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Social Characteristics of Middle School Students in Babylon Province

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Abstract:

Researchers in the geography of the population are interested in studying the reality and efficiency of education, not to mention their study of the spatial variation of students' level of intelligence economic and social development and plans " and many theoretical and applied studies have indicated that education is the most effective element of society, It should therefore have been examined as one of the variables contributing to the rationalization or increase of population behavior in line with development plans. Based on the foregoing, and given the lack of studies on this subject, and the lack of study at the level of the Middle Euphrates governorates in general and Babylon governorate in particular, the researcher examined it because it has become a population problem that needs to be measured, analyzed and varied from place to place and illustrated the variables behind this disparity. This prompted the researcher to choose to know the repetition ratios and age composition (2010-2022).

Keywords: Qualitative composition, students, intermediate level, Babylon governorate.

Introduction

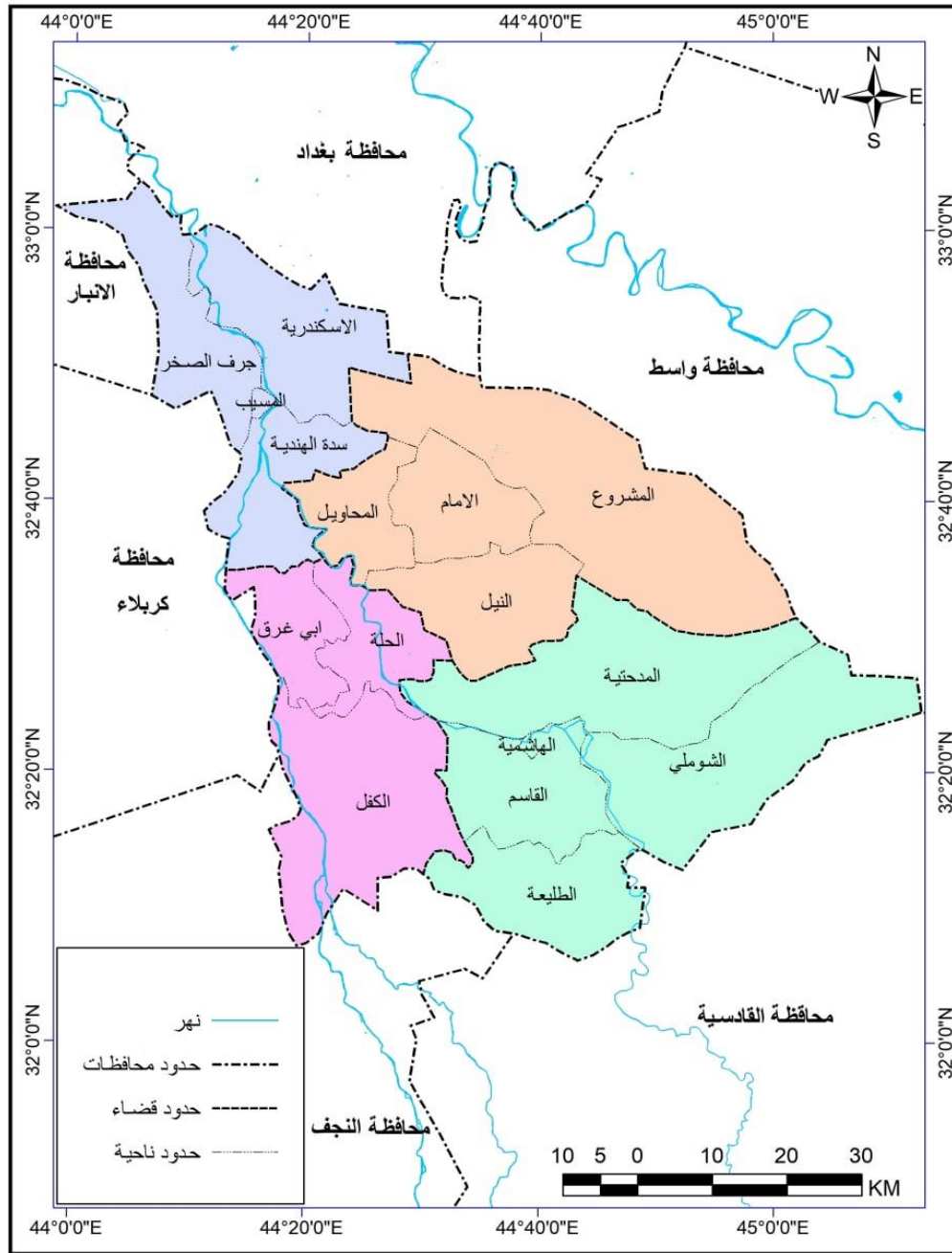
The perception of education as a human investment, its return is greater than any other financial investment. It aims to achieve the greatest return at the lowest possible cost, through the introduction of the right planning system that recognizes the requirements of comprehensive development in its economic and social dimensions, and education can achieve that dividend in the form of trained and qualified human forces. However, that return is lower than expected, owing to problems facing education that cause high educational waste or loss. The phenomenon of repetition and drop-out is a serious problem for public education, especially secondary education, which results in a decrease in the productivity of this type of education, which constitutes a waste and loss of the human and material capacities of the educational system and in turn hampers development plans. Failure also leads to imbalances between outputs and inputs. This failure usually occurs at a certain stage. This leads to the presence of students of different ages in the same class. Consequently, this negatively affects teachers and the school and has negative effects on the student himself because of the difference in age between him and his peers. The phenomenon of failure is one of the most important factors affecting the educational structure.

