

Household Income and its Relationship to the Deprivation of Education in Samawah City

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Abstract

The study of the demographic characteristics of the family is of qualitative importance within the framework of studies related to the problem of deprivation in general, and deprivation of education in particular, as family income represents one of the most important characteristics of the family influencing its behavior and trends in various fields. The results of the field study showed a direct relationship between the economic level of the family, and deprivation of education, as the percentage of deprivation of education increases among low-income families (less than 150 thousand dinars per month), reaching (53.5%), while it declines slightly among families with incomes ranging from (151-300 thousand dinars per month) to (43.1%). The percentage of deprivation of education recorded a noticeable decline among families with good incomes, ranging from (301-500 thousand dinars or more) to (27.6%).

Key Words: Family Income, Education, Deprivation

First. Introduction

The study of the demographic characteristics of the family represents the first steps in defining the problem of deprivation from education, as deprivation represents one of the main obstacles in the path of development, and the advancement of society with all its segments and components. of education by dividing the study sample into three categories to clarify the levels of deprivation in education, and the criteria of the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation were adopted in distinguishing disadvantaged, self-sufficient families and the best-off, and for the selection of family income, it is one of the indicators approved in the official study of the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (the map of deprivation and the level of deprivation Living in Iraq 2011) as it determines the family's income level, which controls the basis for its ability to spend in the field of education and the creation of appropriate conditions, and the appropriate educational environment.

Second, the research problem:

The problem of the study is as follows:

- 1- What is meant by family income?
- 2- Is there a relationship between family income and deprivation of education in the city of Samawah?

Third: Research hypothesis:

- 1- Family income represents one of the basic demographic characteristics of the family and the main controller of its ability to spend.
- 2- The study assumes that there is a direct relationship between family income and deprivation of education in the city of Samawah.

Fourth: Research Objectives:

- 1- The study of family income aims to identify the levels of family income in the city of Samawah and their relationship to deprivation of education, as this topic is linked to many social, economic and psychological problems that are directly reflected on the family and its behavior.
- 2- The study seeks to clarify the rates of deprivation of education in the city of Samawa and its relationship to family income based on the official indicators of deprivation of education prepared by the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation in Iraq.

Fifth: Limitations of Research:

The limits of the study represent the general framework that surrounds it, as this framework is the field of work of the researcher and the limits of his work, which helps him to achieve the best results, as it consists of:

