

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

Lecture 1: Population Sociology... Importance... and its Relationship to Other Sciences:

Population Sociology Birth and Development of the Socio-Demographic Concept

Demography and Social Sciences

the introduction

The concepts and definitions of demography have been influenced by the economic and social transformations that have affected human societies, and have differed according to social and political philosophies, developed with the development of historical stages, and advanced with the progress of sciences and their scientific applications. The subject of population is no different from other scientific subjects related to society in terms of attracting the attention of many writers and philosophers since ancient times, until population studies became a main curriculum in many universities of the world, and population studies were introduced in many universities, especially at the beginning of 1950, and the study of (demography) and (population geography) became main curricula in the departments of (sociology and geography).

The topic of the chapter is one of the topics that deals with the origin of the concept and its development, as the concept of sociodemography is one of the modern concepts that combine two sciences that we classify as modern in emergence, and clarifying and revealing the origin of the concept that we try in its pages to shed light on the concept of sociodemography, and it is an attempt to understand the concept through research into its origin and revealing the scientific meaning of sociodemography on the one hand and clarifying the importance of this concept and the studies that fall under its banner for societies.

Socio-demographic concept

• Sociology (Sociology)

There is a fact that we deem necessary to raise in this regard, which is that before the emergence of sociology, philosophers, writers, poets, and storytellers focused their attention on studying human behavior through the methods specific to their specialties, that is, they observe a particular behavioral pattern under certain circumstances, then they contemplate and record the reasons for people's behavior and are surprised by the behavioral manifestations of individuals when they deviate from the general pattern of behavior prevailing in Society, trying to formulate general principles for human behavior, and that was the first step to employ and divide human behavior, and the proposals of the great Arab philosopher ((Ibn Khaldun)) in describing human nature as being simultaneously solidarity and conflictual, and that they cannot be separated and are two sides of one truth, that is considered the first building block for the emergence of sociology.

The first to use the term sociology was the French scholar Auguste Comte, followed by the English philosopher Stuart Mill, who used this term in his book The Science of Logic in 1843. These two scholars meant by this term the truth and method that the science of studying society must follow in order to be in accordance with the natural sciences in terms of its methodological methods, its interconnected, systematic facts, and its freedom from emotions and tendencies.

Psychology and value judgments.

There are several precise scientific definitions and concepts of sociology, the most important of which is Morris Keynesberg's definition, which states that it is "the science that studies the nature of social relations, their causes and results according to different approaches and levels, such as relations between individuals, groups and societies."

The scientist Max Weber defined it in his book (The Theory of Social and Economic Organization) as (the science that understands and explains social behavior - and by social behavior he means any intentional movement or activity performed by an individual that takes into account the existence of other individuals), while the scientist George Simmel said:

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

The term (sociology) was defined as (the science that is concerned with studying the network of relationships, interactions, and institutions of all kinds and purposes.

Sociology, as Zammel sees it, should study relationships and interactions as they occur and are repeated during different historical periods and in various civilizational topics).

The concept of sociology has two meanings:

narrow meaningAt the beginning of the twentieth century, the concept of (Narrow meaning to mean the study that is concerned with training and qualification (Social Science Social workers (Social Workers

The broad meaningIt refers to academic subjects related to the study of human society, the nature of social relations within it, and the problems that... Suffering from it....and others.

Here it must be noted and attention drawn to the difference between sociology (It is the science of sociology. Meeting (It is the science that specializes in studying the theories of human society related to social institutions, change, class, and family. Sociology refers to the science that trains social specialists in the art of social services. Sociology refers to the science that trains social specialists in the art of social services.

and community problems

• Demographics, population (Demographic Population

Early researchers gave the study of population many names, including "demography, demographic morphology, and vital statistics."

Some sociologists, under the influence of social philosophy, have used the concept of demography to denote the study of populations and their conditions from a social perspective.

Emile Durkheim called the population studies that include the study of the forms of societies social morphology or social formation.

Its physical forms, the elements of which it is composed, the geographical distribution of the population, population movement, and housing patterns.

The English world is considered(**John Grant**)The first to attempt systematic research in the field of demography, in his book ((Natural Observations And a policy based on death certificates)) in 1662, in which he identified the causes of deaths and reached a set of specific and related generalizations

With population phenomena (deaths, births, marriage, and migration), pointing out that deaths were not a spontaneous incident, but were characterized by a kind of regularity, and he realized that

Births are affected by some social factors and the general economic situation, in addition to being vital facts. Hence, the sign came(**Achille Gyar**)He is the first to

He used the term in 1855 and defined it as "the natural and social history of the human species, and in the narrow sense the mathematical study of populations."

In terms of their general movements and their physical, cultural, intellectual and moral conditions.

A science that deals with the study of human societies in terms of their size and structure. Demography is the study of the population, its movements, composition and size.

And their distribution in a specific region or area and finding scientific explanations for these matters by following statistical and mathematical methods.

Dennis Runge almost agrees with this definition in his definition of demography: "Demography deals with the numbers of people and their distribution in a certain area,

The changes that occur in their numbers and distribution over time and the main factors that lead to these changes, as long as people are born and die

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

They constantly change their place of residence, so three factors appear: births, deaths, and migration, which contribute more than others to determining the size of the population.

Population and its growth, which represent the basic topics in demography.

Sociologists use it to define what they are expressing when they study the conditions of the population statistically, and the term consists of:

Demographics-: From two parts of two Greek origins, which are:

the first:(Demos means people**the second**To indicate a descriptive science concerned with describing and studying the population statistically (Graphy):

As for the word or term population (That is, in the sense of the people. (Populous) is a word of Latin origin, and is derived from the word (Population).

We see that the two terms (demographics - population) indicate one meaning, which is writing about people, describing the population, their conditions and movement.

Demography is defined as the scientific study of human societies in terms of their size, composition and development. Many distinct branches have branched out from it.

Population studies, including but not limited to (descriptive demography) which seek to describe the population in terms of number and distribution

And their distinguishing characteristics. (Pure theoretical demography) deals with the quantitative relationships between demographic phenomena without considering their relationships.

With other phenomena such as (economic and social phenomena) such as (economic demographics) and (social demographics) and others, and finally there is

(Demographic analysis or demographic analysis) This part of theoretical demography includes the use of mathematical methods and the phrase

(Mathematical demography) more generally for the mathematical treatment of demographic relationships and expressing them in mathematical functions that can be expressed and applied to data

Legal.

Demographics has two meanings:

A- narrow meaningIt is limited to studying the size and composition of the population, and the changes that occur in the population, and is called formal demography.

for- The broad meaningDemographics in its broad sense includes additional characteristics of the population (the civilizational characteristics of the population, which are: language, religion, and nationality).

And others, and the social characteristics of the population, which are: status, family, educational and cultural attainment, etc., and finally the economic characteristics.

They are: the economic activities practiced by the population, profession, industry, income, etc., and finally, demographics studies the health characteristics of the population.

In all its aspects).

Section Two: Demography and Social Sciences

- **Demography and Social Sciences.**

Recent studies have shown that there is a relationship between demographic factors and socio-economic factors, however, they sometimes do not allow

By reaching conclusions regarding causality, some studies have reached hypotheses that still need to be tested regarding the factors influencing demographic variables

and the mutual influence between the population and economic and social conditions.

1- Socio-demographic studies and statistics

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

Statistics' interest in studying the population in terms of size, composition, and the nature of social relations between them dates back to the ancient Roman era, when the king...(Talios Service)He asks his people to contribute to his annual celebrations by offering coins, of which the men offer one kind. Women are presented as a second type, and children are presented as a third type. This king was able to determine the population size and its gender and age distribution by counting, enumerating, or enumerating these coins. However, this ancient statistical interest in population phenomena was not directly aimed at arriving at a general or theoretical issue about the population as much as it was aimed at using it exclusively for administrative and military purposes, until the world appeared.(John Grant), in In 1662, his publication of notes on the death lists in England is considered the most important statistical attempt in the study of population. Indeed, it is one of the pillars upon which the scientific study of population was based in its inception and development, to the extent that some considered him not only the founder of the science of statistics, but also the founder of the study. Scientific population.

2- Socio-demographic studies and economics

Population studies have focused on studying the economic aspects (For population, such as the relationship between population, wealth resources and level of economic Living, famines and crises, and the most prominent of these researches is the research (Robert Malthus, Adam Smith), as well as the governments' interest in achieving prosperity. Economics by studying the relationship between population size, natural resources, national production and its adequacy, and in general, there is rarely an economic phenomenon that is not affected by the state of the population or its movement, and therefore population studies represent a vital value for the economist. Traditional economic growth models focused on explaining the disparity between incomes on the importance of capital accumulation in increasing income, which in turn leads to more capital, as there is a feedback effect between Income and capital. Population enters these models through its role in reducing the amount of capital available to each worker. Increased population growth leads to a decrease in the worker's share of capital, leading to a decrease in productivity. However, the role of this traditional literature, which reduces the importance of demographic changes to a mere linear relationship, has become marginal in current discussions on the subject. The recent literature that has appeared in The last decade of the last century focused on:

1- The reciprocal effect of the decline in fertility and mortality coupled with the increase in capital accumulation in the process of economic growth has the potential to explain Positive results in many countries, as the feedback effect that appears between each of the factors has the potential to multiply the impact of the other factors. External influence on it.

