

## **Choropleth Map of Women's Empowerment Characteristics according to Educational Status, Reproductive Health and Economic Activity in Babylon Governorate for the Period(1997-2022)**

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### **Abstract**

*Empowerment and sustainable human development of women is one of the most dangerous hinges that those in charge of the empowerment process deal with, so that women's efforts are transformed into productive efforts that serve society, and the fruits of this empowerment can be felt by raising their economic level. The development of the slogan of development, its priorities and concepts under the title (Development led by the human element to development for the human element is what the competent departments seek to achieve. In the past two centuries, some achievements have been achieved that are aimed at the development of society. This is monitored through the explosion of economic and technological revolutions that put women as an essential element of economic construction after women suffered from poverty, exploitation and marginalization of their efforts above the ignorance that they used to live through. Masculine societies seek the rise of men at the expense of women in the fields of work. One of the most prominent manifestations that enveloped our eastern societies is the decline in women's education and rehabilitation to enter life. During the beginning of the twenty-first century, women's work witnessed a qualitative leap and their preoccupations within the social fabric. They accounted for 25% -30% living in poverty. The latest reports in Iraqi society indicated that women recorded a poverty rate of about( 75%) in villages and(25% )in cities. Its rise in rural areas is attributed more than in urban areas to the nature of Iraqi society, which is interested in food production. Therefore, we find many competent departments seeking To achieve the economic empowerment of women , the United Nations and its important organizations for human development confirmed that 103 billion people live without work in the world and up to one billion people cannot read and write. According to the same report, Iraq falls within the statistical data at this level to live more poverty, especially among women, in light of the current situation that lacks strategic plans to empower women and the absence of clear empowerment programs that qualify women in the countryside or the city to become an actual partner in evaluating the economy through the work that suits them through this easy entry. Women can be considered a neglected wealth within the social fabric as they are not economically empowered.*

**Keywords:** *women's empowerment, Babylon Governorate, females, Choropleth map, economic activity.*

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## **Introduction**

The economic empowerment of women is one of the subjects with different dimensions. The main concern of sociologists, economists and political scientists is to develop a strategy to achieve the economic empowerment of women. Since 2003, civil society institutions have sought to raise the level of women and empower them economically because of the human dimensions associated with this empowerment that at least achieve the minimum levels for women of economic sufficiency. Therefore, not empowering them represents a threat to the structure of society because of the most prominent considerations that women constitute half of society and that their efforts in work and the achievement they achieve are aimed at developing and organizing society and making it more productive.

Research problem: What are the characteristics and motivations that affect the empowerment of women as an active element in the governorate? Did women in Babylon Governorate play a role in the fields of economic life?

1-Search hypothesis:There are social and economic characteristics and motivations that have affected women's economic empowerment,but women have been able to chart their future trends in various areas of economic life.

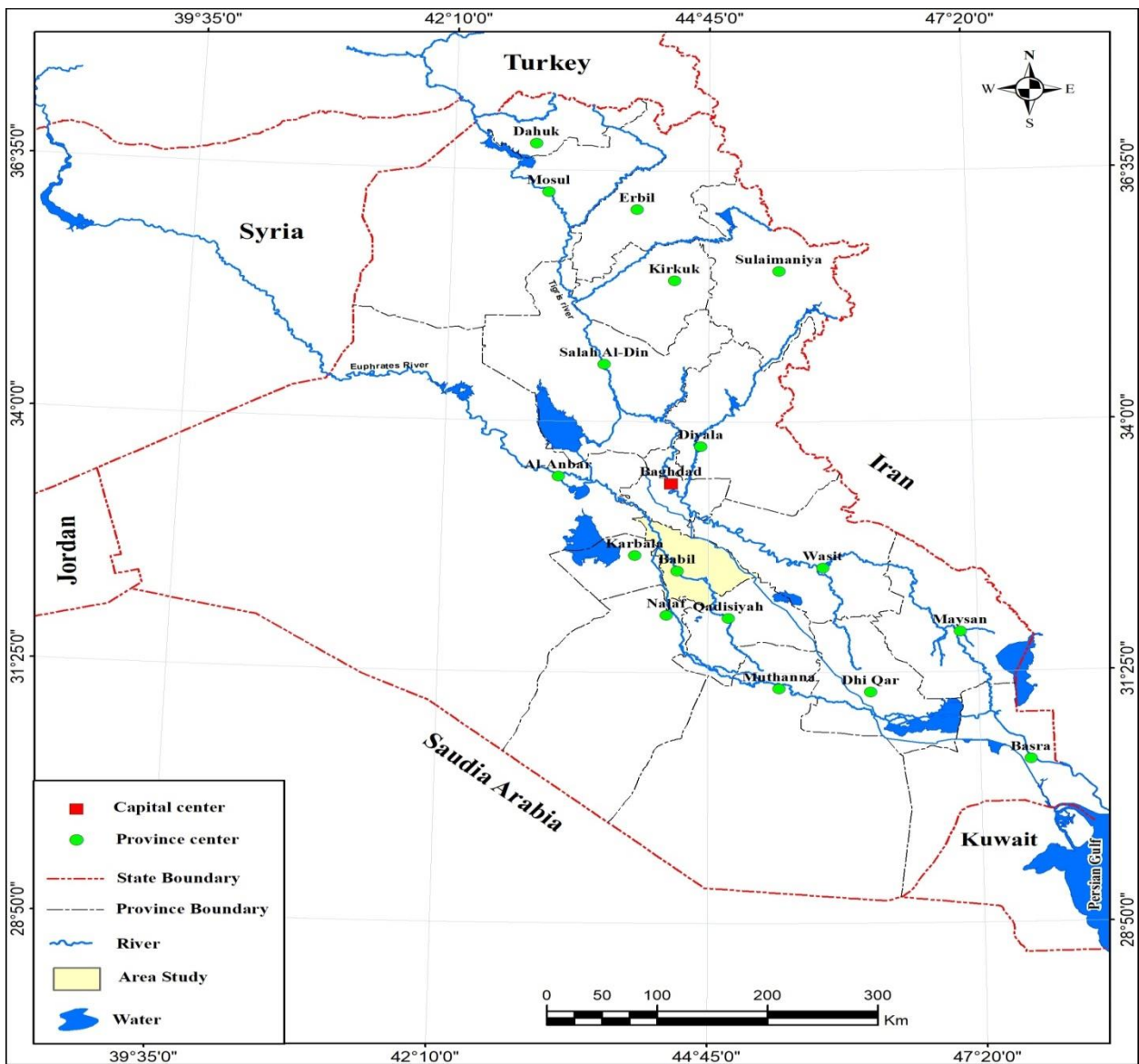
2-Research Objective The research aims to identify the most important drivers of women's economic empowerment in Babylon Governorate, the extent to which gender equality has been achieved, and to address the most important obstacles to women's empowerment and sustainable development.

