

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course Title: Demographic Security / PhD

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Academic year 2024-2025

Lecture 1: Demographic security in the diversity of the population's social structures

The population differs socially in every society, as people are not equal in many social behaviors. They differ in their attitudes towards social phenomena on the one hand and in meeting their needs on the other hand. These differences were like a brush that many scientists and researchers relied on to classify people and study individual differences on the one hand and on the other hand, classify Communities and their distinction from others, marriage, place of birth and residence are among the most important social variables upon which social, demographic, economic researchers, etc. build their perceptions of societies and thus draw a hierarchy of phenomena for these societies. Social structure emerged as a concept that shows the human gradation in the social issues that affect his life and influence his behavior, which has become an inherent characteristic. From here, in our opinion, social structure emerged as a tool for comparison between societies. Perhaps the structure from the marital aspect and the social background of the population are among the most important variables entering into the social structure of human societies.

Since culture, in its simplest concept, refers to the aspects of human life that a person acquires through learning, not through inheritance, and members of society share those elements of culture that allow them areas of cooperation and communication, culture expresses the societal characteristics of the population and through it societies are distinguished from one another.

Anthropologists were interested in studying cultural phenomena in population societies, and perhaps this interest was focused on studying language and religion. Some of the prevailing values and customs, and the language of the population 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.

Linguistic structure of the population community

In the Middle Ages, language was linked to the sciences of philosophy and logic, and this link 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 the sciences of linguistics and the humanities. Since language Its study is linked to an individual psychological concept in its acquisition, as it is linked to a collective social concept in its practice. In the bosom of society, language was formed. 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 in which we live, and the difficulty of learning and acquiring language by some of us is due to the degree of difference between our culture and the culture of the language.



The intended learning, and despite the differences between 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. Therefore, linguistic diversity is a common phenomenon in the world, and one country may contain within its borders more than one language spoken by people, and their proportions differ in relation to individuals to others in one country according to several circumstances and data.

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



Language is a guide to culture

Although the concept of culture in anthropological and sociological literature refers to the human way of life, societies

Humanity did not know culture until man knew how to refer to things, and how to interact with them, and with the people who are there, 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. Linguistic communication is considered one of the most dangerous activities that man has practiced since he existed on the earth. We cannot imagine the existence of any human communication that does not depend on language or one of its alternatives, just as we 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 contained in culture, 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 acquired from one generation to the next are transmitted.

Language, whether spoken, written or read, is strongly linked to culture. A very clear example of this type of interconnection 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 other cultures in this or that society. Therefore, linguistic diversity is a valuable source of strength for humanity. The disappearance of any language means a lack of information, tools and cultural communication, whether within the framework of a single 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, whose speakers are calling for them to be the global language in order to achieve cultural unification.

❖ Language and Human Society

Perhaps a questioner might ask, has the language we speak been the same since its inception? Man has always sought to know what is special to him and what is not, seeking to know what preceded him by centuries. Human language develops with the development and sophistication of their tricks, and those interested in the science of language and dialects see its development and branching out greatly after it was a phrase of symbols and emotions that expressed the human feelings of the societies that preceded us.

Primitive man interacted using sign language, symbols and drawings. Human language evolved with the development of tricks. Some of them are still the same, others have slipped away and disappeared and become a thing of the past and the jewels of history, and others have hybridized until they reached what we are now.

Language has developed to varying degrees. Human languages are spread to different and varying degrees. There are languages that have not spread in many regions of the world, as is the case with the Latin language in ancient and modern times, and the same is true for the Arabic language.

Or the English, French, and Spanish languages of the modern world, so we believe that there are shadowy generations that are confined to narrow spots all over the earth, and other groups that fill the people, God has completed the analysis with the Persian and Abyssinian lineage. There are a number of factors that affect God, its development, advancement and spread, and they 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 and intellectual trends.

And the aspects of her conscience, her inclinations, and her geographical environment...

4. Literary factors, which are represented by what is produced by the minds of the speakers of the language, what is provided by educational institutes and universities, and what is provided to them by those who are p

Protecting it, upgrading it, and preserving 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 fathers and then to children. In addition, there are societies that share one language, which is the mother tongue. Sometimes, in some societies (in one society), languages are multiple and varied, so a person is bound by the mother tongue.

(The national language), and he has the freedom to learn other languages, because the mother tongue, that is, the language of the ancestors 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. Through the first movement, we may notice a change and development in the rules of language and morphology, as if they proceed in isolation from material and social issues. However, a deep examination of that development clarifies the extent of language's interaction 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 into linguistic activity, and this renewal is due to...

To translate, organize and clarify the religious monuments of the ancient East helped to clarify the limits of the Western linguistic perspective and with the aim that translation shortens the distances between civilizations and cultures until they merge with each other until we consider that we finally return to the spirit of man, the original creator and skillful maker of civilization.

After ancient man initially turned to drawing to express the things he wanted to point out, 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 humans through 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 transferring the cultural heritage and accumulating scientific and popular knowledge. For this reason, language and its science were 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

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 that developed with the development and progress of human societies. People differ in their religious beliefs, so we see in society... One is the diversity and variety of religious beliefs. Researchers may use the classification of a society's population according to religious affiliation for some cultural studies by identifying the size of the population belonging to one belief rather than another in the society. This type of division is no different in importance from its predecessors, which relate to the diversity in the areas of age and gender in the 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 (Moricse Jastorof) indicates that there are three rules for defining Religion is:

1. The Basal Al-Amir has multiple, strangely strong feelings, their hearts are greater than those of the Basal Al-Amir, and sometimes they say that this heart is multiple.