2- The inability of standard and statistical models that would measure the correlation between population growth and economic growth at the level of... Macroeconomics, and the lack of an explanation for the huge differences in average per capita income between developing and developed countries does not mean the absence of this relationship on the Theoretical and practical levels, but rather it means that the basic assumptions of these models are not consistent with the objective reality according to which the variables interact. Or components of the development process, and perhaps if other hypotheses were used, this might provide new standard tools used in scrutinizing and analyzing the entanglement. Between different factors.

3- Population Sociology

Demography is a complex and multifaceted science, because its area of influence is the "population," that dynamic social element. We have previously explained... All sciences share one goal and purpose, which is to study man and provide him with suitable life opportunities (health, culture, and economy), because he is the element that...

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

May God bless him, there are close connections between demography and all the social sciences, as it serves all the sciences and provides them with the basic material about the population and in

At the same time, the demographer often draws on research and studies from other human sciences. There are demographers who have dealt with aspects of...

Historical (For the population of different countries, tracing historical population migrations and developments in the natural environment. This difference (Historical

It helps him to link the qualitative characteristics of the population, the conditions of the natural environment in which they live, and the extent to which the population can exploit the environment and natural resources.

In addition to the impact of environmental changes on population movements, in this regard it is possible to divide the population into negative groups, which are (groups that stand

A negative attitude towards exploiting the potential and resources of the natural environment) and positive groups (they are the ones who are able to invent the means and methods that help them to

(Utilizing the available resources in the environment and adapting them to serve them), and demographers combine in some of their population studies with ethnological aspects.

It includes research into the racial and cultural origins of the world's population, or the population of a particular society. These studies have resulted in what is known as "ethnology."

By distinguishing the race and the difference in the qualitative characteristics of some populations over others, as anthropology (It is related to Anthropology.

A major field of demography, anthropology studies the human being as a social being who constitutes the active content of the demographic framework, including what it entails.

Social functions, civilizational effects, cultural landmarks and intellectual manifestations. A team of social anthropologists also specializes in studying conditions.

The living, cultural and moral standards of the population of groups, especially the different ones.

In addition to the interest of scientists in studying the biological aspects (The vitality of the population according to different peoples and classes, as another group means) Biological

By studying the health aspects of the population such as (diseases and epidemics, mortality rates, average life expectancy, and vitality) and linking these matters and others.

Under natural environmental conditions and feeding system.

• Population Sociology

Population sociology emerged in the recent period between the years (1920-1930). The reality is that the relationship between sociology and the study of population

The population is of a special nature that is distinct and different from the relationship that we find in population and other sciences such as (Statistics, Geography, and Economics) It is

More closely related to sociology, the emergence of population sociology came about because of society's need for it, and because this science differs in many aspects from previous sciences.

The male, because his interest is focused on distinct topics, which led to the development and growth of this science and its attainment of a good place among the branches of sociology.

Science emerged in response to the need to explain the population phenomena themselves, and to study them as primary, not secondary, phenomena. Moreover, population studies

Geography and economics were concerned with studying population phenomena in a way that did not achieve the desired goal for society.

What concerns sociology today is not, in fact, the study of population phenomena with limited content, as population sociologists are interested in...

By studying the interactive relationship between social and cultural organization and population variables, examples include (the dynamic relationship between economic organization,

And family, political, class and demographic variables), and it is also possible to study the interaction between man and the environment (population and ecological patterns), and study the effects

Social_demographics of industrialization and urbanization...etc.

• Growth factors of socio-demographic studies.

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

In fact, there are a large number of factors that have combined and interacted together to bring about the development and growth of socio-demographic studies.

It can be summarized as follows:

1- Population blocs in the world (population explosion)

The population increase that preceded the twentieth century in all parts of the world, and the resulting deterioration of the population situation in all aspects

Social, economic, and geographical, social epidemics such as (deviance and crime) spread, and (unemployment and workers' problems) appeared, in addition to

The emergence of housing and shelter problems.

2- Technological development in societies.

Technological development in various aspects of life had a direct impact on the lives of the population, which increased the awareness of scientists to pay attention to studies.

Population, because this development played a distinct role in the movement of the population in meeting their needs, made governments draw attention to the importance of population studies.

To draw a comfortable life for its residents

3- Advance scientific research and statistical methods.

More advanced analytical methods have recently emerged in the fields of sociology and demography, which have helped in the growth and progress of scientific research in terms of:

The curricula and methods and the increasing demand for them in socio-demographic studies helped to crystallize the idea of the regional basis or level as it is considered

The basis that brings it closer to reality, as other methodological developments have occurred and new approaches have emerged that are useful in analyzing fertility trends, and the use of

Field surveys to identify the scientific factors affecting the birth rate and timing of birth and their relationship to sociological aspects.

1. The importance of socio-demographic studies in society.

Socio-demographic studies have fascinated many specialists, and each of them has begun to address the population issue from the perspective of his specialty, and that is

Because population issues are of clear importance from all aspects that concern society, whether these aspects are of a social, economic,

(Political) and other aspects that may affect the fate of society as a whole, that the evidence provided by international and local experiences included a strategy

And a deep understanding of the importance of man and society.

The importance of the topic is determined by the following basic matters:

1- The relationship of the population to the various aspects of life, as it affects them and is affected by them. Perhaps the most prominent sciences that the population is related to are: (sociology, economics,

Geography, history, and medicine), demography has become a broad concept that is like a "crossroads" where all these sciences meet.

Abstract population or pure demography does not exist in reality.

2- The nature of the subject as a living subject changes positively or negatively, and this change includes the different aspects of the population: quantity, quality, structure and distribution.

Because of this change, the topic is gaining increasing importance depending on the nature and extent of the change, due to the varying reactions it provokes, ranging from pessimistic...

Optimistic and neutral, therefore there has been much debate, many opinions and conflicting ideas regarding this topic, which cannot remain constant except in rare cases.

Exceptional and undesirable cases due to the impact of the captivity on society in all its aspects.

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

3- The comprehensiveness of its subject, population, which is no longer limited to its narrow concept as “the statistical study of human societies,” as defined by Achille Guiar.

Who first used the term demography in his book entitled (Principles of Human Statistics or Comparative Demography) in 1855, and even the concept

Demography has expanded and has come to include, in addition to the above, several other matters, including (the relationship of demography to other sciences, as we mentioned in the first paragraph).

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

Lecture 2: Research Methodology in Population Sociology

Social research of the population.

Primary sources of population data.

Population data is considered the raw material for demography, and the accuracy of population theory depends on the accuracy of the collected data, so any error in the process of collecting data from its primary sources causes an imbalance at the level of population theory and the laws that link population variables, and the built-in imbalance based on incorrect information from population data, it goes beyond the limits of theory to the field of planning and development, because both processes depend on statistics. If these statistics were wrong and could have been a hindering factor in development plans.

Basic population data are now numerous and available in all countries, due to the fact that most of them have a central statistical office. It collects and provides various data related to the population. At the international level, the United Nations and other international organizations collect data. The basic ones provided and disseminated by countries.

Social research of the population.

Although the demographic researcher relies primarily on population data sources, which we will discuss in the second section of this chapter, however, the study of population in sociology is not satisfied with these direct and indirect sources of population data, especially since these sources and methods it faces many difficulties, but the sociological study has expanded the scope of these sources and methods to add methodological procedures that help in overcoming them. These difficulties and gaps on the other hand, and achieving the goals of this science in conducting social analysis of population phenomena and explaining the variation of these phenomena in society, on the other hand, population sociology relies primarily in its study of population phenomena on social research of these phenomena as well as he uses the same procedures and methodological approaches that are fundamentally relied upon in demography and other socio-demographic studies. Method is a term that has been used since ancient times to investigate the truth, as Plato and Aristotle used it for the purpose of research....., and now he uses (Method) meaning the discovery of truth in science and literature through general rules that control the course of the mind and determine its operations until it reaches a specific result. However, the nature of the phenomenon may require the researcher to use more than one method, because using one method or one methodological approach may not be sufficient at times. To help the researcher study the research topic in a complete and detailed manner, providing him with all the facts, information or data required to be studied.

The term scientific method refers to the intellectual framework within which the researcher's mind operates, while the word "research methodology" means the steps the application of that intellectual framework, and this difference does not mean the nature of these two terms, that is, any contradiction between them, as from the linguistic point of view the meaning of each is very close. From a style and method, but this distinction is intended to clarify and explain, as in any scientific study the mental processes in the mind of the researcher take on an integrated arrangement and organization. It directs its practical steps, and therefore it is preferable for each term to be independent of one of the two sides, where the word "method" is used to refer to the practical side. To explain this further, the research steps depend on imagining that there is a problem facing two people, **the first** He stumbles and tries and makes mistakes until he reaches a solution to this problem may be right or wrong, but in either case it is not considered scientifically proven, because it was not solved according to a mental organization that would enable it to... Check your results, though. **the second** He deals with the problem in a scientific manner, meaning that he proceeded to solve it through specific intellectual steps that scientists call "steps of thinking."

