



Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development

An International Journal

SCOPUS IJPHRD CITATION SCORE

Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development

Scopus coverage years: from 2010 to till date. Publisher: R.K.

Sharma, Institute of Medico-Legal Publications ISSN:0976-

0245E-ISSN:0976-5506 Subject area: Medicine: Public Health,

Environmental and Occupational Health

CiteScore 2015- 0.02

SJR 2015- 0.105

SNIP 2015- 0.034



Website:

www.ijphrd.com

Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development

EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Prof Vidya Surwade

Prof Dept of Community Medicine SIMS, Hapur

INTERNATIONAL EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

1. **Dr. Abdul Rashid Khan B. Md Jagar Din**, (*Associate Professor*)
Department of Public Health Medicine, Penang Medical College, Penang, Malaysia
2. **Dr. V Kumar** (*Consulting Physician*)
Mount View Hospital, Las Vegas, USA
3. **Basheer A. Al-Sum**,
Botany and Microbiology Deptt, College of Science, King Saud University,
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
4. **Dr. Ch Vijay Kumar** (*Associate Professor*)
Public Health and Community Medicine, University of Buraimi, Oman
5. **Dr. VMC Ramaswamy** (*Senior Lecturer*)
Department of Pathology, International Medical University, Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur
6. **Kartavya J. Vyas** (*Clinical Researcher*)
Department of Deployment Health Research,
Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA (USA)
7. **Prof. PK Pokharel** (*Community Medicine*)
BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Nepal

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

1. **Dr. Anju Ade** (*Associate Professor*)
Navodaya Medical College, Raichur, Karnataka
2. **Dr. E. Venkata Rao** (*Associate Professor*) Community Medicine,
Institute of Medical Sciences & SUM Hospital, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
3. **Dr. Amit K. Singh** (*Associate Professor*) Community Medicine,
VCSG Govt. Medical College, Srinagar – Garhwal, Uttarakhand
4. **Dr. R G Viveki** (*Associate Professor*) Community Medicine,
Belgaum Institute of Medical Sciences, Belgaum, Karnataka
5. **Dr. Santosh Kumar Mulage** (*Assistant Professor*)
Anatomy, Raichur Institute of Medical Sciences Raichur(RIMS), Karnataka
6. **Dr. Gouri Ku. Padhy** (*Associate Professor*) Community and Family
Medicine, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Raipur
7. **Dr. Ritu Goyal** (*Associate Professor*)
Anaesthesia, Sarswathi Institute of Medical Sciences, Panchsheel Nagar
8. **Dr. Anand Kalaskar** (*Associate Professor*)
Microbiology, Prathima Institute of Medical Sciences, AP
9. **Dr. Md. Amirul Hassan** (*Associate Professor*)
Community Medicine, Government Medical College, Ambedkar Nagar, UP
10. **Dr. N. Girish** (*Associate Professor*) Microbiology, VIMS&RC, Bangalore
11. **Dr. BR Hungund** (*Associate Professor*) Pathology, JNMC, Belgaum.
12. **Dr. Sartaj Ahmad** (Assistant Professor),
Medical Sociology, Department of Community Medicine, Swami Vivekananda Subharti
University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India
13. **Dr Sumeeta Soni** (*Associate Professor*)
Microbiology Department, B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

1. **Prof. Sushanta Kumar Mishra** (Community Medicine)
GSL Medical College – Rajahmundry, Karnataka
2. **Prof. D.K. Srivastava** (*Medical Biochemistry*)
Jamia Hamdard Medical College, New Delhi
3. **Prof. M Sriharibabu** (*General Medicine*) GSL Medical College, Rajahmundry,
Andhra Pradesh
4. **Prof. Pankaj Datta** (*Principal & Prosthodontist*)
Indraprastha Dental College, Ghaziabad