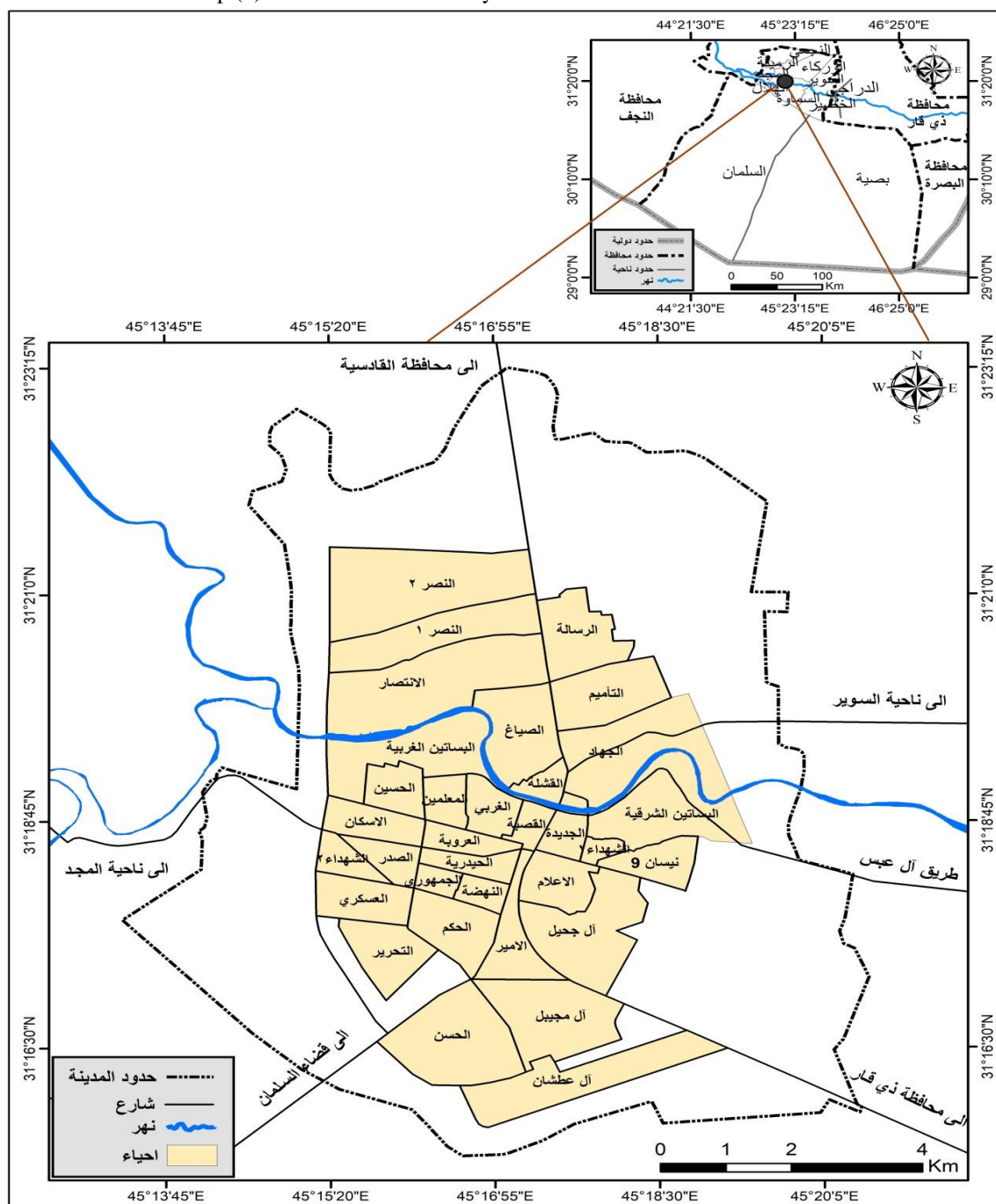
- 1- Spatial limits of the research: The spatial boundaries of the study were represented by the administrative boundaries of the city of Samawa, which is the center of Al-Muthanna Governorate, and its largest district, with

a total area of (5626 hectares), while its population reached (233528 thousand people) distributed among (33) residential neighborhoods. .8544° east with latitude .31° (north). () Look at map (1).

- 2- The time limits of the research: The temporal limits of the study represent the years that were adopted in measuring and analyzing the data of the study problem, and they range between the years (2020-2022).

(1) Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Directorate of Planning of Muthanna Governorate, (unpublished data), 2021

Map (1) the location of the study area in Al-Muthanna Governorate.



Source: From the researcher's work based on:

- 1- The Ministry of Water Resources, the Iraqi General Survey Authority, a map of Al-Muthanna governorate with a scale of (1/500,000) for the year 2020.
- 2- The Ministry of Housing and Construction, Directorate of Urban Planning in the Governorate of Al-Muthanna, the basic design map of the city of Samawah on a scale of (1/75000) for the year 2021.

Sixth: Research Concepts

1- Family income:

The importance of studying the monthly income of the family as it is the criterion controlling its economic power. The concept of family income according to the Central Bureau of Statistics is defined as wages, salaries and the like in exchange for work services, as well as all the returns achieved due to the ownership of some factors of production such as buildings, land and the like, as well as includes subsidies and current transfers minus direct taxes to represent the remainder of the disposable income.

2- Denial:

The concept of deprivation refers to a broad meaning that covers a wide range of issues, but it refers to (unmet needs, resulting from a lack of resources and opportunities of all kinds, not just financial, so it can be defined by many issues such as poor housing, homelessness, lack of educational attainment, lack of job opportunity, high unemployment rates, poor health, and high rates of disease).

3- Education:

This concept represents a broad and large horizon, with what it denotes of great importance and broad overlap with the various sciences and scientific and human specializations. The progress of countries or their development, as education represents the first link in the ladder of development, as the human being is built first through his education of various sciences that contribute to the development and progress of society and raise its cultural level. Urbanization and culture, as a reflection of the results of education, are among the basic requirements for building and developing societies.