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

Scientific: This is what distinguishes the scientific researcher from the ordinary person. The scientific method of thinking is what distinguishes the scientific researcher and enables him to scrutinize the results.

Research and verify it.

As for the steps of the scientific method of thinking, they are almost the same as the steps of any research method, with the presence of some details that It varies according to research methods, but the intellectual method is what regulates any research method. In fact, the study of population in sociology has its own methods. Its own, and population research is not separate from similar fields of research, but rather the population researcher in sociology can conduct his research in this The field is based on the approaches, methods and tools of sociological research, because socio-demographic studies do not stop at collecting data and evidence about The phenomenon only, but it goes beyond that to classify and analyze the data, then extract the results through which it arrives at issuing generalizations about the situation or The phenomenon that the researcher is studying.

Among the most prominent methods that a social researcher in the field of demography can rely on to study demographic phenomena in a scientific manner are:

1. Historical approach Socio-geographic phenomena are characterised by their strong connection to the reality of society in the past, so we must go back to the past.

To track the phenomenon since its inception and to know the factors that change it from one state to another.

2. Comparative approach This approach is based on studying the social phenomenon in a comparative manner, and the comparison is made within one society and across different time periods.

It occurs in more than one community and over a specific period of time.

3. Social survey method/ The social survey method is used, because it is a research method through which we can study the phenomenon.

Sociodemographics, defining its nature and knowing its characteristics related to its structure and functions on the one hand, and the behavior of individuals in their dealings with each other on the other.

Other side.

Since studying a social phenomenon requires examining all its aspects in order to encompass it in order for its results to be comprehensive, and since the purpose of the methodology

Social survey: identifying and diagnosing areas that include and occur in problems that need to be solved.

4. Experimental approach/ The one who studies present or current phenomena and tries to arrive at general laws or fixed relationships between phenomena, and relies on

Based on observation, measurement and experimentation, he formulates his laws in mathematical form and provides the population researcher from a sociological point of view with an alternative to census methods.

And vital registration, and makes it go beyond the limits of the census and vital registration, and does not stop at the limit of the distributional descriptions of population communities, but rather enables it to

Conducting observations and measurements of population phenomena in society, and then arriving at fixed relationships to explain the sociodemographic phenomenon

Types of social population research

Every research has an objective or set of objectives that it seeks to achieve, and on the basis of these objectives the type of research that the researcher seeks in sociodemography is determined.

In this way, social research on population has diversified with its diverse objectives. Research in this field is classified into four categories, which are as follows:

1. exploratory or exploratory research It is concerned with exploring the dimensions of the phenomenon on society, to pave the way for other necessary steps after that.

The scientific research process is research that does not require starting with scientific hypotheses, but rather it attempts to answer a question that begins with the question word, what?

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University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

2. **descriptive research** Which focuses on monitoring the phenomenon that is the subject of the study as it is in its reality and context with the aim of answering the question that begins with the word

Interrogative, how?

3. **Diagnostic research** Which is concerned with highlighting the basic factors and variables that cause the phenomenon and affect it. These are studies that are often based on:

Choosing scientific hypotheses about the phenomenon.

4. **Evaluation research** Related to the evaluation of social projects and social development plans, including in the field of population, research that studies

Projects such as family planning or research that evaluates population policies

Primary sources of population data.

Population data sources vary from one society to another, and this field is not a new one, as history records many experiments that...

Conducted to obtain demographic data, the question is: **(Where does a demographer get his data and information about the population of a society?)**

Human history indicates that ancient civilizations in (Egypt, Babylon, and China) knew the method of population census, and the ancient Romans were also...

They counted the population for the following reasons: (taxes, and the search for young men suitable for military service in the first place).

Among the sources that researchers rely on in the field of population studies are:

First: Population census (statistical data).

Statistical data are considered (It serves as the raw material for population studies, because it shows how many people or events in a given population.

A specific date or period of time provides us with the sufficient quantity to achieve some of the purposes of population analysis, such as (counting births that occurred in

Previous years, and age groups of the population), and in fact the translation of the word census in English (Originally derived from the Latin word census

. It means value, or tax (Censure).

Population census is the most important source for studying populations, their characteristics and changes. Population censuses are perhaps the first statistical operations.

The task that man has thought about since ancient times for various purposes (military service, tax collection, or labor force). It should be noted that the majority of

Countries around the world have been conducting censuses of their populations since ancient times and up to the present time. A census is "the process of collecting, preparing, and publishing demographic information about all..."

People in a country or in a particular area at a particular time

Experts divided the census into three models:

1- **Theoretical census:** It means enumerating the population according to their place of residence, i.e. absent or immigrant family members are included in the census with individuals.

Those present

2- **Actual census:** It means enumerating the population as they are in their places at the time of the census, regardless of whether they are residents of the census place or strangers to it.

Individuals who have arrived at the census location recently or recently are included in the actual census.

3- **Theoretical and actual census** It means registering individuals in both cases.



Census has many benefits. It is the assignment of military, tax, and labor obligations to individuals in society, and then the identification of factors such as migration and fertility.

The economic characteristics and determinants of social security that accompany the process of social and economic development in society, especially the provision of data

About the important characteristics of the population that governments, agencies, education, research bodies and the general public need to draw up scientific plans and confront

Life problems. _

Second: Biometric registration

Vital registration is the second important source of population information after the population census, a process whose origins date back to ancient times.

Central, where at that time some vital statistics were collected from certain population strata, and after that the vital registration system became a global system

All countries are committed to it, however, only a few countries have been able to establish complete vital registration systems. Definitions of vital registration have varied, with some going as far as

The purpose of recording vital events that occur during a calendar year is to register them. This is a mandatory process carried out through registration projects designed to record...

All these events (births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces) as they occur.

Includes a**The importance of biometric registration**It is an important, basic and direct source of population data on the factors of population growth and change, especially the factors of

Births, deaths and migration, and they help us measure changes in the population between different periods in terms of size, composition and distribution, and reveal

Trends in the development of the population structure of the community, currently and in the future, to pave the way for development plans.

Here the question arises: What is the difference between vital registration and population census?

- 1- A census is a registration of events, while a vital registration is a registration of people.
- 2- Vital registration is a mandatory process and a narrower scope than the census.
- 3- Vital registration is an office-based process spread throughout the year, whereas a population census takes years to complete.

Third: Research and investigation using a sample

It is a scientific method for obtaining population data. It is similar in terms to the population census because it depends on asking respondents about their characteristics.

On the other hand, it may resemble the method of vital registration, in which people are asked about events that happened to members of their families or their neighbors in the previous month or year.

It is usually used by social research to obtain a sample of the population to study a social phenomenon, and its importance lies in recording the necessary data.

To understand some aspects of the population conditions of an isolated community that has not been subjected to regular and periodic registration processes, in addition to the survey method.

It is an attempt to test an innovative model for recording vital events to ensure its effectiveness.

Fourth: Field research and realistic studies

Previous sources provide the researcher in the field of population studies with data ready for analysis, which he must pay attention to before deciding to use other sources.

Field research and real-life studies in his population studies, other than these types of population data sources, provide the researcher with areas that are not provided to him by

Previous sources, as it is the nature of field research that it relies on theoretical assumptions on the basis of which data is collected, unlike general census sources.

For population and census operations, samples, records, etc., where reality is presented as it is without relying on an assumption linking the variables.

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

Lecture 3: **Population security...a sociodemographic perspective.**

optimal population size

balanced population structure

Ideal population distribution.



Talking about population security is fraught with many difficulties because this concept is a concept that deals with dynamic variables and reflects their digital image, in addition to the modernity of the concept, so it is difficult to determine the main effective determinants in it, but they are combined with each other to be able to reflect the image of the concept (population security), which the researcher determined in three variables, each of which was placed in a special topic, so that this chapter is of three

The research aims to formulate the concept of population security and its effective importance in social life through a social media study of the demographic variables that define the concept of population security. Therefore, the researcher sought to divide this chapter into three research topics, each of which refers to the situation in Iraq within each variable.

optimal population size

The topic of population size in society and the optimal population«One of the most important demographic topics that has attracted the attention of thinkers and scientists since ancient times

The ages in various specializations aimed to achieve a balance between the size of the population and the size of the available natural resources, and the issue of the optimal limit of the population occupied the thoughts of philosophers and scientists in ancient times and extended to the present time. It seems that behind this interest are the secretions of population growth or the huge population explosion in which the number of people increases in relation to the available resources and the emergence of demographic stress in many societies whose population size exceeded the size of their resources, which

It has a negative impact on the social reality with the emergence of problems. Currently, most population conferences have focused on this concept, with the aim of achieving demographic balance on the one hand and a balance between population size and resources, to avoid problems resulting from demographic stress.

