer the Hereafter over the first.

8/ Seeking complete help from God - the Almighty - for He, Glory be to Him, helps those who seek refuge in Him and take refuge in His protection, and seek help and payment from Him.

9/ Struggle with the self, and force it to get rid of its whims and desires before the day comes when a soul will not possess anything for another, and the matter at that time belongs to God.

10/ Reminding that happiness, comfort, tranquility and victory are only in following the project, not in following what the soul dictates and what it desires, and the truth of God when He says: (So whoever follows My guidance will not go astray or be miserable) (Surat Taha, verse 123). Descend from it all together, for if guidance comes to you from Me, whoever follows My guidance, there will be no fear for them (Al-Baqarah: 38)

In this sense, he says:

And know that the merit is in His revelation... not in the one to whom He is inspired (Noah, 2/26).

Conclusion

The greatest goal for which God created man is the worship of God alone, and so that man does not deviate from this goal, he has made clear to him the path of good and called him to it, and made clear to him the path of evil and warned him against it, and made for guidance means to be taken by whoever desires guidance, and barriers to be taken by those who are astray and deceived. Among the causes of guidance is

opposing oneself and desires, and one of the obstacles to guidance is following the path of misguidance and temptation, and preferring life.

The world is over the hereafter, and man is compelled to incline to desires, and the purified Shari'a has clarified to us the rulings of the Shari'a as desired by God - the Mighty and Sublime – in what reform the universe, and befits normal human instinct. So it is a duty for a Muslim to follow the pure Shari'a in everything that it commands, and to stop what he forbids and prohibits and who The most severe disease that afflicts the hearts and destroys them, and is a barrier between them and guidance, is the disease of following one's desires, and because of the seriousness of this disease, the Almighty has made success and victory on the Day of Resurrection conditional on opposing the desires of the soul, so He said (As for him who fears the station of his Lord and forbids the soul) Disputes (A-40)

Therefore, we can conclude some results through this study, including:

- The Almighty made the follower of desires the status of a worshiper of idols, as he said: "Have you seen someone who takes his desires as his god? Would you then be an agent over him?" (Al-Furqan Verse 43)
- Following desires leads to falling into disobedience and consequently doom and loss manifested in this world and the hereafter, and loss of victory, support and the guardianship of God Almighty, as He said (And if you follow their desires after the one who came to you from knowledge, He will be what you are). (Surat Al-Baqarah verse 145)

Following desires is a cause of falling into temptation and spreading it among the people.

Following desires blurs the light of the mind, blinds the heart's insight, turns away from following the truth and leads astray from the straight path. That they may lead astray by their own desires without knowledge. Indeed, your Lord is most knowledgeable of the aggressors." (Surat Al-An'am verse 119)

The addiction to passions and desires makes the owner reach a stage and a state in which he does not enjoy these desires, and despite that he cannot leave them; Because it has become for him the status of living that is necessary and he does not get rid of this thing unless he has a strong determination, patience and fortitude to abandon desires.

Through this study and its results, we can recommend the following:

First, it is necessary to follow the approach of the Qur'an to prevent and infallibility from falling into passion and its dangers and consequences, by referring to the Holy Qur'an in word and deed, in which there is a cure for every disease.

Struggle and coping desires and desires (either overwhelmed by the impact of the life hell shelter is one who fears his Lord and forbade the soul of passion for Paradise is the shelter). (Surat An-Naza'at verse 37-41)

Staying away from the causes of passion such as ignorance and its treatment by knowledge, and also from the characteristics of arrogance and arrogance from accepting the truth and treating it by returning to the truth and following it and acting upon it.

Do we not make the world before our eyes and prefer it to the hereafter by referring to the law of God and acting upon it and being upright upon it.

Feeling the fear and the greatness of God Almighty and shyness from Him when committing sins as a result of desire, so God does not see us except wherever He loves us and is satisfied.

We must control our minds and think carefully that we were not created for desires, but rather prepared for something greater that we can only achieve by disobeying desires. That is, the worship of God alone and his love, and the establishment of his law, his method, and his justice on earth, for it is a great message and a greater role entrusted to us that does not come with our follow-up to our passion.

The necessity of judging the mind as well as the heart and directing them to accept the truth and stay away from desires, and that desire misses many of the virtues that a believer should possess, and that following it leads to falling into sins and vices. Our desires or just our thoughts and pleasing ourselves, but we love God, His Messenger, the believers, and hate as well, and we grieve for what befalls the believers, for the believers are brothers.

This, to God be the glory and the grace, and I ask him to be pure for his noble face.

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The Use of TPACK Framework at Saudi Universities Reality and Aspirations

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Abstract

With the current and renewed development that included this era in scientific knowledge and technology. Moreover, with the ambitious vision of the Saudi Kingdom 20-30, which aspires to achieve its application in the education aspect to provide the individual with future skills and achieve education for sustainable development, in addition to what the TPACK framework is famous for integrating Technology, Pedagogy and Content Knowledge into education to achieve effective teaching and real learning. It becomes necessary to ask about the readiness of educational personnel including the universities' faculty members on the extent to which they use this framework in their teaching practices. Hence, the research aimed to identify the problem represented in the following main question: To what extent do Saudi universities' faculty members use TPACK framework in their teaching practices? From it, three sub-questions emerged. The study methodology is descriptive. The tool is the questionnaire. The results confirmed Faculty members in Saudi universities use the TPACK framework in their teaching practices with high performance level. A number of recommendations and proposals presented.

Key words: TPACK framework- Teaching practices- Reality - Aspirations

Introduction

The TPACK framework considered a modern organizational framework for professional development programs for teachers. It was developed by Mishra and Koehler from Schumann's thought (1986) [1], who indicated that: successful teaching is related to the teacher's application of educational methods that fit the topics of the course in his field of specialization. That is, mixing content knowledge with pedagogical knowledge and with teacher's experiences to teach the subjects of the specialty (pedagogical content knowledge -PCK). Schumann considered technology as teaching aids that support effective teaching in various contexts. It became difficult, with development in the field of technology to ignore it. Or consider it as materials that only facilitate teaching; That what prompted both; Koehler and Mishra to add technological knowledge, (TK), as one of the main areas that must be added to competencies of teachers to be professionalized and well qualified to keep pace with the trends of now a days and its requirements. Thus, they came out with the integrated framework, TPACK, [2].

