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**BINGOL UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**THE ROLE OF AWARENESS LAWFUL FROM
PRACTICING THE TASKS AMONG INTERIOR THE
FORCE OF POLICE**

PREPARED

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MASTER'S THESIS

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POLİS GÜÇLERİNİN İŞ BAŞI EYLEMLERİNDE
YASALARA KARŞI FARKINDALIK DÜZEYLERİ

HAZIRLAYAN

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YÜKSEK LİSANS TEZİ

DANIŞMAN

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BİLİMSEL ETİK BİLDİRİMİ

Yüksek Lisans tezi olarak hazırladığım [*The role of awareness lawful from practicing the tasks among interior the force of police*] adlı çalışmanın öneri aşamasından sonuçlanmasına kadar geçen süreçte bilimsel etiğe ve akademik kurallara özenle uyduğumu, tez içindeki tüm bilgileri bilimsel ahlak ve gelenek çerçevesinde elde ettiğimi, tez yazım kurallarına uygun olarak hazırladığım bu çalışmamda doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak yaptığım her alıntıya kaynak gösterdiğimi ve yararlandığım eserlerin kaynakçada gösterilenlerden oluştuğunu beyan ederim.

Aralık 2017

Hassan Rashid HAJI

THESIS ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

This thesis entitled (**The role of awareness lawful from practicing the tasks among of police**).The practicing research among of police (Iraq-governorate of Sulaymaniyah) presented by Hassan Rashid Haji under the supervision of **Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ahmed Emin Osmanoğlu** in the Sociology department has been accepted as a Master Thesis according to the rules of Higher Education Intuition of Republic of Turkey on / 12 /2017 with unanimity of the member of jury.

Chair: Asst. Signature:
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Member:Asst. Prof. Dr. Signature:

This thesis has been approved by the committee of the institute of science on
/.../..... with decision number/.....

Signature
Assoc. Prof. Dr.Yaşar BAŞ

THANKFUL AND APPRECIATION

Thanks for those teacher in university of Bengal that taught me a word then will become the everlasting friends.

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ÖZET

Bingöl Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Yüksek Lisans Tez Özeti

Tezin Başlığı : Polis Güçlerinin İş Başı Eylemlerinde Yasalara Karşı Farkındalık Düzeyleri
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Danışman : Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ahmed Emin OSMANOĞLU
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<p>Bu tez <i>“Polis Güçlerinin İş Başı Eylemlerinde Yasalara Karşı Farkındalık Düzeyleri”</i> başlığını taşımaktadır. Hukukun temel hedeflerinden birinin toplumu davranış ve iletişim açısından düzenlenmesi olması, tüm bireylerin hukuk ve hukuka uymanın gerekliliği bilincine sahip olması sonucunu doğurur. Zira bireyin hak ve yükümlülüklerini bilmesi için kanun hakkında bilgi sahibi olması gerekir. Bu da doğru davranışların sergilenmesini ve yasaklı eylemlerden sakınmayı sağlar. Kanunlar hakkında bilinçli olmak toplumun tüm fertleri için geçerlidir. Zira kanun hakkında bilgi sahibi olmamak işlenecek suçlar için bir gerekçe olarak gösterilemez. Sonuçta, bu kurallar hakkında herkesin aynı şekilde bir farkındalığa sahip olması gereklidir. Kuralları bilmemek, bu kuralların aksine bir şey yapmak için bir gerekçe değildir. Esasen, toplumda hukuk kurallarını uygulayanlar genel anlamda yerel güvenlik birimleri, özellikle de yerel polistir. Bu nedenle güvenlik birimlerinin kanunlar hakkındaki farkındalıkları ve yetkilerini nasıl kullandıkları, görevlerini ifa etmelerinde ve bunun topluma ve suçlulara yansımada bariz etkisi olacaktır. Zira kanunlardan haberdar olmamaları, eksik veya yanlış bilgiye sahip olmaları görevlerini yerine getirmelerinde büyük sorunlara neden olabildiği gibi, kendi haklarını kaybetmelerine ya da başka bireylerin hakkını çiğnemelerine neden olabilmektedir. Dolayısıyla, kanunların farkında olması, görevlerini yerine getirmeleri açısından çok gerekli ve önemlidir. Bu çalışma sonucunda yerel güvenlik güçlerinin özellikle de kanunlar hakkındaki farkındalığının önemi ortaya çıkmıştır.</p> <p>Bu çalışmada güvenlik akademilerin ve büyüyen polis gücünün, rollerinin farkındalığı hakkında gerekli bilgi donanımından uzak olduğu ve eğitim akademilerinin bu alana yeterince ilgi göstermediği ortaya koyulmuştur. Çalışma sonucunda elde edilen veriler bize güvenlik birimlerinin yasaların farkında olmasının yasal görevlerinin icrasında çok yüksek etkiye sahip</p>

olduđunu gstermektedir.

Bu tez, Krdistan Blgesel Ynetimi'nin Sleymaniye Vilayetinde gerekleřtirilmiř ve řehir merkezinde grev yapan yerel polisler ve yerel gvenlik birimleri baz alınarak hazırlanmıřtır. Anket blgenin farklı blgelerinde ve karakollarında grev yapan yz st dzey polis ve iki yz kdemsiz polis memuru ile yapılmıřtır.

Anahtar szckler: Polis, Farkındalık Dzeyi, Hukuk bilinci, Grevleri ifa etmek.



Abstract

Bingol University Institute of Social Sciences Abstract of Master's Thesis

Title of Thesis: The role of awareness lawful from practicing the tasks among of police)
Author: Hassan Rashid Haji
Supervisor: Dr. Ahmed Emin OSMANOĞLU
Department: Sociology
Date: 12/2017
<p>This thesis under the title (The effective of awareness law in performing duties for police). If main goals of law is organizing society through connection and behavior so awareness of law means each person should be careful and notice those rules that include in this society. So as to know which rules are these that protect their rights and what are those things that each one of us should be far from them and not performing them .so that he or she can act perfectly in society. At last there should be awareness for everybody without any difference toward those rules. Not knowing the rules isn't a justification to do a thing which is opposite to such rules.</p> <p>Mainly those who perform the rules are local security especially local police so it's very important to know the level of its awareness law what and how is the power and in the same time level of awareness law toward the rules and know it's effective to perform the duty and What it's effect toward each one of us , society and crime . In the conclusion of this thesis occur to have awareness law to officers and police employers is very significant. As a result of not having this or to have a bit of awareness law all officers and employers face a great problem in performing their duty. Also they miss their right and beat down others right.</p> <p>So for all of them having awareness law is very necessary and important to perform their duty. In this thesis occur that educational establishment and growing police were not able to take that role. Specialist establishments don't pay a great attention in this field. Hence, the thesis tells us wherever the power of awareness law is very high that doing the duties are very legible. This thesis held in Kurdistan Regional Government in Suleimany Governorate and the directory of local police in center of the city become a sample. There 200 forms distributed one hundred for officers and others for employers. The form distributed in some police station and different places in the directory.</p>
Key words: Police, law, legal awareness, duties, police, police duties.

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INTRODUCTION

When the Lord create human and sent to earth they need to keep themselves from the trepidation and assault that they faced by monsters and other human like themselves, so they made the group and team so as to keep themselves, then these groups and teams have been expansion after that they abided in a place then they called “city” next this place expanded more and renamed town. As we know there have deference among the individual in ability and skillfully. At that time all human have different desire this desires must have been satiety, so it make the problem , war and crime among the group and teams then this problems transfer to cities and finally to town. So at first these problems have taken mores , principle and rules, as we know these state need a force so as not stay in the form written even these must be practicing, then the dominants need the force to arrange and practice the rules. In the history we had many different names to these tasks and dominants until now.

I have tried to write about this state in other part of research. So the policemen and local security is the main column of town. Even if they have more force and information, the society will be peace more. And will reduce the level of crime. Because the main task have kept the safety of human and their fortune and face the sinner so capture them, then deal with their crimes. This force have a continue relationship with the individuals of society and its organization. So this force must be practicing the rules, whenever their tasks are practicing the rules in society it is very important this force have the perfect information about the rules till this forced the beat down of human rights. Frankly all the tasks and rights must be arranging according the rules, so if any tasks arrange out of rules, we can't practicing them. It is for all individual and organization in society. Finally the aim of local security especially police are keeping the social security in all steps and make people sure about their safety. The main factor to get this aim is rule of law and practicing in the common law form.

In the end, may be there have the important question. What Is combine between the title of the research with space of sociology?. As we know the scientific of sociology

is the science deal with all the space of society. All the issue of society is related with sociology. For example in the sociology program have all subjects (law sociology, political, economic, crime, education, etc.....)

The police organization and policemen are incentive and important group in society. However we must be treating according law – abiding with initiate of human rights. Because the aim of sociology is to construct the safe social. And head off the crime with respecting and keeping the human rights freely. So practicing the rules commitment to the organization of police and policemen, even we can write more about this subject for keeping life of people.



CHAPTER ONE

1.1.1. The Problem of research

The problem of this research, if the officer and policemen haven't information about rules, they can't practice rules perfectly. And if the rules according their tasks especially and given responsibility especially so how are they practicing this responsibility in their duty. If these rules have used badly, it will be bad form on the sinner and society completely then have a bad effect on the relation between society and the organization of police generally.

When the police don't have enough information about law, they will face more many problem, most time it could be crime without feeling. When the police officer face the problem they must know which rule is especially about this problem, as we see when we don't know we can't get rights.

1.1.2. The role of research

The role of research is that to show the impotence of the police organization about how is the police training and educate the policemen, what are the form and methods that they are educated? Are the methods is good for these days? Are these methods good with the international rules? Is these confirm with the rules of human rights? The research is showing the level of relation between police organization with society, it emphasize on developing the organization of police, then treating with crime and sinner well, and it written about the role of awareness law to policemen.

1.1.3 The aim of research

When the research is written by the researcher it may be according to the idea of researcher about the title. Then the aim of researcher for writing the research may be incorporeity and earthly and the researcher want to prefer the serve for all for the purpose of developing force and showing the impotence so discover the solution for all problems . So the main factor to write the research is showing the aim of research. Therefore each research hasn't aim the research hasn't been benefit. My aim in this

research is that I can show the tasks, awareness, and arranging their jobs perfectly with the best form. And it is important to know their awareness of law.

1.1.4 The hypotheses of research

1. The effective of awareness law to make better the tasks of police in practicing
2. Without awareness of law it makes to make the problem and obstacle.
3. The apparatus of policemen education have the best role in awareness law
4. The role of awareness law on relating between police and people
5. The role of awareness law on keeping the human rights.

1.1.5 The questions of research

1. Is it the effect of law on practicing the tasks?
2. If isn't there awareness law the policemen face the problem?
3. Have the apparatus of police rolled on the educated of policemen?
4. Are we agreeing with the program of education police men?
5. Is it confused the rights of sinner and human rights without awareness law?
6. Are there happening any events without awareness law?
7. Have the police s right lost without practicing awareness law?
8. Is there arranging the police s tasks among apparatus of police?
9. Haven't the awareness law been it makes the people don't believe the police and opposite?
10. Is it the main condition that police have awareness law to make the perfect apparatus?

1.1.6 The spaces of research

Each research has the special space to write the research

1. The space of humanity. This research works on the local policemen with all grade
2. The space of place mentally: this research works on the policemen in the Kurdistan region of Iraq and the governorate of Slemani.
3. The space of time: at the time of starting the research in 2015 to 2017.

1.1.7 The source of collecting information

When we want to write the research we need some special source and using them to collect the information and getting the result of conditional with questions that the researcher has possibility

And the researchers want to get the science verification for his answered so as to be able to solve the problems.

We write this research and trying to collect with two methods:

1. Visiting
2. The questionnaire form.

Visiting

We need to visit these apparatus among the local security in this research that they especially with education and training the officer with policemen so that they can learn this subjects and what are their roles for developing awareness law by the policemen.

Questionnaire form

The second way to collect information is making the form with some special parts and questions then divided upon the officers and police. For getting my aim we divide the form carefully according the grade for each grade we divided 100 forms because the levels of awareness law are different with each other and we feel this different point in the result.

Parts of form

The first part: This part is especially with some information about the participate person like (grade, age, level education, race and the period serve).

The second part: Asked some special question to participate person about awareness law.

The third part: We asked some special question about the role apparatus to educate and training the police.

The fourth part: We asked some special question about the relation between police with people.

The fifth part: We asked some special question about the problem that police faced whenever awareness law has lost.

1.1.8The method of research

As were known each problem and phenomenon in society has a special distinctive to considerate and solute them. So this problem imposed the way on the research. Then the size of subject used the special way to researcher because we must careful about choosing the method that we used, when the subject is opposite with the research it means it couldn't give the science result. We must use these two methods to get the science method.

1. The descriptive of the statistic method
2. The comparative method.

The descriptive of the statistic method:

This method describe the research of society with the clear examples, it means describe the all parts and then compilation them. By other way, the descriptive of statistic is epitomized all the collection information. Then changed this collected information to numbers according the necessity of research. We used the percentage quantity so as to get the answer of the questions and possibilities.

The important point that I indicate is, we got these information by filling the form of referendum as we divided the forms.

The comparative method

Is showed the problem, the same side and the different side? The comparative method must be showing the important point in this research. We can try to compare between two different levels among police. In general, police divided into levels they are officers and clerks. It showed that each level has the special condition, methods, places and systems, then has the special tasks with different responsibly. When we said awareness law by police we can't mention these two levels, they must be detachable and compare between levels according awareness so that we can understand the result.

1.1.9.1. Society and example research

The Research's society. When the researcher feel the issue in society he must write about it to prove the possibility then indicate the special society that he wanted to write about for the purpose of getting the result of questions and possibilities. This research is about the region of Iraq, governorate Slemani. And about the local force of security and local police with some different parts like traffic police, forests, oil, electricity, defending , emergency and civic Etc. we used local police lonely.

1.1.9.2. The limited research

The limited of my research is about Kurdistan region of Iraq , Slemani Governorate. As I take the center of city. I used this city because I am living there now; it takes easy to me from my research.

The other factor is I know many people and treating with many apparatuses it makes me to write carefully and scientifically. Then have truth between me with the sample of research. Other factor is this city is the capital of cultural in Kurdistan compare with other cities. So we want to know the level of awareness this city by the officers and clerks.

1.1.9.3. The sample of research

The sample of my research is the officers and clerks in local police in the center of city. We all knew that the local security and interior ministry have many apparatuses. This force has much more seeing with people daily at 24 hours, because police is the main force to keep the life people at the same time face with the crime and sinners so captured and bring them to the court. We must know about their awareness because they are practicing the rules. I divided my research into levels so as to be my research scientifically these levels are officers and clerks.

First: officers with all guards.

Second: clerk with all tasks

We divided 100 forms for all levels it means for all we divided 200 forms

1.1.10. The previous research

When we write a research we must revise the previous research so as to we know that the researches close and related with each others who the researcher has chosen. At the end, we can get benefit from the research. At this time, the researcher can compare with the results of the researcher get within then can entitle the combine and deference points for the purpose of getting benefit from the recommendation and suggestions. We take some researches that closed from each other however the researches don't about the subject but they closed with each other.

The first research

This research is titled on the awareness of law and inspection for the future by Muhammad N. Taib the general director of Sudan s police in 2013.

The researcher had tried to indicate upon the awareness of security among the apparatus of police and the role of that from the faced and eradication of crime in society.

So the international attempt have been implementation in this field, after that the researcher define the conception of crime, security, general security, legal security, social security, general ethical security, economic security and declaration security are related with apparatus of police. The researcher mention the awareness especial awareness of security, and mentioned that the role of security isn't training rather is must be thinking and idea. The program of awareness security has aim to change in behave .and how to practice the process of the best security. So mentioned the aims of awareness of security is made the ideological of awareness security in the mind of individual of police and encourage the individual to change behavior and give information to individual of society to help and feel fellow – citizen of trepidation so as to they can work with security.

The researcher mentions the role of local organization to be experienced in this field especially in education extent. And the role of family is in this extent. The researcher mentioned the task of police. And communal police carefully how do they work? At the end the researcher emphasize the research in two points.

The first extent: reform from the information of mind in apparatus police.

The second extent: reform the information of individual society.

This research is closed with my research as we mentioned because both of them are about the apparatus of police at that time both of them are mentioned the awareness by the policemen as we know the awareness of law and awareness of security completed each other's because in the end they have the main role to practice their tasks.

The second research

Is publishing a publication by the committee of United Nations to human rights? It is a series publisher about the vocational training to policemen the named human rights and practicing the rules in 2002 from United Nations in New York. These publications are divided into thirty parts of police to police training about human rights and contained three parts are leader of training, leader of trainers and pocket books.

This publication contains many different subjects and mentioned how to train the police carefully about keeping and respecting the human rights at the time of practicing their tasks. This subject is related with my research is awareness law of police is main factor to know about keeping and respecting human rights. At the same time my aim is obtain the result that awareness law and its roles in keeping human rights.

The third research:

This research is written about the combination between people and police, is a consideration society by Dr. Naji Muhammad Jalal the head part of checking the crime in police station in Shariqa form Qatar in 2008.

This research mentioned the relation between police and people academy. What the factor to be strong this relation? And what are the factors to be sickly this relation? So the researcher in his research mention the effectives on this relation about the society and apparatus, so mentioned the effectives about helpful between people with police. And write about the treating police with people then mention their clothes that have effective on their tasks. The researcher talk about their age and their level of educations, these points that I indicate are the entire main factor about making the best relation and bad relation between people and police.

My aim with the aim of research is closer with each other's. I was mentioned practicing the tasks. By police. If awareness law is strong be sure practicing the rule is legally then relation between people and police is being strong, and oppositely it is being weakly it made the relation to be losing .it could be happening much more crimes and society face many problems.

The fourth research

The task of administrative police and impress on the general liberty

This research is made by Bakil Muhammad Abdullah Al Barashy , The task of administrative police and impress on the general liberty the message of doctorate in Yaman in 2015.

The researcher emphasizes the problems and points that could be the obstacle on the general liberty of people by apparatus of police with the factor of keeping the general system especially in the particular situation. The aim of researcher are...

1. Espousal the tasks of administrative police with specialist and making developing, construction and different their tasks.
2. Know the level impress the tasks of administrative police on the general liberty of people according the law of Yaman.
3. Valuating the administrative level and practicing tasks of administrative on other tasks that related with the tasks of governorate.

Society and sample of research is contained the number officers in the base of capital in Yaman is about 220 officers, like civic police with 98 teacher of university of Sanhan like civic society.

The researcher in his research used the general rules to both societies.

After separation all form as I mentioned which their numbers are bringing back truly 251 forms with fill in by police are about 177 and teachers are about 74.

This theory is depending on reading the subjects in all different sides. And get benefit the previous research, he used the method description by practicing sides. He paid attention to collect information about this situation in pluralism and modality.

At the end, researcher get the result, the result is the tasks of administrative police have bad impress on general liberty to people. To keep this general system because of the authority. At the same time, the court of Yaman can't look for the responsible of

practicing carefully to keep general liberty. So the part of system political used the responsible badly by the factor of keeping general system made obstacles to general liberty, so some of political parts with the pretense of rights and freedom tried to exciting the general idea to obtain their special benefit.

The weakness of awareness by some of officers and clerk of police and people are the factor to reduce treating the general liberty. Practicing the tasks of administrative derivatively by police has a bad impress on the level people to face the crimes helpfully. In the end researcher show some suggestions:

1. He thought that in education and seasoning must be revising on all program of studying in university, institutions and all schools of police so that the police can understanding the real meaning of their tasks, can show the variation between tasks of government and tasks of clerks
2. Making the special police means civic police.
3. Attaching some special rules to keep general liberty.

The fifth research:

Al Byal Abdullah Ahmad Nazal: the five factor to make great the personality and relation with tasks by the officers of police. His master message about the scientifically society, in Naif University Arabic to science security in 2009.

Researcher mentioned the relation and personality to tasks of all police officers. The problem of research is answering the important question, and the question is. What is the relation nature among the great five factors and personality on the level of practicing tasks by police officers?

The society of research is the police officer in Tbuk district in Saudi, and used the general method of surveying to the research.

The researcher defined personality that has important roles in practicing the daily tasks to every individual that role of policemen is more than others

Researcher said that the personality has special matter and behave submitted from one to another.

So personality consists of arranging to some tasks specialists and apparatus are confused. And pointed that ability of feeling, tee off with biologically, geneticist,

physiology with the events of history and reply individual to make successful personality for policemen.

So researcher mentioned that all police officers must have a special behave like (self-believable, fairness, submitting)

He wrote about that police officer must have a special behave to develop these three base because we saw in many society can't practice their tasks.

Researcher has some questions to his reader:

1. How are the seriate all main five factors of personality by police officers?
2. What are the relations among all five factors so practicing the tasks by policemen?
3. Which one of the five factors is the best helper practiced by police officer?
4. Is there differentiation among all main factors?

Collecting the specialist personality this five factors are:

1. Simplicity and earthy (extra version)

It means simplicity and earthy of human personality, when human are more simplicity and earthy trying to communicate with other group and person easily and oppositely when person is self- contained and reclusion. In society, when level of this factor raised it means has better effect on practicing tasks by police officers.

2. Conscientiousness:

It means like to feel bad and sadness these people have never felt sure. If the level of this factor is raised, it will have a bad effect on practicing the tasks.

3. Take benefit from experience or openness to experience:

Metal maturity means pay attention of cultural person. These people are diligent and inventor to get

The information by themselves, then the raise of this factor gave ability to arrange the tasks better.

4. Giver or agreeableness: It means reaction or interplay with others. Given benefit and information to others, these kind of personality is self- confidence, helpable, simplicity and respectable of the feeling others. The raise level of this factor is the main cause by the police officers to help and get better for arranging tasks.

5. Consciousness: It means arranged the tasks to obtain the aims. This kind of personality is co- ordination person then doing the tasks warmly. In the end researcher show the jobs according role of factors by the police officers. The conscience factor got the first mark, then agreeableness factor after that openness to experience factor next simplicity and earthy finally is Conscientiousness. At the end researcher showed some questions and suggestions, researcher think that take into considerate at the time of examination in taking students at the college of police, then opening the special period about conscience to observe the law.



The sixth research

Dr. Samir Ibrahim Hassan the picture of apparatus security by awareness Arabic people. The university magazine of Dimashq No 20, in 2014.

Researcher in his research mentioned the picture by Arabic people had shown about the security departmental. In the research's problem researcher mention the general security it means the life assurance, constancy the situation to people, so means constancy town, individuals and departmental. We can get this constancy by doing and practicing the law carefully because the most important task of federal state then bit the security for all.

The aim of researcher in the research is:

1. Understanding the situation with combine between departmental and people.
2. Using this understanding from initiate of world and making better the relation between departmental with people.

The postulation of researcher is a combination between people and chargeable in historical experience. This situation in departmental security from the Arabic civilization showed the bad pictures. So people withdraw from helping the departmental security.

Researcher in his research mentioned the construction of security and police with their tasks in society. And he mentioned the pre-historic relation between people and departmental security. It said that they have always a bad communication between them in all different testament because always the departmental security used badly by political system against the people.

After that he mention the communication between people and departmental security in the new days then developed this relation upon two levels.

1. Arrangement people to offer the information for helping departmental security.
2. Arrangement people to practice the directives of departmental security.

Researcher wrote about the indirect behave of departmental security with people it makes them that showed the bad picture of departmental security and confused. so mentioned the picture of departmental security in departmental of declaration especially in Drama with series. So many films , drama and comedian are mentioned the role of security badly in society.