(2) Shaker Mahmoud Eyal Al-Amiri, Geographical Analysis of Family Income in Iraq and its Relationship to its Population Characteristics for the year 2012, Ph.D. thesis (unpublished), College of Arts, University of Baghdad, 2016, p. 11.

(3) Signs of deprivation, Saint Helens 2019, page 3.

(4) Khalaf Hussein Ali Al-Dulaimi, Planning for Community Services and Infrastructure, Foundations of Techniques Standards, Dar Al-Safa Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan, 2015, p. 62.

Seventh: The relationship between family income and deprivation of education in the city of Samawah:

The concept of deprivation interacts with many overlapping factors and determinants, which are interconnected by a network of relationships that contribute to the formation of the final picture of the multi-faceted phenomenon of deprivation, and its aspects. The United Nations set, in the Millennium Development Goals to be achieved in (2015), the goal of raising the standard of living and eradicating extreme poverty and hunger as a first goal, then the goal of achieving and universalizing primary education came as a second goal, followed directly by it, as they are interrelated with each other. No good education for the individual can be achieved without To have an adequate level of income that would lift him out of extreme poverty.

The relationship between deprivation as a concept and poverty and education as multiple concepts can be understood through their frequent use as overlapping variables in most studies measuring deprivation and standard of living. (People live in poverty if their income and material, cultural and social resources are insufficient so as to prevent them from enjoying a standard of living acceptable by society in general as a result of insufficient income and resources, and this may lead to the exclusion and marginalization of people from participating in public social activities) where this definition reflects The multiple face of poverty, and its correlation with various factors.

This study was adopted to build the relationship between the deprivation of education and the economic level of the family according to the guide to the map of deprivation and the standard of living in Iraq, where this relationship is distributed as follows:

1- Family income less than (150,000 dinars per month):

This segment represents the poorest families in the study area, based on the limits of the grant for those covered by the social care network, amounting to 150 thousand dinars per month. (1) The results of the tripartite classification to measure the levels of deprivation of education in the city of Samawa for these families showed a high percentage of deprivation from education, reaching a percentage of (53.5%), while the percentage of families who are satisfied with education reached (35.8%), and the better-off families are: Its percentage was (10.7%), which is low compared to the percentage of families deprived of education and families that are also satisfied.

(5) United Nations, Department of Public Information, the book addressed to middle and high school students, New York, 2008, p. 68.

(6) Córdoba Hernandez, R, González García, & Guerrero Perrián, G, p. 18.

Table (1) Relative distribution of the triple deprivation classification for low-income families in

Residential neighborhood name		Less than 150 thousands		
		deprived%	satisfied%	better off%
1	Aleatshan	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Alaskan	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Alamir	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Alaintisar	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Al taamim	66.6	0.0	33.4
6	Altahrir	100	0.0	0.0
7	Aljadidah	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Al jumburi	100	0.0	0.0
9	Aljihad	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Al hasan	0.0	100	0.0
11	Alhussain	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Alhakam	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Alhaydarih	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Alrisaalah	100	0.0	0.0
15	Alshuhada' alawil	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Alshuhada' althaani	50.0	50.0	0.0
17	Alsadr	0.0	0.0	100
18	Alsiyaghah	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Aleurubuh	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	Al easkari	50.0	50.0	0.0
21	Al garbi	0.0	100	0.0
22	Alqishluh	100	0.0	0.0
23	Alqasabuh alqadimah	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Al Mo'almeen	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	Alnasir 1	33.4	66.6	0.0
26	Alnasir 2	66.6	33.4	0.0
27	Al Nahdah	100	0.0	0.0
28	Basatin Alsamawah	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Basatin Alsamawih Algharbiah	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	9 Nisan	33.4	66.6	0.0
Total		53.5%	35.8%	% 10.7

2- Family income (from 151-300 thousand dinars per month):