The TPACK Framework includes knowledge bases or competencies, each of equal importance, in developing expertise in the ability to integrate technology in Education. This Model concerned with the integration and overlap between the three main axes of teachers' knowledge. The three main knowledge bases are: knowledge of curriculum content

(CK), knowledge of pedagogy (PK), and knowledge of technology (TK), which Kohler and Mishra said (TK is in a state of continuous renewal and evolving, and this affects many aspects of the TPACK framework, and that makes it pointless to define (TK) now). Equally the interaction between (CK, PK and TK), that leads to the creation of four types of knowledge as follows: The Technological Content Knowledge (TCK).The Technological pedagogical knowledge (TPK).Pedagogical content knowledge (PCK), beside the broader field of Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK). Which is considered as a form of knowledge that transcends all its six components and is considered the basis of effective teaching in which integration of technology in teaching is basic [3]. The TPACK framework also considered one of the dynamic models used to describe the knowledge that teachers should rely on in designing, implementing, and assessing their teaching activities and teaching outcomes of their students. The understanding of Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) stems from an understanding of the interactions between its components. Implementation of (TPACK) framework undoubtedly leads to a real and deeply meaningful teaching in which all these components are interrelated and merge to lead to an education that conforms to the requirements of the modern era [4]. The overlap and interaction between TPACK components differs completely from the application of each component separately. This what makes the application of the TPACK framework basic for effective teaching linked with technology, [5].

The figures (1) & (2) illustrate the different contexts of the (TPACK) model. <https://shms.sa/authoring/122629.AC-tpack/view>.

Figure (1)

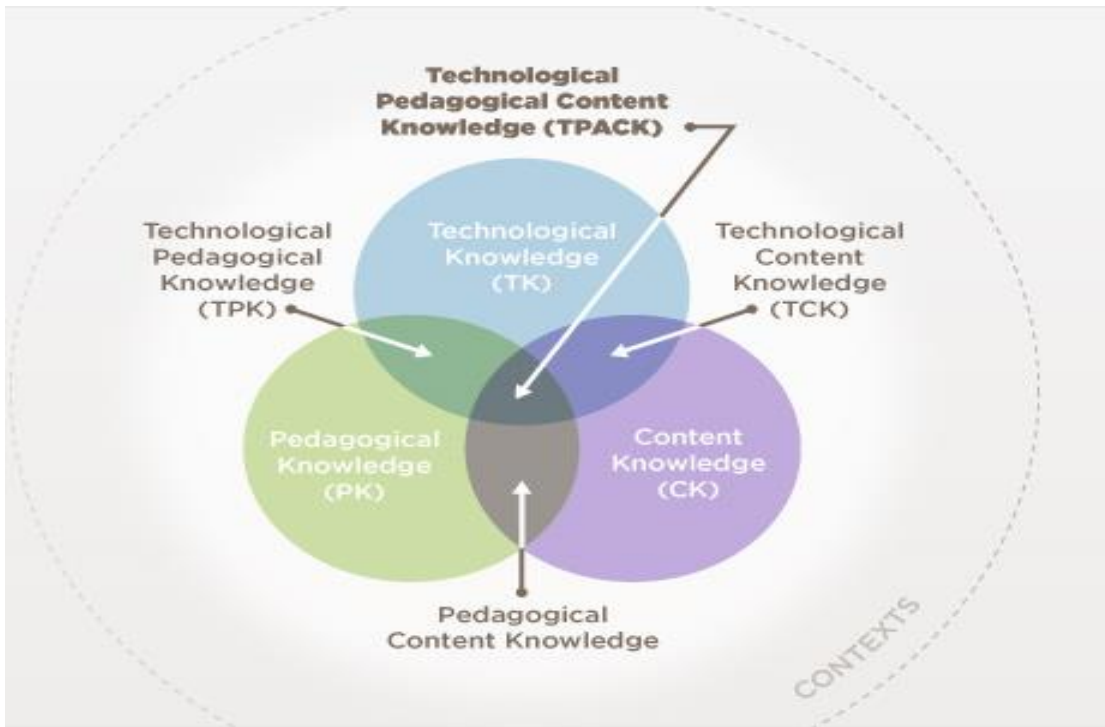


Figure (2)


Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK)

What is TPACK?

TPACK is a framework that teachers can use to help them identify knowledge they might need to focus on to be able to teach effectively with technology.

It builds upon the work of Shulman's idea of Pedagogical Content Knowledge: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lee_Shumlan.

Using their Venn diagram the aim is to equally apply the three separate areas of knowledge.

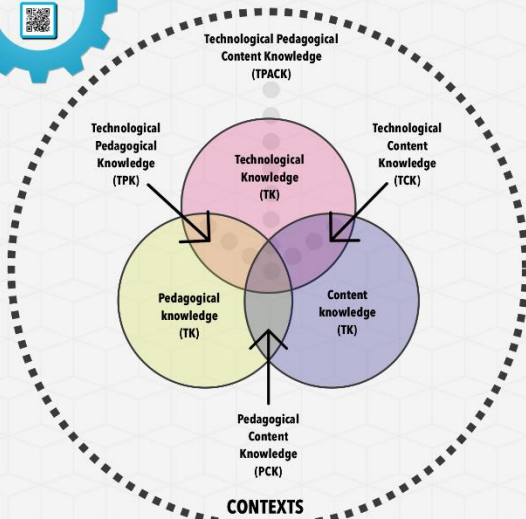


Pedagogical Content Knowledge

PCK links together the pedagogical and content knowledge to bring about learning that is built upon strong subject knowledge and teaching & learning strategies.

Technological Knowledge

This is the knowledge and mastery of technology so that an educator can use & confidently plan use of technology in the classroom including when it is not required.



Technological Content Knowledge

TCK links together technology and content knowledge to bring about learning that is built upon strong subject knowledge and a mastery of "more than the subject they teach."

Pedagogical Knowledge

This is the knowledge and practice of teaching & learning that an educator can use such as classroom management, taxonomies, planning & assessment.

CONTEXTS

TPACK is truly meaningful, deeply skilled teaching with or without (because sometimes this can be the best choice) technology.

Developed from the TPACK model by Koehler & Mishra - original found @ www.tpack.org

Technological Pedagogical Knowledge

TPK is "an understanding of how teaching & learning can change when particular technologies are used in particular ways." Knowing a range of tools & their appropriateness within different strategies.