The idea of the optimal population size is an idea as old as human civilization. According to history, it dates back to the oldest human eras, and in our opinion, what... It has continued to the present time and is not limited to a specific time period, with the diversity of goals desired from human society reaching the optimum limit in population size, including the demographic goal represented by population security, and the social, economic and political goal, which flows into the stream of achieving societal peace. Societies sought to achieve similarity in the size of their population with the nature of available resources, and in turn, the methods and approaches diversified and developed with the development of humanity. Perhaps the distinction between the population cases in society was the main source of the course in which the theory of the optimum limit was intended to flow, and it is a kind of social and political axioms to achieve goals and reveal the importance of the demographic factor in change at the general levels in society, especially the social, economic and political levels, and achieving societal peace.

First: The intellectual development of the concept of the optimal limit

The concepts of the optimal population vary with the variety of demographic trends, but what is more important than the definitions are the goals that societies seek to achieve in

Report on the optimum population size, and defined by Veksel as: the most useful and beneficial population, but (Veksel) did not specify the standard by which to measure the maximum population. As for (Alfred Sauvy), he defined it as the population size that best achieves a specific goal and achieves a balance between the size of the available resources and the size of the population in it. Below is the intellectual development:

1. The optimum limit in ancient sociodemographic thought

- Chinese thought

Ancient Chinese philosophers were concerned with the obstacles to population growth. For them, population growth was a matter of human welfare and a sacred duty.

Not only for man but also for society, and he has no right to argue about it or question it. So they called for procreation, reproduction, and the preservation of the continuity of life and the duty of



Man must preserve it and work to maintain it. If man tries to cut the chain in which he was the first link, he will thereby commit a great sin..

Confucius and some Chinese philosophers focused on the idea of (the optimum population), which is the proportion between the area of the land and the number of people, and its result is (that

Every agricultural society has a population that is proportional to its productive capacity. This number should not exceed or fall below the optimal limit, because that will lead to poverty, food shortages, and a decline in living standards, which leads to death and threatens the components of societal peace. Confucius believed that it is the government's responsibility to move the population from densely populated areas to less populated ones. Confucius also explained many factors that affect population growth or lack thereof, which are (food shortages, wars, early marriage, and high costs and amounts of marriage)..

That is, the goal of determining the population size is to protect society from social and economic diseases in which population size may be an effective factor in their emergence. Population increase may lead to poverty and be a direct cause of pressure on food and labor sources, which leads to problems. Social factors affect lifestyle and social structure, as Malthus points out in his scientific proposals, in which he argues that uncontrolled population growth is an effective cause of social problems and the exacerbation of poverty and crime..

- **Greek thought.**

The Greeks were considered the first people in the world to be concerned with population issues, especially in establishing population legislation (population policies) rather than formulating theories.

About the population and directed most of their attention, especially (philosophers) to the population census and the number of inhabitants.

The philosopher Plato was interested in population from many aspects and was concerned with the topic of (the optimal population size). In (Optimal Size of Population) The Greek political unit, and the city means, for this philosopher, (the state) in the sense in which the government is based on the welfare and security of the citizens through what Plato, in his book *The Republic*, states that rulers should fix the population of their city at a certain limit, which he called the "optimum limit," and that the population should compensate for what was lost from their peers, whether as a result of diseases or wars. He warned against increasing the number beyond the set limit, in order to...

The state remained of average size in terms of population for fear of the dangers of poverty and famine, which would threaten societal peace and be an obstacle to the fair rule of the city (state).

In his book (*Laws*), Plato set the specific amount for the optimal limit of population in the city, and the justifications for this limit. We see that Plato set the optimal limit.

The population is (5040) people, noting that slaves are not counted among the citizens, and he stressed that the number should neither increase nor decrease.

As for the philosopher Aristotle, he emphasized the necessity of having a fixed population size and he did not contradict his teacher in the number (5040). Rather, he supported his views that the state is responsible for the optimal population size and maintaining it, especially meeting the people's needs for the necessities of life and maintaining the stability of society. And to protect it from poverty, diseases and epidemics, we find that Aristotle agreed on the idea of (abortion) and getting rid of any child who suffers from a deficiency or defect in the congenital formation, and Aristotle indicates that the best suitable size for the city's population is to include the largest possible number of residents, provided that the necessary needs are provided for them, and that the process of monitoring and control does not become difficult. Therefore, the number of children must be determined constantly. Among the factors that prevent population increase in Aristotle's view is (abortion) and leaving children in the open.



2. The optimal population size in modern sociodemographic thought

The idea of the optimal limit was not limited to philosophical thought, but rather extended to demographic and sociodemographic theory, as many scholars

Modern demographers have advocated the idea of the optimum limit in their theories and intellectual proposals.

Among the most important pioneers of contemporary demographic thought are Easterlin and Friedman. Easterlin's theory of fertility behavior is a modification and development of the economic theory of fertility, and takes into account the theoretical studies of demographers and sociologists. The dependent variable in Easterlin's theoretical framework is the total number of living children of the couple, and it is based on three determinants of fertility, which are:

1. Demand for the number of children, i.e. the number of children a couple would want if fertility control were inexpensive, which is determined according to income.

Cost and taste.

2. The number of living children that couples can have if they do not determine fertility and the probability of the child surviving to adulthood.
3. The cost of determining fertility, whether it is the subjective (psychological) cost or the objective cost (the time and cost required to use family planning methods)

The scientist (Esterlin) believes that there are some complex variables that seem important to bring about the demographic transition or demographic transition to modern reproductive conditions. These changes included scientific innovations in the fields of health and general medical care, as well as cultural and scientific development, urbanization, growth in the standard of living or national income, and finally the emergence of family planning programs that played an influential role in reproductive behavior.

It should be noted that urbanization and modernization affect the demand for children, the number of children living, and the cost of birth control methods.

While Friedman focused in his writings on demographics on the theory of demographic transition, in terms of its suitability to explain the decline in fertility rates in Western countries (developed countries), he argues that the developmental changes that occur in these societies of various types are an important incentive for their inhabitants.

By resorting to reducing their fertility, as modern human life conditions constitute an important factor in the decline in fertility and are a driver for the emergence of family planning and birth control practices in these societies.

Friedman emphasized the role of social and cultural systems and social systems based on individual participation in bringing about actual changes in life conditions. It leads to changes in demographic trends, as it emphasizes the role of social sciences in enriching concepts, theories and approaches related to all aspects of reproductive behavior, including fertility and direct changes in the desired family size. Social sciences, in their studies, add to the understanding of political, economic and social systems that directly or indirectly affect the biological-social reproductive system and family planning programs..

There is no doubt that Friedman played a role in enriching demographic information and linking demographic variables to social, cultural and economic variables, whether at the individual level or at the societal level. Analysis at the societal level provides data that can be tested quantitatively, while analysis at the individual level helps explain behavior and its relationship to social norms. Both complement each other in explaining demographic phenomena..

Friedman focused on one factor of population growth, namely the fertility factor, as he believes that fertility rates are the factor that constitutes a population problem, as growth rates in any society depend primarily on the levels of fertility and mortality and are affected to a small degree by external migration. He focused in his discussion of the fertility issue on two basic variables, which are (the demand or desire for children by parents, and the adoption of family planning methods), stressing in turn On the importance of social, cultural and economic factors in population fertility.

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

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Academic year 2024-2025

Second: Techniques for achieving the optimal population size

The methods are many, but the goal is one. The technical and scientific development in the areas of human life has been in direct contact with human life, especially...

Scientific development in the field of human health services has facilitated many vital processes for humans and has helped maintain their health. It has even intervened in determining the size of their families, which has given legitimacy to many countries to enact legislation and policies that directly affect human life, including population policies, which in their initial form represent determining the size of the human family. Population policy is not limited to treating or reducing the problem of Population increase (population growth) only, but also includes programs to stimulate population growth in some societies and organize the movement and distribution of the population in them, as well as aiming to improve the standard of living and well-being of the population and narrow the cultural gap between rural and urban areas and everything related to demographic behavior in general.

1. Old techniques to achieve optimum

- **(Female infanticide, abortion, and isolation)**

It has become clear from historical documents that the idea of controlling the size of the family (the number of individuals) is an ancient idea that people have resorted to since ancient times in history to balance their numbers with the natural wealth resources that surround them. The methods used were abortion, killing girls in their infancy, and using other methods.

It was known to the peoples of the ancient world (the Pharaohs, Mesopotamia, Greece, Rome and the rest of the peoples of the Mediterranean). Although social writers have explained these phenomena (abortion and killing of girls) with reasons related to honor and dignity, the economic explanation saw other reasons in explaining this phenomenon, which are the lack of sources of wealth, and the heavy burden that resulted from supporting children, especially (females).

Among them, ancient man was forced to kill girls when they were young.