It has diverse functions, so people have 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 religions: primary, integrated, extinct, and present.

Religion has an impact on the life of the individual and society. It influences the way of life, behavior, and nature of life with other members of his society, as well as the relationship of man with his Lord, and the ways of worship and learning in human society. Religious values are not theoretical ideas, but rather realistic behaviors and real actions in which man seeks to achieve satisfaction from himself, and from individuals with his peers in society, on the other hand. Although religions differ in the behaviors and religious practices of the population, the ultimate goal is the satisfaction of God and society, as we mentioned.

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



Lecture 2: Human Investment and Society

Human resources are one of the basic standards by which the wealth of nations is measured, considering that these resources are at the top of the capital components and assets that influence the economic and social status of countries. The human element and its degree of efficiency have become the decisive factor for achieving progress. Economists have long emphasized the importance of developing human resources in achieving economic growth. Adam Smith mentioned in his famous book "The Wealth of Nations" that all acquired and useful capabilities of all members of society are considered a basic pillar in the concept of fixed capital. The fact that acquiring ability during learning costs financial expenses, and therefore these talents are an important part of the individual's wealth, which in turn constitutes a major part of the wealth of the society to which he belongs. Alfred Marshall also emphasized the importance of investing in human capital as a national investment and in He believes that the highest form of capital is the capital invested in human beings, since it is through human beings that nations advance, and the economy itself has a limited value unless it is exploited in the way of progress, and that is through the human capital that transforms wealth from mere qualitative quantities into diverse technological energies that achieve the desired progress.

The concept of human resource management comprehensively expresses the processes of planning, directing, organizing and monitoring the personnel working in any organization, regardless of its specialization and objectives, as they are among the most important resources that cannot be easily obtained. Human resources are considered an investment capital that must be developed and enhanced because it has a strategic dimension for the success of the organization or business. Human resource management appears in a way that works to direct the care and complete attention to individuals and help them perform their work in the best way and in a way that highlights their distinguished activity, ideas and creative energies. The result of this is achieving the interest and objectives of the organization, which provides it with a competitive ability in the world of work and production and to remain strong and steady in the specialized path of its work.

Human resource management uses tactics in addition to the basic strategy in managing employees and ways to achieve excellence in the field of work and production. In fact, the concept of human resource management did not settle in this form until the human element went through various and numerous experiences and activities that gained it accumulated experience over time, which gave it the ability to develop, formulate and develop the concept of human resource management. When there is a need for development in the work process of organizations, this management finds itself efficiently able to keep pace with that through coordination between functions or creating new functions that develop with the development of the needs of these organizations. As a result, human resource management has played and continues to play many roles in the life of organizations. Therefore, the concept of human resource management lies in achieving two important goals around which the foundations of success in organizations revolve: efficiency and justice. Efficiency is measured for the organization by achieving the greatest possible return on investment or achieving a high level of productivity based on consumer demand. Efficiency is also measured for employees through several things, including the level of employee performance and their commitment to providing



The organization's maximum and most efficient effort, in addition to adopting some other matters as indicators to know the efficiency of employees, such as the level of attendance, absence, work injuries, resignation, etc.

The goal of achieving justice refers to all the procedures and components that the organization relies on to provide the best treatment to its employees by treating them fairly and granting them all the rights they should obtain as a result of providing their services to the organization. The justice of the organization is embodied in the extent of freedom granted to employees to express their needs and call them to consolidate the state of equality between them and support them and enhance their creative abilities through the system of incentives and rewards. Therefore, the lower the level of grievance complaints submitted by employees because of the organization, the more this indicates the existence of a system for achieving justice in dealing with employees, and the organization is judged to be fair.

The concept of human resources management has developed through various stages over a long period of time, and then it has stabilized with the power of obtaining several aspirations and changes experienced by the individuals working in the work process and the functional field. These historical aspirations are represented by:

In the following stages:

First: The stage of the global propaganda movement (1856-1915) This movement appeared in the early twentieth century when God led the sciences.

(Taylor) is the first movement that focuses its attention on two principles of work:

A. The principle of punishment

b. The principle of reward

The emergence of personnel management as a whole, with its origins, principles and foundations, dates back to the twentieth century, in a manner that coincided with the developments that occurred in the science of business administration and administrative thought, after the emergence of the scientific management movement, when Frederick Taylor called F. Taylor. The plan to increase production and improve its quality is only based on two foundations: the proper selection of workers, and the distribution that is proportionate to their abilities and skills in the work, in order for each individual to perform the maximum possible productivity. Taylor based his theory on the separation between the tasks of management and the efforts of workers. The function of management is modified according to the philosophy of the practical management movement, planning, organizing and monitoring, while the role of workers is limited to implementing the tasks and work assigned to them by management. The scientific management movement was interested in determining the best methods and specialized techniques for the individual's use of his effort. Taylor and his colleagues showed that his assumptions were based on the existence of a kind of contradiction between the interests of individuals on the one hand, management - as a representative of business owners - and their ignorance. Another thing is that the worker demands high wages without trying to increase his income, and the management seeks to increase the rate of production and reduce its cost. In an attempt to address this issue (contradiction), Taylor recommended using measures of movement and time when determining wages. Based on this concept, he created the differential wage system on a piecework basis, meaning that the worker receives a higher rate of wages when he achieves the rates.



