



**T.C**

**BİNGÖL UNIVERSITY**

**GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**URBANIZATION AND ITS INTERRELATION  
WITH APPEARING URBANISM  
(A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ABOUT KALAR CITY)**

**Hemin Kaka Ahmed KAREEM**

**MASTER'S THESIS**

**Supervisor**

**Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmed Emin OSMANOĞLU**

**Bingöl – 2017**





**T.C**

**BİNGÖL ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ  
SOSYOLOJİ ANABİLİM DALI**

**KENTLEŞME VE KENTLEŞMENİN KENTSEL  
GÖRÜNÜM ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ  
(KALAR KENTİ ÜZERİNE SOSYOLOJİK BİR  
ÇALIŞMA)**

**Hemin Kaka Ahmed KAREEM**

**YÜKSEK LİSANS TEZİ**

**Danışman**

**Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ahmed Emin OSMANOĞLU**

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# CONTENTS

CONTENTS.....	I
BİLİMSEL ETİK BİLDİRİMİ.....	III
THESIS ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL .....	IV
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (ÖNSÖZ) .....	V
ÖZET.....	VI
ABSTRACT.....	VIII
LIST OF TABLES .....	X
LIST OF FIGURES .....	XI
INTRODUCTION .....	1
CHAPTER ONE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....	3
1.1 Research Topic .....	3
1.2 The Importance of the Research.....	5
1.3 The Aims of the Research .....	6
1.4 The Hypothesis of the Research.....	6
1.5 The Method of the Research .....	7
1.6 Literature Review .....	11
1.7 The Researching community.....	19
1.8 Limitations of the Research.....	20
CHAPTER TWO: CONCEPTS.....	21
2.1 Urban.....	21
2.2 Urbanization .....	22
2.3 Urbanism .....	23
2.4 Urban Growth.....	24
2.5 Urban Sociology.....	25
CHAPTER THREE: THEORETICAL FRAME .....	26

3.1 The Beginning of urban appearance.....	26
3.2 Urban appearance theory.....	29
3.3 Urbanization as a global phenomenon .....	33
3.4 Davis's theory about urbanization .....	35
3.5 Urbanism theories .....	37
3.5.1 Ecological approach.....	37
3.5.2 Combined approach .....	46
CHAPTER FOUR: History of Urban Appearance in Garmian Area - Kalar .....	49
4.1 Urban appearance in Garmian territory.....	49
4.2 A Brief history of Kalar .....	51
4.3 The Factors of making Kalar a district.....	53
4.4 Population growth and its factors in Kalar.....	54
4.5 The Characteristics of Kalar.....	58
CHAPTER FIFE: FINDINGS .....	64
5.1 The descriptive explanation .....	64
5.1.1 Independent variable.....	64
5.1.2 Depend variable .....	73
5.2 The Analytic explanation of the research results: .....	104
CONCLUSION.....	110
REFERENCES.....	113
APPENDIX.....	118
ÖZGEÇMİŞ .....	124

## **BİLİMSEL ETİK BİLDİRİMİ**

Yüksek Lisans tezi olarak hazırladığım “*Kentleşme ve kentleşmenin kentsel görünüm üzerine etkileri/ Urbanization and its interrelation with appearing urbanism*” adlı çalışmanın öneri aşamasından sonuçlanmasına kadar geçen süreçte bilimsel etiğe ve akademik kurallara özenle uyduğumu, tez içindeki tüm bilgileri bilimsel ahlak ve gelenek çerçevesinde elde ettiğimi, tez yazım kurallarına uygun olarak hazırladığım bu çalışmamda doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak yaptığım her alıntıya kaynak gösterdiğimi ve yararlandığım eserlerin kaynakçada gösterilenlerden oluştuğunu beyan ederim.

20 /12/ 2017

Hemin Kaka Ahmed KAREEM

## THESIS ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

This thesis entitled “**Urbanization and its interrelation with appearing urbanism** (A sociological study about Kalar city)” presented by Hemin Kaka Ahmed KAREEM under the supervision of **Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmed Emin OSMANOĞLU** in the Sociology department has been accepted as a Master Thesis according to the rules of Higher Education Institution of Republic of Turkey on /12/2017 with unanimity of the member of jury.

**Chair:** Asst. Prof. Dr.

Signature:.....

**Member:** Asst. Prof. Dr.

Signature:.....

**Member:** Asst. Prof. Dr.

Signature:.....

This thesis has been approved by the committee of the institute of science on ....  
/.../..... with decision number ...../.....

Signature

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yaşar BAŞ

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## ÖZET

### Bingöl Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Yüksek Lisans Tez Özeti

**Tezin Başlığı :** Kentleşme ve kentleşmenin kentsel görünüm üzerine etkileri

**Tezin Yazarı :** Hemin Kaka Ahmed KAREEM

**Danışman :** Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ahmed Emin OSMANOĞLU

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Bu araştırma (Kentleşme ve kentleşmenin kentsel görünüm üzerine etkileri) adı altında Kalar kenti üzerine sosyolojik bir araştırmadır. Bu araştırmada kentleşme ve kentsel görünümün arasındaki ilişkiyi Kalar kentinde odaklanmakta. Aynı zamanda bireyin davranışı, sosyal etkileşimi ve onların yanında kentleşme hangi düzeyde olduğunu, onu etkileyen nedenleri değerlendirip belirtmektedir. Kentleşmenin bir süreç olarak başlangıç ve son noktası vardır. Kırsal alanda yaşayan insanlar köyden kente göç edip kent merkezinde yerleşirler. Fatalizm açısından özellikle Chicago Okulu ve Luis Wirth göre bu süreç sonuçta kentleşmeye neden olur, çünkü başka bir türlü yaşam şekli ve başka bir durum kent biçiminde oluşturmaktadır. Yine Wirth'e göre büyüklük, yoğunluk ve sosyal heterojeni, üç temel noktadır ki kentsel görünüm üzerinde ve fertlerin hayatında tesir bırakmaktadır. Ondan sonra bu araştırmada sosyal ilişkilerin azalması, kaygısızlık ve akılcılık (duygusal ilişkilerin azalması) üç ölçü olarak kentsel seviyesine değerlendirmek için ele almaktadır. Buna rağmen yapısalcılık perspektifi açısından bazı etkili ve esaslı (cinsiyet, yaş, medeni durumu, eğitim seviyesi, meslek, ekonomik-gelir durumu, kırsal ve kentsel alanında aile kökeninin ortaya çıkmasını ve köyde yaşam tarzı) gibi değişkenler, bağımlı değişken olarak ele alıp kentsel görünüm de bir bağımsız değişken olarak birlikte incelemektedir. Araştırmanın yöntemi sosyal survey(tarama)dir. Teknik açısından alanda anket tekniği veri toplama aracı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Araştırmanın evreni Kalar kentinin merkezindedir. Araştırmanın örnekleme (200) kişi, her iki cinsiyet ve 18 yaştan

büyük örnekleme oluşturarak olasılık olmayan temsil durumu kentin farklı yerlerde örnek olarak arařtırmakta. Elde edilen veriler SPSS istatistik programı ile analiz edilmiřtir. Sonunda sonuçlara göre Kalar kentinde kentleřme ve kentsel görünüm arasında iliřki olmadıđını tespit edilmiř, genel bir řekilde kentsel görünüm řimdiye kadar ortaya çıkmamıřtır. Sadece cinsiyet deđiřkeni ve kentsel deđiřkeni arasında manalı bir görünüm gözükmemekte. Yalnızca bu deđiřkenin bireylerin kentsel seviyesi üzerinde etkisi vardır. Aksi takdirde diđer deđiřkenleri (yař, medeni durumu, eđitim seviyesi, meslek, ekonomik-gelir durumu, kırsal ve kentsel alanında aile kökenin ortaya çıkmamasını ve köyde yařam tarzı) gibi, kentsel düzeyi ile Kalar kentinde manalı bir iliřki olmadıđını belirlemiřtir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kentleřme, Kentçilik, Kalar kenti.

## ABSTRACT

### Bingol University Institute of Social Sciences Abstract of Master's Thesis

<b>Title of the Thesis:</b> Urbanization and its interrelation with urbanism appearance
<b>Author</b> : Hemin Kaka Ahmed KAREEM
<b>Supervisor</b> : Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmed Emin OSMANOĞLU
<b>Department</b> : Sociology
<b>Date</b> : .... /1/2018
<p>This study which is under the title (Urbanization and its interrelation with appearing urbanism) is a field sociological study done in Kalar city. In order to shed light on the relation between urbanization and urbanism appearance in Kalar, evaluating the social influences and attitudes of the individuals, then indicating the urbanism level of the individuals and the factors behind it. Urbanization is a process that has the beginning and ending, and most of the villagers leave their rural areas and migrate to the center of the urban areas. According to the perspectives of ecological approach especially Chicago School and Luis Wirth, this process leads to urbanism appearance which is a different life style, it is developed in the urban context. At the same time, Luis Wirth believes that size, density, and social heterogeneity are three main pillars of urbanism appearance and influence the life of the individuals. After that, in this research social relations, apathy and incuriosity, and rationalism among the individuals have been taken to evaluate the urbanism level. According to the combined approach, some variants such as gender, age, marital status, educational level, job, financial status, origin of the families, and rural living experience have been taken to evaluate urbanism level, and they have been studied to know their relation to urbanism. The study has been done depending on social survey method, and the questionnaire form has been used to gather field data. The community of the study is the center of Kalar district. The sample rate consists of 200 participants in both genders, their age ranged from 18 and more that have been taken as none probability sample method in different places in Kalar.</p>

Finally, the achieved results have been analyzed through SPSS Program, and it makes clear that there is no relation between urbanization and urbanism appearance in Kalar, there is no urbanism in Kalar in general. Also there is a significant relation only between gender and urbanism level among the individuals. In the opposite, the other variants such as age, marital status, educational level, job, financial status, origin of the families, and rural living experience do not have relations with urbanism level.

**Keywords:** Urbanization, Urbanism, Kalar city.

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Evaluating the accuracy of the questionnaire form of the research according to the specialists .....	10
Table 2: The result of Cronbach's Alpha test for the research means .....	11
Table 3: The detail of migrations from/ to Kalar during (1977-2012).....	58
Table 4: Level of urbanism in Kalar .....	104
Table 5: The relation between sex and urbanism level.....	105
Table 6: The relation between age and urbanism level.....	105
Table 7: The relation between marital status and urbanism level.....	106
Table 8: The Relation between Educational Level and Urbanism Level.....	106
Table 9: The relation between kind of jobs and urbanism level .....	107
Table 10: The relation between Financial Status and Urbanism Level .....	108
Table 11: The relation between the origin of families and urbanism level.....	108
Table 12: The relation between rural living experience and urbanism level .....	109

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Population growth in Kalar from 2003 to 2015.	4
Figure 2: The characteristic of gender and age of Kalar populations in 201260	
Figure 3: Distribution of manpower in the various economic sectors in (2012)	62
Figure 4: Sexes of the Participants	64
Figure 5: Ages of the Participants	65
Figure 6: Marital Status of the participants	66
Figure 7: Educational Level of the participants	67
Figure 8: Career of the Participants	68
Figure 9: Family's Monthly Income of the Participants	69
Figure 10: The number of family members of the participants of the research	70
Figure 11: The origin of the families of the participants	71
Figure 12: Participants' experience of living in rural areas	72
Figure 13: Visiting Close Relatives	73
Figure 14: Their relationships with their distant relatives	74
Figure 15: the nature of participants' relationships with their distant relatives	75
Figure 16: Visiting the family members who live separately	76
Figure 17: commitment to familial ceremonies	77
Figure 18: Problems and Their Solutions	78
Figure 19: Warm greetings with neighbors	79
Figure 20: Familial Visits with Neighbors	80
Figure 21: Sitting Around with Neighbors in the Alleys	81
Figure 22: Inviting neighbors for the weddings	82
Figure 23: Participating Neighbors in the funerals:	83
Figure 24: Visiting neighbors on the feasts and Eids	84
Figure 25: Having Close Friends	85
Figure 26: The Way of Making Friendship Relationships	86
Figure 27: Revealing and telling secrets to friends	87
Figure 28: Closeness and similarity in their point of views and perspectives	88

Figure 29: Oldest Friends	89
Figure 30: Curiosity and interest of being aware of the disputes and conflicts in the public	90
Figure 31: Caring and paying attention to the events happen in their residency places	91
Figure 32: sensitivity of backbiting by the people	92
Figure 33: Giving Up their Desires and Hobbies due to the others' speeches	93
Figure 34: Staring and looking at those passing by them	94
Figure 35: Lifting people outside the cities when they are driving	95
Figure 36: Pitying beggars	96
Figure 37: helping beggars	97
Figure 38: Getting embarrassed for requesting the loans	98
Figure 39: Helping the others without paying attention to personal interests	99
Figure 40: Lending Money to familiar people without demanding any guarantees	100
Figure 41: Competing your co-workers	101
Figure 42: Paying the charges or fees for familiar people on buses	102
Figure 43: Forgiving the other person in the case of accidents	103

## INTRODUCTION

Our first impression of the city, we see a place consists of a lot of buildings, roads, fields, parks ...etc. it has been built by a large group of people who live in it. in the other hand, we face a complex social organization that is not consists of the individuals gathering, but it is a unit that is different from other groups such as families, social classes, Manufacturers, and various groups...etc. all of them make the urban areas to have social lifestyle and cultural characteristics which are different from the characteristics of the rural areas. As Mustafa Khashab in his book “Urban Community” says: “an urban area is a civilized social unit in a limited area, it is divided in its administration, and its activities are mostly industrial and commercial not agricultural. There are services, different jobs and associations there. Population density, facility of transportation and communication, designing buildings, its parts, land engineering, social conditions and centers make it different” (Khashab, 1967, p.112).

Also an urban area is one of the phenomena that the researchers have done researches on its different fields such as urban history, geography, construction, administration, planning, economy ...etc. because it has a great role in human life. Urban sociology is one of the academic field that analyzing urban areas as a social fact is the major subject of its studies. Urban sociology studies all the social issues of urban communities.

This research is on sociological field, it studies two urban interrelated aspects which are urbanization and urbanism. Urbanization is a phenomenon or process in which urban population grows due to migration from rural areas to urban areas, and its final stage will get urbanism. in urbanism “ life style of the populations changes from rural to urban, social relationships, values, attitudes, perspectives change and it leads to the appearance of different new attitudes and behaviors” (Shkuy, 1994, p.74). Kalar has been indicated as the research community in which the study has been done to find the relation between urbanization and urbanism. According to the data, geographical and historical studies, urbanization had been done in Kalar. So it's important to study the urbanization issue and whether it has led to the appearance of urbanism in Kalar, to understand the social and cultural effects of urbanization process on the individuals and the community.



The research is under the title (Urbanization and its interrelation to urbanism appearance in Kalar) and it is consisted of five chapters.

The First chapter is the methodology of the research; it illustrates the topic, importance, aims, hypotheses, and methods of the study along with previous studies, research community, and research area.

In the second chapter, there are the definitions of all the concepts such as urban area, urbanization, urbanism, urban growth, and urban sociology.

In the third chapter, there is the theoretical frame of the study in which the beginnings of urban appearance have been explained, and the theories that are about the appearance of urban areas have been illustrated, then urbanization as a global phenomenon has been discussed. After that, the theories on urbanization have been explained, and ecological and combined approaches which are main theories on urbanization have been taken to analyze the aims of the study.

In the fourth chapter, the history of urban appearance in Garmian Area, Kalar foundation and development have been illustrated. It is about the urban appearance in Garmian area. Then Kalar history has been discussed in brief, Kalar is the center of Garmian area nowadays. Then the factors behind announcing Kalar as a district, the stages of its development and expansion, and its characteristics have been illustrated.

In the fifth chapter, the findings of the study have been discussed. In the beginning, the achieved results have been described. Then the analyses of the results have been shown. All the hypotheses have been tested to be approved or rejected.

Finally, the conclusion and the recommendations of the study have been discussed in an independent chapter.

# CHAPTER ONE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

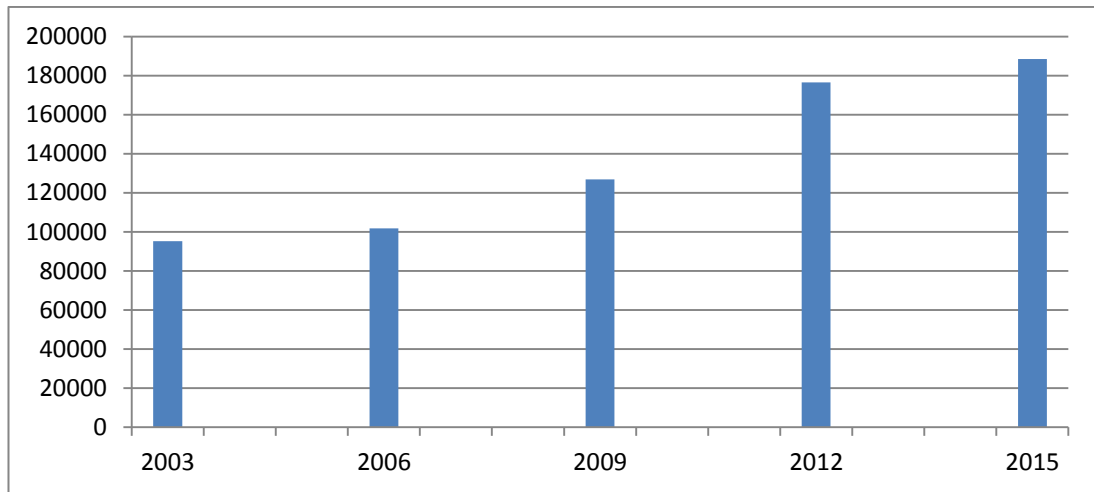
## 1.1 Research Topic

Urban Sociology is one of the main branches of sociology in which researches are done about urban and urban life as an independent phenomenon. Life styles in urban depending on the characteristics such as: a high proportion of population, density, ethnical and cultural factors, social mobility, specialization of occupations, Monetary economy, communications and travelling, instability of population, urban mobility as noises (transactions), and glamor of urban that were in thoughts and sociological and anthropological researches. In this case, a group of thinkers like Ibn Khaldun, Tonnies, Durkheim, Simmel, Park, Spykman, and Wirth believe that urban has a special life style especially in social attitudes and treatments which is different from the other life styles in the other areas like villages or rural areas (Sarvestani, 1990, p.206). Caves mentions in urban encyclopedia that urbanism as (a life style) consists of social relationships, organizations, attitudes, and ideas which basically appear in cities. A lot of urban scholars discussed that living in cities is different from living in rural areas. For instance, Louis Wirth said that the primary relationships in cities are weak and fragile among the individuals. Instead of personal and intimate relationships, the individuals depend on impersonal relationships (Craves, 2005, p.501). Wirth (1938) named this life style in the cities as (Urbanism). Urbanism includes political, economic, and social characteristics of life style of the urbanites. It is believed to be the last stage of urbanization. It is the opposite of urbanization because it does not related to the process of urban growth only (Shkuy, 1994, p.77). In which urbanites, communication media, economical activities, political and administrative organizations develop in urban areas (Naghdy, 2010, p.24).

Growth and development of urbanization in the cities of Kurdistan Region/Iraq was continual and remarkable after liberating Iraq and fall of Baath regime in 2003 in particular, the centers of governorates had a lion's share in this development and growth. At the same time, the other areas were not deprived from such development and growth. As Kalar is one of the urban areas which developed drastically, and the characteristics of urbanization appeared on it. In 2003, the population in Kalar was about 95217 (Mohammed Wahab, 2011, p.40) and in 2015, the population reached

approximately 188529 (Census Board of the region, 2015).

**Figure 1: Population growth in Kalar from 2003 to 2015.**



Kalar has been appointed as the center of Garmian Administration by Kurdistan Regional government since 2007. It includes Kalar, Kifri, Maidan, and Quratu sub-district affiliated to Khanaqin, and all the general directorates locate in the center of Kalar, and Garmian University was founded there in 2010. All the mentioned points caused Kalar to grow and develop rapidly. Most of the stages of population growth and constructions in Kalar were caused by the effects of Wars, immigration, obligatory migration of the villagers to Kalar especially when helping others, strong social relationships in primary relationships, visiting relatives, neighbors, cooperating, loyalty, sincerity to others are some characteristics of rural residents in Garmian Area. These make the scholars to study these social changes which caused by this process that may lead to urbanism in which they focus on the changes in behavior, nature, and attitudes of the inhabitants. Researchers study the interrelation of urbanism process to urbanization appearance through the same perspective.

According to the data, researches have been done on Kalar geographically and historically till now. There is only one research which studied the city in urban sociology. It is the research of (Professor assistant Dr. Hussein Ismael Ali under the title of (the urban indicators of Kalar city). Also the thesis of his Master degree was about (the role of commercial competitions on Social Relationships) in which the results showed that commercial, occupational, administrative, developments and engrossing individuals in these kind of jobs caused the weakening of social

relationships. Instead of bloodhound, kinship, friendship, and intimate relationships, the relationships are based on personal interests. The individuals only care their private life and interests not supporting others. We can say that despite of urbanization, the indicators of urbanism appeared in Kalar city. The way and the level of appearing urbanism are not appeared. That is why the scientific study on the interaction of urbanism with urbanization is vitally significant either be on Kalar or other cities in Kurdistan region since they have not paid a lot of attention to urban sociology and urbanism in the region.

## **1.2 The Importance of the Research**

A research is a scientific work; science is the highest level of literacy and human development. So any community or place that has a research center in which researches are done, and the inhabitants do researches, it is a sign of liveliness and balance of the community in science and global human developments. Any researches is done has its own significance. The importance of this research can be illustrated in the following points:

- Theoretically, urban sociology is an important and lively branch of sociology, it has not been paid attention to at the universities of Kurdistan region yet, the studies have been done in this field are a few. While urban sociology in European countries, the USA and Countries of the region has been paid attention a lot. It is one of the sociology branches that many researches and discussions have been done about, and it has not lost its significance yet because the urban areas are developing and becoming complex gradually. In order to understand and analyze this development and complexity, doing researches on it through urban sociology and its theories is important and valuable. It also helps us to become familiar to a part of the theory and literates have been written on Urbanism and urbanization.

Another theoretical importance of this research is that it helps the enrichment of urban sociology in Kurdistan region, and it becomes a significant source for the students of sociology department because there are a very few researches and books written and translated on it.

- Practically, it can be said that the researches have been done about Kalar after becoming a city, are mostly about its geography and history. That is why this research which is about the interrelation of Urban with urbanism in this city has a lot

of significances because it helps us to recognize the social and cultural characteristics of the city, and it helps the other researches to picture the city to much extent.

Despite of its latest development, it has developed drastically that is prior to the other districts of Kurdistan Region in its population and services. It is continually developing. So it is important to indicate its development in a scientific method and show the differences.

### **1.3 The Aims of the Research**

it is clear that no researches are done in vain without aims, in the researches of higher education though it is obligatory to obtain the degree, but they have some aims in choosing the topic, they want to do the research on that their wills and desire have a significant role on it. This research is in the cycle of academic researches and has some aims that it is trying to maintain. The aims are the followings:

- Focusing on relation between urbanization and appearing urbanism in Kalar city.
- Evaluation of individual's behavior and social interaction in Kalar city.
- Indicating the level of urbanism with Kalar city residents and those reasons which has an effect on them.

### **1.4 The Hypothesis of the Research**

- 1- There is a relation between process of urbanization in Kalar city and appearing urbanism in it.
- 2- There is a relation between sex and level of urbanism.
- 3- There is a relation between age and level of urbanism.
- 4- There is a relation between marital status and level of urbanism.
- 5- There is a relation between kind of jobs and level of urbanism.
- 6- There is a relation between educational Level and level of urbanism.
- 7- There is a relation between financial level and level of urbanism.
- 8- There is a relation between Origin of family (rural or urban) and level of urbanism.
- 9- There is a relation between the history of living in the village and level of urbanism.

## **1.5 The Method of the Research**

Research method is a major subject of sociological researches and cannot be neglected because scientific method usage differentiates it from other subjects (Sazgar, 2003, p.16). also it is a scientific guidance for interrelating of the steps of the research and removing the unnecessary steps and subjects.

Despite of the fact, the researcher does not have the absolute right in choosing the research method. Each phenomenon or problem has its special characteristics, the method is chosen depending on the problems that it tries to solve (Omar, 2011, p.91).

This research is in the frame of the descriptive researches. Descriptive research method is the major human and social research method and includes all the researches that focus on the current phenomena and events in order to indicate them and find them, and indicates the relationships of the genders, or the relationship of the phenomenon to the other phenomena. It is not only the descriptive, but analyses, illustrates, compares, and evaluates the phenomena. Moreover, it does not study past and present; it attempts to predict the future (Bokany, 2016, p.83).

Depending on this, we should indicate the method of our research which is social surveying.

- **Social Surveying Method**

This concept has been derived from engineering and geology sciences and mixed with human sciences. In this way, surveying is a scientific study method to the circumstances of the different fields of the society in order to offer a planned program for their reformation (Bokany, 2016, p.85). Using social survey is not a new method among the nations, but it is very old, the Egyptian Pharaohs used it in order to know the ethnical components in their societies to know about the military and economic status, they used survey to know the number of populations. Also Carl Marx used it in a research on the economic status of the German Workers who worked at French factories. Max Weber used it in a research on the protestant ethic (Omer, 2011, p.155).

Social survey can shed lights on all the life spheres of human societies, so it is described as an organized attempt to obtain information about the units that the

researcher intends through using petition forms or interviews. This method is not only descriptive, it describes and analyses the changes. It is counted as a significant method for the field researches (Mohammed, 2013, p.205-206). Generally the researcher should focus on the reality that survey cannot be used to the individuals but to the groups in this branch of descriptive method. It studies the current status of the group. I.e. it cannot be used for a phenomenon in the past or future. It is used for a phenomenon that exists at the time of the research (Bokany, 2016, p.86).

Earl Babbie focuses on the importance of social survey for the sociologists; he believes that it is the best method for the sociologists because it pays attention to gathering the ethnical information that describes a society (Khamash, 2012, p.378). that the real data and information are collected and studied in order to be generalized.

It is also important for highlighting the social problems and their effects on the society in order to find solutions to them depending on the existed materials. Also it is used in finding and highlighting people thoughts and public opinion (Bokany, 2016, p.86-87).

There are two main of social surveys:

- 1- General Survey: in this survey, all the members of the research society are studied, no matter how much the number is. This survey cannot be done except by the government and international organizations because it needs a great budget, time, and power. In the case of a small number of populations, the researcher may use the general survey.
- 2- Sample Survey: it takes a sample of the society and carries out the survey on it. The sample should represent the characteristics of the society completely.

Here we used the sample survey in the research due to the necessity and nature of the research, and the difficulty of using the general survey.

- **The Methods Of Collecting Data**

For achieving the scientific and objective results of any research, you depend on some various methods in order to collect data and meet the aims of the research. Questionnaire form which is a means of gathering data and some questions have been asked from the participants has been used for achieving the required data.

- **The Steps Of Organizing Questionnaire Form:**

For organizing and preparing the questionnaire form of the research, we got benefit from reading some resources and topics that related to the title of the research, and we discussed the title of the research with some experts. Then, we made the questionnaire form. It consisted of (40 questions) of semi opened and closed questions. Generally, the questionnaire form is consisted of two parts:

*First part:* general data of the research sample which are (9) questions.

*Second part:* the data related to the content of the research, they are (31) questions and have been divided into special sections (Social relationships, incuriosity, and rationalism) as illustrated in the index No. (1).

The researcher got benefits from some experts and specialists for organizing the questions. Then, both accuracy and stability test were applied for the questionnaire form.

- **Validity Or Accuracy Of The Questionnaire Form:**

Accuracy means evaluating the means used for the research and indicates to how extent it suits and is appropriate with the aims of the research (Al-Rusan, 1999, p.31). Or the capability of the research to estimate the phenomenon that it estimates (Bokany, 2016 p.174). The methods of indicating the accuracy of the research can be done in different ways. In this research, after preparing the questionnaire form consists of (40 questions), the accuracy method has been applied on it, and it was given to seven sociologists in some universities in Kurdistan region/Iraq in order to evaluate it and give their opinions about the questions in the form. Only five of them returned the form and gave their point views on the questions as illustrated in the table No. (1). Generally they approved the form in the rate (91%) which shows the accuracy of the questionnaire form. Moreover their notes and opinions were considered and applied on the form till it took its ultimate form as shown in the index No. (1).



**Table 1: Evaluating the accuracy of the questionnaire form of the research according to the specialists<sup>1</sup>.**

No	Specialists	Number of Approved Questions	Number of unapproved Questions	Percent	Unapproved Questions
1	Professor Dr. Mohammed Hussein Shwani	33	7	82.5%	16,18,32,37, 38,40,41
2	Assistant Professor Dr. Hussein Ismael Ali	35	5	87.5%	16,17,37,41, 42
3	Assistant Professor Dr. Najat Mohammed Faraj	37	3	92.5%	13,19,31
4	Dr. Wahida Hama Wais Nasrullah	39	1	97.5%	6
5	Dr. Luqman Salih Karim	38	2	95%	19,20
	Total questions	182	18	91%	

Question No.: 40

Specialists No.: 5

Total questions: number of questions X Number of specialists= (40 X 5 = 200)

Approved questions= 182

Unapproved questions= 18

Accuracy percent= number of approved questions ÷ total questions X 100

Accuracy Percent= 182 ÷ 200 X 100= 91%

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<sup>1</sup>) 1- Professor Dr. Mohammed Hussein Shwani, sociology department, Humanity College, Salahaddin University.

2- Assistant Professor Dr. Hussein Ismael Ali, sociology department, language and human sciences College, Garmyan University.

3- Assistant Professor Dr. Najat Mohammed Faraj, Sociology Department, human Sciences College, Sulaimaniyah University.

4- Dr. Wahida Hama Wais Nasrullah, Sociology Department, human Sciences College, Sulaimaniyah University

5- Dr. Luqman Salih Karim, Social Affairs Department, human Sciences College, Sulaimaniyah University.

- **Reliability Of The Questionnaire Form:**

For obtaining the reliability means of the research of Questionnaire form, Cronbach's Alpha has been used. Generally, the reliability of Cronbach's Alpha is between zero which means unreliability till plus (+1) which means total reliability. If the obtained rate be closer to (+1), the reliability rate increases. In this research, the result of Cronbach's Alpha for the changes of the questionnaire form of the research is between (0.79) to (0.85), it is a high level and it shows the strong connection among the questions. It means that the reliability is high and suitable for application. It is illustrated in the table No. (2).

**Table 2: The result of Cronbach's Alpha test for the research means**

The objects of the research means	Reliability
Social Relationships	0.84
Incuriosity	0.85
Rationalism	0.79

## 1.6 Literature Review

**Hussein** Ismael Ali (2015), the urban indicators of Kalar city. The aim of the research is recognizing and highlighting the indicators of urbanism in Kalar, and becoming familiar with the indicators that helped the appearance of this phenomenon, and the characteristics of the social and urban problems that appeared in the result of these indicators, and analyzing the demography and urban aspects in Kalar. Also highlighting the demography and location characteristics for the urban areas in sum or individually has a great and effective role on demography, appearance, and symbols, so it is another aim of our research.