4- limitations of of the study . The spatial limitations were represented by the astronomical position and are located between the latitudes ( $32^{\circ} 7' - 33^{\circ} 8'$ ) north, and between the longitudes ( $45^{\circ} 42' - 45^{\circ} 50'$ ) east, which appear on the map (1). As for the administrative borders, they are similar to the triangle of its head south of Baghdad governorate and its base north of Qadisiyah and Najaf governorates. They expand in the center and south and have an area of  $(5333)km^2$ , which constitutes 1.8% of the country's area of  $(343,734)km^2$ . The governorate consists of seven districts, namely Al-Hillah ,Al-Kifl, Al-Mahawil, Kutha, Al-Hashimiyah, Al-Qasim, and Al-Musayyib. The districts were divided into 19 sub-districts, as shown in map 2.

5-Research Methodology. The historical and descriptive approach was followed through the use of books, letters, theses, research and periodicals, as well as the use of the analytical approach based on the data of the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, the Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology.

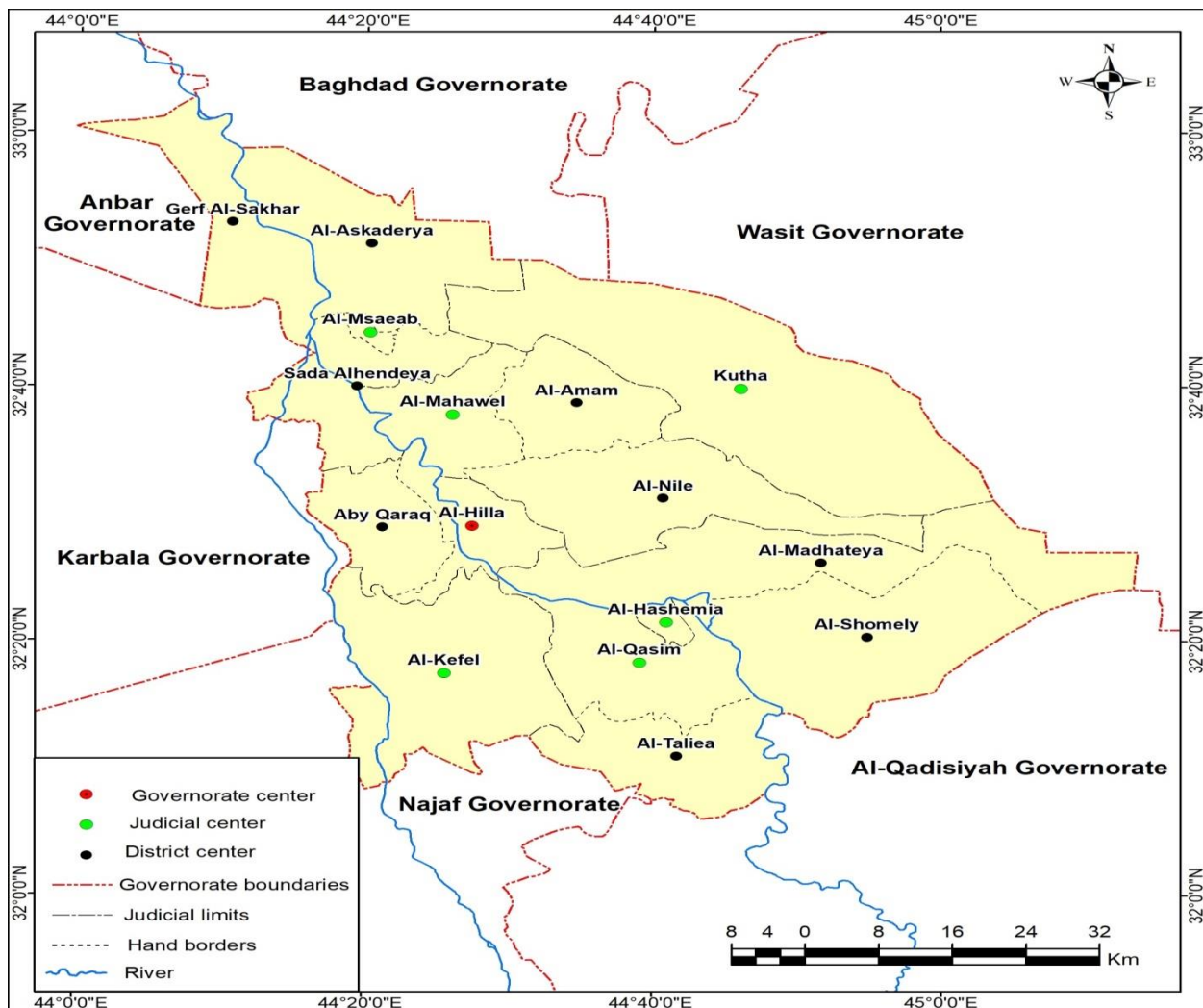
6. Structure of the study : The first subject dealt with the keywords of the research, while (the second subject ) included the Choropleth map of women's empowerment according to the marital status of 1997, (the third subject ) dealt with the Choropleth map of women's empowerment according to social welfare and reproductive health services for 2022, while (the fourth subject ) came the Choropleth map of women's empowerment according to the economic activities departments in Babylon Governorate .