Then it is made a bad picture by Arabian civil on departmental security. Researcher talked about the unfaithful between people and departmental security because always the picture of security men had a bad effect in their thinking and connect with government , responsible and political system, then researcher talked about the future to get better life between people and departmental security.

The seventh research:

Dr. Muxtar Hussain Shbili, the role of police in save people life. Offered the research to congress of social security in observatory of Islam, college validity, Tal Abeebe University, Jordan in 3\7\2012.

In his written researcher mentioned the initial of world, human and society need the security to save their lives so that they can go on living with constancy. Without security, with fear, without uncertain human can't live safely and effect on the society. So the researcher mentioned the departmental of government that tried to imposition the rule of law and imposition the best system in the way of judicial, by other hand, social awareness and social responsibility in other hand.

One of the important department that kept the social security by departmental security and policemen. Departmental of police are doing the great task to controllable of social security. First the roles of police are to serve the general security of society with helping apparatus. Second, closeness the police with people and help them. Researcher wrote about the concept of social security and factors to be strengthen, and said that security with simply meaning it is keeping individual and groups from inner and outer phobia that faced. So it mentioned the main factor to strong the social security.

1. The true pay-off. It contains (political participation, civil law, reveal of tasks, rule of law and be contented nationalist)

2. Equality and fairness are contained:

A/ Pureness in departmental judicial and working with equality among people by performing the rule of law .

B/ controlled the fairness on all the different side of society.

C/ Equality among individuals to get the political guards and administrative guards according to ability and proficient .

D/ faced the phenomenon of venality and briber.

3. Civilization means nationalist so as to individual feels to get their right in the society, we can get nationalist with doing (equality in front of law, rights of respectness from specialist and personality of individual, equality in politician, economy, and society. Don't be doing difference, division equality from income nationality).

Researcher in the third section mentioned the verification of social security. So as not let and don't allow to do like crime, diffraction, violence, oversight family and go around the narcotic.

In other part, researcher mentioned the task of police and said police is the responsible can specify civil rights and some bulkhead to liberty of individual for the purpose of keeping general security, police like duty is an organization to organize the general system according three level, they are (general security, general assuagement, general health) every state to get these three aims try to practice from apparatus of police and their tasks.

Then he mentioned the police attempt to keep social security, their tasks are facing the crime and corrupt..... Etc. as we know it isn't the task of police lonely but the most part are doing by them. In the end researcher mention communal police and their important tasks to keep social security.

The eighth research:

Rami Ali Al Tafayy. The reliability of policemen from treating with people and their impress on activating the public service of security, master message , Islamic university of Ghazza, college of commercial, department of arrangement the jobs in 2010.

The researcher in his research aimed to know the ability of policemen from the space humanity and their ability to treat with people with their influence on offering the service security, showing the observation policemen are working in Gazza and Palestine. The formula and methods to develop that capacity and discover the contrast level of ability in space humanity and themselves as the specialty of the sample. Researcher used textual description and the society of research is all the police that work in Ghazza their number 1733 police after separate there have 517 people.

The researcher in his research has got these points:

1. Human ability like (listening ability, speaking ability, trust ability , ability to solve the problem, construction ability and communication ability with populace). Self-ability like (specialty of body, mind ability, creative ability and ability of controlling the innermost). These two capacities must be developing by officers and clerks of Gazza.
2. Arrival that it has variation among policemen from practicing the tasks and offering the service to people.

At the end researcher has expressed suggestion and recommendation:

1. It is important to develop the human side, apparatus itself and policemen.
2. This activism must have important that make strong the relation between police and people.
3. Pay attention the behave of policemen from treating with civil.

The ninth research:

Dr. Tariq Ibrahim Alad Sofi Atya. Police personality compare now with requests. The research is (validly, psychology, statistical and analysis) it had written in Egypt in 2007.

Researcher in his research mentioned the law of country and what is important of law countries? Then he mentioned two historical stages in country. First police of country it is forwards to lose. Second Democracy country and human rights. The second stage means new country which practice democracy and respect, it is working with rule of law to solve every situation. So researcher in other section mentioned the tasks of police from keeping the general bad system and life with human rights. Don't allow to do crime with making sure people. So researcher mentioned the police impersonate between now with requests. All the sides of psychology, behaviors, bodies, rule and awareness to raise the level of police impersonate.

Other part of research dedicate to revise the humanity side with police impersonate, emphasized that officer must have owned the special impersonate and must have been giver person and helping people with taking easy his jobs. Other part of research dedicated to revise the request specialist in officer impersonates so as to get our aims.

Researcher asks many questions to get the aims of research:

1. How can we get to impersonate of police officer that we want?
2. Which ways can we use to uphold the level of impersonate police officer so as to get the grade that wanted and able to do their task well?
3. What are the outfits that wanted in impersonate police officer?
4. How can we choose the best to enjoy the college of police?
5. How can we use to avoid the stress (psychology , sociology , vocationally on police officer)?
6. Which are the ways using to treat with officers at the time unlimited their tasks.

So researcher mentioned philosophy of humanity importantly, from other parts mention the conception of impersonates from dedicating psychology, sociology and psychology of clinical. Then mentioned the basic of impersonate carefully. In other part he mentioned impersonate of police officer carefully so mentioned the basic scientifically of election to college of police (condition of accept in college of police) the specialist of impersonate to police officer with request impersonate from impersonate of police officer.



1.2 . 1 Role

Role means someone used his rights and takes personality to practice the special tasks according the identifiable prestige so prestige means some rights and tasks. Appreciating from this right, practicing task is being the role by the movement prestige or some works are waited for a person to other in society at time- limit and normal time. Because they have identifiable prestige society . A person has some roles at the same time in society like (father with his son in his work) (Salim,p839)

But Lit Nun definite it that the role is for all the activities of cultural which related the identifiable center. Barsunz definite it that is the important part of general practicable direction. And entitle a person to arrange the communication in a practicable space.(Alyas,2007,p23)

By other hand we have two sides of communication so as to definite each other or the communication between two problems so as to complete each other. Or the communication between two condition for the purpose of completing each other.(al hafny,2000,p351)

Role divided into two parts, the scientific part is about the information to complete other science. Affixed the role that relevant with two things it means can't do once without another. Role used the sociology, psychology and anthropology, in different meaning from constructing society to the social situation that portable with some ethical person and indefinite activities.

In other way, the observatory of sociology is consisting of some similar quantity. We can arrange the role to relate the traditional for the followings.(Khalil ,1984,p91)

Also a person can have different responsibility at the same time like father and teacher at the same he is player. But for each one he has different roles. UtLintun definite it with some roles together relate the system in tasks and rights normatively.(Marshal,2000,p615).

According to the theory of Barans mentioned the role with arranging the indefinite practicable that individual direction has done with each other's these are the cultural activities and system of jobs or the frame of jobs that individual is recognized. (Skut,2009,p195).

Zana Ghufan emphasized about the special role of person with distance between himself and his roles. About the sociology in the definition of role that contained the all groups to their roles like (Manager , students , representative of students). This role can define with practicing some moral of apparatus, and submitted the practicable then the rights related with this submission.) .(Burilo ,1986,p289)

Also the role of society can be doing by an individual and showing tasks and rights. A person can do some tasks at the same time like a member in family, student then can be a member in the club. In other definition the role of society is expected behavior from the person who is the social status. Social status is indicate and symbol that distinguish the typical of social status. The tasks of role consist of some activities of the person that is doing the social status at the time of treating or communicated with others. (Hassan,2012,p27)

The definition of role by ourselves:

With our opinion the role is that a person is doing well- mannered according to the social status in the society that is showing the activity and possible with society it is called role. Means that activity which related to social status and possible with the reality situation of the society. For example: the teacher is a high social status but the doings which connective a teacher and doing, it is his role then we can see the impression in doing the results.

The policemen have a special social status that gives a person with some activity to do, after that show up the effectives on the society. Role and social status are completed each other's if they arranged truly. But if they didn't do truly it has a bad influence on the society and individual. For instance, a person become the director it is the social status, the person must do the tasks as the role said that. And he must show up the role with doing the best according to the society and his clerk. Because we define this definition

as a careful person has awareness law to practice the law and prove the effecting role of law on the society from applying the tasks.

1.2.2 Awareness:

Meaning the conception of awareness in linguistic is (understanding and creation) also is defined that is a direction of ideality which individual can feel himself and feel environmental around with different matter form clear and complicate the level of this feeling.(Al hadi,1999,p87)

In Arabic textual of linguistic means the main awareness understands ability and feeling on the new awareness, protection, understanding and agreement. So that understanding and true feeling with refinement.

The textual Webster indicate awareness in two main meaning,

1. In the situation of awareness and carefulness with feeling of the sensitive others around us.
2. Some ideas by careful individual and his feeling with aware mind.

Also (Ali Laila) define it, there has awareness means a person feels the reality of social. May be this person can try to change in another way.

In sociology descriptive defined, it is that feeling of ideality and it is a part of human operation then feel the surrounding with their opinions.

Also awareness is taking the information and becoming the cause to protect thinking, keeping, understanding and valuation. Interior ministry of Saudi about the awareness said that there have interferer on the word awareness and aware. About that we can say aware arrival us to awareness person, awareness has more ability on transferring aware. Because we can feel these things around us.(Taib,2013,p5)

Awareness means memorization, understanding and agreement; it is ideality case that brain in case of understanding, feelings from direct communication with their surrounding and contains five feelings. Awareness means opinion's human and understanding about the normal life then awareness means aware of humanity and its status with combine with combine activity about the other people.

At the result of the above definition we can say:

Awareness means take care and thinking of individual about the events that happened around. Must be feeling about and reacted, on the base of reaction arranging the behaviors, at the same time awareness means the individual must know what happened about others and take care about self-environmental then individual get the self-awareness after that how to direct self-step, individual must have perfect understanding with world internal then memorizes the events and pay attention, opposites of we can call awareness person that didn't know about the events and what happened.

1.2.3 Law

In linguistic the definition of law means measure of everything and methods. Base the word law is appending on arrangement with operating the natural phenomenon and social phenomenon with economic..... Etc. if we say law is reaction that is according Newton all operation have the reaction that is equal the quantity which doing against. If we can say law is submitted and moving. Said all the stable things always stay in settled. And all movement things are always staying in movement. If the outer force is reacted on it.(Murqas,1987,p5)

Also in Greece is called (kanon) that used instead of basic, faith and primacy. At the same time means correct stick in French language (droit) in Italian language called (recht) both of them means show up the difference between avenge and introduction. (Alsiuty,1968,p660) .

Define rule according the concept:

Law in general is some basics that is imposition to arrange the communication of individual in society or the system which reset individual communication in society or some basic that managed the communication on a level without the settle system also all the basics that created by legislatures. As we say each work has a lawful action or opposite of law.

For more information about the concept of law we can say law means the some basic to organize an individual communication in society. At the same time we have two kind of law in society.

1. Objective law: it was some imposition basic rule that construct to organize individual behavior in limited society from limited place during the limited time or it is the subjective that individuals can get information and behaviors about organizing the special basic or society in the limited country. It was recorded this real science historical law at the same time an objective law of Iraq didn't like an objective law of Egypt, then an objective law of Egypt didn't like of India or in the language of pharaoh at Egypt have the same rule with now.(Keera,1993,p231)

Typical law:

Some of everlasting basic that exchanged so recognize with basic of purposive sample from changing time and place. Lawgiver must consider on all different society. For more information and explanation about the typical law we must mention about the written law and unwritten law. The purpose of written law is some of limited basic that have some contexts. The purpose of unwritten law is some basic that is created without written. This variation is desist on looking at bedding how get this basic law, Not about now. Also unwritten law has come by transferring orally and tradition among individuals with groups. We must say that written law is overcoming on individuals. .(Keera,1993,p231)

Define the researcher to law

According as the above definition we understood that human is going on with the steps of developing need to organize their matters of life and irrepressible individual rights, and so understanding the connection between them with tasks and responsibility in society because of that human try to create some rule and principle. Before create written law this arrangement according with traditions, value of society and religion. Till now we can't neglect this form in creating law. But the objective written law was the most important step of developing the human life.

These rules according to the human life need to reform and change so as to possible with individual society, and so the past law wasn't the same of new law and pass through a big changing on them. Or we can say law is some written basic that avoid them must be punished for the purpose of organizing society in general and show up the relationship between individual with individual and individual with country then with all department of government. This basic according to necessary may be changing or creating the new basic that developing the society because an objective law isn't the unchangeable rules in society.

1.2.4 Awareness of law

The normative maturity and developing of society depend on the individuals whatever law-abiding till now from the developing countries has seen. The respect of individual on the basic law isn't in frightened and punishment rather than believed of the basic law to better life and hold down rights and protecting liberty. We want to construct the society that know about right and tasks the framework of the clearness and fairness rule with using the price judicial and equality in society also knowing and carefulness about rules then need to practice the basic laws. Don't allow that individual say that I don't know anything about this rule, awareness law is keeping our rights. Individual needs to have information about rights and practicing the tasks. At the same time all individuals must practice the law if they have legal expert or don't have about the rule. And they need to take the real way to ask their rights, because our research relates with awareness of law, so we need to mention more about this concept so as to understand the meaning carefully and must have an expand seeing about it because of we brought some definition from different person. Each person has different opinion about this title and showing up like that:

How can we define the awareness law without answering those questions that law is divided according to the necessary to:

1. The general organization of law like constitution law, law of part and political group, law of election.
2. Law of nations like penal code of law and traffic law..... etc.
3. An obligation law like service of martial law etc.

4. Direction law like tax law with all forms, giving nationality, take back nationality, and the right of home town..... etc.

5. The of organizing civilization like civil law of administrative , commercial, working law, law of pleading etc.(Muhammad,2013,p65)

As we see the necessary of law may be changing to social structure according requirement of laws. At the same time we need to have a general awareness of law about text of law and practicing, also know our responsibility about tasks and rights and had better to get general awareness about rules.

Scientist (Silbey) defines the cultural validity, if cultural validity has perfect awareness about different methods and it has a rule in all society. Check out the awareness law. The individual is able to treat with law and testing. How can analysis the details and how can avoid and defending?

Now, we can say culture of law is more different with awareness law. Because the cultural rule is related to law according the text of law and always see this cultural by specialist of law or these person that restate the lesson of law generally. But awareness law looked for awareness law in society, depending on we can show up awareness law is sociable. And more effective on individual life and on arranging of practicing law (Muhammad,2013,p66).

Awareness law is that the civil know what is it rights ahead of practicing tasks? And knowing the basic must have relation and treating with country and another. Brightly law is important at the time of practicing a communication and treating to do the correct job.

Knowing the rule isn't special with the man of law or the member of court and lawyers. Then isn't obstacle that all people can practice the rule and have information about law.(Xthir,2006,p5)

The simple awareness is far from every hardness and obstacles this is the single method to keeping their rights and liberty which used against all enemies and irrepressible. Awareness validity contains all the picture of general culture in society. Above all awareness sociality by meaning of general people feeling to happen all things around. Because civil is main column of society. And understanding, communications and need basic are seen by a real method.

That rule has a special scared. And then feeling that the rule can get all consistence concernment, it won't happen if we don't have awareness about rule then feeling that practice these rules is the main task of nationality.(Al akidy,2015,no p)

Awareness law is making our rights sure, so all individual of society need to have a good information about law and know their rights and tasks, arranged the behavior according mastership because every individual must practice the rules if have or don't have information so they must take this method to get their rights.(Wikipedia,2013,no p)

Awareness law means intimate of awareness law about the individual information on the legal right and tasks in society and then protecting with trying to get all. Defending against all kinds of exploitation and crime are to feel the freedom. Awareness law wasn't meaning to one text rule. Also conversations and researches with listener of law between the specialist men of law like professorate. Judge and lawyers etc. and rather the picture of awareness validity is confused picture about all kinds of awareness.(Alhussainy,2011,no p)

According the above consequent; If the law is the main to organize the society about the behaviors and communication. It is that awareness validity means individual must know about the rules that existent in society. Know about the rules which keeping the rights and which behavior must be far from them and don't do forever. According to do rules they can protect rights and living better life then try to get all rights. Because individual make sure and comfortable when the rights are kept and don't be against the concernment. Finally All the individual of society without difference. Nescience about the rule isn't cause to do an event that opposite of law. We must all have the better awareness law so as to be able to keep rights and freedoms.

1.2.5 Tasks

Define the practicing task

As we had known the definition of practicing task is testing some conception that mixed each other and defining is too hard without each other (so the synonym of practicing task is necessary).(Al Hadi,1999,p99)

Definition and cognition in linguistic is trying to do something or practicing a work. Also the practicing tasks means labor or practicing work, so practicing task means doing a job or doing activity. Other definition about task in other idea, so task is a general clerk that charged a person to arranged according the rule so that we can define the general tasks.

Raft Abdul-Rasheed define a general task that public employee has some legist and this activity must train by the owner the general task can be arranged in continuing form .and it will be one of the administrative country with getting the aim of general benefit.(Rasheed,2005,p5)

We can define the general task is a general service and general employee that tried to service an individual and country according in thus the general employee must be doing their tasks under the rule that keeping their rights and tasks.

Other definition to practice the task:

In the special context to a special behavior that is asked the individual to happen when it may be happening, under the principle of requests, tasks and responsible to the valet that working on. The role of asking is to do some main career if the role is administrative, artist and humanity. Above all the responsibility about this society that we live in. and responsibility about the individuals that service then is being responsible about president with his followers finally is being responsible about his jobs. So told the employee to practice this task that is commitment without this responsible by special apparatus to practice their aim which try to get it.

Our definition to practice the task is”

According above definition we can say practicing task is behavior and an expectation career or trustee by above you or by sociality when individual and group are doing or practicing.

We have two kind of task:

1. Legal duty: that duty is organized by law and two sides or many sides according the agreement the form of task is confined, so standby the trustee pretend the behavior to do the job. If it happened opposite this form, it will call logout of rule and agreement and then punishing according the level of logging out the rule or agreement may be the punishment is paying money like reparation, or incorporeity like put in prison..... Etc.

2. Social task: we think that except the task of normal and legally we have another task in society this is informal and unwritten task thus the task is specifying a traditional task and value of society or humanity and religion. The individual must do the work that wanted by mores or religion and humanity. For example like prayer all the duty of religion and other religions or helping and conscience if it isn't don't , there won't punish and punishment formally it may be punishing according unwritten law of society with using mores and religions for examples like throughout un visiting and neglecting..... etc. (Ibrahim,2004,p178)

1.2.6Police

Define police according the linguistic:

We can see the duty of police every day, so we must know the meaning word of police. The conception of police in English language is (Police) the same conception in French language if it is different in expressing, the word of police in basic (political) take form Grecian, it means city by the old Grecian, their purpose aren't mean city and home and their purpose are developing city and civilization. After separate the word (policy) in English or political from the word (police) in England ,and in England meant organization that is keeping the rights , security and better life of civil in general. According this mention the word (police) is confirmed. Means the organization that protect the security of city.(Mseelhy,2009,p7).

The history of word (police) take back to the old word of Grecian it is (politis) and means civilization and organization. In Romanian Language (Poitia) means state of country and political of country, Imperator Ousts according this base try to organize the special organization to protect the country system, in England word (police) means direct of country to treat with those person that undertake them. (Sharif,2009,p17

Unfortunately in Kurdish Language we don't have any special word to this force an all the organization of Kurdistan, and using the word police that it is English word, so used the word (shurta) among people that it is Arabic word, in old days used word (haashaas) but also it was taken from Arabian Language, in my opinion it has two factors:

First: organized the police organization in Iraq by English.

Second: till now Kurdistan is a part of Iraq, the formal language in Iraq in 2003 was just Arabian language and forbidden Kurdish language in all organization.

Police according the conception

The concept of police and their duties used according with provisory, steps, and different countries in different forms in addition the similarity the duties.

In all Arabian countries especial in Egypt it is called (police staff) and in Iraq it is called (local force of security) and in Tunis it is called(general administration or national security). so in Lebanon it is called general administrative of local security, in other countries like American , French , Britain it is called police.

At the field of those people who deal with the police , and importance this state and define some definitions. Like these soldiers that the boss rely on to protect the security and regime then capture the sinner and bad people.

Or the staff of regime that charged to protect security, regime and practicing the orders of government.(Salim,1987,p37).

Or Armed forces are an expectant which was a special system. Used under the directive of interior ministry in the charge of general manager of police, staffer of local administrative take back to protect general security and general high life, keeping civilization and practicing the orders government and organizations.(Al Nasiryi,1990,p7). But with the new understanding it is defined (some of the employee of government that their tasks are keeping system and working hard to don't allow happening the actions so protecting the life of people in society then working to practice rules and systems with advices.(Al Misry,1998,p24)

Or some of individuals are trying to keep general security with disallowing to do the crime with working hard to practice rules. And facing the sinners and bad people so as to get the peace and security of society.(Shareef,2009,p18)

Another definition to police are organized a civil staff, general president is republic president practiced duties the sake of people and sureness with security to civilizations. (Abdullah,2009,p11)

Then the president was vigil to keep system, general security and general guardianship with practicing law and another duty that mentioned in constitution. Police with all staffs and structures are the department that used to protect humanity and society form these things which disserve the public interest. After that controlled constancy, assurance and security, and detection of crime with fact finding the sinner. (Mahmood,2015,p21)

The consequence of all definitions above, we can define it which is the institution is collecting individual and working in according with a special law, showing up their duties according the law at necessary time and they can pick up the weapons with using it to make sure them about the better life of individual with using the necessary method, practicing and confirmed law. Police are a group of people that organized according law in a special department, they can pick and use the weapons according a special law for the purpose of protecting security and peace in society with facing the all events that opposite and the law, security and peace. Police work hard before happening the bad action and disallowing the bad action so as to rest all individuals and people then practicing law without different on all people when police used rule on law.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1.1 The sort descriptive of police history:

After human started the life on earth, develop the life bit by bit and step by step according the environmental situation, neutrality, and daily necessary. Passing all the collecting steps of nature production then stepping to hunt the animals. After that try to drop anchor and lodging at the special location, it made group and tribe bit by bit, at the same time after come out from cave and making village and city. As we knew the need of human added day by day. At the first, getting this need basic is according their ability with sense of person. This ability is different from a person to another; it would be main cause to encourage that person. They did an opposite way of law to get and appease desire. So it is necessary to have moral then law to limit this impossible work and possible work. They needed a force to practice, it make the tribe, family and group up to construct the special force for keeping security and peace among these groups, tribe, family and cities.(Aziz,2009,p7)

Firstly, we must indicate this reality that we didn't have any historical document which indicate the construct of police in the old days, thus we had some imperfect document that historian depended on it which is written on blackboard and mentioned police. Also indicated the arrange form of managing police in old days before 2500 years. The boss of family try to take a role of police or judge to solve discordance among the members of family. Finally this foresight appeared with the result of research and archeological events about human that was special with Asian and Africa population. (Sharif,2009,p18)

2.1.1.1 Developing police in old civilizations.

If we go back to history system of developing police in history, we can see clearly that civilization between two rivers had had system of law. Sumerians try to make unwritten rule at the first of 19 century before Christmas it was well-known of lain

(ashnuna) that found some of paper in district (tilharmal) approximately had 61 item so many items were about the crime and punishing. (Al habushy,1997,p40).