The most important results of this research are:

First: urban areas have the characteristic of attracting people because there are means of spending time, new scenery, and job opportunities that attract people and make them migrate from villages to the urban areas, and it makes the urbanites bored.

Second: Kalar is appropriate and suitable with the number of populations. Alongside population growth, civilization and urbanization levels increase.

Third: the main characteristic of Kalar development is changing the relationships that were based on preliminary factors and they have changed to the secondary relationships despite of multiple specializations, skills, and job opportunities.

Fourth: everybody has his own specialization at work in Kalar, it can even be said that job division and class distinction go alongside each other.

Fifth: Kalar is famous by its remarkable and drastic change, but the individuals do not go forward alongside that change.

Sixth: information sources such as Internet and globalization affected Kalar in all the ways that the individuals have a kind of being technical and modern.

Seventh: the characteristics of Kalar urbanization either civilization, social, and administrative fields or economic, political, educational fields are clear, every urbanite or outsider can feel it.

**Zhalla** Osman Abdulla (2016), *The Role of Urbanism in Developing Individualism (Sulaimani as a case study)*. Demonstrate the form of individualism has being confirmed such as socially, economically and politically.

Researcher has identify the population of the research in the way to only assess the individual in the city of Sulaimani and chosen 300 individual as the sample of the research who lives in the city of Sulaimani. This sample has being selected by using Non probability sample method. To collect data for the sample of the research, research has used questionnaire that has two parts; first part includes personal information and second part is contain the essential information regarding the research. To analyses data from both part of the questionnaire research used SPSS software.

The conclusion of the research is:

- This research found that, Individualism in the city of Sulaimani is in the low level, this will shows that urbanization did not has important role in developing individualism.

- There are different in the level of individualism, depend on the variable of gender, in the way level of individualism amongst the males are greater. This is a clear indicator of those gender differences within the Kurdish culture.

- There are difference in the level of individualism depend on the level of education, the higher the level of education the greater the level of individualism. Journalists amongst the specialist got the highest level of individualism, after the engineer got the second highest. Type of commendation also has effect on individualism, people who lives I flat has higher level of individualism than those lives in house.

- Although, in general individualism in the city of Sulaimani is at low level but it has its effect exist on economics and political level.

**Jamal** Abdullah Pur, 2008, (Urbanism conditions of Sardasht residents, College of Social sciences , Tehran University). This research was done to know to how extent the urbanites of Sardasht were influenced by urbanization and what are the factors. In order to obtain the aims depending on the presented concerned topics of theoretical and experimental priorities, the foundations are evaluated like the following:

First: in the deterministic point, it is realized that alongside the development of urbanization in Sardasht and appearing of urbanism factors, the residents have urbanism characteristics till some extent, but this level is not equal in all the individuals.

Second: depending on the economic, social, cultural characteristics, and the stages of individual cycles, the levels of urbanism become different.

According to the essential factors on the urban life, there are nine evaluates in combined approach: depending on the independent changes of gender, age, marital status, origin of the urban or rural family, prior living in rural areas, financial status, education, occupational position, socio-economic status, on the level of urbanism of Sardash residents are prepared. It seems that Sardasht is the research society, and the average sample of the research consists of 289 individuals, it is the cluster of four stages have been chosen in 10 districts of Sardasht, to gather information in the units of research samples, the means of partition and interviews were used.

The results of the research reveal that:

- The urbanism level in Sardasht has various characteristics; the number of urbanites who have many urbanism characteristics is low. And most of the individuals have an average level of urbanism.

- The number of the urbanites who have a low rate of urbanism, or are not urbanites is high.

- The related results of testing the assumptions reveal that only three independent changes (gender, age, and social status) have meaningful relationships with urbanism. Checking the relationships of these three changes with urbanism through correlation coefficient, it is realized that age with comparison to the other changes has a more powerful relationship with urbanism.

**Asim** Ahmed Ibrahim's study (2002), The peculiarity of urbanization and its interrelation with the built up urban environment (a study case of Tulkaram City). The most important aims of this study are studying the structural diagram, and its pillars. The changes happen to it, representing, and evaluation of the previous diagram policies, analyzing the traces of demographical, social, economic, characteristics on populations and society, Studying and analyzing the characteristics of place, and its interrelation with urbanization, indicating the level of facilities and citizens' apathy and indifference to them, an analyzing study of demographical, social, and economic specialty, Proposing appropriate devices for improving living in the districts which complain of lack of facilities and services, Shedding a light on the structure of city center, facilities levels for the citizens. The border of Tulkarm municipality is the study society, and the study sample consists of 361 families which is %5 of the study society. For solving the data, information, and the results, the researcher got benefits from the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). Also the results reveal that rural and urban specialty exist in the city, it is called the interaction of rural and urban values. Generally, the results of the study divided into two groups:

A- In general, this place has the characteristics of urbanization which are the followings:

1- Most of the inhabitants are young from (17-59) who are productive and strong.

- 2- This place is recognized by including a lot of nuclear families and the number of traditional families is low.
- 3- Drastic development of the population.
- 4- External marriages are popular in a way that is greater than internal marriages, and there is the freedom of choosing spouses.
- 5- They like organizing reproductive which has a great role on making the families smaller.
- 6- Postponing marriage for both genders.
- 7- The growth of co-education.
- 8- Decreasing agricultural work, and the variety of occupations on the base of professional and artistic jobs that require much experience, and the increasing the number of officials and decreasing inherited occupations.
- 9- Monthly incomes of the families are normal.
- 10- Weakening the power of fathers, growth of women positions and participating in making decisions, the justice of rights and duties, also the children have the right of expressing themselves, and enjoy democracy in the family.
- 11- The growth of interests in living in an independent house.
- 12- The existence of technological devices at home.
- 13- The existence of the facilities in the area such as electricity, telephone communication, roads, health facilities, communications, and academic and governmental offices communications.
- 14- The growth of population density, and accommodations.

In the period of examining, it is realized that these urbanism characteristics are developing and renewing constantly.

B- The rural characteristics of the area are like the following:

- 1- Still the ken relationships have a great role in choosing the individuals and the house in which they live, also the social relations depend on kinship relationships, and the individuals prefer to have a lot of friends and supporters.
- 2- The high level of getting marriage and the low level of divorces.
- 3- The low level of women in participating in social spheres.
- 4- The low level of social and cultural centers for spending time, and they do not have roles in the society.

- 5- The low level of building houses with stones and the high level of building houses with cement and bricks.
- 6- Generally, the number of tenants and apartment inhabitants is few.
- 7- The number of multiple floor buildings is few and they do not exceed than four floors.
- 8- The number of villas is few.

**Ala** Saleem Asa'ad's study (2006), Urbanization Characteristics and their relation with Urban Expansion and economic growth, (An Analytical study of Nablus City). The major aim of the study is the study of urbanization characteristics and their interrelation with the development of urban construction, economic grows in Nablus, and meeting the following aims:

- Revising and evaluating the previous planning policies, and knowing the important stages that Nablus experienced, and the factors of development process.
- Revising and analyzing the important aspects of urban constructional and economic development.
- Studying the demographic, economic, and social characteristics of the populations, also analyzing the characteristics of residency place of the study society and their interrelation with the urbanization characteristics.
- Knowing the role of geographical location and historical importance of Nablus on the importance of economic and urban construction development.

The study society is Nablus in which three areas have been appointed as the study sample; they are (Rafidia, Al Balada Qadima, and Aljabal Shimali). The study sample consists of 450 individuals that have been chosen through the random stratified in the three areas, gathering the data through petitions and clearing, and statistical solutions with using the statistical of social sciences (SPSS).

Through the findings, the study solves the urbanization characteristics, and their interrelation with urban constructional and economic development in Nablus. It focuses on some economic, social, and demographical factors with their effects on the movement of urban constructions.

To obtain certain results, the researcher took mixed and various samples in the three areas that include three different economic levels. While Rafidia and Old City

represent high and low economic level. And North Mountain represents normal incomes.

According to the above points, it is realized that the study society includes the urbanization characteristics, and they are developing and renewing constantly, and it develops gradually.

**Muzhgan Dhyai's** study (2004), The effects of urbanism on social attitudes of the individuals (emphasizing Luis Wirth's Theory). The aim of this study is evaluating the effects of urbanism on the social attitudes of the individuals and studying the conformity of the research's results with the theory of Luis Wirth under the title of: urbanism as a way of life. According to the necessity of the research, two areas of high density and low density have been chosen for representing urban and rural society as a sample of the study society. The high density includes 5 Municipality areas and 4 in Isfahan. The low density area includes Borujerd city. Approximately 200 Questionnaire forms have been prepared and divided in the random stratifies according to the number of populations in these areas. 90 questionnaire forms for 5 area, 80 questionnaire forms for 4 area, and 30 questionnaire forms for Borujerd area have been distributed. For analyzing the data of the study, both descriptive and Inferential statistic level have been used. In descriptive level, both expansion division and present division were used. In Inferential level, SPSS was used.

The results show that the relations in the low density area are intimate, and making acquaintances and visiting one another are more. While the relationships in the high density area are normal, most of the time the neighbors know each other a little or they even do not know each other. It makes the relationships limited and they only great each other. In the high density area there are variety of occupations, in the contrary, in the low density area is a sign of occupation division and making the occupations professional. The individuals are very busy and preoccupied by their jobs that make the relations among family members weaker, and most of the time making phone calls. In the low density area, the relations of the individuals are stronger and face to face. Concerning obtaining supports and aids from others in the case of facing problems, the urban individuals are independent, when it is necessary; they want to talk to a friend and kens. While family is the major supporter of



individuals while they face problems in the low density areas.

In low density area, rarely conflicts happen between neighbors. In the case of conflicts, they settle down the dispute between themselves. In the other cases, they meet the oldest and wisest man of the area. And they ask for help from police in the time of a crime. In the high density area, there are a lot of conflicts and disputes between neighbors, and mostly they calling police. In the rural areas, the individuals know others very well more than the individuals in the urban areas. Also they realize that they are monitored t by the others. They try not to break the norms or carry out taboo acts secretly.

In the case of seeing taboo acts, the individuals of low density areas try to stand against it extremely according to their beliefs. Sometimes they punish the one who breaks the norms physically. While in the high density areas, the individuals try to not face problems as far as possible. In the time of seeing taboo acts, they end it up just by complaining and speaking on it.

In the high density area, the level of using collective communications is higher than the low density areas due to the high financial status and obtaining them by the individuals easily. Also the higher level of education and more professionalism of occupations in comparison of the low density areas make more opportunities for the urban individuals to get benefits from international facilities.

Though there is variety of social differences more, there is not a great difference in helping others in both rural and urban areas. I.e. the individuals of rural and urban areas focus on their interests and the other party's interests when they support a party. It can be said that self-interest factor can be seen clearly in both areas, the level of acquaintanceship in low density area is higher than high density area.

Finally, it can be said that only one point of the analyzed theory of Luis Wirth does not meet the study society, while it meets the other points of our society.

**Adham** Pak Khasal's study (2009), (the effects of urbanism on socio- cultural attitudes of Tehran citizens). The aim of this study is studying the effects of urbanism on socio- cultural attitudes of Tehran citizens, reviewing the subject of urbanism in Tehran and the effective factors on the level of urbanism of Tehran citizens.

Studying the behavior, attitudes, and finding humans in urban areas and self-formation in urban areas, Showing the urban and urbanite characteristics, and studying the life effects in urban areas.

Tehran is the society of the study, and 5 districts of the area have been chosen as samples which consist of 390 persons in both genders in cluster. For gathering data, questionnaire forms were used, and for analyzing data and the results, person parallel collection was used.

The major results of the study are the following:

A strong relation between urbanism and rationality of individual's attitudes, weakening the social cohesion, increasing individualism, but there was no relation among urbanism and individual's awkwardness and decreasing emotional relations.

### **1.7 The Researching community**

The researching community indicates the genders and unites that the researcher does his research on. The genders and unites can be: individuals, families, organizations, factories, and schools (Bin Aqil, 1999, p.117). that exist in another noticed characteristic. In the scientific study, the only measure for the study community is the existence of a characteristic among the individuals (Bokany, 2016, p.125). So the research community of this research is Kalar city in Kurdistan region/Iraq.

The sample of the research is consists of those who live in Kalar center in both sexes any material status and above 18 years old, no matter what their education level and occupation is.

Therefore, our research covers the citizens of Kalar city in Kurdistan region/Iraq. For our research, we send out (230) survey forms randomly on citizens of both sexes, in different ages and occupations in Kalar city. This process conducted from 05/09/2017 to 12/09/2017. Some of the forms were not returned and some contained inappropriate or incomplete information, which were excluded. Thus the total number of the forms became (200), after that, the collected information was computerized and by utilizing (SPSS) program data were obtained and started to analyze the results.

## **1.8 Limitations of the Research**

Every sociological research has its limits and generalizes depending on the limits, so the researcher should comply with the limits of his research and do not break them. The limits of this research are the following:

**Locational limit:** It means the geographical location where the study is done, the locational limit of this research is Kalar center.

**Humanly limit:** Include the people on whom the research is done. The humanly limit of this research includes all Kalar inhabitants without differentiation due to gender and occupation.

**Time limit:** It means the time and period that is required for doing the field research which is from (05/09/2017) to (12/09/2017).

## CHAPTER TWO: CONCEPTS

In every scientific research either field research or theory, the main concepts used in the research should be defined and explained because the concepts have been defined in many ways in the human sciences, and they are different according to time and place. Also it is due to the differences of the mental background of those experts who defined the concepts.

Also defining the terms and concepts is vital to the evaluation and possibilities and theories. We can be sure of their reality or changes if the phenomenon or the social process changes.

The main terms and concepts we use in this research are the following concepts:

### 2.1 Urban

Concerning urban definition as a special area and its characteristics, there are various perspectives and viewpoints. There are some different definitions on urban that none of them is completely convincing. So we choose the definition which is used to convey our aim and purpose. For instance:

Urban is not only real estates, it is the place for humans, social organizations, classes, and tribes ...etc. or in some definitions, both (Commercial and service) activities are considered as the main characteristic of developed urban areas. They believe that only a great population is not the characteristic of Urbanism in the developed countries, even a small population can have other activities than agriculture, and increase trading and other service activities (Rabani, 2013, p.19), or an urban area is a geographical area that includes a limited population and the population density is much. The individuals are busy doing other activities than agriculture. In general, there should be a municipality there. (Shekhi, 2011, p.20). (Luis Wirth) believes that an urban area means continuity, patience, and a place for the inhabitants who do not have similar characteristics (Rabani, 2013, p.21).

Dr. Mahmood Sharepour says: an urban area is a group of norms, traditions, and attitudes; it is a place where the impersonal and secondary relationships exist (Sharepour, 2014, p.9). or it is a limited area where a large proportion of population

live together. They are different in culture. I.e. an urban area is a place where the inhabitants do not live on agriculture, and its economy is based on trading, industry, and providing services due to the density of population in that area. An urban area has a special culture (Sharepour, 2014, p.11).

Mustafa Khayabi defined an urban area in his book that is somehow similar to Sharepour's definition, he says: an urban area is a civil social unity in a limited area which is divided administratively. The economic activities are industrial, and trading activities mostly, and agriculture activities are a little or rare. There are variety of services, jobs, and associations. It is distinguished by density of population, facility of transportation, building planning, its sections, and survey engineering; also it is distinguished by the existence of social class status (Al-Khashab, 1967, p.112).

So an urban area is a large residency area where a lot of the individuals live beside one another. Economically, the urban residents depend on trading, industry, services, and own special cultural norms and traditions that distinguish it from the other areas such as rural areas.

## **2.2 Urbanization**

Urban concept is a sign of the population movement from the rural areas to the urban areas; the population growth is caused by this process (Zebary, 2013, p.192). It is the population concentration in the urban areas. I.e. the change of population proportion in the urban areas and migratory from rural areas to the urban areas. Indeed, urbanization is a process related to population growth (proportion and density). Generally, urbanization means the individual proportion in the urban areas, and urbanism means the social and cultural results in the life of urban areas. It can mention the appearance of two stages:

1- the gathering of population in the urban areas where the activities are not agricultural.

2- The change in the way of living that comes from the effects of living in the urban areas. The important Variables of first stage indicate that gathering, population density, and economic jobs, the important variables in the second stage indicate the psychological, social, and attitude changes.

Concerning the difference between these two terms, Sharepour says: the

individual can live in an urban area that has the high level of urbanization (population gathering), but it has the low level of urbanism (it means that it does not have urbanism life style), or in the contrary, it means that the individuals live in a place that has a low level of urbanism, but it has a high level of urbanites (the second condition rarely happens). In the examples of the first condition, It can be seen in the large cities of the countries which are developing because in these cities there are a lot of immigrants who are considered as none urbanites in thinking and beliefs (Sharepour, 2014, p.12-13).

Urbanization means establishing urban areas and expansion, it is a process in which the population proportion grows in an area, civil associations and organization and varieties are established, and transportation means, place, the way of citizens residency, economic, and social status change.

### **2.3 Urbanism**

Urbanism in general includes all political, economic, and social characteristics of Urban life style, and it is not ended by urban and population growth, but it is considered as the final result of urbanism in which people life is changed from rural life style to urban life style with changing values, attitudes, and ideas that lead to rise new strange behavior (Shkoy, 1994, p.74). Mark Gottdiener and Leslie Budd believe that urbanism is a life style that is differentiated with density, variety, and social complex organization. Both of them say: this concept means urban cultures nowadays (Gottdiener, Budd 2005, p.184).

Urbanism means the social and cultural factors of life in Urban Areas: I.e. the same kind and attitudes related to urban life which resulted from changing values, tradition, and behavior of the people. Generally, it can be said that urbanism is a private way of living invented in urban areas and urbanization. (Sharepour, 2014, p.13). While Wirth believes that urbanism is not related to some indicated areas, it is related to anywhere in which the urban effects are existed. It is seen differently, but the appearing place and urbanism growth are the cities especially metropolitan cities (Wirth, 1938, p.7).

Or it can be said that urbanism includes social and cultural characteristics of urbanites, and less concerned about the number of populations. For example, as far as the sociologists noticed Chili has a large number of urbanites comparing to

Canada, but the urban social characteristics look more like urban characteristics in Chili. While it is less in Canada, i.e. in a small urban area in Canada, there is an urban background, characteristics, and culture. (Shekhi, 2011, p.21-22). Urbanism does not need a complete movement from a rural area into an urban area, or changing jobs from agriculture to industry and trading, a villager can think, strive, and move like an urbanite. (Noor, 1970, p.19) urbanism is a condition or a quality, life style, behavior and attitudes. It is a process of quality change in the people perspective to life, even the quality of the perspective to culture (Zebary, 2013, p.190-191). Finally, David Harvey emphasizes that urbanism is a way of manual environment that arose due to the development of industrial materialism. In the normal society, urban and rural areas are distinguished clearly. Nowadays, industrialism reduced the difference. Agriculture becomes an instrumental job, and organized on the bases of price and interests as industrial activity. This process reduces the difference of social life between urbanites and villagers (Giddens, 2009, p.547-548)

Urbanism is the way of individual's life in the urban areas where social relationships, behavior, traditions, and norms, political, economic, and social characteristics change which are different from the characteristics of the citizens in the other areas. The ways of life take a new shape that is special to the life of the urban areas.

## **2.4 Urban Growth**

The phenomenon of urban growth is a major phenomenon across the world. It is clear that urban areas grow due to the effects of special external and internal occupations. It should be known that its economy develops alongside the urban growth. In addition, the attraction factor has a great role in the population growth. The facilities and job opportunities in the urban areas cause population growth haphazardly which is out of the indicated master plan. Also we can define the concept of urban growth as “the process of the appearance of civilized societies, growth, and society development from rural into urban, and the changes that happen in the parts of the urban area such as the increase of population density, working in the non-agricultural activities, job opportunities, and social complexity (Ali, 2006, p.5-6).

## **2.5 Urban Sociology**

Urban Sociology is a branch of general Sociological science; it studies urbanites who live in metropolitan areas (Zebary, 2013, p.179). Or study the construction and structures of urban areas, urban life, and urbanite situations, and its differences from rural inhabiting. This branch of sociology was found after founding rural sociology in 1925 in America (Aswad, 2015, p.270). Also Ihsan Mohammed Hassan Says: it is the science that deals with urban life, analysis urban areas as an independent social phenomenon, and studies the social, civil, and regional problems that encore to them (Alahsan, 2013, p.459).

One of the major roles of urban sociology is studying the quantity and quality of urban growth, i.e. the urban areas grow physically and in quantity (Shekhi, 2011, p.23). generally, urban sociology studies the urban social phenomena, and urban life style in all components, system, and various social waves. It works as life analysis and social arrangement in all areas that are called as urban, semi-urban, or city and towns. It studies the effects of urban life on social and attitude relations of the individuals. Also it studies the social, economic, religion, and administrative problems in the urban areas. Indeed, these factors appear in urban environment and urban life clearly and have effects on it (Aswad, 2015, p.270-271).



## **CHAPTER THREE: THEORETICAL FRAME**

Sociology does not only define the social phenomena, it analyses them in the light of the theories in order to have a deep perspective on the society and its affairs. One of the important things that sociology as a university field/Department (scientific and global) has is the background and theoretical sources. Learning and using sociology without learning and using these theories are impossible. The sociological studies of university students are not considered as serious and academic studies if they do not depend on the sociological theories and do not get benefits from them to analyze the social phenomena and problems which they study about (Jalay Pur, 2008, p.100), concerning the theoretical framework of this study, the historical backgrounds of urban appearance, the stage of urbanization and urbanism have been used through getting benefits from theories, the analysis of urbanization, urbanism, and other ways of urban life, they have been explained below:

### **3.1 The Beginning of urban appearance**

An urban area is a kind of social organization that needs a special circumstance to appear (Fkuhi, 2014, p.39). To understand and recognize this, the history of its appearance should be paid attention to because it is impossible and difficult to know it well without returning to the time and place of its appearance. The interesting fact is that urban areas have a shorter history comparing to human life history. The most ancient city has appeared 5500 B.C; this period includes all the written history of humans because approving the facts coexisted with urban appearance. This period is short in comparison with human life on the earth which is approximately half million years, or the history of Homosapiens appearance which is about 40 thousand years (Mumtaz, 2007, p.11). At the beginning humans did not have a stable place to live in; the first way of inhabiting was temporary in the caves. The life of primitive humans was between movability and stability, events and security and tranquility. They tried and struggled to find suitable places and get water and foods there. This way of living can be seen among the animal groups not only humans. It is clear that the appropriateness of the geographic location has a great role in the appearance of first place of living such as villages then urban areas.

Among the free movements of humans in the Stone Age, the first group who

stabilized was the deceased. The graveyards became the first inhabiting place, they became the place to where the primitive people visited and stayed there because they wanted to make relationships with the spirit of their deceased ancestors in their seasonal migrations. The graveyards were among the most important places in the ancient cities of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, and Rome. The first engineering experience of humans was from the caves naturally, and there their dreams became pictures. The purpose of mentioning this point is that humans did not only pay attention to the practical side such as providing security and foods in inhabiting in a place in comparison to animals. The appearance of permanent inhabiting location needs some requirements as stabilizing, appropriate geographical characteristics. The first form of urban area in the meeting place of tribes and nations to organize some ceremonies or belonged to the graveyards. Some of the ancient places were seen in the Stone Age. While there have not been any appropriate circumstances to urban development in this era. In the Stone Age, humans preyed and gathered foods. In one side, they needed a wide land, in the other side, chances and opportunities had a great role in providing life and foods. Humans were optimistic and joyful, the other day became hungry (Mumtaz, *ibid*, p.12-13). Most of them were looking for and hunting animals in small groups, and migrated from place to place with changing season without having any stable place to stay and live in. sometimes they stayed in a place for some weeks because it was suitable for preying and there was much food (Sharepour, 2014, p.38). The first conditions for having enough food were obtained in the middle eras (15 thousand years ago); it means the beginning of agriculture appearance, domesticating animals, and human inhabitation in some places like villages (Mumtaz, *ibid*, p.13). civilization has started in this way, and this change has a great role in the human history.

Why did humans stay and live in a stable place? It seems that by passing time the number of hunting clans increased and it caused the lack of natural resources gradually. Hunting and foods decreased, and the humans had to solve the lack of foods. They might migrate to the far places, but they faced problems with the other clans and they could not transport their hunts in the far places. Finally, they decided to stay in the fertilized lands and provide their food from it. From then on, humans started planting. It is also called Agricultural revolution (Sharepour, *ibid*, p.38). Lewis Mumford considered this even as the most important even in human history.

Consequently, some of these groups could realize the relationship between the seasons and plant growth. This stage is one of the important characteristics of Neolithic era in which humans produced their foods instead of collecting foods (Mumford, 1961, p.29).

Also Simone De Beauvoir believes that agricultural revolution caused another revolution that was the separation of women roles and paying more attention to them. In this stage, men went out for hunting, and women were doing agricultural activity and farming. They were significant because they were a source of power, regeneration, and taking care children (Mumtaz, *ibid*, p.13).

Agricultural revolution and permanent inhabiting places caused the appearance of changes in the pattern of social structures. It caused complexity of the activities. Humans started doing various activities for providing their livings, and everyone found his specialty. This was a great change in the social structure of hunting societies. In that society, everyone knew a little about everything and no one was specialized in any activity.

After inhabiting in a stable place, humans got the chance to be specialized in different jobs and activities such as beliefs, trading, military affairs...etc. not only in food production. This kind of specialization was beneficial for everyone. Peasants got benefits from military protection, and advices from spiritual men, also soldiers and spiritual men got benefits from peasant products. In this way, the way of life changed from traditional way into the way of choosing.

Despite of duty distribution, another important change occurred in the social structure of permanent inhabiting places that was hierarchy. The preying and food collecting society was egalitarian. I.e. the duty of a person was as significant as the others' duties. For instance, hunting and preying which was men's duty was not more important than food collection or child caring that was women's duty. Also nobody could gather wealth in such societies. While all the mentioned facts changing alongside the appearance of permanent inhabiting places. In the modern societies, the intention of getting power increased because duty distribution and injustice distribution need power. Consequently, the need of a kind of monitoring and administrative guiding such as a king or elders committee appeared. The duty of such guidance was monitoring spare food distribution, building protection walls,

stabilizing irrigation system, collecting bills, and strategic planning (Sjoberg, 1973, p.47). In this way, a kind of administrative, economic, and political organization appeared that caused urban appearance.

Productive surplus was the third phenomenon appeared after labor division, and hierarchy power appeared in the social structure in the permanent inhabiting places. The appearance of such phenomenon was significant for the urban areas. According to the archeologists, the appearance of agricultural activity caused humans to give up hunting and gathering foods, and stabilizing in a place. Some of the laborers gave up agricultural activities and worked in the production of other goods in order to obtain productive surplus. In the third century B.C, Egyptian peasants could produce third times of the required foods. This productive surplus helped the appearance of the first urban areas. Consequently, the urban areas became places for exchanging goods and services, and a kind of migration happened from villages to the towns and urban areas. The reason was that the population increased, and it needed food increase (productive surplus) to meet population needs. I.e. permanent inhabitation caused paying more attention to productive surplus. This productive surplus was a great factor of changing rural areas into urban areas. (Macionis and Parrillo, 2001, p.36).

### **3.2 Urban appearance theory**

There are some theories about the appearance of urban areas and the factors represented by the archeologists, sociologists, and anthropologists. Due to the lack of evidences, the theories have not been considered as absolute facts yet, and following up and studying still exist about this case.

Ibn Khaldun was an Arab historian and sociologist of fourteenth century believed that the source of urban appearance is Bedouin. Bedouin life style came before urban life style. The origin cradle of meetings, civilization and urban appearance came from Bedouin (Ibn Khaldun, 2009, p.229).

Also he believes: the governments build high buildings and towers because they exist in the urban areas and the individuals do not have the ability to build such buildings and towers. They must be built by the cooperation of big groups and many inhabitants. They are not considered as a requirement for the people generally, but the governments have the ability and power to build them and bear the costs (Ibid,

p.647).

Generally, through studying Ibn Khaldun's theories it can be realized that both migration and government are two factors of urban appearance and growth.

Gordon Child (1892-1957) was the most influential archeologist of twentieth century; he is one of the scientists who have theories about urban appearance. His theory is about urban formulation. He made a revolution in the archeological studies through publishing his book under the title (Man Makes Himself) because he presented a new theoretical frame for the historical stages of human development in his book.

Child indicated four stages in human history: Paleolithic, Neolithic, civilization, and industrialism. Each of these stages is parallel with a stage of society development. According to him, the societies before industrialism can be divided into three development stages in a pyramid way: savagery, barbarism, and civilization. Savagery society used the wild and natural foods that were obtained through gathering and hunting in order to survive. Barbarism society planted edible plants and kept animals alongside gathering natural and wild foods. At Paleolithic stage, the whole human societies fed themselves on wild foods. At Neolithic stage, barbarism society appeared. Then human society reached a developed stage that was civilization (Childe, 1950, p.5-6).

At the savagery stage, the populations were haphazardly distributed. But the peasants of Neolithic were living together in a permanent rural area. Due to the lack of transportation means for transporting products, the humans were obliged to live near the agricultural places. At Neolithic era, humans succeeded in producing more than their needs (productive surplus). At the beginning, the productive surplus was little due to the method or way of working. Also the individuals were not connected together firmly, and the specialists did not appear yet.

About 5 thousand years ago, agricultural activity alongside keeping animals and hunting caused the production of a lot of productive surplus in Nile Valley, Dijla, Furat, and India area. The productive surplus was too much that caused some individuals to give up food production and start new jobs and activities. The eagerness of humans to the rivers to water and irrigate their products, their agricultural lands were limited. Despite of the need of protecting them from the

annual waves and streams, it caused humans to stabilize in a place. That is the first appearance of urban areas (Childe, 1950, p.8).

The American anthropologist (Julian Steward) believes that the social organizations and job relations were the core of urban changes. Each society organizes a kind of system depending on its social organizations. In this way, Steward believes that the civilization was caused by two stages which are the followings:

- 1- Gathering and Hunting
- 2- Agriculture

At the stage of agriculture, the necessity of irrigation, the other related activities, and water distribution made a bureaucratic class in which a ruling class came into existence. In this way, work time and leisure make meanings gradually, population growth caused fight and struggles among the groups. According to Steward's point of view humans stepped into a dark stage full of disputes and struggles. During this stage, organized authorities and urban areas were created (Fiquhi, 2014, p.43).

Also Robert Carneiro found a theory on the appearance of urban areas which is the theory of population growth and suppression. In this theory, it seems that the civilization was appeared in those places where the natural barriers such as deserts, water sources, and mountains deprived them from the other places. The population increase in these places caused the increase of the need for food and living sources. When a place cannot be expanded to obtain such living and food sources sufficiently, it caused the intensity of agricultural activities to produce them; also internal struggles and fights were arose and waged. The triumphant in these struggles and fights controlled the human society, and the losers were obliged and forced to comply with the orders and instructions of the first class. In this way, Carneiro believed that hierarchy classification was the first stage of the appearance of countries and urban areas. In the opposite, Carneiro realized that the peasants of Amazon Area did not need the hierarchal structure and creating urban areas due to the large area of their land. Despite these, another group of theories related to the urban areas of Central America and near east believe that the existence of central markets, controlling, and managing them became the source of a power that created

the urban areas (Fikuhi, 2014, p.43).