Map(1) Astronomical location of Babylon Governora.



Source: From the work of the researcher based on the General Authority for Survey, Iraq Administrative Map, on a scale of 2,000,000:1 Baghdad, 1992

Map (2) Location of Babylon Governorate from Iraq



Source: From the work of the researcher based on the General Authority for Survey , Iraq Administrative Map, on a scale of 2,000,000:1, Baghdad,19

The first subject: Terms or keywords related to the study

### Introduction

Many words have appeared with the emergence of religions, especially the emergence of the Islamic religion and empowerment in Islamic thought, which is closely related to social sciences, human rights and human development. The term empowerment is often used to refer in its terminological meaning to the creation of appropriate means and conditions to enable the class of the layers of society in a specific subject. We cannot overlook the word empowerment, which is an Islamic singular mentioned in the Holy Quran, and one of its truths is the Almighty's saying: ((Who enabled them on earth to establish prayers, give zakat, and command what is known, and they are ungrateful)). Therefore, this verse, which indicates empowerment in the earth, is the one who gives the class that the Holy Quran talks about and empowers it and prepares the necessary capabilities for it to pass by the virtue and forbids evil and establishes prayer, which is worship for God Almighty in the sense that it gave man the capabilities that qualify him to perform his duties and preserve any of him in the earth and his safety, and from this understanding we will trace the word empowerment in language and terminology.

### 1-The concept of linguistic empowerment: -

It was stated in the Arabic dictionaries that the word (Tamkeen) is the name and empowerment of the source(enabled him) and enable the name of a source that we say sought to enable him to succeed, that is, make him able to reach it as well as our saying ( enable the lessor from the leased property ), that is, give him authority over it either by residing in it or exploiting it. Empowerment is the source of( do) (enable) it is said that God enabled him from the thing to enable him and(enable him ) and(enable him from the thing) and(enable him from it ).

### 2- Theconcept of empowerment in terminology:

The term empowerment among researchers in recent years has been of interest to them as a modern concept and grows out of a readiness for modern human development. In this term, many definitions have been mentioned, including:

Khudair Al-Kubaisi defined empowerment as (increasing interest in a particular segment by expanding its powers and enriching their minds with a quantity of information that gives them and expands their chances of success and making their decisions on the issues that hinder them to succeed. Abdul Wahab sees empowerment as(the process of giving a certain set of powers and possibilities and giving him the freedom to perform the work in a way without direct intervention from those in charge of empowerment and by providing all appropriate resources to save the empowerment process and create the appropriate conditions for success. There are those who define empowerment as (a process aimed at strengthening individuals and groups to put forward certain options and transform them into procedures or policies aimed at ultimately raising the efficiency and integrity of an institution or organization .

### 3\_The concept of empowerment in the lexicon of development terms: -

It is defined as (the process of building the confidence of individuals in themselves by strengthening their abilities in thinking, production and units of change for the better, especially those classes that are enslaved from decision-making due to social or ethnic marginalization.

It is clear from the concepts of empowerment that the procedural definition of the concepts of empowerment constitutes a package of actions taken by organizations based on human development, to overcome the difficulties facing a certain social segment to enable it to achieve itself and thus achieve its goals and melt it within society to achieve certain goals.

### 4\_Economic Empowerment:

It is all the practices, actions, activities and procedures that lead to the physical, mental, qualifying and training development of individuals and work to prepare them, as well as creating the appropriate conditions that make them real activists and contributors to the income creation process and qualified to have their chance in life according to their abilities and according to their human rights. From this absolute point of view, economic empowerment is more than a partnership between men and women. The economic empowerment of women is one of the dimensions of women's empowerment and a fundamental goal in itself to give women the power to achieve tangible progress in economic activity and to highlight them as an active member on an equal footing with men. Therefore, the interest in empowering women is not looking at their role , thus enhancing this role in economic construction to ensure their participation and its half-lives. As a result, a new concept has emerged, which is the empowerment of women .

