



**The Role Of Social Worker In Reducing Early Marriage Among  
High School, Grade 10 Onwards/ Bekhal High School/ Erbil is taken  
as an example**

**Research project**

**Submitted to the Department of (Social Work), part of the  
requirements for obtaining a Bachelor's Degree in (Social Sciences)**

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## **Abstract**

Early marriage, or child marriage, is defined as a marriage or union formed between two people under the age of 18. This abstract explores the pivotal role of social workers in mitigating early marriages among elementary girls. By employing community engagement, education initiatives, and counseling services, social workers aim to address underlying socio-economic factors, raise awareness, and empower families to make informed decisions. Through collaborative efforts with schools and local authorities, social workers play a vital role in fostering a protective environment, ultimately contributing to the reduction of early marriages and the promotion of girls' well-being. Early marriage has a number of negative consequences for girls, including increased risk of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and reproductive health problems. It also disrupts their education and economic opportunities. Social workers play a critical role in reducing early marriage among elementary girls. By raising awareness, empowering girls, and working with families and communities, social workers can help to create a world where all girls have the opportunity to reach their full potential. Through these combined efforts, social workers actively contribute to reshaping societal attitudes and structures, creating a protective network that empowers elementary girls to pursue their education and dreams, ultimately reducing the prevalence of early marriages in the community. On a micro level, social workers offer targeted support to at-risk individuals and families. This involves counseling sessions that address the root causes of early marriages, such as poverty, lack of opportunities, and gender inequality. By addressing these underlying issues, social workers empower families to make more informed and sustainable choices for their daughters, redirecting the trajectory of their lives.

Keywords : early marriage; marriage; social worker; culture; religion; counseling; empowerment

## **Acknowledgment**

First of all, I would like to thank God for helping us to complete this research successfully and I would also like to thank our supervisor, Mrs. [Hazha Mohammad Salih], for their continuous guidance, encouragement and support in completing this bachelor's thesis. We would also like to thank our family and friends for their unwavering support, patronage and continued support. Also thanks to the Head of Department [Dr hakim] who has always been our helper. Finally, we express our appreciation to all those who have contributed directly or indirectly to this work."

## **Dedication**

We dedicate our undergraduate research projects to our families, whose unwavering love, encouragement, and sacrifice have been our constant motivation. To our friends, whose support and understanding has brightened even the most difficult days. Also our supervisor [Hazha Mohammed Salih] And to all the teachers and mentors who have guided us." We in this academic journey, has shaped us into the person we are today. This achievement is as much as Hi It's you, and it's as much ours."

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# **Chapter one: Introduction**

## **1.1 Introduction**

The issue of early marriage among girls is still prevalent worldwide and has significant effects on the growth and well-being of these young women. Millions of girls are still married off before turning 18, despite efforts to stop this practice. As a result, they suffer severe repercussions such limited access to school, higher health risks, and the continuation of poverty cycles. Social professionals are essential in addressing the underlying reasons and effects of early marriage in this scenario. In order to better understand the complex role that social workers play in preventing young marriages among girls, this study will look at their interventions, difficulties they face, and the effects their work has on the communities they serve. This study uses qualitative analysis to shed light on the practical tactics used by social workers and add to the growing conversation around gender equality and child rights.

## **1.2 Research problem**

The research problem centers on understanding the specific challenges faced by social workers in effectively reducing early marriages among elementary girls, examining the barriers they encounter in implementing preventative measures, and identifying opportunities for enhancing the impact of their interventions within diverse socio-cultural contexts. However, there is a lack of research on the specific role of social workers in reducing early marriage among elementary girls. Sometimes the social worker faces obstacles from the families, when the families do not want to have any interviews with the social worker.

### **1.3 Research objective**

In this study, researchers aim try to reduce early marriage by:

1. Raise awareness by the social worker among parents about the bad consequences of early marriage.
2. Social worker's role in reducing early marriage in Bekhal High School.
3. Role of social worker in advocate for girls who have become victims of early marriage.

### **1.4 Research question**

1. What are the main causes of early marriage among elementary girls, and what role do social workers play in addressing these causes?
2. What are the long-term consequences of early marriage for girls, their children, and how do social workers mitigate these effects?
3. How can social worker address barriers to curbing early marriage?