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

5. **Prof. Samarendra Mahapatro** (*Pediatrician*)
Hi-Tech Medical College, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
6. **Dr. Abhiruchi Galhotra** (*Additional Professor*) Community and Family
Medicine, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Raipur
7. **Prof. Deepti Pruthvi** (*Pathologist*) SS Institute of Medical Sciences &
Research Center, Davangere, Karnataka
8. **Prof. G S Meena** (*Director Professor*)
Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi
9. **Prof. Pradeep Khanna** (*Community Medicine*)
Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana
10. **Dr. Sunil Mehra** (*Paediatrician & Executive Director*)
MAMTA Health Institute of Mother & Child, New Delhi
11. **Dr Shailendra Handu**, *Associate Professor*, Phrma, DM (Pharma, PGI
Chandigarh)
12. **Dr. A.C. Dhariwal**: *Directorate* of National Vector Borne Disease
Control Programme, Dte. DGHS, Ministry of Health Services, Govt. of
India, Delhi

Print-ISSN: 0976-0245-Electronic-ISSN: 0976-5506, Frequency: Quarterly

Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development is a double blind peer reviewed international journal. It deals with all aspects of Public Health including Community Medicine, Public Health, Epidemiology, Occupational Health, Environmental Hazards, Clinical Research, and Public Health Laws and covers all medical specialties concerned with research and development for the masses. The journal strongly encourages reports of research carried out within Indian continent and South East Asia.

The journal has been assigned International Standards Serial Number (ISSN) and is indexed with Index Copernicus (Poland). It is also brought to notice that the journal is being covered by many international databases. The journal is covered by EBSCO (USA), Embase, EMCare & Scopus database. The journal is now part of DST, CSIR, and UGC consortia.

Website : www.ijphrd.com

©All right reserved. The views and opinions expressed are of the authors and not of the Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development. The journal does not guarantee directly or indirectly the quality or efficacy of any product or service featured in the advertisement in the journal, which are purely commercial.

Editor

Dr. R.K. Sharma
Institute of Medico-legal Publications
Logix Office Tower, Unit No. 1704, Logix City Centre Mall,
Sector- 32, Noida - 201 301 (Uttar Pradesh)

Printed, published and owned by

Dr. R.K. Sharma
Institute of Medico-legal Publications
Logix Office Tower, Unit No. 1704, Logix City Centre Mall,
Sector- 32, Noida - 201 301 (Uttar Pradesh)

Published at

Institute of Medico-legal Publications
Logix Office Tower, Unit No. 1704, Logix City Centre Mall,
Sector- 32, Noida - 201 301 (Uttar Pradesh)