First: Problem Studies: Determining the problem of study is a key feature in the composition of the structure and scientific curriculum. The scientific curriculum aims to track the phenomenon in all its aspects in order to solve the problem of study - the axis - that revolves around the study (Albatihi, 1988, p. 48): Do the social characteristics of students in the middle level in Babfor the Period (2010-2019)?

Second: hypothesis studies: The scientific hypothesis of researchers is an essential entry point for studying the problem whose features begin to appear in the researcher's thinking and through which he tries to reach results through which he can also accept, modify or even reject the research hypothesis: the social characteristics of students in the middle level in the province of Babylon for the period (2010-2019) vary?

Third: The boundaries of the study area: Babylon Governorate in central Iraq are within the Sahel al-Russobi area, concentrated between two longitudes ($57^{\circ} 43' 12''$ to 45°). East, it is also located between two latitudes ($7^{\circ} 32'$ and $8^{\circ} 33'$) north. Taking the shape of the existing triangle, map (1) of some 106 km north and south with an irregular width of up to 84 km east and west. The geographical location of the study area is determined by the divisions and administrative boundaries of Iraq's governorates, which set the boundaries of Babylon governorate, which begins in the far north-west of the governorate at the Euphrates River to proceed in the southeastern direction until it meets the General Estuary Project. to form the northern border of the study area separating it from Baghdad Governorate so that it continues to run in line with the General Mouth Project, which constitutes the border with Wasit Governorate, It then veers to the south-west to form the border with Qadisiyah governorate, after which it veers to the north-west at the edge of the western plateau with the borders of Najaf al-Ashraf governorate, then Karbala governorate and Anbar governorate to complete the western boundary of the study area Babylon governorate is a small governorate, coming after Baghdad and Karbala governorates with an area of (5,119 km²) or 1.2% of Iraq's total area (435,244 km²) As in table (1), this area is divided into four districts and 16 districts. The study also set extended time limits (2010-2022).

Mab (1) Administrative Divisions in Babylon Province



Source: Ministry of Water Resources, General Survey Authority, Babylon Administrative District Map, scale 1: 500,000 for 2010.

First: The educational level of the students' students who fail to attend the middle and junior levels:

Education is the general right enjoyed by every member of society and is the basis for the individual's building, the development of society and the prosperity of nations. Society's progress is measured by the number of its scientists. (Narrator, 2002, p. 123). The educational level also affects the type of occupation that determines the type of occupation that each member of society has and also directly affects the important variables of an individual's fertility, as confirmed by many recent population studies, which show that the higher the number of years that members of society spend in education, the more likely they are to have a lower number of children compared to those who spend fewer years in school 2011 and acquiring skills. **Through Table (1) and Figure (1)** we note the relative distribution of educational levels of the parents of students who fail for both phases