Arabs practiced these methods in the pre-Islamic era and before the advent of Islam, but the Holy Quran forbade some of them. God Almighty said: {And do not kill your children for fear of poverty. We provide for them and for you. Indeed, their killing is ever a great sin.} (Surat Al-Isra, verse 31). Scholars believe that (birth control) or its organization began in Islam with what was called (coitus interruptus). In the early era, Christianity was against it, and the Jews considered it (lesser affection). Islam is distinguished by its permissibility, and we must not deny this virtue. What Muslim thinkers and doctors wrote in the era of the Islamic Renaissance was translated into Western languages, revealing that Islam taught methods of organization and control and how to postpone pregnancy without harm to the woman, the family, and society. It indicates that Muslim doctors wrote early on about some

Methods of delaying pregnancy, such as (Al-Razi and Ibn Sina). Shihab Al-Din Ibn Abdul Wahhab Al-Nuwayri also discussed some methods of contraception and their uses in his book (Nihayat Al-Arab). Old techniques prevailed for long periods of time, and some of them are still used in some human societies.

2. Modern technologies to achieve the optimal population size

- **Population policy and achieving the optimal population size.**

Governments intervened at various stages of the twentieth century in an attempt to regulate the dynamics of population growth in a planning manner to achieve the (limit). The optimum population size was transformed from an imaginary concept to a realistic one after the 1929 World Population Conference in Geneva, to achieve harmony between the pessimistic and optimistic population trends.



There is a noticeable and clear difference in features and objectives between population legislations, as a result of the difference in the circumstances of societies in terms of (economic, social, and political). There are two models of population legislations and policies, which are as follows: **(Pro-natal policies, and policies**

Opposition to childbirth.

First: Policies that encourage childbirth.

Population legislation that has attempted to influence fertility for a long time and up to the present time has mostly been of the type that encourages increasing offspring. The Code of Hammurabi, which was issued in the twentieth century BC in Babylon, is considered the first legislative attempt aimed at increasing (Pronatalist) Fertility, and legislation was also issued in (Rome) aiming to achieve policies of increasing the birth rate during the reign of Caesar (Augustus) between the (18th-19th) centuries BC, which included various clauses related to encouraging marriage and increasing the birth rate. However, these legislations were not aimed at encouraging the birth rate among the population in general, but were limited to the aristocratic class only.

Second: Anti-natalist policies.

The law passed in (Württemberg)(in Germany in the year) Wurttemberg1712) who forbade marriage except in the case of the ability to form a family And its support is the first population legislation that limits and does not encourage the increase of the reproductive process in society. Japan was the first country to adopt a policy of not encouraging offspring in the period following World War II due to circumstances that befell it. The Indian government adopted at the beginning of the year (1852) a national policy for birth control, and spending on it increased with the beginning of the third five-year plan in India, which began in 1961. About fifty years ago, India became The first country in the world of developing countries to enact family planning and birth control policies to slow down the process of population growth in it, and during the period of the sixties and until the seventies, the management of the Indian program was proceeding according to goals set by the Indian government. The National Population Policy of India for the year (2000) calls for reducing the average family size to (2.1) children per couple by the year (2010) from (3.2) children in 1999, which requires a rapid decline in the birth rate.

While China's National Population Policy provides a unique example of the conflict between societal goals and individual rights, and this national policy, which began in 1979, is credited with slowing population growth in the world's most populous country, with a population of about 1.5 billion people, the Chinese policy has a bad reputation for restricting individual rights and its strict enforcement methods. Reports of forced abortions and other current population practices in China have harmed couples in urban areas with one child and two children if the couple is single, and allows couples in rural areas to have two children if the first child is a girl. These restrictions are applied unevenly across China and are evaded.

Which makes its implementation a major political issue.

Population policies include all procedures, regulations and laws related to the population, in terms of its size, growth rates, demographic composition, distribution, influx of foreign labor and migration of national competencies abroad. They also include attention to the social and economic characteristics of the population. And the various development programs that go into it, such as housing, marriage, health care, disease prevention, and generalization at its various levels and fields; that is, everything related to the development and advancement of human resources. Population policies differ between countries according to their available natural and human resources on the one hand, and according to their strategy and future development directions on the other hand, and in a way that achieves the goals that they seek to achieve in the present and the future.

Section Two: Balanced Population Structure

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

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The term population structure is used to refer to those basic demographic characteristics on the basis of which the population can be described or divided, including (age and gender), and that these factors, from our point of view, play a fundamental role in the process of population change, especially since the population structure is of great importance in describing the state and movement of the population. Population pyramids are one of the graphic geometric shapes that show us the reality of the population in societies in terms of

The chronological (age) stages that a society goes through, which reflect the states of balance or lack thereof between age groups and define the society's characteristics (young, youthful, elderly). On the other hand, these pyramid schemes reflect the qualitative (sexual) state of the population. Providing data on the population according to their age groups (children, youth, elderly) and gender (males and females) contributes to the analysis of demographic characteristics and their impact not only on birth and death rates, fertility trends, annual natural increase movement, and expected life expectancy of the population, but also their impact on social characteristics and their impact represented by the population's needs for educational and health services, housing, transportation, electricity, water, and other community services, and then economic characteristics such as (production line, consumption, and market demand). The demographic study of any society can be approached in two ways:

- **The first method:**(Considering the population as a single group), that is, emphasizing the entire population and the changes that occur to it and the impact of that on society.
- **The second method:**(Study of the population components in society), i.e. studying the population parts and formations and the changes that occur to them during the stages

successive time

Therefore, we see that the study of the population structure represented by the population pyramid is not limited in importance to one specific aspect such as the demographic aspect, but rather we see that The sociological perspective of the population pyramid casts its shadow on the study of the population pyramid, and if this expresses anything, it expresses the close relationship between the science of Sociology and Demography.

Lecture Four **Uncontrolled population pressure and available resources**

The study of the population issue in social and economic literature is of great importance because it is one of the studies and researches that have reached important results in terms of the factorial interpretation of the course and trends of the development of this phenomenon. Issues such as the issue of rapid growth in population size have been studied in detail.

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This is what is called (population pressure - or population explosion) and it gave a definition of the relationship between the process of economic growth and population growth. In addition, these studies pointed out the importance of the population factor in the social and economic perspective, i.e. what is called in short (development), especially for countries that are characterized by rapid population growth, which consequently generates demographic stress in the event of a lack of balance between population growth and the requirements of human life, especially including the basic needs for this growth, i.e. the necessities of life (food, housing, work, health, education), and thus the emergence of deficits, the exacerbation of population problems, and the inability to control them.

The importance of this topic lies in its indication of the danger of uncontrolled population growth, i.e. the lack of government planning and attempts to control this growth, in addition to the failure to provide needs that keep pace with the requirements of this growth. There is no doubt that population increases constitute a burden on resources and services, and thus governments in countries, especially developing ones, stand helpless. This requires alerting population policy planners in the governments of these countries to the danger of the increasing population pressure in order to either control and limit it, or raise the level of production and cost levels in order to keep pace with the pressure, as well as setting plans.

Pre- and future planning, to address any future or potential population pressures.

What is population pressure?

Population pressure can be defined as (the dialectical relationship between the number of people and the available materials) and is known as (the difficulties that many people face in their attempt to earn a living for their daily sustenance). Population pressure is best described as the actual need for material goods - mainly food.

Shelter to ensure survival, and a few of life's pleasures as well.

It arises from two factors:

the first: The nature of the physical environment in which they live (deserts, highlands, and the abundance and scarcity of natural resources) in this environment.

the second: The availability and development of the technology element, which enables humans to exploit the natural resources available in the environment, as well as the forms of social organization that

Population pressure is a social phenomenon that has multiple aspects and overlapping influences and impacts in a certain period of the life of a society or people when the available resources that can be made available in the near or distant future are not sufficient for the population in contrast to a population explosion that has no limits and is uncontrolled and puts pressure on the means and resources of living. One of its most obvious effects is the decline in the standard of living of the vast majority of the population, which reaches the level of subsistence and the poverty line. (The situation of the population and its dynamics: Every population is constantly exposed to several noticeable changes in its demographic characteristics due to the influence of four main factors with causes: population situations and dynamics of Different developments, namely: births, deaths, local migration, and international migration. This change affects the number of people, their intentions, and their spatial distribution. The global static dynamic has acquired, during the last two centuries, a rapid growth and a size unprecedented in human history. It has gone from a slow dynamic to a rapid dynamic that has spread to all parts of the world and produced a transformation in the twentieth century that took on the character of a demographic explosion.

Population pressure: a historical overview

The population estimates available in the literature concerned with population issues before the seventeenth century AD are nothing more than guesses, and it is correct to say that In general, population growth before that was subject to fluctuations that varied rapidly between countries with different circumstances, some of which enjoyed peace and stability.

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Academic year 2024-2025

The relative economic and social well-being diminished in countries that had fought wars and been ravaged by epidemics and famines, especially parts of some empires.

The world was in decline at that time, and below is a presentation of human growth and population increases ("population pressure") on the globe according to the years.

In fact, the discussion of population growth and its consequences is not a product of the new era, but rather it is as old as human history. Plato emphasized that:

The human species and the optimal population size in his ideal republic, as Aristotle expressed in material terms the excessive population growth that led him to...

To think of the idea of birth control in order to prevent poverty, while Roman authors preferred population as a human power for the dominance of the empire

These two conflicting theories crystallized in the following ages the complex between population growth and welfare, which became one of the most important topics

1800, and perhaps Saint (Robert Malthus) He was the first to raise the relationship between rapid and unregulated population growth and resources (RT Malthus)

Food in the modern era when he issued his famous article on the principles of population in 1798 AD, in which Malthus raised the problem of population growth, and despite

Malthus's ideas have been criticized by many scholars, some of whom support them and some of whom oppose them.