Standard or normative production. Taylor indicates that these principles are based on scientific plans that depend on specific criteria for selecting workers and employees in the organizational institution, assigning work to them, and considering the time factor as one of the matters that must be precisely matched with work performance.

This movement focused directly on achieving a high level of production, regardless of the achievement of new levels of the workers' goals and ambitions. That is, the sanctity was far from the workers from the human and social aspects, and it even considered the worker a tool or a machine that implements what is required of it, as there were no workers' organizations at that time that looked after the workers' affairs and demanded the attainment of all their rights.

Second: The stage of the human relations movement after 1920):It is noted through the study of the principles of scientific management that it focused on It is based on personnel management rather than human resource management. It sets the basic principles for managing employees' personnel, including designing work methods, establishing scientific work standards, selection, training, incentives, focusing on mechanization and specialization in work, and separating planning from implementation in organizational decision-making. The philosophy of personnel management is based on the principle of increasing productivity through the use of scientific methods in directing and managing work.

Although the scientific management movement laid the foundations for personnel management, its focus on work standards led to increased dissatisfaction and decreased job satisfaction due to the focus on the individual nature of dealing with the individual worker.

As a result of the problems that were reflected in the severe imitation of the scientific management movement in the countries and based on the results of studies of the American Health Care Corporation in the United States of America, attention focused on the need to increase job satisfaction as it is negative to increasing productivity. This trend led to the emergence of the movement of human minds, whose ideas Mayo Elton, which was bored during the thirties and The 1940s, under the influence of Hawthorne studies led by Alton Mayo, "Rothberger" shifted interest to the relations Humanity is a country of materialistic relations that were previously prevailing in industrial countries in managing the human element. Studies have shown that the establishment or organization is a social organization, before it is a material entity, and that what affects the productivity of the individual is not the family. The material and other material factors only, and also the feelings, emotions and motivations of the individual and others, and that is thanks to the social relations that prevail between them and the patterns of leadership and supervision and the communication models followed by the management, and therefore the experiences of "Alton Malay" and his colleagues have contributed to the development of management, and to strengthening the role of personnel management in particular, so if the organization wants to reach its goals and achieve its strategy in the best possible way, it must give its employees special importance in dealing with them as human beings and strengthening the lines of communication between them and the management and their participation as much as possible in discussing programs and plans and

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Objectives, and on this basis the "human relations" school has given special attention to informal organizations that arise among individuals during work and establish their roots outside work so that their influence in motivating their behavior at work becomes less than the influence of the formal organization and what it entails in terms of systems, rules, programs, and functional authorities.

This movement has emerged as a result of the arrival of the shadow of relations and work methods to inappropriate levels through the workers' failure to obtain their rights and obligations to work humanely, as this movement believes that dealing with individuals should not be only for the benefit of the work at the expense of the feelings of the workers and their social solutions. Rather, this movement relied on the morale of the workers resulting from humane dealing with them in addition to taking into account the realization of their personal interests and supporting their ambitions and considering them a rare resource, which are important factors in addition to the material incentives that are placed to motivate the workers. To the efficient work and increase intelligence, but

Dealing with the foundations of this movement did not find a suitable practical response due to the multiplicity of workers' requirements and the need for high capabilities that conflict with the goals of the work.

Third: The stage of the individual's propaganda since 1960: The philosophy of the two movements, scientific management and human relations, is not sufficient To provide all the requirements related to optimal performance and satisfy the needs of both workers and employees, therefore, during this period, departments called personnel departments were established. Most of their interest was focused on providing health and social services and care. They also worked as a mediator between senior management and workers. They worked to direct attention to employing workers and developing their skills and productivity to reach an optimal level of the organization's productivity. It was noted that this department included interest in all levels of workers in addition to the fact that it became the executive management of the revenues of senior management. To manage human resources affairs, organize their performance, and take care of their development and training in a way that serves to increase and improve the production process.

Lab: The stage of the development of human civilization, which began in 1980 Economic, social and technological factors have affected And administrative and pushed towards the introduction of this school of new concepts that depend on the management of human resources through specific functions that helped organizations achieve success by increasing efficiency in production, which was the result of focusing attention by the school of human resources management on managing employees in a more comprehensive and effective manner, such as interest in selecting and appointing individuals and determining their wages and incentives, working to increase the experience of individuals through training and developing skills and providing them with adequate support, in addition to building cooperative relationships with workers and intervening in solving their various problems. The school of human resources management also contributed to analyzing and arriving at jobs in order to achieve proportionality and compatibility between workers and existing work.

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This school has developed new concepts that were not previously proposed, which led to the success of its ideas because it focuses on developing the rational relationship between human resources management and organizational management to achieve permanent coordination between them to reach a high level of common understanding of interests, which leads as a result to achieving the organization's goals at the lowest costs and in shorter periods of time, in addition to the organization's ownership of workers who always push the work towards success.

Fifth: Human Resources Strategy Manual

What happened in 2000? This message has appeared in my mind as an alternative to the Halal Qalran.

Based on its ideas and ideology, the school of human resource management that preceded it was concerned with creating and organizing the basis of performance management, productivity assurance, and increasing the level and quality of innovation, which greatly helped organizations to enter global markets.

The difficulties that exist to achieve this, as its ideology was concerned with the issue of the right man being in the right place, and it worked to transform the dealings of workers from being considered partners in the production and investment process in the organization, which led to the organizations being able to achieve their goals with great ability.