Despite the existence of the various theories about the appearance of urban areas, the theory of Gordon Childe gets the lion's share about the appearance of the first urban areas. Childe indicated some factors and characteristics that help the urban formulation than the previous rural areas despite of indicating the factors and reasons of urban appearance. The factors and characteristics of urban areas are the followings:

- 1- Population growth: the population of the first urban areas was between (7-20) persons. It was about ten times of previous rural areas.
- 2- The appearance of permanent specializations and job distributions such as peasants, businessmen, porters, merchants, chieftains, and clergymen.
- 3- Taxes and capital increase: the peasants and specialists were obliged to pay taxes or productive surplus to the king in order to protect their economy.
- 4- Social class: those who did not have the share in agricultural production were given foods from the productive surplus. So a group gets a high position and organizes and manages the society.
- 5- Religion and country establishment: a kind of relationship arises among the classes in the urban areas which are not based on kin relationship. This relation needs a kind of united ideology, it appeared in the shape of a kind of sacred and then reached a kind of political management.
- 6- Large constructions: large and bright buildings such as churches, Ziggurates, buildings, and palaces...etc. appeared. They had stores for saving their productive surplus.
- 7- Writing: it was a system for registering, managing productive surpluses, and their usages. It caused the appearance of another group in the field of sciences.
- 8- Sciences: the appearance of sciences such as mathematics, engineering, astronomy, and organizing agricultural calendars which caused the development of production and helped humans to predict.
- 9- Arts: the increase and progress of the arts such as poetry and literacies, designing, music, and sculpture which were arose by productive surplus.

Trading of primary materials: the urban areas needed some materials that were not existed there to develop themselves. It caused the strengthening of trading, and

changing trading to a major factor in the urban areas (Childe, 1950, p.9-7).

### **3.3 Urbanization as a global phenomenon**

Some centuries after urban revolution and the appearance of the first urban areas, humans stepped into a new era which is industrial era.

One of the characteristics of industrial era is the expansion and development of urban life. In the old ages, different groups worked in the agricultural activity in general. Alongside the industrialization, the modern urban areas increased. These urban areas continued their development as a trading center and country center. Though urbanization development appeared from industrial societies, this phenomenon exists in the developing countries nowadays. Urbanization in its modern term started from Britain and America, and reached the developing countries alongside the development of communication, loading, and transportation means. These means caused the migration of people from rural areas into the urban areas to find a better life. Most of the inhabitants changed to urbanites due to the migratory movement (Shekhi, 2011, p.35).

This phenomenon started from the industrial countries for the first time. Britain is the first country for industrial activity, and it was the first country which changed from rural society into urban society. In (1800), about (20%) of population lived in the urban areas, and in (1900) it reached (74%) of population. The populations of London were about one million in (1800), and it increased to (7) millions in the beginning of twentieth century. London was the biggest city across the world at that era. It was a big industrial, trading, and administrative center in British Empire. It continuously was developing.

In (1800), America looked like a rural society more than the European societies. Only (10%) of the populations lived in the urban areas, but approximately (75%) of American populations live in the urban areas nowadays.

The urbanization phenomenon is universal; it developed drastically in most of the European urban areas in (1900), but the population proportion in the urban areas of the developing countries increased 50 years later.

The population growth was faster than the population proportion around the world. In 1975, approximately (3,9%) of the population lived in the urban areas



across the world. According to the statistics of the USA, this proportion reached (50%) in (2000), and it will reach (60%) in (2025). The half of the populations lives in east and south of Asia. I.e. the population proportion of Africa, lower parts of America, and Europe will not increase remarkably till (2025) (Geddens, 2009, p.539-540).

The urbanization process can be divided into three stages:

At the initial stage, a large number of populations live in the rural areas and are doing agricultural activities.

Alongside the industrialization development and migration from rural areas to urban areas, the second stage starts which is known as the acceleration stage of urban areas.

Consequently, the increase curve of urbanization stops, and the urbanization growth becomes stabilized in this stage which is called (terminal stage), though it is impossible in some areas to have urban growth or urban backwardness. In this stage, urban growth reaches its lowest level, and the competition among the urban areas increases.

Generally, it seems that the African countries are at the second stage (Acceleration stage). Most of the countries in South America and Middle East are between the second and third stage of urbanization development. Only the countries like America, Canada, Australia, Russia, and the European countries reached the third stage (Brunn, 2003, p.72).

The urban population growth is caused by two factors:

- 1) the natural increase of urban population. I.e. the rate of birth is higher than death.
- 2) Migration from rural area to the urban areas.

The migrants have a great role in the growth of urban population. Their migration affects jobs. A low level of the urbanites is from the same urban area where they work (Palen, 2002, p.134).

Urbanization appeared after the industrial revolution. An urban area is a center for attracting populations, industrial production, political parties, syndicates, and health services...etc. the urban areas were limited and the individuals lived in a

primitive life in the past years. Nowadays, the individuals live in a modern life. In a different life style that change day by day. The populations are committed to the norms, traditions, and values of the urban areas. They are connected to police, municipalities, disciplines, health centers, sciences, universities, and specializations ...etc. the parallel phenomena of urbanization continually change. Getting benefits from T.Vs and radios ...etc. is in 24 hours and the events and modern phenomena of industry and urbanity are seen in the urban areas, and then they reach the rural areas. Still there are differences between urban areas and rural areas because the life style in the rural areas changes gradually and step by step. While, this change is quick and fast in the urban areas. I.e. the urban areas deliver the new inventions and changes to the other places (Shekhi, 2011, p.205-206).

#### **3.4 Davis's theory about urbanization**

Kingsley Davis (1908-1997) who is the leader of scientific studies of ancient urban demography has done a lot of works on urban history. He indicated the various factors of urbanization, and he believes that migration from rural areas to urban areas is the main factor of urbanization in the developed countries. According to his perspective, European urban areas became smaller after the devastation of Rome Empire, and they developed very little. Alongside the industrial revolution in Britain, the remarkable growth of population with the migration from rural areas to urban areas caused the growth of urban areas, and then the revolution happened in the urban population.

Also Davis believes that urbanization and urban growth should be differentiated. Urbanization means to how extent people in the whole population live in the urban areas. I.e. urbanization means the increase of urbanites. Urban areas might grow, but urbanization does not grow because the population proportion can increase in the urban areas like the urban population or more than that. Urban growth means the growth of urbanites. While urbanization growth means the growth of urban inhabitants proportion in the country population. I.e. the concept of urban growth is an absolute concept, but the urbanization growth is a level concept. Historically, these two phenomena happened together, and it made these two concepts complex and confusing. They should be distinguished. For instance, the population proportion increases in the industrial countries, but urbanization or the

urbanites in the total population are stable or decreasing. So it can be said that urbanization process is a change that has the beginning and ending point. While urban growth is unlimited. Even if the whole population across a country live in the urban areas, the urban areas can grow through the higher birth rate than death (Davis, 1965, p.4-5).

According to Davis, Urbanization can happen in the curve similar to (S) letter. In this way, urban growth was very slow before industrial area (the lower part of S letter), but the urban growth increase alongside industrialization (the center of S letter), Once again stopped from growing. He believes that the industrial countries are at the top part of (S) letter nowadays, but most of the countries are at the lower part of (S) letter. Pursuant to his perspective, urbanization ends in a point consequently. For instance, the fastest urbanization growth was between (1811-1851) in Britain, but it was between (1820-1890) in America. Actually the urbanization growth slowed down when the population proportion reached (50%), and it stopped or even declined when the population reached (75%). For instance, it was (78.7%) in (1924) in Britain, but it decrease to (78.3%) in (1941).

The important point here is that urbanization is a finite process, and every country passes through it when the society changes from agriculture to industry.

Stopping urbanization does not mean stopping urban growth. For instance, urbanization did not increase between (1945-1961) in New Zealand and stopped in (62%), while the urban population increased by (50%) during that period.

Davis believes that the main factor of urban growth is not migration from rural areas to urban areas in the undeveloped countries, but it is the boost of populations in the urban areas because the birth level is higher than death.

The rural inhabitants decreased in the industrial countries. For example, the rural population was 27 million in 1846, but it decreased to 17 million in 1962 in France. It is different in the undeveloped countries. In the undeveloped countries, despite of the fast urban growth, the rural population increases in the same level. These countries face a big problem. If the rural inhabitants do not migrate to urban areas, the unemployment of the individuals increases. If they migrate to the urban areas, the urban growth increases remarkably (Davis, 1965, p.7-10).

According to Davis, urbanization and migration from rural areas to urban areas are not a big deal in the developing countries, but the high level of population growth is a problem. Alongside population growth, urban areas become grower. It does not matter whether urbanization is lesser or more. So the only way to solve out the urban problems is the decline of population proportion. Finally, Davis believes that urban growth is due to the migration from rural areas to urban areas in the industrial countries, but this reason is not the main reason in the undeveloped countries but the population growth (Davis, 1965, p.15).

### **3.5 Urbanism theories**

Urban sociology has a significant position in sociology, so many methods and schools have been created in this branch. In every method or schools, many sociologists have various theories about urban life and urbanism. In this study, two theoretical approaches about urban life methods which are ecological and combined approach have been discussed in the following:

#### **3.5.1 Ecological approach**

It is considered as the most important and effective theory about urban life methods and urbanism. It is called determinism approach, ecological approach, or urban anomy theory (Sarvestani, 1990, p.263). According to the theorists of this approach, urban areas affect the life style of the individuals through the changed reasons such as ecology, population density, population heterogeneity, currency economy, communication, transportation, and urban stimulators. These reasons make the urban life to be different from rural life. I.e. there is a special life of urbanites which is called urbanism. That is why in this approach, urban life seems different from the rural life because of the special characteristics of urban areas. The researchers and scholars of this approach indicated the characteristics of urbanism about behaviors and social relationships. Also they showed the influences of urban areas in this field. As Gould and Kolb mentioned that such characteristics are somehow similar and can be considered as a pillar for describing urbanism (Gould and Kolb,1964, p.738). This approach and theory has some special concepts to describe and analyze the research field which is the urban environment like any other approach or theory. The main concepts that this approach gets benefits from are the followings:

- 1- Dominance: it means that a tall tree is dominant on the environment and takes most of the sun rays to itself. In the same way, economic activity can happen in the urban areas. For instance, trading or industry can be dominant on an environment and take control on its formula.
- 2- Invasion – succession: invasion means the movement of a group, gender, or an activity to an area. If the invasion succeeds, the previous inhabitants of that area expelled and replaced by new groups. For example, if an occupational activity or a factory is in an area and becomes stabilized, it makes living in the area boring through polluting the air and making noises, and the origin inhabitants leave the place.
- 3- Coexistence or symbiosis: it is another concept derived from environmentalism of plants and animals; it means a strong relation among the various organisms: it is a kind of social co-operation. For instance, the plants offer their fruits to the animals, and the animals spread the seeds in the environment and the seeds grow. This example can be applied on urban areas and societies, and such job division can be seen in the various environments of the urban areas (Mumtaz, 2007, p.148- 149).

Some of the important theories represented by the theorists on this approach should be represented to explain this approach more. The theories are the followings:

Ferdinand Tonnies (1855-1936) represented the differences of two social life styles which are (Gemeinschaft or communities) is the characteristic of small groups and Gesellschaft or society is the characteristic of big urban areas. According to his perspective, social life in rural areas is like a living organism in which the individuals have a similar aim and there is a strong relationship among them. While, social life is like a mechanical society full of individualism, self-interests, and hostility in the urban areas. Tonnies represents the difference of life in rural societies and urban societies. Gemeinschaft is a deep and meaningful life style, but Gesellschaft is a theatrical life style. According to him, urban areas mean Gesellschaft. In Gemeinschaft, the relationships are based on kinship and closeness. But in Gesellschaft, the relationships are based on chances. In Gemeinschaft, social control of individuals is based on the relationship with a group, but in Gesellschaft, the individuals are deprived from the conditions and instructions of the groups, social

control and management are through external factors such as laws, punishments, or chances (Flanagan, 1999, p.111-112).

According to Tonnies' perspective, the characteristics of *Gemeinschaft* are the shared norms, warm relations, and the existence of shared enemy, friends, and passions. So *Gemeinschaft* is a kind of social existence on the base of passions, and shared aims, its characteristic are the existence of a direct treatment among the individuals who have shared experience. In such social structure, the individuals rarely violate the social measures. Also there are a lot of social agreements in it, and the unofficial associations such as families and friendly groups have power on the behavior of the individuals. In the opposite, in *Gesellschaft*, the individual's behavior is based on ideology, they pay attention to their interests, and the relationships are lack of passion and intimacy (Sharepour, 2014, p.112). Generally, pursuant to the theory of Tonnies about urban life style or Luis Wirth (*Urbanism*), it can be said that in *Gesellschaft*, the social relationships are based on self-interests. They are lack of passions, intimacy, and social interaction. Also the social control of individuals is through the collaborations of official associations (Fukuhi, 2014, p.175-176).

Georg Simmel (1858-1918) attempts to analyze the social relationships among the individuals in the urban environment in his famous book (*The Metropolitan and Mental Life*) which was published in (1903).

Simmel focuses on industrial urban areas and studies the metropolitans at his book and says "at the modern societies, the individuals and personals learn how to integrate themselves with the modern life of urban areas." And be able to stand against the complexities, urban life, and strive to adapt themselves with them (Aswad, 2015, p.380).

Simmel has the same perspective of nowadays scholars that urban areas are the main subject in indicating the fate of modern humans. He believes that it is the deepest issue nowadays. The individuals strive to maintain independency and protect their individuality among the social forces related to historical heritage, foreign culture, and life art (Weber, 2014, p.76).

In another study, Simmel assumes that the individuals face psychological pressure and suffer from psychological issues at the urban areas because urban areas attack the individuals in various ways continually, and the individuals learn how to

face them and adapt themselves with urban areas. The individuals at the urban areas are more careful, clever, logical and wiser than the rural inhabitants. He also insists that the urbanites adapt themselves with the urban characteristics and keep themselves away from social and local relationships by passing time. This directs the individuals to be self-interested (Aswad, Ibid).

Nicholas J. Spykman (1893-1943) is one of the scholars who has a determinist perspective about urban life, and he believes that at the social behavior model in social structure most of secondary groups, unions, and temporary relationships pre-occupy a few of primary groups, communities, and permanent relationships. Also at the same model in behavior, freedom, individuality, mentality, formality, generalization, self-esteem pre-occupy limitation, co-existence, passions, and strong relationships (Sarvestani, 1990, p.204-205).

Despite of the theories have been discussed about studying and working on ecological approach without mentioning Chicago School, and the theorists who have got a great share at founding this approach, there will be a great defect. So the researcher tried to discuss about the school and the viewpoints of the scholars that are necessary for the research briefly.

- **Chicago School**

Ecology (means the relationship of the creatures with the physical surroundings) is a concept derived from a natural factor. It studies the adaptability of plants and creatures with their places in nature. The creatures have been spread on the ground equally that there is a balance among the species (Giddens, 2009, p.542).

The theory of urban ecology came from Durkheim's theory and his famous book "Social Work Distribution". Durkheim believed that whenever a large number of people gather in a place, the complex work distribution should be applied. According to his perspective, the society should adapt the specialized individuals in something general. Also depending on social Darwinism, struggle causes appearance of authorities and accepting the authorities among the various individuals of the society. All these viewpoints caused the foundation of urban sociology of Chicago school (Sharepour, 2014, p.137).

According to Chicago school, the large urban areas and distribution of places

in them can be realized on the base of the previous model. Also it believes that the urban areas do not grow coincidentally, but they grow due to the influences of the surrounding factors. For instance, the large urban areas at modern societies have been established at the beaches, agricultural plains, commercial roads, or railways (Giddens, Ibid). This perspective is totally true when it is applied on Kalar as the main sample of the study because its establishment and growth were not coincidental. The factors helped its establishment and growth. Also its geographical location suits with the perspective of the theorists of Chicago school because there is a river beside it, it has a wide agricultural plain, and it has a commercial main road between four cities and other important places that are discussed in the other chapters of the study in detail.

Many theorists and sociologist have done research at this school and have their theories. The researcher focuses on the theories of two sociologists of this school and discusses on them as the requirement of the study.

**Robert E. Park** (1864-1944) is a founder and main sociologist of Chicago school and in his book (The city: suggestions for the study of human nature in the urban environment) represents the theoretical and methods basics of urban sociology.

In his work, he compared society to an organism. He was not the only one to get benefits from this method, another sociologist paid attention to biology science in this way at the beginning of twentieth century. The terms like balance, social growth, and responsibility are popular at sociology nowadays. The interest and desire of getting benefits from Darwin's theories on social issues appeared at that era. The subjective forces indicated at nature by Darwin were existed at the societies. There is no doubt that social forces were as complex as the natural forces (Mumtaz, 2007, p.146). Despite of that, Park realized that the social environment is not similar to natural environment. So he divided social organ into two parts (Cultural and biological). Park believes that cultural level is so complex and its analysis is so complicated, but the biological level has effects on culture. In fact the biological level is the base of cultural level, so the analysis of cultural level should start from the biological level (Ibid, p.149).

2- through balanced distribution of plants and creatures on the earth:

Park wanted to know that to how extent the changes in physical and place of



urban areas affect the social behavior of the individuals. According to his perspective, a great part of cultural changes of the society are related to the place changes of the urban areas.

In another way Park believed that urban life is systematic and organized in the contrary of the structural view about urban areas. He obliged his students to study the whole parts of the urban areas and the groups in them such as industrial laborers, employees, artists, migrators, unemployed, and astray. His original belief was that the whole parts of the urban areas are interconnected. This perspective is the core of the ecological perspective. So Park is known as the founder of ecology (Flanagan, 1993, p.121).

Park's point of view about urban areas can be discussed in two short points:

First: the effects of urban life environment on the individual's behavior. Here Park pays a great attention to human behavior in the urban areas, and the big difference between the behavior of urbanites and the behavior of rural individuals.

Second: human adaptation with urban environment as an attitude and natural system. Here Park analyzes the behavior nature of urbanites and then he realized that behavior aspect of the individuals at the urban areas is a natural aspect and the reflection of the urban life (Aswad, 2015, p.281).

Also Park indicates four measures for picturing the urban area which are the followings:

First measure: Park had the same perspective as Weber, he believed that modern urban foundation is based on commerce, and the market is the main reason for its existence. Also to much extent there are duty distribution, industrial, and commercial competitions in the urban areas, the market power becomes the reason for the appearance of a new way of occupational life.

Second measure: the existence of courts, judges, police stations, social monitoring associations, and political organizations which manage a systematic and organized life at a social system, and organize social relationships. This formal organized social system replaces the informal daily systems (neighborhood and behaviors), it takes an appropriate shape alongside the population growth and urban expansion.

Third measure: it is the socio-psychological measure of urban life. According to him, living at urban areas causes the individuals to be rational rather than emotional. Thinking and being preoccupied by self-interests replace the passion, emotion, and feelings. He believes that emotional and traditional relationships fade away and being replaced by some new social relationships which are based on personal interests and benefits.

Fourth Measure: he believed that various problems and incidents happen at modern urban areas, but he had the same perspective as Durkheim and believed that there are opportunities for freedom and tolerance. He believed that only popular people can succeed at the small areas, but genius, skilled, and unpopular people do not have enough opportunities to succeed. In the opposite, everyone has the opportunities to succeed at the urban areas. Also there are opportunities for religious, ethical, and pluralism co-existence (Aswad, 2015, p.282, Sharepour, 2014, p.138-140).

**Louis Wirth** (1897-1952) is one of the famous theorists of ecological approach whose theories about urbanism have been criticized a lot. He presented study agenda for analyzing the way of the appearing of social interrelations at urban areas, and differentiating of urban life style and rural life style at his famous text (Urbanism as a way of life) that was published in 1938 (Savage and Warde, 2008, p.137). According to his view, there are three main changes at urban areas such as size, density, and heterogeneity that have a great role at urban life style development, and creating different personalities among urban populations (Le Gate and Frederic, 2007, p.90). Comparing those three independent changes to the changes of rural culture made them more significant to strengthening the study of life style or urban culture (Savage and Warde, Ibid). Wirth believes that urbanism characteristics increase alongside the growth of population density and heterogeneity (Wirth, 1938, p.8). The increase of the population more than the limited level affects the relationships of the population and characteristics of the urban area such as kinship relationships, neighbors, and other emotions that can exist among the individuals of communities and ethnics, and they do not exist at urban areas or they are weak. The relationships are secondary not primary at the urban areas. They can be face to face but they are impersonal and impartial. The population density causes the appearance of

differences and specializations. Formal social control replaces informal control at density societies. Also social dimension and loneliness are caused by the increase of population density. When a large number of individuals gather at a place, the impersonal process appears, and financial and materialistic relationship replaces personal relationships (Ibid, p.10). According to Wirth, the increase of the individuals who are busy makes the close relationships impossible and difficult. The populations have secondary relationships with one another, and the relationships are temporary, impersonal, and not weak. These relationships end due to apathy and indifference that makes the individuals unsociable. Personal independency and life standard increase due to the interest of urbanites to get skills and experiences at easy and useful occupations (Weber, 2014, p.83-84).

In the other hand, apathetic relationships in the urban areas are a means that the urbanites use to protect themselves from the waiting of the others (Sharepour, 2014, p.157). Apathy on the bases of indifference and lack of interest of the urban individuals depends on the events and incidents happen around them. Urban individuals do not pay attention to the others, their personal life, and they do not interfere in the other's duties. They make relationships with the others on the base on granting and achieving benefits. They are self-interests and rationalists. In other meaning, they are indifferent towards the events and phenomena; they do not depend on passion and feelings in their relationships (Jalay Pur and Abdullah Pur, 2011, p.15).

Wirth strengthened his point of view in many ways. He believes that urbanism does not only belong to those who live in urban areas because the individuals out of urban areas are affected by urban effects and in the opposite. I.e. it does not mean that those who live in urban areas have the urban life style. The migrators who migrate from rural to urban areas protect their past life style; it makes them to keep their rural life style for a long time. In the other hand, he stands against methods, numeral introduction, and quantity to differentiate urban communities from rural communities, and he believes that it is useless. He never answers the questions related to the population of an urban area. In the opposite, he answers all the questions related to the urbanism of the individuals. He got benefits from three measures (Size, Density, and heterogeneity). He answered the question in

comparison between the areas to indicate the urbanism level (Sharepour, 2014, p.155).

Briefly, Louis Wirth represented a model for urbanite personality at his famous text. The model has its significance and is discussed nowadays focuses on the following points:

- Unsociability of the individuals at urban areas is due to the lack of personal relationships.
- The existence of impersonal relationships.
- The existence of social distance.
- The existence of secondary relationships (in the place of primary relationships and rural strong relationships)
- The density and heterogeneity of the urban population.
- The lack of aiding and correlation at the time of crises.
- Differentiation of the individuals on the base of class, ethnics, and buildings.
- The high level of accepting the differences without any conflict.
- The increase of social relationship associations and neglecting family as the main union.
- The differences of behaviors and thoughts on the base of social, friendly, strangers, supporters, and familial groups.
- The increase of social exchanges that need weakness.
- Variety and falling of social roles apart.
- The replacement of traditional relationships of unions and groups were established on shared emotions by showing mechanisms.
- The growth of individualism and the establishment of public social phenomenon under the effects of cooperation, the behaviors, and ideas become standard (Faquhi, 2014: 190).

Generally, there are two concepts or understandings that need focusing at the ecological approach, they can be called the basic pillars of the approach, they are the understanding of ecology at urban analysis, and indicating urbanism as a way of life. Also on the base of theories of ecological approach, the urban life style or urbanism appears at urban context through considering the factors and related characteristics. This life style is resulted from urban environment.

### 3.5.2 Combined approach

A large number of scholars criticized the ecological approach and supported combined approach (Sarvestani, 1990, p.206). The theorists of combined approach like the ecological approach refused the great differentiation between urban areas and rural areas and believe that it is impossible to have such differences of the characteristics of urban and rural areas. They admit that there are psychological and social differences between rural and urban areas, but they believe that they are caused by the factors such as class distinctions, ethnics, ages, gender, marital status, financial status, literacy level, familial base, jobs, and individual point of views not the urban life style. I.e. the urban life styles are not just special to the urban areas; they can be seen in other places (Sarvestani, 1992, p.25-26). Combined approach believes in the existence of extended social relationships and correlated groups among urbanites, it is not like the ecological approach to believe that only urbanism controls urban areas (Sarvestani, 1990, p.208).

There are many theorists in this approach like the previous approach. Herbert G. Gans is one of the effective theorists of this approach. At his study and criticizing urbanism of Louis Wirth at his text (Urbanism and sub urbanism as ways of life, he believed that the analysis of life styles of ecological approach. He believes that the urbanism that Wirth believed in only exists among some urban populations and the rest of the urban populations as suburbs live in a different way or style.

Gans has the opposite perspective of Wirth; he starts experimental study on different classes in urban areas and believes that there are various life styles at the urban areas. He studies five social groups at American urban areas which are (Internationalists, bachelors, those who do not have children, rural ethnics, those who are unable to work) to represent the variety of life styles at urban areas, and how to analyze these various styles. First group, are those who do not have relationships with their neighbors, and are only concerned about their private life and they are individualists, their relationships with their neighbors are very weak. Second group, they do not have any relationships with their neighbors because they are independent in their familial responsibilities. Third Group, are those ethnical groups who live at urban areas, and their life styles are the same as their rural life styles. They pay a great attention to kinship and primary relationships, there are not secondary

relationships among them, and so their life style is different from Wirth's urban life style. Fourth and fifth group, are the poor, handicapped, divorcees, widows, and black people who are homeless and live in cottages. Gans says "these five groups live at different life styles and life conditions. It makes hard and difficult to understand that how density and heterogeneity have public and shared effects." He believes that economic condition, cultural characteristics, life cycle stages, instability of residential place describe life styles in a more convenient way than density, level, and heterogeneity. He assumes that this analysis can bring ecological approach closer to behavior and cultural approaches and solve disputes.

Though Gans pays a great attention to environmental factors, he considers them significant when the characteristics cannot analyze life styles (Jalay Pur and Abdullah Pur, 2011, p.10-11). The sociologists and anthropologists who have done researches on the parts of big urban areas such as Bethnal Green at east of London discussed intimacy, friendship, passion, behavior system, and strong social relationships at the center of urban areas. Urban villagers who live at urban areas and know their neighbors and have close relationships with them were a lot.

Michael Young and Peter Willmott did many studies and interviews at Borough in Bethnal Green at east of London during 1953-1955. Bethnal Green was a poor area at the center. It believed that it represents and depicts some characteristics of urban life styles and weakness of familial relationships. In the contrary, Young and Willmott became surprised when they realized that there are many families live at the center of London happily without sufferings and sadness." The strong relationships among siblings, aunts, uncles, and parents in particular were astonishing at Bethnal Green. Approximately two out of three of those who got married, their parents were alive, and they lived three to five kilometers away from their parents. About 30% of those women who got married lived at the streets where their parents lived. Moreover, 55% of them visited their parents within last 24 hours. The circle of daughter and maternal relationships and helping one another were the most important points to be focused on. Generally, this analysis showed strong kinship and familial relationships that protected strong social relationships.

So there were many strong kinship and neighborhood relationships at the center of urban area that made every generalization attempt for weakening social

relationships useless and ineffective. Bethnal Green was like a rural area where long term residency and strong social relationships caused the appearing of a society in which there were intimacy, unity, and cooperation. Young and Willmott found more private and introvert life styles when they made comparisons between the residential units at Green Leigh at 33 kilometers at east of Green Field constructed by the council of New London District (Savage and Warde, 2008, p.142-143). According to the studies of these researchers, there was not only one life style at the urban areas, but there were many life styles and it supports Combined Approach.

At the conclusion, it can be said that there is not only one life style at urban areas according to Combined Approach in the contrary of Ecology approach. There are strong relationships and emotional relationships at urban areas, and various life styles of urbanites are affected by the characteristics like classes, ethnics, age, gender, marital status, financial status, literacy level, familial origin, and jobs ... etc.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: History of Urban Appearance in Garmian Area - Kalar**

### **4.1 Urban appearance in Garmian territory**

Garmian is a large area that includes many cities, towns, and villages. In this research, the territory of Garmian is the administrative area of Garmian which includes Kalar and Kifri Districts with all sub-districts and villages, and Maidan and Quratu Sub-districts with the villages. In origin, these two sub-districts belong to Khanaqeen District, but they have been administrated as the areas of Garmian Administration since (1991). Kurdistan Regional Government/Iraq realized the importance of announcing it as a district from the beginning of 1990s of last century because it was located at the center of Baghdad, Kirkuk, Sulaimaniyah, and Iran, but it was difficult and impossible to carry out such project at that time. Kirkuk governorate that included Kalar, Kifri, Chamchamal, Darbandikhan, and a part of Khanaqeen was established. Darbandikhan became the center of Kirkuk Governorate because there were not appropriate and adequate Buildings for the offices and directorates in Kalar. After the defeat of Baath Regime by the USA and Coalition forces in 2003, Garmian which Kalar is its center faced administrative vacuum once again due to cancelation of Kirkuk Governorate from Darbandikhan. The ministries council of Kurdistan Regional Government/Iraq announced Garmian Administration through a decree on (06/08/2006) and Kalar became the center of the administration. In order to activate the administration and increase its administrative authorities, the government issued a decree to recognize Garmian Administration like the other governorates in the region in 2008, so the director of the administration was given the power and authorities of a governor (Formal site of Garmian Administration, internet).

According to the historical and archeological researches, the history of humanity development in Garmian belongs to Thousands of years ago. Kifri is considered as the oldest area in Garmian that the historians believe that its establishment belongs to Thousands of year ago. Saman Karim who is one of the historians knows about the history of the area a lot says: according to the historical resources, Kifri history belongs to Thousands of years ago (Jamal, 2001, internet).



And the oldest text about the history of Kifri that is available says that in the fourth Thousands of years BC. Silhak Ashnushniak the king of Elam invaded a large area and Kifri was considered as a part of his country (Khan Dalo, 2010, p.20).

The location of Kifri has been changed many times since its establishment. Its first location was called (Aski Kifri) and its history belongs to second and third Thousands of years BC. After controlling it by Akkadians, Gotis, Mitanni, Medes, and Akhminiakan, it was devastated and only its relic remained. After its destruction, it was reestablished in another place which was known as (Qaraoghlan). It was located at the east of Kifri and its establishment history belongs to per Islam era. I.e. it belonged to the era of Sasanian or may be earlier. The city became devastated due to the war between Sasanian and Roman armies in Fourth Thousands. All its residents were killed except those who escaped and survived. The city became deserted. It was engulfed by dust through passing time and its relic was remained. After passing many years, the residents who survived started establishing the city for the third time, and it is Kifri nowadays. Though the history of its establishment is not known clearly, the historical resources say that it belongs to the era of Abbasi Caliphate. Kifri has been mentioned in one source which is (Sharafnama) written by Sharaf Khan Badlisi. According to this, the history of Kifri establishment in this location and name belongs to fourteenth and fifteenth century BC (Jamal, 2011, Internet).