226. Effectiveness of Polytechnic (Applied) Theory in the Development of Information Processing Methods among Secondary School Students 1258
Aarif Hatem Al-Jubouri, Alaa Ibrahim Razouk
227. Cloud Platform Specification based on Bioinformatics Application 1263
Yasmin Makki Mohialden, Huda Abdulaali Abdulbaqi, Rafaa Ismael Yahya, Basim K. Abbas, Saba Abdulbaqi Salman
228. Effect of Strategy of “Plan” in Correcting Wrong Geographical Concepts and Commuting the Exam Concern of Literary 5th Level’s Student 1268
Ali Salman Dhahi, Mahdi Jader Al-Kilaby, Saad Abdulrazzaq
229. Effect of Teaching the Reading and Texts by the Two Strategies of (SLap & CSR) On Expressional Performance of 2nd Intermediate Grade Students 1271
Aseel Tahseen Ulaiwy, Dihya Uweed Harbi alarnoosy
230. Fabrication of a Solar Cells by Organic – Inorganic Hybrid Perovskites 1276
Aref S. Baron, Sattar J. Kasim, Adel H Omran
231. Improving an Illumination System in the Microscopic Imaging of Nuclear Tracks Using Light Emitting Diode 1282
Saja Faez Hassan, Iman Tarik Al-Alawy, Hazim Gati Daway
232. Social Psychology, Political and Scientific Situation of the Eighth Century AH the era of the Pride Investigators (Fakhr Al-Muhakikin) 1288
Ali Obayes Hussein, Yousif Kadhum Gogahle, Abdulsattar Nsaif Jasim
233. The Effectiveness of the Theory of Expansion in the Development of Mental Skills among Students 1292
Dihya Uweed Alarnoosy, Amaal Sabah Radah Al-Taei
234. The Impact of the Clustering Strategy in the Acquisition of Students in Junior High in Grammar Arabic 1297
Marwa Tawfiq Makki Al-Khafaji, Saad Hassan Alaw, Khalid Rahi Hadi
235. The Training Effect on Listening Skills in the Pupils’ Achievement with Learning Difficulties in Reading 1302
Nawras Fattlawi Kmil, Abdul Salam Jawdat Al-Zubaidi
236. Theoretical Study of Extensive Air Shower Effects in Atmosphere by Simulating the Lateral structure of Several Cosmic Radiations 1307
Hassanen Abdulhussaeen Jassim, A. A. Al-Rubaiee, Iman Tarik Al-Alawy
237. Type II Toxin Antitoxin System in Imipenem Resistant *Klebsiella pneumonia* in Baghdad, Iraq 1312
Fatima S. Ali, Mohammed F. AL Marjani, Sawsan H. Authman
238. Fiber Content and Acceptability of Rice Bran Cookies for Young Women in Mamuju Regency 1319
Zaki Irwan
239. The Role of Religion and Spiritually in the Care of Patients in Family Medicine 1324
Rafid Hadi Hameed
240. Analysis of the Association between Sebum Levels and Staphylococcus Epidermidis Infection Identified by PCR in Comedonal, Papular, and Nodular Acne Vulgaris 1329
Farida Tabri

Social Psychology, Political and Scientific Situation of the Eighth Century AH the era of the Pride Investigators (Fakhr Al-Muhakikin)

Ali Obayes Hussein¹, Yousif Kadhum Gogahle¹, Abdulsattar Nsaif Jasim¹

¹College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon, Hillah City, Iraq

ABSTRACT

Social psychology uses scientific methods to study how people relate to each other. As such, many of its most basic and classic findings are relevant to civil politics. Hilla, is the city of science and scientists, which emerged many scholars and scientists, the beginning of the journey of Islamic sciences started in that era since it was established in 495 AH / 1101 AD, especially in the era of Mohammed bin Ahmed bin Idris Al Aajali, 598 AH / 1202 AD, who criticized the views of Sheikh Tusi that has turned the attentions to Hilla for four centuries, Hilla embraced the scientific schools many centuries. He gave many scholars, whether from Hilla or outside Hilla Ijazats, and most notably Mohammed bin Makki, who turned publishing the science of the people of the prophet's household outside and inside Hilla. He wrote a lot of books in the fundamentals of jurisprudence, theology and other sciences. The social status which lived in by Al-Allamma played a prominent role in Hilla and his father's great love for him and his relation to the Mughal Sultan led him to his killing, in which many scholars differed.

Keyword: *Psychology, Social, Scientific situation, Political*

INTRODUCTION

Social psychology is increasingly asked to solve the problems that civil society is facing. Major societal issues prompt fierce debates and each side tries to bolster their position by reference to scientific evidence and expertise. Social psychologists will praise the usefulness and the relevance of their theories to meet the demand of those fields ¹. It sometimes results in the same research appearing in different specialized journals – modified only to suit the conventions of that publication. If some theories are robust and have been empirically tested with success in different fields, others are more specific and can be transferred to a different field only artificially. Most of those fields are classic (health, education, law, work, organizations, etc) and usually form handbooks of applied social psychology,