When Sumerians organized governor cities behalf of bent country between two rivers, try to write law and system so as to make them sure and safety. After the Babli came, hamorabi was the first king in Babli who was creating the corporate law to all parts of imperial. Before that each tribe had a special base.(Sharif,2009,p18)

Babli was the first nation tried to arrange the kinds of punishing legally, punishments are so hard it was the cause that Hamorabi law was most important in old days and was the biggest recordation found till now approximately 287 items.(Mahmood,2015,p26)

Then the permanent of Ashore punishing was much more hard as long as it got the punishment of execution and doing hard works. At the permanent of Sensory punishing was softer than before with Samarians and Ashore. Some of special clerk try to take the role of police. .(Sharif,2009,p19)

The old Egyptian or pharaohs was the first country used the system of guardianship. Firstly, this system had been special in palatine of pharaohs to protect the king.As known the old Egyptian paid attention of graveyard to keep their gold and they had special guard to protect these graves. .(Mahmood,2015,p26)

Also the country of pharaohs had a special system of police to protect the regions that are called (the winning force of police) King (horrible) in 1340 before Christmas, he more paid attention of police and it was the cause to constitute the keeper police and looking for the river with the parallelism police of region.

The Romanian encourage the duty of police completely, and these duties are confirmed by some special clerk who their duties kept security in all cities and villages, also in all cities and villages has a clerk was called (lawyer) his task was protect poverty from rich people with other task like police.(Shareef,2015,p19)

Britain was the first country which made the system of police and making departmental of police in cities are called (Ordo), the structure is consist of judge with some helper clerks, all the scientist are agreed on the Britain was the first country in the world to

make the police system that take back to the year 1258, also was the first country to make the system of guardianship at night in all cities and went on till the year 1829.

According this short history that mentioned about the modality of working and practicing mores with law in old days, this short story told us when had penalty system and law of reward to manage the concern of society by the old nations it needed the apparatus or system staff of responsible to practice ,that law and penalty in society, so this apparatus and staff under any named was practicing the duty of police, because from the past till now one of the important main duty of police was confirmed. (Shareef,2015,p20)

Security and peace of people and disallowing the bad person to get their bad desires in doing illegally and got this bad desires on beating down the right of other people, At the same time how do arrange the society and managing concern. Of course the necessary of this arrangement, arranging need the law and the law need the force to practice this force it need the police organization by the person or this apparatus.

2.1.1.2 Police at permanent of Islam

At the first of coming Islam people depended on the basic of Islam religion, and believed of all the principle of religion, this belief made the individual tried to do this duty then he could protect it like guard and police with practicing these principle according the religion that believed.

But with expanding the Islam religion it was necessary to practice these principles orderly and protecting security and peace to people.

At the time of successor of Rashideen some person and staff were confirming the religion to keep security and peace of people. Shareef,2015,p21

At the time of successor Abubakir Sadeeq (b,g) ordered Abdullah Masaud that at night go around in all passageway to protect security and peace to people.

At the day of successor Omer son of Khatab (B.G) for the first time make the night guard were called (asas) it means the person went round at night.

At the time of Osman ibnAfan (B.G) organized the system (the owner of police) to protect security in cities and looked for these people that doing bad work like (Reba).

At the day of successor Ali IbnTalib (B.G) verified the system of (asas) for the first time used the word (shurta) chose the boss to them called (the owner of police) the duty of this system is closed with the duty of police today. At this time their duty was looking at market and faced the crime then capture sinners.

In the same form at the day of Amawy and successors of Amawy had more paid attention the police and paid attention the person who became the judge then must have ability and scholar man. This pay attention added in the day of Abbassi and one of the main job of country. Police tried to guarded the successors as his duty, many times practicing the order of execution , till the end of the day of Abbassi the boss of police is near to be the successor.(Mahmood,2015,p29)

2.1.1.3 Police at the date of Osmani

After had fallen down the country of Abbassi on the hand of the moguls in 1258, then invaded by Persian in 1508, after that successor of Osmani in 1571 on the hand of the first sultan Salim invaded all Arabian land.

The starting of making police in the country of Osmani according to the special system, construct the statue of organization (Nazryan police, director of police, police officer, warrant commissar). For each of governor (Baghdad ,Musil , Basrah) had a special director, for example, before the first war of world the number of police in governor Musil was 100 police. To each department wad depended on governor had sent some police which their numbers between (4- 5) police this number according to the population and geopolitics were changed.(Khalil,1990,p65).

The system of police at the day of Osmani had some name like (Agha) beside the words (the owner of the police). The word Agha used instead of director the police,the name (Agha) means the boss of the force to keep security and regime. And had an alderman called(Ktxa), also had the commander of police called (PuchalPashy) their duties sent the sinner to Agha. After the year 1907 the European system mixed with Osmanian System in space of police. Then police divided into three types, they were (interior police, administrative police and executive police).At the permanent of King Khalil was the governor of Baghdad had police but with the least number among them had the people of Erbil and other all Turkish police.After the withdrew of Osmani there

had just stayed the Kurdish police then it would become the Erbil police.
(Sharif,2015,p22).



2.1.1.4 Police at the time of English in Iraq

Before the first war of world Iraq was the part of Osmanian Country, but after the first war of world and broken Turkish army, at first English took over Basrah in 1914, after that took over Baghdad in 1917. Firstly, English tried to organize the apparatus of administrative according the new principle. The department of police was the important part of these organizations. English consisted of the big force of police in big cities. At the same time after some days from taking over Basrah(RaidGrigson) was the general director of police to those place that invaded. The warlord gave the declaration called (orders of new police) in 1919, this declaration was trustless. In 1920, gave another declaration with No 725 called (police declaration). According to this declaration showed up the duties of police, and the base of organizer to administrative. After constructed the Government of Iraq in 1921, interior ministry ordered to consist of force of police, security and interior system, at first the simple statue with confirming all dominate by some Britain officer and the number of Indian police and Egypt with English army that came to Iraq , at the same time some people organized Iraq with guard of vice-police and vicarious. (Mahmood,2015,p28).

According the report of interior ministry consist of the force of police in all governorates of Iraq that all numbers like that(3316) pedestrian police,(1396) rider police, 120 detective Britain and Iraqi,(22) British officer.(92) vicarious and (71) British clerk.(Yunis,1954,p15).On 9th Jan 1922, monarchic of administrative ordered to construct the general concentricity of police and assigner Aqid Nuri Sahid like the general director of police in Iraq, at the same time ordered to organize administrative of police in all governorates, at this time called governorate was (Liwa). The departmental of police expanded in Iraq with expanding administrative of police, raising the population and developing cities. Bit by bit officers and vicarious could take over all domination in Iraq, try to train this force assigner duty and responsibility like that all domination transferred officers of Iraq.(Albukri,1986,p158).

After signature on declaration in 1930 between Iraq and Britain transferred practicing authority to officer of Iraq completely. And staying some British officers that their tasks were consultative and detective.(Mahmood,2015,p35).

After created republic of Iraq, police of Iraq submitted to some special law, like rule (1) in 1978 that (service rule to settled the interior force of security. Continued till 2003, after had fallen down the regime of Saddam Hussein on 9/4/2003 on the hand of American with alliances, firstly, all the department military and police are deactivated. But after consignment the declaration security between Iraq and America gave an expanded authority to force of Iraq, form police and army transferred all authority to officer of Iraq. The rule (8) took out in 2011 that (service the interior settled of force security, and limited the authority and duties of police clearly(. Aziz,2006,p73)

2.2.1 The system of installation the police

Local force of security with all structures that we mentioned in the police definition, this force are under arms at the same time they are the main bracing of Government because their duties are keeping the system and fortune of civil, protect the public interest and organization of Government with facing the crime in society, above all the main task is controlling the peace with nation security according to practice the law that create to nation interest and public interest.

So installation is different with normal clerk that work in social state because this force always face with nations and always faced with frightened and impend, practicing the law with society needed some force that undertake the law and trying to practice the law with the form to protect the rights for all, by other way local force of security especially police had been different to install the police, become the officer had some special rule and directive, at the same time installation police of walking had some special rule and directive.As we know installation form these force is according to rule of local security and arranging within NO 18 in 2018, in this rule had some conditions to install the officer and clerks.

Installation of officers

The special condition to install the officers in the local force of security mentioned in item 1/4.

Installed the officer in local force of security and giving salary with guards then raising their guards with coming back to ministration with the suggestion of ministry and decision of the boss of council ministries according to the item of 2/4.

The officer must swear in front of the ministry that mentioned in item 5.

This person had become the officer with conditions:

1. He must Iraqi and their parents must be Iraqi.
2. Must be 19 years old and don't more than 25 years old.
3. They must have the high behave with loving country.
4. Graduated in

A/ The college of local force of security in Iraq .

B/ Graduated from the Arabian university that approved by the high education with science dissections

C/ Opening the special course by local force of security that licentiate with certification of preparatory or certification preparatory school of police or the institute licentiate of full-grown.

D/ form these college that graduated during four years, if the interior ministry need the scientific philosopher or humanity after finishing the full-grown course of officer for one year.

5. They must have body's ability with good health.
6. Never pay-off with political crime and doing degrading behave or terrorist crime and the crime that relate with local security and outer crime.

In the item 1/6 mentioned like that.

The guard gave the officer number one to those people who graduated in theses colleges that didn't mention in item 5 with this matter

A/ If the duration of graduation for 4 years.

The salary and rising guards.

This above text mentioned about the installment police the rule who we paid attention is different from the rule that installing the person in local force of security.

However there have some decisions and directives who we can change and try to employment officers but didn't indeed yet. Be happily the interior ministry decide some important decisions day by day to employment the officers so that we can choose the best person to be officer.

But the employment that did in the past had a bad effect on knowledge level and awareness of officers (it maybe for this time had the special factor), but it made the police as not well as did their tasks.

At the first employment of police like officer according to the course employment with the duration of course for 45 days or two months or three months the extra duration was six months because there hasn't college of police in Kurdistan region. We can pay more attention that they have different program and the level of course was different, with mixing the officer of military and commanders with force of local police then it made them confuse among officers because there has different duration of course and program .

Which had an effect on awareness level and the personality of police, because if a person had a guard so another guards that under him must practice the system of military however those have graduated the college of police or other college and with all levels of police treated at the same kind because treating with the guards at the same time never paid attention the certifications, we had unlearned officer till the high certification of course it make the police didn't practice as well as. Because awareness and cultures never depend on the certification really, but it was the strong factor because these person that finished the studying be sure expanded their level and knowledge with take information. Whatever try to do many good steps but it needed more than now.

There need to finish this short duration of course, didn't allow someone to be officer with three months because at this short period how can they be learnt, we must pay attention to the course for three years.

Another point that we pay attention to employment officers and clerks it didn't mention in the rule for Civic employment that has in civic employment, that has employed for a year then become everlasting, but that wasn't special for officers and clerks. It may have in some countries because it wasn't the condition that each person finished the course must deserve to be the officer.

Another point who we interested the condition to be the officers it wasn't good. We have some routine condition like(age , certification, crime, height , chest wide, check eyes, health) these must have had.

But the thing which is important to me it is treating to routine employment for center of police and check eyes with avouch it was practicing by routine.

Finally, we can say it was really that security forces have some different department all of them have a direct relation with interior ministry for example (traffic police, defending civic, environment , electricityetc) however each of them has special duty that study in college of police and in all courses have a special subject which mention about that, and paid attention the subject of local police like detective.

There have studied some subjects about the law as we indicated, each department has special tasks, it isn't true that graduate commanders not military college doing their tasks in traffic police that isn't his special duty.

The interior ministry must open a special course after graduate officers and clerks for three months to those officers who want to be specialized officer in the special part then practice the custom in transferring officers and clerks.

When the officer went to another part the officer must know all duties and aims which worked for it then know treating with it, as we did like that all the department owned the skillful person and specialized in the special case, for example (When employed the police and participating in a course for 15 days this time it was less to learn about violence or environment police, tourism police). The police can be transferred for another place if another person placed in. But if those conditions don't practice then must be heavier the conditions of employment, next don't let all people employ in this department when they can't do their duties, when each person wants to be officer they must have tested in scholar , society, psychology , and ability to decide about duties.

With written a special plan of studying by skillful person and participated that person for 15 days to a month if this person had passed then they can decide about taking those people, with using this plan we can choose the best person to be an officer. That is obviously the force police are under arms they can use weapons and forces if they can't use these weapons and forces legally instead of getting the aims may be abandon from it and it was a shameful for their department.

Employment the clerks

In item 20 about employment of police in local force of security.

1. He must Iraqi and their parents must be Iraqi.
2. The age don't less than 18 years and don't more than 35 years.
3. Owned the height behave and good personality.
4. Body ability and health must be good.
5. Never pay-off with political crime and doing degrading behave or terrorist crime and the crime that relate with local security and outer crime.
6. Have certification of primary and the same of.

About clerks employment in police forces the rule had some conditions that they must have the conditions but as we see in reality are very different, in the past, people was employment like the police with normal quality, so didn't pay attention of certifications , age, body ability and health there didn't have any rule to do it. The conditions can be forgiven by ministers and general managers it was cause that many illiterate employed as the police so it had bas effect on working of police.

So many of them employed directly without course and did their duties or participated in course for 15 days, we can see this situation from military (till was paid attention of military course more than the side of educations learning , science and awareness)

However finally the interior ministry has decided about some instruction rules so as to change the employment conditions but as we believed it was not perfect.

For example primary certifications became the intermediate certifications (but till now didn't care about that).

As we believed if someone want to be a police, they must have the preparatory certifications because their duty are practicing the law and it was the main cause that people look the police duty as not well as(as they said if he didn't do anything , he can be a police).This speech can have many meanings; the interior minister can revise all the systems of employment. Then make great personality to police again.Talking about that, without participating in course of police can't give them an order to start the duties and in some department of interior minister had employed without participating of course.

The duration of course is so short and paid attention the side of military that need to add the duration of courses as the form that each course more than six months then employed as the police (many people became officer for three or four months) like that we can own the modern stations and the person have ability manage the department. When we have the perfect person we be sure we can close to get the aims not as we had that employment in local security as easily as. At the same participate in the course for 10 days beside the initial course in (body ability, skillful, psychology, sociology and health then he will able to decide) then decided to be a police to protect the people.2.2.2 Raising the grade.As we know after given their grade, then can be risen their grade according the rule to another grade

2.2.2 Raising the grade of officers

According to item (10) in the service rule from local force No (18) in 2011 for officers .

1. Written in item (9) they finished the duration rule.

Like that.

Frist officer to second officer	3 years
Second officer to adversary	3 years
Adversary to pioneer	4 years
Pioneer to presented	4 years
Presented to colonel	4 years
Colonel to deliberately	4 years
Deliberately to major-general	6 year

2. Must show ability and nationalism according the instruction that given and take out in ministry.
3. Passed the testing of rising grade till pioneer.
4. Take place to be colonel

Item (11)

1. Each officer have certification of preparatory or the same of or police school or institute allowed of preparation became officer till the grade deliberately can be risen
2. Without the section (1) in item (11) if he can get the certification of important college can be risen the grade till major-general

Item (13)

Section (1)

It was possible for the president of ministry according to suggestion of interior ministry can just raise a grade for first time not more. As mentioned there have some items and sections that mentioned pre-given but as we paid attention it the basic conditions to raise the grade to another. And now made some changing in rising grade but managed in routine form when finished the duration according to the instructions after participating in testing of rising grade have special subject that finish after a week rising the grade with pay attention the officer ability and skillful officer and it made the officer that didn't pay attention getting information and awareness.

Because rise the grade in routine form but if rising grade according to level of awareness and skillful then they obliged to pay attention this subject and pay attention to this subject effected on the level ability of department directly
Then if there didn't have new information all years to rising the grade expect taking care of department by the committee. (The committee was just to rise the grade that looking for the reality of evidences)

And expect the test for three months then participate in the course and doing and examination to rise the grade. And another point that we paid attention that after the pioneer grade they didn't see the course and didn't participate the examinations just did that write the report about the department but if there have the perfect committee to revise these reports then know these reports weren't scientifically and not useful.

And know that some of them are far from the police then didn't read any report so they didn't pay attention the reports. If they didn't read the reports that there didn't have enough time to read then we can consist of a special committee to read the reports and offered in front of the officers at the same time the officers can see the reports and tried to make a new thing and written scientifically then had benefit to another officer then the committee approve the reports then send to ministry finally the committee make the new thing as the result and offering the suggestions and the same point in the general report offered to ministry with that trying ministry can continue to renew forever.

Raising the clerk grade

The durations of raising the clerk grade according item (21) section (1)

Walking police to first walking of police	a year
First walking of police to warrant deputy	two years
Warrant deputy to deputy	three years
Deputy to major- deputies	three years
Major-deputies to permissibility 8	three years
Permissibility 8 to permissibility 10	three years

The third item is a condition to raise the grade of clerk like that:

1. Finishing the duration rule that mentioned in section 1 item 21.
2. Showing the ability and nationalism with depending on the commanders.
3. Passing in this examination and courses that special to rise.

According to the instruction of interior ministry are doing some good changing it will be better year by year but it isn't perfect .the point was paid attention by ourselves it is finishing the durations rule. When it is important that rise the grade don't relate with finishing the duration rule according to section 2 item 23 they need to practice not as routine form. In the past, here didn't have participating in course of rising grade but now have a course for 15 days, but this duration is so short to the under grade they can't get benefit as well as, so pay attention other side they must do as well as to choose the officer without neglected any important points then it will be the best equality to manage the departments.

Note** the subject of appointment and promotion of officers, guards and police under the service law and retirement of the Iraqi Internal Security Forces No. 18 of 2008.

2.3.1 The college of police in Slemani

One of the important departments in interior ministry at the Kurdistan region of Iraq is college of police. Duties and specialty of this college is full-grown officers and vicarious in(training and scientific) to operate among force security with all stages, this full-grown according to the special plan of training , exercises and studying according to practice the methodical of interior college of police number (1) in 2000 corrective.

After the great passing of Kurdistan civil in 1991, was able to referee the entire Kurdistan district then the government of Iraq withdrew all departmental from Kurdistan region. After the election on 19/5/1992 in Kurdistan. Next, on 4/7/1992 built the government of Kurdistan region, at this time Kurdistan government tried to organize interior ministry with all departmental. One of the apparatus was police situation. On time consisted of this apparatus with officers and clerks are completed. Erewhile it was organized in the day of Iraq. After that Kurdistan government tried to develop and progress. In addition to develop with a big step to progress this department in ostensive of opening the special course then organized the school of police. With the order of the boss council of ministries in Qalachwalan- Slemani with number (254) on 9/1/2000 according the methodical college of police number (1) in 2000 the college of police is organized in Slemani. From past is continued till now from opening special course to progress officers and vicarious in form of academic and temporality. According to graduate of preparatory was two years that included all law science, police science and military science with human rights. At the time of opening the course with graduate from university then open a special course to interior vicarious of force security the period of studying is six months then open the course to strength the information for officers and clerks of interior force of police. The main aim of building this college was growing the officers and vicarious according to scientifically, academic and military to work with interior force of security. (Exponent of graduation,2012-2013,p9).

That course which this college did till 2016 are:

1. Seven courses were special to graduate of preparatory and the period of each course was three years that numbers of participation were 570 students.
2. Seven courses were special to graduate of university and course to vicarious that numbers of participation were 806 students.

The general total was 1276 students. After graduation ,they were given the officer of number two and now they worked in interior force of security. (Exponent of graduation,2012-2013,p9)

This college according to the structure was organized with many parts except administrative part and accountancy part with other important part to manage the daily deities.

Two important part special to grow the officers are:

A/ The part of studying including this below rooms:

1. The chamber officer to studying affairs (examination and certifications)
2. The chamber of officers with student affairs.
3. The chamber of officer library and cafeteria for students.
4. The chamber officer of computer.
5. The chamber of developing and dealing with crime.

The department of training includes these chambers are:

1. The chamber of secret commanders.
2. The chamber of guardian commanders.
3. The chamber of musician.

The conditions of acceptance students from college to three years of course were:

1. He must have been Iraqi and parents were Iraqi
2. Had the certification of preparatory in department of science and literary.
3. A/Age isn't less than 17 years and not more than 24 years to male.

B/Age isn't less than 17 years and not more than 26 years to female.

A/Height isn't less than 168 cm and wide of chest isn't less than 80 cm to male.

B/Height isn't less than 158 cm and wide of chest isn't less than 75 cm to female.

4. Must be passing in all checkup and all testing of body that do in college of police
5. Had the clear past and good behavior and didn't punish before on the bad crime.
6. Student must pass in final interview of council college.(Exponent of graduation,2012-2013,p10)

The conditions of acceptance graduated university to this college:

1. He must have been Iraqi and parents were Iraqi
2. Had the certification of BA in this specialist that interior ministry needed.
 1. A/Age isn't less than 17 years and not more than 24 years to male.
B/Age isn't less than 17 years and not more than 26 years to female.
 2. A/Height isn't less than 168 cm and wide of chest isn't less than 80 cm to male.
B/Height isn't less than 158 cm and wide of chest isn't less than 75 cm to female.
3. Must be passing in all checkup and all testing of body that do in college of police
4. Had the clear past and good behavior and didn't punish before on the bad crime.
5. Student must pass in final interview of council college.

These subjects and program that studied in college:

1. The formula law of judicial punishment.
2. Forensic medicine.
3. The service law of settled interior forces of security No (18) in 2011.
4. The Iraqi law for punishing/ generally
5. Detective crime and theatre of crime.
6. The process of police.
7. International communications.
8. The military law like(the law to punish the interior force of security NO (14) in 2008. The formula law of judicial punishment.
9. Human rights and violence against women. Exponent of graduation,2012-2013,p18).

2.3.2 Administration police of training and congenia

Administration police of training and congeniality is an administration within the general administration police of region, organized in 2004, at the start of building it was called(academic and training of police). This administration had been managed by alliance with interior ministry government of federation. But this academic was managed by interior ministry of Kurdistan region on 21/12/2006. The aim of constructing this administration was growing and preparation clerk to interior force of security and police so as to train and exercise of bodies scientifically and legally, and then gave those weapons and training with scientific police modality with educating about respect on the base of human rights and democracy principle.

As we indicted before the task of this administration was a small part or it was an administration of governorate. At the time of foundation the clerks in this department were training and exercising.

But to more paid attention of full-grown the police were founded.

The tasks of this administration was opening the variation course in variation duration like course(starting of employment or primary, full-grown police of vicarious 8, initiate detective of crime, initial emergency, awareness about narcotic with many courses that administration needed. These administrations include these two parts of administrative and accountancy it had main sides.

First. The side of training was training and exercising to clerks in many different subjects like(initial training, training of weapons and firing , the quality to use the weapons, using handcuffs, checking out cars and buildings, national guard and first aid.... Etc.

Second. The side of studying is making a special program to many different subjects so as to developing the science capacity of clerks in all subjects like (human rights, democracy , forms of crime, detectives crime, the general law of punishment, military sanction, law of weapons, traffic , civil defending, rule of servicing, settled military, information etc.

As indicated this subjects were changed according the kind of course and duration of course. (Administration for training,2017,no p)

The courses of this administration were:

According to our statistic and schedule that had taken from administration in 2013, 2014 , 2015, 2016 they could do these below courses:

1. The course of new employment. No (10), Duration (6 weeks) participations (4000).
2. The course of developing the police infantry 4 to vicarious 8. No (4) , Duration(15 days) participations (400)
3. The course of detecting crime and administrating the pretender crime. No(12) Duration(10 days) participations (280)
4. The course of first aid. No (10) duration (5 day) participations (215).
5. The course of cognition premeditated crimes. NO (4) Duration (5 days) participations (120).
6. The course of police and propaganda. No (3) Duration (5 days) participations (90).
7. The course of narcotic. No (10) duration (5 days) participations (120).
8. The course of administration. No (1) Duration (5 days) participations(30)
9. The course of instructions to traffic. NO(5) Duration (3 days) participations (
10. The course of finger-print. No(5) duration (3 days) participations (100).
11. The course of defending civic. No(5) duration (3 days) participations (100).
12. The course of civic activations. No (3) duration (3 days) participations (75)

13. The special course with finding out buildings and cars. No(4) duration (4 days) participations (110). (administration for training,2017,no p).