Governing Kifri has a long history and belongs to the centuries BC. At the era of Ur 3 who were on power from (2050) to (1950) BC. The city was mentioned as (Kimash). It indicates that Kifri was a residential place. Mustafa Nariman (1925-1994) mentions that Kifri residents could establish a staff to govern the city and protect it at the era of City administrations. He also says: some powerful parties such as (Urbilium) i.e. Erbil, (Kharsha) i.e. Duzkhurmatu, and (Kimash), i.e. Kifri arose in the area when Gottis were not on power (Khan Dalo, 2010, p.20-31).

On the other side, some of the tourists and travellers who visited Iraq areas in the last centuries, they also visited Kifri and mentioned it in their memorandum. Karstn Nibur was Danish and visited Kifri in 1766 and mentioned it as (Kofra). Abi Talib Khan visited Kifri and Qaratapa in 1799 and believed that these cities had a great role in delivering posts between Baghdad and Istanbul.

Also Klodios James Rich who was a British politician in Baghdad (1808-1821) in his travel to Sulaimaniyah on 26/04/1820 passed by Kifri and stayed there for three days and presented his notices about the city. James Belli Frizier in 1934 A.C passed by Kifri and drew pictures of the city and its gates and published in his memorandum in which he described the Kurdish characteristics the population between Baban Capital and Kifir people, also he described the characteristics of the residents who had Turkish style and norms (Khan Dalo, 2010, p.21-22).

Concerning the population, Kifri populations were mostly Kurdish in origin, but they spoke in Turkish and some of the families were mixed with Turks especially those who resided in the cities or came from far places, and were deprived from their clans (Aziz, 2015, p.184). Many elites and experts appeared in Kifri through its history and it is known as ministers because from the beginning of establishing Iraq, some of the ministers of the cabinet were from this city such as (Omer Nazmi) who had positions in some ministries in Iraq Government till he became the president of ministries council, he was from Kifir and was Kurd in origin. Also Mahmood Baban and some other well-known persons who were from old clans in Kifri had ministries and ministers positions in the cabinet of Iraq Government (Jamal, 2011, Internet).

#### **4.2 A Brief history of Kalar**

Kalar City is one of the biggest Districts in Iraq and Kurdistan, the history of its establishment started from (1970), but the history of Kalar village which is a quarter of Kalar city nowadays, the investigation about the establishment and development for the first time in the history has not been indicated clearly. Kalar quarter or village located in the western of the city and it is considered as the base of the city. It has been mentioned that Kalar belongs to the antiquities and relics which existed before the establishment of the city in that place in some resources which belong to Sasanian era (Mohammed and Wahab, 2011, p.6), the development of old Kalar Village for the second time belongs to nineteenth century, it was developed by (Gezhakan) Clan when they went from Saida and Shakal village to the banks of Sirwan River to maintain their needs, they took a rest in old Kalar when they returned.

Then they thought about developing it due to its closeness from Sirwan River, so they developed it. There are some point of views about the name of (Kalar), it is

said that the Gezhan clan imposed the name on the village because there was a city in the name of (Kelardash) in north of Iran, and most of its residents were from Gezhan Clan, and Gezhan people of old Kalar came from there. When they developed the village, they imposed the same name on the village due to their loyalty and sincerity for their previous place (Bajalan, 2011, p.18-19).

After developing Old Kalar village by Gezhan clan, rich families of Jaff who migrated to Sherwana Castle and its surroundings visited the village and stayed there, and it became more crowded by other people, it became a more developed village. Mustafa Nariman said that Kalar became the center of Jaff families and approximately (250) families lived there (Bajalan, 2011, p.20-21). When Iraq government was established and Mosul became a part of Iraq in (1925), Hama Bag Jaff was appointed as the representative of the area and became a member of Council Commission of Iraq. It caused the area to be more developed in the fields of (Economy, Politics, Society, and Culture) (Mohammed Wahab, 2011, p.7). For example, the first school was established in old Kalar village in the name of (Kalar Primary School) in 1931, and then the first hospital was established. In 1950s, a post office was established there by the attempts of Dawd Bag. In 1944, kingdom government tried to announce Kalar as a sub-district, but it was refused due to different factors (Bajalan, 2011, p.20).

By passing time, Kalar became a large village under the control of Jaff Rich families and belonged to Sherwana Sub-district. This sub-district belonged to Kifri District which belonged to Kirkuk. After the defeat of Kingdom Authority and taking control by Republican regime in 1958, the power of the rich families weakened, and Kalar remained as a large village and didn't develop much. Then, in 28\02\1970, Kalar District was established and belonged to Kirkuk governorate pursuant to the republic decree No. (37), and Jalal Bilal Kanabi was appointed as the first Mayor. Later, it became a part of Sulaimaniyah Governorate and disintegrated from Kirkuk pursuant to the republic decree No. (608) on (06/11/1975) (Mohammed Wahab, 2011, p.7).

There are many historical antiquities that have not been investigated and studied deeply. Sherwana castle is the most important antiquities, it was built on a hill in the southern gate of the city, and it is one of the amazing and significant

buildings among the cultural and antique buildings in Iraq. It consists of two floors and a crypt, and was decorated very carefully. There are drawings of plants, animals, and engineering. There are some perspectives about the history of constructing this castle, and they mention that it belongs to different eras. Some of them say that it belongs to Sasanian Era; others say it belongs to (1866-1874) and was built by Mohammed the king of Jaff (Karim, 2017, p.6). Another historical project is Gawria stream which is a covered irrigational project and transfer water from Sirwan River to the agricultural lands of Sherwana (Kalar) fields. King castle, Grdagozina hill, Old mills, military barracks on the road of Kalar- Darbandikhan are examples of historical antiquities of Kalar. In the last years, the antiquity of an old city was found near Shekh Abdulrahman graveyard, but they have not investigated and studied it well (Mohammed, 2010, p.23). The mentioned historical antiquities and remains are evidences for the development of the area and some factors caused the place to be important historically. The first factor is its geographical location which located between two old cities (Kifri and Khanaqeen), and it was the center of eastern and western of Sirwan River, and the remains of some bridges that were built on Sirwan River were found , they were used to cross the caravans, and the residents of the area (Mohammed, 2010, p.34-35).

### **4.3 The Factors of making Kalar a district**

Generally, there are many factors to declare a place as a city by the government. The most important factor is geographical factor. I.e. to how extent the geographical characteristics of the area are appropriate for making it a city. Do the characteristics help its development and growth or not? The other factors are historical and political factors that help its establishment and development.

As it has been mentioned before, the history of establishing Kalar belongs to 1970. According to the resources, the main factor of Kalar urbanization was not geographical, historical, or economic factor but political factor.

Later on, both geographical and economic factors had a great role in the development and growth of Kalar and it is explained in the fourth point of this chapter in detail.

Kalar was just a village before making it a city. The regime on power decided to make it a city because of a political reason in order to keep the balance and make

and offset after the disintegrating of Kirkuk, Khanaqeen, Jalawla, Badra, and Mandali. Its purpose was to disintegrate it administratively and transport populations from other places to Kalar in order to develop it and establish an administrative section without paying attention to the historical logic. Kalar did not have any urban infrastructure, and the government did not implement any civil master plan there. I.e. Kalar did not have big markets, shops, and Malls which were characteristics of old urban areas. It was only gathering of village populations in one place, so its inhabitants could not be urbanites and the place did not have the aspects of an urban area (Mohammed, 2010, p.23). The government intended to decrease Kurds from Kirkuk, Khanaqeen, Jalawla, Mandali, and Badra in order to replace them with Arabs. The decision of belonging Kalar to Sulaimaniyah Governorate and disintegrate it from Kirkuk in 1975 proves this point.

Generally, it happened that a place or a small area became an urban area due to political or administrative reasons many times. For example, Berlin was the capital and Bonn was only a village in Germany, Konrad Adenauer (1967-1876) was the first chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and his residency place was near Bonn, so he suggested to make Bonn as the capital of Germany for some reasons, and the ultimate members of his party that was on power approved his suggestion and they announced Bonn as the capital and built a beautiful city there. Unfortunately, Kalar was not become a beautiful city due to bad situations of the country. The gatherings of populations based on rural traditions, tribal, and clan norms, and there were not hotels, restaurants, Casinos, and pubs and libraries, Youth Centers, Kindergartens...etc. did not have adequate places till 2000 (Mohammed, 2010, p.22-23). After the process of liberating Iraq in (2003), Kalar have been developed and growth drastically.

#### **4.4 Population growth and its factors in Kalar**

Kalar has gone through some stages of population growth and can be classified like the followings according to the history census and political events:

**First Stage (1970-1977):** after establishing Kalar district on 28/02/1970, the population rate was only (2,324). Then, it gradually grew and developed. The level of population was low at that time because it was only a village. When it became the center of district, it attracted more population. The population level reached (9177) in

the census in 1977. I.e. approximately (6853) people had increased during seven years. 979 people increased each year. The main factors behind the rapid growth of population in Kalar from being a district till 1977 are the followings:

Administrative factor: opening governmental administrative associations and departments in the district caused the employment of a high level of officials to carry out the affairs, it attracted the graduates and experts to migrate to the city and reside there. The most important association was mayor directorate, and the first mayor of the district was Jalal Bilal Kanaby who was from Erbil, also there were six schools, two hospitals, police station, and post office.

Political factor: the Iraqi government obliged the villagers around Khanaqeen to migrate to Kalar for political reasons, and they resided in the communities of (Bardasur, Penj Sad Malaka, Kazino, and Hamay Karim) in (1975), and they were about (1.600) families. Each of the communities is a quarter in Kalar nowadays (Shakaly, 2016, p.56-57).

**Second Stage (1978-1987):** the most drastic growth of population in the history of Kalar happened in this stage that the population of Kalar reached (63,102) people in 1987. I.e. approximately (53.925) people increased in (ten) years. It was six times of 1977. The annual rate of population growth during the ten years reached (21.2%). In the census of 1977, the population rate grew (20%) in the center of the district, those who lived in the city. In 1987, this level increased to (70.8%) of the populations (Al-Iraqi, 1987, p.360). This high level of population growth in a short period and in a new city was something unusual.

According to the theories of Urbanization, this high level of population in a place can be a great reason to say that there is a high level of urbanization there. It can happen only in the developed industrial countries.

The most significant factors of population growth in Kalar in that period are the followings:

The bad political and military situation of the area, and surrounding villages due to Iraq and Iran wars in (1980-1988) caused the villagers to migrate to the center of Kalar. They were near from battle fields and had a bad situation.

Deserting and devastating the villages around Kalar and Kifir and transporting

the villagers to the center of Kalar and Smud Camp in 1987.

Also starting the process of third Anfal in Garmian on the date (07/04/1988) till (20/04/1988) that destroyed all the villages and there were about (20.000) casualties and the villages of Center, Pebaz, and Tilako Sub-districts in Kalar district were completely abandoned and transported to Kalar and its surrounding, and they were about (160) villages (Shakaly, 2016, p.59-61).

**Third Stage (1992- 2002):** this stage is characterized by the growth of the area of Kalar, and many new quarters were built in the city in this stage despite of the growth of other quarters. The new built quarters were (Shahidan, Hamrin, Khabat, and Mamostayan) which were built during (1992-1999). Also the quarters of (Andazyaran, Rzgari, Garmian, First and Second Sharawany) were founded in this stage especially during (2000-2002). I.e. Nine quarters were founded in this stage. There were about 20 quarters and the area was about (23.7 square Kilo meters), and the population reached (92.794) people. However, they annual growth of population decrease to (2.4%) in the center of Kalar.

The major factors that had roles in the way of population growth and its area are the following:

The population growth was caused by the liberating of the territories of Kurdistan region/Iraq under the control of Baath Regime and establishing Kurdistan regional government/Iraq and distributing lands to the residents especially the close relatives of Martyrs and Anfals.

Returning those Kurdish families who lived in the middle and south of Iraq before the uprising in 1991 either forcibly or on their own will (Mohammed Wahab, 2011, p.53).

Migrating of the inhabitants of Kalar center to the villages around Kalar and Maidan and Quratu sub-district that belonged to Administrative directorate of Kurdistan Region/Iraq. The major reason for this migration was that Iraq was under the economic blockade and the region was under the international and Iraq blockade. There were no job opportunities for the people except in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry (Shakaly, 2016, p.62).

**Fourth Stage (2003-2012):** this stage started after the liberation of Iraq in

2003. The city grew a lot in this stage like the other stages. The industrial area that was previously mixed with the residency and commercial areas was established in the city in 2003. It was separated from other activities in this stage and it had a special place in the western of the city. The quarters of (Nawroz, Anfalakan, Awarakan, and Mrwari) were founded in this stage in (2004-2007). Kalar area was about (28 Kilo Meter Square) (Mohammed Wahab, 2011, p.55). Also its population reached (183,000) people in (2012) in the district administration, (134,137) populations lived in the center of Kalar, and the others lived in the villages and sub-districts belonged to Kalar. According to this level, about (75%) of the populations lived in the center of Kalar in 2012, but (95%) of populations lived in urban areas (Statistics directorate of Garmian, 2012) in general. While the urbanization level in Britain in (1924) was (78.7%) and was stable till the years of second world war (Davis, 1965, p.7-10). The urbanization level in Kalar was the same as urbanization level in the industrial urban areas across the world, and they were at the top of urbanization level.

The main factors behind the growth and development of this stage are the followings:

After the liberation of Iraq, another social, political, and economic life stage started in Iraq and Kurdistan Region. Kalar became an open entrance for the other parts of Iraq that were closed by the Baath regime before Liberation process of Iraq due to its closeness from the middle and south of Iraq. It was the reason for opening a big commercial gate towards Kalar especially for its closeness from international border crossing point of Parwezkhana, and it helped the increase of importing materials and items from Iran to the middle and south of Iraq.

The middle and south of Iraq went through an insecurity situation in 2006, and the terrorist attacks increased drastically and people's lives were in danger. The people were obliged to migrate to Kurdistan and most of them migrated to Kalar and stayed there.

Returning most of those Kurds who were transferred to the middle and south of Iraq at the time of Saddam regime, they reached (17,328) people till (2005). Also more than (3,751) people came from Baghdad to Kalar till (2008). Moreover, a group of Arabs who lived in the places near Kalar such as Baquba, Miqdadya, Jalawla...etc



(Shakaly, 2016, p.62-63).

In general, the population growth in an urban area is caused by two factors:

1- the natural growth and increase of the population when the birth level is higher than death level.

Migration from rural areas to urban areas (Palen, 2002, p.134). The natural population growth: it is the difference in the total birth level and death level in an indicated year. Birth level in Kalar reached (3.6%) per year and the death level reached (0.12%) per year from (2003) to (2012), and these levels are normal and adequate. The other factor of population growth in Kalar is migration (especially migration from rural areas to the urban area). Kalar achieved a high level of population growth and the levels of growth there were different. For example, the people migrated from Kalar to their rural areas in 1987-2002 stage. While it achieved the highest level of population growth in the other stages due to migration as shown in the table No. (3) (Shakaly, 2016, p.67-80).

It can be said that the factors behind Kalar urbanization is unusual condition and it was caused by migration from rural areas to the urban area like the other developed countries. Kingsly Davis says: the main factor of urbanization in the developed countries is migration from rural areas to urban areas (Davis, 1965, p.7-10).

We received the rates in 2003 because there were not accurate records for the birth rates in the previous years (The researcher).

**Table 3: The detail of migrations from/ to Kalar during (1977-2012)**

Year	Annual Population growth in Kalar	Migration detail
1977-1987	21.1%	18%
1987-2002	2.4%	-0.5%
2002-2009	4.9%	2.4%
2009-2012	1.3%	1.3%

#### **4.5 The Characteristics of Kalar**

After the growth and development of Urbanization sociology, many researches

were done on urbanity and the characteristics of urban life style. The sociologists had tried to specify the characteristics and aspects to identify urban areas from the beginning of sociology. First, they used comparison method and comparing urban areas to rural areas to specify the characteristics of urban areas through the dualism of urban - rural areas. The comparisons of Durkheim, Ferdinand Tonneis (1131-1588), Sorokin (1115-1551), Karl Zimarman (1135-1511), and Charles Cooley (1131-1511) were the most important comparisons that were done. Later along with the development of urbanity sociology, the sociologists tried to specify the characteristics of urbanism life style through doing researches on urban areas (Abdulla, 2016, p.58). Kalar has some special characteristics like any other city, the characteristics are the followings:

#### **First: Geographical Characteristics:**

Geographical characteristics of any city have a great role in the development or stability of the city because the natural characteristics could be the factors for developing, growth, establishing associations and in the opposite.

Kalar locates in the semi-mountain areas in Kurdistan region/Iraq, and in the plateau and hills in Kirkuk. It locates in the eastern south of Kurdistan region/Iraq. It is the neighbor of Kifri in the west, Khanaqeen in the eastern south, Darbandikhan in the eastern north, and Qaradakh and Chamchamal in the north. Kalar is located in the center of Sulaimaniyah with the distance of (145Km), Baquba (170 Km), Kirkuk (175 Km), and Parwezkhane border crossing point (34 Km). Astronomically, it is located at (34.39 – 34.36) northern latitude , and (45.22 – 45.17) Eastern Longitude (Shakaly, 2016, p.17). The city was founded in a wide area, and it is at an altitude between (200-255) Meters (Mohammed, 2010, p.48).

If you look at Kalar in a geographic perspective, you can see that it is suitable for enlargement and constructing residential units and various associations because it is located in a large and wide plain known as (Kalar Plain) or (Sherwana Plain). This city has a great position because it is on the main road of (Sulaimaniyah- Kalar- Baquba- Baghdad), and it connects Kifri road with Kirkuk, and it was connected with Khanaqeen through a minor road, also it was connected to Qasri Shirin city in Iran through the border crossing point road of Parwezkhane. All these maintain commercial importance to the city (Mohammed, 2010, p.48-49).

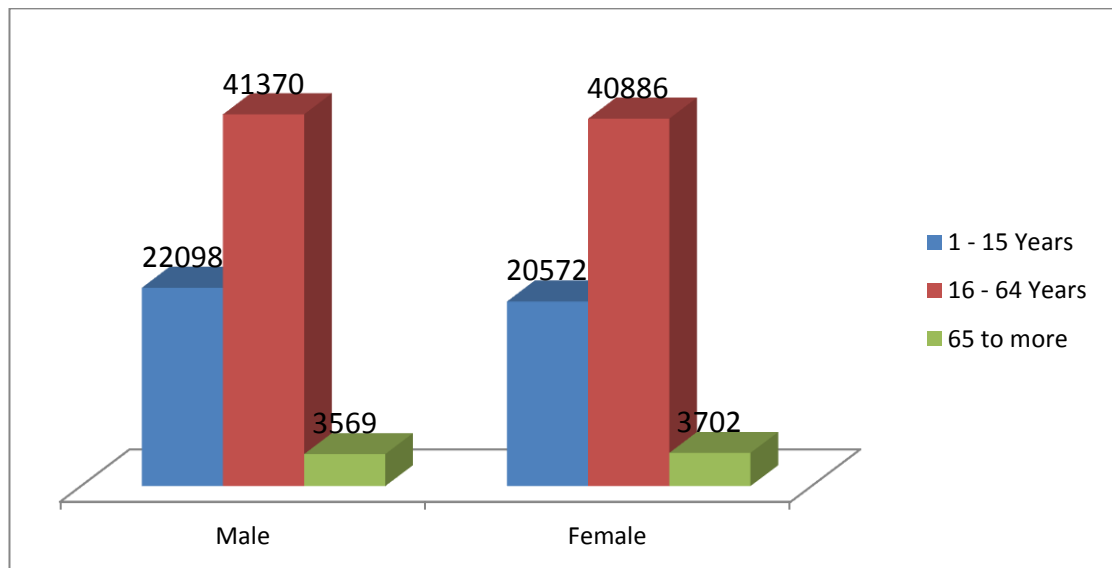
The climate of Kalar is semi-arid continental; it is very hot and dry in summer, and cold, wet, and rainy in winter. The temperature decreases to 8 degree Celsius in January, but it increases to 47 degree Celsius in July. All three precipitations (rain, snow, and hails) fall in Kalar but in different rate. Only two times has snowed in Kalar history in 1984 and 2008. Its soil is brown soil which is fertile and suitable for agriculture especially Corns, also there is another kind of soil near Sirwan River and it is suitable for groceries and fruits. It depends on rain, underground, and ground water resources. It rains about (330 mm) annually, and it is useful for corns. Geologically, it is appropriate for collecting underground water. Later, they pull it out for drinking, agriculture, and industry. Concerning ground water resources, there is Sirwan River in the east of Kalar and is used for industrial projects, agricultural, tourism, and drinking (Mohammed, 2010, p.54-62).

**Third: Demographical Characteristics:**

Demographical characteristics related to the classification of the society depending on the number of male and female, and different ages. As shown in figure No. (2), the number of males was (67.037) and females (65.160) in Kalar in 2012. They had different ages. Those who were ranged from 1 day to 15 years were about (42.670) people. Those who were ranged from 16 years to 64 years were (82.256), but those who were above 65 years were (7.271) people (Shakaly, 2016, p.85-88).

According to this, the number of old people is few, and it could be said that Kalar society is a young society and it is ready for development and growth.

**Figure 2: The characteristic of gender and age of Kalar populations in 2012**



#### **Fourth: Social Characteristics:**

Generally, Kalar populations are divided into two different groups:

First: the indigenous people in Kalar who had a progress step in social development, the classical social relationships based on blood, kinship, and tribal relationship have been changed. And law, civil authorities took the place of those classic relationships.

Second: the villagers who migrated to Kalar for different reasons, but they protected their norms and traditions, they have not changed their social relations, deciding on solving problems, believing in law (Al-dulaimi, alabid, 1990, p.533).

Socially, the residents have rural norms and traditions more than urban norms and traditions because most of them migrated from rural areas to Kalar. They have had great effects on the culture of the place due to their great proportion, and the indigenous residents have become minority and live in the sides of Kalar, but it is different in Kalar (Mohammed, 2010, p.206). The continual migrations from the rural areas to Kalar can be the major reason for preservation of their rural norms and lifestyle, especially when most of them were forced to migrate. Usually, it takes a long time to change their behavior and norms that they believe in. Kalar was a rural area at the beginning of its founding, and it did not become an urban area step by step. Groups of villagers migrated to Kalar and renovated the rural lifestyle in Kalar. Also there was not an appropriate educational system to help the development of the civilization among the populations.

Kalar has some cultural characteristics that can be explained like the following:

Nations and Languages: there is only one nation in Kalar and it is Kurdish, they all speak in Kurdish Language.

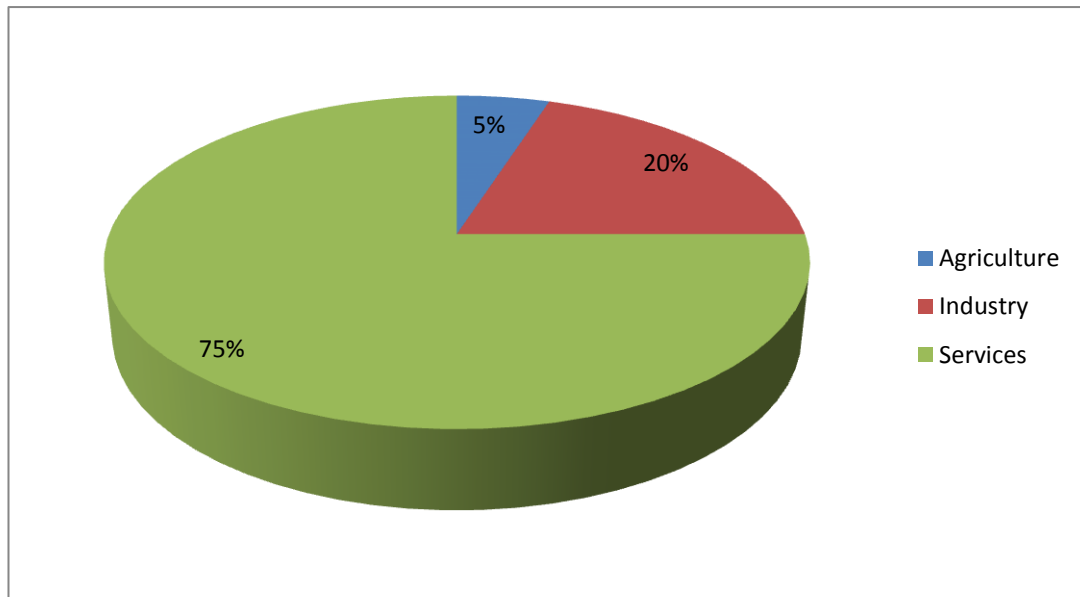
Religions and Doctrines: most of the populations are Muslims and they are Sunni. Only few of them are Shiite. They are committed to the religious rituals and instructions and apply them in their daily lives. Also there are about (480) families who believe in Christianity and they are committed to their religious rituals and instructions as well. They all coexist peacefully in different quarters, and they do not have any religious problems and disputes with each other (Bajalan, 2011, p.56-62).

### **Fifth: Economic Characteristic:**

Economically, there are many kinds of jobs in Kalar like any other city and the populations are engaged in various occupations. As shown in figure No. (3), 5% of the population is engaged in agricultural sector because the area is appropriate and suitable for agricultural activities. 20% of population is involved in industrial sector such as (Block Factories, sand and gravel factories, Yogurt production factories, Cold Drinks factories, Mineral water factories, asphalt factories, industrial factories, blacksmithing, carpentering, plastics, aluminum, bakery, Confectionary factories ...etc.) this rate of industrial production is not high, but it is expected to increase and develop economic activities in the city.

The other service sectors such as (commerce, teaching and education, health, posting and communication, administration, police associations with all the branches, private companies, civil organizations, and all the other governmental organizations and associations) are higher than the two mentioned sectors and reached 75% .This high level shows the progress in serving the city. This city is not in the list of the industrial cities, although none of the other cities in Kurdistan are not in the list of the industrial cities. There are many block, sand, and gravel factories in Kalar, but the other cities do not have enough factories and products in this area. So Kalar supplies the other cities with blocks, sands, and gravels. Sirwan River is near the city that provides raw materials for such products (Shakaly, 2016, p.91-92).

**Figure 3: Distribution of manpower in the various economic sectors in (2012)**



### **Sixth: Political Characteristics:**

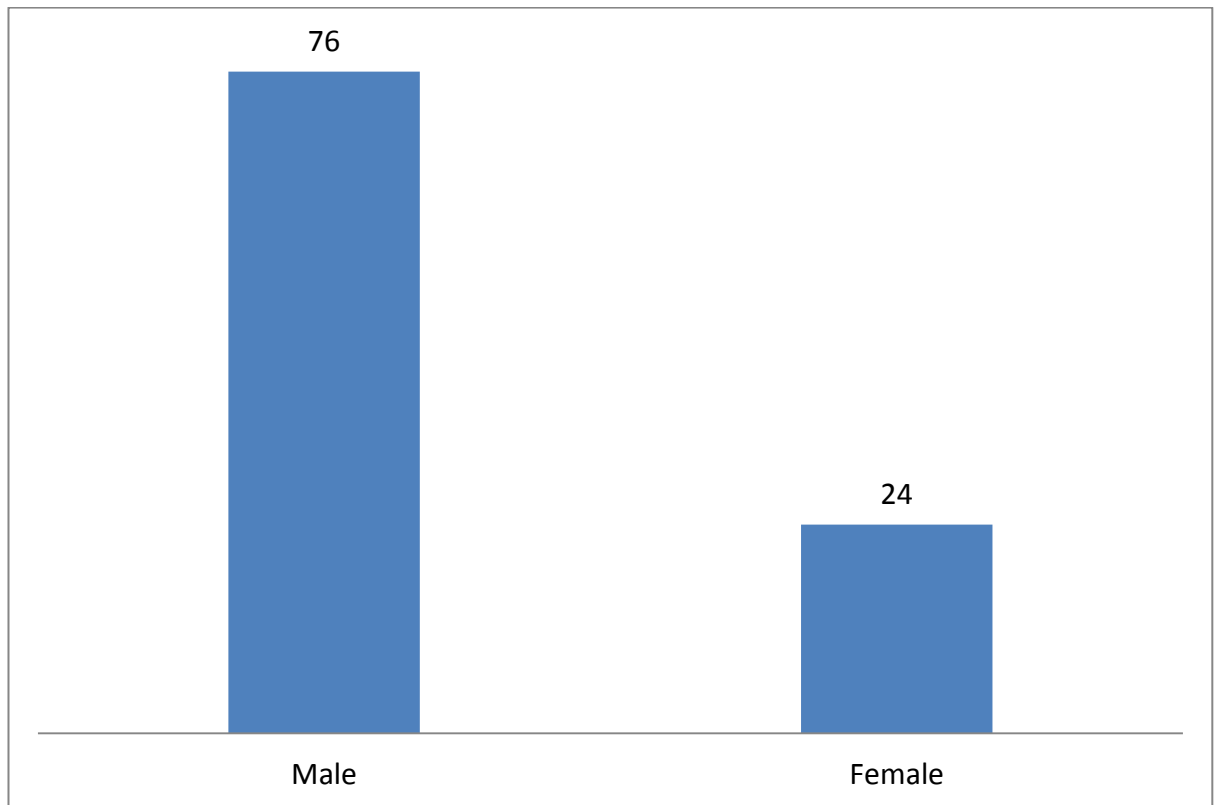
In the previous topics, it has been discussed that Kalar had its representative in the parliament of Iraq Government even before making it as a city, and then it became a city pursuant to a political decree. In political fame, it is known as an opposition city and its population cannot be ruled easily, their political perspectives change according to various stages, and its populations are biased into various parties and some of them are impartial. Many political cadres grew up in this city and they had high positions in the parties even now. For example: the first president of Kurdistan regional government was from Kalar, the ministry of immigration of Iraq and several members of parliaments in Iraq and Kurdistan are from this city. Also the citizens of kalar always stand against injustice and lack of services and take civil activities before the other cities, and sacrificed a lot for that purpose (Bajalan, 2011, p.103).