together with their methodological specifics. However, in addition to these traditional fields ²⁻³, there now appear more occasional fields, such as environment, economy and finance, media and new technologies, diversity, etc, which pertain to new social needs or preoccupations. This study shed light on the character of Mohammed bin Hassan al-Hilli (the pride of investigators), one of the flags of the eighth century AH, who was characterized and called (Zain Al-Mujtahideen) and knew his knowledge from his father. Mohammad Bin Al Hasan Al Hilli was a great man of high and high regard and raised in the house of his father (Allamma Al-Hilli), he was interested in teaching, completed his father's books in response to the commandment, he recommended and presided over his father's high school (Hilli school) after the death of his father. He was taught by his father and gave a lot of (Igeazats) ⁴, we shed lights on (Igazat of the pride of investigators) to scholars and jurists from home and abroad. This research is divided into an introduction and three topics ⁵. The first deals with Hilla, the center of science, and the role of Al Hilli in this great city, who had the significant role of making (Khadbanda Muhammad), the Sultan of Mughal one of Islamic shia doctrine.

Corresponding author:

Ali Obayes Hussein

College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon, Hillah City, Iraq

METHODOLOGY

The second topic deals with the Shikhs of his teaching times, his birth and his children, and the political and social situations of the Islamic eighth century AH. And the third topic is about the (Igazat), dealing with his death and his writings as well. Finally, we hope that God Almighty has helped us to show this great personality in the Islamic and social history of Iraq in general terms and in Hilla city in particular. Hilla is one of the Iraqi rich cities in science, which was characterized by scientific status and appeared in the Islamic scientific renaissance for several centuries and then increased the rise of thought by its founder Sadaqa Bin Maziad¹. It was known as (Two Mosques), which today is one of the areas of the city, compared to the two mosques in which the prince of the faithful (Ali bin Abi Talib) prayed during his return from his battles in Safin and Nahrawan 36, 377 AH / 656 AD, 657 AD, he stayed there for forty-five days waiting for one of his army commanders, Abdul Aziz Al-Saray², who was wounded, after his arrival. Imam Ali washed him and buried him and the grave was still there. Al-Hamwi⁽⁵⁾ said: Hilla is a large city located between Kufa and Baghdad and it was called (two mosques), the house of the sword of the state Sadaqah bin Dibis bin Ali bin Maysaid al-Asadi in Muharram (495 AH / 1101 AD) the first one who discovered and lived there, It was a refuge where the sepulchers were housed, He and his army were housed and built the beautiful and luxurious houses so it became a refuge for him and his people, because of that it became the most beautiful city, the merchants intended to come to the best city in the country of Iraq and the best life during (Saif Al Dawla) time. The first person who gave it the name so-called Hilla (Al saifya) is Al Imam Ali⁶ and also visited by many travelers, including what Yadge said during his visit to Hilla in 1307 AH / 1890 AD: Hilla is the most urban and educated for the past centuries⁽⁷⁾. The city of Hilla was rectangular, located on the right side of the Euphrates river, extending along the river¹, A problem was based on occurrence of a critical predicament (the divorce of his wife) that he was very angry with his wife and divorces her illegally so he gathered on the necessity of the analysts opinions, who were disagreed by the Sultan divorce of his wife thinking that the divorce was legally, one of his ministers suggested him to reference to the Shia doctrine, which says the invalidity of this divorce and brought the scholars of the doctrine of Hilla in Iraq and rely on their