2.3.3 The administration of directions and leadership incorporeity

The interior ministry of Kurdistan region paid more attention of thinking, culturally of officers and clerks so as to develop the officers and clerks in 2002, try to open administrative on named the administration of direction and leadership incorporeity, this administrative decided that all the apparatus and departmental had to have this administration and office which borderland in government of region because of the importance tasks and aims. On 9/5/2011, opened the office of direction and leadership incorporeity in Slemani then started to work continued about the tasks.

The aims of this office were:

1. Raising the ability of thinking and cultural of interior force security.
2. To be civilized the treating between interior force securities with people.
3. Making the communication with departmental of government, university , organization and center of communal society.
4. Take benefit from the experience and expert the philosopher person like professorate, experience officer and academic with academic person in law, psychology and sociology.
5. Offering the information about the general cultural, nationality and historical to officer and clerks of interior ministry.
6. Making the continuously communications of awareness and cultural between the different administration of interior ministry.

All the aims to get the better situation and practicing with rule of law and keeping human rights with protecting peace and security to all people on the best form. (Leadership incorporeity,2017,no p).

The structure of coordination:

This office consists of two main chambers:

1. The chamber of culture .
2. The chamber of propaganda and communications.

The location of working:

The location of working in this office includes all the governorate of Semani with all different administrations of interior ministry of Kurdistan region government. To easement and make better managing of tasks this office with getting the aims according to ordered interior ministry, in all administration opened the part called department of direction and leadership incorporeity, and skillful officer that has certification of responsibility and always meeting with this office.

The program and subject of working:

This office tried to get the aims of raising the level awareness, cultural officers and clerks. According to Mechanism of working Offered many subjects and lessons that was useful and special with space of officers and clerks interior ministry like (human rights, civic treating of police with people, getting information about the daily events, sinner rights, judicial control of people, the structure psychology and controlled impress psychology, universal declaration of human rights and kids, practicing the special rule of interior force of security Number 14 in 2008, duties and rights of police, human rights and democracy , awareness of nations, keeping environmental with forests, controlled treating clerks with people , law and awareness of law with many other subjects when it is necessary. (Leadership incorporeity,2017,no p)

The office mechanism of working:

This office worked to get the aims with practicing much different mechanism so that they could receive the speech. They were

Compromise (conferee, meeting, seminar, course of writing, publisher and workshop)

The works and activities of the office.

This office on the date of founded on 19/ 5/2011 till 21/12/ 2016 did so many affairs and activities

1. This office did 64 different kinds of courses in different period that 3022 officers and clerks got benefit.
2. This office did 28 different kind of seminar in different period that 1240 officers and clerks get benefit.
3. This office did so many conferee and meetings.
4. Publishing many manuals and publications (leadership incorporeity,2017,no p).

CHAPTER THREE

3.1.1 The lack of legal awareness

The concept of law refers to a set of imposed moral principles on the individuals of a specific society. Law organizes the morals of individuals in a society because their interests can unite and split up which creates individual and group interests. Human beings are social creatures who live together, but when an individual does not want so, then the society needs a societal system to rule it which is done through a set of imposed principles on all individuals equally. Individual's respect to these principles is through a general power or authority in a society which can obligatorily impose the principles. In this perspective, legal principle is a general moral principle and is connected with punishment.

The characteristics of legal principle

- 1- Law arranges individuals' morals in society,
- 2- The existence of law is connected with the existence of a society. Law is a specific system to guarantee and maintain a society's existence which needs an authority or a ruler to obligate individuals to implement it. (AHMAD,2004p147)

It is obvious that the disobligation or disobedience of the implementation of law by some civilians for whatever reason is one of the bad morals of society which originates from the lack of legal awareness by the individuals. For example, some civilians implement regulations when they see traffic police and ignore them while they are not in sight meaning that the implementation of rules are dependent on seeing them which, in reality, is the individuals' misconception of regulations. Therefore, we need to work on fixating the implementation of law without any monitoring from the police(Alzgyby.2016, No p)

This change needs to be brought about from the beginning of our education starting from kindergarten up until higher levels of education and even when living with family.

We should be taught that the law is for everyone's interest and its implementation indicates preserving one's own and everyone else's rights. If we implement law in fear (of being caught or arrested or fined), it signifies that we do not believe in the law deep down in us and we do not have legal awareness. It may signal that there is no love between an individual and their nation or land.(BSATMY,2009,p5)

One should take into consideration as how much the regulations are in the interest of the civilians. On the other hand, it should be considered that not all individuals think similarly. There are some who continuously like to violate or deviate from the law which is related to the environment (i.e. family, society, school, and one's own way of thinking) in which they are raised. Additionally, the idea of implementation of the law is also related to the person (a police officer), how much of legal awareness he has and how much he respects the opposite as there are times at which some people violate the law in hatred of police organizations. Therefore, it is necessary that such organizations appoint people who have full awareness of the regulations, know how to treat civilians, and oblige them to implement law or punish them in case of violation so that they could no longer have hatred as an excuse to violate the law.

The measurement of development in a society is indicated by how much its citizens implement legal principles. In the developed societies, the citizens implement the law out of respect not out of fear of punishment. They believe implementing law provides them with a better life. (Alzbeqy,2016,No p)

If we want to think in the same way, then we should help teach the individuals awareness and legal instructions and the citizens be accustomed to or pay attention to legal subjects and be fully knowledgeable about it. One of the main effective diseases that needs to be shed light on for the purpose of resolving it and preventing it from spreading is the abuse of occupational (or functional) authority in an improper and illegal way to do damage, take revenge or oppress. What is linguistically normally known among people is that bad is the opposite of good but it refers to oppression and revenge according to law makers. It is said in French law that an employee, "is a person who is given a permanent occupation" and in Egyptian law, "is a person who is given a high or limited authority"

One's responsibility is dependent on the authority given to which are a dual process and are interconnected. It indicates that one without the other creates imbalance the duties can no longer be fulfilled. For example, one cannot be held someone responsible for a task while he has not been given required authority. On the contrary, one cannot give full authority to someone for a task without indicating the responsibility, i.e. giving them full authority to use at their pleasure with no interrogation as on which they use it. (Alzgeby,2016,Nop)

The balance between the two concepts is weak in our society unfortunately. The two sides of the imbalance are present here, i.e. there are people who are given authority not considering interrogation, their ability to feel responsible which is one of the most noticeable ways through which oppression and tyranny emerges. On the other hand, there are people who face interrogations while they are not given authority. For example, a police officer does not have authority to prevent smuggling at a particular checkpoint but he will be the one when interrogations begin. Therefore, it is very important that there be balance between authority and responsibility to achieve the indicated goals. This disease or imbalance makes weakens citizens' trust in the official organizations and it will be a big obstacle to achieve justice in society. (Basatmy,2009,p3)

The best solution for this problem is raising legal awareness at work environments. Awareness of one's occupational rights and tasks and being bound to them both verbally and practically makes it really difficult for employees to do damage to citizens. Due to low level of legal awareness, we all are victims of power abuse. Therefore, when an employee has awareness of his tasks and occupational rights, they limit themselves from the abuse of their authority. Whenever individuals, employees and police officers do not have awareness of the task and duties they have been assigned to, most probably abuse of power and duties emerge. Thus, it is essential and necessary to teach individuals about regulations and legal instructions of their occupations before they are assigned to or employed. If they are not familiarized with the necessary instructions, they will abuse the authority they are given to implement the duties and the abuse will not only do damage to themselves but also does damage to the whole society. Therefore, it is important that we all have full awareness of the duties that we are assigned to prior to starting to implement them.

3.1.2 Legal Awareness and the Society

Legal awareness is a picture that includes all kinds of public awareness in a society and social awareness above all. Awareness refers to all citizens' realizations as it is one principle of the basis of a society for all those which revolve around it such as relations, concepts and purposes through proper legal experience as law is a valuable concept in society. Moral based on law achieves current and future interests but will not be achieved without awareness. It is a moral and patriotic necessity which is out of question. (Lawawareness,2010,No p)

First of all, we should explain that legal awareness is not about the legal scripts or legal discussions or sessions between judges, lawyers and other legal persons. Knowledge of law is not only for judges, lawmakers, legislators or legal employees whose work all is related to law, all citizens, in all cases, can have legal knowledge. Legal awareness is a mixed and general picture for all the kinds of awareness and social awareness above all. This means that it considers citizens as one of the pillars of society for all the things that revolve around it such as relations, concepts and goals in a proper legal picturing. Citizens themselves implement laws and value them in their own interests now and in the future. (Musawy,2015)

This is something that cannot be done unless through the logic of creating awareness related to the existence of law in life. It also cannot be divided into personal responsibility and it is a patriotic and moral duty. This is what makes a citizen think over and over when he is lodged a complaint and does not have legal awareness. Not knowing what to do, he bindingly goes along with it no matter how much time it will need. This is what makes an individual ponder deeply as to what is it that governs his relations if not law that protects us all or when he is under interrogation or sentencing. Gaining awareness through law is not an easy process. The awareness needs to be balanced with all other kind of a citizen's awareness in general. Legal awareness is necessary for humans whatever their position or occupation is.

Civilized and developed societies help create general awareness for the individuals through cultural publications related to the proper side of law principles, security and institutional activities which are about the relationship between society and its nation. A knowledgeable society (one which has awareness) is capable of any kind of difficulties that could threaten principles, morals and state security. One of the main parts of general awareness is legal awareness which keeps the society from individuals' violations that are committed in lack of experience and general knowledge. (LAW AWARENESS,2010,P5)

Respecting the law is achieved when there is legal awareness, but when an individual does not have legal awareness, then respecting the law cannot be achieved. It is undeniable that the majority of citizens' legal awareness is weak and this is not only about the illiterate people but also many of the high school and even university graduates are included.

Legal awareness is when a citizen knows about his own rights and duties that he has to implement. It is about knowing the principles that govern, develop and strengthen his relations with the state and other citizens.

During the signing of a contract one is not obliged to sign it without understanding it and to understand it, he should have information on the types of contracts and their outcomes such as marriage contract, dealings contracts, hiring contracts, etc. The information that is on the contracts is defined as one's legal awareness in the related field. (KHZER,2006,P12)

Generally, an educated person is defined as one who has some information about all fields. A Legally educated person is one who has some information about constitution, all branches of law, contracts and the relation principles with the state and citizens. It is evident that lack of knowledge is one's own enemy and when individuals are uneducated or ignorant, they feel hopeless, desperate and surprised to face a state of affairs. For example, when someone is summoned to witness an accident or report it, stand surety for someone, or when their rights are ignored, etc. they will better manage the situations if they know what the things that they are supposed to do are and the things that are not to be done all in a legal manner. Awareness is a simple legal tool to protect citizens regarding their own rights and freedom in case of facing an enemy or an oppressor.

It becomes clear that primarily it is important that the individuals of society educate themselves about legal awareness as the organizations and educational institutions cannot unilaterally promote and achieve the objectives of awareness no matter what methods or mechanisms are applied. Therefore raising awareness is a bilateral process achieved when both individuals educate themselves and the institutions promote and spread it.

Finally, it should be known that the rules and regulations of any state is its constitution through the knowledge of which, its citizens can gain legal awareness. It is sufficient for the citizens to know about governing principles regarding rights and freedom and know about the three main branches of their state's political system – legislative, judicial and executive.

In addition, it is a necessity for all the society's individuals to have some information about the rules and regulations that are needed to implement daily practice such as contracts, divorce, court and its types, initial and final verdict, public rights, etc. Whenever an individual has some legal experience, he feels proud and confident concerning his daily management of tasks with no violation of rules or his rights being ignored. (Law Awareness,2010,p7)

To achieve this objective, an extensive national plan is required in which all the methods and means of implementations are clearly explained and supported by all the ministries, the governorate and governmental organizations and institutions. In addition, all the investigation centers, media, education and higher education institution, and civil society organizations should all work together to acquire this national goal. One of the mediums through which the society can be enlightened is the publications and broadcasting of legal awareness by means of media – heard (e.g. radios), seen (e.g. TV channels) and read (e.g. newspapers) – as it has a significant impact on the society's individuals. (Khzer,2006,p17)

Raising awareness and formulating the concept of respecting the law by all the individuals including all levels and classes of society is done through creating social awareness concerning the written rules and regulations, non-written regulations – social customs and traditions – equally to all ages, classes as they have a great role in the protection of their lives, provision of security, perseverance of rights and freedom.

This can help fixate the belief of respecting the law on the basis of believing in it not on the basis of fear of being fined or punished. We believe this can be achieved in two ways:

1- It is necessary that all the methods and tools be used to raise the citizens' awareness. The methods or tools can be conventional through the publication of leaflets, holding special events or workshops, etc. or the more sophisticated methods of websites and social networks on the internet.

2- A scientific program to enlighten about the law and respect it on the basis of creating a positive bridge between an individual and the law, i.e. the concept of the law be fixated on an individual's mind that it is not something random or unconditional, but it is there for a specific goal whose content is to protect rights and public interests, provide security and freedom, achieve justice for everyone in society. It is in individual's interest to respect the rules and regulations and help others do the same because the more the individuals respect the law, the more their own interests and their families' are kept. On the contrary, disrespecting the law not only the individuals' interests but also their lives would be put in danger. A good example of this is the use of safety belt that protects lives during accidents but not fastening it puts the lives of driver and the surrounding people in danger. Keeping within the speed limit for one's safety is yet another example together with the previous one are two simple examples that can be seen or noticed daily. Therefore, we should all work together to help create a culture in which respecting, complying with and implementing the law are reflected as the more this culture abides by law, the more there will be security, safety and peace in the society. Ultimately, every individual's dream is when his rights are kept under the rule of law and justice in their society.

The higher the level of a society's awareness, the more happy and peaceful the society is. Conversely, the lower their awareness, the more the society confronts threats and moral decline as the individuals are continuously nervous and restless regarding the violation of their rights. They could use illegal methods to restore their rights causing riots and unrest in the society. Thus, it is the society's responsibility and duty generally including all the governmental and non-governmental organizations to help raise public awareness in general and legal awareness in particular.

3.1.3 Legal awareness and the police

A police officer's legal awareness is reflected on his position and daily implementation of tasks and his stance is admired when he, whether working for traffic police or any other police organization, fulfills a task or conducts good behavior towards a person who violated the law. Above all the theories which played a role in civil change was the theory of state of law which was a significant break in human history between two stages. The first was the state of police and the second one was when the concepts of democracy and respecting the human rights were nurtured and developed. (Aldasuqy,2007,p75)

State of law "Rechtsstaat" is a democratic state in which power respects the legal scripts and the scripts which compel respecting human rights. It is worth mentioning that the rule of law cannot solely guarantee the freedom of individuals but it is the only principle for an approved and legitimate power. Regarding this principle, the 1971 constitution of Egypt states, "The rule of law the ruling principle in a state". (Baesuny,2005,p127)

Among the most important duties of a state is the provision of external security and protection of internal security. The police is put into service to maintain the internal security. A police organization has to provide and ensure the security of civilians' lives and properties, the controlling and prevention of crimes and applying what the rules and regulations state to everyone equally. (Alhory,2009,P234) It is certain that the law is one of the main necessities of life; therefore, policemen should be equipped with the knowledge of the rules and regulations. In addition, they should deep down believe in them and their applications should be reflected on their behavior.

Awareness is not secondary importance but a modern necessity that has to be blended with other areas of life especially legal awareness. If skillfulness and legal awareness is needed for those who work at law firms, it is even more necessary for the policemen as they are the one who implement the law.

The presence of some legal awareness by both the policemen and the civilians signifies that the public morals and ethics is based on law principles which helps build trust between the two because on the one hand the policemen know what is right and what is wrong and on the other hand the civilians are assured that there is the rule of law. (Albasher,2007,p362)

Imagine the both sides when the policemen have very good legal information or awareness and properly implement their duties towards civilians. The result is there will not be issues and the civilians respectfully fulfill the demands leading to trust in the police organizations and even cooperate with them. But if the opposite happens, i.e. if both side do not have such legal awareness, a bad relationship can evidently be noticed in their daily interaction leading to distrust and the violation of rules as excuse of ignorance or even confronting the police by the civilians as neither the civilians have legal education nor the police handled the situation legally. This is a good example of what can be seen daily. As a result, they both file complaints or petitions. On the one hand, the police is complaining the civilian who confronted them or violated the law and even cases of violence can be witnessed. On the other hand, the civilians also file complaints regarding the inappropriate behavior or cases of disrespect of the policemen towards them due to the lack of legal awareness.

These cases are noticed on daily basis all as a result of lack of legal awareness and improper education of policemen. It is crucial that more emphasis be given to this focal point. In order to create a strong and well-equipped organization that works to achieve the police objectives, its people have to be educated about the proper treatment with the civilians. They have to have enough legal awareness to help them implement tasks according to law principles and avoid any illegal or inappropriate behavior. It is also necessary that all the society's institutions altogether work to educate the civilians that the police is to serve them and what they do is in their favor such as constant provision of security and peace. Therefore, the civilians have to respect the duties of the policemen in return.

Taking into consideration the role of the police organization in supporting the security awareness programs, the authority given to police is achieved depending on the necessity of their profession. It is necessary that the police officers are continuously educated and informed about the use of their power. In addition, people should also be educated through media that the provision of security means serving them not imposing power on them. Raising legal awareness and implanting the idea of respecting the law by officers and employees is done through the following points:

- 1- Developing and giving more importance to the instructional awareness programs of the officers and employees.
- 2- Collaborating and supporting the police officials to implement plans and programs regarding the implantation of the concept of respecting the law.
- 3- Promoting and encouraging good behavior and ethical professions among the officers and employees.

To create a strong and well-equipped police organization, it is important that the continuous focus be on the effective ways of educating police officers. Employment of large numbers of police personnel does not achieve the objectives of the ministry and its organizations if not they are not properly educated and trained. Ten educated and well trained police officers are better than one hundred uneducated and inexperienced officers because the more they are trained and experienced, the better and easier the organizations implement duties. This can help create a good organization with good morals and less illegal actions under which the society can live in peace and security.

3.1.4 Awareness of duties and rights

Each one of us has rights and duties to perform. An individual cannot gain his own rights or perform his duties properly and legally unless he has good knowledge about them. The lack of legal information and awareness by an individual results in losing his own rights or violating someone else's or being tired to claim his rights.

Violating someone else's rights means doing damage to an individual which further means doing damage to the society as an individual is one of the members of the society. (Alfaqy,2009,p89)

Ignoring rights happens all the time leading to criticizing and condemning the authorities. There are more and more cases brought to courts and complaints brought to human rights organizations and institutions. This is due to the fact that some of the employees and police interpret the rules and regulations the way they see it and not the way it is written and meant to be which is a bad phenomenon. This phenomenon has been noticed only recently and the only solution gaining information and awareness of the rights and duties. It should be mentioned that rights are not exercised unless they are not established by law because law is the basis of all rights.

There is a strong relationship between the law and rights. The law organizes the behavior of a society's individuals through establishing rights. In return, the law imposed some duties which are equal to the rights. This balance is the main pillar of security and tranquility in any society. Each individual has his own legal position which is composed of some rights for which he has to perform some duties. Therefore with the provision of security and tranquility, the legal position of the society's individual is better established which is dependent on justice and equality in ruling. (ALSAHLY,2016,NO P)

Legal education that we ask for is one that the individuals have on their own duties and rights. The spread of this education is beneficial above all of which is the patriotic awareness in which the citizens know about their rights and duties. The reason we ask for this is our firm belief in the concept of the existence of a good citizen.

So, how can this type of awareness or education be communicated in the society, or what are the tools through which it can be implanted on the individuals' minds!

The tools, we and the majority of the scientists agree upon, are the following:

The first tool is education in general throughout all stages. Instructional law or legal education should be studied starting from elementary school and should be adapted to all stages in the simplest way possible. What can be noticed is that unfortunately a high number of university graduates have weak awareness of duties and rights even about the most basic daily regulations.

The second tool is the spread of legal awareness of duties and rights through media which has an important role. The presence of journals and electronic services is necessary on this subject. The channels are in every home and they pass messages or news to citizens very quickly.

The third tool is the spread of regulations, instructions, and duty principles by law firms and especially the courts through pamphlets and their own websites. This tool can help the society's individuals be aware of the latest activities as well as know what is new with the courts and how can they claim their rights.

The fourth tool is through the civil society organizations and related organizations as they are an important part of the society and play a great role especially in the developed countries. A lot of different tasks are accomplished for the society through them.

(Alsahly,2016,p3)

3.1.5 Relationship between the police and society

Maintaining the good relationship between the police and the civilians is dependent on the development of the policemen's skills and potentials. This is for the sake of supporting the society's activities about self-protection, fighting crimes and setting a limit on the danger of the accidents. Improving the relationship between the police and the civilians necessitates removing the obstacles that are on its way which is done by selecting suitable policemen, preparing them to appropriately treat civilians and developing the methods of dealing with the different classes of the society. This is all done by educating and raising the policemen on the different aspects of security protection. It is also necessary that completion between the police organizations and the other organizations of the society especially education and media. (Alnaqby,2007,P166)

There is no problem in forming self-protective council for maintaining the relationship between the police organizations and the society from crimes, issues and crises. The main council's function of the duties would be the understanding security that fighting crimes is the society's responsibility in general.

At the same time, opportunities should be given to the society to participate in the police organizations because their strategic plans would not be strong and continuous if there is not support from civil organizations and civil society organizations in general. (Alfaqy,2008,p89).Police are individuals of the society in which they live. They have been raised and grown there.

They have the society's traditions and customs. They have gone through the society's suffering and sorrows and they have enjoyed happiness and peace at the same time. They are members of the society and it is better for it to have them from itself than from other societies. Therefore the relationship should be mutual because neither can be with other. There is no role of police if there is no society. On the other hand, police are there to help create a better and happier life for the society. Both sides should respect one another as they complete each other. The more the society supports police, the more its interests and rights would be protected.

The more police uses the society's support and collaboration, the better and easier they can achieve their goals which are the society's happiness and tranquility. Thus, they should not be considered as two separate entities because they complete each other and none can exist in the other's absence.

3.1.6The Police and Crime

Human beings are social creatures and cannot live alone. To live together, there has to be an organization to control their movements and activities which have come to existence in the form of legal principles. Respecting those principles achieves advancement and tranquility. Violating them results in ignorance and disorder. The society's reaction towards those violations is different depending on the importance of the principles. The principle of crime and punishment is one of the main principles of society. It is a social phenomenon present in all societies in spite of the differences of type and quantity of the crimes.

This phenomenon is investigated in two ways; one is legal and the other is scientific. Legal investigation of the crimes is based on study principle of the legal contents in which violating it has punishment. The legal principle of crime is differentiated by its characteristics of generalization that are established and the individuals altogether cannot agree on violating it. The only authority to reject it or modify it is the legislative authority.

