International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Vol. 25, Issue 02, 2021
ISSN: 1475-7192

Impact of posttraumatic stress syndrome on GPA For Yazidi students studying at Duhok Polytechnical University

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Duhok Polytechnic university Zakho 2020

Abstract

This study shows the impact of post-traumatic syndrome on the cumulative rate of students studying at Duhok Polytechnic University. The 314 students from different levels at Duke Polytechnic University are targeted randomly selected. In order to answer the hypotheses of the study, the computational averages, the Pearson correlation coefficient, and the use of the T-test were used where the results indicated the following: The increase in post-traumatic syndrome is associated with an increase in mental unit feeling. The level of mental unity is higher in the group of two sources compared to the group of non-traumatized people. The existence of statistical differences between males and females in the level of the post-traumatic syndrome, and this is higher among females. The existence of statistical differences between males and females in the low cumulative rate of male and female enrollment and this is higher for females. In the light of the results, a number of recommendations and proposals have been formulated that could contribute to improving student coping with a post-traumatic syndrome, improving the cumulative rate and improving social communication.

Key words*: Post-traumatic syndrome Disorder - GPA– Students - Shock*

Introduction

Yazidis are a religious community geographically located in Iraq and Syria for thousands of years. According to historians, Yazidiya dates back to the period when Sumerian and Babylonian civilizations flourished and see that they are drawn from natural worship to monotheistic religions, which explains today some of the rituals and beliefs of this sect, which believes in nature and its manifestations. They unite their worship to make one another, with a mixture of Judaism, Christianity, Islam,

Manoism, and Sates, religions in which the Yazidis lived in their own ecclesiasticism, various symbols and rituals that may have joined their original beliefs. (Aboud, 2006) The Yezidis (Yazidis) live principally in northern Iraq. There are approximately one million people worldwide. Historically, the Yezidis lived primarily in communities in locales that are in present-day Iraq, Syria, and Turkey, and also had significant numbers in Armenia and Georgia. The bulk of the Yazidi population lives in Iraq, where they make up an important minority community. Estimates of the size is about 500,000. They are particularly concentrated in northern Iraq in the Nineveh Province, Sinjar city. In 2014, ISIS entered parts of northern Iraq, specifically the areas inhabited by the Yazidis, killing many of them and raping women and capturing them. This study includes the research methodology where the researcher used the analytical descriptive approach. This study included 314 male and female students study in Duhok Polytechnic University who were randomly selected. The sudden abduction and death of a parent. The most common of these disorders is post-traumatic stress disorder.(Bruce and Perry,2007)The term Post-Shock Disorder (PTSD) refers to chaos that can occur after a brisk or life-threatening event such as terrorist events, serious events, or violent personal attacks. (1997, Reynolds is a state of extreme psychological stress and disorder, caused by a serious ordeal or danger, such as the dangers of natural or human-caused disasters, accidents, or military operations and the most severe occupation of Amaya.) (1995, and March, post-traumatic stress disorder was defined as a natural reaction to abnormal events of traumatic stress, which posed a risk of death, serious injury or threat to one or more persons and the person's response to the shock was in the form of extreme fear, disability or terror. As a result, the person has symptoms and an investment that they did not have before they were shocked. (2000, American Psychiatric Association)

Study problem

The PTSD is a severe psychological trauma that causes emotional suffering and a major deterioration in the scientific level, a reaction to traumatic events, and many people recover in the months following the trauma, and some of them continue to be affected by post-traumatic disorder and symptoms for years. Many studies have attempted to examine the relationship between post-traumatic disorder and some psychological disorders affecting the behavior and level of scientific human beings. A study (2001, Marshall) showed that there are some psychological disorders that

follow the exposure to a traumatic event such as anxiety disorder and depression, and a study (2006, Smith et al.) found that adolescents with post-traumatic disorders have been more personally, emotionally, and behavioral difficulties, and higher risks for other psychiatric disorders. A study (Bernal, 2007) that shows that anxiety disorder is the most common mental disorder associated with post-traumatic disorder that may persist with the individual throughout life and may sometimes lead to the idea of suicide, and a study showed (Sareen,2007) that depression disorder, mania, and panics, Fear of open spaces, social terror, and alcohol are the most associated with post-traumatic disorder with varying degrees among individuals, and in a study (Marchand, 2010) it was found that post-traumatic stress disorder is frequently followed by different types of trauma and individuals to which it is exposed, and a study (Inslicht, 2010). The problem of the current study in determining the degree of impact of post-traumatic syndrome on the cumulative rateof Yazidi students studying at Duke Polytechnic University can be identified by answering the following questions:

1. How does post-traumatic stress affectthe Yazidi students studying at Duke Polytechnic University?
2. Are there differences in a statistical function in the dimensions of post-traumatic stress disorder according to gender and scientific level?
3. Is there any impact of post-traumatic disorder on some other psychiatric disorders?

Based on the questions raised, the following loans were formulated:

Study hypotheses:

1. There are no statistically significant differences at level (a < 0. 05) in the average sample population score on the dimensions and overall grade of the post-shock syndrome scale is attributable to the life variable.
2. There are no statistically significant differences at level (0. 052) in the average sample population score on the dimensions and overall grade of the post-traumatic syndrome scale is attributable to the gender variable.
3. There are no statistically significant differences at level (a < 0. 05) in the average sample population score on the dimensions and overall grade of the post-traumatic syndrome scale is attributable to the scientific level.

4. There is no statistically significant effect at level (0. 052) for post-traumatic stress stress in a sampleof Yazidi students studying at Duhok Polytechnic University

Study Goals

The study aims to achieve the following objective: To identify the impact of post-traumatic syndrome on the cumulative rate of Yazidi students studying at Duhok Polytechnic Universityaccording to the study variables to determine the mental, psychological and physical abilities of this class.

The importance of the study

The importance of the study lies in its handling of a topic that is of importance to the university student, as the pressures and traumatic events leave an impact and symptoms that may prolong the individual and his cumulative rate, and knowing the extent of the university student's impact on them and its relationship to the feeling of psychological loneliness, which will contribute to providing scientific indicators to meet the needs of students. Which will lead to improving their psychological and academic compatibility.

The study seeks to study the effect of PTSD on the cumulative rate between the appearance of symptoms of PTSD and the feeling of a decrease in the GPA among students of Duhok Polytechnical University, and thus it is an important step to reveal factors related to their PTSD symptoms, and this research helps In knowing the extent of the possibility of generalizing the results of the study across Arab universities.

Procedural methodology

ResearchMethodology

The impact of post-traumatic syndrome on the cumulative rate of the metabolic student Who are studying at Duke Polytechnic University

Introduction

This chapter includes the research methodology where the researcher used the analytical descriptive approach, the research curriculum contained the study tool, the original research community, the sample research, the testing of honesty, stability, and data sources, in which the sources were divided into priority sources and secondary sources, and the researcher analyzed the data using a statistical analysis

program. The researcher then defined the terms of scientific research, and then the researcher defined procedural terms that they were in his view.

4.1 Research curriculum and study tool

Curriculum:

The researcher in this study followed the analytical descriptive approach that describes and interprets the phenomenon and links the relationships between them (Professor: 2010m).

Study Tool:

There are 314 students from different levels at Duke Polytechnic University are targeted randomly selected. The study tool is the electronic questionnaire tool used by the researcher as a data collection tool because the surrounding conditions do not suit the collection of results through paper questionnaire, and one questionnaire has been distributed which shows the effect of the posttraumaticsyndrome on the cumulative rate of the Yazidine students studying at the university. ·

4.2 **Society and Study Sample:**

4.2.1 Study community: The original community consists of **the Yazidi students who study at the University of Duhok Polytechnic University.** The study community were up of 314 students as shown in Table 1.

Total	Boys students	Girls students	Level
123	57	66	First stage
111	63	48	A second stage
80	36	44	Third and fourth stage
314	156	158	Total

The above table shows that the student population was 51% and the female population 49%, which represents the sample that shows the total population of the study.

4.2.2 Research sample and method of selection: The sample of the study consists of (107) students from**Duhok Polytechnic University**, selected in the stratums way, where the study community is divided into classes as shown in Table 3. The sample of the study, which represents 34% of the study community, was chosen to cover the sample more widely than to give us more accurate and accurate results, and the

method by which the sample of the community was chosen is the random stratification method.