Content Knowledge

This is the knowledge of subject content such as concepts, theories, ideas, frameworks, evidence & proof and established practices including ways to develop such knowledge.

Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge TPACK

This is truly meaningful, deeply skilled teaching with or without (because sometimes this can be the best choice) technology. It differs from three individual concepts because to embrace all three simultaneously requires a deep understanding of how all three can work together to bring about the best technologically and pedagogically sound learning based upon a deep understanding of subject matter.

An example of this might be a lesson plan based upon assessment (PK) which looks at the content matter (CK) which examines how technology (TK) could transform learning.

Due to the importance of TPACK framework in making use of modern technologies and employing them in higher education, whether in teaching, or in scientific research, Adams [6]. Indicated that: In recent years, the extent of using technology in teaching, and in scientific research has been relied upon as one of the criteria that must be taken into account when evaluating the intellectual and scientific achievement of faculty members,

or when they are appointed or promoted to higher degrees. Through studies and research in the field, the importance of TPACK framework can be determined as follows:

- Transforming theoretical ideas into practical applications that serve the specialization in the relevant field.
- Improving the educational practices of teachers while teaching in various disciplines.
- Develop teachers' technological competencies, improve their skills, and raise their abilities to use technological applications and innovations.
- Helping teachers choose the best methods and strategies to facilitate their students' learning and achieve targeted outcomes.
- Improving teachers' self-efficacy and professional self-efficacy, which supports the concepts of sustainable professional development for teachers.
- Improving the level of teachers' knowledge in the field of TPACK, so that they can achieve the goals of the changing and renewable teaching profession with the renewal of knowledge in accordance with the developments of the current era.
- Activating the learner's role and involving him in the educational process in a positive way, considering that the activity and participation of the learner in educational situations and making him the focus of attention is one of the most important modern educational trends.
- Develop both teachers' and students' research capabilities.

TPACK framework has been used in many studies, both locally and internationally, to achieve various goals, including:

- Studies adopted TPACK as reference on which to measure the educational technological content knowledge of teachers.
- Studies adopted its application as basis for effective teaching to achieve the desired learning outcomes or as an evaluative framework (reference) for pre-service and in-service teachers' preparation and training programs.
- Studies and research aimed at investigating its impact and determine its importance in the professional development of teachers in various disciplines

Among the Studies adopted TPACK as framework for measuring the educational technological content knowledge of teachers is Abu Diya's study [7], which aimed to measure the effectiveness of a proposed training program based on TPACK Model to enhance some competencies for the student teachers of Basic Education Major-at the University College of

Applied Sciences in Gaza-Palestine. The Researcher adopted the one-group quasi-experimental method. Tools are cognitive test, observation card, and a proposed training program. The results showed that there were significant statistical differences between the averages scores of the study sample in the pre and post cognitive test and in the observation of teaching performances in favor of the posttest and observation. The study concluded that the Training Program based on TPACK Model had achieved effectiveness in testing cognitive competences and in teaching performances. Alemeri. [8] Also conducted a study aimed at building a proposed vision for development of the Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) among science teachers in Riyadh-Saudi Arabia. The study method is descriptive. The researcher built two tools, the first aimed at determining the availability of TPACK knowledge among the sample members. Based on the results of the first tool, the researcher designed the second tool. Concerned with the developing TPACK knowledge .It consists of (71) items that were presented to arbitrators with experience and competence in the field .The tool is the base of the proposed vision for development of technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK).It was divided into five stages: the preparation stage, the technological knowledge development stage TK. The stage of developing educational technological knowledge (TPK), the stage of technological knowledge associated with the educational content (TCK), and finally the stage related to the development of technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK). Hooper &Grand. [8] In the Mid-Atlantic region in the United States of America, conducted a study aimed at identifying the extent of development in the Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) of pre-service teachers. It was clear from the results that there was a significant improvement in the Technological Pedagogical knowledge (TPK) in particular and in Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) in general. However, on the other hand, there was a limited improvement in Technological Content Knowledge (TCK) for the members of the research sample. In his study, Jimoyiannis [9] highlights the development of the TPACK framework to achieve the following: Teaching science curricula. Development of teacher preparation courses in Greece, to integrate information and communication technology into science classes. Enhance teachers' skills and knowledge to integrate technology into their science teaching. Determine the obstacles facing teacher preparation programs, and prevent them from applying the TPACK framework in their teaching practices. The results showed that developing the level of TPACK requires teachers to have continuous and original learning experiences to provide opportunities to teach in the classrooms follow up on thinking and give feedback. Participation in teacher preparation programs also contributed to enhancing teachers' TPACK levels. The most important obstacles facing teachers represented in the

restrictions imposed on practices in scientific texts, and not having enough time to prepare and implement the learning activities that their students need. Gauzy & Roehrig's [10] study also aimed to examine the level of TPACK development among secondary school teachers participating in a professional development program centered on integrating technology into teaching, and to support science teaching and learning. The results showed that teachers' participation in the program had a positive impact in developing the level of TPACK among teachers and in enhancing their level of understanding about how to integrate Technology in Education.

On the sides of Studies adopted the application of TPACK as basis for achieving the desired learning outcomes Al-Shehri [11] conducted a study aimed at identifying the Influence of Mathematics Teachers' Knowledge in Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) on their Teaching Effectiveness in Saudi public schools. It was clear from the results of the study that the teachers rated the level of knowledge of (TPACK) at a high-level .The teachers also explained that their professional preparation programs enabled them to use technology in their learning environments in a better way compared to professional development programs and workshops given to them as in-service training. The results also showed that there were no statistically significant differences between teachers' estimation and school principals' estimations about the level of Teachers' knowledge of (TPACK). As pointed out by Nies et al. [12] in their study about the importance of determining the impact of the TPACK framework based on the use of the Internet in teaching science and mathematics on the professional growth experiences of teachers. The results of the study confirmed the effectiveness of using the TPACK framework in improving the level of professional growth of teachers. Srisawasdi [13] presented his study, which explored successful and promising practices of preparing science teachers at the secondary schools level in Thailand and illustrated the extent of benefit from pre-service teacher preparation courses based on the lab-computing environment based on the TPACK framework in science education. The results indicated that the TPACK framework possesses the basic characteristics of knowledge for highly qualified teachers in the twenty-first century, and considered useful in preparing and developing the skills of pre and in-service teachers professionally and enable them to integrate Technology in Education. Abdu-Asalam [14] also conduct a study aimed to identify the impact of a proposed training program based on Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) framework on developing the teaching performance of social studies teachers in the primary education stage. The Researcher adopted the one-group quasi-experimental method. Tools: observation card, and a proposed training program. The results showed that there were significant statistical

differences between the averages scores of the study sample in the observation of teaching performances in favor of the post observation. The results revealed the effectiveness of the proposed training program in achieving the desired outcomes. The study concluded that the Training Program based on TPACK Model had achieved the desired effectiveness.