The consideration of this school of the principle of human resources strategy was urgently applicable, and did not come spontaneously, but rather resulted from several factors, including economic, political and social. The most important evidence of these factors is the emergence of the globalization system and the increase in competition between organizations and the diversity of global intelligence, in addition to the emergence of the principle of comprehensive quality management and the imposition of a policy that satisfies customers as a principle that helps the organization to continue its work and spread.

As a result of these global and regional changes, the consideration of human resources management has shifted from being merely a management concerned with the affairs of employees, their relationships, interests, and organizing their work with organizations, to being considered a strategic function in its entirety, because it deals with a vital and effective resource for organizations, which will lead to the success of investment in a few other resources, and will not be invested in the required manner.



Lecture 3: Factors affecting fertility in pregnant women

The social analysis of population phenomena through other social phenomena, and thus we obtain the analysis

Sociodemographics of population phenomena. In social frameworks, the phenomenon of fertility is one of the important population phenomena because it is an important indicator.

Population growth is a process that is widely influenced by the social, economic, cultural and civilizational environment of society. In our discussion

In this we will highlight the most important factors affecting population fertility.

1. Biological factors.

2. Demographic factors.

3. Social factors.

4. Economic factors

5. Political factors.

First: Biological factors

Biological determinants affecting fertility are (age and sex restrictions, maximum reproductive age, postpartum infertility, etc.).

- **Age and gender restrictions**One of the most important determinants of fertility and the factors affecting it is that the fertilization period differs between the sexes.

Males and females, in females the female reaches the age of maturity, that is, when menstruation begins, and it is usually at an early age estimated at

At about (10-13 years) and continues until the age of (49 years), according to excellent nutritional and environmental foundations.

As for the male, the age of puberty usually falls between 11 and 14 years of age, and males differ from females in particular.

limit

The highest level of fertility. Although a man's ability to reproduce may weaken in the last stages of his life, it does not stop until...

death

- **Maximum reproduction:**Women's birth rates are often very high, if the right conditions are present and

She is exposed to obstacles. If a woman gives birth to a child every ten months for a period of three years (which is the woman's fertile period), then it will be...

She has 37 children, but the obstacles that prevail in women's lives, especially in our present time, deprived her of this advantage, and she was

A clear obstacle to the decline in its fertility rate.



- **The machine for birth** One of the most common diseases among women is infertility after childbirth. It is natural for a woman to suffer from a specific type of infertility.

Duration: Studies usually indicate that the duration varies from one woman to another, and that its duration is estimated between (4-6) months. The length of the duration

It was a negative constraint on fertility rates.

Second: Demographic factors.

Both the age and gender structure of the population are factors that influence fertility levels. It is known that the age structure pattern Population determines the proportion of reproductive groups in society, and then age-specific fertility levels and birth rates are determined. It is higher in societies with a higher proportion of young people than in aging societies, and the gender ratio in the population has a clear impact. On fertility variation, this is evident in societies from which immigrants (males) leave for a period of time in which rates decrease. Clearly loyal to her.

Age at marriage plays an important and influential role in family fertility. In societies where early marriage is prevalent, the number of children born increases.

Birth rates: We notice an inverse relationship between the age of marriage and the birth rate, as women who marry at a later age (25-30 years) have fewer children than those who marry at the age of (18-23 years), as late marriage reduces the rates of Population growth reduces the length of a woman's pregnancy (which ends in her mid-forties).

Third: Social hopes.

Social factors play no less of a role in the variation in fertility and birth rates, as their clear impact on the family is particularly evident. And society in general, the prevailing customs and traditions associated with marriage in society have an influential role on fertility and the number of children. A woman gives birth to children, for example, the forms of marriage prevalent in society (monogamy, or polygamy), this is reflected in The number of children a family has. On the other hand, religious beliefs play an influential role in fertility. All heavenly religions She called for and encouraged the increase of childbirth, in addition to the role of the children's feast, especially the males, and the woman's urgent desire to have children. Having a male child is a factor affecting fertility in most societies. A family is not considered complete unless it has a son (a male child). Thus, the woman continues to give birth until she fulfills her desire or the desire of her husband. This tradition is prevalent in Arab societies, especially in Iraqi society, as the family's desire to have a male child is a decisive factor in the survival of many families.



Among the factors affecting fertility are economic factors, and among the most influential of these is the standard of living or average income.

For the individual, studies indicate that there is an inverse relationship between income and family fertility, indicating that families with high incomes are less likely to have children.

Their fertility rates are high, while poor families with low incomes have high fertility rates.

In general, the poor person who has a little money to achieve his ambitions is more likely to have children than the rich person, and this is due to his ambition.

From him

Fifth: Political hope.

Governments play an important role in changing fertility levels. The role may be indirect through providing economic services.

Social and health, and improving the conditions of the population, which affects the reduction of birth rates, and development policy has become the gateway

Preferred to reduce birth rates in many developing societies, where the spread of education and preventive health awareness plays a role

In mothers' acceptance of birth control practices, the government's role becomes clear when it adopts a specific population policy that is consistent with its interests.

Nationalism may enact laws to achieve its goals.

Political conditions may play a role in birth rates and their fluctuations. When a country enters into war, its birth rates decrease.

As a result of young people being busy with military operations and being away from their families for long periods, the government intervenes by enacting laws to encourage childbearing.

This is what happened in Iraqi society during the first war (Iranian-Israeli war). The state passed a decision to encourage childbirth.

Fertility and faster

Reproductive behavior, decision-making, and family size are among the most prominent attitudes and behavioral patterns that show the impact of

Cultural, social and economic factors that influence an individual's behaviour, decisions and attitudes, and to clarify this interaction and highlight the extent of it.