### **1.5 The definitions of concepts**

Marriage: A man and a woman enter into marriage when they decide to form a lifelong, committed relationship to one another, the kind that is inevitably (naturally) fulfilled by having and raising children together.(Girgis & George and Anderson, P:245, 2011).

Marriage: Marriage A legally binding agreement that creates rights and obligations for both the married couple and their offspring, marriage is a socially or ritually acknowledged union (Somerset, 2000).

Marriage: legally recognised and socially accepted partnership between two people, marriage is usually defined by shared obligations, emotional closeness, and mutual commitment. It is sometimes regarded as the cornerstone institution for creating families and bringing stability to society, acting as a framework for support, camaraderie, and personal fulfilment.(Cherlin, A. J. 2010).

Early marriage: When one or both partners were under the age of eighteen when they got married for the first time, it's known as an early marriage.(Bazie & Addisu, P:134, 2019).

Also, early marriage was defined by Durgut and Kisa (2018) is a detrimental custom that disproportionately affects girls worldwide and violates their human rights by preventing them from living lives free from all sorts of violence. Early marriage is any marriage in which at least one of the partners is under the age of eighteen, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Furthermore, early marriage a marriage or partnership between two people in which one or both parties are under the age of eighteen is referred to as an early marriage or child marriage (McIntyre, 2006; ICRW, 2005).

Social worker : According to the study, social workers serve as social protectors, defending the human and social rights of vulnerable groups by defending, for example, the rights of children (Patel, p:145, 2015). In their capacity as child protectors, social workers respond quickly to shield vulnerable children from serious damage (Becket, p:37, 2007). Moreover, social worker is a professional with the training to address social issues, advance social justice, and improve well-being by offering assistance, representation, and resource access to people, families, groups, and communities dealing with a range of difficulties like destitution, mental health disorders, abuse, and discrimination. Social workers strive to empower people and promote constructive social change in a variety of contexts, such as healthcare, education, government, and nonprofit organisations.(Kirst-Ashman, K. K., & Hull, G. H. 2017). Last but not least, social worker is a qualified practitioner who assists people and organisations in resolving a range of social, psychological, and financial issues. Social workers seek to empower clients, improve well-being, and address structural challenges affecting vulnerable groups through advocacy, counselling, and support. (DiNitto, D., & McNeece, C. 2020.)

## **Chapter two: Literature review**

### **2.0 Child Marriage as a Violation of International Human Rights: A Case Study of Malaysia :**

Due to the close proximity of the subject, I would like to discuss and identify the differences and common points between this study and the previous study, which was conducted by Yuen L. in 2021 and is titled Child Marriage as a Violation of International Human Rights. The study took a case in Malaysia, which is different from our location. There has been a great deal of public interest in learning more about the international legal system surrounding child marriage. We can identify and address the weak points in marriage laws that lead to child marriages worldwide by using the research we have gathered to discuss political causes and pinpoint those weaknesses. By examining the evolving participants and highlighting the reasons behind the worldwide effects of child marriage, this study also aims to explore the international legal framework that addresses the problem of child marriage. These are Thailand and Indonesia, which according to earlier research used data that UNICEF gathered between 2016 and 2021. The primary focus of the research that we have received is the cases in Malaysia that were worked on. The questions that we have gathered from this study in Malaysia are intended to ascertain the ways in which child marriage impacts individuality and freedom of choice from a human rights standpoint. Another question he poses highlights the detrimental effects of child marriage, which makes it extremely helpful for our investigation, information gathering, and the identification and treatment of these influences that affect girls. These include the detrimental effects of early pregnancy on development and health, as well as its psychological effects, which have a long-lasting effect on people's lives and ought to be reinforced for girls. Numerous analytical techniques are employed in this Malaysian study to make use of it. This study delves into the factors driving child marriage, including poverty, education, religion, anti-abortion sentiments, and low civic participation. Teo Nie Ching, a Malaysian opposition parliamentarian, participated in the interview. Serving as the former Deputy Minister of Education under the Pakatan Harapan (PH) administration, she oversaw curriculum revisions and the integration of sex education. Actively engaged in combating child marriage, she collaborates with the Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development. The interview was conducted in Mandarin and English. Child marriage in Malaysia is recognized as a violation of human rights, impacting individuals irrespective of gender, family background, or educational attainment. Poverty emerges as a



significant contributor to child marriage, with a surge in cases noted in nations where laws prohibiting it lack stringent enforcement. This trend is exacerbated during crises such as the Covid-19 pandemic.