### **Choropleth map of women's empowerment according to marital status in 1997:**

Marriage constitutes a family organization and is one of the most common phenomena in Iraqi society as an Arab-Islamic society and because marriage is a relatively stable relationship that establishes family building and contributes to tightening social cohesion through marriage. Marriage in accordance with the Islamic Sharia (a legitimate contract) is required by the offer and acceptance by the parties or their representatives. The state of marriage is a social phenomenon and demographic indicators that are very useful in studying the social and cultural characteristics of a society, especially as it is the product of social behavior affected by the structure of society and its development. Since marriage has a social character, it is a unity that contributes to the formation of the family, the completion of religion and the continuation of the human race. In order to realize the process of completing the marriage rite, the hierarchy of choosing a partner according to the Islamic approach and customs and customs is still prevalent in Iraqi society. The family's interest in the marriage of daughters is more than it is in the marriage of males, and the dominant feature in the type of marriage is marriage with relatives, and it is still another prevailing type of marriage, which is called (kisah kisah), which is the acceptance of relatives to marry each other's sister without a dowry, but this marriage has become rare at the present time, but with the development of society, modern methods of choosing a wife have been solved and the female has become important in choosing a husband, except in rare cases, and marriage is usually by agreement between the two parties and then approaching the parents after which the engagement takes place and then The stage of the contract of the Qur 'an is completed. It is the official declaration of marriage and is carried out in two ways. The legal contract is carried out in court, and this is usually carried out immediately after the engagement. In the study area and because some data were not provided, the last census was for the year( 1997 ), so this year was adopted in the study for the purpose of analysis and reaching the results of women's empowerment in the province of Babylon. Through the above, the results of data analysis showed Table(1) and Figure(1) cases of females in the urban environment indicating age and marriages ,as the number of cases of those who have never been married at the age of (12-14) years increased,reaching about (26.5%) and the category of(20-24) about(19.7%),while the number of married women in the museums of Babylon increased in the category of(50-54) by(37.5%). This gives evidence of the delay in the age of marriage, and the desires of many of them to marry late, and the category (25-29years) by (11.3%). The number of divorces among females in the category(25-29years) increased by about(18.2%), as well as the category (30-34years) by(16.5%). The percentage of widows in the category (65-69years) and(75 and more) was about(12.3%),(17.9%). The age groups that recorded a low number of unmarried females from the age of (75 and more) years reached (0.1%) of the total number of unmarried women, which is about (76490), and The lowest number of married females in the age group(12-14) was (0.1%) of the total number of married women in the Governorate of Babylon, which is about (137354), while the lowest group of the number of divorced females was at the age of (12-14 ) by(0%) of the total number of divorced women, which is about (2371) in the Governorate of Babylon .It is clear from the above that the category (12-14) is the one that has not recorded cases of both girls who have never been married, married and divorced. It is attributed to the fact that the law imposed marriage at the age of puberty. Therefore, there are no cases of marriage or divorce within this age group.

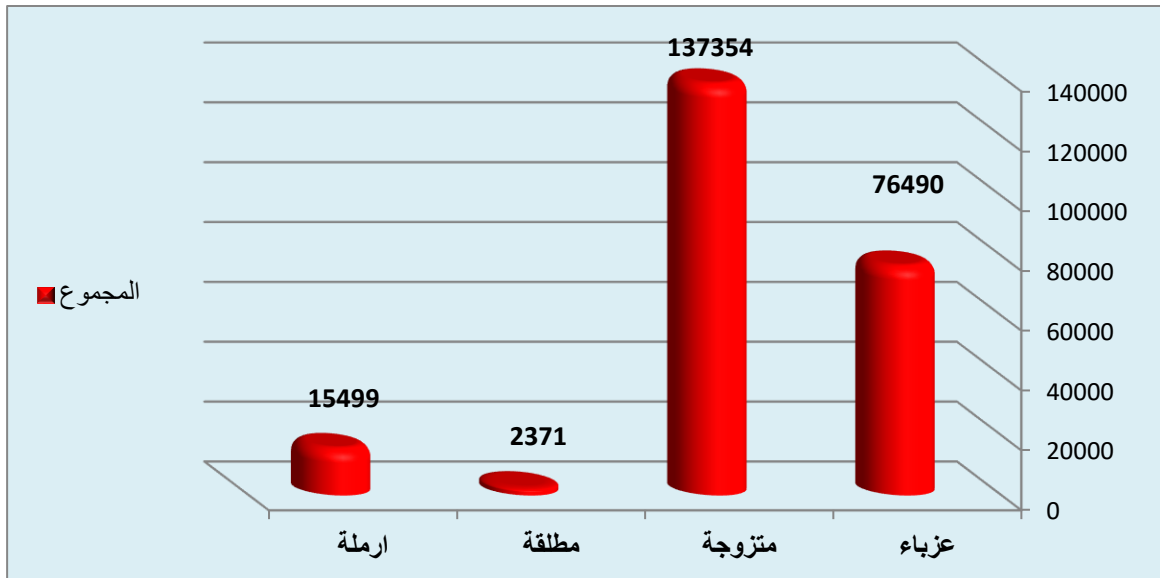
Table (1) Numerical and Choropleth map of females in the urban environment (12years and older) by age groups and marital status in Babylon Governorate

Age Group	Single	%	Married	%	Divorced	%	Widowed	%
12-14	20249	26.5	119	0.1	1	0	0	0

15-19	27547	36	4062	9.2	87	3.8	15	0.1
20-24	15092	19.7	11561	8.4	295	12.4	74	0.5
25-29	7190	9.4	15584	11.3	431	18.2	201	1.3
30-34	3006	3.9	14964	10.9	392	16.5	561	3.6
35-39	1245	1.6	11831	8.6	307	12.9	891	5.7
40-44	773	1	11311	8.2	278	11.8	1509	9.7
45-49	372	0.5	7502	5.6	172	7.3	1521	9.8
50-54	294	0.5	51306	37.5	122	5.1	1450	9.4
55-59	238	0.3	3301	2.4	112	4.7	1521	9.8
60-64	123	0.2	2086	1.5	69	9.2	1454	9.4
65-69	142	0.1	1729	1.3	57	2.4	1901	12.3
70-74	72	0.1	1025	0.7	23	0.9	1613	10.4
75+	71	0.1	890	0.6	25	1.1	2768	17.9
Undefined	76	0.1	83	0.1	0	0	20	0.1
Total	76490	100%	137354	100%	2371	100%	15499	100%

Source: Republic of Iraq , Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics , Results of the General Population Census, 1997 (unpublished data).

Figure(1) Digital distribution of females in the urban environment ( 12years and older) by age groups and marital status in Babylon Governorate



Source: From the researcher's work based on Table(1).