## CHAPTER FIVE: FINDINGS

### 5.1 The descriptive explanation

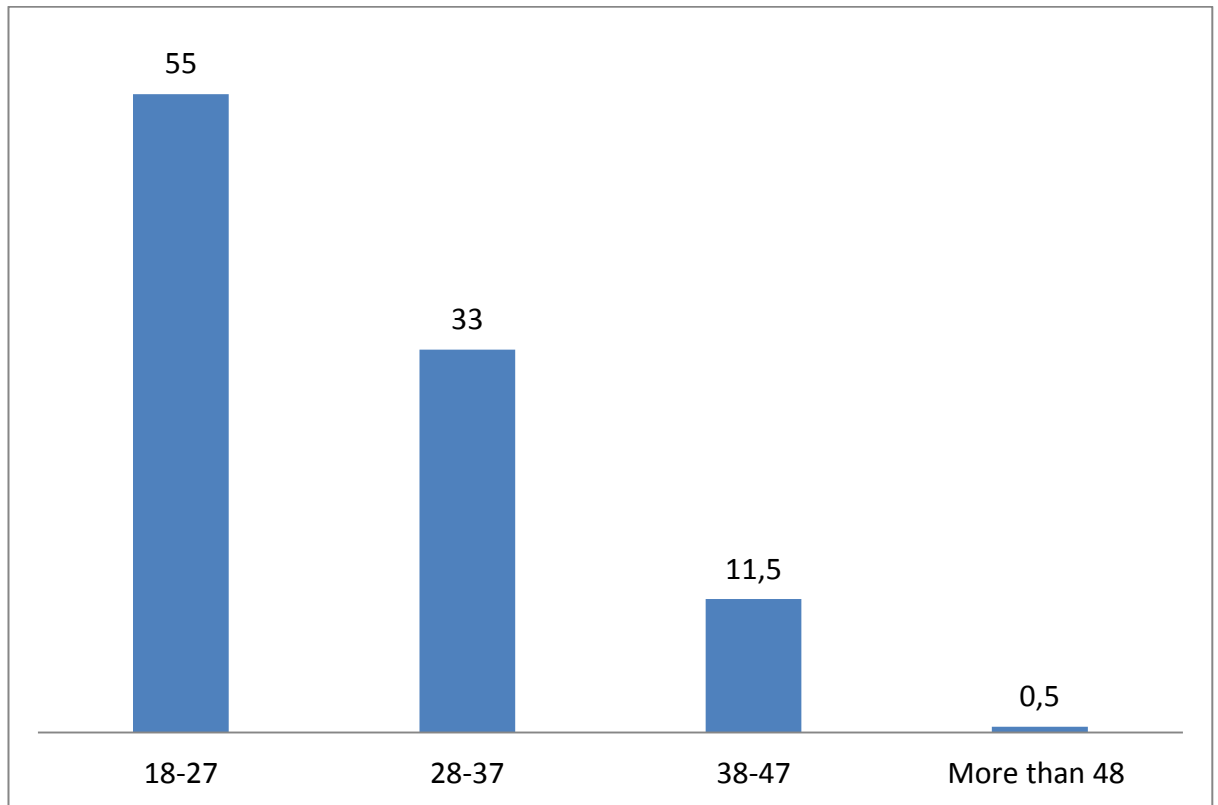
#### 5.1.1 Independent variable

**Figure 4: Sexes of the Participants**



In this figure, it is vivid and clear that 76% of the participants of the research are male and 24% of them are female. The reason behind the large number of the male participants is related to the effects of social norms and traditions of the city. Females are not very sociable, outgoing, and they do not participate in such academic activities. At the time of distributing questionnaire forms of the research in different areas of the city, many females refused to take part and answer the questions.

**Figure 5: Ages of the Participants**

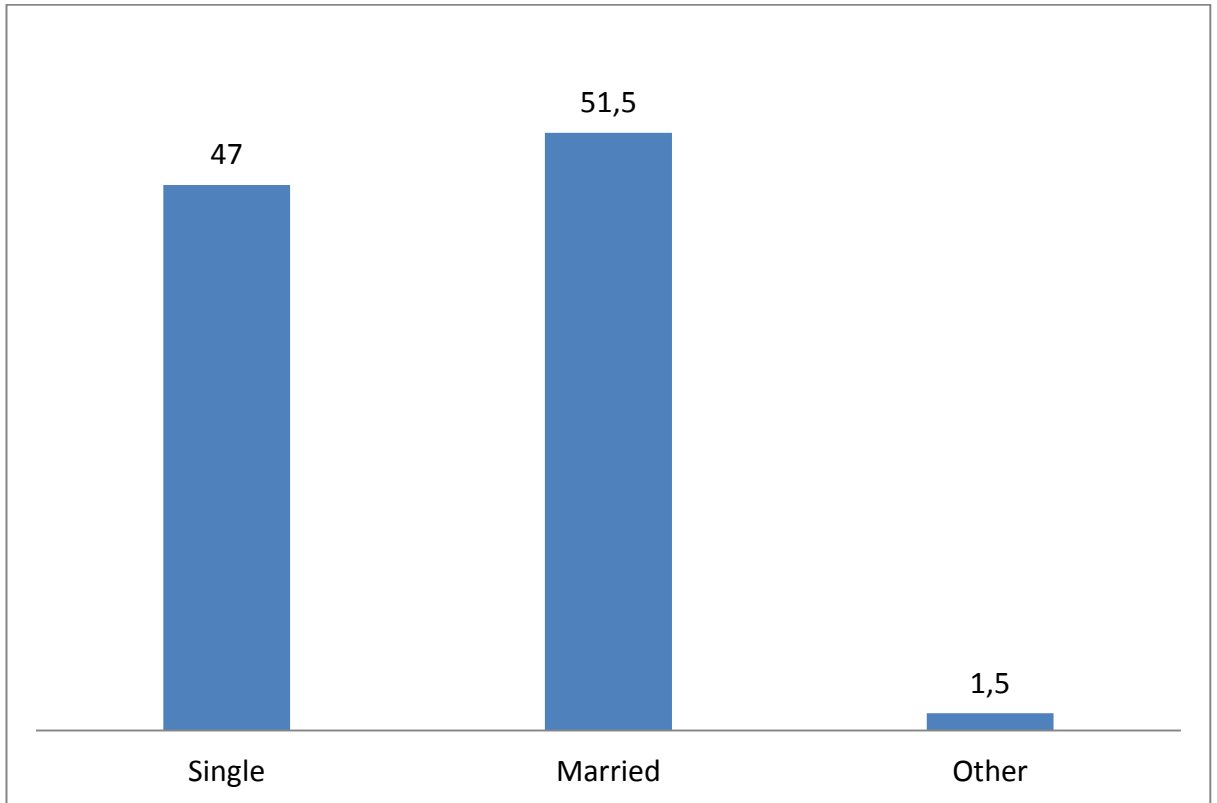


In the figure (5), it is obvious that 55% of the age of the participants are between (17-18) years, 33% of them are between (28-37) years, 11.5% of them are between (38-47) years, and 0.5% of them are more than (48).

According to this figure, most of Kalar residents are young, and Kalar residents can be considered as strong and active. Demographic characteristic of Kalar discussed in Chapter four confirms this fact and the accuracy of this data. Most of the residents are ranged between (16-64) years old. Few of them are older than (64) years old. In the other hand, few of the old are literate and they rejected to participate in answering the questions of the questionnaire form.

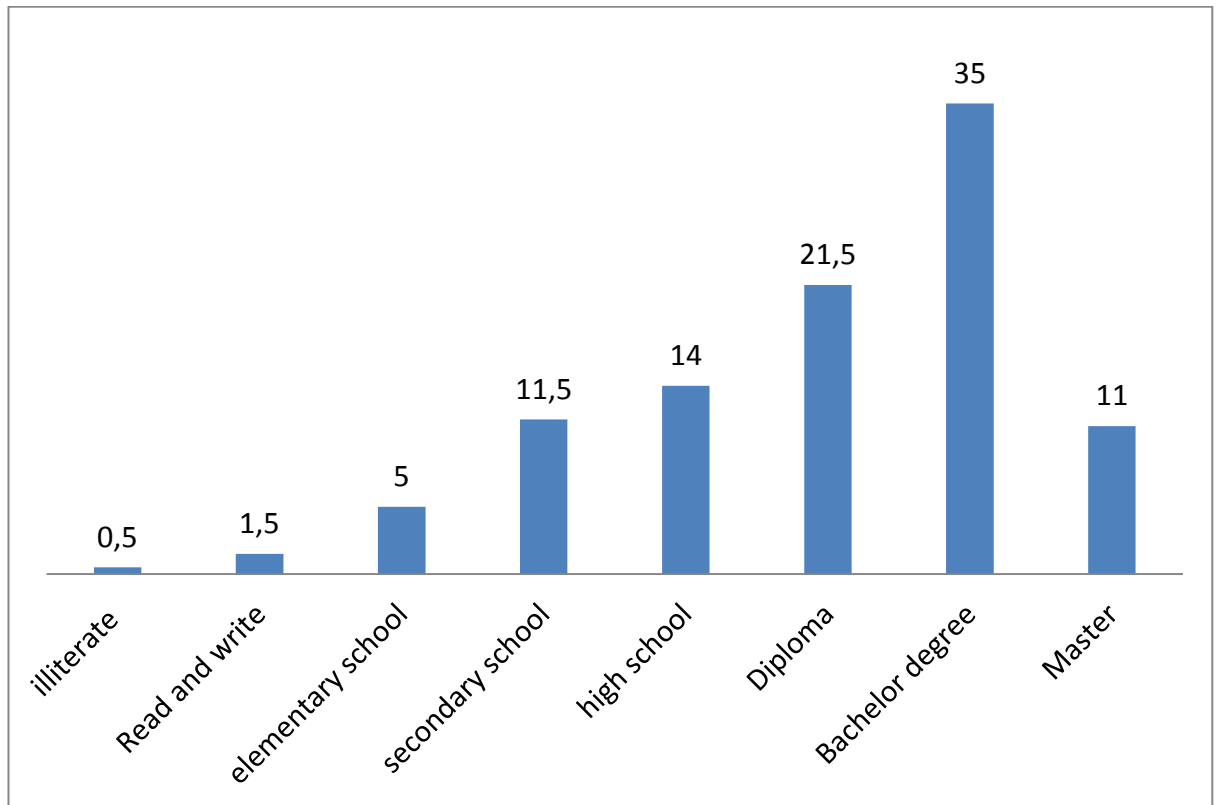


**Figure 6: Marital Status of the participants**



In the above figure, it is obvious that 47% of the participants are single, 51.5% of them are married, and 1.5% of them are divorced, divorcee, widow, and widower.

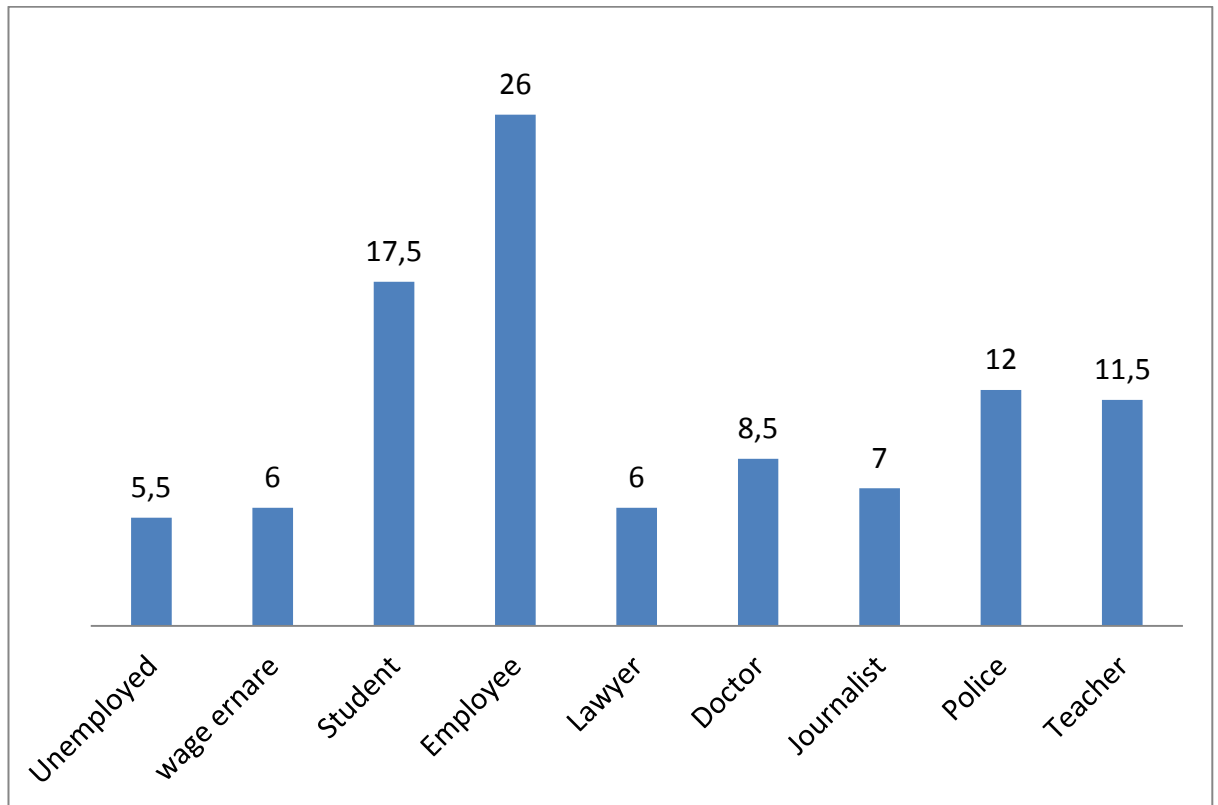
**Figure 7: Educational Level of the participants**



The above figure shows that 0.5% of the participants are illiterate, 1.5% of them can read and write, 5% of them finished elementary school, 11.5% of them finished secondary school, 14% of them finished high school, 21.5% of them had diploma degree, 35% of them had bachelor degree, and 11% of them had master degree.

After the process of liberating Iraq in 2003, there were great opportunities in front of the residents, the youths got the chance and graduated at institutes and universities, and they got jobs in the governmental directorates and associations. The figure shows that most of the participants had diploma and bachelor degree.

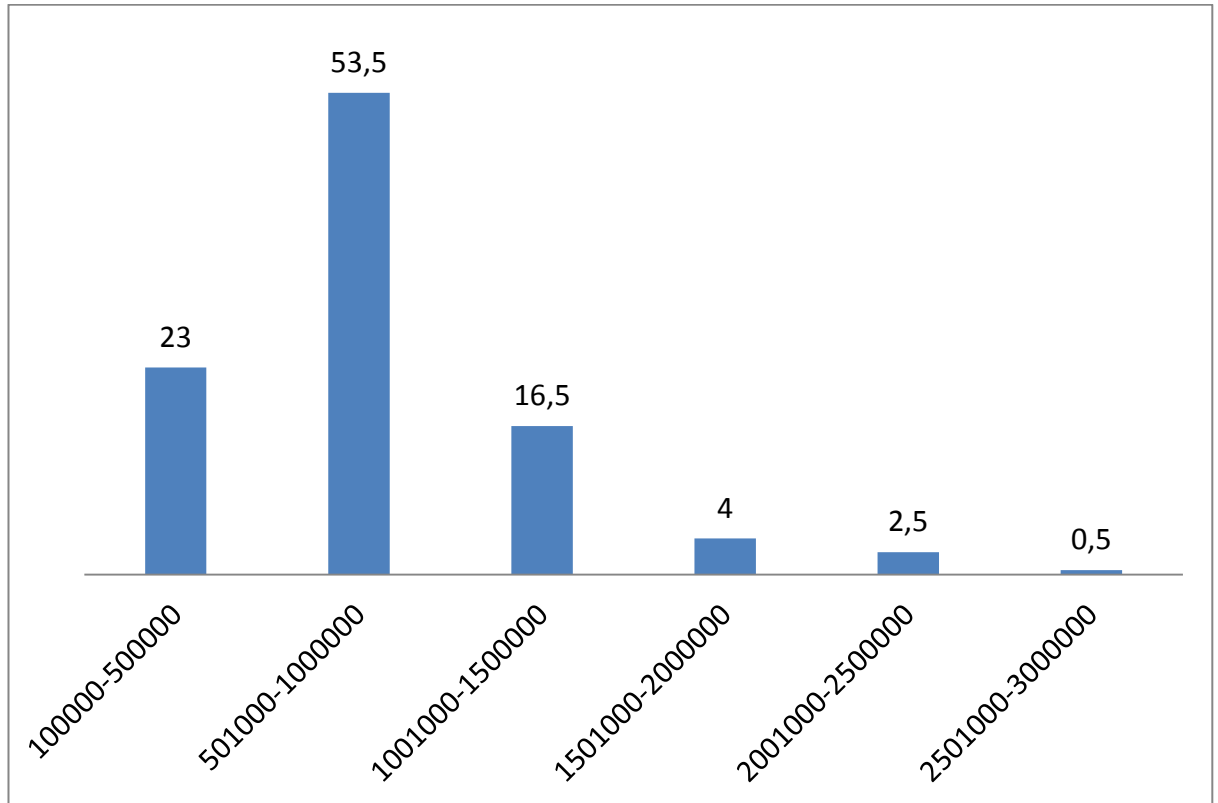
**Figure 8: Career of the Participants**



According to the figure (8), 5.5% of the participants are unemployed, each of wage earner and lawyer participants are 6%, 17.5% of them are students, %26 of them are employees, 8.5% of them are doctors, 12% of them are police officers, 11.5% of them are teachers.

For Taking samples of the research, we tried to include various occupations and classes to represent the whole community, and it is clearly illustrated in the above figure.

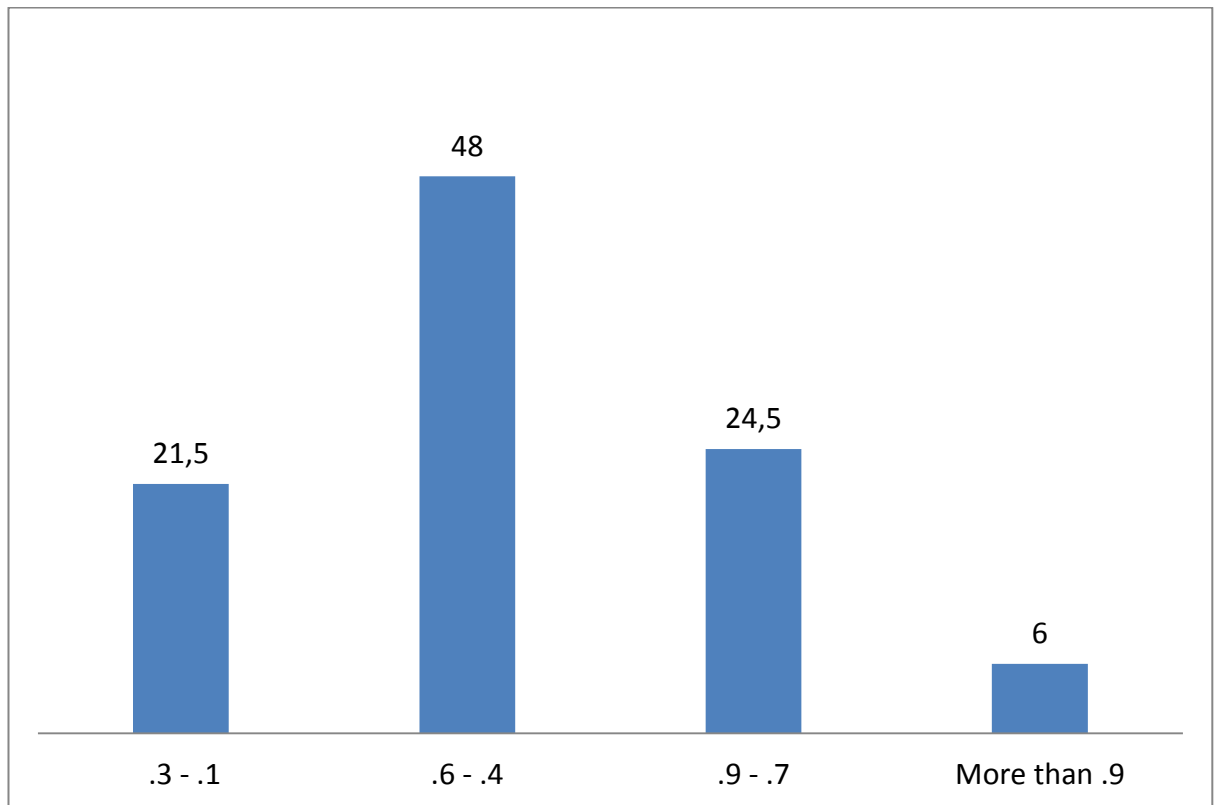
**Figure 9: Family's Monthly Income of the Participants**



This figure (9) explains the familial monthly incomes of the participants. The familial monthly incomes of 23% of them is between (100,000 – 500,000 Dinars), 53% of them own (501,000-1,000,000 Dinars). The income of 16.5% of them is between (1,001,000 – 1,500,000 Dinars). 4% of them have the monthly income between (1,501,000 – 2,000,000 Dinars), 2.5% of them have the monthly income between (2,001,000 – 2,500,000 Dinars), and 0.5% that is the least of the participants own the highest monthly income between (2,501,000 – 3,000,000 Dinars).

If we look at the above figure, we realize that the most of the participants have their monthly income less than one million Iraqi dinars. The reason is the economic crisis in Kurdistan Region/Iraq. Most of the salary earners receive a quarter of their basic salaries. It decreases the monthly incomes of the citizens, few of them obtain high monthly incomes.

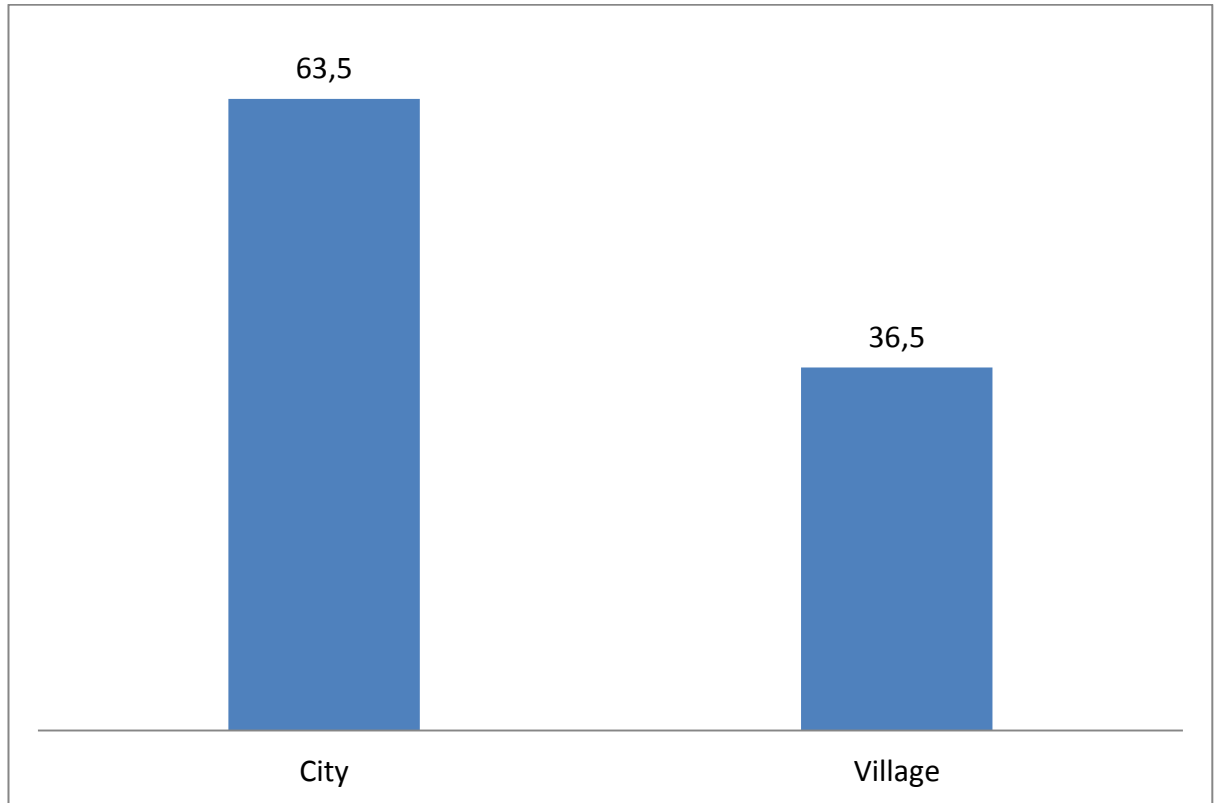
**Figure 10: The number of family members of the participants of the research**



According to the data and above figure, 21.5% of the participants are from those families that have (1-3) members. 48% of them are from those families that have (4-6) members. 24.5% of them are from those families that have (7-9) members, and 6% of them are from those families that have more than (9) members.

Till 2000, the families were bigger, the spouses wanted to have more children generally. Due to becoming familiar with other cultures and nations, the families became smaller; the spouses did not want to have many children from then on. That is why most of the participants are from families include (1-6).

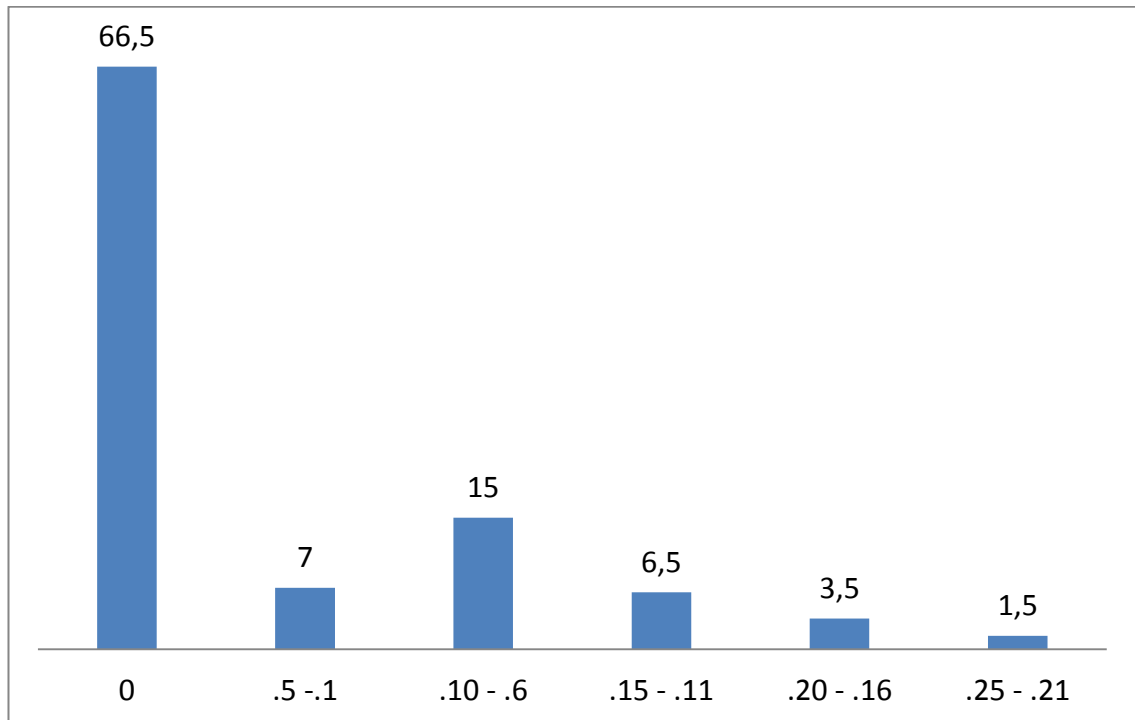
**Figure 11: The origin of the families of the participants**



It is illustrated in the figure (11) that 63.5% of the participants came from families originated from urban areas, 36.5% of them came from those families originated from rural areas.

The factor behind the high level of those families originated from urban areas is the urbanization process that developed from announcing Kalar as a district. The families of the villages around Kalar, Kifri, and Khanaqeen were forced to migrate to Kalar in order to reside there. Those who got married in 1970s and 1980s were in urban areas and their families originated from Kalar.

**Figure 12: Participants' experience of living in rural areas**



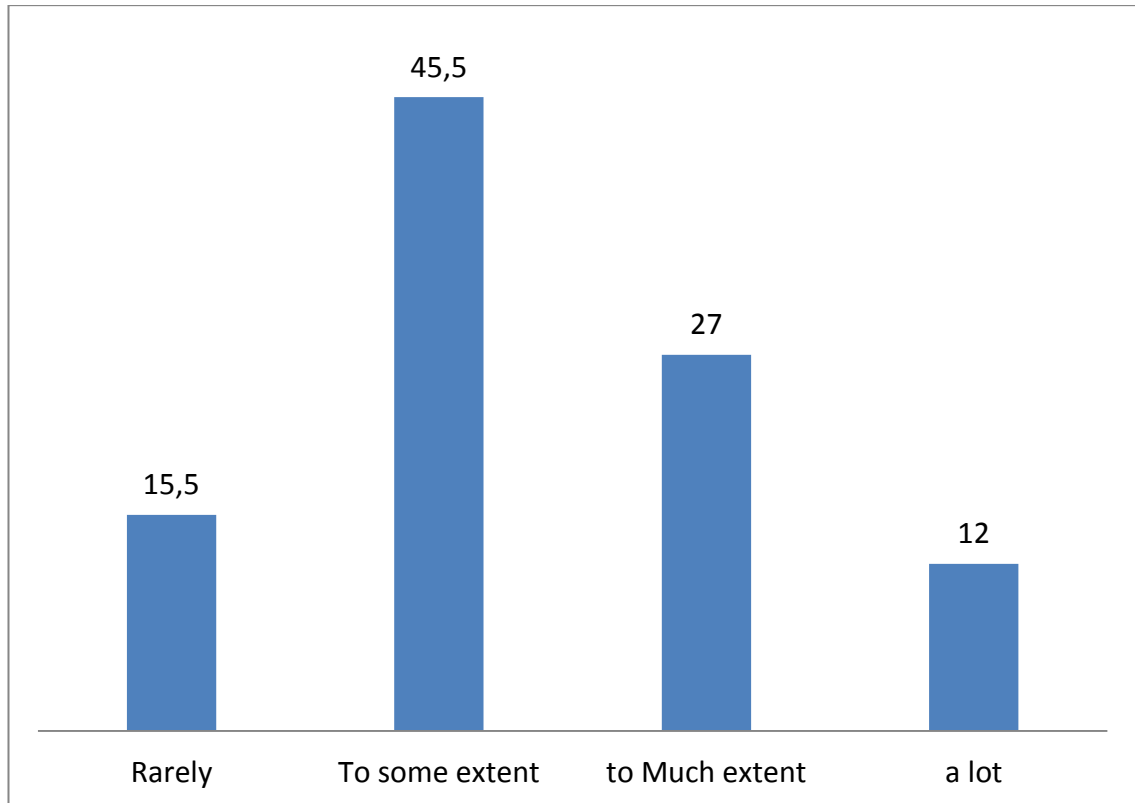
This figure shows the experience of living in rural areas of the participants, have the participants lived in rural areas or not? If they have, how long have they lived in rural areas? It shows that 66.5% of the participants have not had the experience of living in rural areas. 7% of the participants have had the experience of living in rural areas for (1-5) years. 15% of them have lived for (6-10 years), 6.5% of them lived for (11-15 years), 3.5% lived for (16-20) years, and 1.5% of them lived for (21-25 years).

The high level of those who have not had the experience of living in rural areas was caused by the urbanization process done by Baath Regime. The families of the villages around Kalar were obliged to migrate to Kalar after announcing it as district, so most of those who born since 1980s lived in Urban Areas.