The level of family income remains at this segment a little and it represents a good percentage of the sample size of the study, and through the application of the triple classification criteria to measure the level of deprivation of education in the study area, as it is clear from the results of the field study that the levels of deprivation of education are still high, reaching The percentage of families deprived of education at this level of income (43.1%), a percentage that expresses the importance of the relationship between the low level of income and the extent of deprivation of education, while the percentage of families who are satisfied with education was (35.8%), and the better-off families are: Its percentage was (22.2%), which recorded a significant increase from the previous classification. It is noted

from Table No. (2) and Map No. (2) that the relative distribution of families deprived of education at this level of income in the city of Samawa is distributed as follows:

First category:

It is the category with very high weights, ranging between (66.7%-100%), as its number throughout the study area is eight residential neighborhoods, while its percentage reached (64.4%) of the total percentage of the sample, which constitutes more than two-thirds of the study sample size. It includes the neighborhoods of (Al-Amir, Al-Intisar, Al-Haidariya, Al-Shuhada I, Al-Shuhada II, Al-Sayagh, Al-Orouba, and the Old Kasbah).

Second category:

This category constitutes the high weights, ranging between (40.1%-66.6%), and its number in the study area has reached four residential neighborhoods, with a percentage of (18.2%) of the total percentage of the sample.).

Third category:

It is the category of medium weights, and it ranges between (0.1%-40%) as its number reached seven residential neighborhoods throughout the study area, while its percentage reached (17.4%) of the total percentage of the sample, and it includes the neighborhoods (Al-Jihad, Al-Tameem, Al-Hassan, Al-Gharbi). Republican, Al-Resala, Al-Sadr).

Fourth category:

This category constitutes the low weights, and it recorded (0%) of the total percentage of the sample, as its number throughout the study area reached eleven residential neighborhoods, and it includes the neighborhoods of (Al Atshan, Al-Iskan, Al-Tahrir, Al-Hussein, Al-Hakam, Al-Qashla, Al-Moalemeen, Al-Nasr 2, Al-Nahda, orchards of Western Samawah, orchards of Eastern Samawah).

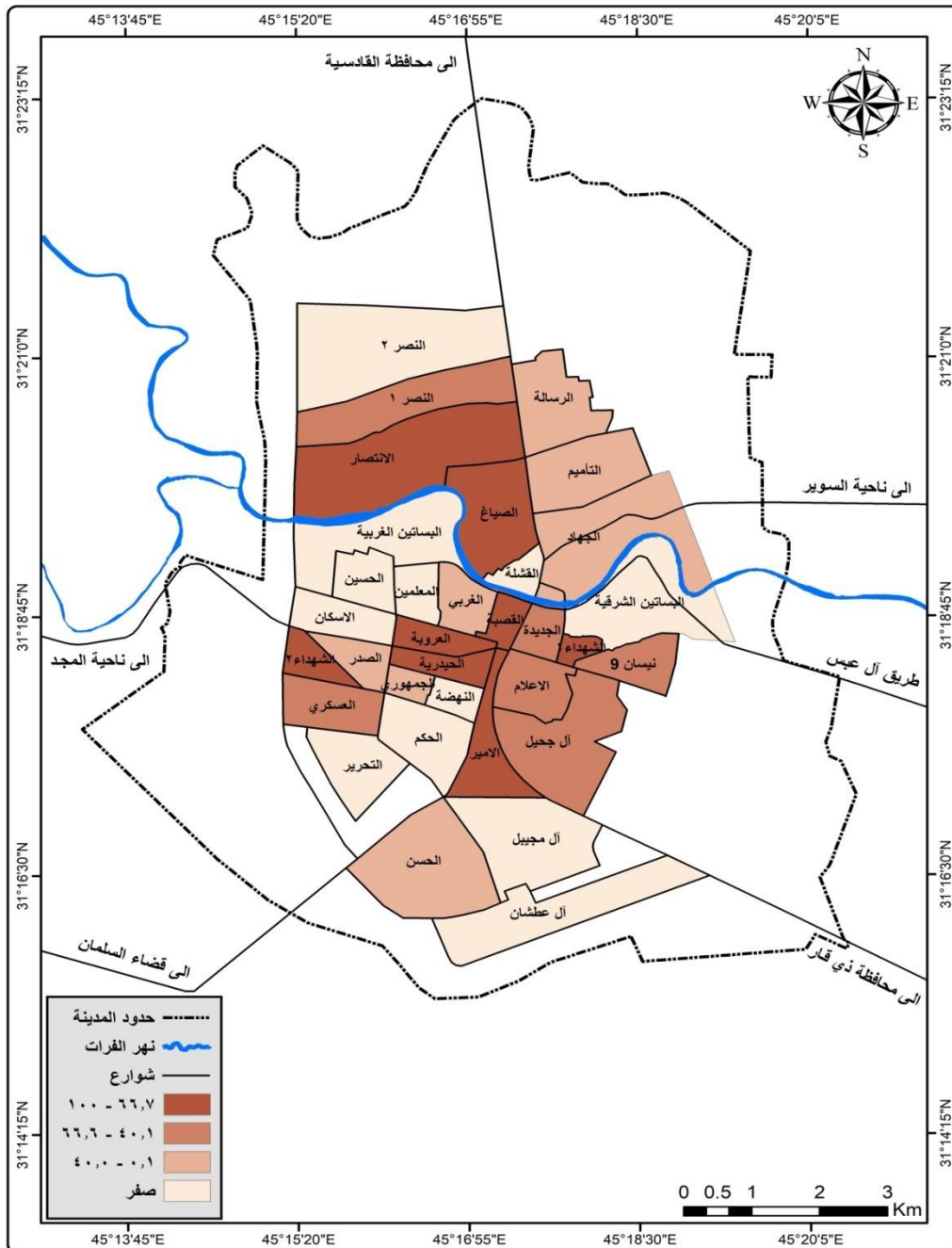
Table (2) Relative distribution of the triple classification of deprivation for families with income from (151-300 thousand dinars) in the city of Samawah.