Examples of studies and research aimed at investigating TPACK framework impact and determining its importance in the professional development of teachers in various disciplines; Durdu &Dag [15] aimed to investigate the effect of using the TPACK model in developing the pedagogical and technological knowledge of pre-service mathematics teachers by designing a computer program in mathematics based on the TPACK model. The program applied to a sample of 71 pre-service teachers. The results confirmed the existence of significant differences before and after the implementation of the program in favor of the post-implementation. This result indicates the effectiveness of the program in improving the level of teachers' application of technology and methods of teaching mathematical subjects. The study recommended the necessity of training teachers before and during service on TPACK model areas with activating technology in their teaching environments and in different learning situations while teaching. Baran &Uygun [16] conducted study aimed at investigating: The effect of in-service science teacher training in the seven areas of TPACK on developing their technological concepts and competence. The application carried out through 14 sessions for the participating teachers, n= (10). The results confirmed the effectiveness of the program in achieving its objectives and developing the technological competence of teachers in teaching their subject matter. The study of Ndongfack [17] also emphasized the importance of using the TPACK model in the professional development of primary school teachers and updating their knowledge of technology, educational sciences, the content of the subject matter and the TPACK model through a professional development program based on the components of the model. The program implemented in 10 weeks on a sample of 52 teachers from four different schools. The results indicated a significant improvement in the TPACK knowledge among the sample members who participated in the program.

Comments on previous studies:

The current research agreed with some previous studies on some points and disagreed with others. Some of the points of convergence and agreement: The research methodology represented in the descriptive analytical approach and the tool represented in a questioner, where the research agreed with the study of: Almerly [8], Jimoyannis [9], Alshehri [11], Nies [12], and Srisawasdi [13]. The current research differed with some others in the methodology and tools, which were represented in the quasi-

experimental method and its tools, such as the study of: Abu Deyaa [7], Guzey [10], Abdu Asalam [14], Durdu,L., & Dag, F. [15], Baran, E. & Uygun. E. [16], Ndongfack, M. [17], it also differed with Augustin study [18]. Who used in-depth interviews as a tool for the study? The present study distinguished from all other studies mentioned in the field of research where the TPACK framework application in teaching at the university level. Some of the mentioned studies focused on designing proposed training programs based on the TPACK framework, such as the study conducted by: Abu Deyaa [7], Almere [8], Abdu Asalam [14]. The current study, and all previous studies, agree in: shedding light on the Pedagogical technological Content knowledge (TPACK) framework. Its critical importance in improving the teaching performance. Develop teachers' technological competencies. Improve teachers' skills, and raise their abilities to use technological applications and innovations. Determining TPACK framework importance in the professional development of teachers in various disciplines. Thus, achieving the targeted learning outcomes that keep pace with the spirit and requirements of the current era.

The knowledge of those who teach about the comprehensive framework that links teachers' knowledge in the three aspects of technology, pedagogy and the content of the subject matter is considered very important, but rather an urgent necessity under all circumstances, especially after the Corona pandemic (COVID-19) to which the world was exposed and still suffering . This event led to the sudden transformation in the educational system from the traditional system to the distance learning system enhanced by the Internet. At that time, the need for teachers to possess skills that would enable them to use technical innovations and integrate them into their teaching in order to enable them to have effective communication that compensates for the direct presence in the learning environment became very clear [19].

Research Procedure

Based on the foregoing, and to achieve the objectives of the research, its problem identified, and its implementation procedures followed, starting with identifying the problem as follow:

Problem of the Study

The problem of the current study is to identify the reality of the use of the TPACK framework by faculty members at the Saudi Universities and to judge whether it suit Saudi kingdom aspiration and its ambitious Vision 20-30 or not.

To address this problem, the Study attempts to answer the following main question:

To what extent do faculty members at Saudi Universities use the TPACK framework in their teaching practices?

The following sub-questions derived from the main question:

1. To what extent do faculty members at Saudi Universities use the TPACK framework in their teaching practices in the planning stage?
2. To what extent do faculty members at Saudi Universities use the TPACK framework in their teaching in the implementation stage?
3. To what extent do faculty members at Saudi Universities use the TPACK framework in their teaching practices in the assessment stage?

Limitations of the Study

The study was limited to faculty members working at Najran University in the Preparatory College - College of Sciences and Arts - College of Education - College of Applied Medical Sciences. It was conducted in the second semester of the Academic year - 1442 H.

Terminology of study

TPACK Framework

It procedurally defined in this study as (a methodological framework based on the integration of technological, pedagogical, and content knowledge, and the practice of which gives teachers a set of knowledge and skills that enhance their teaching practices in their field of specialization.)

Teaching practices

It procedurally defined in this study as (a set of performances and procedures that the university faculty members perform during teaching.)

The Reality

It procedurally defined in this study as (what actually happening and what members practice in their teaching to their students at the time of conducting this study.)

The Aspirations

It procedurally defined in this study as (what intended to be through extrapolation of lived reality.)

Study Questions

The Study attempts to answer the following main question:

To what extent do faculty members at Saudi Universities use the TPACK framework in their teaching practices?

The following sub-questions derived from the main question:

1. To what extent do faculty members at Saudi Universities use the TPACK framework in the planning stage of teaching?
2. To what extent do faculty members at Saudi Universities use the TPACK framework in the implementation stage of teaching?
3. To what extent do faculty members at Saudi Universities use the TPACK framework in the assessment stage of teaching?

Objectives of the study

The study aims at revealing the reality of the practices of faculty members by revealing their use of the TPACK framework in the teaching process in its three stages:

1. The extent to which they use TPACK in the planning stage.
2. The extent to which they use TPACK in the implementation stage.
3. The extent to which they use TPACK in assessing their students' learning achievement.