options, they attended with the scholar Al Hilli expressing the invalidity of the divorce for the condition of the requirement of two witnesses, discussions were held between Al Hilli and scientists and other doctrines violently, At last, Sultan Mohammed Khadabandh believed in Al- Shia doctrine⁹, making the Shia doctrine is the official one in the country. After the official declaration of Shiism by Khadbanda in all parts of the country, Hilli assigned the establishment of a "Moving school" equipped with all the equipment carried to the various regions in the Azerbaijan in summer and Baghdad in winter⁴. The activity of the intellectual movement in Hilla in the eighth century AH, and the role of scientists a prominent impact of the attention of scientists in the world to take from them sciences And they give them license, including the house of Al Alamma, which became the beacon of scientists and science, however, it was the exit of many scientists and scholars, including Alamma, which was intended to Hilla, Mr. Muhanna bin Sinan civil was the first who read his works in (717 AH) and Alamma Al Hilli praised in all his books and novels⁽²⁵⁾. Mohammad Bin Al Hasan Al Hilli was his father's partner not only at the Al- (Halayyah school) but in the house of Al-'Allamma also⁽²⁷⁾. Not only were the teaching houses, there were councils in Hilla, including the Council of Al-Hilli, the son of the Alamma, the teaching was issued after the death of the Allamma Al-Hilli his father and entered the council of a group of scientists (28). Ijazat It is an Arabic word means the permission that one person permits to another to narrate the speech, It has known as ((the words of the summary included the creation of permission in the narration of talk about him after telling him in general and the amounts of common and commonly known in his book this permission includes the mention of books and works. And to mention to the religious sheikhs of the authorized authority in the speech as well as mentioning the sheikhs opinions of each of these sheikhs in social and religious classes after another until the basic ending to the infallible people. His Ijazat (Sheikh Izz al-Din al-Hilli) Hassan bin Ahmed bin Muzaher Al-Hilli who has Ijazat from Muhamad Bin Alhassn Al Hilli in 741 AH, put him Sheikh Faqih Izz al-Din bin Muzaher and the first written on the copy (rules) and dated in (714 AH) (happy jurisprudence, Abi Abd Allah (Ahmad Bin Balko) bin Abi Talib bin Ali Sheikh Abu Abul Fotouh Al Owi for the Ijazat of the Allamma Al Hilli and about his son Muhammad 705 AH, Hassan bin Mohammed bin Ibrahim bin Sheikh Ezz

al - Din ibn Shams al - Din al - Damascene who has Ijazat of Mohammad Al Hilli 753 on the back of the rules, Imad al-Din al-Kashi, Hussein bin Mohammed bin Ahmed, the father of Sheikh Abi Saeed has three Ijazat from Mohammed Al Hilli (759 AH), Hamza bin Hamza bin Mohammed Nasser Al-Din Al-Alawi Al-Husseini is one of his students has Ijazat in the year 736 AH, Haidar bin Ali bin Haidar Al - Amali Hussein Al - Obaidly Sufi has two Ijazat of him in 759 AH and 761 AH, Abu Sa'id ibn al-Husayn ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Sheikh Taj al-Din al-Kashi has three Ijazat all in the year 759 AH, Abdul Karim Mohammed bin Ali bin Mohammed Al - Aaraj Al - Hussein Ghayath al - Din a student of Mohammed Al Hilli has it in the year 736 AH, Abdullah bin Muhammad bin Ali al-A'raj, who is Zia al-Din ibn Abd al-Din Muhi al-Din (Majd al-Din) Abi al-Fawares Muhammad ibn Ali al-Husseini, the younger brother of Amid al-Din (745 AH), and they were the sons of Al Allamma sister, Ali bin Hassan bin Ahmed bin Muzaher Zain al-Din AlHilli, the owner of the issues of demonstration and has two Ijazat in 741 AH and 755 AH, Mohammed bin Sadaqah Shams al-Din was one of the students of Mohammad Al Hilli his Ijazat in year 758 AH, Shams al-Din (Muhammad ibn Abi Talib) has Ijazat in 750 AH, Nizam al-Din Muhammad ibn 'Ala ibn al-Hasan and his Ijazat from Mohammad Al Hilli in 757 AH, Muhammad bin Hilal al-Owi is Shams al-Din Abu Yusuf Muhammad bin Hilal ibn Abi Talib bin Haj Muhammad ibn al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Owe has Ijazat in 705 AH of Mohammad Al Hilli, Mahmoud bin Mohammed bin Ali bin Yusuf al-Tabari, which is Mohammed al-Akbar Badr al-Din Abu al-Mahasin a student of Al Allamma and the Mohammad AlHilli in the year 708 AH, Makki bin Mohammed bin Hamed bin Ahmed Jamal al-Din Abu Muhammad al-Amli, the father of Mohammed bin Makki (734-786) and had Ijazat by Mohammad Al Hilli in the year 751 AH, Muhanna bin Sinan bin Abdul Wahab has Ijazat from Him, Al Sayedf Amin Eddin Abu Talib Ahmed bin Zahra al-Husseini has Ijazat from Mohammed Al Hilli in 756 AH, Jamal al-Din al-Istrabadi: Shaykh Jamal al-Din was a full-fledged figure. He was referred by Sheikh Abdul Muttalib bin Fakhr Abdul-Muttalib al-Khuzai as a student by Mohammad Al Hilli and his father (Alamma), and had given Ijazat, he has studied Sheikh Al-Ahli global Ijazat with (khat al fakhr), Jamal al-Din al-Istrabadi: Shaykh Jamal al-Din was a complete fad. He was referred to by Sheikh Abdul Muttalib bin Fakhr Abdul-Muttalib al-Khuzai as a student by Al Allamma