Table (4)

Shows the distribution of the study sample

Total	Students boys	Students girls
41	19	22
38	21	17
28	13	15
107	53	54

The above table shows that the student population was 51% and the female population 49%, which represents the sample that shows the total population of the study.

4.2.3 Data sources: Data for this study were collected from priority sources and secondary sources according to teacher classification (2010), which is as follows:

1) **Priority sources:** The resolution was designed to obtain data for study variables.
2) **Secondary sources:** The researcher used books, published articles, court letters, and previous studies on the subject of the study and the working papers, as well as some electronic sources documented via the web.

4.2.4 Data analysis: The study examined data on the use of the SPSS statistical analysis program, conducting statistical tests to test hypotheses, and determining the relationship between study variables.

4.3 The criterion of honesty and stability

4.3.1 Standards Validity

Use the researcher in the truth criterion where he used four methods to make sure that both sections are true by:

4.3.1.1 The apparent truthfulness of the instrument (the truthfulness of the arbitrators)

The researcher presented the study tool in its brigades to a group of judges, who numbered (12) faculty members distributed in local and regional universities and psychiatric specialists "after-shock syndrome", and the subject of the study is the post-traumatic syndrome and a list of the names of the arbitrators is made clear through the supplements They have been judging the study tool, and the researcher has asked the arbitrators to give their views on the statements made to measure the subject matter of the study, to judge the formulation of the statements and the

appropriateness of each statement for the axis to which it belongs. The adequacy of the statements to cover each of the study variables and what they see fit for any new modification, deletion or addition of the study tool, whether in the personal data of the research or in the language regarding the resolution.

The arbitrators' directions focused mostly on the length of the resolution and contained repeated phrases; Some arbitrators also felt that the paragraphs should be reduced and reduced to be coherent and cross-cutting, with the addition of some provisions that would give strength to the interlocutors on the basis of those observations, amendments and changes made by the arbitrators.

4.3.1.2 Internal consistency of resolution paragraphs was confirmed

The statistical analyst calculated the internal consistency of the paragraphs based on the study sample of 107 singles out of 314 singles, where the mean, correlation coefficients, relative weight, t- test of the dependent paragraphs of the independent variables, dependent paragraphs, and their interrelation with each other (independant and non-independent) To see how well each paragraph is consistent and then calculate the overall grade of the two axes (Strategic Planning) and the focus (Organizing Performance).

4.3.1.3 structural honesty

Structural honesty is one measure of the validation of the tool that measures the achievement of the objectives the tool wants to reach, and shows how each field of study relates to the overall grade of the two estates according to the table below.

Table (5)

This table measures the relationships between the autonomous variable (Impact of Post-traumatic Syndrome)

Between the slave variable (cumulative ratio) of all axes

Ratio	**The type of link transactions**	**All axles**	**M**
0.79	Pearson	The impact of Post-traumatic Syndrome and cumulative Rate	1
0.842	Alpha Kronbach		
0.813	Speer Man Broan		
0.790	Jt Man Speelt half		
0.812	Average		

***statistically link D at 0.05 = α,**

• **Self-trusting = positive square root of the stability criterion.**

4.3.1.4 Internal consistency of the axes(dimensions) of the resolution paragraphs (validity):

To calculate the vertebral (students) and (students) vertebral consistency has been calculated on a single (107) study sample. The correlation coefficient of alpha-carnbach (84.3%) means that the two lines with their neighbors and disks are interconnected and true, with the correlation rate (81%), which measures the independent and child variables to a very good degree, meaning that the variables are interconnected, and measures the two groups (the impact of post-shock syndrome and cumulative rate) The relationship of all the correlation coefficients is positive and unilateral and lies between (0 to 1), which reassures the researcher in the criteria of honesty and stability, and explains that the distribution is normal at the correlation coefficients and is greater than the level of significance (050. ≥ α), Computational averages and alpha-microbach parameters were used to determine the veracity and stability of the spantein tools while the highest value and lowest value for the test accuracy period for all vertebral (upper and down) vertebral criteria, with the highest score for measuring the spine stability (67.5%) and the two hypothycusesH0NF rejects HA, and here we accept the hypothesis H0because it is greater than zero at the level of semical0.05 ≥α, while the lowest resolution of test for measuring the stability of vertebrates (64.7%) and here we accept the hypothesis H0because it is greater than the level of significance (0.≥05 α) the upper and lower value ranged from 67.5% to 64.7%).