As for the age groups and marital status in rural areas, it is clear from the results of the analysis of the data table(2), that the number of cases of those who have never been married rises at the age of (15-19) years about(37.6%) of the total number of single women in the countryside(77684), while the number of married females in the age group of(25-29), amounting to about(18.7%) of the total number of married women in the countryside of (98059), and the number of divorces at the age of (30-34) increased by(17.3%) of the total number of divorces in the countryside of about(1449). The number

of widowed females at the age of (75 and above) increased by(22.3%),reaching about(14723) of the total number of females in the countryside ,while the lowest number of unmarried single cases was recorded in the age group from(65-69)years to the end of the category(75and above)by (0.1%), respectively. As for the age groups that recorded a low number of married females for the group(12-14) years by(0.2%).While the minimum number of divorces for the age group(12-14) was ( 0.1%). Figure (2) The urgent need to find job opportunities for these large proportions of females, especially since most of them are of rural descent, that is, outside city centers and districts , and some of them are without a breadwinner and lack of access to a financial resource poses a great danger, especially for single women, widows and divorced women .

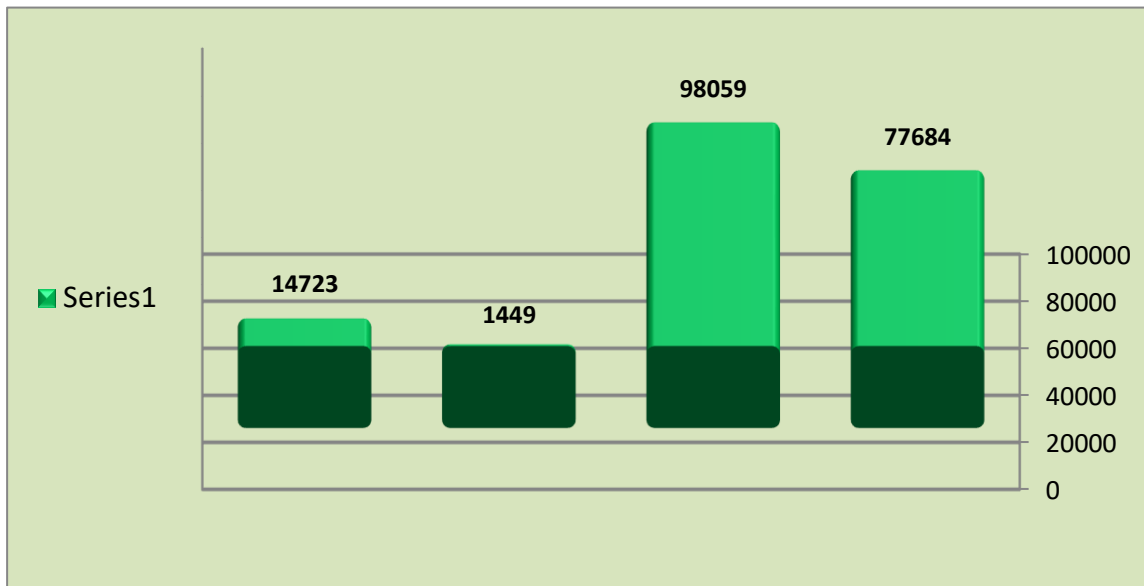
Table (2) Numerical and Choropleth map of females in the rural environment (12years and above) by age groups and marital level in Babylon Governorate

Age Group	Single	%	Married	%	Divorced	%	Widow	%
12-14	22032	28.3	233	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.0
15-19	29183	37.6	6119	6.2	34	2.3	17	0.1
20-24	14415	18.6	14773	15.2	166	11.5	90	0.6
25-29	6745	8.7	18,327	18.7	247	17	231	1.6
30-34	2592	3.3	14,776	15.1	251	17.3	530	3.6
35-39	865	1.1	10086	10.3	160	11	798	5.4
40-44	666	0.9	10467	10.7	194	13.4	1414	9.6
45-49	349	0.4	7770	7.9	119	8.2	1486	10.1
50-54	249	0.3	4888	4.9	88	6.1	1225	8.3
55-59	163	0.2	3047	3.1	59	4.1	1110	7.5
60-64	119	0.2	2278	2.3	39	2.7	1207	8.2
65-69	90	0.1	2162	2.2	46	3.2	1674	11.4
70-74	52	0.1	1482	1.5	24	1.7	1630	11.1
75+	72	0.1	1501	1.5	19	1.3	3285	22.3
Undefined	92	0.1	150	0.2	1	0.1	25	0.2
Total	77684	100%	98059	100%	1449	100%	14723	100%

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, Results of the General Population Census, 1997 (unpublished data).



Figure (2) Digital distribution of females in the rural environment (12years and older) by age groups and marital status in Babylon Governorate



Source: From the work of the researcher based on the data of Table(2)

The third subject : The Choropleth map of women's empowerment according to social welfare and reproductive health services for the year 2022:

First: The Choropleth map of women's empowerment according to social welfare services for the year 2022