### 5.1.2 Depend variable

#### *Social Relationships*

**Figure 13: Visiting Close Relatives**



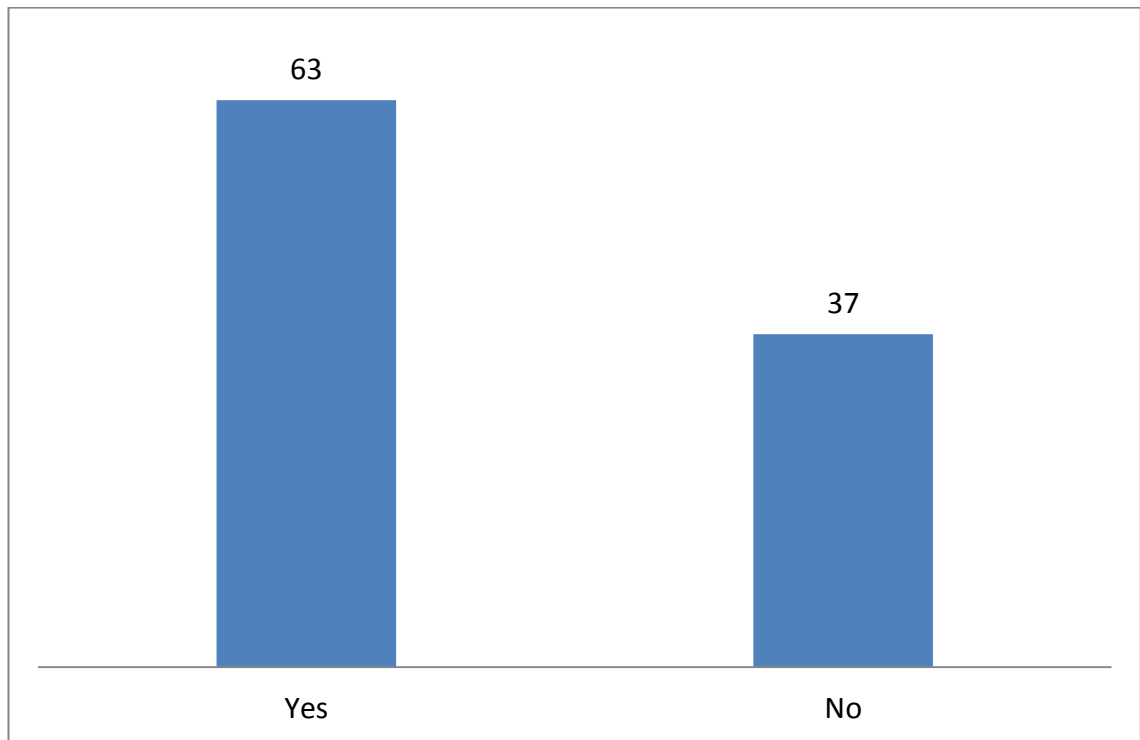
This figure illustrates the answer of the participants about their relationships with their close relatives and their visits. It is clear that 15.5% of them rarely visit their close relatives, 45.5% of them visit their close relatives sometimes, 27% of them visit their close relatives to much extent, and 12% of them visit their close relatives a lot.

According to the above results, it can be said that few of the participants visit their close relatives. In the past years, the residents of Garmian area and Kalar which is its center were famous for having strong relationships with their relatives and strangers. Nowadays, they have weak relationships even with their close relatives. It is caused by some global and local factors such as: the increase of necessities of humans in the modern century and their engrossment with their jobs to meet their necessities. It was resulted from the effects of materialism system that came along with modernism. They focus on achieving more money and interests instead of focusing on social, human, and religious values that encourage people to help,



cooperate, and coexist. Also the invention of new technologies, communicating devices, and social media can be effective factors because they widely affected the social relations in many of the countries. The growth and development of Kalar can be another reason because it weakened the relationships among the individuals...etc.

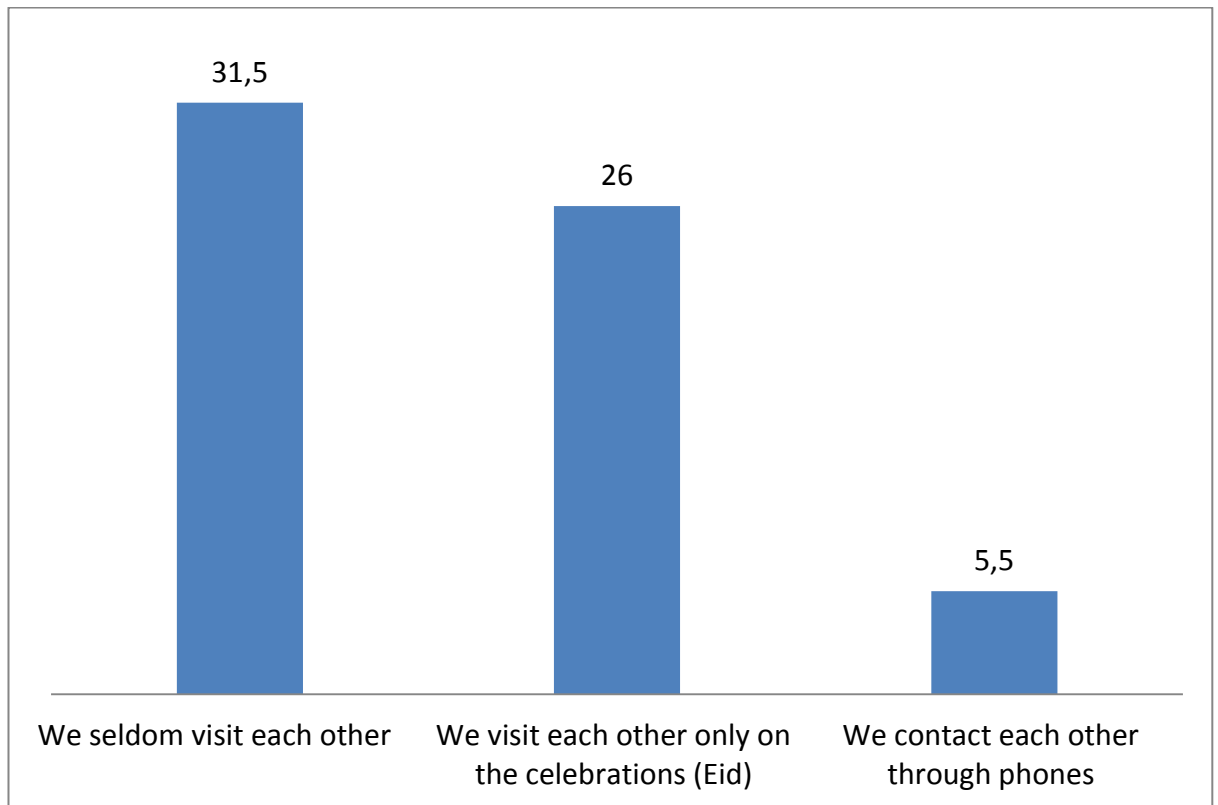
**Figure 14: Their relationships with their distant relatives**



This figure shows the answer of the participants about their relationships with their distant relatives. It is clear that 63% of the participants answered the question with (Yes), and they have relationships with their distant relatives, but 37% of them answered with (No) and they do not have relationships with their distant relatives.

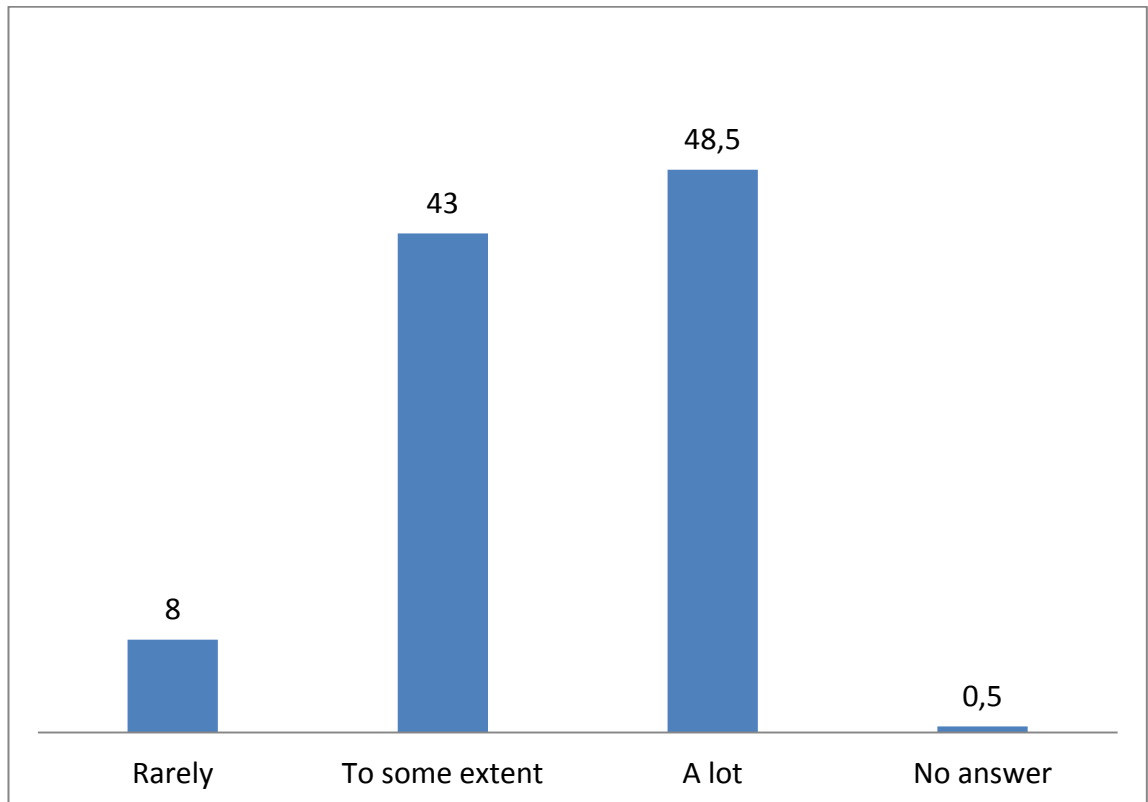
The researcher is from the community of the research and lives there, so he is closely aware of the changes on the social relationships. According to the results, 37% of the participants do not have any kind of relationships with their distant relatives. Remarkable changes were made in the relationships because the residents had good relationships even with their distant relatives in the past years.

**Figure 15: the nature of participants' relationships with their distant relatives**



The above figure illustrates the nature of the participants' relationships with their distant relatives. It is an integrated part of the previous question, and 31.5% of them visit their distant relatives rarely, 26% of them visit their distant relatives only on the ceremonies, Eids, and 5.5% of them have relationships with their distant relatives through phone calls.

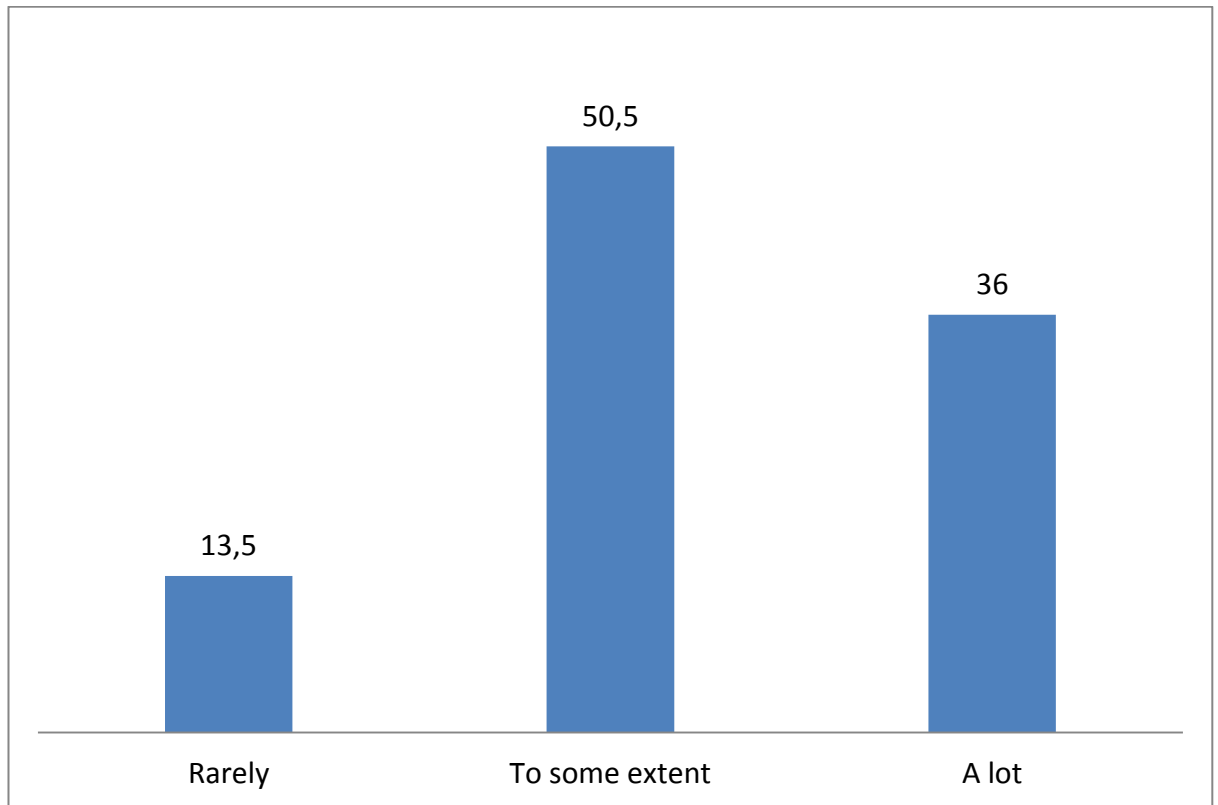
**Figure 16: Visiting the family members who live separately**



This figure shows the answer of the participants about their visits with the family members who live separately. 8% of them rarely visit their family members who live separately. 43% of them visit their other family members to some extent, 48.5% of them visit their other family members a lot, and 0.5% of them did not answer the question.

Most of the participants of the research have relationships with their family members who live separately (the family members who got married), the participants are still conservative about their families and familial relationships, the urban growth and modernism values could not weaken familial values.

**Figure 17: commitment to familial ceremonies**



The above figure illustrates the answer of the participants about their commitment to the familial ceremonies such as weddings, funerals, trips, travels) and whether they participate such ceremonies or not. It represents that 13.5% of the participants rarely take part, 50.5% of them to some extent participate in them, and 36% of the participants take part in such ceremonies a lot.

Generally, all the participants take part in familial ceremonies in different levels. The variety of the levels can be caused by the remarkable social changes, and the people do not have opportunities to participate in familial ceremonies as they did in the past. For example, most of the people were self-employed in the past, and they could leave their work whenever they wanted and participated in the ceremonies. Nowadays, most of the people are employees in the governmental and private sectors, and they do not have such independency to leave their work whenever they want in order to participate in social and familial ceremonies.

**Figure 18: Problems and Their Solutions**

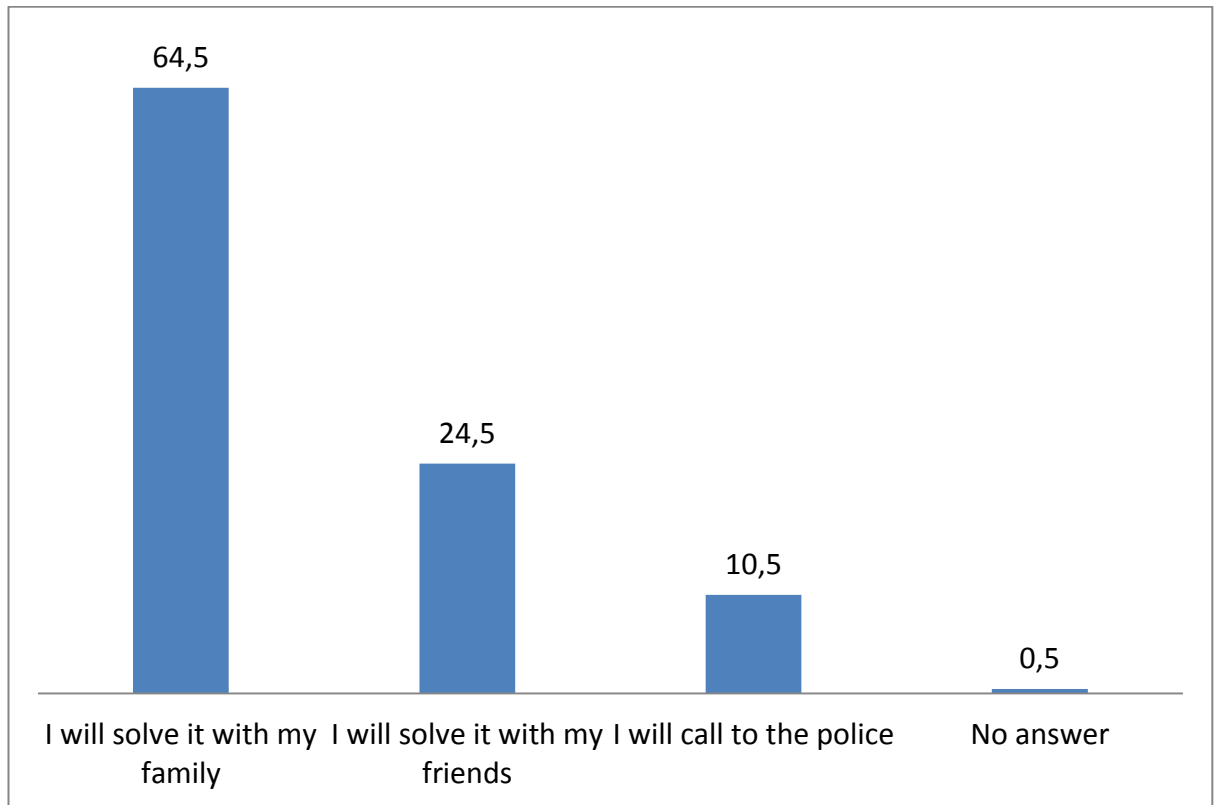
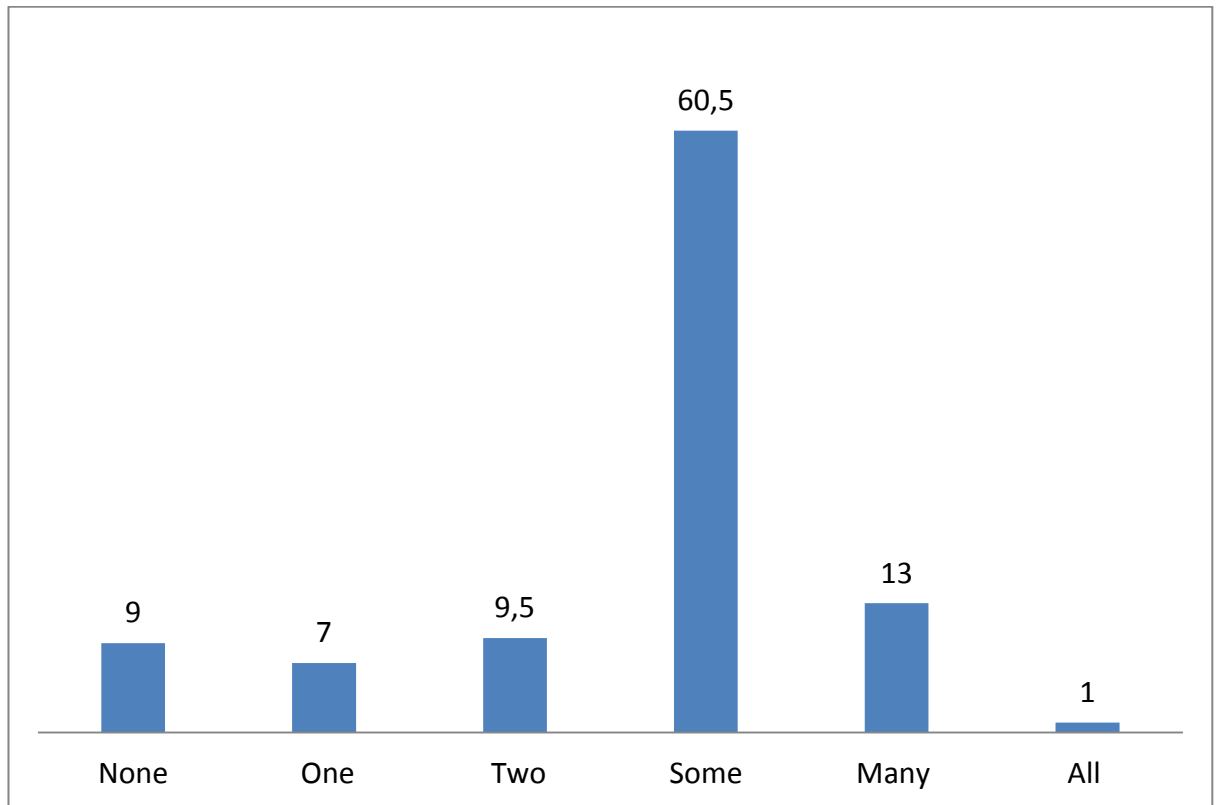


Figure (18) shows the results of the participants' answers about the way of solving their problems. 64.5% of them solve their problems with the help of their families, 24.5% of them solve their problems with the help of their friends, 10.5% of them call the police and solve their problems with the help of the police, also 0.5% of them did not answer the question.

The high number of the participants who solve their problems with the cooperation and support of their families confirms that fact that the individual are mostly committed to their families than any other parties.

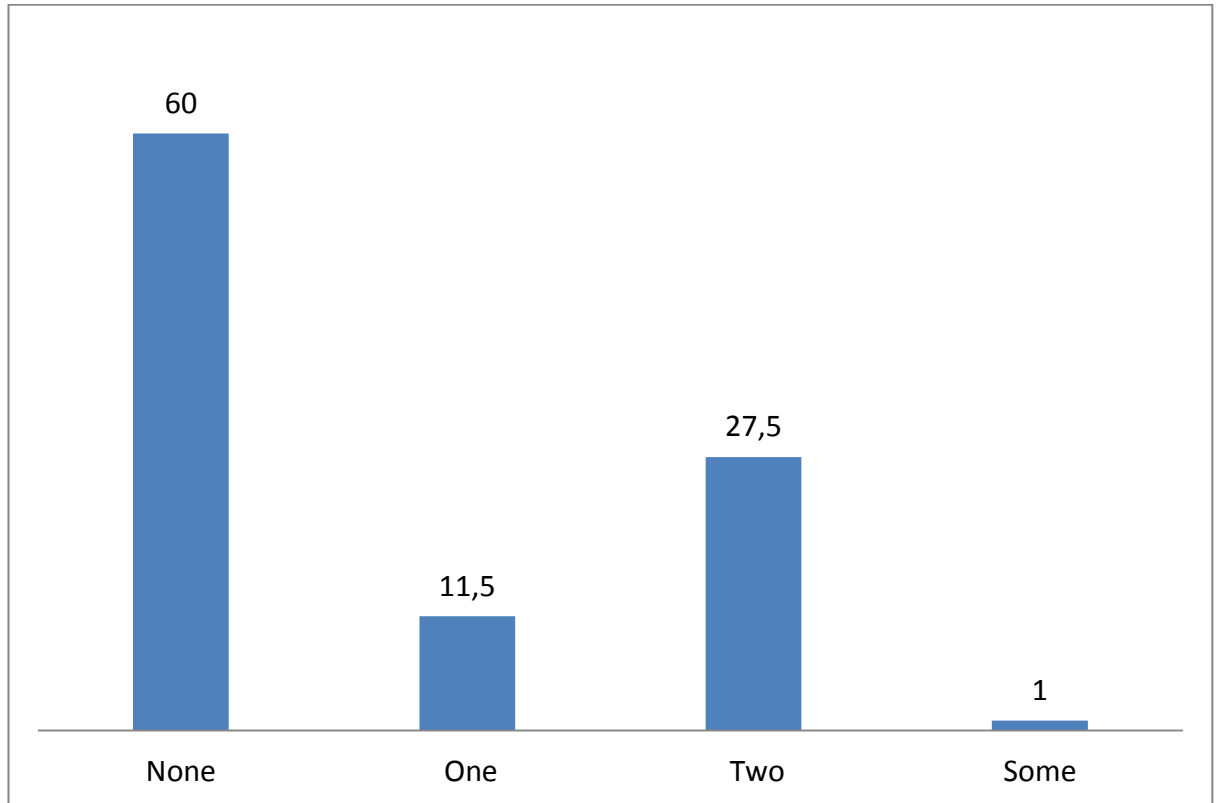
**Figure 19: Warm greetings with neighbors**



This figure shows the results of the participants' answers about their greetings with their neighbors. 9% of them do not have warm greetings and relationships with their neighbors, 7% of them have warm greetings and relationships with only one neighbor, 9.5% of them have warm greetings and relationships with two neighbors, 60.5% of them have warm greetings and relationships with some of their neighbors, 13% of them have warm greetings and relationships with many of their neighbors, and 1% of them have warm greetings and relationships with all of their neighbors.

The houses in the research community are independent, and mostly are consisted of two floors attached to their neighbor houses in alley frames. In such system, people can make relationships with one another comparing to the apartments. The study shows that most of the participants know their neighbors and warmly greet one another in the alleys. This is mostly considered as a characteristic of rural areas than urban areas according to the urban sociologists.

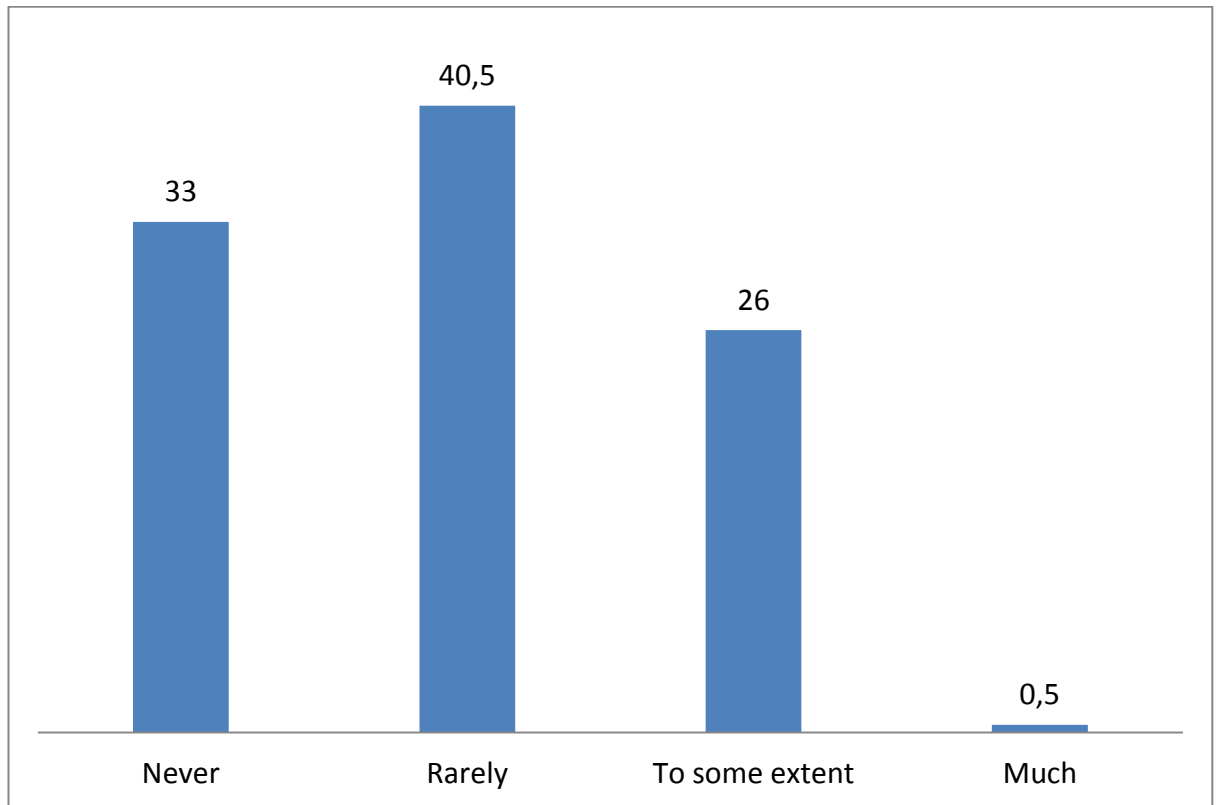
**Figure 20: Familial Visits with Neighbors**



The figure No. (20) shows the participants' answers about their familial visits with their neighbors. 60% of the participants do not have familial visits with their neighbors. 11.5% of them have familial visits with one of their neighbors. 27.5% of them have familial visits with two of their neighbors, and only 1% of them have familial visits with some of their neighbors.

It can be said that most of the participants do not have familial visits with their neighbors, and those who have familial visits with one or two of their neighbors may be relatives with each other or old neighbors. In the last years, the neighbors in Kalar had visits with one another. The growth of the city reduced the norm and made it limited.

**Figure 21: Sitting Around with Neighbors in the Alleys**

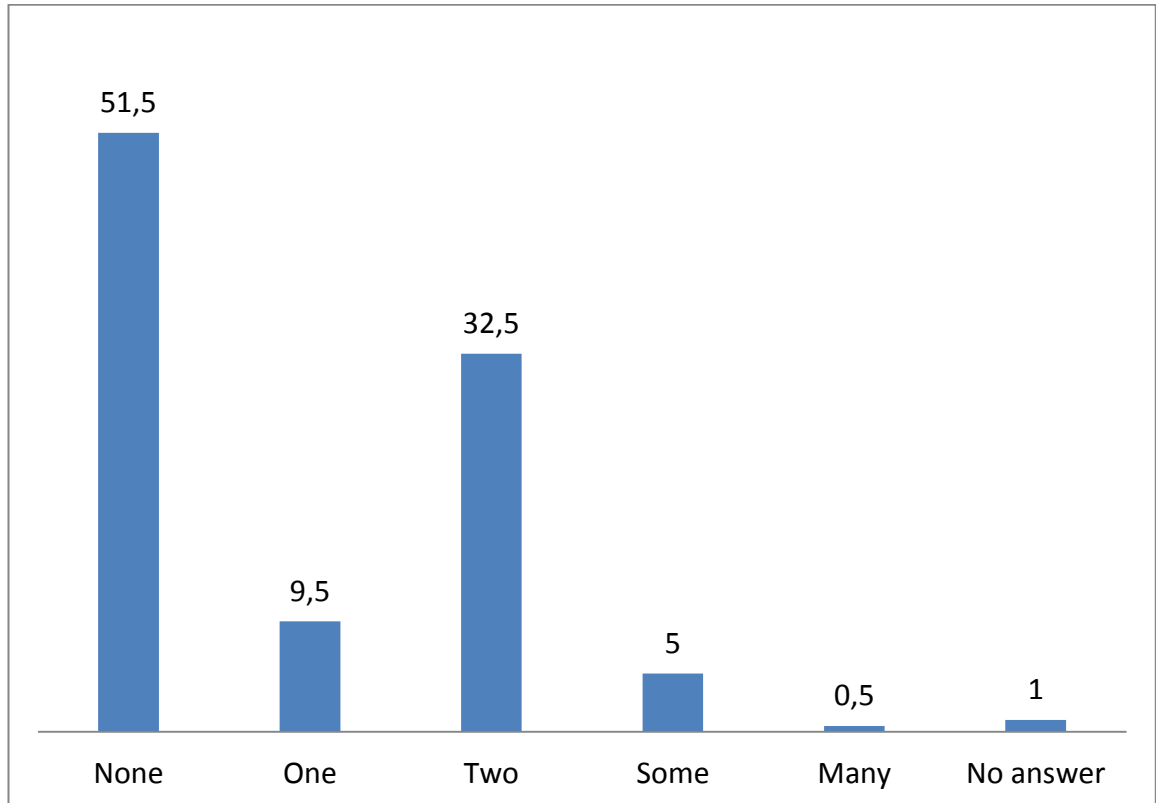


The above figure shows the results of the participants' answers about sitting around with their neighbors in the alleys to talk. 33% of them never sit around with their neighbors in the alleys and in front of their houses. 40.5% of them rarely sit around with their neighbors to talk, 26% of them to some extent sit around with their neighbors in the alleys to talk, and 0.5% of them sit around with their neighbors in the alleys.