4.3.2 Questionnaire paragraphs remain stable Probability

The researcher used the correlation coefficients (the index of a Pearson association to measure the stability and relationship of the paragraphs between the two axes) and the researcher (the correlation coefficient of alpha carnbach, jt-man, and the Pesson correlation coefficient) used to measure the stability criteria in the paragraphs and axes and were in the following ways:

4.3.2.1 the segmentation method Coeffient Split-half:

The Selt half correlation coefficient, which means stability, is calculated from the following table, and the GMAN (GMN) was (79%) with a stability factor (PPearson correlation coefficient) of (79.0%), the alpha-chromenbach test (84.2%), and the correlation coefficient (Siberman-proan). The results above were greater than zero, which means they were higher than a significant level(050. ≥α) which means that the

spine paragraphs are fixed, assuring that the two estanine is used with confidence, as shown in the table below:

Table (6)

Correlation coefficients to measure all axes(to measure the reliability and stability standard)

Ratio	The type of link transactions	All axles	M
0.79	Split-half	The impact of Post-traumatic Syndrome and cumulative Rate	
0.84	Alpha Kronbach		
0.79	Pearson		
0.79	Jt Man Speelt half		

***Self-trusting = positive square root of the alpha-carnibach coefficient and is equivalent to (9.17) positive value.**

Results and interpretation of the field study Study results

The researcher in this chapter addressed the answer to the questions of the study by analyzing the views of the researchers in both questionnaires; The impact of post-traumatic syndrome is focused on the cumulative rate of Yazidine students at Duhok PolytechnicUniversity, and the two questionnaires included a set of personal variables to identify the extent of the differences in significance level that are attributable to levels as well as demographic variables for the research.

Statistical treatments were performed using the SPSS to conduct tests that express the results of the study and then to judge the level of response. The researcher has relied on the Pentachlorobalisal scale very well, OK, somewhat agree, disagree, strongly disagree.

This chapter discusses the statistical findings, explanations and indications of the study, and in the light of which recommendations have been made.

5.1.1 characterizing the questionnaires

The resolution dealt with the effect of post-traumatic syndrome on the cumulative rate and the results were as follows:

Table showing numbers of distributed and recovered questionnaires

Table (7)

Valid percentage of distributor	Good	Excluded	Number of questionnaires distributed	Resolution
81%	44	10	54	The impact of Post-traumatic Syndrome
77.3%	41	12	53	Cumulative ratio
79.4%	85	22	107	Total

The two studies were distributed among the sample of the study that targeted students of the university ... It covered the first, second, third, and fourth levels of students to measure their own.

On the other hand, the resolution linked both the impact of post-shock syndrome and the cumulative rate as independents variables to the slave variable.

The main axes covered by the two questionnaires are described below:

Table of scale of response to paragraphs form of quinte

Table (8)

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Somewhat agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Classification
1	2	3	4	5	Grade

The scale used in the resolution of this study as shown in the table above shows that the greater the response grades for paragraphs 1-5 are; The closer they are to the top and the positive they have, the closer they are to the lower value; The score was smaller.

Methodology for the distribution of questionnaires

The researcher himself distributed 107 referrals to the three organizations (the four levels within the university from all departments) - as mentioned in chapter IV - and found 22 invalid resolutions for analysis because of incomplete answers to a number

of paragraphs or the lack of seriousness of some researchers. They were excluded after a specialized statistical consultation, and the resolutions valid for analysis were 85, representing 79.4% of the total distributed resolutions.

5.2 Statistical tests and analysis of questionnaires:

The researcher used statistical tests used in the analytical descriptive curriculum studies, which relied on the resolution as a data collection tool, and the most prominent statistical tests used were:

1. Arithmetic averages measures of centralization, dispersion, and mean calculation, standard deviation, relative weight, repetitions, total, range, largest value and lowest value.
2. Comparing averages for independent and non-independent variables T.test tests.
3. Integrity and reliability tests

- Quenching test coefficient segmentation-half
- Test the arbitrators' honesty
- The correlation coefficient is Alpha Crown Bach
- The correlation coefficient of Pearson and Seberman
- Test accuracy period for all paragraphs 95% confidence interval for Mean
- Statistical relationships
- Pearson correlation coefficient
- Compare averages for independent satellite samples and their relationship to the independent.