Emile Durkheim defines crime as an action for which there is punishment. Crime generally has two meanings one of which is legal, the other being social and ethical. The legal definition is “the action that the law considers as crime which punishment is assigned to”. But the social and ethical meaning is interpreted differently with some researchers relating it to ethical principles, others connecting it with social values. The ethical view sees crime as any action that is against the principles of creation. The ethical view followers are further divided into two groups; those who say that crime is against some of the principles of creation, and those who say that crime is against the whole of the principles of creation.(Alawajy,2003,p87)

Crime is one’s special behavior to reach a goal but at the expense of someone else’s right, freedom, and property. Society is comprised of individuals, families, and a group meaning it is human creation containing their thoughts and ideas. Therefore, it must have rules and organizations so that everyone could live closely together in a way that no one could harm another or impose themselves above all and see others as servants which are achieved through an authority in a society. This was implemented by religious men, kings, rulers and leaders in the past but in today’s societies, there are detailed rules and regulations that decide on individuals’ lives based on good and bad from the cradle to the grave.(Alsaty,2011,p5)

Crime is the biggest threat on today’s civil society due to the high level of graveness, violence and fear of the recent methods and tools of committing crimes. Each society utilizes some strategies and measures to protect themselves from crimes to happen, fighting them, punishing the doers and helping them to recover and return to the society. Crime is a normal phenomenon existing in societies apart from usual lives of the humans. It occurs owing to some different reasons.

Human beings are born purely and are to remain pure but some break free from it and act against the original purity of their birth. (Awaz,2001,p5).The police, including all the types, is an organization whose duty is to protect individuals and society from acts that can do damage to security, peace and harmony. More specifically the duties include locating and investigating criminals and bringing them to justice. Helping the lawbreakers to return to the society to start their normal lives as ordinary citizens from the start is another duty of the police and related organizations.

Humans are originally innocent until they are accused of a crime; therefore, their basic human rights and freedom should not be violated. Even though, sometimes different methods and measures are taken by the police to provide security in cases of war, demonstrations, riots, etc. that threaten some of the citizens' rights or freedom. Monitoring, inspecting, arresting criminals, bringing them to court after accidents and collecting evidence are all examples of when some rights can be ignored by police (Abulmahmud,2011,p122)

This had made police have some different roles one of which is self-protection before accidents happen. Another is when they inspect and interrogate after crimes and yet another is in the prisons. Therefore the role of protection of the rights by police is extremely essential. The only way to lower the level of violating rights is having full legal awareness by all police officers and employees.

Human freedom and the right to have it is certain and should not be violated in the name of necessity of the law or judicial system. This is the same for criminals and the accused as they also have rights that should be protected by law. Even in cases of absolute necessity, there should be guarantee that their rights are protected and random authority should not be exercised on them.

Organizing measures for criminal justice is equal between an individual's freedom and the society's interest. For this reason, there are some rights granted to a criminal when detained, interrogated, judged and imprisoned. At the same time, a criminal's rights are protected by justice in society as it is stated in Egyptian court, "the truth that has been achieved through infringing freedom has no value". (Abulmahmud,2011,p128).

3.1.7 Improper Legal Awareness, its Impacts and Consequences

Legal awareness is to be assured of one's own rights. It is essential that every individual in society know about their rights and duties simultaneously since they are all interconnected regarding the implementation of the law, whether they are aware or not about the rules and regulations. They all need to follow the legally appropriate method to demand their rights. It is crucial that all the society's social classes know their rights and responsibilities impartial to the scientific social level of all the individuals.

People are all interconnected by the law one way or another as it organizes the different aspects of their daily life. Implementing the law appropriately makes a society a better and happier place to live in. Therefore, it is necessary that such legal awareness reaches every individual whatever the tools are as it has an enormous impact on the society. In addition, the existences of legal awareness help decrease or facilitate the courts' obligations or at least stay at the same level. On the contrary, inappropriate legal awareness creates a bad picture for the individuals concerning their daily legal affairs and complicates things instead of gaining their rights. A good example is when some people see the court affairs as simple tasks and file complaints on simplest incidents and issues instead of peaceful ways of solving them. Another example is when some people hire lawyers for problems for which lawyers are not required as they can be sorted out without such trouble. These and more issues occur in the absence of criminal legal awareness. (Alhaesuny,2016,No p)

If the lack of legal awareness or the existence of improper legal awareness have such significant negative impact on the citizens which all results in doing damage to themselves either when they gain rights or their rights are violated or simply performing an act that is against the law for which they face interrogation and punishment, then the consequences are even worse for police themselves because they could violate their own and other's rights. Or when his rights are violated by someone in a position higher than himself, he does not know how and using what means he can claim them or even there are times that he neglects the bad behavior he has been treated with above himself. This occurs with the citizens as well, when they ignore some necessary actions in case of a

crime they approach a wrong method. Now, the impacts are even bigger on those who implement the law as they are the ones who exercise the law on the citizens. (Alhasuny,2016,p3)

Therefore, when a legal person does not have full legal awareness nor has improper legal awareness, the consequences do not reflect on him alone but reflect on other individuals and even the whole society not to mention the negative impacts that he leaves on the organization where he works.

The negative impacts of the citizens mainly include the violation of rights, freedom and even they can reach committing crimes, torturing, forcing and all other sorts of violations which have been mentioned in the international and national legal scripts, agreements, treaties and declarations. To prove it, there are continuous national and international reports on violations committed by security police organization.

The negative impact on the organizations is creating a bad picture in the minds of the citizens which primarily causes distrust in the organizations which further causes loss of collaboration and cooperation by the citizens. When this happens, relations collapse between the two sides leading to opposing the police and utilizing illegal methods to claim rights and taking revenge instead of assisting the police. This further result in security and instability in society which is against the original objectives of the police, i.e. The provision of security and protection of citizens' lives and properties.

3.2.1 The Concept of Human Rights

Human rights in a broad definition are some rights which a human being enjoys for being a human. This is according to the first article of Universal Declaration of Human rights which states, “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.” It is also an ethical right on a high level that receives legitimacy from itself not any other system.

Jack Donnelly states, “The source of human rights is man’s moral nature. Human rights are needed not for life but for a life of dignity. In addition, human rights exist with no consideration of being granted or approved by a political, legal and social society in which we live”(Donlly,2006,p29)

In other words, human rights are moral before being legal. They are not given or taken back but they are only respected or violated. For this reason, some see the concept of human rights more naturally moral than legal but they need the law to be protected. There is a difference between human rights and citizen rights. Citizen rights have three dimensions which are political participation, rights and duties, and membership in a political society. Human rights are not dependent on being a member of a political or national society. In other words, human rights are not for a specific society but are universal organizations, limitless movements, immigrants and refugees that are included in the frame of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Therefore, it is obvious that human rights are different from citizen rights – they should not be mixed up – but are also not contrary to each other. (Alrashidy,2006,p4).

What is known in the dictionary of human rights is that, rights are of two type: civil rights and political rights. But the concept of human rights encompasses all and they should not be divided into parts as they are equal for everyone without prioritizations. Also, human rights are not only about political or civil rights such as freedom, not to be tortured, not to be takes as slaves, random arresting, etc. but also include social, economic and cultural rights. It is stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that everyone has the right to be assured of standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family. Thus, the economic and social rights are inseparable from human rights.

3.2.2 Educating Human Rights

Researchers on awareness define human rights as having awareness of rights, the wish to confirm them and understanding the social relations through the language of rights. They are generally individual's request from the state. Wesby defines them as public awareness which can be demanded and claimed from others even including government. People realize that they have rights which are not to be violated by government or any other entity.

Basic Fernando states that they are individuals' views of having rights and they have them because of being human beings with no account of social or any other differences. It is people's capability to see the types of human rights such as right of living, right of having security, right of free choice of religion, right of education, freedom of speech, etc. Awareness of human rights means understanding the above aspects as they are tied to the continuation of humans and their dignity.(Awlisuq,1982,p80)

The concept of human rights awareness is blended with another concept which is legal awareness. The focus of legal awareness is on the ordinary people's understanding on the law in their daily lives. Some define it as a way which people use to understand and apply the law.

Some researchers believe that legal awareness refers to when an individual realizes he has rights and can demand them in a legal way. He has information on the application of the law to gain his interests and can conduct good behavior. Those who have it not only know about their rights but also know what means to employ to gain them. Ractooof believe that legal awareness and law play a significant role in the society's life. The law is a system through which the state self-expresses and makes decisions using the judicial authority of the society's legislators. For this reason, various organizations and institutions have been established to monitor, implement and exercise the law. (Basatmy,2009,p5).

Norris Pipa demonstrates a scientific example which includes awareness of rights and social and legal awareness whose objective is to indicate the political educational level of citizens named as “Practical Knowledge” in which he puts forward 5 aspects to indicate the level as follows:

- 1- Public or general awareness of the rights – what are the citizens’ rights in a state according to the practiced law.
- 2- Public awareness of social affairs.
- 3- Public awareness of economic affairs.
- 4- General information on the organizations and institutions and their responsibilities in the society.
- 5- Understanding the policy of the social and political powers such as parties and other entities’ pressures in the society.

So, we can define awareness of human rights as a type of social awareness, i.e. the realization of the individuals concerning their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, agreements, treaties and national rules and regulations. In addition, it refers to the methods and tools for claiming, demanding and protecting them.(Abulla,2012,p131)

To know about the level of the individual’s awareness in a society, the following points should be considered:

- 1- Their information about the nature of civil rights, their times and the effective ways of gaining them. Their information about the political and legal impacts of the state on those rights, their types and the violations.
- 2- Their orientation and values of the necessity of enjoying those rights and their types regarding quality and quantity. The role of the state in the activation and violation of the rights.
- 3- The behaviors and responsibilities towards those violations and the ability and responsibility of the social power regarding the violations.(Awlesuq,1982,p10).

3.2.3 The Importance of Human Rights

Awareness of the human rights is one of the essential subjects of the society that has impacts on citizens' awareness and their reaction to the fateful and decisive subjects. Human rights is a political and national subject as it expresses the relationship between the individuals and the groups in the society and their relationship with others especially those who possess power.(Basatmy,2009,p12)

Some see human rights as a process against the state and make it responsible for respecting and protecting human rights. Others see them as rights gained through the state not against it. A modern government is based on social consent principles between the citizens and the state in which they have agreed on their rights and responsibilities for the development of a common interest. The citizens support the state through paying taxes and working loyally for their state and it protects their rights in return.(Abulla,2012,p24)

The fate, implementation, violation, protection, enjoying and depriving of human rights are, to a high level, a national matter. Any state who wants to keep its security and legitimacy for its citizens and the international community, it should protect and promote human rights. Ignoring them weakens its legitimacy and does damage to the security and tranquility. Based on the above principles, every individual realizes the importance of human rights in the society. The first step to achieve those rights is having awareness by the society's individuals. Another is the society's members' awareness of the human rights and the role of the state in defending them from disrespect and violation. Yet another is their awareness of ruling principles, social movements and legally permitted means of demanding the rights. Thus implementing such principles is crucial at the social centers.(Hashm,2010,p77-78)

The main subject of human rights is not provided or achieved through the international agreements and the national legal rules and decisions indicated and supported by the state but it is fundamentally awareness of those rights for demanding and exercising properly.

Therefore, awareness of human rights and legal awareness are two inseparable processes that complete each other. Any state or society wishing for security and tranquility should have the rule of law and protect the human rights. Only this way can this society be in harmony where the individuals feel secure.(Hashm,2010,p78)

One of the means or methods that the state employs to protect or violate rights is the national security forces. Whenever the national security forces have full awareness of human rights and the law, the state achieves the objectives. On the contrary, whenever they do not have it, it fails in achieving them.(Okidi,2001,No p)

Sociology is a science that studies society and that has direct connection with other sciences. It directly impacts all the aspects of the society and its individuals in all matters and fields. Ultimately, the goal of sociology is to create a problem-free, secure and peaceful society for its individuals.

3.2.4The Police and Human Rights

It is said that if a state violates human rights and freedom as an excuse for the provision of security, it is not worth of having freedom and security. This saying has to be heard by the authority officials of a county in general and the police officials and officers in particular. It has been proven from experience that the countries in which the police employs violence, they are corrupt organizations and cannot stop the people's movement to gain their rights. In today's world, the best way to see if a state is a democracy or a dictatorship is to know about the moral of its security organizations in general and the police in particular because the police is one that expresses the political and security aspects of the state to treat the citizens. If the police nicely and respectfully treats the citizens, then it is a democracy, but if they violently and brutally treat the citizens, then undoubtedly a dictatorship governs the country. The question is, why is it the political system and a country's security are dependent on the behavior of the police organizations? Or what happens if the police violates human rights? Some believe that respecting and protecting human rights is to some degree limits the implementation of

the law and some rules should be broken to fully implement it to arrest criminals and put them to justice.

Example of this includes utilizing large forces to take control of demonstrators or compelling arrested people to extract information. This way of thinking of law is fulfilled to fight against crimes. Therefore, human rights are means that the lawyers and civil society organizations use against the police.

But others do not believe in such statements or comments as the police are, in reality, the ones who violate human rights and hinder the law even though they are supposed to exercise it. The consequence of their violations is another form of transgressing the human dignity, the law and all the state organizations.

The consequences of the violation of human rights by the police results in the following(Ibrahim,2015,No p,).

- 1- Loss of public trust in the police.
- 2- Creating obstacles for the active courts.
- 3- Secluding the police from society.
- 4- A situation is created where the innocent are accused and the criminals are freed.
- 5- Judge would not work in favor of the crime victims.
- 6- Shame and embarrassment is brought on the organizations.(Trawna,2012,No p,).

Therefore human rights such as right of living, self-expression, freedom of speech, meeting, transportation, equality in front of the law, and rights against arresting, random keeping, discrimination, random intervening in personal, familial affair or place of living are all legal and universal guarantees to protect individuals and groups and are needed to be exercised by government so that people's freedom and personalities could not be disturbed or hurt.For this reason, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights obligated the governments to exercise some tasks and prevent others to protect human rights.(Trawna,2012,No p,)

Amnesty International No. 34/167 on 17th, Jan 1979 established some fundamental principles as measures to those who implement the law such as the police.

The measures are mainly the following 10:

Fundamental measures

1- Fundamental measure

It is each human being's right to enjoy the protection of law based on justice without any discrimination especially protection from threats and violence. It is necessary that the individuals and groups be protected from torturing especially children, the elderly, women, refugees and minority groups.

2- Fundamental measure

There has to be respect and mercy in the treatment towards crime victims especially securing their safety and attributes.

3- Fundamental measure

Lethal force should not be used except when strictly unavoidable in order to protect life.

4- Fundamental measure

The Police should avoid employing force in times of illegal gatherings. If they turn violent, the police should keep minimum force to scatter them.

5- Fundamental measure

Avoid using forces that can cause deaths only in time of protecting themselves and the lives of others.

6- Fundamental measure

No one has to be arrested without warranty and the means of arresting has to be according to the law.(Amnesty,2012,No p.)

7-Fundamental measure

It is necessary that the arrested make contact with family members and legal representatives promptly. All their needs have to be provided.

8- Fundamental measure

The arrested has to be treated humanly. They should be protected from torture and mistreat in all situations.

9- Fundamental measure

No one has to be executed outside of court and such sentences, if passed, have to be revoked.

10- Fundamental measure

It is necessary that anyone held responsible, inform whoever above himself in power or the general attorney from the violations of those fundamental principles.

It is necessary of police to apply the above principles concerning human rights – respecting the human dignity, human rights for all the individuals and monitoring human rights as indicated and protected by international law.(Amnesty,2012,No P,)

Those who implement the law, should not use fire arms unless extremely necessary as indicated by the law.All the legislative, executive and judicial organizations are required to respect human rights and protect them. It is even more necessary for the police to implement that duty.The society's trust and collaboration is increased when the police respects and protects human rights leading to the development of their abilities to better fight crime.(Trawna,2012,No p,).

From this perspective, I believe that the government and the police organizations employ administrative and legal means to protect human rights when they are fulfilling their duties such as:

- 1- Discovering agreement between international measures which are about the behavior of those who implement the law and national law in a way that be fixated legally or applied.
- 2- Educating police that the tasks they perform should be according to the rules and regulations that have been imposed in the international agreements regarding human rights.
- 3- There should be continuous training courses on respecting and protecting human rights because all the international efforts are set on the direction of human rights; therefore, police officers and employees should be familiarized with such rights.
- 4- Attaching importance to the new scientific and technical means and methods in investigating and tackling crimes without utilizing force and torture.

5- It is necessary that policemen consider and comply with the moral principles of law implementation as indicated in the international law during the fulfillment of duties and consider the accused innocent until they are proven guilty of crimes.

6- It is necessary that police avoid discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, language and more recently wealth, power and level of responsibility during the fulfillment of duties.

7- Establishing an organization of a division at the police organizations to monitor human rights,(Trawna,2012,No p,)

Respecting human rights results in:

1- Building trust, belief and cooperation by society towards police organizations.

2- Assisting in solving issues and complaints in a peaceful manner.

3- Developing the country's courts.

4- Seeing the police as part of society by the society that are fulfilling a social task.

5- Achieving justice in society.

6- Close relationship of police with society.(Khalil,2012,No p,)

Human rights on people responsible to implement law indicated by Amnesty International on 30th April, 1998.

All the governments are required to take full measures to educate and inform the people who enforce the law during basic to high-level trainings and activities on legal scripts and analyses as indicated by the United Nations and the international agreements on human rights. Opportunities should be created for the whole society to be enlightened about those laws in all cases and they should clearly be reflected on the state rules and regulations and reports be issued on human rights.(Trawna ,2012,No p,).

3.2.5 The Policemen Moral Principles

Police are defined by the special personal behaviors they exhibit. Police officers should be guiltless, display outstanding behavior, keep physically fit through regular exercises, and keep up with self-protection techniques and arms handling.

In addition, they should expand and develop their scientific and awareness potentials. It is required for the police organizations to run continuous courses to raise the officers' scientific and intellectual level in a modern manner so they could better perform tasks. It is also required that more importance be given to the study programs of the College of Police especially the legal aspects and the officers should be at the same level of education as a law graduate.

Police responsibilities are grave and important; thus, those who perform them, should possess special qualities that especially required for such duties.

Police are constantly in contact with the society including all the classes and levels. They are at the same time the ones who control it and protect its security and safety. The developed countries build this organizations on highest civil pillars such as selecting people based on high level of their behavior, profession and education. They are also provided with the advancement of technology and materials to assist them better perform their tasks and responsibilities. Here, we offer some principles for the policemen to abide by through which they can gain other's rights, avoid violating them, fulfill duties legally and morally and keep themselves from interrogations and punishment.

The principles are set out in the rules and regulations of the interior security forces. Here in this research paper, we have provided a short version of some of the rules. We believe that their implementation helps facilitate and legitimate the responsibilities of the police. It helps them avoid violations and gain civilians' trust that result in the security and tranquility of the society. Ultimately, the police achieve the objectives for which the purpose of they exist.

1- The rule and respect of law

Police are required to abide by the rule of law because they work to implement rules and regulations and the rule of law guarantee. They should make good examples of themselves who people will respect. They should avoid violating the law, aiding criminals, discrimination and act transparently. They need to be working truthfully and loyally in the protection of security and rights of the country as all the efforts are for the rule of law in society.

2- Police responsibilities and human rights:

Policemen carry out responsibilities based on the law, constitution, international treaties and agreements. They fully respect the human dignity, civil and religious values. Therefore, they are required to abide by the following:

A- Avoiding torturing, mistreat, beating, harsh and inhuman punishment both mentally and physically under no circumstances.

B- It is required that the policemen ensure the health and well-being of the accused. They should take all measures to provide them with medical and psychological needs. The same has to be provided for the victims.

C- Respect for witnesses, the accused, and suspects by police according to the law and human rights.

3- Precision in work

The policemen should be precise and exact about the rules and regulations in all the measures they take during the fulfillment of duties.

4- Time

They have to allocate time to implement tasks and duties, abide by the official working hours and avoid using time for personal matters during work.

5- Close relations

The interior security forces organizations are considered as one family. Their relationship should be mutual and be based on respect.

6- Friendship manners

Policemen should treat their friends and colleagues with respect and avoid discrimination. They should respect each other's differences so that they could better work together.

7- Confidentiality

They are required to maintain confidentiality of information and documents which they receive during work and this secret keeping continues even after they are retired.

8- Equipment

They should avoid the misuse of equipment that is put under their responsibility and protection.

9- Being ideal

Policemen should attempt to be ideal and perfect examples of police to those who are lower in rank. They should implement martial disciplines on basis of respect and law. Those who are lower in position and responsibilities should respect the ones that are higher and vice versa. Superiors should help the inferiors in developing and training their abilities and help them understand the important responsibilities they have in society. They all should dress properly and look fine during work.

10- The policemen are prohibited to do the following:

- a- Carrying out any action that could cause riots and instability in society.
- b- Using the information they have for personal interests.
- c- Employing the authority they have for personal interests.
- d- Accepting gifts and taking sides. Ignoring illegal actions for some earnings or personal interest.
- e- Disclosing confidential information or documents to gain fame or for personal interest.
- f- Consuming alcoholic beverages at work or on duty.

11- Use of force

It is evident that the police have the right to use force according to the law in a limited way to perform tasks but the use must not be out of the law. Even such limited force should be used in extremely necessary situations such as self-protection, protection of one's own property, when chased by criminals or armed men, and other cases that are indicated by the law.

12- Protection of human dignity

It is police's responsibility to protect human dignity as indicated by the law, constitution and human rights.

Police's duty is to protect security and legal system through imposing the law but within the framework of law, constitution and international principles of human rights as they are taken for providers of human rights and freedom for all.

13- Police, on duty, have to adhere to:

a- Rapid response: they should quickly respond to the events and requests. They should do this loyally and avoid being late to arrive at the scene of accidents.

b- Being active and energetic: police should interact and be with events in an energetic, effective, and active manner. They should not be nervous or morally instable.

c- Being clear at work: they should be clear and simple in the measures they take.

d- Questioning: everyone should be questioned without exceptions.

e- Being civilized: they should treat all classes in a human and civilized manner.

14- Interacting with citizens: they should work to interact with the whole society in duties. The interior security forces men make the best interaction with citizens, state establishments and organizations and civil society organizations. They help the civilians to trust the police organizations and assist them to implement duties the best way possible. This assistance is accomplished through direct participating of the civilians on the devising strategic plans, organizing press programs to communicate with the citizen, and considering their opinions on the shortcomings to remedy.

15- Respecting the different beliefs, ideologies and religions: the interior security forces are required to avoid behavior that could hurt people both verbally and practically. They must not discriminate on grounds of religion, race, beliefs, etc. that can cause class and sectarian violence either inside or outside of organization. They should also avoid encouraging such acts.

We have used the following resources. This topic is summarized from the following:

1-UAE Domestic Guard Employee Brochure, Issue 2, Series 12C, Website
(www.moi.gov.ae) Date of Entry 20-4-2017

2 - French Police Ethics Act No. 86/592 dated 18-6-1986 Website
(<http://www.adpolice.gov.ae/en/articles/33.aspx>) Date of entry into force 17-3-2017

3 - Rules of personal and personal Salwa for the members of the Iraqi Internal Security Forces No. 14/2008 Website (http://www.usf-iraq.com/?option=com_content&task=view&id=27481&Itemid=128) Date of the entry of the site 23-4-2017-Act No. 17 Organization of the Lebanese Internal Security Forces on 6-9-1990

4 -Demhamed Al-Jawadi, Police Leaders in Egyptian Politics, 1952-2002, Analytical Study and Personal Encyclopaedia, Madbouli Library, Cairo, Arabic Press and Publishing, 2003, p 143

4 Ahmad Ahmed Bahisi, former officer in the Armed Forces, mediator in the Military Administrative Judiciary, University Publications House, Alexandria, 2005, p. 89.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1.1 Introduction – Practical side

It is obvious that one of the elements of any scientific research in sociology is its practical side. It is the practical side of sociology that separates it from other sciences because practicality in sociology is living in and experiencing the sample and the subject of the research in which the researcher is directly involved in one of the ways of information gathering on the research which shows the importance of sociology. In addition to what have been said, through the practical side, the researcher does not solely depend on the theoretical side to collect information and achieve the goals of the research, but also attempts to use some other practical methods and instruments to reach the best accurate goal possible on which the research is carried out. For the reasons mentioned, all scholars and sociologists place importance to the practical side without which the researches papers cannot achieve their purpose.