Importance of study

Through the results of the study, it is possible to identify:

1. The reality of the teaching practices of faculty members, near or far from the goals of the Saudi Universities.
2. The strengths and weaknesses in the teaching practices at the Saudi Universities, and thus enhance the strengths and address the weaknesses and shortcomings.
3. The results of the study may benefit those in charge of training at the Saudi Universities in providing training programs based on the TPACK framework, which is best known as an effective organizational framework for professional development programs for teachers at all levels.
4. The results of the study may serve the university faculties concerned with teacher's preparation, e.g. (Colleges of Education) in adopting the TPACK framework within the basic preparation programs.
5. The study is an assessment of the reality that serves in the field of quality and academic accreditation.
6. The goal of the current study corresponds to the priorities of research in Saudi Kingdom, where attention paid to university education and its quality. Also to verify the progress in accordance with the vision of 2030.

Methodology of study

The study adopted the descriptive approach to survey previous studies and the literature related to its variables and in collecting data. The research sample selected from specific colleges, taking into account the following aspects: The College of Education is the college concerned with teachers' preparation. The College of Science and Arts combines theoretical studies in the arts and applied studies in science. The preparatory college is of a preparatory nature, and its teaching members expected to use the TPACK framework because it suits its mission. Faculties of Applied Medical Sciences, Its mission is to teach applied knowledge in the fields of medicine, and it expected to use technology and technological innovations in teaching its courses. The selection of the research sample randomly done within the specified colleges mentioned and the description of the sample is in Table (1).

Table (1) Description of the study sample

	College	Qualifications		N	%
		Master	Ph.D.		
1	Education	6	24	30	25%
2	Science & Arts	8	32	40	33.33
3	Applied Medical Sciences	5	25	30	25%
4	Preparatory	8	12	20	16.67
5	Total	27	93	120	100%
		22,5%	77.5%	100%	

The questionnaire used as a tool for collecting data on the extent to which faculty members at the sample use the TPACK framework in their teaching performance. The questionnaire administered online, it consists of three axes, each of which concerned with a stage of the basic teaching stages, namely:

1/Preparation stage. 2/Implementation stage. 3/Evaluation stage.

Planning for teaching based on TPACK Framework Table (3)

Performance indicators	Level of performance		
	Always(3)	Neutral (2)	Sometimes(1)

1	Designing flexible interactive participatory plans that allow adding or deleting materials or elements without violating the topic.			
2	Determine perfectly and clearly the intended learning outcomes.			
3	Determine appropriate teaching methods and strategies for the content			
4	Provide appropriate means and media for teaching according to the nature of the subject.			
5	Selecting appropriate media to display content such as still images , charts, animations ,interactive videos ,etc.			
6	Identify interactive educational activities that support and enhance positive participation in educational situations.			
7	Choose tools that support asynchronous communication in case of need, such as e-mail, discussion boards, forums or chat rooms.			
8	Determine the evaluation tools that achieve the real measurements of the required outputs according to the stage of			

It is clear from Table (3) that the planning stage for teaching based on the TPACK framework contains (8) performance indicators (according to this study). It combined technical knowledge, pedagogical knowledge, and academic content knowledge in a variety of contexts. Sometimes in a context, we find combination between technical and academic content knowledge TCK, and in another context, it combined content and pedagogy PCK, and in a third, it combined between technology and pedagogy TPK, or in a comprehensive overall context, combines all of them in TPACK framework context.

Implementation of teaching based on TPACK Framework Table (4)

	Performance indicators	Always(3)	Neutral(2)	Sometimes(1)
1	Provide students with full detailed definition of the course, its objectives, content, activities, assignments, and methods			
2	Using a variety of teaching strategies, and teaching methods that suit the topic and ensure response to			
3	Using diverse resources efficiently and effectively in the presentation of the content to achieve desired			
4	Include in the presentation of the content enrichment means such as external online links - infographics -			
5	Communicate relevant information effectively, beside concepts and ideas using diverse and effective			
6	Applying digital tools and resources to support students' collaboration in creating documents or tasks relating to content such as			
7	Encouraging students to generate new ideas.			
8	Using digital tools and resources to promote creative and innovative			
9	Encouraging students to build authentic achievements and comment			
10	Using digital tools and resources to encourage students find solutions to problems under consideration e.g. (Search			

11	Using digital tools and resources to develop students' understanding of content knowledge and concepts (such as the			
12	Encouraging students to use collaborative tools that help detect their creativity (e.g. photo and video editing software Photoshop			
13	Developing research capabilities of students by encouraging them to research as individuals or as work teams and assigning them research activities related to the topics of the course guiding them to use			

Table (4) concern with the planning stage for teaching based on the TPACK framework. It contains (13) performance indicators, (according to this study).It combines in its diverse contexts, the well-known types of TPACK knowledge, which are the, TCK, and PCK, TPK, or in a comprehensive overall context, combines all of them in TPACK framework context.

Table (5) Assessment based on TPACK Framework

	Performance indicators	Level of use		
		Always(3)	Nutral(2)	Sometimes(1)
1	Use a variety of evaluation strategies, methods and techniques that well planned and well prepared.			
2	Correlate between the evaluation methods and techniques used and the outputs to evaluate.			
3	Applying all types of evaluation, pre or diagnostic, formative, and summative.			
4	Provide immediate feedback following any assessment to students to help them make self-			

	evaluation and know about their learning situation.			
5	Assigning students to perform tasks that are meaningful and valuable to them and that appear to be learning activities in which students practice higher-order thinking skills.			
6	Use short electronic questions (quizzes), assignments, and in-class discussions to evaluate performance and tasks sequentially.			
7	Apply different and unconventional tools and assessment methods such as designing mind maps and concept maps, creative evaluation using paper clips as posters, graphics, videos, audio files and electronic media.			
8	Determine the evaluation tools that achieve the real measurements of the required outputs according to the stage of evaluation pre, formative, or summative.			
9	Apply traditional tests, taking into account the diversity of questions between objective, short, and long essays that measure all levels of knowledge, away from focusing on the level of memorization.			
10	Prepare electronic question banks from which equivalent tests carried out.			
11	Use Portfolio-based assessment to evaluate academic work e.g. Assignments, lab results, writing samples, speeches, student –created films or art projects,			
12	Taking into account the quality standards in evaluating the course			

	learning outcomes and keep in line with the learning outcomes of the program.			
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Table (5) concerned with the assessment stage for teaching based on TPACK framework. It contains (12) performance indicators, (according to this study).It combines in its diverse contexts each of which belong to the well-known types of TPACK framework, which are the, TCK, PCK, and TPK, or in a comprehensive overall context, combines all of them in TPACK framework context.