Usually, sitting around in the alleys and in front of the houses is considered as the characteristic of rural areas and small towns, it is hardly seen in the big cities except the poor quarters in the cities. . this norm still exists in Kalar, and it can be seen in most of the quarters especially among the old. The reason is the abrupt and immediate growth of the city, it changed from a rural area to an urban area, large numbers of villagers migrate to Kalar, also the city has not become an industrial city yet. Morphologically, not radical changes had done to it. Constructional and morphological changes can make changes in the traditions and norms of a place.



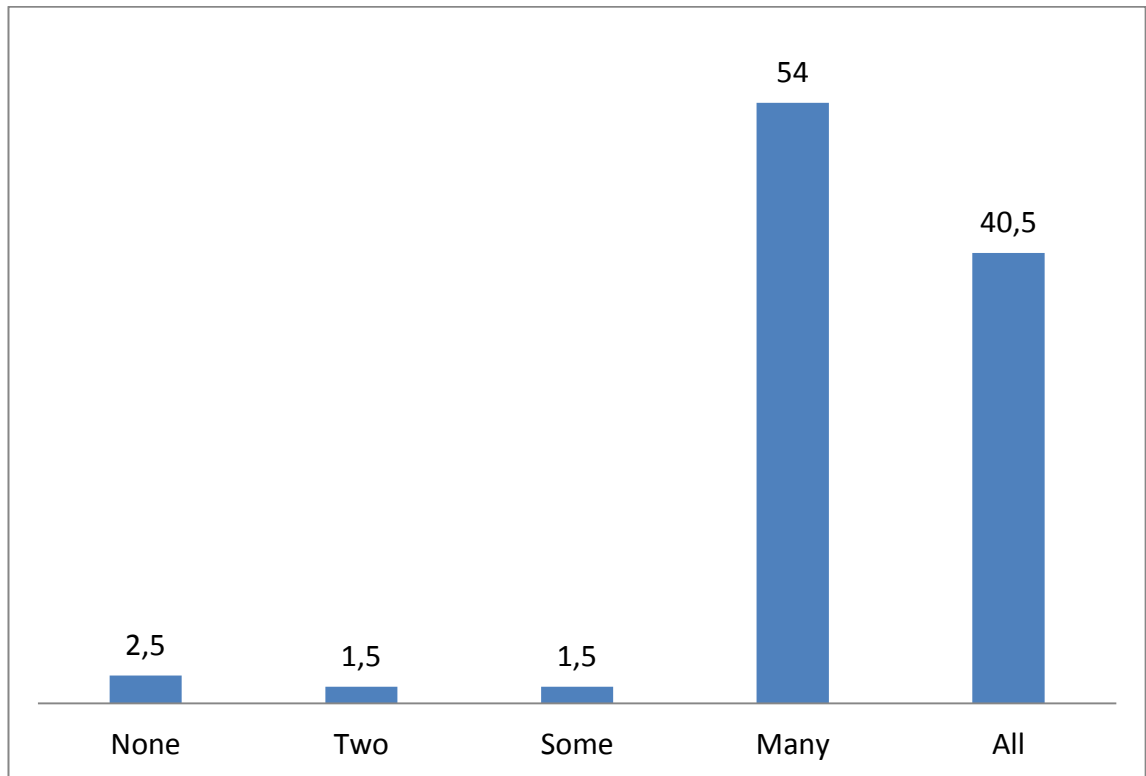
**Figure 22: Inviting neighbors for the weddings**



This figure illustrates the participants' answers about inviting their neighbors to their familial weddings. 51.5% of them do not invite their neighbors for their familial weddings, 9.5% of them invite only one of their neighbors, 32.5% of them invite only two of their neighbors, 5% of them invite some of their neighbors, 0.5% of them invite many of their relatives, and 1% of them did not answer the question.

Weddings and inviting neighbors for the weddings were very popular in Garmian in the past. If somebody got married, they invited most or all their neighbors. Nowadays, this norm has been changed. A few people arrange weddings, and they rarely invite their neighbors for their weddings, or they invite one or two of their neighbors who are their relatives or old and close neighbors as it is shown in the above figure.

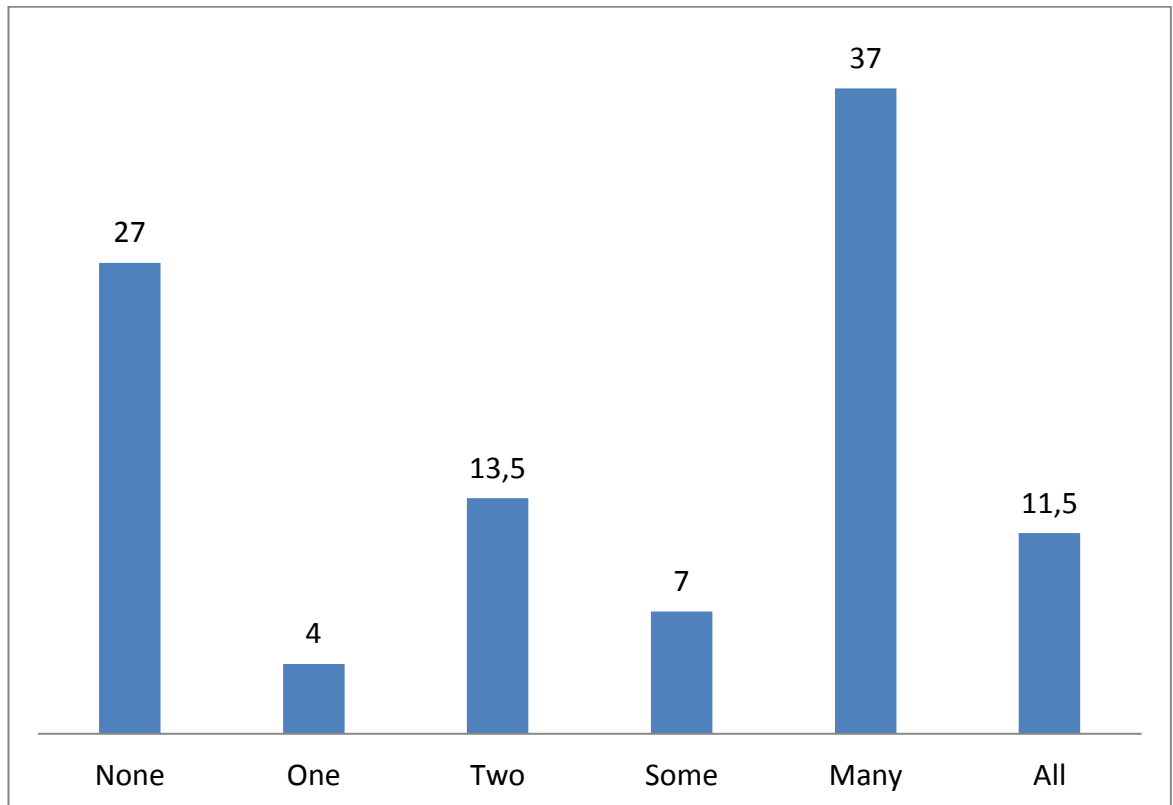
**Figure 23: Participating Neighbors in the funerals:**



The figure No. (23) shows the participants' answers about participating their neighbors in their funerals. 2.5% of them, none of their neighbors participate in their funerals. 1.5% of them, only two of their neighbors participate in their funerals. 1.5% of them, some of their neighbors participate in their funerals. 54% of them, many of their neighbors participate in their funerals. 40.5% of them, all of their neighbors participate in their funerals.

The tradition of participating in the funerals of relatives, friends, and neighbors has been popular in the Kurdish tradition from the past years till now. According to the above figure, most of the people participate in the funerals of their neighbors. This tradition is not very popular in the moderns and big cities in comparison to Kalar.

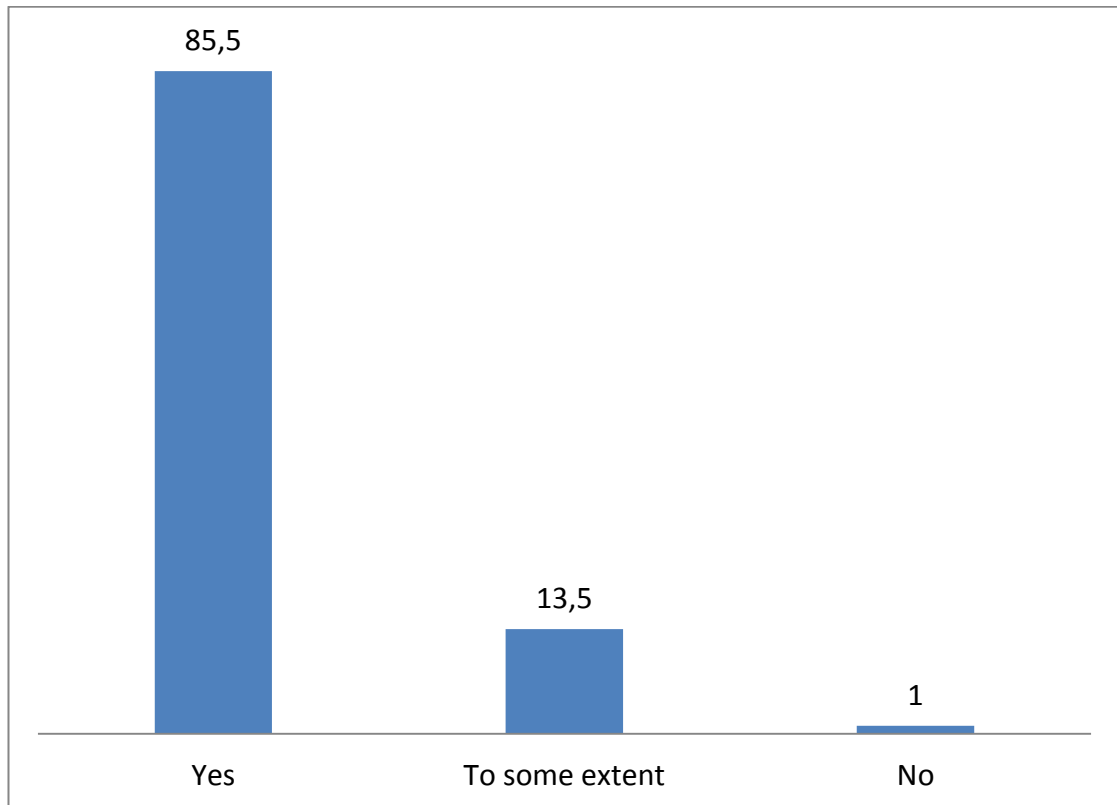
**Figure 24: Visiting neighbors on the feasts and Eids**



This figure illustrates the participants' answers about visiting their neighbors on the feasts and Eids. 27% of them visit none of their neighbors, 4% of them visit only one of their neighbors, 13.5% of them visit two of their neighbors, 7% of them visit some of their neighbors, 37% of them visit many of their neighbors, and 11.5% of them visit all of their neighbors.

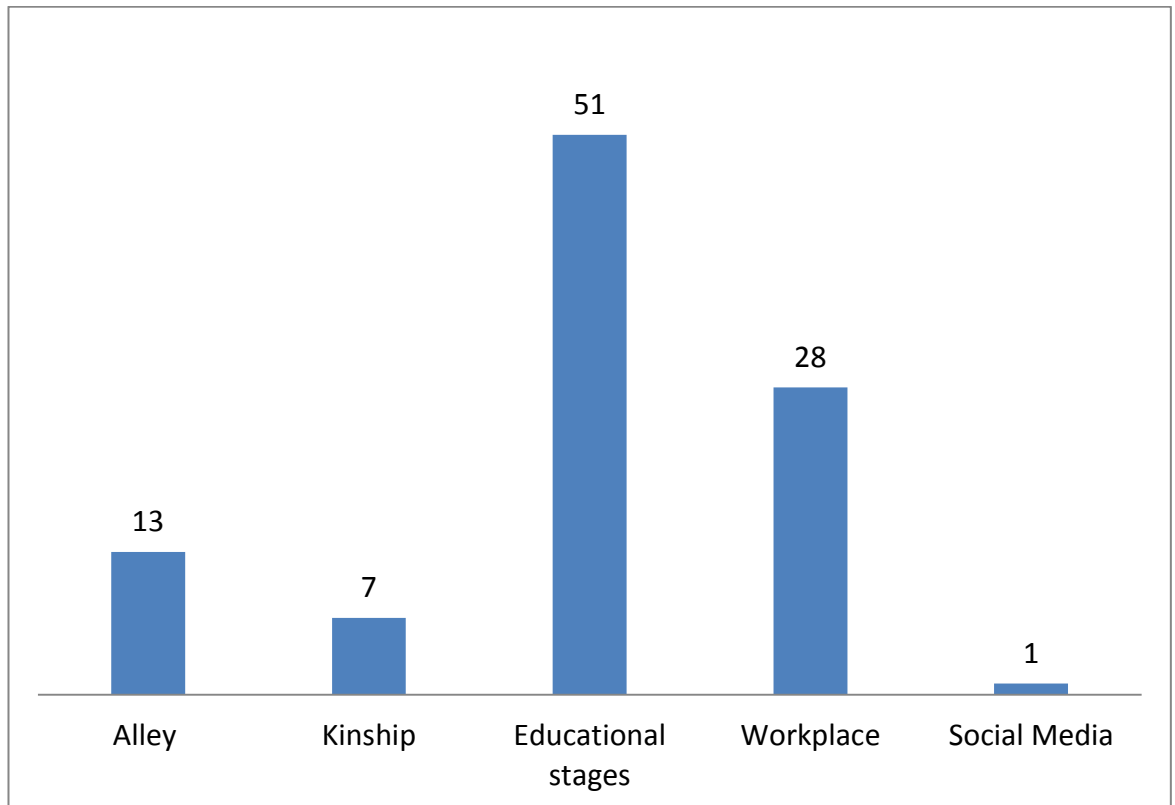
Visiting and congratulating neighbors on the feasts is considered as a religious and social tradition in both Ramadan Eid and Eid al-fitr. In the past, it was very popular. People gathered after performing the prayer of Eid, and visited every house in the alleys and congratulated one another. Nowadays, it has been weakened and they do not visit one another a lot. according to the figure, only half of the participants visit most or all of their neighbors for congratulating them on the Eids. The reason behind weakening this relationship can be the social changes.

**Figure 25: Having Close Friends**



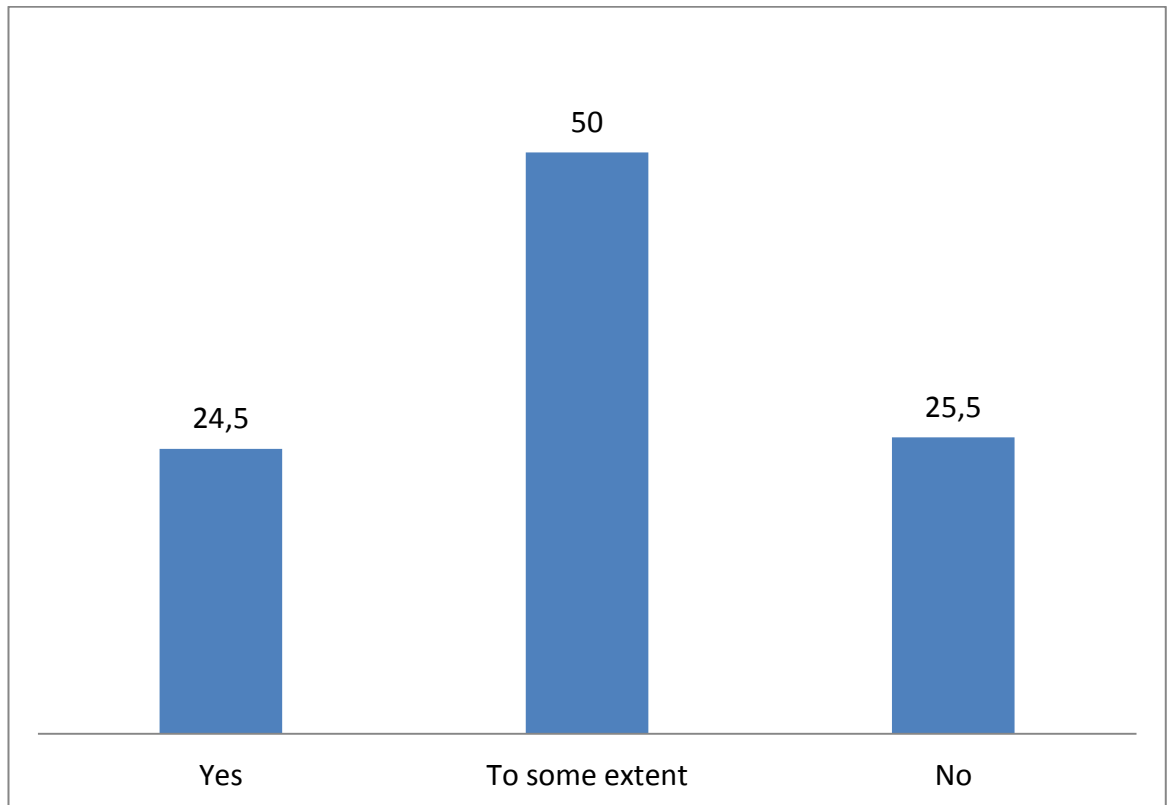
The above figure shows the result of the participants' answers about having close friends in the city. 85.5% of them answered with Yes, and they have close friends. 13.5% of them have friends, but they do not have strong and close relationships. 1% of them answered with not, they do not have close friends.

**Figure 26: The Way of Making Friendship Relationships**



This figure illustrates the answers of participants about the way of making friendship. Some options had been giving to the participants, 13% of them made friendships in their alley, 7% of them made friendships with their relatives, 51% of them made friendships in their educational stages and they were class mates, 28% of them made friendships in their workplace, and only 1% of them made friendships through social media.

**Figure 27: Revealing and telling secrets to friends**



The figure shows the participants' answers about revealing and telling their secrets to their close friends. 24.5% of them answered with yes, and they show their readiness to tell their secrets to their close friends. 50% of them reveal their secrets to their friends to some extent. 22.5% of them answered with No. and they do not tell their secrets to their friends.

Friendship is a significant and fundamental of Social value, it has been very popular among the individuals of the research community despite of social changes, engrossing the individuals in work, and the increase of life routines. The individuals still pay a great attention to friendship; most of them have close friends and are ready to tell their secrets to their friends.

**Figure 28: Closeness and similarity in their point of views and perspectives**

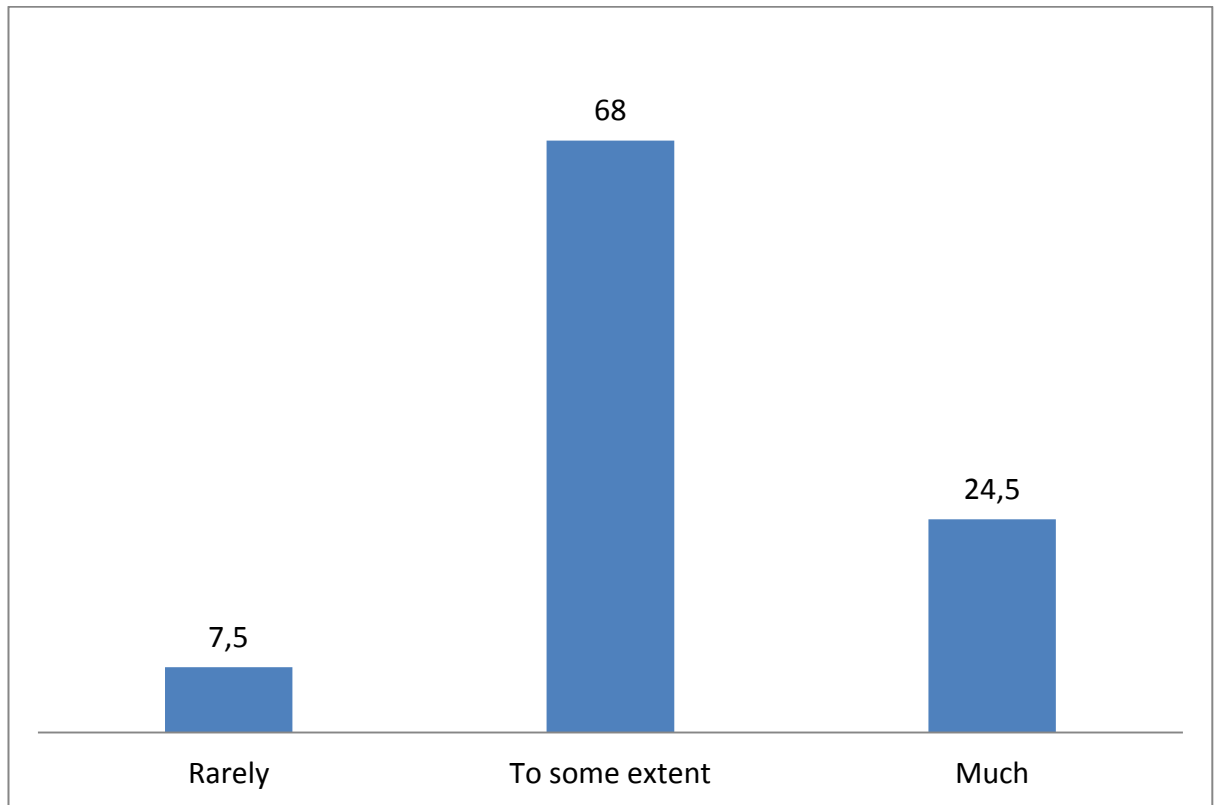
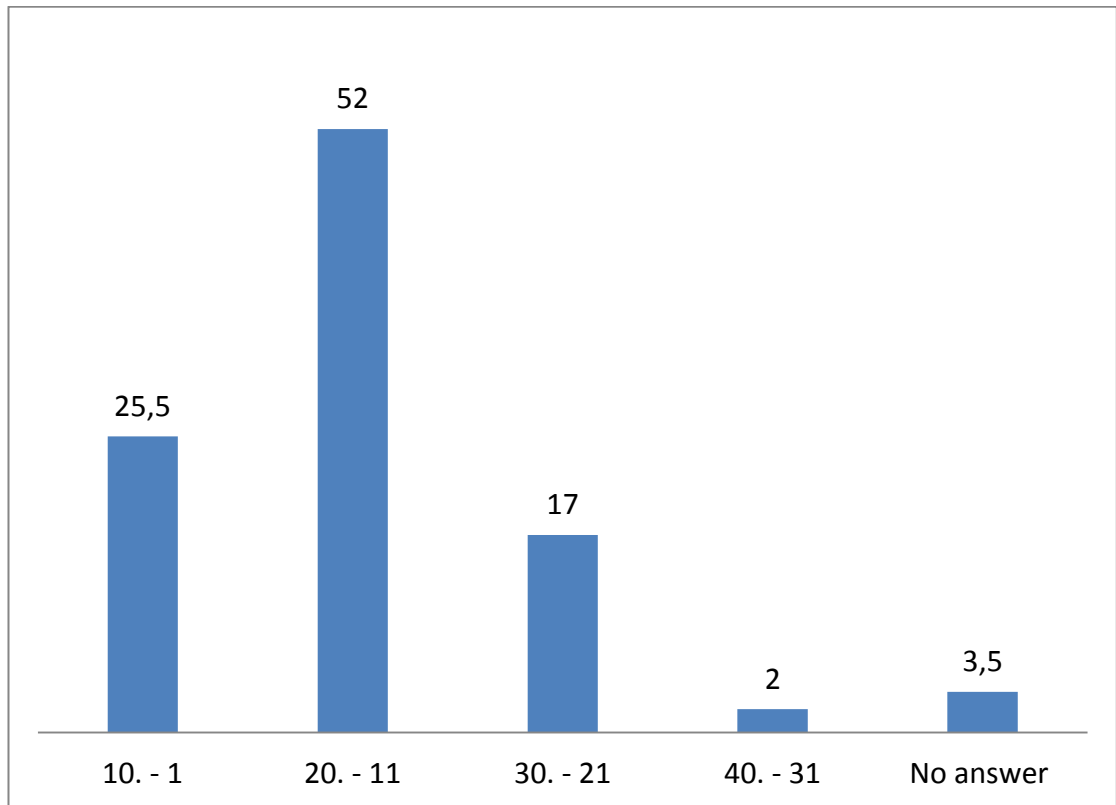


Figure No. (28) illustrates the participants' answers about the closeness and similarity of their perspectives and opinions with their friends. 7.5% of them, they rarely have the same opinion as their friends. 68% of them, they have the same opinion as their friends to some extent. 24.5% of them, they have very similar opinions and perspectives as their friends.

Generally, the individuals make friendships with those who have the same opinions and perspectives, but in the modern life and arising individualism, the individuals try hard to protect their differences and independency of their thoughts. The figure shows that only 7.5% of the participants have different thoughts and opinions from their friends, and friends have great effects on the individual's opinion. Individualism is one of the pillars of urbanism according to the urban sociologists, but the individuals of the research community have not very effected by individualism.

**Figure 29: Oldest Friends**



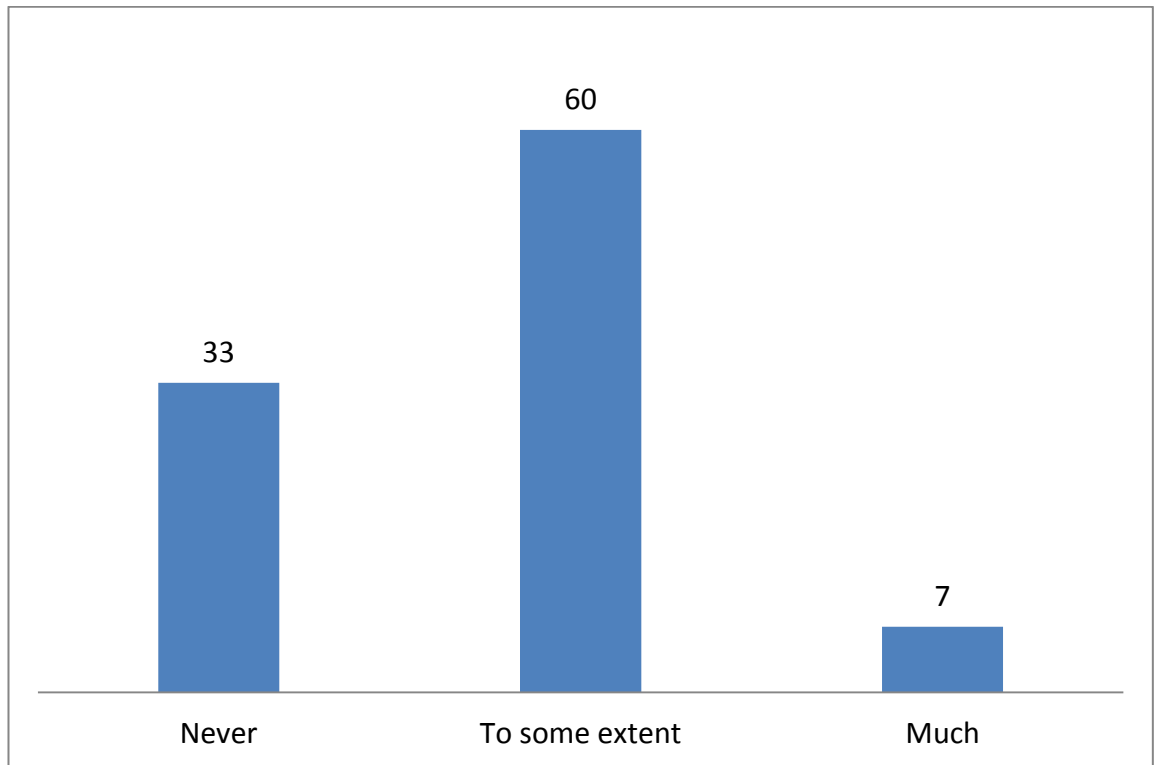
This figure shows the participants' answers about how long they are friends with their oldest friends. 25.5% of them are friends with their oldest friends for (1-10) years, 52% of them are friends for (11-20) years, 17% of them are friends for (21-30) years, 2% of them are friends for (31-40) years, and 3.5% of them did not answer the question.

According to the results, the individuals are still passionate and sympathetic to their friends, and they value their friendships. This result is inconsistent with the perspective of urban sociologists about the relationship among the individuals in the urban areas. They believe that the relationships among the individuals are not strong, and they build their relationships on their interests. When they do not have personal interests, they break and end their relationships. Pursuant to the above figure, Kalar does not have this characteristic yet. The relationships among the individuals especially friendship relationships are long term not temporary.



### *Incuriosity and Apathy*

**Figure 30: Curiosity and interest of being aware of the disputes and conflicts in the public**



This figure illustrates the participants' answers about their interest and curiosity of being aware of disputes and conflicts happen among the others in the public. 33% of them never pay attention to the disputes and conflicts and they are not interested to know the reasons. 60% of them pay attention to the disputes to some extent and are interested to know what happens, 7% of them are curious and they want to know what happens and the reasons behind it.

In the section of Urbanism theories, it was discussed that the people in the big urban areas and those urban areas that have reached urbanization stage are very busy with their affairs and rarely pay attention to the events around themselves. The above figure shows that most of the individuals are curious and interested to interfere to the events around themselves that do not relate to them. The results illustrates that the research community does not have this characteristic of urbanism.