The analysis of the resolution paragraphs is reviewed as follows, and the statistical findings are presented and discussed for resolution as follows:

1/2/5/resolution paragraph analysis

Under this heading, the results and parameters of statistical tests for resolution, the resolution of any post-traumatic syndrome will be reviewed at the cumulative rate as well as the dimensions as go ahead, and the relationship between them will be clarified.

5.2.1.1 resolution dimensions

Tests the SIG value for the natural distribution of data

The SIG = 77% for all resolution paragraphs, which means that the relationship is positive for all paragraphs and this indicates that there is a statistically significant relationship at an indication level =<0.05α as listed in the table below:

Table showing the test of the SIG value of the natural distribution of data The three organizations **Table (9)**

SIG value	Level 4	Level	Level	All paragraphs	M
0.062	11.04	9.78	10.73	Paragraphs 1 through 3	1
0.176	10.09	8.93	11.46	Paragraphs 4 to 6	2
0.101	10.54	9.54	10.66	Paragraphs 7 to 9	3
0.80	10.13	9.63	11.13	Paragraphs 10 to 12	4
0.721	10.9	9.87	11.43	Paragraphs 13 to 15	5
0.114	10.36	9.12	10.50	Paragraphs 16 to 18	6
0.941	10.68	8.75	10.9	Paragraphs 19 to 21	7
0.92	21.04	19.42	22.1	Paragraphs 22 to 27	8
0.153	46.1	31.3	38.0	Paragraphs 28 to 45	9
0.77	141	116, 42	136.9	Total	10

Statistically, at the significance level of 0.05 ≥α.

Based on the data shown in the table above, the value of SIG = 0.176 for paragraphs 4-6 is greater at an indication level =<0.05α, and items 7-9 were a higher SIG = 0.10, which is greater at an indication level =<0.05. α Paragraphs 10-12 were given a SIG = 0.80 where the greatest significance level was =<0.05α, and paragraphs 13-15 were SIG = 0.721 where it was greater at an indication level =<0.05α. Paragraphs 16-18 were the same as the SIG = 0.114, where it was higher at the =<0.05 andα paragraphs 19-21, where SIG = 0.114 was greater at the sign level =<0.05α and paragraphs 22-27 came where SIG = 0.92 was higher at the sign level =<0.05α, paragraphs 28–45 where the value of SIG = 0.153 was the largest significant level =<0.05α all the paragraphs were larger than the two significance levels , which were 0.77 and greater than=<0.05α, meaning that the data was distributed naturally.

5.2.4 relational relationship of the dimensions of independent and child study variables the focus of the study

The table shows the measurement of the two questionnaires axes

Table (10)

Order	Pearson correlation coefficient	Test T	Relative weight	Mean	*Strategic planning and organizational performance hubs*	
3	0.81	4.70	68.4%	3.4	Dimension: The concept of post-traumatic syndrome	The impact of Post-traumatic Syndrome
4	0.81	4.42	68.2%	3.40	Dimension: Symptoms of Post-traumatic Syndrome	
1	0.82	5.88	71.2%	3.56	Dimension: Post-traumatic syndrome and its impact on cumulative rate	
5	0.85	3.13	66.4%	3.32	Dimension 4: Methods of message, vision and goals	
2	0.74	5.38	70.2%	3.51	Dimension 5: The role of the competent authorities in the treatment of post-traumatic syndrome	
5	0.80	4.66	68.6%	3.43	The general average	Independant variables
1	0.81	5.62	69.0%	3.5	Dimension 6: Concept of cumulative ratio	nulative ratio
4	0.86	3.96	67.4%	3.37	Dimension 7: Effects of	