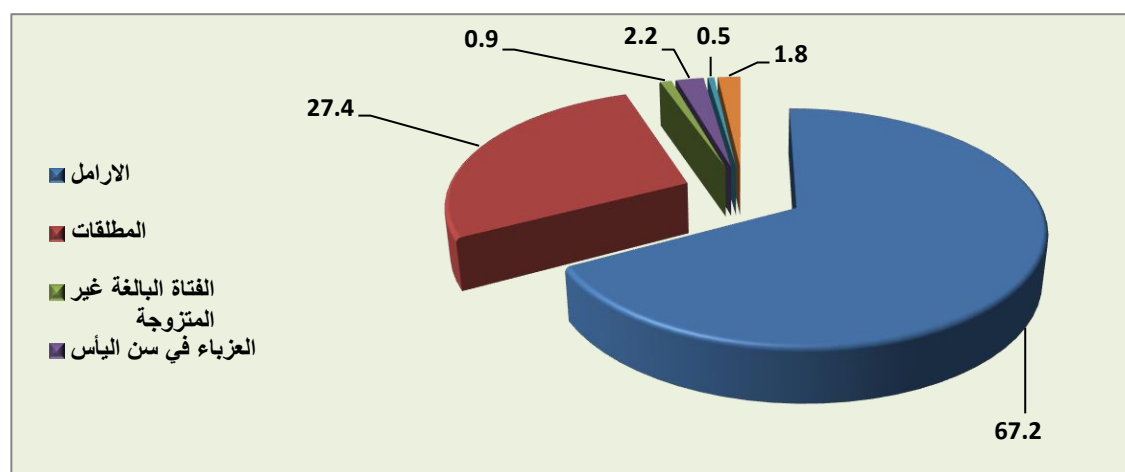
The provision of an appropriate environment for females constitutes the most important elements of social life. The results of the field study and the questionnaire carried out by the researcher for the year 2022, Table(3) and Figure(3) showed that there is a great disparity in the provision of services to females who received support from the services available in the Social Welfare Department. The number of females who receive social welfare services was about(24386) women , distributed among widows and divorced women about(10779) and(4396),while the social welfare of the unmarried adult girl included (144) women , and the single women who reached the age of menopause (351) women, while the number of displaced females was about(290) women, and the number of females whose husbands lost about(79) women. As for the relative importance, it is clear that the number of females who receive social care services was distributed among widows (67.2%), and divorced women about(27.4%).respectively ,while the social welfare of the unmarried adult girl (0.9%) included a woman , and those who have never been married and have reached menopause (2.2%) a woman, while the number of females in abandoned families is about(1.8%) women, and the number of females whose husbands have been lost is about(0.5%). The high percentage of widows and divorced women requires a strong incentive in efforts to support women and empower them economically , due to the high dependency rate of females. In order for the responsible authorities to ensure a decent life for women, it is necessary to raise the educational level in the country and the governorate and encourage the workforce to open projects commensurate with their abilities to do work. Therefore, we will achieve an advanced step in increasing productivity effectiveness and reducing the dependency that falls on the state ,and eliminating the backward beliefs, customs and customs in their view of women in society.

Table (3) Digital distribution of females by marital status in Babylon Governorate for the year 2022

Type of the category	Number of females	%
Widows	10779	67.2
Divorced women	4396	27.4
Unmarried Adult Girl	144	0.9
Menopausal Single	351	2.2
Missing Husband	79	0.5
Abandoned females	290	1.8
Total	16039	100%

Source: The field study of the researcher to the Department of Social Welfare in Babylon Governorate for 2023.

Figure (3) The relative significance of female beneficiaries of social care in Babylon Governorate for 2023



Source: Researcher based on table(3) data

Second: The Choropleth map of women's empowerment according to reproductive health for the year 2022:

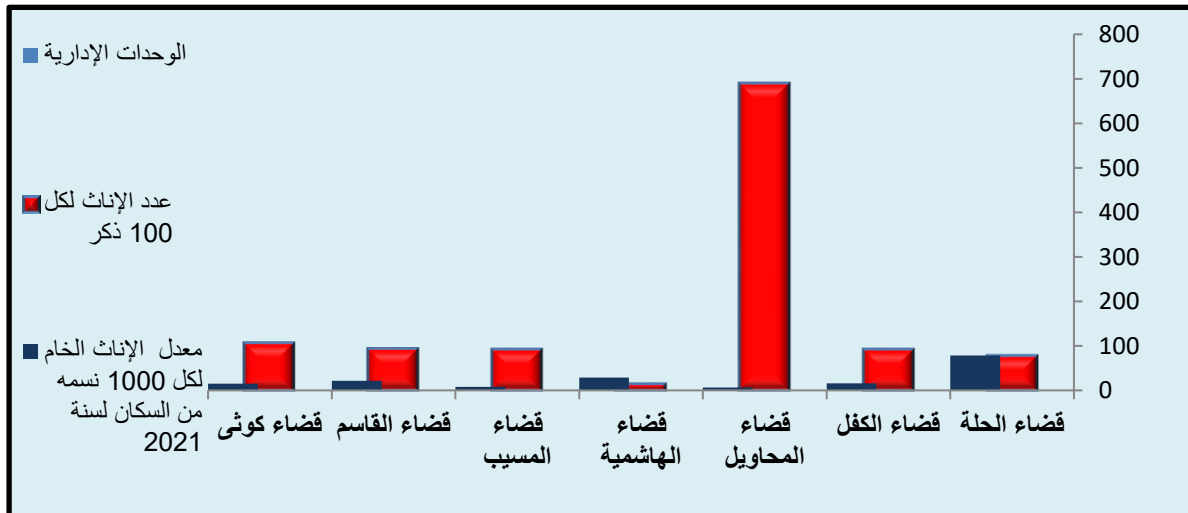
With regard to knowing the indicators of the general fertility trend in the governorate through the number of children of women of reproductive age (15-49years), the study of births is important in the change in the size of the population ,due to the fact that the birth rate is often more than the mortality rate in all countries of the world ,except for the impact of diseases, wars and natural disasters, and looking at Table(4) and Figure(4). The birth rates in Babylon Governorate tend to rise in 2022, and by tracking the crude birth rates only, the number of births in the governorate reached about(890,970) per thousand. The number of births to females was about(745,727) per thousand , and the number of births to males was about (455,243) by thousands, at a rate of (6.8%). This means that the fertility rate indicates a high percentage of females among infants, but at the district level. We note that the crude female rate per (100) males of the population rises in the Hilla district by(78,7), and in the Hashemite district by about(15,3), while in the Kutha district by (107), the Musayyib district, the Kifl district and the Qasim district by (92,7) ,(92,6), (94,3), and the crude female rate per(1000)inhabitants for the year 2022 was about (78,2) in the Hilla district,while the crude birth rate for females was about (28,7) in the Hashemite district, and the Qasim district by a crude rate of (21,4),and (15,5) in the Kifl district, while the Kutha district by (14,9) for you for(1000)inhabitants.