Research tools, methods, and the means of information gathering change depending on the topic and necessity of the research. There are some types of the means of information gathering in sociological researches such as, visits, interviews, observations, comparisons, questionnaire forms, etc. Each researcher uses methods and means suitable to the need of his research topic to obtain information and prove the hypotheses of his research. We have used questionnaire forms, visits and comparisons to collect information to reach the goal of our research.

Visits

For this research which is on legal awareness of policeon implementing tasks, one of the means that we have used is visits because it is clear that legal awareness of policeis dependenton the methods of educating police officers. Therefore, there are three main and vital establishments in the Ministry for the Interior through which police officers and employees are educated and prepared to work in police forces.

The establishments are:

- 1- College of Police in Sulaimani.
- 2- The Academy of Exercise and Training in Sulaimani
- 3- Directorate of Spiritual Guidance and Leadership, Sulaimani Office.

In order to gain information on how police officers are educated and prepared concerning training programs, curriculum, training period and enrollment procedures, we directly visited those three establishments. We are grateful for their constant assistance.

4.1.2.Comparison Methodology

In this research, to be more scientific and achieve a more accurate and correct result, we have separated the officers and employees and have given each group one hundred forms. We have analyzed answers both individually and jointly.

It is apparent that the level of education and awareness, and tasks and duties of police officers are different. At the same time, employment policies, curriculum and preparation of police officers is different too. Therefore, in order to make this distinction in this research, we have made a comparison between the police officers and employees and detected similarities and differences in their answers simultaneously. This indicates that there is a difference in their legal awareness and issues the lack of legal awareness in implementation, violation and gain rights have is as well different. Therefore, it is crucial that the authorities investigate the reasons for these differences in detail and attempt to solve them.

4.1.3Questionnaire Forms

One of the chief and common means of conducting research papers is the preparation of a form which includes several questions that are filled out by a number participants and required information is obtained through their answers. We prepared our questionnaire and gratefully received opinions and notes from experts and friends, then directed it to our supervisor who after editing and recomposing the questions, agreed on it.

After the supervisor's approval, we handed out a sample of our research to local police in the center of Sulaimani governorate. For this purpose, we paid a visit to the Directorate of Police of Sulaimani Governorate where Brigadier general, Mr, Nawzad, Director of Sulaimani Police Governorate directed our questionnaire to Mr. Jalal, agent of minister of interior who agreed to hand out the forms to police officers and employees.

The sample of my research for the local police officers and employees in the center of Sulaimani governorate was intentionally random. To be more scientific, we have split up the officers and employees due to the fact that their levels and programs are different; therefore, their answers are different. For this reason, we divided the forms: one hundred forms for the police officers and one hundred for the employees.

We randomly handed out the forms from the 22th of July, 2017 to the 23th of August, 2017 to the following places: Directorate of Police of Sulaimani Governorate, Directorate of Women Violation Confrontation, Sulaimani Office, as they are police officers and investigate women cases, Raparin Police Department, Bakrajo Police Department, Juvenile Police Department, and the Academy of Exercise and Training. We are grateful to their continuous assistance on distribution and collection of the forms. We extend our appreciation to the acting minister, the director of Police and Violence, the director of Movement and Administration, the director of the Chamber of Spiritual Guidance and Leadership, the director of Societal Police, the director of Raparin Police Department, the director of Bakrajo Police Department, the director of Juvenile Police Department, Sulaimani Governorate Police who tirelessly and eagerly for the sake of science assisted me.

Our questionnaire form consists of 6 general questions and 34 main questions which are divided into two main topics and some parts, as follows:

First Topic, General Information

This topic (starting from question / No. A to F) is about general information on sex, education level, age, years of service and ways of employment. This general information has its own importance for the researcher because through which he reaches some specific goals.

Second Topic, Main Information

In this topic, there are 34 main questions which consist of some parts through which we could gain the answers of our research and the hypotheses are tested either with rejection or proof.

The questions are divided as follows:

First chapter

Special question (question No.1-5) about the curriculum at the College of Police, the Academy of Exercise and Training , their importance and usefulness to raise educational awareness and their implementation on duty.

Second chapter

Special question (question No.6-12) about the participation of police officers and employees in training courses, the essence of the courses to renew information and raise educational awareness and the need of these courses to educate and prepare police officers and employees.

Third chapter

Special question(questionNo.13-14)about attaching importance by the Ministry for the Interior to legal awareness of police officers and employees.

Fourth chapter

Special question (question No.15-17) about the level of police officers' and employees' approval of their own legal awareness. In addition , the approval of police officers of the legal awareness of employees and vice versa.

Fifth chapter

Special question (question No.18-19) about the importance of legal awareness in carrying out duties and how much level the lack of it has created problems for the police forces during the fulfilling of their duties.

Sixth chapter

Special question (question No.20-25) about legal awareness, the rights of police officers and employees and the absence of such rights that results in questioning them and violating their rights.

Seventh chapter

Special question (question No.26-28) about human rights legal awareness and if it is violated by police officers or conversely, legal awareness is one way to preserve human rights by the police. Eighth chapter

Special question (question No.29-32) about the relationship status and trust between civilians and the police and the role of legal awareness in strengthening or weakening such relationship.

Ninth chapter

Special question(questionNo.33) about the role of legal awareness in fighting crimes in the society and if this role motivates police officers to better tackle crimes.

Tenth chapter

It is a general question (question No. 34) on the rule of law in Iraqi Kurdistan Region. How the police organizations, the ones implementing the law, see the rule of law in Kurdistan region?

After collecting the questionnaire forms, we started analyzing the received information by creating a dedicated table for each question. Then, we converted the written data into numbers and percentage is used to work on the tables. Each table is further divided into 4 parts which are first, for police officers, second, employees, third, the total of police officers and employees and fourth and final is the comparison between the two. Finally, analyses have been done on all the aspects of the tables in detail. At the end, from the outcome of the numbers that we have calculated, we could test the hypothesis of our research and show the result through the numbers. Later in the light of the results, some recommendations and suggestions have been put forward to the concerned parties in the hope of benefit to the police organizations.

4.2 Leste of the table

Table A. Sex of officers and affirmation

Officer			Affirmation		Total general of officer and affirmation	
Sex	number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage
Male	96	96%	92	92%	188	94%
Female	4	4%	8	8%	12	6%
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%

According to the above table, it is realized that the percentage of males and females of police officers and employees is generally close and the total percentage from our research sample shows that 94% are males and only 6% are females. This indicates that females are very few in the police of Sulaimani and therefore, they need to attempt to raise this percentage as such low percentage doesn't go with a city known as the capital of culture.

Table B. Level of Education

Officer			affirmation		Total of officers and affirmation	
Level	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage
Primary	1	1%	34	34%	35	17.5%
Secondary	2	2%	16	16%	18	9%
Preparatory	39	39%	38	38%	77	36.5%
Colleague	56	56%	12	12%	68	34%
Master	2	2%	0	0%	2	1%
Dr	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%

This tables demonstrates the educational level of our research participants. According to the table, the highest percentage of the participants are university graduates (BA holders) which is 56% followed by high school graduates which is 39% followed by secondary and primary school graduates and finally post-graduates constitute only 2% excluding doctorates. Concerning the employees, the highest percentage is high school graduates which is 38% followed by primary school graduates which is 34% and university graduates constitute only 12%. Taking all the participants into account, the highest percentage is high school graduates which is 36.5% followed by university graduates which is 34% and yet followed by primary school graduates which is 17%. If we make a comparison between the police officers and employees concerning their certificates, we see a significant difference especially post-graduates who are very few among employees. As of now, one main requirement to recruit police officers has changed from being a primary school graduate to secondary school graduate. To raise the awareness in general and legal awareness in particular, changes are need to be undertaken in the ways police officers are employed and simultaneously there has to be differences in employment in different police organizations

Table C. Age of the officer and affirmation

Officer			Affirmation		Total of officers and affirmation	
Age	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage
18-25years	0	0%	18	18%	18	9%
26-32years	25	25%	32	32%	57	27.5%
33-40years	44	44%	35	35%	79	39.5%
41-48years	15	15%	11	11%	26	13%
49zeatr	16	16%	4	4%	20	10%
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%

The above table indicates that the highest percentage of age (40%) among police officers is from 33 to 40 years old and the lowest is over 49 years of age. The highest percentage of age for the employees is again from 33 to 40 (35%) among employees and the lowest percentage (9%) is from 18 to 25 years old rooting from the crisis facing the region which has stopped employment for the past few years. The highest percentage of the participants (39%) in general is from 33 to 40 years of age. This is an indicator that the highest number of our participants are young and this energizes the organization where they work.

Table D.Period of serving officer and affirmation

Officer			Affirmation		Total of officers and affirmation	
Serving	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage
1-5years	13	13%	24	24%	37	18.5%
6-10years	25	25%	26	26%	51	25,5%
11-15years	27	27%	36	36%	63	32.5%
16-20years	15	15%	10	10%	25	12,5%
21and over	20	20%	4	4%	24	12%
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%

The table above shows that the highest period of service among police officers is from 11 to 15 years which is 27% and the lowest period is from 1 to 5 years which 13%. The highest period of service among employees is from 11 to 15 years which is 32.5% and the lowest period is from 1 to 2 years which 4%.

Table E. How to appoint officers, commissioners and police?

Officers			Affirmation		
How to Set	Number	Percentage	How to Set	Number	Percentage
1-The graduate of colleague(3)years	34	34%	1-Graduated of academic training	50	50%
2 Special course for the university	28	28%	2-After employment participate of training	32	32%
3-Senior Officers Course	10	10%	3-Don't participate	10	10%
4-The training of soldiers for clerk	9	9%	4-Direct	8	8%
5-Military College	10	10%			
6-Others	9	9%			
General total	100	100%	General total	100	100%

The table shows that the majority of the police officers are College of Police graduates (lasting for 3 years) which is 34% followed by trained university graduates which is 28% and yet followed by the graduates of military college and the high military training course of Asayish forces (A Kurdish security organization) which is 10% followed by graduates of the authorized course for officers which is 9%. This points to different levels of awareness among police organizations as there are different training courses. Concerning the employees, the majority are the Academy of Exercise and Training and Exercise graduates which is 50% followed by those who participated in training courses after employment which are 32% and the lowest number are those who still have not participated in any training course. To clarify more, there are some among police officers who have not participated in any training course and some others who participate after employment. Even those, who are the Academy of Exercise and Training graduates, are first employed and then participate in training courses. Therefore, if the Ministry for the Interior is willing to have a strong organization, it has to thoroughly revise the employment policy as it is not appropriate to employ someone who implements the law while has neither been well-educated nor well-prepared.

Table F. Time of training affirmation

Affirmation		
Time of training	Number	Percentage
15days	15	15%
1month	14	14%
45days	62	62%
2month	9	9%
3month	0	0%
General total	100	100%

The table demonstrates the longest period of courses for employees is 45 days (62%) and the shortest period of courses is 2 months (9%). This brings up the question, how can a 45-day training course well prepare an employee to work for such an important organization while even some do not go through it! Thus, it is necessary to revise the program and period of the courses, cease direct employment and invent a system of passing and suitability in the training courses.

Table 1. The academic training program of police is benefit or not?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Somehow	45	45%	36	36%	81	40,5%	+9
Yes	43	43%	50	50%	93	46,5%	_7
No	12	12%	14	14%	26	13%	_2
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

This table shows that the majority of police officers (45%) believe that the curriculum at the College of Police was useful for them at some level. 43% voted for “Yes” and 12% voted for “No”. Among the employees, the majority (50%) voted for “Yes”. Those who believe the programs were advantageous to some degree are 36% and 14% believe the programs were not advantageous. Overall, 46.5% voted for “yes”, 40.5% voted for “yes, but to some degree” and 13% voted for “no”.

If we make a comparison between the police officers and the employees concerning their view on whether the programs were very useful or only useful at some level, we see that the highest percentage is “to some degree” for the police officers while the highest vote for “yes” is by the employees. Even though those voted for “yes” are the majority in general, but still those among the officers who believed the programs were useful to a certain extent are the highest and the same is also a high percentage among the employees. Therefore, the authorities at the colleges and academies should look for the reasons and carry out research on the shortcomings of the programs as they have were not fully beneficial to our table.

Table 2. Do you think the system of studying in academic police will be change able?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	68	68%	54	54%	122	61%	+14
No	3	3%	4	4%	7	3,5%	_1
somehow	29	29%	42	42%	71	35,5%	_13
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

The above table presents the percentage of the officers who believe that making complete changes to the curriculum at College of Police and Academy of Training and Exercise and Training is necessary which is 68% followed by those who believe only some change is necessary which is 29% followed by the last group who believe changes are not necessary at all which is only 3%. Concerning the employees, the percentage of those who believe in making complete changes to the curriculum is 54% followed by those in favor of some change which is 42% and finally followed by those who do not believe in changes which is only 4%. Of overall of the participants 61% view the need of complete changes and 35.5% believe the need of some changes. If we draw a comparison, we see the majority of the police officers and employees are in favor of changes to curriculum which is a little higher among the officers. The overall outcome of the table indicates the necessity of changes in curriculum because the programs have not been fully useful as was shown in Table 1. Therefore those responsible in the related field need to make scientific and modern changes to the programs of study.

Table 3. Can you practice this program in your duty?

Officers			Affirmation		Total o officers and affirmation		
	Number	Percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	14	14%	10	10%	24	24%	+4
Somehow	65	65%	76	76%	141	70,5%	_11
No	21	21%	14	14%	35	17,5%	+7
General total	100	100%	100	100	200	100%	

The table demonstrates that the highest numbers of the officers (65%) believe that the information and training they received at the College of Police and other training courses was useful to a certain extent and 21% of them believe the information was not useful. Only 41% believe that the information and training were completely useful. Among the employees, 76% of them believe that the information and training were to a certain extent useful, 14% believed it was not useful and finally 10% believed they were completely useful. Of overall participants from the officers and employees, 70.5% believe the information and training were useful to a certain extent, 17.5% believed they were not useful and 12% believed they were completely useful. If we compare the results, we see the percentage between the officers and the employees concerning the usefulness of information and training to a certain extent is similar to that of the employees which is a little higher. In conclusion, making changes is needed to the employment policy, education, curriculum and training to obtain a better result of usefulness

Table 4. Can this program raise the level of awareness?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	Percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Somehow	72	72%	76	76%	148	74%	_4
Yes	16	16%	20	20%	36	18%	_4
No	12	12%	4	4%	16	8%	+8
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

According to the above table, the majority of the officers believe that the curriculum has been able to raise the legal awareness of officers to a certain extent which is 72% followed 16% of those who believe that the curriculum has been able to raise the legal awareness of officers and finally followed 12% of those who believe that the curriculum has not been able to raise it. Among the employees, the majority believe that the curriculum has been able to raise the legal awareness of employees to a certain extent which is 76% followed 20% of those who believe that the curriculum has been able to raise the legal awareness of employees and finally followed 4% of those who believe that the curriculum has not been able to raise it. If we draw a comparison between the officers and the employees, we see the percentage is similar except for those voted for “No” which is 12% among officers compared to the 4% of employees. We conclude that their opinions are similar that the curriculum generally has not be able to raise legal awareness which again proves our previous table.

Table 5. Do you think this system is important for raising the level of awareness?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Somehow	56	56%	44	44%	100	50%	+12
Yes	32	32%	30	30%	62	31%	+2
No	12	12%	26	26%	38	19%	_14
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100	

According to the above table, the majority of the officers believe that curriculum (the study programs) have given importance to legal awareness only to a certain extent which is 56% followed by 32% in complete favor and 12% against it. Among the employees, the majority believe that curriculum have given importance to legal awareness to a certain extent which is 42% followed by 32% in complete favor and 26% against it. Overall, 50% of the participants believe that curriculum have given importance to legal awareness to a certain extent followed by 31% in complete favor and 19% against it. If we draw a comparison between the officers and the employees regarding the opinion on how much the curriculum has given importance to legal awareness, we see that both agree that the importance was to a certain degree with a little higher by the officers, while those who voted for “No” are more from the employees. We conclude that the curriculum has not given full importance to legal awareness and has not been able to raise it as have been shown from the previous tables.

Table 6. How many training did you participate?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
Time of training	Number	percent age	Number	percent age	Number	percent age	+Officers _affirmation
1 training	20	20%	52	52%	72	36%	_32
2 training	16	16%	24	24%	40	20%	_8
3 training	14	14%	6	6%	20	10%	+8
4 training	12	12%	10	10%	22	11%	+2
5 training	8	8%	4	4%	12	6%	+4
6 training	18	18%	4	4%	22	11%	+14
Others	12	12%	0	0%	12	6%	+12
General total	100	100%	100	0%	200	100%	

The table shows that 20% of officers (the majority) participated in only 1 training course, 18% participated in 6 training courses and 8% participated in 5 training courses. Among the employees, 52% (the majority) participated in 1 training course, 24% participated in 2 training courses and 4% participated in 4 and 5 training courses. Overall, the majority participated in 1 training course followed by 20% participated in 2 training courses and yet followed by 6% participated in 5 or more training courses. If we make a comparison between the officers and the employees, we see a significance difference especially regarding those who participated in 1 training course which is (52%) among employees compared to (20%) among officers. We conclude that the number of training course and the level of participation is minute. The number of courses should be increased. It is noticeable that the chances are more for the officer to participate in courses than the employees. Another note to be made is that the majority of the participants have only seen employment courses

Table7. How far the period of training ?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
A week	18	18%	30	30%	48	24%	_11
10day	14	14%	8	8%	22	11%	+6
15day	22	22%	6	6%	28	14%	+16
21day	13	13%	8	8%	21	10,5%	+5
A month	6	6%	10	10%	16	8%	_4
45day	4	4%	26	26%	30	15%	_22
2month	5	5%	10	10%	15	7,5%	_5
A lot of	10	10%	2	2%	12	6%	+8
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

According to the table above, 22% of the officers participated in 15 day long training courses, 18% participated in one week long courses and 4% participated in 45 day long courses. Concerning the employees, 30% of them participated in one week long courses, 26% participated in 45 day long courses and 2% participated in 2 month long courses. Overall, 24% of the officers and employees participated in one week long courses, 15% participated in 45 day long courses and 6% participated in 2 month long courses. If we draw a comparison between the officers and the employees, we see there is a difference regarding the duration of the courses. 30% of the employees participated in one week long courses while 18% of the officers participated in the same long courses. 4% of the officers participated in 45 day long courses while 26% of the employees participated in the same long courses. 10% of the officers versus 2% of the employees participated in 2 month period courses. It can be summed up that the chance of participation in longer training courses is higher for officers than for employees. Also the 45 day training courses are for the purpose of employment after which participants do not take part in other courses.

Table 8. Did you agree with these training?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
so agree	10	10%	10	10%	20	10%	0
some agree	45	45%	30	30%	75	37,5%	+15
agree	35	35%	56	56%	81	40,5%	_21
don't agree	10	10%	4	4%	14	7%	+6
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

According to this table, the level of approval to some degree for the 15-day courses is 45% (the majority) followed by 35% of those who approve the courses followed by 10% of those who fully approve them and finally 10% do not approve at all. Concerning the employees, those who approve the courses are 56% (the majority) followed by 30% who approve them to a certain extent followed 10% who fully approve them followed by only 4% who do not approve them. Overall, %40.5 of the participants approve the courses, 37.5% approve to an extent, 10% fully approve, and 7% do not approve at all. If we make a comparison between the officers and the employees, we realize a significant difference especially between those in the officers who approve the courses to some degree which are the highest percentage, and those who approve them in the employees which are the highest percentage. We conclude that the level of approval is not satisfactory.

Table 9. Do you have renew training each year?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	26	26%	32	32%	58	29%	_6
No	74	74%	68	68%	142	71%	+6
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

This table shows that 74% of officers say that there are not information renewal courses annually versus %26 saying that there are. 68% of employees say there are not information renewal courses annually versus 32% saying the opposite. Overall, 71% of both the officers and employees say there are not information renewal courses annually versus %29 saying the opposite. If we make a comparison between the two groups, we notice similarities. We conclude that there are not information renewal or similar courses that could oblige officers and employees to take part.

Table 10. Did you participate training of renew the system each year?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	24	26%	22	22%	46	23%	+2
No	76	76%	78	78%	154	77%	_2
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

The table above indicates that 76% of officers do not annually take part in courses while 24% participate in them. Regarding the employees, 78% do not take part while only 22% participate in them annually. Overall, 77% do not participate in courses annually and only 23% do it. We see similarities in their responses. We can conclude there is not renewal of information courses verifying our previous table.

Table 11. Do you want to have training every years?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Numb er	percenta ge	Numbe r	percentag e	Numbe r	Percenta ge	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	91	91%	86	86%	177	88,5%	+5
No	9	9%	14	14%	23	11,5%	_5
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

According to the table, 91% of the officers encourage the continuity of the courses while only 9% are against it. 86% of the employees encourage the continuity of the courses and 14% are against it. Overall, 88.5% believe in the continuity of the courses and 11.5% are against it. There is a similarity between their responses. It can be concluded that both the officers and the employees encourage the continuity of the courses to raise the level of information and awareness and to better carry out their duties.

Table12. Is the training relating to the level of awareness in general?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	35	35%	30	30%	65	32,5%	+5
No	12	12%	20	20%	32	16%	_8
Some how	53	53%	50	50%	103	51,5%	+3
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

According to the above table, 53% of the officers believe that some of the courses were about legal awareness, 35% were in favor of it while 12% were against it. Concerning the employees, 50% believe some of the courses were about legal awareness, 30% votes for “yes”, while 20% voted for “no”. Overall, 51.5% of the officers and employees believe that some of the courses were about legal awareness, 32.5% voted for “yes”, while 16% voted for “no”. A comparison demonstrates that their responses are similar except for the “no” choice which is 12% among the officers and 20% among the employees.

Table 13. Do you agree with the apparatus of seasoning the police about the rising of awareness police ?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	Percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
So agree	0	0%	8	8%	8	4%	_8
Agree	24	24%	30	30%	54	27%	_6
Somehow	56	56%	40	40%	96	48%	+16
Don't agree	20	20%	22	22%	42	21%	_2
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

According to the table above, 56% of the officers approve, to some extent, the educational institutions and those who prepare police officers concerning raising legal awareness, 24% approve, 20% do not approve 0% fully approve. Concerning the employees, 40% approve, to some extent, 30% approve, 22% do not approve, and 8% fully approve the institutions. Overall, 48% approve to some extent, 27% approve, 21 do not approve and 4% fully approve the institutions. A comparison between the two shows the difference between those of the officers who partially approve the institutions which are 56% from those of the employees which are 40%, consequentially, 0% of the officers fully approve while 8% of the employees fully approve the institutions. It can be concluded that approval for the institutions is not sufficient because the sum of those who partially approve and those who disapprove is 69% which is a high percentage. Therefore a modification is needed to give more importance to those institutions.