With several decades of rapid population growth behind us, we can begin to see some of the effects of this population growth (pressure).

It is not surprising that the governments of many countries that have experienced rapid population growth for nearly two generations have also shown signs of stress.

Demographically, and since the struggle to deal with the results of rapid and uncontrolled population growth has exhausted it, it is unable to confront the threats

The new ones resulting from it, such as (food shortages, diseases, unemployment, social services, etc.), and this consequently created humanitarian crises in

In many societies (developed and developing), the ever-accelerating growth in population rates and numbers is the main phenomenon in demographic processes.

In recent years, it has become a feature of the era and the term (demographic explosion) is often used in social and economic books that

It deals with population problems as well as special demographic works when describing this phenomenon.

For this reason, developing countries with rapid population growth are facing population doubling in the absence of governmental efforts in

Directing this growth in an organized manner and providing the necessary services will lead to events escalating in many cases to reach a critical stage that is difficult to control.

After that, many conferences were held in many countries, the most important of which was the population conference held in Mexico City in 1984, which focused on...

On the poor conditions resulting from population growth, diminishing resources, increasing underdevelopment, and continuing environmental destruction, especially in developing countries that

Most of them are characterised by their inability to meet the basic needs of their people, such as (food, fuel, and housing), and the inability of these countries to confront the increases

Large population in the future.

Recent decades have witnessed a growing awareness of many problems, the most prominent of which are the problems of uncontrolled population growth and food provision.

The decline of natural resources, environmental pollution, widespread unemployment, and the like. This is a global necessity in nature, but these problems seem to be intertwined.

Some of them are intertwined with each other in a fundamentally complex and intractable manner in many places.

- Population growth and food balance



This food and population equation varies between peoples, societies and individuals, as access to food (quantity and quality) varies according to the variation in the size of spending.

The food pattern, the availability of food, the level of its prices, and the growing awareness of food problems in the world as not a technical matter as much as it is a matter of

Urgent economic, social and political issues. Hunger is not only due to the pressure of the population on limited resources, but also to the social and political structure that is not

The balanced one is responsible for that. In order to live a healthy and active life, we must obtain food in sufficient quantities and of good quality. Without food, we will not...

Any human being can maintain his life or his energy or be able to develop his abilities, but not every individual today is able to obtain enough food that

It meets his needs, and this is what we notice from the widespread hunger and malnutrition among the world's population. Today there are approximately more than (800) million

Nesma suffers from chronic food shortages, meaning they are unable to obtain sufficient quantities of food to meet their energy needs.

Nearly (200) million children under the age of five suffer from acute and chronic malnutrition and diseases resulting from malnutrition.

According to United Nations estimates, (900) million people in the world will not actually be able to obtain enough calories to maintain

On the normal rates of physical activity, 36% of pre-school children, especially in developing countries, have weights less than the normal weight.

Age appropriate.

Unfortunately for the Arab countries, economically, this has resulted in a significant increase in food insecurity. Food security is defined as:

Obtaining the food required for a healthy life at all times is something that many Arab countries, which are developing countries that depend on agriculture, suffer from.

One of the major problems facing the world today is securing food for the growing population, a problem that dates back to decisions made in the 1950s and 1960s.

Which includes investment in the industrial sector at the expense of the agricultural sector in the hope of achieving industrialization, which at that time was equivalent to development.

Because of this process, the agricultural sector was deliberately ignored due to the preoccupation with developing the emerging industrial sector in order to expand the share of

Capital, which is the basis for growth and thus industrialization, but the opposite consequences stem from this special development policy, which is still being followed.

Many Arab countries at the present time, for example, during the seventies and eighties, the share of Egyptian agriculture in the GDP decreased.

The gross national product (GNP) regularly increased from (45% to 20%). In addition, increasing food imports put pressure on the balance of payments position in

The country, which needs to rebalance itself through high exports, will have the economic and financial costs associated with a growing food import bill.

And the constant need to meet the needs of the growing population density is clearly enormous, which has burdened and exposed economies to danger. Food shortages,

Nearly half a billion people will still suffer from chronic malnutrition, and given population growth, correcting the trend requires either increasing the speed of

Growth in per capita food availability, more equitable access to food, or a combination of both. However, the relative importance of these two approaches in

Reducing food shortages varies according to the specific conditions in the country concerned and the various factors prevailing in a particular period of time. However, where there is a shortage

To address severe malnutrition among the extremely poor, governments and their partners in the international community must intervene directly through a range of

"Safety net programs".

- Shelter and Population



Since God created man on this earth, he has been searching for a suitable home in order to protect himself from the ravages of nature. And all kinds of dangers surround him from every side, and with the progress of time until the present time, man is working hard to develop what this includes. Housing means developing housing needs, as it is not limited to biological needs only, but rather takes on psychological and social dimensions. Also, one of the effects of this was that housing topics attracted the attention of people of opinion with their different tendencies, which created different types of knowledge that... It addressed housing issues from all aspects, especially the increase in families and population growth that affects the land.

Housing is considered one of the most important human needs. People cannot do without it, but we notice that many population groups still do not have it. Today they live in caves and forests and take them as their homes, and they are unable to provide one of the most important necessities of life, which is housing. The need for more becomes... Housing is becoming more urgent with the rapid and expected population growth. But has the rapid growth in cities provided adequate housing? This is a question that arises. The answer is no, of course, as this growth in cities has left a large portion of the world's population in some of these cities without adequate housing (and the "Habitat" organization estimates) At least (600) million urban dwellers and more than one billion rural dwellers in the continents of ((Africa, Asia, and Latin America)) live in Overcrowded, poor quality housing, lacking access to potable water, sanitation, and garbage collection, making health The residents of these dwellings and their lives are in constant danger. This means that the world is now suffering from severe housing shortages and millions of people cannot find housing. In many In many countries, especially developing countries, people live in tin shacks, in graveyards, or on boats. Several families may be crowded into one shack or room. From a house on the verge of collapse, and the collapse of old houses often takes the lives of the people who live in them.

- Population and unemployment

Economists note that although population growth may increase the demand for labor (through economic activity and demand for goods However, it is also certain that the supply of labor will also increase, and during the next fifty years, about (35) million people will enter the workforce. A year to the world's workforce, who are between the ages of (15-65) years, which requires the provision of approximately (1.7) billion additional jobs. To accommodate these new potentials—and the most urgent demands will be in the world's poorest countries—it is a clear example of the vicious cycle that links poverty and growth. Population, according to the report of the International Labour Organization's Office for Manpower in the year (2000), the global labor force will increase by (69%) from (1,509) One billion to (2,546) billion, or at a rate of more than (1) billion, and from this increase (886) million will be added to the labor force in developing countries, at a rate of (86%) of the total increase. This increase constitutes a major and serious challenge facing these countries in their efforts to achieve adequate development and provide jobs and opportunities. Work for the doubled labor force resulting from the population explosion in it, so when the fertility rates are high, the age group under fifteen, i.e. (14-0) constitutes a large percentage compared to the percentage of adults who are in the labor market, and when fertility rates decline, the population rate in the category (15- 64) From the workers to the non-workers of the first category increases. And since economic behavior differs according to the different stages of life among people, it is It follows that the age structure of the population has a significant impact on the economic performance of the human being, as a large part of the income goes to expenditures. Consumerism When fertility rates rise, the base of the population age pyramid expands, and the number of children between (0-14) increases, then with the expansion of the base of the pyramid



Population increases the burden of dependency and consumption increases at the expense of savings. The burden of dependency in high fertility countries is estimated at (95) people per The age of dependency for (100) people of working age. This equation is reflected in the case of countries where fertility rates are heading towards decline, as it amounts to The dependency ratio is (65) dependents for every (100) people of working age, and nations across Asia will witness record increases in the number of people seeking work. Work, including Pakistan, where the labor force will grow from (70) million in (1998) to (199) million by 2050, and over 25 Next year India will add approximately (10) million people every year to its workforce and during the same period China will add approximately (6) million. Annually as a result of population growth alone, which will compound the shortage of job opportunities caused by the unprecedented population growth. In Algeria, the number will increase. Job seekers and the unemployment rate is (22%). There is no doubt that human resources, no matter how large they are, if they have a high level of education and good health This will improve it and will have a positive impact on economic performance if it can create job opportunities. Improving public health is very important in the context of Accelerating demographic growth, declining infant and child mortality, declining fertility rates and increasing life expectancy have all contributed to this. The healthy environment, the spread of vaccination programs against transmitted diseases, and the spread of contraceptives will lead to demographic changes and increased growth. Economic: Human health is one of the factors that lead to raising economic growth from social exclusion to poverty.