Table (4) Numerical and Choropleth map (births) per woman in the districts of Babylon Governorate for the year 2022

Administrative Units	Number born			Choropleth map		Number of females per 100 males	Female Rate Crude per 1000 Nesma
	Females	Males	Total	Female students	Males		
Hilla District	174439	221597	396036	23.4	48.7	78.7	For 78, 2.
Al-Kifl District	34643	37412	72055	4.6	8.21	92.6	15.5
Al-Mahwil District	374141	54210	428351	50.1	11.9	690	6.37
Hashemite District	64141	41659	105800	8.6	9.1	15.3	28.7
Al-Musayyib District	17189	18534	35723	2.3	4.1	92.7	7.7
Al-Qasim District	47839	50,756	98595	6.4	11.1	94.3	21.4
Kothi District	33335	31075	64410	4.6	6.8	107	14.9
Total	745727	455243	890970	100%	100%	1308.3	172.77

Researcher based on : Source: Republic of Iraq ,Ministry of Planning, Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology, Social and Economic Survey Division, unpublished data, for the years 2022

Figure (4) Number and Choropleth map (births) of each woman in the districts of Babylon Governorate for the year 2022



Source: Researcher based on table(4) data

#### Section Four

Choropleth map of women's empowerment according to economic activities departments in Babylon Governorate for the year 2022

Women's work varies according to the nature of economic activity from one place to another. In some activities, we see that the role of women is almost non-existent. These activities are in the field of mining, quarries, construction and construction. On the other

hand, we find some activities in which women's work is concentrated without the last table(5). The percentage of females working in Babylon Governorate in economic activities was about(69,668) women .

Table (5). Women's work in Babylon Governorate according to the economic activities departments for the year 2022

Economic activity	Importance (Females)	%	Total
Agriculture, Fisheries & Forests	17136		24.6
Total Events	17136		24.6
Mining and Quarrying	-		-
Manufacturing industries	2352		3.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	1201		1.7
Total Events	3553		5.1
Wholesale and retail trade, vehicle repair, personal and household goods	968		1.4
Hotels and restaurants	-		-
Information, Communication, Transportation, Warehousing and Transportation	647		0.9
Financial activities, insurance activities and real estate services	1176		1.7
Public administration, defense, social and compulsory security	2979		4.3
Community services activities and other social and personal services	42923		61.6
Other service activities	286		0.4
Total Economic Events	48979		70.3
Maj K/ for Babylon Governorate	69668		100%

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology, Population Statistics Division, 2022(unpublished data).

It is clear from the analysis of the data that the activity of other social and personal services recorded the highest percentage of participation for women. This is due to the nature of work that is in line with the reality of women and the economic changes witnessed by the governorate and the high percentage of the educated population with certificates by(61.1%). The activity of women working in economic activities was ranked second by women working in the agricultural, forestry and fishing professions by (24.6%). This is due to the majority of women workers from rural areas, followed by the activity of electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning, defense and social and compulsory security by (4.3%) respectively for each of them, while the percentage of women workers in the manufacturing sector accounted for (3.4%) of the total female workers in economic activities in Babylon Governorate. In order to give a clear picture of women's economic empowerment, it is necessary to clarify the distribution of the workforce in Babylon Governorate according to the following cases:

### 1-Distribution of the female workforce by occupational sections :-

The analysis of the economic situation according to the nature of the professions performed by people is based on the International Standard Classification (ISIC) , which was determined by the International Labor Organization in 1984 and Iraq is among the first Arab countries to use the International Guide to Occupations ,which classifies the structure of the workforce as follows:

- A. (0/1) Professionals in the technical and scientific professions and the like.
- B. (2) Those engaged in administrative and executive work
- C. (3) Clerical workers
- D. (4) Sales Workers
- E. (5) Exploiters of services, entertainment and sports
- F. (6) Farmers, fishermen, etc.
- G. (7/8/9) Craftsmen, manufacturers, production, transport and transport workers.

Table(6) We find that the classification of occupations gives a clear picture of the disparity of women's work in various economic activities for the period(1997-2022) ,as follows: -

1- The participation rate of women working in services in the first rank was about(62.9%) for the year 2022, while in 1997 they occupied (2.7%). This is due to the economic changes witnessed by the governorate, especially with the increase in the number of educated women. Women prefer jobs that do not require physical activity, as well as the suitability of the nature of these professions for female work and abilities .

2- Female workers in agriculture and animal husbandry ranked second (25.7%) for the year 2022, while the year 1997 reached (3.5%), and the reason for determining their field of work is due to the nature of the areas inhabited by women, namely rural areas and the impact of customs and traditions prevailing in rural society.

3- The professions of legislators, chiefs, administrators and managers ranked third, as the percentage of females in the province of Babylon reached (4.6) for the year 2022 ,while it occupied about(0.2%) of the total professions for the year 1997.

4- The profession of female workers in production and all that is related ranked fourth by (3.5%) for the year 2022, while in 1997 it occupied (43.8%) of the total female workers in the professions and this is due to the low number of female workers in industrial activity and production and what is related to it and the preference for jobs that suit their capabilities .