Cultural and religious beliefs also shape perceptions of child marriage. While tolerance is valued, it should not curtail freedom of choice or perpetuate patriarchal norms. Discrimination based on societal expectations affects both genders, limiting individuals' opportunities and roles.

The study underscores the importance of understanding the multifaceted nature of child marriage and its repercussions. Examining previous chapters reveals various factors contributing to the prevalence of child marriage, particularly its impact on education. Despite efforts to combat the practice, cultural and religious norms often impede progress.

A prior study by Ikeda highlights the role of religion in promoting inner freedom and happiness, emphasizing the need to balance cultural traditions with individual autonomy. Culture, when used as a tool for empowerment rather than imposition, fosters human creativity.

Efforts to address child marriage require a holistic approach, encompassing legal reforms, educational initiatives, and community engagement. By challenging entrenched beliefs and advocating for gender equality, societies can work towards ending the practice of child marriage and promoting the rights and well-being of all individuals.

Early marriage: a study of the concept, causes and effects :

This study was conducted by four female students named Hamza .N, Al-Habsi .S, Al-Hazura .L and Hajib .H, This study was conducted in 2008 and the location of this study was the Republic of Yemen. We wanted to identify factors, effects and problems that are related or different from our study. From the research problem, we understood that from a social point of view, early marriage causes girls to drop out of school, which leads to the spread of illiteracy, and from an economic point of view, the absence of women in the labor market leads to increased poverty.

also in this study the questions identified are:

1. what meant of early marriage?
2. What are the reasons and motivations?
3. What are the effects of early marriage on society?

The importance of this research is to identify the negative impacts and this phenomenon has existed in the past, but now it has become one of the social problems that individuals and communities suffer from. About the risks of early marriage and the benefits of people interested in early marriage and providing some scientific information about early marriage to the Yemeni library.

Study 1:

Early Marriage in Yemen “Data Study for the Campaign Against Early Marriage in.

Hadramawt and Hodeida Governorates, “Gender and Development Research Center”Numbers: 4465-4773. This study is quantitative.

Results:

Prevalence of early marriage in girls 52.1%, their husbands are 9 to 10 years older than themselves, and those under 18 years of age are not physically ready for the process. 19% of maternal deaths occur between the ages of 15 and 19 years. It is under 18 years of age and 0.8% among women over 18 years of age. The prevalence of malnutrition and anemia among pregnant mothers who married at an early age. Lack of knowledge about religion, society, politics and life, the relationship between dropping out of education and higher education during early marriage, poverty is one of the factors that have a great impact on early marriage and becomes an incentive for families to leave their daughters. Early marriage has been shown to be often associated with traditional submission as a result of social pressure and fear of attachment.

Study 2:

The sample consisted of 300 families with 300 male and female students enrolled in the first year. Second secondary school in (8) private schools and government and their parents were formed.

Results:

Results were higher than the level of suspicion for marriage compatibility 68% were compatible in marriage, 15.3% were at high level for marriage compatibility, 16.7% were at low level for marriage compatibility, Increasing the number of children leads to a decrease in the level of compatibility of spouses, the factors that have had the greatest impact on the psychology of children such as, age of parents, level of education of parents, choice of marriage by parents.

## **Chapter three: Methodology**

### **3.1 Methodology**

The methodical, theoretical examination of the procedures used in a specific subject or field of study is known as methodology. It includes all of the methods, policies, and strategies involved in carrying out research, collecting data, evaluating information, and coming to rigorously organised conclusions.(Neuman, W. L., 2014)

### **3.2 Qualitative research**

Through a thorough analysis of qualitative data, researchers in a variety of domains, including the social sciences, psychology, anthropology, and market research, can better understand and study phenomena. This methodological approach is known as qualitative research. Qualitative research emphasises gathering non-numerical data, such as observations, interviews, open-ended survey responses, and textual or visual materials, in order to gain insights into the underlying meanings, motivations, and contexts of a particular phenomenon. This is in contrast to quantitative research, which focuses on numerical data and statistical analysis. Through the use of methods like participant observation, focus groups, interviews, and content analysis, qualitative research frequently produces rich, descriptive, and contextually rich data that can lead to a greater understanding of intricate social phenomena. Using this method, researchers can examine the individualised experiences, viewpoints, and interpretations of people or groups, identifying trends, themes, and connections that can be difficult to discern using only quantitative techniques.