					twice the cumulative rate	Independant variables
2	0.79	4.64	66.0%	3.33	Dimension 8: Students' psychology	
3	0.88	4.21	68.0%	3.42	Dimension 9: Climate that impacts students' psychology	
4	0.83	4.57	67.5%	3.38	The general average	
1	0.85	5.94	70.0%	3.5	Dimension 10 Indicator: Methods and solutions	Post-traumatic syndrome (TBS) indicators
2	0.78	4.78	68.2%	3.40	The eleventh dimension of the index: Achievement and advocacy	
6	0.75	3.01	68.1%	3.41	The twelfth dimension of the index: The level of psychological performance of treatment	
4	0.69	4.23	72.0%	3.61	Dimension 13 Indicator: Students and students	
3	0.66	4.65	71.6%	3.55	Dimension 14 Indicator: The level of a healthy and unhealthy student	
5	0.70	4.19	68.1%	3.4	Dimension 15 Indicator: Therapeutic capabilities	

						The variables of post-traumatic syndrome
6	0.73	4.46	69.5%	3.45	*The general average*	
15	0.79	4.56	0.685	3.42	Overall average of study variables	

The PPearson D correlation coefficient is statistically at the significance level of 0.05 ≥α

First: Analysis of the post-traumatic syndrome clauses

The correlation coefficient of Pearson was 0.81 for the distance "the concept of post - traumatic syndrome", where it was very good , meaning that the four levels understood this concept and that this showed that there was a statistically significant relationship at a significant level =<0.05α from the point of view of the two research subjects.

The correlation coefficient of Pearson was 0.81 for the dimension "symptoms of post -traumatic syndrome", where it was very good , meaning that the four levels were known of symptoms , which indicates that there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of connotation =<0.05α from the point of view of the two pathways.

The correlation coefficient for Pearson = 0.82 for the dimension "post-traumatic syndrome and its effect on cumulative rate" was very well received , meaning that

the four levels are known to be relevant , indicating that there is a statistically significant relationship at the indication level =<0.05α from the perspective of the two research subjects.

– the correlation coefficient of Pearson = 0.85 for the fourth dimension where it was very good , which indicates that there is a statistically significant relationship at the indication level =<0.05α from the point of view of the two research subjects.

– the correlation coefficient of Pearson was =0.74 for the fifth dimension , which indicates that there is a statistically significant relationship at the indication level =<0.05α from the point of view of the two research subjects.

The coefficient of the association Pearson was 0.81 for the sixth dimension paragraphs , which indicates that there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of an indication =<0.05α from the point of view of the two research subjects.

- The correlation coefficient of Pearson = 0.86 for the V7 paragraphs was very good, which indicates that there is a statistically significant relationship at the indication level =<0.05α from the point of view of the two research subjects.
- The correlation coefficient of Pearson = 0.79 for the eighth dimension paragraphs where it came well from) applied to the three organizations , which indicates that there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of an indication =<0.05α from the perspective of the two research.
- The correlation coefficient of Pearson = 0.88 for the ninth dimension paragraphs was very good , which indicates that there is a statistically significant relationship at the indication level =<0.05α from the point of view of the two research subjects.

Second: Analyze the cumulative rate paragraphs

- The correlation coefficient of Pearson was 0.81 for the sixth dimension, indicating that there is a statistically significant relationship at the indication level =<0.05α from the point of view of the two research subjects.
- The correlation coefficient of Pearson = 0.86 for the V7 paragraphs was very good, which indicates that there is a statistically significant relationship at the indication level =<0.05α from the point of view of the two research subjects.
- The correlation coefficient of Pearson = 0.79 for the eighth dimension paragraphs was good and this shows that there is a statistically significant relationship at the indication level =<0.05α from the point of view of the two research subjects.

- The correlation coefficient of Pearson = 0.88 for the ninth dimension paragraphs was very good , which indicates that there is a statistically significant relationship at the indication level =<0.05α from the point of view of the two research subjects.