5- We find that the profession of female sales workers ranked fifth among the professions in the classification, as the percentage of females working for the period (1997-2022) was about(1.4%),while in 1997 it was about(12.3%)

6- Occupations of specialties and technicians ranked sixth, as the percentage of females in the province of Babylon reached (1,9) for the year 2022 ,while it occupied about(37.5%) of the total occupations for the year 1997.

Table (6) Numerical and Choropleth map of working women by occupational departments in Babylon Governorate for the period(1997-2022)

S/N	Job Title	Total	%	Total	%
0/1	Terms of Reference and Techniques	13,476	37.5	1307	1.9
(2)	Legislation, Principals, Administrators and Managers	69	0.2	2979	4.6
(3)	Saleswomen	4427	12.3	968	1.4

(4)	Female service workers	955	2.7	41900	62.9
(5)	Women working in agriculture and animal husbandry	1264	3.5	17136	25.7
(6) (7/8/9)	Workers in production and all that is associated with them	15784	43.8	2352	3.5
	Total	35975	100%	66642	100%

Source: The work of the researcher based on the data of Table(5)

## Conclusions

**1-**The study showed that the category (12-14) did not record cases for each of the girls who had never been married. It is attributed to the fact that the law imposed marriage at the age of puberty, so there are no cases of marriage or divorce within this age group.

**2-**The results of the field study and the questionnaire conducted by the researcher for the year 2022 indicated that there is a great disparity in the provision of services to females who received support from the services available in the Social Welfare Department. The number of females who receive social welfare services reached about(24386) women , distributed among widows and divorced women about(10779) and(4396),while the social welfare of the unmarried adult girl included (144) women , and single women who reached menopause (351) women. The number of displaced females is about(290) women, and the number of females whose husbands have been lost is about(79) women.

**3-**The activity of other social and personal services recorded the highest percentage of participation for women. This is due to the nature of work, which is in line with the reality of women, the economic changes witnessed by the governorate and the high percentage of the educated population with certificates by(61.1%). The activity of women working in economic activities ranked women working in the agricultural, forestry and fishing professions second by (24.6%). This is due to the majority of women workers from rural areas.

**4-**We find that the classification of occupations gives a clear picture of the disparity of women's work in various economic activities for the period(1997-2022), where the participation rate of women working in services reached the first ranking about(62.9%), for the year 2022, while 1997 occupied about(2.7%). This is due to the economic changes witnessed by the governorate, especially with the increase in the number of educated women. Women prefer jobs that do not require physical effort, as well as the suitability of the nature of these professions for female work and abilities.

**5-** Female workers in agriculture and animal husbandry ranked second (25.7.%) for the year 2022, while the year 1997 reached (3.5%), and the reason for determining their field of work is due to the nature of the areas inhabited by women, namely rural areas and the impact of customs and traditions prevailing in rural society.

Footnotes as reported in the research

1\_ verse 41 of Surat Al-Hajj .

2\_ Lisan Al-Arab Ibn Manzoor, Article(Makenah), Part Five , under a year , page 127.

3\_ Muhammad Bakr Al-Razi, Mukhtar Al-Sahah, Dar Al-Fikr , Beirut , 1992, pp. 630-680.

4\_ Amer Khudair Al-Kubaisi, Knowledge Management and the Development of Organizations, First Edition, Modern University Office, Alexandria,2004,page 136.

5\_ Abdel Wahab Ali Mohamed, Open Book Management, 21st Century Management Conference, Cairo, 1997, p. 35.

6\_Youssef Ibn Bazzah, The Political Empowerment of Women and its Impact on the Achievement of Human Development, A Study in the Light of the Human Development Reports for the Period 2003-2008, Master Thesis, (Unpublished), Faculty of Law, Algeria, 2010, page 20.

7\_Adnan Yassin Mustafa and Shahba Khazal, Youth of Nudity and Social Variables Empowerment for Human Development, 1st Edition, Beit Al-Hikma, 2013, page 206.

8\_Iqbal Hashem Mutashar, Economic Empowerment of Iraqi Women and Its Role in Achieving Sustainable Development, Tikrit Journal of Administrative and Economic Sciences, University of Tikrit, Volume(15), Issue(46), 2019, page 212and page 213.

9\_ Sana Al-Khouli, Marriage and Family Relationship, Arabic Printing Publishing House, Beirut, 1938, p. 55-56.

10\_Personal interview conducted by the researcher with Mrs. (Iman Mohammed) born in 1\_3\_1964, the date of the interview 12\_1\_2023.

11\_ Naji Sahn Rasan, Female Workforce in Wasit Governorate (his study in the geography of population), PhD thesis (unpublished), University of Baghdad, Faculty of Arts, 1995, p. 136.

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1\_ Verse 41 of Surat Al-Hajj .

2\_Ibn Manzur, Lisan Al-Arab , Article(Makinah), Part Five , without a year.

3\_Al-Razi,Muhammad Bakr , Mukhtar Al-Sahah , Dar Al-Fikr , Beirut , 1992.

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7\_Mustafa, Adnan Yassin and Shahba Khazal, Youth of Nudity and Social Variables Empowerment for Human Development, 1st Edition, Beit Al-Hikma, 2013.

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9\_Al-Khouli, Sanaa , Marriage and Family Relationship, Arabic Printing Publishing House, Beirut, 1938, p. 55-56.

10\_Personal interview conducted by the researcher with Mrs. (Iman Mohammed) born in 1\_3\_1964, the date of the interview 12\_1\_2023.

11\_Rasan, Naji Sahn , Female Workforce in Wasit Governorate (his study in the geography of population), PhD thesis (unpublished), University of Baghdad, Faculty of Arts, 1995.