The depth of the impact of these factors on reproductive behavior in order to reveal the true determinants of family size and determine how

It can modify some types of behavior and attitudes in accordance with the conditions of society and with population policies that serve the purposes

Development and progress. The importance of research into the issue of studying the reproductive behavior of the family is no different from studying any other social phenomenon.

As it is a social issue that goes beyond the scope of spouses and family members to general social, economic and cultural dimensions and in terms of its extension

The attitudes, concepts and trends surrounding the reproductive issue, which has become a societal issue, and the increase in reproduction and population growth may...

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It has affected development policies, both present and future, which has alerted the entire world to the need to formulate rational population policies that balance between Population growth rates, production rates and economic growth.

Many social studies have shown that society is present in the individual, in terms of decisions, practices, and patterns of behavior.

Which seem to be attached to man and of an individual and private nature, are in fact the product of man's social and environmental existence, and most situations

Opinions are rooted in the social and cultural environment in which an individual lives. There are factors that influence reproductive behavior in

The family, the most important of which are education and cultural factors. Social research has shown that there is an inverse relationship between the level of culture and the size of the family.

This constant relationship can be analyzed at the theoretical level by referring it back to a number of variables that are related to it and that have an impact.

Directly on fertility and family size, culture and high levels of education lead to delayed marriage and thus shorten the period of time that is

In it, the woman is ready to give birth, especially when the woman wants to work, and therefore every free man is forced to give birth to a very specific number of children.

So that they do not stand in the way of her completing her education and striving to achieve her goals and ambitions on the practical level, in order to prove her existence.

And its superiority. There is a close relationship between the size and composition of the family and the prevailing economic system in a society, as we find many factors.

Family size is determined by the type of profession, income level, and other concepts and knowledge that have a negative or positive impact on development.

Humanity.

From an early age, man receives orders and instructions that determine his types of behavior, actions, and tendencies, supported by types of reward.

Reward for obedience and types of censure and punishment for disobedience. As one philosopher said, man is: (a bundle of habits walking

On two feet, these customs are both individual and social, as long as they are behavior, and behavior is characterized by being either acceptable or rejected.

Customs, traditions, intellectual trends and general values have the nature of obligation as commands and prohibitions, and any deviation or defect in the implementation of these

Value teachings are a deviation from the straight line accepted and known in society, and man is originally surrounded by an environment

Social and intellectual, it derives its components from the intellectual and cultural heritage, in addition to the fact that the age of the person (man and woman) together affects

The fertility process, and this explains why miscarriage is more frequent, for example, with the woman's age, as well as hormonal imbalance and the appearance of some...

Uterine changes such as benign fibroids It increases with age and in general fertility decreases (Fibroids

It is clear that after the age of 38, the effect of age is usually less than that of men.

Conclusion

University of Mosul

Faculty of Arts

Department: Sociology



Course Title: Demographic Security / PhD

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

Academic year 2024-2025

The variation in fertility of the population without the intervention of external factors is one of the natural things that were chosen by

Glory be to God for mankind

Among the biological differences between human beings, despite this difference and variation, the issue of fertility and reproductive potential or

Reproduction is affected by many factors in addition to biological factors, including economic, social, and religious factors.

These factors generally affected fertility levels from one family to another and from one society to another, because fertility began in
Its modern concept depends on multiple factors and variables in our present time.

Recently, high fertility (population growth) has become a problem that many societies suffer from due to the imbalance between resources.
The available community and the size of the population increase, so many communities rushed to hold conferences and seminars for the purpose of addressing
This problem has begun to plague many of them, and they have begun to take measures to limit population growth due to high fertility.
It imposed policies that aimed to limit it, to fill its deficit in meeting the needs of its population.



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

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. It has studied in detail issues such as the issue of rapid growth in population size, which is called (population pressure - or population explosion), and has given a definition of the relationship between the process of economic growth and population growth. In addition, these studies have drawn attention to the importance of the population factor in the social and economic perspective, or what is called in short (development), especially for countries that are characterized by rapid population growth, which generates. Consequently, demographic stress occurs in the event of a lack of balance between population growth and the requirements of human life, especially the basic needs of this growth, i.e. the necessities of life (food, housing, work, health, education), and consequently the emergence of a deficit and the exacerbation of population problems and the inability to control them.

The importance of this topic lies in the fact that it is an indication of the danger of uncontrolled population growth, i.e. the lack of government planning and attempts to... Controlling this growth, in addition to not providing the needs to 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 advance and future plans to confront any population pressures.

Future or potential.

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 and shelter to ensure survival, and for 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 the environment .

the second: The availability and development of the technology element, which enables humans to exploit the natural resources available in the environment, and also pictures The social organization created by man, which was greatly aided by his technological achievements, and the population pressure in a period of time



From the life of society or peoples, from a social phenomenon to a problem with multiple aspects and overlapping influence and impact 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 does not stop at a limit and is not controlled and puts pressure on the means and resources of living, and one of its most obvious effects is the decline in the standard of living of the vast majority of the population, which reaches the subsistence level and the poverty line. (The situation of the population and its dynamics:), Situations and dynamics of the population

Every population is constantly exposed to several noticeable changes in its demographic characteristics due to the influence of four main factors with different development causes: births, deaths, local migration, and international migration. This change affects the number of people, their intentions, and their spatial distribution. The global population dynamics have acquired during the last two centuries a rapid growth and size unprecedented in human history, from a slow dynamic to a rapid dynamic that has spread throughout the world and produced a transformation in the twentieth century that took on the character of an explosion.