Third: Analysis of indicator paragraphs:

- The correlation coefficient of Pearson = 0.85 for the index paragraphs where it came Very well and this shows that there is a relationship Statistical connotation at an indication level =<0.05α which are answers from a destination The two research eyes
- The correlation coefficient of Pearson = 0.78 for the index paragraphs where it came Well and this shows that there is a significant relationship Statistic at an indication level =<0.05α which are answers from a point of view The two research
- The Prisson correlation coefficient = 0.69 for the fourth index paragraphs, which came in a moderate and comment that services were not being implemented to the required limit and required further recommendations, owing to the absence of oversight by senior management at the university, but there was some moderate application, which showed that there was a related relationship Statistical connotation at an indication level =<0.05α which are the answers from the point of view of the three organizations' research.
- The correlation coefficient of Pearson = 0.66 for the fifth indicator paragraphs where It came to a moderate degree , and this shows that there is a relationship Statistical connotation at an indication level =<0.05α which are answers from a destination The two research eyes
- The correlation coefficient of Pearson = 0.70 for the index paragraphs where it came Well, this means that university management is applied to students The students at different levels are shown to have a relationship Statistically significant at the indication level =<0.05α which are the answers from The point of view of the two research

Test hypotheses:

Is there a relationship between the impact of post-traumatic syndrome and the rate Cumulative with **the Yazidi students studying at the Duhok Polytechnic University**

The application of **the Yazidi students at Duhok Polytechnic University was based** on the two post-traumatic syndrome (AOS) effects axes and the cumulative rate of application by the four different university levels, as follows:

Table measuring average, link factor, and T.test testing of international certification standards And quality are both

Table (11)

Order	Correlation coefficient	Test T.test	Average	Axis
2	8.826	4.71	3.43	The impact of Post-traumatic Syndrome
1	0.835	4.60	3.38	Cumulative ratio
2	0.82	4.65	3.40	Total

Statistically mean D at the significance level 0.05 ≥α.

The research opinion: The hypothesis is greater than alpha, where the correlation coefficient is 0.83 greater than the value of the function 0.05 ≥α, which means that the hypothesis is true and accepted, it has been proven to be true because there are differences.

Hypothesis: Is there a statistical connotation between post-traumatic syndrome and the cumulative average of **the Yazidi students studying at the University of Duhok Polytechnic?** There is a significant relationship, as the table says:

Table measuring the averages and standard deviation and the error rate of the three organizations (government sector, private sector, semi-governmental sector)

Table (12)

Order	Error ratio for standard deviation	Average	Name
1	16.3%	3.64	Level 1
2	19%	3.22	Level 2
3	13.3%	3.65	Third and fourth levels
3	%16.2	3.50	The general average

Statistically mean D at the significance level 0.05 ≥α.

The average arithmetic for all levels within the university was 3.50 at 16.2%.

The researcher's opinion: The mean is greater than the value of the significance level 0.05 ≥α, which means the validity and proof of the hypothesis because the mean is statistically Dale and is greater than the value of the significance level.

Question: Is there a statistically significant correlation between post-traumatic syndrome and cumulative rate**?**

There is a statistically significant correlation between post-traumatic syndrome and cumulative rate on the other hand, with the correlation coefficient of Pearson for post-traumatic syndrome and 0.79 being greater than the significance level, which means that the hypothesis has been validated, as it is greater than the value of the function level of 0.05 ≥α.

Table showing the correlation between Post-traumatic syndrome and rate Cumulative

Table (13)

Order	Pearson correlation coefficient	Test T.test	Average	Axis
2	0.80	4.71	3.43	Axis - Post-traumatic syndrome
1	0.83	4.60	3.38	Second axis—cumulative ratio
3	0.73	4.46	3.45	Relationship between the two axes
3	0.79	4.59	3.42	The general average

Correlation coefficient D statistically at the level of semal0.05 ≥α.

Researcher opinion: The average 3.42 is greater than the significance level, which is somewhat greater than 3, and the correlation coefficient Pearson for the axis was 0.79 and was well reported. This result confirms differences at a significant level that is greater than the significance level, which means the hypothesis is correct because the correlation coefficient is statistically D and is Positive with a terminal relationship.

Conclusions

In light of the current findings of the study, the following can be inferred:

1. There is no effect of post-traumatic disruption on students **The Yazidiwho study at Duhok Polytechnic University**
2. There are no differences in a statistical function in the dimensions of post-traumatic stress disorder according to age, gender, and scientific level.

Recommendations of the study

1. Carry out more studies on post-traumatic disorder, especially among young people.
2. Further studies on violence in society and its relationship to post-traumatic stress disorder.
3. Prepare training programs on how to respond to traumatic events and prevent the risk of post-traumatic stress disorders.

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