Table 14. Do you agree with apparatus of government to practice of awareness rule?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	Percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	12	12%	24	24%	36	18%	_12
No	34	34%	32	32%	66	33%	+2
Somehow	54	54%	44	54%	98	49%	+10
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

The above table presents 54% (the majority) of the officers that approve, to a certain degree, the Ministry for the Interior organizations concerning the subject of legal awareness, 34% disapprove and 12% fully approve them. Regarding the employees, 44% (the majority) approve them to some extent, 32% disapprove and 24% fully approve the organizations. Overall, 49% approve the organizations to an extent, 32% disapprove and 18% fully approve them. It could be noticed, in a comparison between the two groups, that their responses of disapproval and partial approval is similar but their full approvals differ. It can be concluded that the level of approval of the Ministry for the Interior organizations regarding the level of legal awareness is not satisfactory as the sum of partial approval and disapproval equals 82% which is a very high percentage.

Table 15. Do you agree with the awareness of police?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	Percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
So agree	4	4%	2	2%	6	3%	+2
Agree	30	30%	38	38%	68	34%	_8
Some how	41	41%	44	44%	85	42,5%	_2
Don't agree	25	25%	16	16%	41	20,5%	+9
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

According to the above table, 41% of the officers approve, to some extent, the officers' level of legal awareness, 30% approve it, 25% disapprove it and 4% fully approve it. Regarding the employees, 38% approve, to an extent, the officers' level of legal awareness, 16% disapprove and 2% fully approve it. Overall, 42.5% approve, to some extent the level of officers' level of legal awareness, 34% approve it, 20.5% disapprove and 3% fully approve it. A comparison between the two shows similarities concerning partial approval, while approval percentage for the officers' level of legal awareness is higher from the employees. It can be concluded that the officers themselves believe their own level of legal awareness is not adequate because the sum of partial approval and disapproval equals 63% which is a high percentage.

Table16. Do you agree with the awareness level of licentiate?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Numb er	percenta ge	Numb er	percenta ge	Numb er	Percenta ge	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	12	12%	40	40%	52	26%	_28
No	18	18%	12	12%	30	15%	+6
Some how	70	70%	48	48%	118	59%	+22
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

According to the above table, 70% of the officers approve, to some extent, the level of accredited legal awareness and employees, 18% disapprove it, 12% fully approve it. Regarding the employees, 48% approve, to an extent, the level of accredited legal awareness and employees, 40% fully approve and 12% disapprove it. Overall, 59% approve, to some extent the level of authorized legal awareness and employees, 26% fully approve it, 15% disapprove. A comparison between the two shows noticeable differences concerning partial approval percentage which is higher by 22% among the officers compared to that of the employees, while approval percentage among the employees is higher by 28% compared to that of the officers. It can be concluded that despite the employees themselves who do not fully approve the level of authorized legal awareness, the officers, too, believe that it is not adequate. The overall percentage also presents the inadequacy of the level of legal awareness.

Table17. Do you think every officers and clerk have awareness of rule?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	92	92%	88	88%	180	90%	+4
No	8	8%	12	12%	20	10%	_4
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100	

The table above demonstrates that 92% of the officers believe it is necessary that all the officers and employees have full legal awareness and only 8% believe the opposite. The majority of the employees, 88%, also support the necessity of having full legal awareness among the officers and employees while only 12% voted for “no”. Overall, 90% believe that they should have full legal awareness and 10% are against it. A comparison between the two shows the similarity of their responses, that is to say, they all believe that each of the officers and employees should have full legal awareness.

Table 18. The officers and clerks have awareness it means their tasks according the rule?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	70	70%	74	74%	144	72%	_4
No	0	0%	2	2%	2	1%	_2
Some how	18	18%	8	8%	26	13%	+10
So how	12	12%	16	16%	28	14%	_4
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

This table demonstrates that 70% (the majority) of the officers believe that legal awareness drives them legally fulfill their duties, 18% believe in the same thing but to some degree, 12% fully believe in it and 0% are against it. Regarding the employees, 74% (the majority) believe that legal awareness makes them legally fulfill their duties, 8% believe in the same thing but to some degree, 16% fully believe in it and 2% are against it. Overall, 72% of the officers and employees believe that legal awareness makes them legally carry out their duties, 13% believe in the same thing but to some degree, 14% fully believe in it and 1% are against it. A comparison between the two shows that their responses are similar regarding the belief that legal awareness compels them do their tasks legally but they differ in the partial belief in the same thing. It can be concluded that the presence of legal awareness encourages the fulfillment of duties legally.

Table 19 . If there hasn't awareness of rules it mean they can't practice their rule very well?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	42	42%	46	46%	88	44%	_4
Somehow	48	48%	38	38%	86	43%	+10
No	10	10%	16	16%	26	13%	_6
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

The above table presents that among the officers, 48% believe, to a certain extent, the lack of legal awareness created problems and difficulties, 42% fully believe in it and 10% do not believe in it. Regarding the employees, the majority which is 38% fully believe that issues and obstacles have been caused by the absence of legal awareness while only 16% believe in the opposite. Overall, 44% fully believe in the presence of problems in the absence of legal awareness, 43% believe in the same thing but to some extent and 13% are against that. A comparison shows the similarity in their responses. It can be summed up that the lack of legal awareness posed difficulties and issues as the sum of partial belief and full belief equals 87% which is a high percentage.

Table20. Have you ever punished while you didn't have awareness of rules that you faced?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	36	36%	28	28%	64	32%	+8
Some time	32	32%	40	40%	72	36%	_8
No	32	32%	32	32%	64	32%	0
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

This tables shows that 36% of officers have been interrogated, 32% say they have been interrogated at times and %32 have not been interrogated. Regarding the employees, 40% say they have been interrogated, 32% voted for “no” and 28% voted for “sometimes”. Overall, the majority of officers and employees believe they have been questioned at times, while votes for “no” and “yes” are both equally 32%. A comparison between the two shows similarities. It can be concluded that the officers and employees have interrogated due to the absence of legal awareness since the sum of “yes” and “sometimes” votes equals 68% of all votes.

Table 21 .Any of your friends faced with punishment at practicing the tasks?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	54	54%	70	70%	124	62%	_16
No	8	8%	2	2%	10	5%	+6
Sometime	38	38%	28	28%	66	33%	+10
General total	32	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

The table above shows that 54% of officers say that their colleagues or partners have been interrogated, 38% say some of their colleagues have been interrogated and finally 8% say no colleagues have been interrogated. Regarding the employees, 70% they have been interrogated, 28% say some colleagues and 2% say no colleagues have been interrogated. Overall, 62% say “yes”, 33% say “some” and 5% say “no” colleagues have been interrogated. A comparison between the two groups shows that “yes” is 16% higher among the employees while “sometimes” is 10% higher among the officers. It can be concluded that the lack of legal awareness caused many officers and employees to be interrogated with the employees being more interrogated as they are less aware of legal awareness hence their high percentage.

Table22. If there hasn't awareness rules make your rights lose?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	24	24%	42	42%	66	33%	_18
Sometime	64	64%	50	50%	114	57%	+14
No	12	12%	8	8%	20	10%	+4
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

According to this table, among the officers, 64% say their rights, at times, have been ignored due to the lack of legal awareness, 24% say their rights have been ignored many times and 12% say “no”. Among the employees, 50% voted for “sometimes”, 42% voted for “many times” and 8% say “no”. Overall, 57% voted for “sometimes”, 33% voted for “many times” and 10% voted for “no”. A comparison shows that there is a difference in their responses as the choice of “sometimes” is 14% higher among the officers while the choice of “many times” is 18% higher among the employees and the choice of “no” is similar between the two. It can be concluded that the rights of both the officers and the employees have been ignored while the percentage is higher for the employees.

Table 23. Any of your friends clamp down there in conclusion of not practicing rules?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	20	20%	18	18%	38	19%	+2
Some	64	64%	62	62%	126	63%	+2
No	16	16%	20	20%	36	18%	_4
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

This table shows that 64% of the officers chose “sometimes” regarding the violation of their colleagues’ rights in the absence of legal awareness, 20% chose “yes” and 16% chose “no” that they do not have friends whose rights have been violated in the absence of legal awareness. Among the employees, 62% chose “sometimes”, 18% chose “yes” and 20% chose “no”. Overall, 63% chose “sometimes”, 19% chose “yes” and 18% chose “no”. A comparison between the two groups shows similarities in their choices. It can be concluded that most of their colleagues’ rights have been violated due to the lack of legal awareness.

Table 24. As the result of not practicing rules it make the rights of others clamp down?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	18	18%	14	14%	32	16%	+4
Sometime	38	38%	52	52%	90	45%	_14
No	44	44%	34	34%	78	39%	+10
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

According to this table, 44% of the officers say that other people's rights have been violated, 38% say sometimes the rights of others have been violated and 18% say many times others' rights have been violated. Regarding the employees, 52% chose for "sometimes", 34% say no rights of others have been violated and 14% chose "many times". Overall, 45% chose "sometimes", 39.5% chose "no" and 16% chose "many times". A comparison shows that there is a difference as the choice of "sometimes" is 14% higher among the employees while the choice of "no" is 10% higher among the officers. It can be concluded that the rights of others have been violated due to the lack of legal awareness.

Table 25. Any of your friends clamp down there in conclusion of not practicing rules?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	14	14%	22	22%	36	18%	_8
Some	64	64%	54	54%	118	59%	+10
No	22	22%	24	24%	46	43%	_2
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

The above table demonstrates that 64% of the officers say that sometimes their colleagues have violated the rights of others due to the lack of legal awareness, 14% chose “yes” and 22% chose “no”. Regarding the employees, 54% chose “sometimes”, 22% chose “yes” and 24% chose “no”. Overall, most of the employees and officers believe that sometimes their colleagues have violated the rights of others on the account of the absence of legal awareness who comprise 58% followed by those who chose “yes” who are 18% and finally comes the 43% of those who say they do not have such colleagues. Their responses are very similar from which it can be concluded that most of them have colleagues or friends who have violated the rights of others owing to the lack of legal awareness.

Table26. Keeping the human right depend on practicing rules?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	Percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	78	78%	83	83%	160	80%	_4
Somehow	22	22%	16	16%	38	19%	+6
No	0	0	2	2%	2	1%	_2
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

This table shows that 78% of the officers say that presence of legal awareness leads to the perseverance of human rights and 22% believed in the same thing but to an extent while no one went for “no”. Regarding the employees, 82% say that presence of legal awareness leads to the perseverance of human rights, 16% believed in it but to some degree and 2% chose “no” meaning that the presence of legal awareness does not result in the perseverance of human rights. Overall, 80% of officers and employees believe in the perseverance of human rights in the presence of legal awareness, 19% chose “sometimes” and 1% chose “no”. A comparison shows the similarity in their choice selection. It can be concluded that the majority of the two groups believe that the presence of legal awareness results to the perseverance of human rights.

Table27. Do you think clamp down the human rights by the policemen?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	28	28%	22	22%	50	25%	+6
No	22	22%	48	48%	70	35%	_26
Some time	50	50%	30	30%	80	40%	+20
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

This table shows that 50% of the officers believe, to some degree, that human rights have been violated at the police organizations, 28% fully believe in it and 22% do not believe in that. Regarding the employees, 48% believe that human rights have not been violated at the police organizations, 30% believe that they have been violated to some extent, and 22% fully believe in the violation of human rights. Overall, 40% believe that the human rights have been violated at police organizations, 35% do not think so, and 25% fully believe in it. A comparison shows that there are differences as partial belief in the human rights violations is 20% higher among the officers while the belief of no human rights violations is 26% higher among the employees. It can be concluded that sometimes human rights have been violated.

Table 28. Do you agree in protecting the rights by the policemen?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	Percentage	Number	percentage	Number	Percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Some how	61	61%	32	32%	93	41,5%	+29
Yes							
No	19	19%	52	52%	71	35,5%	_33
	20	20%	16	16%	36	18%	+4
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

According to this table, 61% of the officers say that they approve of human rights perseverance by the police to a certain degree, 19% fully approve in the same thing and 20% disapprove of human rights perseverance by the police. Regarding the employees, 52% fully approve in the human rights perseverance by the police, 32% approve in the same thing but to some extent and finally 16% disapprove of it. Overall, 41.5% partially approve, 35.5% fully approve and 18% disapprove concerning the human rights perseverance by the police. A comparison shows a significance difference as partial approval is 29% higher among the officers while full approval is 33% higher among the employees. It can be concluded that the officers and employees do not approve of the level of human rights perseverance and the reason is the low level of legal awareness among the police organizations.

Table29. Do you agree from treating policemen with the fellow citizen?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	+Officers _affirmation
In part of	54	54%	42	42%	96	48%	+12
Agree	28	28%	50	50%	78	39%	_22
Don't agree	18	18%	8	8%	26	13%	+10
General total	100	100%	100	100%	100	100%	

This table shows that 54% of officers approve of, to some extent, the daily treatment of police towards civilians, 28% fully approve and 18% disapprove the treatment. Regarding the employees, 42% approve of, to a certain degree, the daily treatment of police towards civilians, 50% fully approve and 8% disapprove the treatment. Overall, 48% of employees and officers are partially approve the daily police's behavior towards civilians, 39% fully approve and 13% disapprove of the behavior. A comparison between the officers and the employees show differences as partial approval among the officers is 12% higher than the employees while full approval is 22% higher among the employees than the officers and disapproval is 10% higher among the officers. It can be concluded that they both themselves believe that the police treatment towards civilians is not sufficiently good.

Table30. Do you think the relationship between police and people are strong?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	12	12%	30	30%	42	21%	_18
No	32	32%	40	40%	72	36%	_8
Some time	56	56%	30	30%	86	43%	+26
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

The above table shows that 56% of officers believe that the relationship between the police and people is strong to some extent, 32% do not believe so and 12% fully believe in the presence of such relationship. Regarding the employees, 40% do not believe in the existence of a strong relationship between police and people, 30% believe in it to some degree and 30% fully believe in the existence of that strong relationship. Overall, 43% of officers and employees believe in the existence of such strong relationship, 36% do not think so and 21% fully believe in the presence of it. A comparison shows that there are differences between their responses as the choice of “partial belief” is 26% higher among the officers while the choice of “full belief” is 18% higher among the employees. It can be concluded that the relationship between the police and people is not good enough.

Table31. Do you think that people have trust the policemen?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	Percentage	Number	percentage	Number	Percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	24	24%	34	34%	58	29%	_10
No	22	22%	28	28%	50	25%	_6
Somehow	54	54%	38	38%	92	46%	+16
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

According to this table, 54% of the officers believe that, people trust the police organizations to some extent, 24% believe that people fully trust the organizations and 22% do not believe so. Regarding the employees, 38% think that people, to some extent, trust the police organizations, 34% fully believe in it and 28% do not think so. Overall, 46% of the officers and employees believe that people trust the police organizations to some extent, 29% fully believe in the existence of the trust and 25% do not think so. A comparison between the two shows differences as partial belief in people's trust in police organizations is 16% higher among the officers while full belief is 10% higher among the employees. It can be concluded that the trust people have in police organizations is weak.

Table 32. Do you think the awareness the rule of policemen make the strong communication?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	Percentage	Number	percentage	Number	Percentage	+Officers _affirmation
A lot of strong	41	%41	36	36%	77	38.5%	+5
Yes	40	%40	44	44%	84	42%	_4
In part of strong	19	%19	20	20%	39	19,5%	_1
No	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100	

The above table shows that 40% chose “fully strengthens” concerning the presence of legal awareness to strengthen trust and relationship between people and the police, 40% chose “strengthens”, 19% chose “strengthens to some extent” and 0% chose “does not strengthen”. Regarding the employees, 44% chose “strengthens”, 36% chose “fully strengthens”, 20% chose “strengthens to some extent” and 0% chose “does not strengthen”. Overall, 42% of the officers and employees chose “strengthens”, 38.5% chose “fully strengthens”, 19.5% chose “strengthens to some extent” and 0% chose “does not strengthen” concerning the existence of legal awareness to strengthen trust between people and the police. A comparison shows that their choice selections are similar. It can be concluded that legal awareness strengthens trust and relationship between people and the police.

Table 33. If policemen have awareness rule make them strong to face the crime?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	78	78%	88	88%	166	83%	_10
No	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Some time	22	22%	12	12%	34	17%	+10
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

This table shows that 78% of the officers fully believe that experience and legal awareness is helps the policemen to better confront and fight crimes, 22% do not believe it that. Among the employees, 88% fully believe in the help of experience and legal awareness to fight crimes while the ones who do not think so are 0%. Overall, 83% of the officers and employees fully believe (voted for yes) and 17% do not believe in it (voted for no). A comparison shows that their responses are similar. It can be summed up that legal awareness is one way to better face and fight crimes.

Table 34. In all kurdistan the rule is guardianship for all?

Officers			Affirmation		Total officers and affirmation		
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	Percentage	+Officers _affirmation
Yes	16	16%	10	10%	26	13%	+6
No	48	48%	74	74%	122	61%	_26
Some time	36	36%	16	16%	52	26%	+20
General total	100	100%	100	100%	200	100%	

The above table shows that 48% of the officers chose “no”, 36% chose “sometimes” and 16% chose “yes”. Among the employees, 74% chose “no”, 16% chose “sometimes” and 10% chose “yes”. Overall, 61% of the officers and employees chose “no”, 26% chose “sometimes” and 13% chose “yes”. A comparison between the two groups shows that the choice of “sometimes” is 20% higher among the officers while the choice of “no” is 26% higher among the employees. It can be concluded that law is not the highest executive power as the policemen, who themselves are implementers of the law, do not believe in the existence of the rule of law. This is a matter of serious discussion.

4.3.1 Test of Hypotheses

It is evident that every researcher in sociology who wants to conduct research on a particular topic, develops some hypotheses in his mind through which he thinks he can achieve his objectives, or the hypotheses are the core of the research in the first place that the researcher wants to prove or reject and how much the hypotheses have made the researcher to conduct his research on through the carrying out of his research. The analysis of the data and information of the questionnaires and the test of the hypotheses that we put forward at the beginning of the research as a result of the analysis of the tables present the following:

First hypothesis

The police educational institutions play a role in raising awareness. We made this hypothesis through the questions (1-16) that we asked the research participants. The importance of this hypothesis shows that legal awareness is achieved through the police educational institutions. Generally the orientation of our questions included: Have the programs of the College of Police and the Academy of Exercise and Training been useful? Do you think they should be changed? Have they been useful concerning raising awareness of officers and employees on duty? Have the programs placed importance in legal awareness? Have other training courses been useful and what are their requirements for the officers and employees? We have finally asked a general question concerning the participants' approval of the Ministry of Interior and the police educational institutions.

The total of the above questions show:

53% overall of the officers and the employees believe that the programs of the College of Police and the Academy of Exercise and Training are not as good as needed; therefore, 61% of them believe that changes for the programs are necessary because 70.5% of them have not been able to receive benefits from them. At the same time, 82% (including both options: to some extent and no) believe that such programs have been able to raise, to a certain level, legal awareness because they have not placed absolute importance in legal awareness whose percentage is 69 including the options to some

extent and no. Regarding the courses, it has become clear that they are not as required as 56% have only participated in 1 or 2 courses. At the same time, there is a difference concerning their participations. The duration of the courses were short there are not annual informational renewal courses for the officers and employees hence their lack of participation as 88.5% encourage the increase of courses. Additionally, the course up until now have not put importance in legal awareness because the sum of “no” and “some” options is 67.5% contrary to only 10% who fully approve the courses. Concerning how much the officers and employees approve of the Ministry of the Interior organizations regarding placing importance in education of police, it has made clear that only 4% fully approve, 27% just approve while those who disapprove and those who approve to some extent are 69%. Regarding the Ministry of the Interior, 82% (including both options “no” and “to some extent”) believe that it has not paid required attention to the officers’ and employees’ level of legal awareness. This is the reason as to why the majority of them do not approve of their own level of legal awareness. This proves our hypothesis that police educational institutions have not played absolute role in raising the legal awareness among officers and employees.

Second Hypothesis

To what extent legal awareness has effects on the better management of police duties. We have directed this hypothesis in some questions (17, 18 and 19) to our research participants. The orientation of our questions include: do you believe that officers and employees need full legal awareness? The presence of such legal awareness helps to implement duties in a legal manner? The lack of legal awareness leads to issues and obstacles on duty?

The total of the above questions show:

Of all the participants of our research, 90% believe that all officers and employees need to have full legal awareness because it helps them implement their tasks legally as 72% chose “yes” and the remaining was 27%. They believe that whenever there is no legal awareness, officers and employees face issues and obstacles as the sum of “yes” and “to some extent” equal 87% meaning that awareness helps manage tasks better.

This proves that our hypothesis was true: Legal awareness plays a role in better and legally managing affairs.

Third hypothesis

The lack of legal awareness has made officers and employees face interrogations and lose rights. We have directed this hypothesis in some questions (20 - 23) to our research participants. The orientations of our questions include: your or your colleague's lack of legal awareness has resulted in facing interrogations or loss of rights?

The total of the above questions show:

The lack of legal awareness has resulted in officers and employees facing interrogations as the sum of "yes" and "sometimes" is equal to 68% that they faced interrogations. 95% say they and their co-workers have faced interrogations. This indicates that even if participant officers and employees themselves have not faced interrogations, their colleagues have. Concerning the violation of rights, 90% (including "yes" and "sometimes" options) say their rights have been violated in the absence of legal awareness. In addition, apart from themselves, their colleagues' rights have been violated as the sum of "yes" and "sometimes" equals 82%. This proves that our hypothesis is true that the lack of legal awareness has resulted in the officers and employees facing interrogations and their rights have been either violated or ignored.

Fourth Hypothesis

Legal awareness plays a role in defending and protecting citizen rights. We have directed this hypothesis in some questions (24 - 29) to our research participants. The orientation of our questions include: the lack of legal awareness has resulted in the violation of citizen rights? Does it help protect human rights? Do you think human rights are violated? Do officers and employees themselves approve the current protection of human rights and the police daily treatment.

The total of the above questions show:

If the “yes” and “some” are summed up, then 61% believe that other’s rights have been violated in the absence of legal awareness. 77% say they have colleagues whose rights have been violated and 80% of the participants believe that legal awareness helps protect human rights. 65% believe that human rights have been violated by the police organizations. Therefore, 82% do not approve of the human rights protection by the police and 62% do not approve of daily police treatment towards citizens. This proves that our hypothesis is true that legal awareness plays a role in the protection of human rights while its absence results in the violation of human rights. It has also become evident from other tables and hypotheses that police legal awareness is not satisfactory.

Fifth Hypothesis

Legal awareness plays a role in strengthening trust and relationship between the police and the civilians. We have directed this hypothesis in some questions (30 - 32) to our research participants. The orientations of ours questions include: do you think that the relationship between the police and people is a strong one? Do people trust the police organizations? Does legal awareness strengthen such trust and relationship?

The total of the above questions show:

The relationship between the police and people is not as good as wanted because the sum of the “no” and “sometimes” options is 79%. The relationship also affected trust as the sum of “no” and “to some extent” equals 71%, meaning such percentage of people do not trust the police. This is because of lack of full legal awareness as 80.5% believe legal awareness strengthens such relationship and trust. This proves that our hypothesis was true that legal awareness plays a role in strengthening relationship and trust between people and the police and vice versa .It can be concluded from the hypotheses that if the officers and employees have adequate legal awareness (provided by the Ministry of the Interior authorities), there will be a huge positive impact on police and citizen rights, implementation of tasks in a legal manner because if the police implement tasks legally, there will be an influence on the protection of human rights, their own rights, and a strong trust and relationship between the police and people. It is obvious that the hypotheses complete each other and influence each other. Therefore, legal awareness has a considerable role in the implementation of task and duties by the police.