Demographic

Population pressure summary

Population estimates available in the literature concerned with population issues before the seventeenth century AD are nothing more than Estimates It is generally true that population growth before that was subject to fluctuations that varied rapidly between countries that differed Its circumstances, some of which enjoyed peace and relative economic and social stability, and diminished in countries that fought wars. It was swept by epidemics and famines, especially parts of some empires that were disintegrating at that time. Below is a presentation of human growth.

Population increases "population pressure" on the globe over 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 the human species and the optimal population size in his ideal republic, and Aristotle expressed it in material terms. Excessive population growth prompted him to think about the idea of birth control in order to prevent poverty, while the authors preferred The Romans considered population as a human force for the expansion of the empire. These two opposing theories crystallized in the ages.

The following is the complex relationship between population growth and welfare, which became one of the most important topics in 1800, and perhaps St. Robert Malthus He was the first to raise the relationship between rapid and unregulated population growth and food resources in the era (RT Malthus The talk 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 notice some of the effects of this growth (pressure).

) In population, it is not surprising that the governments of many countries where rapid population growth has occurred for nearly two generations

It has also shown signs of demographic stress, and since it was not enough to deal with the results of rapid population growth,

An organization that has been exhausted is unable to confront the new threats resulting from it, such as (food shortages, diseases, unemployment, etc.).

And social services...and others), and this consequently created humanitarian crises in many societies (advanced and developing), so growth

The ever-accelerating population growth rates and numbers are the main phenomenon in the demographic processes of recent years and have become

A feature of the era, the term (demographic explosion) is often used in social and economic books that deal with

Population problems as well as demographic works are important in describing this phenomenon.

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

Government efforts to direct this growth in an organized manner and provide the necessary services will escalate in many of them to reach

A critical stage that is difficult to control. This was followed by the holding of many conferences in many countries, the most important of which was the Population Conference.

Held in Mexico City in 1984, which focused on the poor conditions resulting from population growth and decline

Resources, deepening underdevelopment, and continuing environmental destruction, especially in developing countries, the majority of which are unable to meet

The basic needs of their people (food, fuel, and housing), and the inability of these countries to confront the large increases in numbers

Future population.

Recent decades have witnessed a growing awareness of many problems, the most prominent of which is the problem of uncontrolled population growth.

...food supply, depletion of natural resources, environmental pollution, widespread unemployment and the like. This is a global necessity.

By nature, these problems seem to be intertwined with each other in a fundamentally complex way that is difficult to solve 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 depending on...

Due to the variation in spending volume, food patterns, food availability and price levels, and the increasing awareness of food problems in the world

As it is not a technical issue as much as it is an urgent economic, social and political issue, hunger is not due to population pressure on resources.

Not only limited but also the unequal social and political structure is responsible for this. In order to live a healthy life, we must



And activity is if we obtain food in sufficient quantities and of good quality. Without food, no human being will be able to maintain his life or his energy.

Or he can develop his abilities, but not every individual today is able to obtain enough food to meet his needs, and this is what

We notice 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 needs.

Their energy needs, and approximately (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 calories.

Sufficient to maintain normal levels of physical activity, and (36%) of pre-school children, especially in developing countries

Children who are underweight are less than their age.

Unfortunately for the Arab countries, economically, which has resulted in a significant increase in food insecurity, food security is known

Nutrition is the ability to obtain the necessary food for a healthy life at all times. Many Arab countries suffer from this.

Developing countries that depend mainly on agriculture face major problems in securing food for their growing population. This problem is due to:

Decisions taken in the 1950s and 1960s that included investment in the industrial sector at the expense of the private sector

Agricultural in the hope of achieving industrialization, which at that time was equal to development, and 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 considered

Essentially for growth and thus industrialization, however, adverse consequences stem from this particular development policy which is still being followed.

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

Egypt's share of the GDP regularly increased from 45% to 20%. In addition, increasing food imports constituted

Putting pressure on the country's balance of payments situation which needs to be rebalanced by high exports, the costs will be

The economic and financial implications of the ever-increasing and constant food import bill to meet the needs of the growing population density are enormous.

It is clear that what burdens and exposes economies to danger is the cases of food shortages, and nearly half a billion people will remain

They suffer from chronic malnutrition and, given the population growth, correcting the trend requires either increasing the rate of growth in per capita

of food or obtain it more equitably, or a combination of both. However, the relative importance of these two methods in reducing

Food shortages vary according to the specific conditions in the country concerned and the various factors prevailing in a particular period of time, but where



There is severe malnutrition among the very poor, and governments and their partners in the international community must intervene urgently.

Directly through a set of "safety net programs".

- Shelter and Population

Man has been taking since he was created

On the back of this simple, in search of suitable housing for him, in order to pay for himself

The calamities of nature and all kinds of dangers that surround him from every side, and with the progress of time until the present time, man works

Striving to develop the meanings of this dwelling, that is, to develop housing needs, as they were not limited to needs

Not only biological, but also psychological and social dimensions. One of the effects of this was that housing issues were monopolized.

With the interest of people of opinion, with their different tendencies, which created different types of knowledge that dealt with housing issues from all

Its aspects, especially the increase in families and population growth, which increases the land.

Housing is considered one of the most important human needs. A person cannot do without it, but we notice that many people still lack it.