1. Achievement of the father's literacy eradication: We note at the intermediate stage the highest percentage in the center of the district of Al-Hilah (35.0%), the lowest rate (1.7%) in each side of the drowning father, the center of the district of Al-Mahawel and the Shumli district.
2. The father's primary attainment: The highest rate (45.1%) in the center of Al-Hila district, and the lowest rate (1.1%) in the Abe drowning area of Al-Madhia, Shumley.
3. Father's average attainment: The number of students in the middle level reached the highest percentage at the center of Al-Hilah (28.4%), and the lowest percentage (1.2%), including the Nile District, the Hashemite District Center and the Medhia District.
4. The highest rate (11.9%) in the Al-Hilah District Center, and the lowest rate (1.0%) in the Al-Nasr Shelf.
5. Bachelor's degree: According to the answers of the number of students who failed on the form, the highest rate of achievement of the father Bachelor's degree was 22.2% in the center of Al-Hilah district, and the lowest percentage was 1.2%, including in the field of Al-Madhia.
6. The achievement of illiteracy eradication: The highest rise in the center of Al-Hilla district is 41.8%. The lowest percentage (1.8%) included each of the Father's drowning side, the front side, the Medhaia side, the Shumli side, the Al Qasim district, the Brahimi side and the Al Sadda side respectively.
7. Primary mother's attainment: The number of depositors was higher at the center of Al-Hilah district (52.8%), and the lowest rate (2.8%) in each of Kafel, Al-Mawayel District Center, Imam District, Hashemiya District, Abrahamiya District, Shumli District, Al-Tali 'ah District I ya, respectively.
8. Mothers' average attainment: Higher at Al-Hilah District Level (63.6%), the lowest percentage (2.3%), each included the Kafel, Al-Mawayel, Al-Imam, Al-Baqir, Al-Madhayya, Al-Hashimiyah, Al-Tali 'ah, Al-Masib, Alexandria and Al-Sadda, respectively.
9. - The attainment of preparatory mothers: The highest rate was 46.6% in the center of Al-Hilah district, and the lowest percentage (2.4%) includes Abi Dawdah district, Al-Mawayel district, Imam district, Nile district, Al-Baqer district, Al-Tali 'ah, Abrahamiya and Alexandria, respectively.
10. Bachelor's degree: the highest percentage (53.8%) in the center of Al-Hilah district, and the lowest percentage (3.8%), including the Nile, Al-Baqer, Al-Abrahamiya and Alexandria.

Through the table we note a decrease in the repetition of bachelor's numerical educated parents and the reason for the educational environment of educated parents encourages reading and continuous education of students, and inculcates positive values towards education. These factors are not consistent. There may be exceptions such as Mamoudjoul Al-Joul's bachelor's degree but the failure of the children.

Table 1: Relative Distribution of My Father's Educational Levels for Pupils and Secondary Students in the School Area for the Academic Year (2022-2021)

تحصيل الام					تحصيل الاب					
بكالوريوس	اعدادي	متوسط	ابتدائية	امية	بكالوريوس	اعدادي	متوسط	ابتدائية	امية	الوحدة الادارية
53.8	47.6	63.6	52.8	41.8	22.2	11.9	28.4	45.1	35.0	مركز الحلة
7.7	4.8	2.3	2.8	5.5	3.7	6.9	2.5	11.0	15.0	الكفل
0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.5	5.9	6.2	1.1	1.7	ابي غرق
0.0	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.6	7.4	5.0	6.2	6.6	1.7	مركز المحاويل
0.0	2.4	2.3	2.8	1.8	4.9	6.9	6.2	2.2	3.3	الامام
3.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	9.1	3.7	5.0	1.2	2.2	3.3	النيل
11.5	4.8	9.1	8.3	12.7	11.1	9.9	12.3	8.8	3.3	كوثي (المشروع)
3.8	2.4	2.3	5.6	3.6	2.5	3.0	4.9	2.2	3.3	الباقر
3.8	4.8	2.3	2.8	3.6	2.5	3.0	1.2	2.2	6.7	مركز الهاشمية
7.7	4.8	2.3	5.6	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.1	3.3	المدحتية
0.0	4.8	0.0	2.8	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.5	1.1	1.7	الشوملي
0.0	4.8	2.3	2.8	1.8	4.9	6.9	4.9	2.2	3.3	قضاء القاسم
0.0	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.6	6.2	4.0	7.4	3.3	3.3	ناحية الطليعة
3.8	2.4	2.3	2.8	1.8	6.2	3.0	3.7	2.2	3.3	الابراهيمية
0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	8.6	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.0	مركز المسيب
3.8	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.6	6.2	6.9	3.7	2.2	3.3	الاسكندرية
0.0	4.8	2.3	2.8	1.8	3.7	10.9	2.5	2.2	3.3	السدة
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	جرف النصر

Source: Researcher based on questionnaire form

Figure 1. Proportional distribution of my father's educational levels for students in the middle and preparatory stages of the school area for the academic year (2021-2022)

Second: Residence and family status: Students who fail to attend secondary school:

The place of residence is the environment in which the population is distributed between urban and rural, and it has aspects that affect individuals, especially children with certain disabilities, in terms of the availability of services that increase in urban and decrease in rural areas. The most important of these services are health, education, industrial, transport and other necessary services that increase or help reduce the disability situation. (Abdullah, 2016) The family environment of the autistic child plays a prominent role in providing adequate conditions and support to help him to exercise his life normally. It is the primary supporter of the child's health, education, care and promotion of the child's development in a way that is able to carry out his life activities easily and conveniently without needing others.