- Population and Environment

There are three main types of pollution: air, land and water pollution. The emission of carbon dioxide is considered...2From one individual (Co) The most appropriate indicator for measuring air pollution is the number of tons of carbon emitted into the atmosphere during a year, divided by the total population. The country, this pollution represents the level of industrialization in the country as well as the levels of energy consumption. Carbon dioxide is one of the many types Greenhouse gases that trap the sun's heat emitted to the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide are one of the important and significant contributors. The effect of the global warming phenomenon is associated with human activity and effectiveness. The combustion of fossil fuels, especially coal, is the main emitter of carbon dioxide. Carbon, however, is rarely used in the Arab region, and instead oil and natural gas are burned, emitting gas (2However, it is Less than in coal, and in calculating the carbon dioxide emissions released in Arab countries, the data that was calculated for the population represented Those who own vehicles, a logical first step, showed that emissions resulting from a number of vehicles and clarified the extent of control over emissions released from Vehicles, if this assessment is to be of any use, should be compared to the industrialized country in the countries of the region, the Environmental Data Book reported in 1993 that There is one vehicle for every six people in the UAE, so the carbon dioxide released is 8.99 tons of carbon per Individual, while in Kuwait there was one passenger vehicle for every four people, which is equivalent to (4.3%) tons of carbon dioxide emissions per Individual, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait had the highest gas emissions in the Arab region during the same year, and Canada had the highest emissions of carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide in the West, where the carbon content was recorded at (5.37) tons per person, and there is one vehicle for every two people.

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

Lecture 5: The civilizational characteristics of urban dwellers

-urban dwellers

The city is distinguished by its urban appearance, the functions it performs, its growth and development. The city represents stable population centers in which influences are spread.

Urban life is characterized by multiple social, economic and political functions, the establishment of bodies, institutions, groups and administrations, and the availability of



High degree of organization. The characteristics of urban areas differ from one another, as they vary in urban growth rates, growth drivers, and demographic characteristics.

The world's cities are growing at a much faster rate than its population, and in fact, along with population growth itself, urbanization is the dominant demographic trend in Half a century has passed, in 1950 (760) million of the world's population lived in cities, and by 1998 this number had at least tripled to more than (2.7) billion, and the estimated number living in cities by 2050 is about (6.2) billion people, as shown in the table below.

The development of cities is a historically recent matter. In the year 1800 there was one city with a million inhabitants, which was London. Now there are (326) cities with at least the same number of inhabitants, including cities with tens of millions of inhabitants. The growth and development of cities has been accompanied by the concept of urbanization. Urbanization in its demographic concept is the process of change in the proportion of the population in cities. It is a common mistake to consider urbanization as just the growth of cities. It is possible Cities can grow without increasing urbanization if the rural population increases at rates equal to or greater than the urban population.

The growth of modern cities has had a tremendous impact on the habits and behaviour patterns of the population, and on the prevailing patterns of thinking and values, and this in turn has been linked for many Social researchers are concerned with manifestations of social inequality and inequality, the prevalence of poverty, deviance and crime. Social theories emphasize the importance of urbanization, as urbanization is not an independent process isolated from other phenomena, but rather should be analyzed in the context of its relationship to basic patterns of change in the social, economic and political fields. Social theories, especially the theories of David Harvey and Manuel Castells, have indicated that cities are, in their entirety, artificial environments created by residents that differ in their characteristics from those in which they were before they established these cities. These cities are densely populated, and the density of urbanization in their centers all leads to serious problems that threaten their residents.

The urban environment poses a constant challenge to those who manage it, simply because cities need to concentrate large quantities of water and food. Energy, raw materials, and waste must be disposed of, otherwise the city becomes uninhabitable. As cities grow, the disposal of household and industrial waste becomes more challenging. As a result of increased migration to cities, urban population growth far exceeds the availability of basic services such as water, sanitation, transportation, and electricity. As a result, informal settlements suffer from poverty, pollution, overcrowding, homelessness, and unemployment.

Population size is the criterion for distinguishing between a village and a city.

Demographers use population size to investigate differences in many population and social studies, and when we study the difference between rural The city must study the population size of both rural and urban communities, considering the population as the main factor in explaining these differences. The population size is suitable as a measure to find the difference between the countryside and the city. Perhaps the primary source of the population size of the local community to differentiate between the countryside and the city is

Sanderson's study in 1920 used a classification of community size based on non-agricultural urban population and rural agricultural population living in the village, and showed degrees of age, sex, origin and kinship.

Scientists also use the demographic factor as the most important measure of the process of urbanization and urban growth. What is urban according to this concept refers to... Population clusters of a certain size, or the proportion of these to the total population. Urbanism was defined in this conception within the limits of its connection to concentration.

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

Population, as urbanization was known within the limits of the trend towards increasing population concentration in cities and urban areas, and what (Hope Tisdall) went to in her analysis of urbanization as a process of population concentration, her analysis is based on two important elements, which are:

1. Multiple population concentration points, i.e. human gatherings or masses of people that inhabit certain areas to the exclusion of others. Therefore, some people have known urbanization from these.

The aspect is that urbanization (a process in which the population tends to cluster into larger groups than are of a specific size).

2. The increase in the size of individual centers, i.e. demographic isolation appears in urban areas as an important indicator of the urban phenomenon.

Urbanization in the social and human geography literature is the process of change in the proportion of the population in urban areas from the total population. It is a common mistake to consider urbanization as just the growth of cities. Cities can grow without resulting in an increase in the rate of urbanization if the size of the rural population grows at rates equal to or greater than the rates at which the urban population grew. In some countries, a community is considered urban if it counts only (200) people, such as countries like (Iceland, Norway... and others), and in other countries (2000) people such as (Tunisia, France, Argentina, Germany... and others), and others (5000) people (Austria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia... and others), and in other countries (10000) people such as (Greece, Italy, Jordan, Portugal... and others), and the number of urban population has increased from (160) million people (10%) in the year 1960, to (2.8) billion people (47%) in the year 2000, and today the annual average is Urban growth for the year is about (2%), compared to (1.5%) for natural growth. The growth of the urban population is faster than the total population because in addition to the natural growth of the cities, immigrants from the countryside to the cities are added.

❖ rural-urban migration

The population growth in the countryside and the decline in job opportunities and new agricultural land areas made the rural population decide to migrate to the urban area (city), and this is usually called in demographic literature internal migration. This type of migration has received great attention from sociologists and researchers, as it is considered... Internal migration is the migration of rural people to cities because the city is a strong attraction area for rural people and constitutes a high percentage compared to other forms of migration. Rural-urban migration represents the largest part of internal migration, and it usually occurs as a result of many motives that a person seeks to achieve when changing his place of residence. Migration to cities occurs for many reasons and motives, the most important of which are (the motive of work, the motive of education, the motive of marriage, and sometimes scholars add the motive of forced migration that rural residents may be exposed to). Although internal migration is a type of horizontal social mobility, it is especially when the population increases and the industrial movement is active. It is closely linked to vertical social mobility. The person who migrates may need to change the type of profession he practices. If his move to a new job results in industrial and economic progress, i.e. increased income and a better standard of living, then this means The transition of the economic, social and demographic status from a certain level to another, better level that differs from it in many characteristics and trends. The factors leading to migration from the countryside to the city are divided into two factors: **They are (population push factor and population pull factor).**

1. **population expulsion factor** Perhaps the nature of the social, economic, political and demographic conditions of the countries sending immigrants was...

It is still one of the most important factors that push people to leave their places of residence and change them with the intention of getting rid of these conditions and seeking to change their situations.

And to achieve their goals, leaving the place of birth and residence and moving to a new geographical location different from the place of living is one of the most difficult things for

For man, however, he strives to adapt and socially adjust to new circumstances in order to live and survive, as the prevailing circumstances have an impact.

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

The greater the impact on the lives of the community's residents, the more difficult the circumstances, the more likely they are to give birth to the idea of leaving and abandoning one's homeland. Perhaps the lack of feeling

Social, political and economic security was a major factor in causing people to leave their place of residence.

We can add another factor to the above set of factors, which is the geographical factor. In many cases, the geographical factor is one of the factors that cause the expulsion of populations, especially when nature is angry and disasters occur.

2.Population attraction factorThe change and difference in social, economic and demographic factors in cities were among the most important attractive factors.

For immigrants, relative freedom and the availability of job opportunities were the main drivers of population migration from the countryside to the cities, and the attraction towards a life of

Better social mobility, education, work and self-realization are all factors that may be available in cities more than in rural areas.

Cultural composition of the population

(linguistic structure_And the religious

composition). Culture composition

Since culture in its simple concept indicates that it is the aspects of human life that a person acquires through learning and not through inheritance, and the members of society share those elements of culture that allow them areas of cooperation and communication, then culture expresses the societal characteristics of the population and through it societies are distinguished from each other .

Anthropologists have been interested in studying cultural phenomena in human societies. Perhaps this interest has focused on studying language, religion, and some of the prevailing values and customs. The language of the people is considered one of the most important cultural symbols that distinguishes the inhabitants of societies from their counterparts. In addition, scientists have been interested in studying the religious beliefs prevailing in human societies in order to learn about these societies and the importance of the spiritual aspect in the lives of their inhabitants.