Residential neighborhood name		Less than 150 thousands		
		deprived%	satisfied%	better off%
1	Aleatshan	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Alaskan	0.0	50.0	50.0
3	Alamir	100	0.0	0.0
4	Alaintisar	100	0.0	0.0
5	Al taamim	33.4	33.3	33.3
6	Altahrir	0.0	100	0.0
7	Aljadidah	50.0	0.0	50.0
8	Al jumhuri	25.0	50.0	25
9	Aljihad	40.0	60.0	0.0
10	Al hasan	33.4	33.3	33.3
11	Alhussain	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Alhakam	0.0	50.0	50.0
13	Alhaydarih	100	0.0	0.0
14	Alrisaalah	25.0	25.0	50.0
15	Alshuhada' alawil	100	0.0	0.0
16	Alshuhada' althaani	100	0.0	0.0
17	Alsadr	25.0	50.0	25.0
18	Alsiyaghah	100	0.0	0.0
19	Aleurubuh	100	0.0	0.0
20	Al easkari	60.0	20.0	20.0
21	Al garbi	33.4	66.6	0.0
22	Alqishluh	0.0	100	0.0
23	Alqasabuh alqadimah	100	0.0	0.0
24	Al Mo'almeen	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	Alnasir 1	66.6	33.4	0.0
26	Alnasir 2	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	Al Nahdah	0.0	100	0.0
28	Basatin Alsamawah	0.0	50.0	50.0

	Alsharqiah			
29	Basatin Alsamawih Algharbiah	0.0	0.0	100
30	9 Nisan	50.0	16.6	33.4
Total		34.7%	43.1%	22.2%

Source: The researcher's work based on the results of the field study on 1-31/1/2022.

Map (2) The relative distribution of families deprived of education whose income ranges from (151-300 thousand dinars) in the city of Samawah.



3- Family income (from 300-500 thousand dinars per month):

The standard of living of families begins to improve significantly, and this segment constitutes a large proportion of the study sample size, as it is the result of integrating families with an average level that ranges between (301-500 thousand dinars per month) and a high level of income that exceeds (500 thousand dinars per month or more). The results of the field study showed a decrease in the percentage of deprivation for families at this level of income to (27.6%), as it decreased to nearly half of the percentage of deprivation from education at the previous level, while the percentage of families who were satisfied with education increased to (41.2%), while the better families Now, it also rose to (31.2%), as these results show the value of the relationship between the level of family income and the deprivation of education and the importance of its impact on the substance of the study. It is noted from Table No. (3) and Map No. (3) that the relative distribution of families deprived of education when This level of income in the city of Samawah is distributed as follows:

First category:

It is the category with very high weights, ranging between (37.6%-50%), as its number throughout the study area is six residential neighborhoods, while its percentage reached (34.3%) of the total percentage of the sample, which constitutes more than a third of the study sample size. It includes the neighborhoods of (Al-Tahrir, orchards of Eastern Samawa, orchards of Western Samawa, Victory, Al-Askari, and Jihad).