By viewing **table (2) and figure (2)** we note the ratios in case of high and low administrative units.

1. Both are surviving students: The intermediate stage reached the highest rate (46.4%) at the Al-Hilah District Center, and the lowest percentage (0.7%) at the Al-Madhaya District and Nahia Al-Madhaya. The preparatory stage reached the highest rate (41.3%) in the center of Al-Hilla district, and the lowest rate (0.4%) in the Nasr shelf.
2. The deceased father of the students who failed: The intermediate stage reached the highest rate (25.0%) in the Al-Hilah District Center, and reached the lowest rate (2.3%). Each included the father drowning, the Al-Mahawel District Center and the Al-Masib District Center. In the preparatory stage, it reached the highest rise in the center of Al-Hilah District (26.4%), and the lowest percentage (1.9%) included the Abi Dumping and Nahya Al-Shumli.
3. The mother is deceased for the students: The highest rate (25.0%) for the intermediate stage in the Al-Hilah District Center, the lowest rate (2.8%) included the Abi Dawdah District, the Al-Mahayel District, Imam and Al-Tali 'ah, respectively. The highest percentage (18.4%) was in the Al-Hilah District Center for Preparatory Stage, Project (Kothi), the lowest ratio (2.6%) and included every aspect of Father drowned, Front Side, Recipient Side, Shomali Side, Al-Qasim District, Paradise and Dam Side respectively
4. Both of them are deceased (father and mother are deceased) for the students who failed: For the average stage it reached the highest rise in the center of Al-Hilah district by 20.0% in the Nile, and the lowest percentage (3.3%) in each of Kafel, Al-Mawayel district, Imam, Hashimiya, Al-Qasim district, Al-Tali 'iyah, Al Rahamyia and al-Sadah. The preparatory stage reached the highest rate (25.0%) in the center of Al-Hilah district, and the lowest rate (3.1%) included the center of Al-Mahawel district, Imam, Al-Baqer, Al-Hashemiya district, Al-Tali 'ah, Al-Masib district, Alexandria and Al-Sadda, respectively.
5. Parents separated for students: The intermediate level reached the highest rate (40.0%) in the Al-Hilah District Center, and the lowest percentage (20.0%) included the Kafel District, the Al-Mawayel District Center and the Al-Masib District Center. The preparatory stage reached the highest rate (33.3%) in the center of Al-Hilah and the center of Al-Masib, and the lowest proportion (16.7%) in the Kafel and Hashemiya districts.
6. Live with my father: The highest percentage in the middle stage (40.0%) at the Al-Hilla District Center. The lowest percentage (20.0%) includes both KAFL, Tipper Center and Mesib Center. The preparatory stage reached the highest rate (33.3%) in the Al-Hilah

District Centre and the Al-Msaib District Center, and the lowest percentage (16.7%) in the Al-Kafel and Al-Makhawil District.