After preparing the questionnaire in its initial form, it presented it to a group of arbitrators recognized for their experience and competence, with the aim of benefiting from their observations to verify the apparent reliability of the questionnaire and its effectiveness in achieving the research objectives. In light of the referees' observations, the questionnaire modified in its final form, which was used to collect the required data.

Table (6) Criteria for judging the responses of the sample members

The Mean	Usage level
from 2.33 to 3.0	High
From 1,67 to 2.33	Neutral
from 1.00 to 1.67	Low

The validity of the questionnaire was verified using statistical methods as shown in the following tables (7) & (8):

Table (7) values of correlation coefficient for each axis with the total score of the questionnaire

The axis	correlation coefficient	Level of Significance
Planning to teach according to TPACK framework	.927 **	significant at 0.01 level
Implementation according to TPACK framework	.929 **	significant at 0.01 level
Assessment according to TPACK framework	.930 **	significant at 0.01 level

It is clear from Table (7) that all the correlation coefficients in each domain in the total degree of the axis to which it belongs were positive and statistically significant at the significance level (0 ,01), which indicates the validity of the tool.

To verify the stability of the Questioner, (Cronbach's alpha) coefficient was applied, and the result, as shown in Table (8), was high values that exceeded (0,9 +). This value indicates that the Questioner has the required degree of stability and that it is suitable for the application of what it was designed for.

Table (8) Cronbach's alpha coefficient for Questioner stability

The axis	Cronbach's alpha
Planning to teach according to TPACK framework	0.942
Implementation according to TPACK framework	0.946
Assessment according to TPACK framework	0.955
Accumulate average of Cronbach's alpha coefficient for all axes	0.947

The statistical analysis of Data

After completing the data collection, it was classified and treated statistically using the SPSS program. The mean, standard deviation, and correlation coefficients (Pearson correlation) used to achieve the desired objectives.

Discussion and interpretation of the results

The answers to the sub-questions of the study will lead logically to the answer to the main question. Therefore, the answers to the sub-questions will be reviewed first, and from them we deduce the answer to the main question.

To answer the sub-questions (1), (2) and (3), we will start with sub-question(1) stated as follow:

1. To what extent do faculty members at Najran University use the TPACK framework in the planning stage of teaching?

Table (9) level of use of the TPACK framework in the planning stage

Performance indicator	Sample Percentage	Mean	S.d.	Performance level
planning stage	95%	2.87	1.8	High

Sub-question (2):

To what extent do faculty members at Najran University use the TPACK framework in the Implementation stage of teaching?

Table (10) level of use of the TPACK framework in the Implementation stage

Performance indicator	Sample	Mean	S.d.	Performance level
Implementation stage	93%	2.76	1.6	High

Sub-question (3):

To what extent do faculty members at Najran University use the TPACK framework in the Assessment stage of teaching?

Table (11) level of use of the TPACK framework in the Assessment stage

Performance indicator	sample	Mean	S.d.	Performance level
Assessment stage	97%	2.88	1.4	High

The main question of the study

To what extent do faculty members at Najran University use the TPACK framework in their teaching practices?

Table (12) level of use of the TPACK framework by faculty members in their teaching practices

Teaching stage	Performance level
planning stage	High
Implementation stage	High
Assessment stage	High

Analysis of data as shown in Tables (9), (10), (11) and (12) revealed the following:

It is clear from the results that more than 90% of faculty members practice teaching according to the TPACK framework, in all its aspects, planning, implementation and evaluation where the average accumulative mean of performance indicators reached 2.87, 2,76 and 2,88 for planning, implementation and evaluation successively which indicate a high level of performance in all aspects-table (12)

This result (high level of performance according to the TPACK framework) is not surprising for the following reasons:

- Saudi Universities used to provide training programs for their employees constantly and according to the latest developments in the field of teaching, learning and innovations in educational technology.
- In every Saudi University, there is a deanships specialized in developing skills, raising professional capabilities, and applying comprehensive quality standards in academic performance.
- Most Saudi universities look forward to accredit all their programs. Among the most important requirements for academic accreditation is the application of quality standards, which could be achieved by applying TPACK framework.
- Saudi universities, through the Deanship of Scientific Research in each university, support and finance research activity. Studies have proven the effectiveness of the TPACK framework in developing scientific research skills.
- The application of TPACK framework go in line with, and support the education policy Vision 2030. The Ministry of education mentioned: The education policy looks forward to develop educational process and will support the educational process by providing distinguished quality education that supports the skills of the second millennium, introduce the most important modern technologies, and raise the efficiency of male and female teachers by relying on the strongest intensive professional training programs. Developing special capabilities and raising the efficiency of university faculty members and university leaders. Raising the ranking of some Saudi universities to be among the top 100 universities in the world. (<https://www.moe.gov.sa/ar/Pages/default.aspx>)
- The 2030 Vision included in university education: (The application of modern technologies and appropriate and useful technological development in the presentation of scientific knowledge, and scientific research in universities.) Here, the importance of applying the TPAC framework becomes clear.
- We cannot deny that the Corona pandemic and the rapid transition to distance education enhanced by the Internet as a strategic solution had a role in increasing the need to raise the efficiency of faculty members. Moreover, to develop teachers' technological competencies, improve their skills, and raise their abilities to use technological applications and innovations.

In conclusion, in the application of the TPACK framework, everything helps to achieve the ambitious future vision 2030. Therefore, the result of this study considered positive in achieving the aspiration, and at the same time it agrees with all the studies that demonstrated the effectiveness of TPACK framework, whether in preparing teachers through preparation

programs, or in training programs based on this framework to train teachers before, or in- service. Examples of studies that this study agree with: Abu Deyaa [7], Guzey [10], Abdu Asalam [14], Durdu, L. & Dag, F. [15], Baran, E. & Uygun ,E. [16], Ndongfack, M. [17]. This study also agree with Almerly [8], Alshehri [11], and Jang, s. & Chang, Y. [20], in revealing the reality of application and of knowledge of TPACK framework.