### **3.3 Interview and Structured interview**

A formal meeting involving two or more individuals is called an interview. During the interview, the interviewer will usually ask the interviewee questions in order to learn more about them, evaluate their qualifications, determine whether they are a good fit for the job, or conduct research. In this research researchers used structured interviews In a structured interview, the interviewer uses a methodical approach and poses the same pre-planned questions to each candidate.

This approach seeks to standardise the interview procedure, lessen bias, and facilitate the objective comparison of candidates based solely on their responses

. Generally, the purpose of questions is to evaluate particular job-related abilities, experiences, and competencies. In our research we use qualitative research because qualitative research gives a deeper insight into the problems of society and the real world and we can accurately collect data and information and be able to know the reasons for the increase in early marriage. They have daily contact with people who are married early. Data collection tools include voice recorders to record the answers given. Data collection is through in-depth interviews with teachers and social worker who are in the school and witness the phenomenon.

### **3.4 Research ethics**

Before starting, we got permission from our social work department and supervisors. Then, we received formal approval from Salahaddin University, College of Arts. We also got approval from the Bekhal high school. When we went to school they were very helpful. We met the director and discussed our research topic and he supported us. We met the staff of the foundation and they told us about several cases of early marriages that had existed in the school in previous years. We interviewed the social workers at the school to get the answers to the questions we wanted to know. The social workers were very helpful and answered our questions in detail and we understood them. They told us about some living examples and we got what we wanted to get from this school.

### **3.5 Data analysis**

In the data analysis section, we employ qualitative research methods, specifically structured interviews, to explore the phenomenon of early marriage. This approach enables us to gather rich, non-numerical data from teachers and social workers who have firsthand experience with the issue. We emphasize methodological rigor and ethical considerations throughout our study.

## **Chapter Four : Results, Discussion and Findings , conclusion and recommendation**

### **4.1 Results**

1. As a social worker, what do you think are the reasons for early marriage of girls?

Based on the experience of the social worker who spent 14 years in high school, the main reason for girls' lack of understanding of marriage is that they only see the beautiful face of marriage, they don't know what the responsibility is, and another reason is social media, which has a lot of influence on girls to get married, especially when an emotional relationship is revealed.

2. As a social worker, do you think that girls who marry early are voluntary or forced?

Some of them by their own will are girls who do not succeed in education, and those forced who are forced to marry often because of their obvious relationship with a boy and their family say that our daughter should marry this boy so that the problem is not developed.

3. As a social worker, in your opinion, what is the age or class of girls who marry early?

Most are between the ages of 15 and 18, and most of those in grade 12 are forced to marry when they make a small contribution to school, and economic factors play a role when families cannot provide for their daughters.

4. As a social worker, what do you think are the negative effects of early marriage?

The first is that she collapses psychologically, the second loses her hopes, aspirations, and goals, and she is cut off from education, and the third becomes a slave to the person she marries and generally causes family problems and divorces. For example, I had a student who was divorced years ago and remarried.

5. As a social worker, do you think girls who marry early are subjected to violence?

Yes, they suffer physical and psychological violence from their spouses because they are not suitable for this sensitive process.

6. As a social worker, do you think early marriage causes delay or dropout in school?

Yes, of course, early marriage is a cause of separation and dropping out of school under pressure Having personal responsibility.

7. To what extent can the social worker play a role in reducing early marriage?

The social workers can spread awareness through seminars for students.

8. As a social worker, to what extent have you played a role in reducing early marriages in your school?

The social workers can play a role by sitting with the student when he wants to get married at an early age and raise awareness and on the other hand with the student's family who are his parents to sit with them and explain the negative aspects of marriage at an early age.

9. What are the obstacles faced by the social worker when reducing early marriage?

Their families are obstacles to the social workers When the social worker tries to prevent this unhealthy process, the student's family, especially his father, becomes an obstacle to the social workers efforts.

10. How important is it for social workers to spread awareness to parents about the bad consequences of early marriage?

The social workers can gather all the parents during the parents' meeting and talk about the negative consequences of early marriage and give them the right examples to convince them that early marriage is one of the wrong processes.