There are some people who live today in caves and forests and take them as their homes, and they are unable to provide one of the most important necessities of life except

Housing The need for more housing with the rapid and expected population growth has become more urgent but on

Has the rapid growth in cities provided adequate housing? This question arises, the answer is no, of course, as this growth in cities has left a large section

Of the world's population in some of these countries without adequate housing (the "Habitat" organization estimates that there are (600) million residents in cities on

At least, and more than a billion rural residents in the continents of ((Africa, Asia, and Latin America)) live in very difficult housing

Overcrowded, poor quality, lacking potable water, sanitation, and garbage collection, which makes

The health and lives of the residents of these dwellings are in constant danger. This means that the world is now suffering from severe housing shortages and that millions of people are...

They do not find housing. In many countries, especially developing countries, people live in tin shacks, in cemeteries, or on boats.

Several families are crowded into one hut or room of a dilapidated house, and the collapse of old houses often takes the lives of people.

Its inhabitants

- Population and unemployment

Economists note that although population growth may increase the demand for labor (through economic activity

And the demand for goods) but 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 world's workforce every year, whose ages range between (15-65) years, which

It will require providing approximately (1.7) billion additional jobs to accommodate these new potential people - and the most urgent demands will be in

The poorest countries in the world - a clear example of the closed circle that links poverty and population growth, according to a report by the International Labor Organization

For the workforce in the year (2000), the global workforce will increase by (69%) from (1,509) billion to (2,546) billion or

At a rate of more than (1) billion, and of this increase (886) million will be added to the labor force in developing countries, at a rate of (86%) of

The total increase constitutes a major and serious challenge for these countries in their efforts to achieve adequate development and provide jobs.

Provide work for the labor force that has doubled due to the population explosion. When fertility rates are high, the group

The age group under fifteen, i.e. (0-14), constitutes a large percentage compared to the percentage of adults who are in the labor market, and when it decreases

Fertility rates: The ratio of the population in the (15-64) category of workers to the non-workers of the first category is rising. And since

Economic behavior varies according to the different stages of human life. It follows that the age structure of the population has a major impact.

On the economic performance of the human being, as a large part of income goes to consumer spending when rates rise

Fertility increases, the base of the population age pyramid expands, and the number of children between the ages of 0 and 14 increases. As the base of the population pyramid expands, the number of children increases.

The burden of dependency increases and consumption increases at the expense of savings. The burden of dependency in countries with high fertility is estimated at (95) people.

In the age of dependency versus (100) people of working age, and this equation is reflected in the case of countries whose fertility rates are heading

It will decline, as the dependency rate will reach (65) dependents for every (100) people of working age, and the nations will witness

Asia's expansion is expected to see rapid increases in the number of job seekers, including Pakistan, where the labor force will grow from (70) million in

(1998) to (199) million by 2050, and over the next 25 years India will add nearly (10) million

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

The shortage of labor force caused by the unprecedented population growth in Algeria will increase the number of job seekers.

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 and improve public health.

Very important in the context of accelerating demographic growth, decreasing infant and child mortality and declining fertility rates with rising

The average life expectancy of a person has increased due to the health environment, the spread of vaccination programs against transmitted diseases, and the spread of



Contraception will lead to demographic changes and increased economic growth. Human health is one of the factors.

Leading to 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...2)Co

Per capita air pollution is one of the most convenient indicators for measuring air pollution, as it measures the number of tons of carbon emitted into the atmosphere.

Air pollution during the year and divided by the total population of the country, this pollution represents the level of industrialization in the country in addition to the levels

Energy consumption Carbon dioxide is one of many types of greenhouse gases that trap the sun's heat.

Emitted to the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide, one of the important and significant contributors to the greenhouse effect.

Thermal energy 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, which emits...

Gas2However, it is less than it is for coal, and in calculating the carbon dioxide emissions released in the countries (Co

The data calculated for the population that owns vehicles represented a logical first step in showing that emissions from a number of

From vehicles and explained the extent of control over emissions released from vehicles, if this assessment is useful it must be compared

Industrialized countries in the region, the Environmental Data Book reported in 1993 that there was one vehicle for every six

People in the United Arab Emirates, and thus the carbon dioxide released is (8.99) tons of carbon per person,

In Kuwait, there was one passenger vehicle for every four people, which is equivalent to (4.3%) tons of carbon dioxide emissions.

Per capita, the UAE and Kuwait had the highest gas emissions in the Arab region during the same year, and Canada had

The highest carbon dioxide emissions are in the West, where the carbon rate was recorded at (5.37) tons per person, and there is a vehicle in it.

For every two people.



Fifth lecture: Urban 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 the effects of urban life are widespread. It is also characterized by multiple social, economic and political functions, the presence of bodies, institutions, groups and administrations, and the availability of a 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 patterns of behavior of the population, and on the prevailing patterns of thinking and values. This, in turn, has been linked by many social researchers to 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 the population, which 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 entails serious problems that threaten their inhabitants.

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 their proportion to the total population, and urbanization was defined in this conception within the limits of its connection to population concentration, just as urbanization was defined 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 to the total population. It is a common mistake to consider urbanization as merely 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 the community is considered urban if it counts only (200) people, such as the countries (Iceland, Norway... and others), and in other countries (2000) people such as the countries (Tunisia, France, Argentina, Germany... and others), and in others (5000) people (Austria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia... and others), and in other countries (10000) people such as the countries (Greece, Italy, Jordan, Portugal... and others), and the number has increased

The urban population increased from (160) million people (10%) in 1960 to (2.8) billion people (47%) in 2000. Today, the annual rate of urban growth for the year is approximately (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.