Second category:

This category constitutes high weights, ranging between (25.1%-37.5%), and its number in the study area reached ten residential neighborhoods, with a percentage of (39.1%) of the total percentage of the sample, and it includes the neighborhoods (Housing, Al Hakam, Al Atshan, The First Martyrs, April 9, Al-Haidariya, Al-Tameem, Al-Sadr, Al-Qishla, Al-Gharbi).

Third category:

It is the category of medium weights, and it ranges between (11.3%-25%), as its number reached eight residential neighborhoods throughout the study area, while its percentage reached (21.7%) of the total percentage of the sample, as this category approaches a quarter of the sample size, and includes both Neighborhood (Al-Resala, Al-Nasr 2, Al-Jumhuri, Al-Moalemeen, Al-Jadida, Al-Shuhada II, Al-Sayagh, Al-Nasr 1).

Fourth category:

This category represents the low weights, and it recorded (0%-11.2%) of the total percentage of the sample, as its number in the whole study area was six residential neighborhoods, and its percentage reached (4.9%) of the total percentage of the sample, and it includes both the neighborhood of (Al-Orouba, Old Kasbah, Al-Nahda, Al-Husseini, Al-Amir, Al-Hassan).

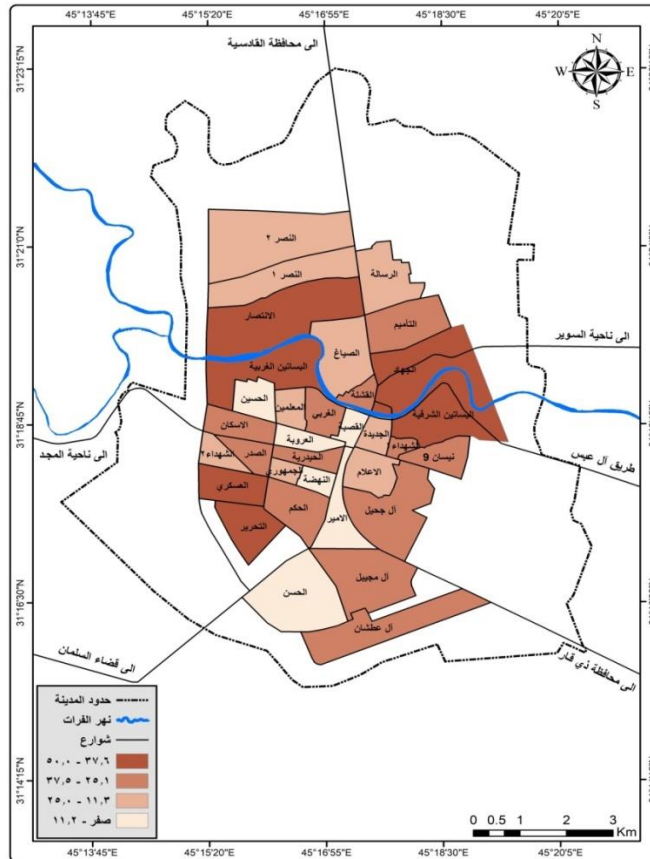
Table (3) Relative distribution of the triple classification of deprivation for families with good incomes in the city of Samawah.

Residential neighborhood name		Less than 150 thousands		
		deprived%	satisfied%	better off%
1	Aleatshan	33.4	33.3	33.3
2	Alaskan	37.5	37.5	25.0
3	Alamir	0.0	66.6	33.4
4	Alaintisar	43.8	25.0	31.2
5	Al taamim	28.5	28.5	43.0
6	Altahrir	50.0	50.0	0.0
7	Aljadidah	20.0	40.0	40.0
8	Al jumhuri	23.2	38.4	38.4
9	Aljihad	41.6	33.4	25.0
10	Al hasan	0.0	75.0	25.0
11	Alhussain	7.7	53.8	38.5
12	Alhakam	37.5	37.5	25.0
13	Alhaydarih	30.0	40.0	30.0
14	Alrisaalah	25.0	45.9	29.1
15	Alshuhada' alawil	33.4	33.3	33.3
16	Alshuhada' althaani	20.0	40.0	40.0
17	Alsadr	28.5	43.0	28.5