and his son, Sheikh Mohammed bin Mohammed Al-Esfandiari Amaly: Mohammad Al Hilli gave Sheikh Mohammed al-Esfandiari approved a copy of the book of Al-Murad in the explanation of the disqualification of the belief of Al-Alamma in 745 AH and then read on to His son Mohammad, Sheikh Abu al-Muzaffar Yahya bin Sheikh Fakhr Al Muhakikin (Mohammed Al Hilli): Abu al-Muzaffar Yahya bin al-Sheikh wrote a variety of classifications of his grandfather Al-Hilli, including a summary of words written by his father and his father gave him Ijazat and other Ijazats, Izz al-Din Hassan bin Qasim bin Bulbul (alive 730 AH) : The student of Mohammad Al Hilli and authorized him by saying (I have given Sheikh Faqih virtuous religious Hassan Bin Qasim bin Bulbul bin Kuttab editorial full Ijazat), Ibrahim bin Ali bin al-Hussein al-Turaihi 724 AH: one of his students, he had Ijazat in 717 AH, Ali bin Hassan Al-Sarabashnawi Al Hilli: He had Ijazat from Mohammad in (751 AH). His Works: The works of Mohammed bin Hassan al-Hilli (Fakhr Al muhakikin): Some of his work has not written yet, so next we will present most of his works: Tahseel Al Najat, Izah Al Foa'd fi Sharh Mushkilat Al Quaed =Izah Al Quaed, Jamie Alfawayid Fi Sharah Khutbat Alqawaed, Iirshad Almustarshidin Wahidayat Altaalibayn = Wajib Alaietiqad, Haashiat 'Iirshad Al'adhhan, Alhashiat Ealaa 'Anwar Almalkut Fi Sharah Alyaqut, Thlatht Wa'arbaeun Hdythana Nbwyana, Mueraj Alyaqin Fi Sharah Nahj Almustrshdin, Alfkhrya Fi Maerifat Alnya, Ghayat Alsuwawl Fi Sharah Tahdhib Alwusul 'Iilaa Eilm Al'usul, Aleaqayid Alfkhryt = Eaqayid Fakhar Aldiyn = Alaietiqadat, Sharah Alfusul Alnsyrya, Alnakt Alaetqadyt = Alrisalat Aljwabya = Almasayil Waljawabat = Alfkhrya Fi Aleaqayd, Alkhillasat Fi 'Usul Aldiyn Waleaqayid, Al Hag, Alkafiya Alwafiya Fi Alkalam, Nihayat Almamul Fi Sharah Mabadi Alwasul, Nihayat Alhal Fi 'Usul Alfaqih, Dawazidh 'Iimama, Wajibat Alslaat, Almasayil Alamlyat = Alhydrt = Al'asyilat Alamly, Almasayil Alnasryat, Almasayil Almazhryat = Alhawashiu Alfkhrya = Jawab Masayil Abn Mazahir, Almasayil Alfqhy, Almasayil Wal'ajuba, Masayil Suyl Eanha Fi Eilm Alkalam, Almasayil Alfkhrya, Wlellha Bieiniha Almasayil Almhnnya, Ujubat Almasayil Almhnnya = Almdnya, Ujubat Almasayil Alfqhy, Ujubat Masayil Fqhyat Libaed Alajila, Iijabat Masayil Alsyid Eala' Aldiyn Ely Bin Zahrt. Al-Qami said that the first person who had visited the grave of him said ((The owner of this grave must transfer, it was quoted by his father and then he mentioned the story of the one who visited the grave of his faithful