Migration from the countryside to the city

The population growth in the countryside, the decline of the job market and the new areas of agricultural land made the rural population decide to migrate to the city. This is usually called internal migration in demographic literature. This type of migration has received great attention from sociologists and researchers, as internal migration is the migration of rural people to the city because the city is a strong attraction area for rural people and constitutes high percentages compared to other forms of migration. Migration from the countryside to the city represents the largest part of internal migration, and it usually occurs as a result of many motives that a person seeks to achieve when he changes

Place of residence, migration to urban areas 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 where the population increases and the industrial movement is active, closely linked to vertical social mobility. The person who migrates may need to change the type of his profession

If his move to a new job results in industrial and economic progress, i.e. an increase in income and a better standard of living, then this means a shift in his economic, social and demographic status from a certain level to another, better level that is different from it in many features and trends. The factors leading to migration from the countryside to the city are divided into two factors: **They are the population push factor and the population pull factor..**

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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.

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 set of factors above, which is the geographical factor. In many cases, the geographical factor is one of the factors.

Causing population displacement, especially when nature is angry and disasters occur.

2. **Population attraction factor** The 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 are interested in studying cultural phenomena in population societies, and perhaps this interest has focused on studying language, religion, and some prevailing values and customs. The language of the population is considered one of the most important cultural symbols that distinguishes the population of societies from their counterparts. In addition to that, scientists have been interested in studying beliefs.

The prevailing religion in human societies in order to identify 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 philosophy and logic. This connection continued until the nineteenth century when Saussure came up with his concept of the independence of language from these sciences. He then linked it to psychological, social and educational aspects in the early 1950s, benefiting from the scientific method established for linguistics and the humanities. Since language and its study are linked to an individual psychological concept in its acquisition, it is also linked to a collective social concept in its practice. Language was formed within society. Language is a social reality in its fullest sense, resulting from social interaction. It has become one of the strongest bonds that connect groups and owes its emergence to the existence of social gathering.

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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 in which we live, 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 pattern of thought and culture, and therefore linguistic diversity is a common phenomenon in the world and one country may contain within its borders more than one language spoken by people, and their proportions differ in relation to individuals to others in one country according to several circumstances and data.

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



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 even one of the most important factors that lead to the advancement of culture in it. As is known, The relationship between language and culture is an organic one, encompassing the relationship between part and whole. Language is one of the important variables within culture, and through it culture is transmitted from one people to their children. It is a cultural system, and more precisely, it is the main tool by which those acquired systems and customs are transmitted from one generation to the next.

Language, whether spoken, written or read, is strongly linked to culture. A very clear example of this kind of reciprocal connection is what we see in literary works transmitted orally or written. Cultures differ from one language to another, as each language has its own culture that distinguishes it from other cultures in this or that society. Therefore, linguistic diversity is a valuable source of strength for humanity, and the disappearance of any language means a lack of a stock of knowledge. Information, tools, and cultural communication, whether within a single culture or between different cultures, are essential. The issue of linguistic diversity is extremely important and must receive global support, especially at a time when certain languages are emerging and becoming widely spoken, such as English and French, whose speakers are calling for them to be 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 of it is still obsolete, others have slipped away and become a thing of the past and the jewels of history, and others have been hybridized until they reached what we are now.

Language has developed to varying degrees. Human languages spread to different and varying degrees. There are languages that have the ability to spread in different regions. Many languages are spoken in the world, such as Latin in ancient and medieval times, and Arabic, or English, French and Spanish in modern times. However, there are languages that remain confined to a small area of land and a small group of people, such as Persian and Ethiopian. Among the factors that influence language, its development, advancement and spread are:

5. Language transmission from predecessor to successor.
6. The influence of language on other languages.
7. 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...
8. 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. Sometimes, in some societies (in one society), languages are multiple and varied. A person is restricted to the mother tongue (the national language), and has the freedom to learn all the 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 to develop and move from one generation to another.

As it was said in the past, it 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. However, a deep examination of that development clarifies the extent to which...

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 finally return to the spirit of man, the original creator and skilled maker of civilization.

After ancient man initially turned to drawing to express the things he wanted to point out, 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 humans through a symbolic expression of a material thing that meets his needs in social communication and dealing with the environment surrounding him. Then man moved from the stage of symbols

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Course Title: Demographic Security / PhD

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Academic year 2024-2025

The stage of writing is a qualitative leap in the transmission of cultural heritage and the accumulation of scientific and popular knowledge. This is why language and its science are closely linked to anthropology due to the close interaction between society, language, and 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 to 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

Religion was born with the birth of man, and man began to be nourished by religion like the rest of his basic needs. Therefore, religion is a necessary human phenomenon in human societies that 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, and... Researchers use the classification of a society's population by religious affiliation for some cultural studies by identifying the size of the population belonging to one faith rather than another in a society. This type of classification is no different in importance from its predecessors, which are the diversity in the areas of age and gender in a society.

There is great diversity in the practice of religious affiliation among the world's population. This diversity is reflected in the diversity of the population's practice of rituals associated with religion, which may include: These rituals are behavioral or emotional patterns, such as prayer, reading, chanting, 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:

4. 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.
5. Humans in their societies believe that they are connected to these supernatural powers, and that there are ways to communicate with them.
6. 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 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 satisfaction On the one hand, and individuals from his peers in society on the other hand, as the difference in religions differs in the behaviors and religious practices of the population except The goal is the same with all religions, which is, as we mentioned, the satisfaction of God and the satisfaction of society.

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