18	Alsiyaghah	20.0	60.0	20.0
19	Aleurubuh	11.2	66.6	22.2
20	Al easkari	42.3	34.6	23.1
21	Al garbi	27.4	36.3	36.3
22	Alqishluh	28.5	43.0	28.5
23	Al qasabuh alqadimah	11.2	22.2	66.6
24	Al Mo'almeen	23.1	30.7	46.2
25	Alnasir 1	20.0	30.0	50.0
26	Alnasir 2	25.0	50.0	25.0
27	Al Nahdah	11.2	44.4	44.4
28	Basatin Alsamawah	50.0	50.0	0.0
29	Basatin Alsamawih Algharbiah	50.0	50.0	0.0
30	9 Nisan	33.4	50.0	16.6
Total		27.6%	41.2%	31.2%

Source: The researcher's work based on the results of the field study on 1-31/1/2022.

Map (3) the relative distribution of families deprived of education with income (300-500 thousand dinars) in the city of Samawa.



Source: The researcher's work based on the data of Table (3).

Conclusions and Suggestions:

First, the conclusions:

1- The results of the field study showed that the percentage of low-income families (less than 150 thousand dinars) per month in the city of Samawa reached (7.4%), while the families with incomes ranging from (151-300 thousand dinars) per month amounted to (17.6%). Percentage of families with good income (72%).

2- The study found that low-income families in the city of Samawa have higher rates of deprivation from education, as the results showed that (53.5%) of the families are deprived, while (35.8%) of the families were sufficient, and (10.7%) are better off.

3- The results of the study showed a slight decrease in the levels of deprivation of education at the family income level, which ranges between (151-300 thousand dinars) per month, reaching (43.1%), while the percentage of satisfied families reached (34.7%), while the better-off families increased to (22.2) %

4- The study showed a clear decline in the rates of deprivation of education among families with a good income, which ranges from (301-500 thousand dinars or more), as the percentage of deprived families decreased to (27.6%), while the percentage of satisfied families increased to (41.2%), while the better families Now it also rose to (31.2%).

Second: Suggestions:

1- The problem of low family income is one of the most important problems affecting the structure and behavior of society, and it has become a duty to find economic and social treatments to raise the economic level of families, as this step is positively reflected in the behavior of family members in general and education in particular.

2- Providing economic support to families in general and those headed by women in particular by providing financial support grants to address the economic repercussions of the father's absence, as well as finding job opportunities for mothers to help them support their families in a way that ensures meeting the basic needs of the family, as well as providing job opportunities for male heads of families who They suffer from lack of job opportunities for various reasons.

3- Preparing rehabilitation and training programs for male and female heads of families to help them diversify sources of income through the establishment of rehabilitation and human development programs that contribute to raising individuals' experiences and help them set up small investment projects and private projects as this step leads to diversifying sources of income and reducing dependence on government jobs and programs Grant emergency support.

Margins:

(1) Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Directorate of Planning of Muthanna Governorate, (unpublished data), 2021.

(2) Shaker Mahmoud Eyal Al-Amiri, Geographical Analysis of Family Income in Iraq and its Relationship to its Population Characteristics for the year 2012, Ph.D. thesis (unpublished), College of Arts, University of Baghdad, 2016, p. 11.

(3) Signs of deprivation, Saint Helens 2019, page 3.

(4) Khalaf Hussein Ali Al-Dulaimi, Planning for Community Services and Infrastructure, Foundations of Techniques Standards, Dar Al-Safa Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan, 2015, p. 62.

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Sources:

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2- Shakir Mahmoud Eyal Al-Amiri, Geographical Analysis of Family Income in Iraq and Its Relationship to its Population Characteristics for the year 2012, PhD thesis (unpublished), College of Arts, University of Baghdad, 2016.

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8- Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Directorate of Planning of Al-Muthanna Governorate, (unpublished data), 2021.

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