Recommendations and Suggestions

In light of the results of the study, the following recommendations and suggestions could be presented:

- Ensure training for faculty members according to the latest developments in the field of technological pedagogical and content knowledge.
- Establishing partnerships with distinguished international universities and with international expertise bodies in the field of training
- Exchange visits and experiences to ensure links with world-leading universities.
- Motivate the university members financially and morally by granting certificates of academic and research excellence.
- Continuous follow-up by the concerned authorities to ensure the quality of what provided.

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**E-learning and its Relationship with the Quality of Higher Education:
Imam Al-Kadhim College and Babylon University as a Model**

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Abstract

This paper aims at discussing certain developments in the process of establishing quality e-learning. These developments have covered methods for harmonizing e-learning systems, service provided to the learner in the e-learning system, e-learning evaluation conditions, and quality requirements. The study sample was chosen from the Imam al-Kadhun College and the University of Babylon. A group of 40 students was randomly selected, and 30 teachers. To achieve the study goals, a questionnaire has been chosen as a tool for data collecting. This study has come out with certain results, here are some important ones: there are benefits to the educational system; the reasons behind scientific weaknesses in workplace courses and the usage of email; the need for teacher training in ICT; the bad need for correct conditions for implementing an e-learning system; and finally, E-learning has encouraged some teachers to provide YouTube lectures and use a range of online platforms to showcase their inventiveness as well as students who attend their research sessions, particularly female students. This paper is concluded with some recommendations.

Keywords: factors, quality, electronic management, systems

Introduction

The management of educational institutions has gotten increasingly complicated since their environment has changed rapidly. Changes in the environment prompted the start of quick and creative projects, such as electronic systems with high quality issues and measurements. Universities have a number of issues, including determining when and how scheduled operations will take place. How can educational institutions have the most structured and better impact while retaining the quality of education provided? It's worth emphasizing that

today's rivalry is the most intense because we're in the midst of a population explosion. Students are interested in them, and they are critical for instruction, application, and upkeep. Education ,one of the key areas of current educational marketing that spans all sectors of education is the implementation, maintenance, and development of educational quality through advanced electronic systems. The quality of e-learning has become one of the determining criteria in university and other educational institution educational techniques. In this regard, we will address the importance of e-learning by knowing the database and how to use it and ways to search for it by the beneficiaries and what is the importance of the database for e-learning by conducting a survey that included a number of faculty members and a number of students. The results were reached We will mention it later.

Research problem

There have been various developments in the process of establishing quality e-learning that have raised the following issues:

- 1- Methods for harmonizing the culture of the core e-learning system's parts with assessment needs based on full quality standards at the level of "teacher, student, administrative staff, 3.
- 2- The service provided to the learner in the e-learning system is not commensurate with the level of service quality that matches his desires and expectations.
- 3- The existing evaluation conditions in the e-learning system are not adequate according to complete quality requirements.

- 4- Adhere to full quality requirements while using evaluation methods and procedures that are incompatible with the e-learning system.

Hypothesis

1- Desire to achieve immediate and not long-term results. Provides the necessary electronic infrastructure to enable e-learning Teachers and students can start using e-courses from home. This requires a personal computer and a home Internet subscription for the teacher and most or a large percentage of his students.

2- It also requires basic technical skills of the teacher such as surfing the Internet, chatting, how to search for educational websites on the Internet, and knowledge of the main tools of the electronic course.

3- How to design e-learning activities different from traditional book-based activities. Explain teaching and the teacher, how to design and create discussion topics, how to manage discussion among students, and use email to communicate with students.

Research Importance

Educational institutions have a clear interest in creating and promoting e-learning, improving educational quality, and allowing students to manage their own educational advancement, therefore they must define realistic goals, practical strategies to attain them, and tools to verify their achievement objectives. The value of electronic quality determines the best way for pupils to communicate to communicate and present their work properly.

Research Aims

1. Discuss the importance of e-learning in Iraqi higher education.
2. The ability to update and improve educational content.

3. The significance of simplifying e-learning programs in order to ensure that they are understood.
4. Allow pupils to conduct proper research, evaluation, and application of study parts.
- 5- Providing data about research methodologies to aid in the development of research strategies

History of E-Learning

The seeds of e-learning have always been planted (many educators point to the so-called 1930s in the programmed books that US Army soldiers use as training programs), and this idea has been studied, revised, taught, and changed until they realize what they gain from the fruits from which it is harvested. In these countries, many thinkers say: According to Ghazi Al-Qasabi, this education began in the mid-sixties in Chicago and Moscow, but did not give birth to a true world birth until 1970 with the Open University in England. It was initially known as the Fourth Post and Television Principle. It stands for electronic learning. Currently, the Internet is edging closer to the two older technologies in terms of commercial growth.

E-Learning Development Stages

- a. Step 1: Prior to 1983, a traditional course in which the teacher and student had face-to-face interaction at home, as stated in a special report.
- b. Step 2: From [1984:1993]: Visual and audio time, with frameworks such as Windows, Macintosh, and CD-ROM serving as major training vehicles.
- c. The third stage: development of the worldwide data system "Internet" from [1993 to 2000].

- d. The fourth stage: Beginning in 2001, the World Wide Web's second period, during which website configuration is progressively improved.

The citation (1425 AH, Dr. Al-Mousa). There are four steps to the e-learning development process: - remote learning - computer-assisted education - Internet-based education - e-learning.

E-Learning Technologies

- 1- Use of multimedia
- 2- Self-education
- 3- Design
- 4- The application of contemporary technology

Some Facts About E-Learning

1. Information, communication, education, and training are all part of high-quality e-learning.
2. High-quality e-learning is utilized for a variety of applications beyond than e-training, such as knowledge management and performance management.
3. The quality of e-learning is influenced by company culture, leadership, and change management, in addition to technology.

For educational institutions to reach the aim, quality strategies must be consistent with e-learning techniques; it is a means, not an end, because it is not always a replacement for traditional practice, but it can be a complement.

The Relationship of E-Learning to Quality and Its Development

Modern electronic management, based on modern technology, offers a qualitative leap that has helped to the improvement of public utilities by optimizing

quality components and abandoning traditional management approaches. In educational administrations and institutions connected to the Internet, the Ministry of Higher Education deployed new technology resources. which had a positive impact on the quality of education in Iraq.