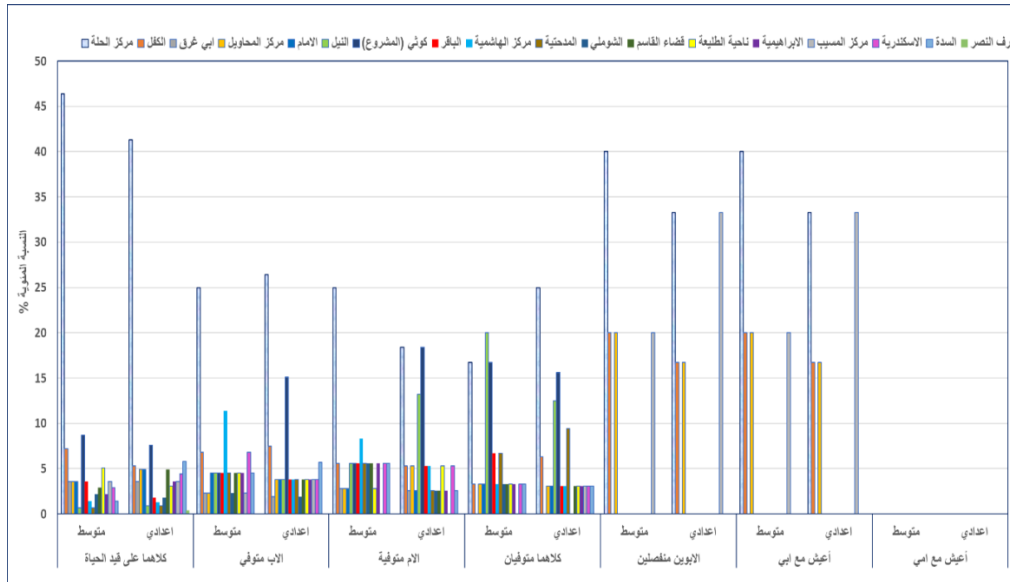
7. Live with my mother: No information

Table 2: Relative Distribution of Family Status of Parents of Students Entering the Middle and Preparatory Stages in Babylon Province for the Academic Year 2021-2022

أعيش مع امي		أعيش مع ابي		الابوين منفصلين		كلاهما متوفيان		الام متوفية		الاب متوفي		كلاهما على قيد الحياة		
اعداد	متوس	اعداد	متوس	اعداد	متوس	اعداد	متوس	اعداد	متوس	اعداد	متوس	اعداد	متوس	الوحدة الادارية
ي	ط	ي	ط	ي	ط	ي	ط	ي	ط	ي	ط	ي	ط	
0.0	0.0	33.3	40.0	33.3	40.0	25.0	16.7	18.4	25.0	26.4	25.0	41.3	46.4	مركز الحلة
0.0	0.0	16.7	20.0	16.7	20.0	6.3	3.3	5.3	5.6	7.5	6.8	5.3	7.2	الكفل
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.3	3.6	3.6	ابي غرق
0.0	0.0	16.7	20.0	16.7	20.0	3.1	3.3	5.3	2.8	3.8	2.3	4.9	3.6	المحاويل
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.8	4.5	4.9	3.6	الامام
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	20	13.2	5.6	3.8	4.5	0.9	0.7	النيل
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	16.7	18.4	5.6	15.1	4.5	7.6	8.7	(المشروع)
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	6.7	5.3	5.6	3.8	4.5	1.8	3.6	الباقر
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.3	5.3	8.3	3.8	11.4	1.3	1.4	الهاشمية
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	6.7	2.6	5.6	3.8	4.5	0.9	0.7	المدحتية
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.6	5.6	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.2	الشوملي
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.3	2.6	5.6	3.8	4.5	4.9	2.9	قضاء القاسم
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.3	5.3	2.8	3.8	4.5	3.1	5.1	ناحية الطليعة
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.3	2.6	5.6	3.8	4.5	3.6	2.2	الابراهيمية
0.0	0.0	33.3	20.0	33.3	20.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.3	3.6	3.6	مركز المسيب
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.3	5.3	5.6	3.8	6.8	4.4	2.9	الاسكندرية
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.3	2.6	5.6	5.7	4.5	5.8	1.4	السدة
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	جرف النصر
0.0	0.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	المجموع

Source: Researcher based on questionnaire form

Figure (2) Relative distribution of the family status of parents of students who fail for the intermediate and preparatory stages in Babylon province for the academic year 2021-2022



Source: Reliance on table (2)

Third: The size of the family for students who fail in the middle and preparatory stages:

Many sociologists, geographers and specialists in human geography have been studying the family's level of income and standard of living and its relationship with the health status of family members, considering income as an important variable that has a negative or positive impact on the standard of living in terms of its height and decline (Al-Harif, 2008, pp. 57-60) The family's income helps to provide all the materials necessary for a decent life. The income level affects the family and its necessary health and living needs. It also plays an active role in the advancement of family life in society. It plays a role in addressing all problems of health and psychological personnel that may contribute to reducing the mortality rate. (Al-Sa 'adi, 2016, p. 289) Through Table (46) and Figure (29) we note the relative number of individuals for students in intermediate and preparatory phases. It is divided into two groups:

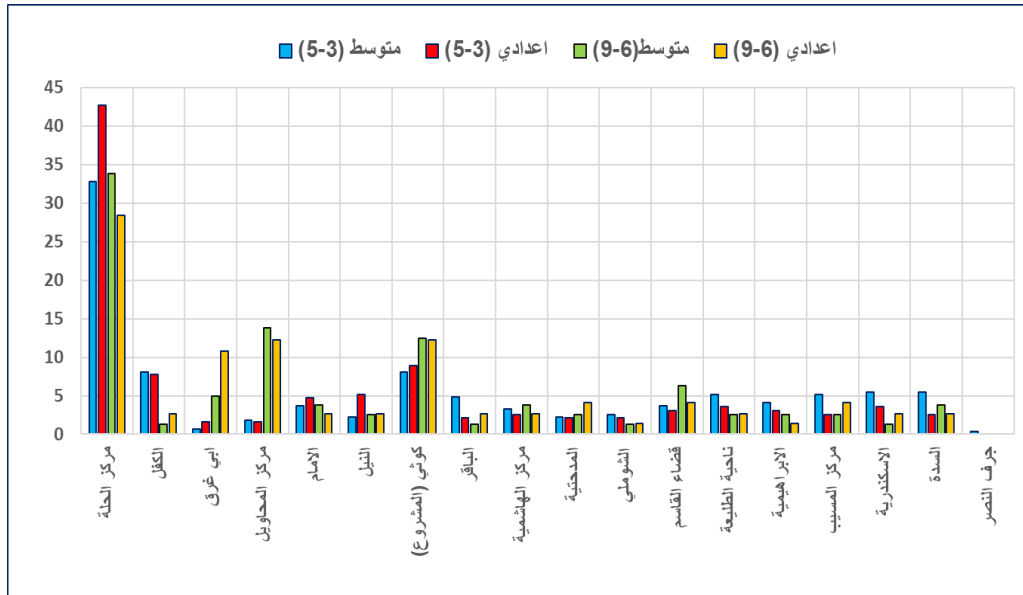
1. The number of family members (3-5). The so-called small family reached the highest rate (32.3%) in the Al-Hilah District Center for the medium stage, and the lowest percentage (0.4%) in the Al-Nasr shelf. The preparatory stage reached the highest rate (42.7%) in the center of the Al-Hilah district, and the lowest percentage (1.6%) in the Abe Drowning district and the center of the Tappers.
2. The number of family members (6-9) is the highest in the district of Al-Hilah (33.8%) for the medium stage, and the lowest percentage (1.3%) includes Abi Dawdah, Al-Baqer, Al-Shumli and Alexandria. The preparatory stage reached the highest rate (28.4%) in the center of Al-Hilla district, and the lowest rate (1.4%) in the Shumli district.

Table 3: Relative Distribution of Household Size for Students in Middle and Junior Levels in Babylon Province for 2021-2022

من 6-9		من 3-5		الوحدة الادارية
اعدادي	متوسط	اعدادي	متوسط	
28.4	33.8	42.7	32.8	مركز الحلة
2.7	1.3	7.8	8.1	الكفل
10.8	5.0	1.6	0.7	ابي غرق
12.2	13.8	1.6	1.8	مركز المحاويل
2.7	3.8	4.7	3.7	الامام
2.7	2.5	5.2	2.2	النيل
12.2	12.5	8.9	8.1	كوثي (المشروع)
2.7	1.3	2.1	4.8	الباقر
2.7	3.8	2.6	3.3	مركز الهاشمية
4.1	2.5	2.1	2.2	المدحتية
1.4	1.3	2.1	2.6	الشوملي
4.1	6.3	3.1	3.7	قضاء القاسم
2.7	2.5	3.6	5.2	ناحية الطليعة
1.4	2.5	3.1	4.1	الابراهيمية
4.1	2.5	2.6	5.2	مركز المسيب
2.7	1.3	3.6	5.5	الاسكندرية
2.7	3.8	2.6	5.5	السدة
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	جرف النصر
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	المجموع

Source: Researcher based on questionnaire form

Figure 3: Relative distribution of household size for students in the middle and preparatory levels in Babylon Province for 2021-2022



Source: Reliance on table (3).

Conclusions:

1. Educational level affects the type of occupation that determines the type of occupation that each member of society has and also directly affects the important variables of an individual's fertility, as confirmed by many recent population studies, which show that the more years that members of society spend in education.
2. Family's income helps to provide all the materials necessary for a decent life, as the income level affects the family and its necessary health and living needs. It also plays an active role in the advancement of family life in society.

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