brother. Abdullah al-Mumqani said otherwise: "I did not stand on the spot of his burial place, which was transmitted by the sheikhs. His body has become unsafe for the cause of mobility, which is not advisable to transfer"⁽⁹⁰⁾. It had been known about father's love for him which his father called him the pride of investigators (Fakhr Al muhakikin) and the pride of religion (Fakhr Al dien). As well as his closeness to the Mughal Sultan and his knowledge and sciences. He was killed on Friday the fifteenth of Jumadi al-Akhra in 771 AH at the age of 89 years.

CONCLUSION

Political psychology applies what is known about human psychology to the study of political behavior, focusing on individuals within a specific political system. Topics such as terrorism, public support for fascism, and ethnocentrism are commonly studied within political psychology to gain better traction on the perennial question of how well citizens are equipped to handle their democratic responsibilities. The scholars of Hilla, especially the family of (Al-Mutaher) AL Allamma Al Hilli and his son, Fakhr Al Muhakikin (the pride of investigators) has a prominent influence in the social and political life of the rule of the Mongols, especially in the era of Muhammad (Khadbanda). Al-Hali and his son who accompanied his father Al-Hasan bin Yusuf bin al-Mutahar in his travels has founded the school in publishing the sciences of the prophet's household people. Muhammad ibn al-Hasan al-Hilli was headed in 771 AH after the death of his father the leadership of science teaching after his father. He completed and wrote his father's books, who recommended that to complete them according to his father's will. He gave many scholars, whether from Hilla or outside Hilla Ijazats, and most notably Mohammed bin Makki, who turned publishing the science of the people of the prophet's household outside and inside Hilla. He wrote a lot of books in the fundamentals of jurisprudence,

theology and other sciences. The social status which lived in by Al-Allamma played a prominent role in Hilla and his father's great love for him and his relation to the Mughal Sultan led him to his killing, in which many scholars differed. The family of Al Mutahr presented to the city of Hilla and the Islamic cities many scholars and scientists with a lot of sciences.

Financial Disclosure: There is no financial disclosure.

Conflict of Interest: None to declare.

Ethical Clearance: All experimental protocols were approved under the College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon, Hillah city, Iraq and all experiments were carried out in accordance with approved guidelines.

REFERENCES

1. Abn-Al'athir A. Alkamil Fi Alttarikh ,Dar Sadir Bayrut ,1986.10\154
2. Abdul-Aziz S. One Of The People In The City Of Medina And A Leader Of The Army Of Imam Ali Was Wounded In The War Nahrawanoden In Hilla. (Awad, Abdul Rida, Mzarat and Mares Hilla, Dar Al-Furat For Culture And Information, Hilla. 2006.
3. Salah MA. Alhilat Kama Wasafaha Alsawah, Dar Alairqim , Alhila.2006: 22.
4. Alkhursan MM. Muqadimat Kitab Al'alfayn, Almutbaea Alhaydaria, Alnajaf Alaishrif , Altubea Alththania. 1963: 62.
5. Tabaqat AA. Alqarn Alssabie Walththamin (Alainwar Alssatiea Fi Almiaya Alssabiea) Dar Alkitab Alearabii ,Byrwt , Altabea Al'uwlaa. 1972; 13: 36.