## **4.1 Discussion and Findings**

The findings of the study shed light on various factors contributing to early marriage among girls, revealing a complex interplay of societal, familial, and individual dynamics. One significant factor identified is the lack of comprehensive understanding about the responsibilities associated with marriage among girls. This gap in understanding often stems from idealized perceptions of marriage, where girls may only see the romanticized aspects without fully grasping the practical implications and challenges it entails. Moreover, the pervasive influence of social media emerges as a contributing factor, particularly in fostering emotional connections that may prompt early marriage decisions.

The study also highlights the presence of both voluntary and forced marriages among girls. While some girls may enter marriage willingly, driven by factors such as academic struggles or personal choices, others may find themselves coerced into marriage, often as a result of familial pressure or societal expectations. Notably, familial concerns about pre-existing relationships, especially those deemed socially inappropriate, can lead to forced marriages in an attempt to legitimize these relationships and avoid social stigma.

In terms of demographics, the research reveals that the majority of girls marrying early fall within the age range of 15 to 18, with a notable concentration among those in grade 12. Economic factors further exacerbate the situation, as families facing financial constraints may view early marriage as a means to alleviate economic burdens or secure their daughters' futures.

The consequences of early marriage on girls' lives are profound and multifaceted. Social workers report witnessing detrimental effects such as psychological distress, loss of educational opportunities, and increased vulnerability to physical and psychological abuse within marital relationships. Additionally, early marriage often perpetuates a cycle of dependency and limits girls' agency, hindering their personal development and future prospects.

Despite the challenges, social workers play a crucial role in mitigating the prevalence of early marriage. Their interventions encompass educational initiatives, counseling sessions, and advocacy efforts aimed at raising awareness among both students and parents about the negative repercussions of early marriage. However, social workers encounter obstacles in their endeavors, particularly resistance from families reluctant to deviate from traditional norms and practices.

### **4.3 Conclusion**

In conclusion, the introduction sets the stage for understanding the prevalence and impact of early marriage among girls globally, highlighting the significant role of social workers in addressing this issue. It outlines the research problem, objectives, questions, and key concepts while providing a glimpse into the methodology and literature review. This study aims to shed light on the multifaceted role of social workers in preventing early marriages among girls and their efforts to mitigate its harmful consequences.

### **4.4 Recommendations**

1. **Increase Awareness:** Social workers should prioritize raising awareness among parents about the detrimental consequences of early marriage through seminars, meetings, and educational campaigns. Emphasizing the negative impacts on girls' psychological well-being, education, and overall development can help parents make informed decisions.
2. **Engage in School Settings:** Social workers should actively engage within school settings to address early marriage among students. This includes conducting counseling sessions, organizing workshops, and implementing preventive measures to discourage early marriage and promote education.
3. **Advocate for Girls:** Social workers should advocate for girls who have become victims of early marriage, ensuring they receive necessary support and protection. This involves collaborating with relevant authorities and community stakeholders to safeguard the rights and well-being of these vulnerable individuals.



4. **Understand Root Causes:** Social workers should deepen their understanding of the root causes of early marriage, including socioeconomic factors, cultural norms, and familial pressures. By addressing these underlying issues, social workers can develop more effective strategies to prevent early marriage and support at-risk girls.

5. **Collaborate with Families:** Despite facing obstacles from families, social workers should persist in their efforts to engage with parents and caregivers. Building trust and fostering open communication can facilitate meaningful dialogue about the harmful effects of early marriage and encourage families to prioritize their daughters' education and well-being.

6. **Utilize Qualitative Research:** Researchers and practitioners should continue using qualitative research methods, such as structured interviews, to explore the complexities of early marriage and its impact on girls' lives. This approach enables a nuanced understanding of the issue and informs evidence-based interventions and policies.

By implementing these recommendations, social workers and researchers can contribute to the prevention of early marriage among girls and promote gender equality and child rights within communities worldwide.

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## **Interview questions**

1. As a social worker, what do you think are the reasons for early marriage of girls?
2. As a social worker, do you think that girls who marry early are voluntary or forced?
3. As a social worker, in your opinion, what is the age or class of girls who marry early?
4. As a social worker, what do you think are the negative effects of early marriage?
5. As a social worker, do you think girls who marry early are subjected to violence?
6. As a social worker, do you think early marriage causes delay or dropout in school?
7. To what extent can the social workers play a role in reducing early marriage?
8. As a social worker, to what extent have you played a role in reducing early marriages in your school?
9. What are the obstacles faced by the social worker when reducing early marriage?
10. How important is it for social workers to spread awareness to parents about the bad consequences of early marriage?