Obstacles to E-Learning

- 1- Confidentiality and privacy: Any website can be hacked.
- 2- Students' adoption of electronic classes has decreased due to challenges in accessing information, such as bad internet, power interruptions, and material expenses.
- 3- Teachers are difficult to argue with in class.
- 4- When a learner hears information, direct communication has a favorable influence.

The Goals of Quality and E-Learning and Their Advantages in The Quality of Education

- a. Enhance confidence in academic competence and credibility of the system and an introduction to recognition and acceptance of this type of learning in local and international councils.
- b. Protecting students from enrolling in primary education institutions.
- c. Facilitate the movement of students between international higher education institutions.

Database

Any set of data or information that is arranged for the purpose of searching and quick retrieval by a computer is referred to as an electronic database. The database

is set up to allow for the storing, retrieval, modification, and deletion of data while performing various processing tasks at the same time.

The value of databases has grown in recent years, particularly in the field of e-learning. Databases and electronic information sources have a big impact on the development of higher education environments, and one of its main goals is to keep track of information about students, professors, and anything else that has to do with higher education, including programs. Table of accounts.

As a result, in order to retrieve information, the database must be recorded on a frequent basis. User data, student information, salary, billing, project management, and office books are all examples of data that can be conveniently managed by this type of system. The designs of these systems are extremely varied.

Tasks must be completed manually without database administration, which takes more time. Data can be categorized and built to meet the demands of the current organization.

In education, the importance of an e-learning database and its quality:

The database aids in the management of vast amounts of data and allows users to accomplish multiple tasks at once, as well as:

1. Eliminate data redundancy.
2. Improve consistency and reduce update mistakes.
3. Data integrity and independence from application programs have improved.
4. Using host and query languages, make data more accessible to consumers. Improve the security of your data.
5. Lower data entry, storage, and retrieval costs.

6. Assist in the development of new software applications.

Research Field and Society

The society of the study represents both Imam al-Kadhumi College, Peace to him and the University of Babylon. The selection was made on the basis of proximity to the place and place of coexistence in the governorate, as well as the knowledge and harmony of students in e-learning and their knowledge and use of databases. The first model is for students, and a random sample of 40 male and female students in different disciplines was selected. A group of students was randomly selected, and their number was 40 students in various scientific departments. The second model is for faculty members from all members of society and they are 30 teachers.

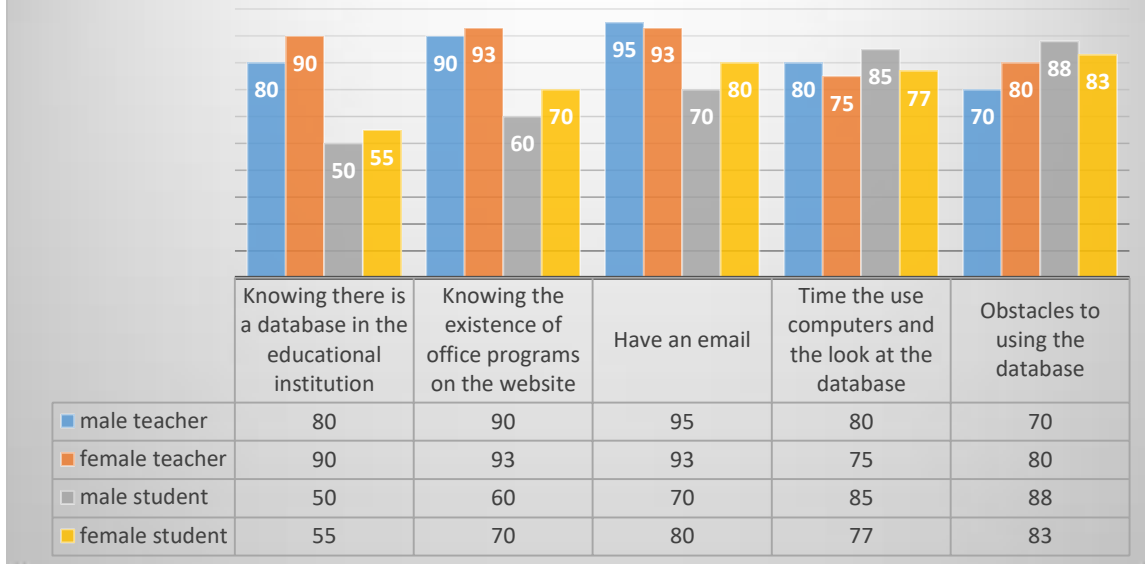
To achieve this goal, the questionnaire was chosen as a tool for collecting data from the target segment. The research questionnaire included 6 main parts:

- 1- Basic data.
- 2- Knowing there is a database in the educational institution.
- 3- Knowing the existence of office programs on the website.
- 4- Have an email?
- 5- Time the use computers and the look at the database.
- 6- Obstacles to using the database.

Data Analysis

The following table which is prepared by researchers reflects the final results of the questionnaire.

The Final Results of The Questionnaire



Survey Results

Looking at the table, the researchers have come to the following results:

1. There are benefits to the educational system, including but not limited to time and location.
2. Scientific weaknesses in workplace courses and the usage of email, which affects all scientific departments.
3. A lack of information from teachers about how to use computers and how to deal with them.
4. As a result of the questionnaire, many teachers are interested in implementing an e-learning system if the correct conditions are made for them.
5. E-learning has encouraged some teachers to provide YouTube lectures and use a range of online platforms to showcase their inventiveness as well as students who attend their research sessions, particularly female students.

Conclusions and Recommendations

From the foregoing, the following conclusions can be drawn:

In all parts of life, including higher education, logical and inventive advances are obvious, and this is the reason for these developments, particularly in our country, Iraq, which is experiencing a significant crisis in the field of higher education. Information and communication technologies, as well as electronic equipment, are examples of scientific and technological advancements the so-called e-learning. Computer learning, e-access tactics, online learning, and database learning are all examples of high-quality e-learning.

The majority of evaluations of e-learning outcomes confirm the inadequacy of this sort of training in developing students' and teachers' competencies, and a large number of countries have undertaken attempts to allow the sharing of e-learning with others.

The recommendations that can be drawn from this research are:

1. The need to use a variety of e-learning methods and strategies to stay up with advances in knowledge and technology in our colleges.
2. Financial support for e-learning needs and technology, such as computers, electronic display devices, and online communication networks.
3. Organizing information and communication technology (ICT) and educational program training courses for instructors and students.

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