4.3.2 Conclusion

We have reached a conclusion to our research paper as planned after spending hours of research and hard work. As any other research paper, ours have gathered the following main points:

- 1- There is a significance difference in the rate of female officers and employees. In the city center of Sulaimani where we have conducted our research, the percentage of females in the police forces as indicated in our research sample is 6% as opposed to the 94% of males. The extreme low percentage of females in the police forces does not unite with a city known as the Capital of Culture. This demonstrates that there are cultural factors involved in such low rate of female members in the police forces as working for such organizations is not ordinary for women resulting in less provision of job opportunities and develop capabilities. Hence gender discrimination among police.
- 2- The level of education is good among police officers as 56% of them are college graduates and 39% are high school graduates. Nevertheless we have noticed that still enough importance has not been given to certificate holders which have had negative impact on the level of awareness and task performance. Regarding the employees, the majority of them are primary and secondary school graduates counting for 50%. According to new instructions, people with certificates lower than secondary are no longer fit to employment even though people with primary certificates and even people without any certificate have been employed previously.
- 3- Therefore, the Ministry of Interior should re-evaluate the certificate requirement for employment and should not consider people with certificates lower than that of high school as employment was not based on degrees formerly. Even though degrees are not the main measurement to evaluate one's level awareness but they can be an important factor to increase the individuals' level of awareness at a more general level. It is worth mentioning that according to our research sample, there are only two Master holders among the officers and none among the employees compared to developed countries where security organizations place great value on higher degrees and attempt to employ people with higher degrees hence the special prominence of police there.

4- There are different courses for officers among the police forces. The time and curriculum for one differs from another. The distinction of the courses concerning their duration, level and curriculum has affected awareness in general and legal awareness in particular. As of now, there is not one standardized and well-organized course or college to educate and prepare individuals to work among the police forces. At the same time, that there is a variety of police organizations which need different and special set of instructions for each as their tasks and duties differ. The distinction is based on the need of fulfillment of tasks and management. However, the distinction among the courses negatively impacts promotion procedures and lowers martial disciplines. Not to mention the distinction of the courses weakens friendships, co-management, and coexistence among colleagues and can lead to disputes instead of harmony because cannot accept seeing someone being promoted with a lower degree or qualification. This also weakens one's love and passion to their profession.

Regarding the employees at the police forces, according to our research paper, we have discovered that there are employees who have not participated in any training course. In addition, the majority of the employees participated in courses after their employment meaning that they were employed directly without attending any courses. Just recently, the Academy of Exercise and Training was established and have had some effects on raising the scientific and awareness level of employees. However, it does not have a passing system which have led to an insufficient level of science and information and poor management of affairs legally. It is not acceptable for an employee to implement law without any legal information and prior preparation.

Therefore, it is necessary that the Ministry of the Interior make a serious attempt and issue special decrees to well prepare employees in all fields before employment because their tasks and duties are carried out with civilians - the more legally they do their tasks, the stronger the relationship between people and the police organizations is. If not, the relationship deteriorates resulting in the increase of social problems.

5- The duration in which officers and employees are prepared is very short except for the graduates of the College of Police who have become officers after 3 years of study and preparation but most of them have gone through 3 or 6 month courses. Such courses cannot fully prepare an officer or raise his awareness level because no one can receive enough information in such short period so that he could legally do his tasks and duties. This has led to a different level of education in general and a different level of legal awareness in particular among the officers which are yet reflected on the implementation of their duties.

Regarding the employees, they are prepared in only 45 days which is a really short time to prepare someone who goes out on the streets with pistols and implement the law. If we make a comparison, we see that studying at the colleges lasts for 4 years which is much longer than the 15 or 45 day long courses. Even the 4-year studies do not fully prepare the officers unless they themselves try hard because the colleges are only an entrance through which they can familiarize themselves with their profession. Therefore, the 15-day or 45-day courses are undoubtedly insufficient for the preparation of low implementers in the police organizations which has resulted in poor management of their tasks and duties.

6- It is obvious that the College of Police and the Academy of Exercise and Training are two institutions affiliated by the Ministry of the Interior whose objectives are the preparation of officers and employees to work in the ministry in general and in the police in particular. Even though they have been established only recently, they have made a noticeable change because prior to their existence in the Kurdistan Region, employment was based on courses whose durations were very short and their programs were not good enough for the preparation of police officers.

Even though they have made a considerable change, there is still more needed because the results of one of our questions regarding how useful or functional the institutions are, most believed that the usefulness related to general and legal information was to some extent during the fulfillment of their daily duties. In addition, the police officers and employees believe that the programs placed importance in legal awareness to an extent because in their responses to the question if making changes is

necessary to the College of Police and Academy of Exercise and Training programs or curricula, most of them chose “yes” that the changes are necessary. They believe that the programs have not been substantially able to increase the officers’ and employees’ level of legal awareness which have had a legally direct impact on the implementation of their tasks and duties. Therefore, The Ministry of the Interior should give complete important to these institutions so that they could scientifically and academically educate and prepare officers and employees. This have been clarified in the tables 1,2,3,4, and 5.

7- The majority of the officers and employees took part in 1 or 2 courses after their employment especially among the employees whose percentage is 76% even though the duration of the courses is from 1 week to 10 days. It has been noticed that there are no annual information revision courses for the officers and employees to participate. They have participated in other courses on which the satisfaction level is “to some extent” because, according to them, they have not placed importance to legal awareness. The majority of the police officers and employees believe that there should be annual information revision courses so that they could be aware about the most recent related information. It is clear that the lack of annual information revision courses results in having a fixed and unchanging level of education and legal awareness or even lessen which further impacts the fulfillment of their tasks and duties. As any other sector, the security and police organizations need renewal of information because the methods of committing crimes advance and if the officers and employees do not catch up with them, they will not be able to confront and fight crimes and criminals which results in deficiency and fragility of the police organizations. Such weaknesses only serves to the crimes and issues in society resulting in collapse of harmony and trust as shown in the tables 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

8- Regarding the level of approval of the educational and preparatory institutions for police officers, the majority of the officers and employees approve it to some extent together with the disapproval make up 69% overall meaning that the institutions have not been completely able to raise legal awareness as needed. Concerning the level of importance given to legal awareness by the Ministry of the Interior organizations, the majority approve it to some extent together with the disapproval votes make up 82% which is a high percentage. It becomes apparent that the ministry has not given sufficient

important to legal awareness while it is responsible to educate and train them in every aspect because the police officers and employees are the ones who work to achieve the ministry's objectives. Therefore, it is necessary that the ministry investigate the reasons behind the disapprovals and attempt to create new schemes and strategies scientifically and academically so that it could be approved by the majority as shown in the tables 13 and 14.

9- The majority of the officers and employees partially or to some extent approve and disapprove their own level of legal awareness at a general level. The 70% of the officers partially approve level of legal awareness of the employees while only 10% fully approve it. This indicates that they have realized the importance and necessity of legal awareness in their daily management of tasks and duties. On the contrary, the lack of legal awareness has had negative impact on their daily task and duties; therefore, they believe it is crucial for them to know about it so that they could fully fulfill their duties as shown in the table 15, 16 and 17.

10- It has become evident from the results of our research that the presence legal awareness promotes the legitimacy of the duties. The majority or 79% of the police officers and employees believe that the presence of legal awareness helps carry out the tasks and duties legally. On the contrary, the lack of it among them creates issues and difficulties as 87% of them chose "yes" and "yes, to some extent" to the question: is the absence of legal awareness creates problems and issue during the implementation of their duties? It is now evident that the more the level of their legal awareness, the less issues and difficulties they face as their tasks and duties are mainly about executing the law. The lack of legal awareness makes them less capable in the implementation of their duties as shown in the tables 18 and 19.

11- Regarding rights and interrogations in the absence of complete legal awareness, it has become evident that most of the officers and employees themselves or one of their colleagues have undergone interrogations due to the fact that they have not been able to implement their duties legally. If they had full legal awareness, they would know how to do their duties legally and avoid interrogations. In addition, the lack of legal awareness has led to the violation or ignorance of their own or their colleagues' rights as they have not been able to use legal measures to claim their rights.

If they had full legal awareness, they would have been able to fight for their rights, they would have loved their profession and would have more loyally and legally do their duties. It is evident that when an officer or an employee does not do his job eagerly and loyally, the organization at which they work is affected and results in poor management of affairs. One cannot fight for someone else's rights while his own are violated or ignored, this leads to distrust and poor coexistence among co-workers at police organizations which go astray from their main objectives as shown in the tables, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

12- Regarding the human rights and the violation of civilians' rights by police, sometimes the officers or employees themselves or their colleagues have violated the others' rights during the carrying out of their duties. It is clear that when an individual's rights are violated by an organization whose objective is to defend and preserve rights, people start to doubt and distrust it. In their answers to the question: Does legal awareness help preserve human rights, 80% of the officers and employees chose "yes". The disapproval that the officers and employees have of human rights perseverance at the police organizations proves the essence of legal awareness and when they are violated, the reasons have to be investigated and tackled such as ways and policies of employment, study programs (curriculum) and the development of them. One of the basic and international measurements of today's world is the protection of human rights according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other treaties that have been written and signed by the United Nations concerning civilian rights in times of arrest, imprisonment and bringing them to the court of law. International reports reveal the most of violations have been committed by the interior police forces. The more the level of legal awareness at the organizations, the less they violate human rights as the measurement of democracy is based the protection of human rights in all of the world's political systems. This is shown in the tables 24, 25 and 26.

13- Regarding police treatment towards civilians and the relationship and trust between them, it has been realized through our research that the majority of the officers and employees approve, to some extent, the treatment of police towards civilians because the overall choice of "disapproval" and "approval to some extent" is 79% meaning that their relationship is not sufficiently good.

At the same time, they believe that people do not fully trust the police organizations because the overall choice of “trust to some extent” and “do not trust” equals 71%. They believe the reason behind this poor relationship and distrust is the lack of legal awareness as 80.5% of them believe the presence of it strengthens trust and relationship between the civilians and the police organizations. On the contrary, when there is no legal awareness, the officers and employees do not fulfill their duties legally leading to distrust of police organizations. Therefore it is necessary to raise legal awareness through new scientific programs and continuous courses so that the officer and employees could legally perform their tasks so that they could gain people’s trust as their duties are mainly about the protection of people’s lives and properties. These have been shown in the table 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 , 32.

14- One of the objectives of the police organizations in a society is the protection of security, lives and properties of people which is achieved through fighting crimes, arresting criminals and taking them to the court of law. This can be done by a strong organization whose employees act legally. The officers and employees believe that the presence of legal awareness is an important factor to fight crimes in a modern and effective way. When there are fewer crimes in a society, there are less social problems and people live peacefully which can be achieved via security organizations. When there is security, people’s trust in security forces develop and foster through which a security organization accomplishes its goals as shown in Table 33.

15- We have asked in our questionnaire if law is above all and the majority of the officers and employees believe that it is not or not completely. This puts forward a serious issue because this brings it into question as how can an organization believe that law is not above all while its purpose of existence is to implement law! This casts doubt on the country’s political system as an organization alone cannot fully implement the law if not all the others follow on the same path. An example is when an arrest warrant is not executed for a political reason, neither the officers nor the people believe and trust anymore in the organizations who issued the warrant. If we want a peaceful and happy society, we should work together to make law be above all and be equal to all. This way, the police organizations can perform their duties better and more loyally. In case of shortcomings at the organizations, it is necessary that the government and the ministry

educate and prepare capable, skillful and experienced officers and employees so that they fulfill their duties legally so that people restore their trust in police organizations. In addition, it is also an individual's duty to work for the rule of law regarding the parliament, government, organizations, educational institutions, press and above all the country's political system, provision of freedom, rights for everyone equally. This have been shown in table 34



4.3.3 Recommendations

At the end of our research paper which is about the role of legal awareness in the implementation of duties by police, we have come up with some recommendations that we offer to the Ministry of the Interior and Sulaimani governorate authorities in hope of providing them with benefits and implement them for the advancement of police organizations in general. It is evident that one of the main pillars of any government is national security forces; the more they are stronger and well-equipped in every sense of the word, the more there is security and peace in a given country. On the contrary, the weaker they are, the more the vulnerable and violent a country becomes. When there is no security and peace, other aspects of life face weakness, despair and hopelessness leading to the emergence of all kinds of issues and committing crimes in a society further resulting in the insecurity of the lives and properties of civilians and ultimately the collapse of the whole country. Therefore it is necessary that all the concerned parties and authorities pay great attention to security because the continuity of any power is dependent on national security.

Whenever national security is under threats, the whole country's political system is generally under threats and consequently collapse. If the authorities care for their power, harmony, peace and security for their people, they should give serious importance to this organization, support it and provide it with all the material and spiritual necessities. Therefore, we, in this research paper, put forward some recommendations in high hopes of benefit and having a modernized police organization in every aspect. It is necessary for such organization to legally implement its main duties and avoid the violation of human rights. In addition, it should implement law on everyone equally which is accomplished when it has skillful and experienced cadres who are full of information related to their field and profession.

Our Recommendations are the following:

- 1- It is evident that studying for two years at a university makes one understand the importance of it. We suggest that the University of Bingol continues its cooperation with Kurdistan region universities to develop scientific and cultural relations of both sides.
- 2- We suggest that the University of Bingol create more opportunities for Kurdistan region students to continue post-graduate studies there. This helps interact with different cultures and traditions of other countries which further helps building strong relations and cooperation between the two sides.
- 3- As we have mentioned earlier that police organizations are one of the main pillars of any political system. They have a significant role in civilians' daily lives in every country in terms of providing security and peace. It is only by means of security and peace science and knowledge can develop. Therefore, it is vital that the University of Bingol pay considerable attention to scientific research on these organizations so that a peaceful and happy society come to exist under such efficient organizations.

Regarding Kurdistan Region

- 1- No matter how much scientific research is conducted on the police organizations, it is still not sufficient because only through scientific research can these organizations develop and provide peace and security under which all other parts of society can advance. If not, the science and knowledge will not advance. It is clearly noticed that scientific research on this subject is not adequate and extensive. I think it is an important point that has been ignored.
- 2- It is obvious that whenever any organization wants to develop and advance, it should first pay great attention to the level of science and knowledge of the people in which they work. This can be achieved through the facilitation of conducting research on it because only by means of which shortcomings can be identified. Research can provide the best solution for problems and devise plans to make the organization strong and efficient. It is necessary that the Ministry of the Interior create opportunities to conduct more research on this organization. It should also help and encourage those officers and employees who are interested in pursuing post-graduate studies.

This is beneficial in two ways: they can enrich their level of information which is ultimately useful for the implementation of duties, also the ministry can benefit from the research papers regarding their usage for the purpose of developing future scientific plans. Eventually the officers and employees gain experience and know which specific part of their organization needs researches which can be carried out with local needs or materials and cost less.

4.3.4 The Suggestions

- 1- As it has been explained in our research paper, the rate of females working at the organizations in the Sulaimani governorate is low. The rate of female police employees in Sulaimani known as city of culture is very low compared to other governorates. This does not match with what the city is known for. Therefore, the authorities need to investigate such low rates and devise plans to encourage and facilitate the increase of female personnel rates.
- 2- We suggest that revisions be made to the employment policy and graduates lower than high schools should not be employed any longer at police organizations for the sake of higher level of legal awareness. This is important as the organizations' duties are about implementing law. It also helps the organization to be prominent.
- 3- We suggest that there be a standard special conditioned course in the Kurdistan region for the local police officers as there are a variety of courses. We also suggest the courses be considered when officers are transferred.
- 4- We suggest that employees especially pedestrian police not be employed without taking courses.
- 5- We suggest that the duration of courses for the pedestrian police should not be less than 6 months because one cannot be prepared in a 15-45 day course to do such work. Regarding the officers, the course duration should not be less than 3 years as only during such long course can an officer be well prepared. 3 month and 6 month courses should be eliminated as such short duration is not sufficient for the preparation of officers.

- 6- Forming a committee of experts and academics to revise the College of Police and Academy of Exercise and Training curriculum on a scientific basis to better train and prepare police officers as the current ones are not sufficiently good.
- 7- Revising employment requirements in all aspects due to the fact that the current ones are normal procedures and cannot be used to evaluate suitable people to work for the police. It is necessary that a committee of experts perform different tests on suitability, intelligence, skillfulness, and capability to employ an individual. In addition, a newly employed person should be temporarily employed for a year and then his skillfulness and suitability be used to decide on his or her permanent employment.
- 8- Today's normal procedures should not be used for promotion. People are promoted on the basis on years of service only, neglecting their activeness and skillfulness. Promotion should be based on new instructions and participating in new courses and activities which can be done by a group of experts as done in many other countries of the world. This helps officers and employees to work better and be more active when they want to be promoted.
- 9- There should be continuous courses for officers and employees after they are employed so that their level of education and knowledge could be renewed annually.
- 10- We suggest that there be continuous courses on subjects such as how the police should treat the civilians, how they can implement their duties and courses on human rights. We also suggest that more importance be given to the Directorate of Spiritual Guidance and Leadership as their duties revolve around educating and preparing officers and employees after employment using standard programs for the development of their organizations.
- 11- Paying more attention to social police among police forces because in today's world they have an important role in building trust and good relationship between police and the civilians, solving problems and familiarizing the civilians with police tasks and duties.

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T.C
Bingol University
Department of Sociology

Survey Form

Dear Participant,

I invite you to participate in a research study entitled “The Role of Awareness Lawful from Practicing the Task among Interior the Force of Police” I am currently enrolled in the Master program at Bingol University in Turkey, and am in the process of writing my Master’s Thesis. The purpose of the research is to determine your level of the awareness lawful and issues you faced during to work. The survey form has been designed to collect information on your training program and experiments.

Your participation in this research project is completely voluntary. You may decline altogether, or leave blank any questions you don’t wish to answer. There are no known risks to participation beyond those encountered in everyday life. Your responses will remain confidential and anonymous. Data from this research will be kept under lock and key and reported only as a collective combined total. No one other than the researchers will know your individual answers to this questionnaire. If you agree to participate in this research, please answer the questions on the questionnaire as best you can. It should take approximately 20 minutes to complete. Thank you for your cooperation.

Note:

- The participant does not need to write his/her name.
- Tick the symbol on the preferred answer.

Researcher:
HASSAN RASHID HAJI

Supervisor:
ASST.PROF.Dr.Ahmed Emin Osmanoglu

A. Sex of officers and affirmation.

Male Female

B. Level of Education.

Primary Secondary cpreparatory Colleague Master Dr

C. Age of the officer and affirmation

18-25 26-32 33-40 41-48 49 and over

D.Period of serving officer and affirmation

1 – 5 6 – 10 11 – 15 16 -20 21 and over

E. How to appoint officers, commissioners and police?

For officers:

The graduate of colleague for police (3) years. Special course for the university
Senior Officers Course The training of soldiers for clerk Military College Others

For affirmation:

Graduated of academic training After employment participate of training
Don't participate Direct

F. Time of training affirmation:

15 days A month 45 days Two months Three months

1.The academic training program of police is benefit or not?

Somehow Yes No

2.Do you think the system of studying in academic police will be change able ?

Yes No Somehow

3.Can you practice this program in your duty?

Yes Somehow No

4.Can this program raise the level of awareness?

Somehow Yes No

5.Do you think this system is important for raising the level of awareness?

Somehow Yes No

6.How many training did you participate?

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. Others

7.How far the period of training?

A week 10 day 15day 21day a month 45 days
Two months A lot of

8.Did you agree with these training?

So agree Some agree Agree Don't agree

9.Do you have renew training each year?

Yes No

10.Did you participate training of renew the system each year?

Yes No

11.Do you want to have training every year?

Yes No

12.Is the training relating to the level of awareness in general?

Yes No Some how

13.Do you agree with the apparatus of seasoning the police about the rising of awareness of police?

So agree Agree Somehow Don't agree

14.Do you agree with apparatus of government to practice of awareness ?

Yes No Some how

15. Do you agree with the awareness of police?

So agree Agree Somehow Don't agree

16.Do you agree with the awareness level of licentiate?

Yes No Somehow

17.Do you think every officers and clerk have awareness of rule?

Yes No

18.The officers and clerks have awareness it means their tasks according the rule?

Yes No Somehow So how

19.If there hasn't awareness of rules it mean they cant practice their rule very well?

Yes Somehow NO

20.Have you ever punished while you didn't have awareness of rules that you faced?

Yes Sometimes NO

21. Any of your friends faced with punishment at practicing the tasks?

Yes No Sometimes

22. If there hasn't awareness rules make your rights lose?

Yes Sometimes No

23. Any of your friends clamp down their right in conclusion of not practicing rules?

Yes Some No

24. As the result of not practicing rules it make the rights of others clamp down?

Yes Sometimes No

25. Any of your friend clamp down the rights of other when there hasn't awareness rules?

Yes Some No

26. Keeping the human right depend on practicing rules?

Yes Somehow No

27. Do you think clamp down the human rights by the policemen?

Yes No Sometime

28. Do you agree in protecting the rights by the policemen?

Somehow Yes No

29. Do you agree from treating policemen with the fellow citizen ?

In part of Don't agree Agree

30. Do you think the relationship between police and people are strong?

Yes No Sometime

31. Do you think that people have trust the policemen?

Yes No Somehow

32. Do you think the awareness rule of policemen make the strong communication?

A lot of strong Yes Inpart of strong No

33. If policemen have awareness rule make them strong to face the crime?

Yes No Sometime

34. In all Kurdistan the rule is guardianship for all?

Yes No Sometime

Note: This annex contains an application submitted to the police director of Sulaymaniyah province and to the Undersecretary of the Ministry of the Interior for the approval of the distribution of a questionnaire to the officers, officers and police within the borders of the Sulaymaniyah Police Directorate.

بۆ بەريز / بەريوہبەري پۆليسى سليمانى

ب/رہزامةندی

بەريز

من وەك خويندگاريكى خويندنى ماستەر لە زانكۆى بينگۆل لە تركيا .سەرقالى ئەنجامدانى
تويژينهويكەم بە ناوئيشانى (رۆلى وشياري ياسايى لە جيبهجيكردىنى ئەركدا لاي پۆليس) ھەوليکە بۆ
زانينى ئاستى وشياري ياسايى ئەفسەر و کارمەندان بەمەستى ھەوليک بۆ بەرەو پيش بردنى دام و
دەزگاگانى پۆليس .سامپلى تويژينهويكەم برتبيە لە ئەفسەر و کارمەندانى پۆليس محلى لە سنورى
سەنتەرى پاريزگای سليمانى .تکايە رەزامةنديتان بە دايش کردنى قۆرمى تويژينهويكەم بە سەر
ئەفسەر و کارمەندانان -
لە گەل ريزدا

ھاويئچ:

قۆرمى پاريسى

تويژەر
حسن رشيد حاجى

بە نيەت بر بۆ پاريزگای سليمانى
٧١٣٠

٧١٣٠

Özgeçmiş

HASSAN RASHID



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DoğumYeri	SULAIMANYAH / IRAK
DoğumTarihi	01.07.1974

LİSANS EĞİTİM BİLGİLERİ

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Fakülte	BEŞERİ BİLİMLER FAKÜLTESİ
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