- ۱- وه كو توپژهرپكى كۆمهلايه تى به راي تۆ هوكارى هاوسه رگيرى  
پيشوه خته ي كچان چييه؟
- ۲- وه كو توپژهرپكى كۆمهلايه تى به راي تۆ ئه و كچانه ي هاوسه رگيرى  
پيشوه خته ده كهن به خواستى خويانه يا خود به زوره؟
- ۳- وه كو توپژهرپكى كۆمهلايه تى به راي تۆ ئه و كچانه ي هاوسه رگيرى  
پيشوه خته ده كهن به گشتى ته مه نيان چهنده يان پۆلى چهندين؟
- ۴- وه كو توپژهرپكى كۆمهلايه تى به راي تۆ كاربيگه رييه خراپه كانى  
هاوسه رگيرى پيشوه خته چييه؟
- ۵- وه كو توپژهرپكى كۆمهلايه تى به راي تۆ ئه و كچانه ي هاوسه رگيرى  
پيشوه خته نه نجام ده دن تووشى تووندوتپژى ده بنه وه؟
- ۶- وه كو توپژهرپكى كۆمهلايه تى به راي تۆ هاوسه رگيرى پيشوه خته  
ده يپته هو ي دواكه وتن يا خود دا بران له خويندين؟
- ۷- توپژهرى كۆمهلايه تى تا چهنده تى تى رۆلى هه يپت له  
كه مكر دنه وه ي هاوسه رگيرى پيشوه خته؟
- ۸- وه كو توپژهرپكى كۆمهلايه تى تا چهنده رۆلت هه بووه له  
كه مكر دنه وه ي هاوسه رگيرى پيشوه خته له قوتابخانه كه ت؟
- ۹- ئه و به ربه ستانه چين كه رووبه رووى توپژهرى كۆمهلايه تى ده بنه وه له  
كاتى كه مكر دنه وه ي هاوسه رگيرى پيشوه خته؟
- ۱۰- تا چهنده توپژهرى كۆمهلايه تى گرنه هوشيارى بلاوده كاته وه بو دايك  
و باوكان سه باره ت به ده رته نجامه خراپه كانى هاوسه رگيرى پيشوه خته؟

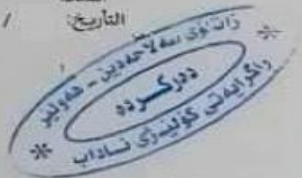
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رئاسة مجلس الوزراء  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
رئاسة جامعة صلاح الدين / هولير  
كلية الآداب  
التسجيل



حكومة إقليم كردستان العراق  
سەرۆكایهتی ئه‌نجومه‌تی وه‌زیران  
وه‌زاره‌تی خوێندنی باڵا و توێژینه‌وه‌ی زانستی  
سه‌رۆكایه‌تی زانكۆی سه‌لاحه‌ددین / هولیر  
كۆلیژی ئاداب  
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Kurdistan Regional Government-Iraq \ Council of Ministers \ Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific research  
Salahaddin University \ College of Arts \ Registration

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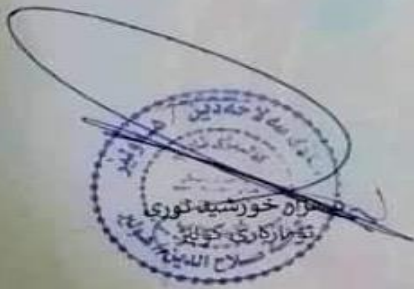
سلاو و رێژ ...

داواکەری ئاسانکاری بکەن بۆ قوتابخانه‌ی که له خواره‌وه ناویان هاتوووه له قوتابخانه‌ی چوارهم/بەشی کاری کۆمه‌لایه‌تی کۆلیژه‌که‌مانن به‌مه‌به‌ستی کۆکردنه‌وه‌ی دانا و زانیاری .

له‌گه‌ل رێژدا ...

ناوه‌کان:-

1. محمد محسن عزیز .
2. هه‌ردی نازاد خورشید .



وتنه‌یه‌ک بۆ

- سکرته‌ریه‌تی به‌رێژ و رێژی کۆلیژ - له‌گه‌ل رێژدا .
- تۆمار - له‌گه‌ل به‌رانبه‌رکان .
- ده‌رکۆده .

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