The first topic: The linguistic structure of the population community

In the Middle Ages, language was linked to the sciences of philosophy and logic. This connection continued until the nineteenth century when the scholar (Saussure) came up with his concept of the independence of language from those sciences, and then linked it to the psychological, social and educational aspects in the early fifties, benefiting from the scientific method achieved in linguistics and the humanities. Since language and its study are linked to an individual psychological concept in its acquisition, it is linked to the concept Social and collective in its practice, language was formed in the embrace of society. Language is the social reality in its fullest sense, resulting from social interaction. It has become one of the strongest links that connect groups and its emergence is due to the existence of social gathering.

Perhaps the connection between language and the concept of culture has made it the subject of study by anthropologists, considering it as behaviors acquired by us from the societies that... We live it, and the difficulty of learning and acquiring a language by some of us is due to the degree of difference between our culture and the culture of the language to be learned, and with the difference of nations and peoples we find that languages are between five thousand and twenty thousand languages spoken by more than one hundred and forty countries, each of which reflects a unique view of the world and a style of thought and culture, and therefore linguistic diversity is a familiar phenomenon in the world and one country may contain within its borders more than one language spoken People, whose proportions to individuals differ from one country to another depending on several circumstances and data.

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

As researchers in the demography of societies, it is worth mentioning that the linguistic structure of any population society makes that society have cultural characteristics that are different or similar to those of other societies. The process of interaction between the residents of the society is facilitated by their dominant language. If the population societies are distinguished from each other in the size of their population, or their gender and sexual composition, then the linguistic structure of the residents of the society is an important distinguishing mark.

It must be made more clear.



Language is a guide to culture

Although the concept of culture in anthropological and social literature refers to the human way of life, human societies did not know culture until man knew how to refer to things, and how to interact with them, and with others, that is, the emergence of culture was linked to the emergence of symbols or signs that form the language system, as language is the most important feature that distinguishes man from other creatures, as linguistic communication is considered one of the most dangerous activities that he practices.

Since man has existed on earth, we cannot imagine the existence of any human communication that does not depend on language or one of its alternatives. We also cannot imagine the existence of a human group, no matter how small its number, that lives without linguistic and human communication between its members.

Language in any society represents one of the aspects of its culture, and indeed one of the most important factors that lead to the progress of culture in it. As is known, the relationship between language and culture is an organic relationship surrounded by what surrounds the relationship of the part to the whole. Language is one of the important variables that culture contains, and through which culture is transmitted from the people to its sons. It is a cultural system, and it is, more precisely, the main tool through which those systems and customs are transmitted.

Acquired from one generation to the next.

Language, whether spoken, written or read, is strongly linked to culture. A very clear example of this type of reciprocal connection is what we see in literary works transmitted orally or written. Cultures differ from languages, as each language has its own culture that distinguishes it from others.

Cultures in this or that society, and therefore linguistic diversity is a valuable source of strength for humanity, and the disappearance of any language means a lack of information, tools and cultural communication, whether within the framework of one culture or between different cultures. The issue of linguistic diversity is a very important issue and must receive global support, especially since we are at a time when certain languages are emerging and spreading widely, such as English and French, which speakers call for.

It aims to become the global language in order to achieve cultural unification.



Language and Human Society

Perhaps someone might ask, has the language we speak been the same since its inception? Curiosity drives people to learn about what is theirs and what is not, seeking to know what preceded them by centuries. Human language evolves with the development and complexity of their lives. Anyone interested in linguistics and dialects will see its development and branching out significantly after it was merely symbols and emotions that expressed the human feelings of the societies that preceded us. Primitive humans interacted using sign language, symbols, and drawings.

Human language has evolved with the evolution of life. Some languages still remain the same, others have slipped away and become lost and part of the past and the jewels of history, and others have been hybridized until they reached what we are now.

Language has evolved to varying degrees, human languages spread to different and varying degrees, there are languages that have the opportunity to spread in many regions of the world, as is the case with the Latin language in ancient and medieval times, as well as the Arabic language, or the English, French and Spanish languages in modern times, while there are languages that have remained confined to a narrow spot of land and a small group of people, as is the case with the Persian and Ethiopian languages. Among the factors that affect language and its development, advancement and spread are: -



1. Language transmission from predecessor to successor.
2. The influence of language on other languages.
3. Social, psychological and geographical factors, such as the nation's civilization, systems, customs, traditions, beliefs, culture, intellectual trends and aspects of its conscience.
Its tendency and geographical environment...
4. Literary factors, which are represented by what is produced by the talents of the language speakers, and what is provided by educational institutes and academies, and other means of protecting and advancing it.

To preserve its entity and assets.

Societies are classified according to their languages, that is, the mother tongue in these societies and then the sub-languages spoken by the inhabitants of those societies. As is known, languages are inherited from grandparents to parents and then to children. In addition, there are societies that share one language, which is the mother tongue, and sometimes in Some societies (in one society) have multiple and diverse languages, so the person is restricted to the mother tongue (the national language), and has the freedom to learn other languages, because the mother tongue, that is, the language of the grandparents and fathers, is the legacy that contains thought, traditions, history, and religion.



Language and the foundations of human and social communication

Language is one of the means of communication between people, and it is the basic means by which they express their feelings, thoughts, tendencies and tendencies. Through it, they encapsulate vast areas of their psychological, biological and social states, and through its vocabulary, they unleash their ideas by developing and passing from one generation to another. Writing, as it was said in the past, remains after it is written. Language has developed as a result of at least two movements: an intrinsic movement within the language system, so its vocabulary interacted, its words developed, and its grammar and morphology rules changed, and a movement towards its interaction with the material, social and economic environment. We may notice through the first movement a change and development in the rules of language and morphology as if they proceed in isolation from material and social issues, but a deep examination of that development clarifies the extent of The interaction of language with the development of social life in its various forms.

Scientific facts indicate that the continuous movement of scientific progress has been accompanied by a renewal of research in linguistic activity. This renewal owes to the translation, organization, and clarification of the religious effects of the ancient East, which helped to clarify the limits of the Western linguistic perspective, with the aim that translation shortens the distances between civilizations. And cultures until they fuse with each other until we consider that we finally return to the human spirit, the original component and the skilled maker of civilization.

After ancient man initially turned to drawing to express the things he wanted to point to, he drew the animal as a first stage, and imitated its sound to indicate it in a second stage. The expression of things moved from the image to imitating sounds to the word due to the increasing urgent need for human interaction.

With man, a symbolic expression of a material thing that meets his needs in social communication and dealing with the surrounding environment, then man moved from the stage of symbols to the stage of writing, a qualitative leap in the transfer of cultural heritage and the accumulation of scientific and popular knowledge. For this reason, language and its science are closely linked to anthropology due to the close interaction between society, language, the style of expression and its foundations. Language is a social and intellectual heritage at the same time, and the diversity of dialects and their rules requires Linguists delve into the characteristics of societies and the way people express their ideas. **The second**

topic: the religious composition of the population.



Religion and humanity

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course name: Population Sociology

Instructor's name: Prof. Dr. Firas Abbas Fadel

Academic year 2024-2025

Religion was born with the birth of man, and man began to feed on religion like the rest of his basic needs. Therefore, religion is a necessary human phenomenon in human societies. It developed with the development and progress of human societies. People differ in their religious beliefs, so we see in one society a difference and diversity in religious belief. Researchers may use the classification of the population of a society according to religious affiliation for some cultural studies by identifying the size of the population belonging to a belief.

Unlike others in society, this type of division is no different in importance from its predecessors in terms of diversity in the areas of age and gender in society.

There is a great diversity in the religious affiliation of the world's population. This diversity is reflected in the diversity of people's practice of rituals associated with religion. These rituals may include behavioral or emotional patterns, such as prayer, reading, chanting, and physical movements, or eating or abstaining from eating at certain times. They develop with the development of societies and the development of human needs. In many societies, religion represents a central axis in human life, and religious symbols often merge and permeate the cultural lifestyles of the community's inhabitants.

General (Morice Jastorof) indicates that there are three rules for defining Religion is:

1. The human feeling of multiple supernatural powers, which are superior to their power and are greater than humans, and sometimes these powers are multiple and diverse in their functions, so People resorted to it.
2. Humans in their societies believe that they are connected to these supernatural powers, and that there are ways to communicate with them.
3. Research and seek to find a means to document this relationship.

These rules include feeling, belief, and worship, and it includes all of them. Religions: primary, integrated, extinct, and present.

Religion has an effect on The life of the individual and society, it sets values, behavior, and the nature of life with other members of his society, in addition to the relationship of man with his Mechanisms of worship Lord, and dealings in human society. Religious values are not theoretical principles, but rather realistic behaviors and real actions in which man seeks to Achieving the pleasure of God on the one hand, and of his fellow individuals in society on the other hand. Despite the differences in religions, the religious behaviors and practices of the population differ, but the goal is the same for all religions, which is, as we mentioned, the pleasure of God and the pleasure of society.

It is not hidden from people that religions came to achieve happiness for humanity, and to consolidate the foundations of society in order to achieve a virtuous society that is morally and materially integrated and cohesive in all aspects. In addition to what was mentioned above, religion is a system for achieving control and stability.