**Figure 31: Caring and paying attention to the events happen in their residency places**

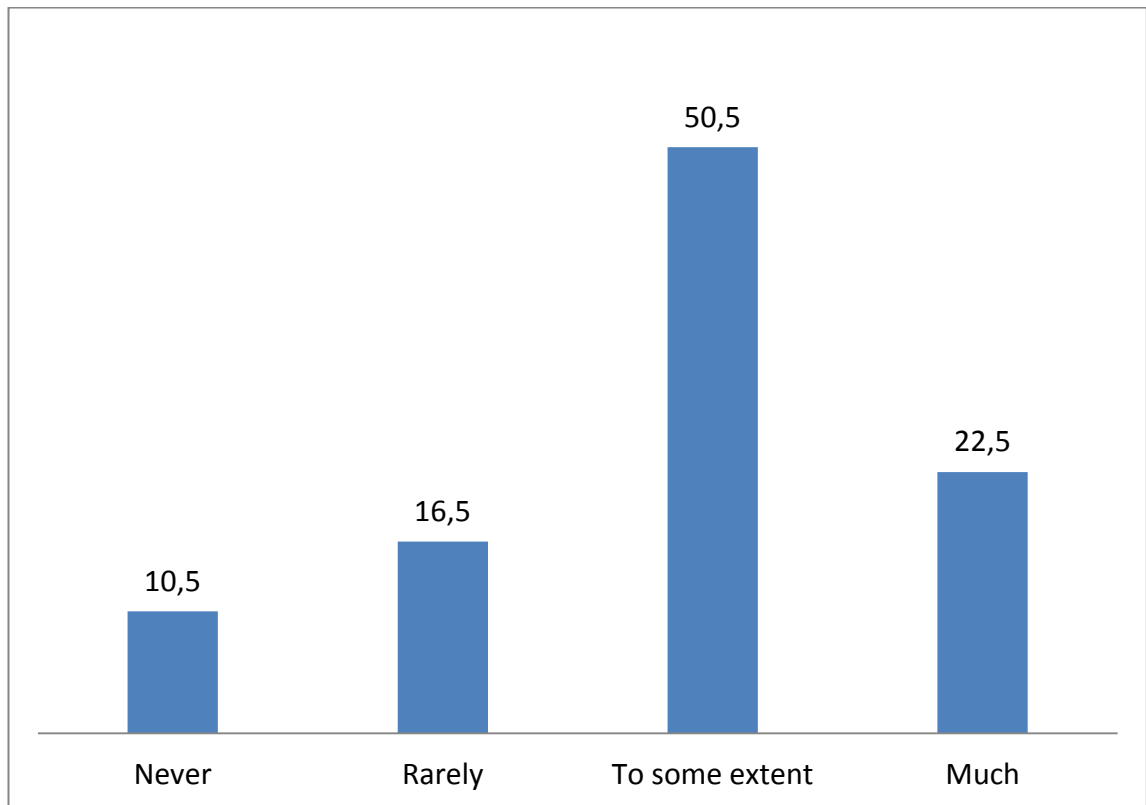
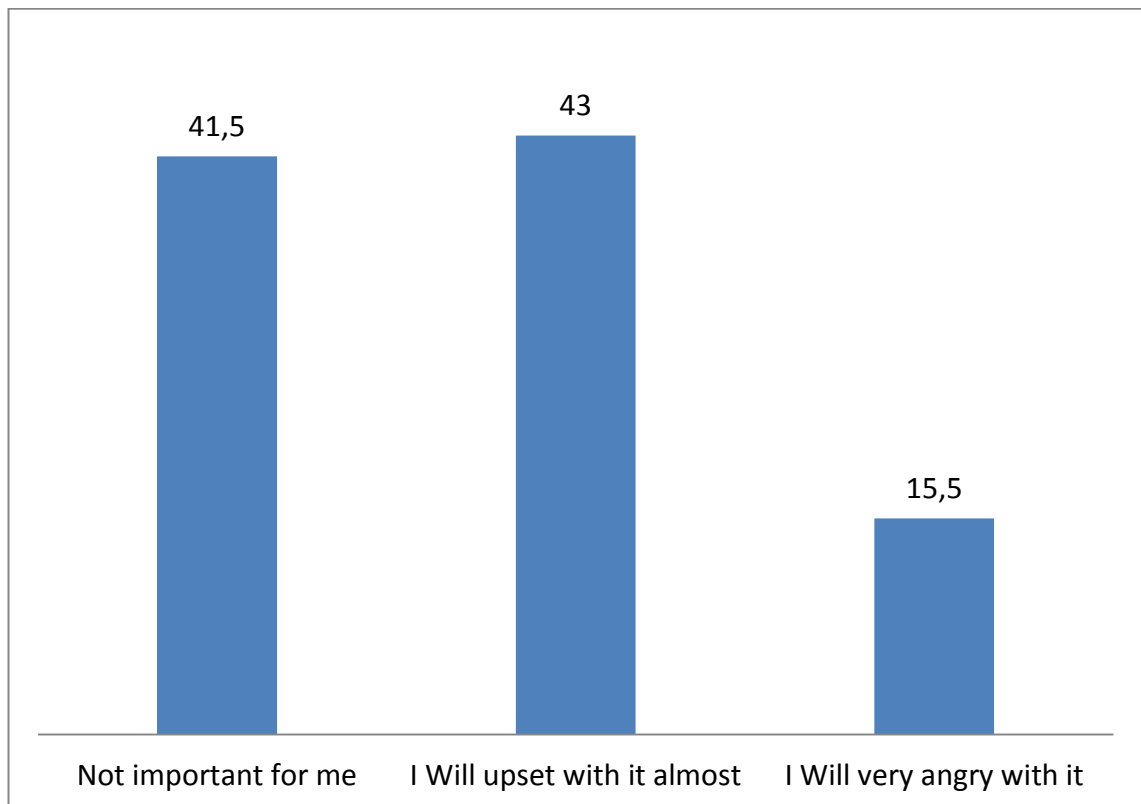


Figure No. (31) shows the results of the participants' answers about their interests and curiosity to know about the events happen in their residency places. 10.5% of them do not care what happens around their residency places, 16.5% of them rarely care and pay attention to what happen in their residency places, 50.5% of them care the events around them to some extent, and 22.5% of them pay much attention to be aware of what happen in their residency places.

According to the results, most of the participants pay attention to the events happen in in their residency places, it is due to the social relationships among the residences in the areas. This characteristic is not a characteristic of modern cities; it is the characteristic of rural areas. The people in the modern cities do not pay attention to the events happen around them, they care their private life and they do not interfere to their surroundings.

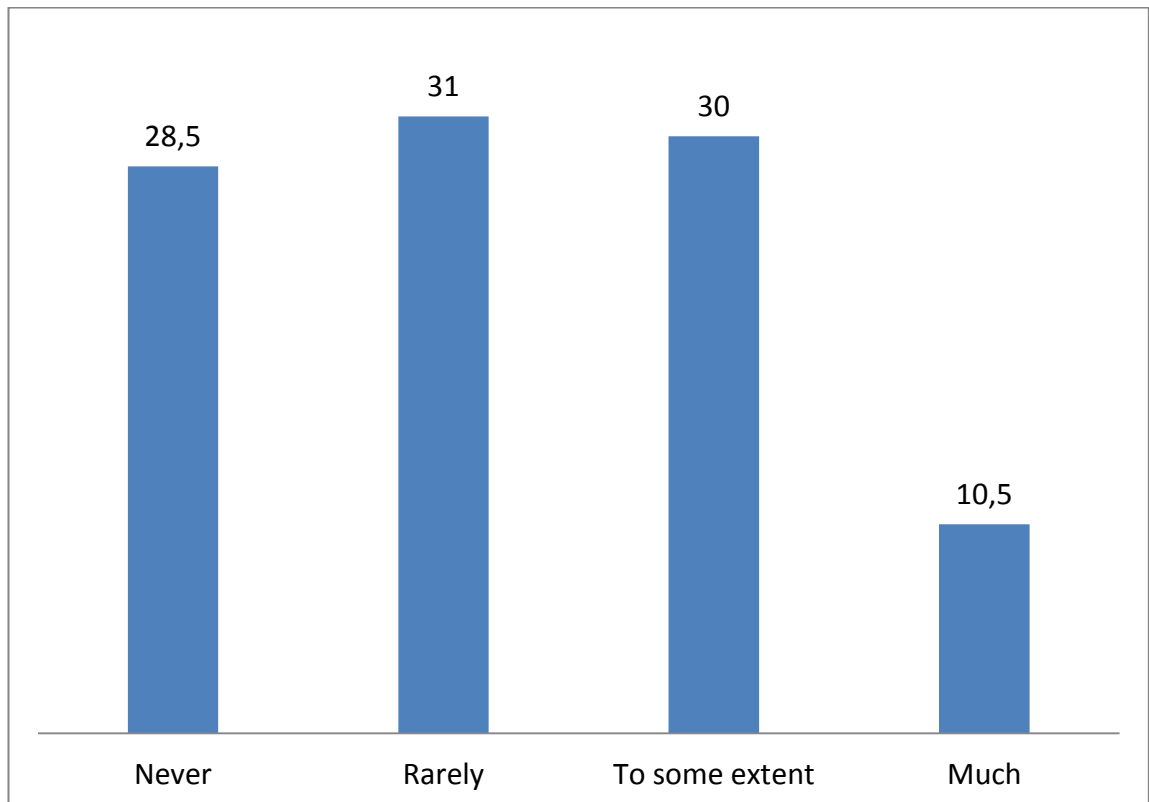
**Figure 32: sensitivity of backbiting by the people**



This figure shows the participants' answers about their sensitivity of the backbiting done by the people. 41.5% of them do not care what people say about them, 43% of them are very sensitive and get bored by what people say about them to some extent, and 15.5% of them become very upset and irritated by what people say about them.

Generally, the individuals in the backward communities are less free, and the community indicates the way of living of the individuals. I.e. the individuals are not free, their attitudes are under the influence of the others in their community. The figure shows that less than half of the participants passed this stage and do not care what the others say about them. The previous mentioned factors such as the developments and social changes, and opening towards the outside affected this. Many of the individuals are still affected by what people say about them, and it makes them irritated and upset. I.e. most of the individuals are influenced by the traditions.

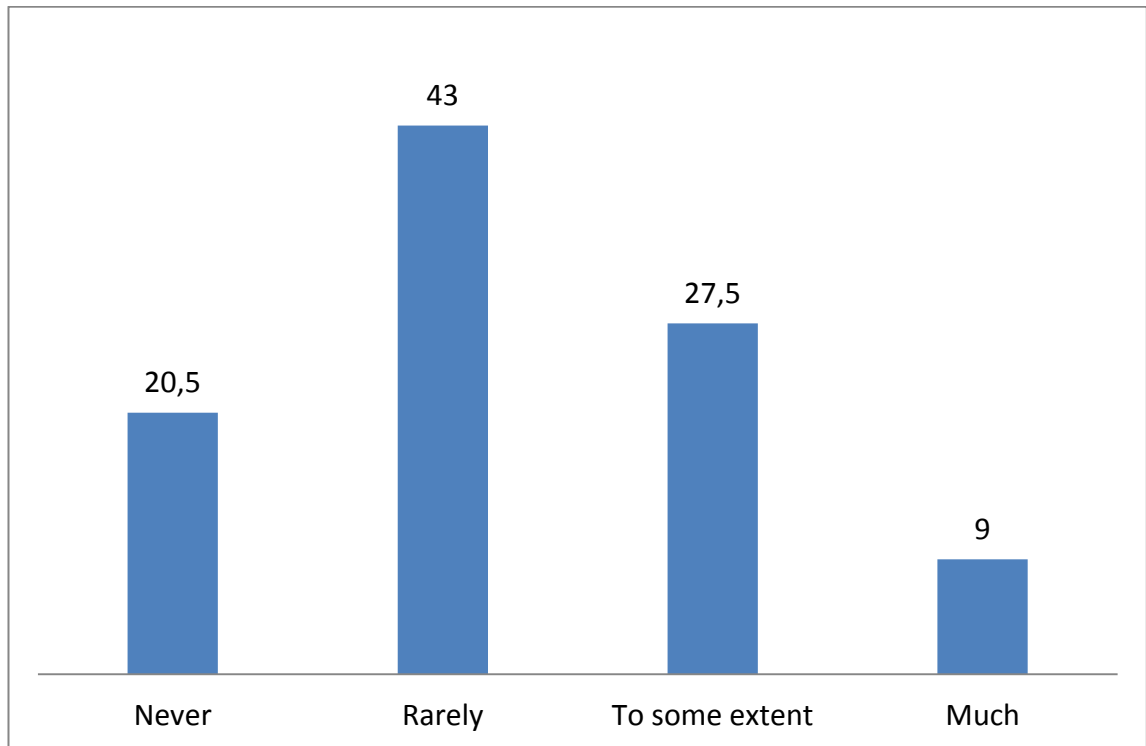
**Figure 33: Giving Up their Desires and Hobbies due to the others' speeches**



The above figure shows the participants' answers about giving up their desires and hobbies due to others speeches. 28.5% of them never give up their desires and hobbies due to the others speeches, 31% of them rarely give up their hobbies, 30% of them give up their hobbies and desires due to the others speeches to some extent. 10.5% of them mostly give up their hobbies because of the others speeches.

The individuals are under the influence of the others in the communities are effected by the rural traditions and where the residents know one another. In the developed communities, the individuals never care or rarely care the others speeches. So to some extent the people do not have the characteristic of being under the influence of the others.

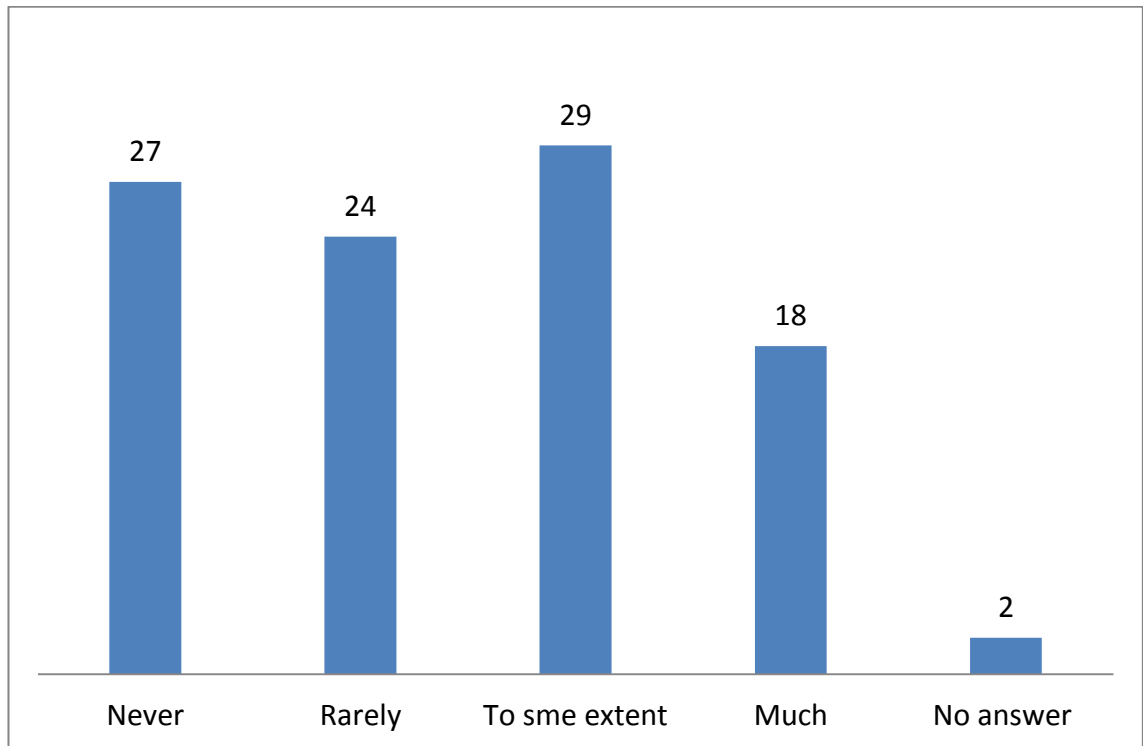
**Figure 34: Staring and looking at those passing by them**



This figure shows the participants' answers about staring and looking at those passing by them. 20.5% of them never look at those passing by them. 43% of them rarely look at those passing by them. 27.5% of them to some extent look at those passing by them, and 9% of them look at those passing by them very much.

In the small communities, the people look around themselves when they are walking on the streets, in the markets, and public places because they know a lot of their surroundings and they greet one another. Along with growing the communities, urban areas, and population increase, the people do not know a lot of their surroundings, they become strangers to one another, they do not look around themselves, and they do not pay attention to those passing by them. According to the results of the above figure, 60% of the participants do not look at those passing by them, and it is not important to them who passes by them, or they rarely look at them and pay attention to their surroundings on the streets and public places. The factor behind this is the growing of the community and the population increase.

**Figure 35: Lifting people outside the cities when they are driving**

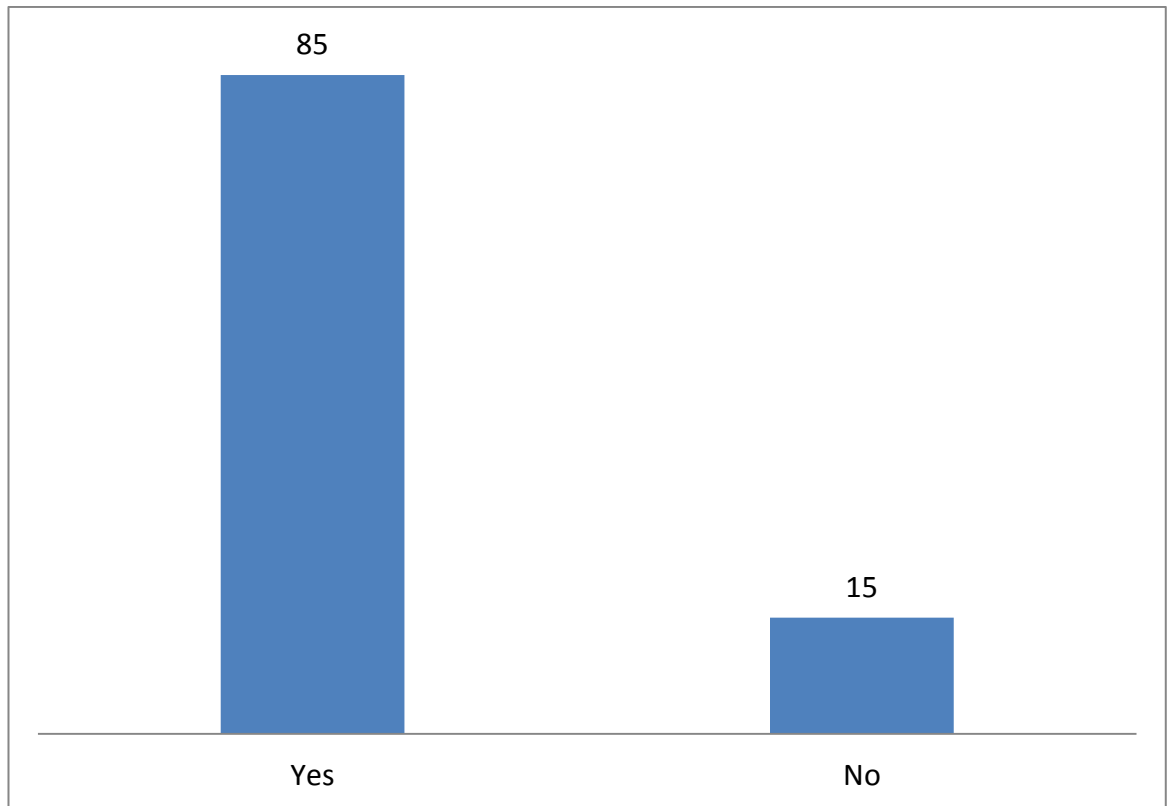


The figure illustrates the participants' answers about lifting people outside the cities when they are driving their private cars. To how extent they are ready to pull over and lift them? And 27% of them never pull over to lift them. 24% of them rarely lift them, 29% of them lift them to some extent, 18% of them lift them to much extent, and 2% of them did not answer.

In 2000s when there were a few number of cars in the research community, and a few people had cars, it was very popular to pull over the cars and lift the people and give them a lift. It was either for money or their passion for the people. Nowadays, as it is shown in the figure, this phenomenon has decreased, most people are not ready to pull over and lift others. The legal awareness and responsibility for this can be one of the reasons. I.e. when you lift a person, you legally become responsible in the case of any accident. Also the lack of trust among the people can be another reason in the present.

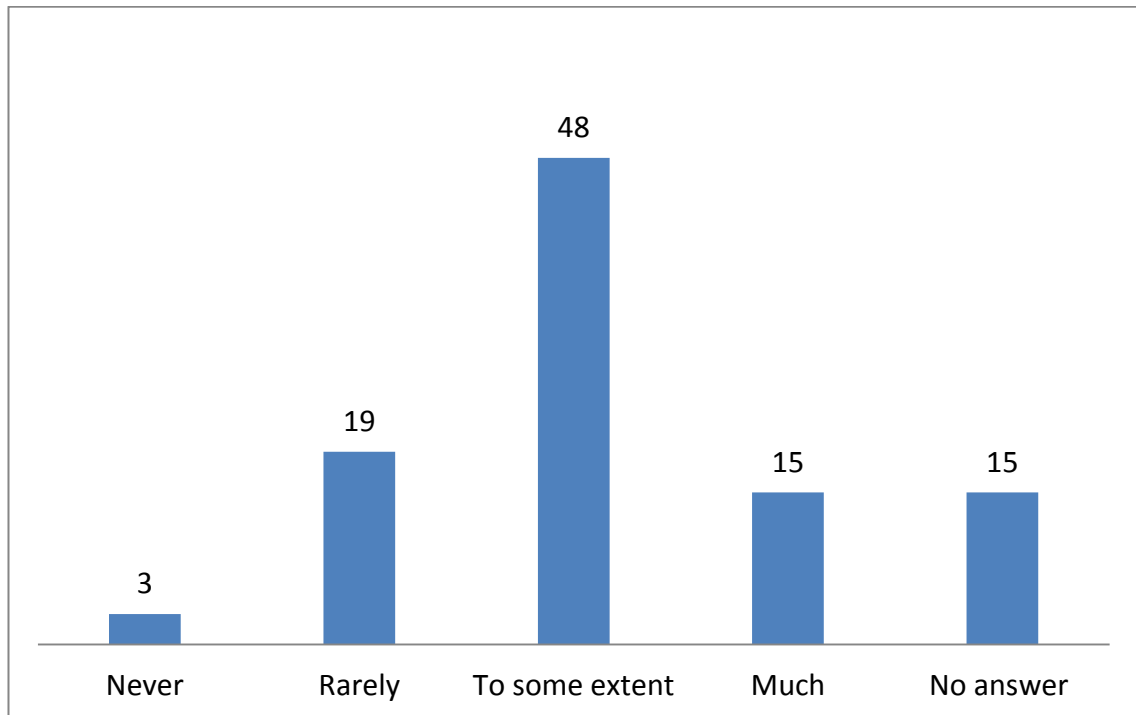
*Rationalism (lack of passionate relationships)*

**Figure 36: Pitying beggars**



The figure No. (36) shows the participants' answers about pitying beggars and having passion for them. 85% of them answered with yes, and they pity and feel sorry the beggars, and only 15% of them answered with No, and they do not pity and feel sorry for the beggars.

**Figure 37: helping beggars**

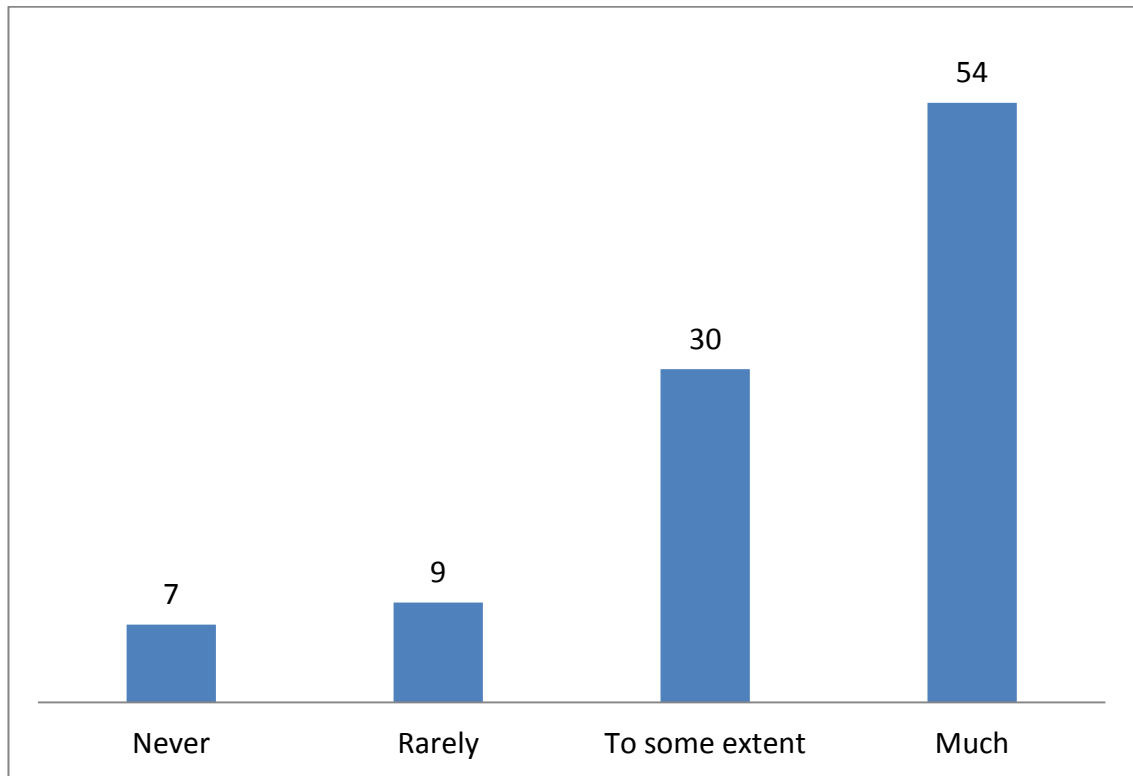


This figure presents the participants' answers about helping the beggars if they pity and feel sorry for them. It is a part of the previous question. 3% of them never help the beggars, and they do not pay them if they beg for money. 19% of them rarely help the beggars, 48% of them help the beggars to some extent. 15% of them help the beggars a lot, and 15% of them did not answer because they are not entitled to answer this question.

The above figure shows that still most of the participants are passionate towards the others and beggars, they are ready to help them. While the theories of urban sociology say that the urbanites are rational and cold, they depend on their ration rather than passion. Helping beggars is not logical because it urges them to continue begging, and do not depend on themselves to make a living.



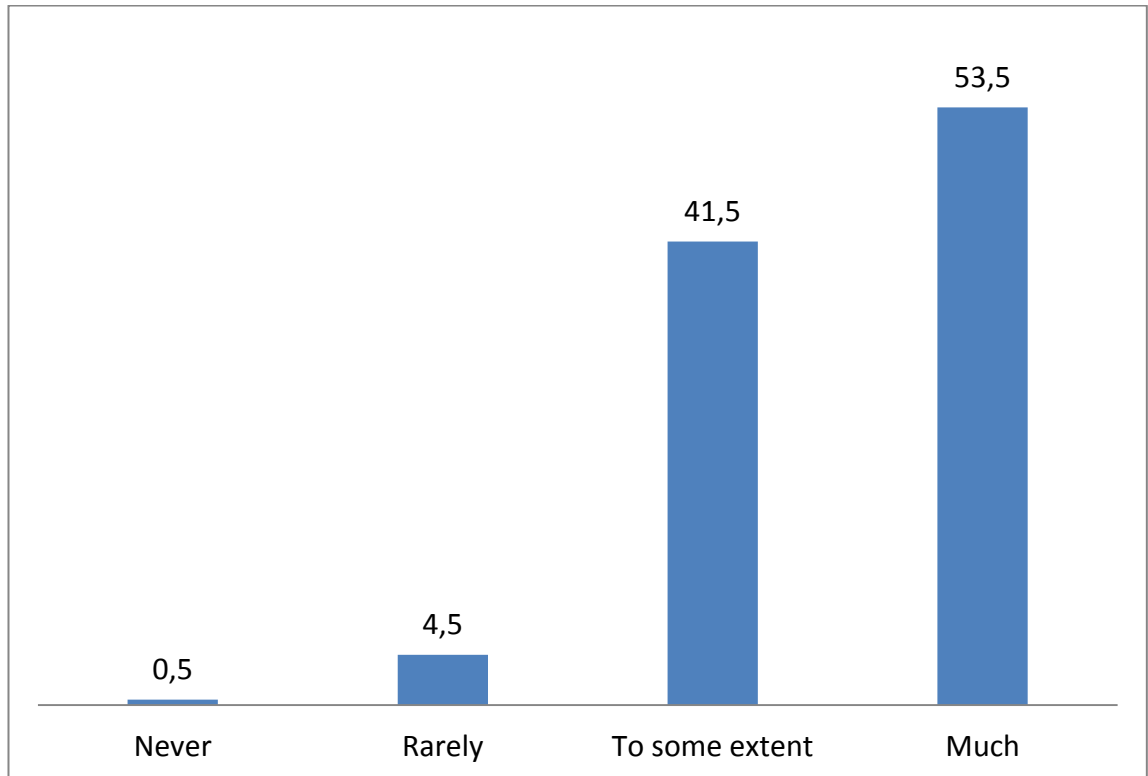
**Figure 38: Getting embarrassed for requesting the loans**



The figure illustrates the answers of participants about getting embarrassed when they ask for the loans they paid to the others. 7% of them never become embarrassed and they feel at ease when they ask for the loans. 9% of them rarely become embarrassed, 30% of them become embarrassed to some extent, and 54% of them become embarrassed very much.

According to the above figure, the participants cannot depend on their ration in such cases, they are under the influence of the people and their passion. It is there right to ask the loans they paid to others. This is the characteristic of rural areas than urban areas.

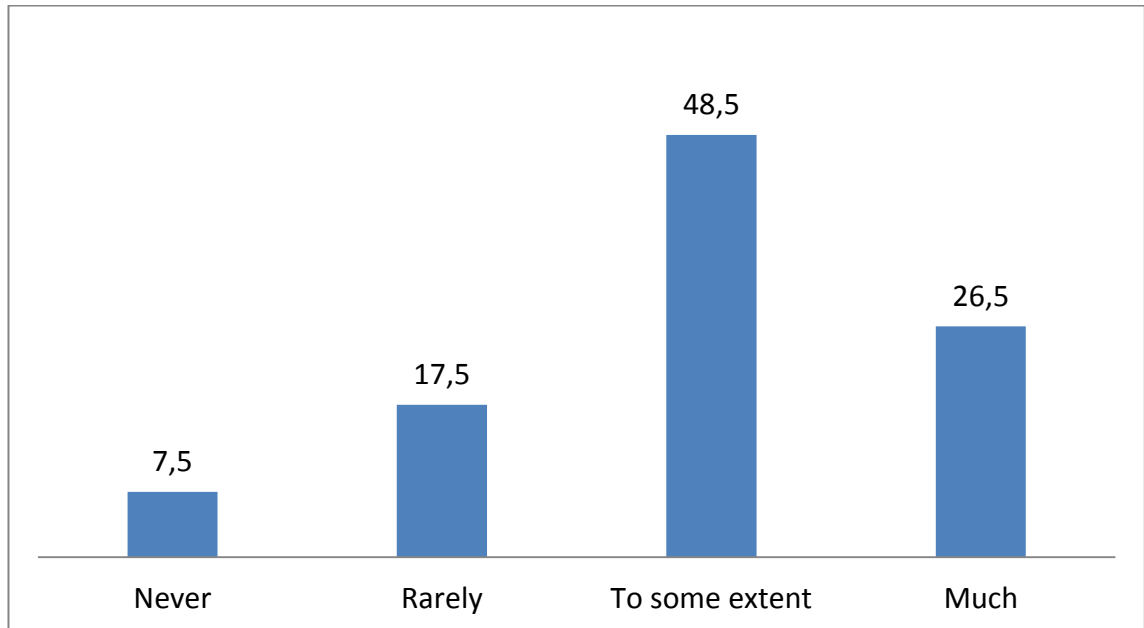
**Figure 39: Helping the others without paying attention to personal interests**



This figure shows the participants' answers about helping others without having personal interests. 0.5% of them never help others if they do not have their personal interests. 4.5% of them rarely help others, 41.5% of them help the others to some extent without paying attention to their interests. 53.5% of them help the others a lot without having their personal interests.

The tradition of helping others without having personal interests is an old tradition in the research community, it is still popular and more than half of the participants are ready to help others without having personal interests, and less than half of them are ready to some extent. While, the modern cities are lack of this tradition, and the individuals pay attention to their personal interests. They are not ready to help others without any return. According to the sociological theories about urban areas, the residents of Kalar depend on their passion and feelings in helping others, the residents of urban areas are rational, they do not do anything without having interests.

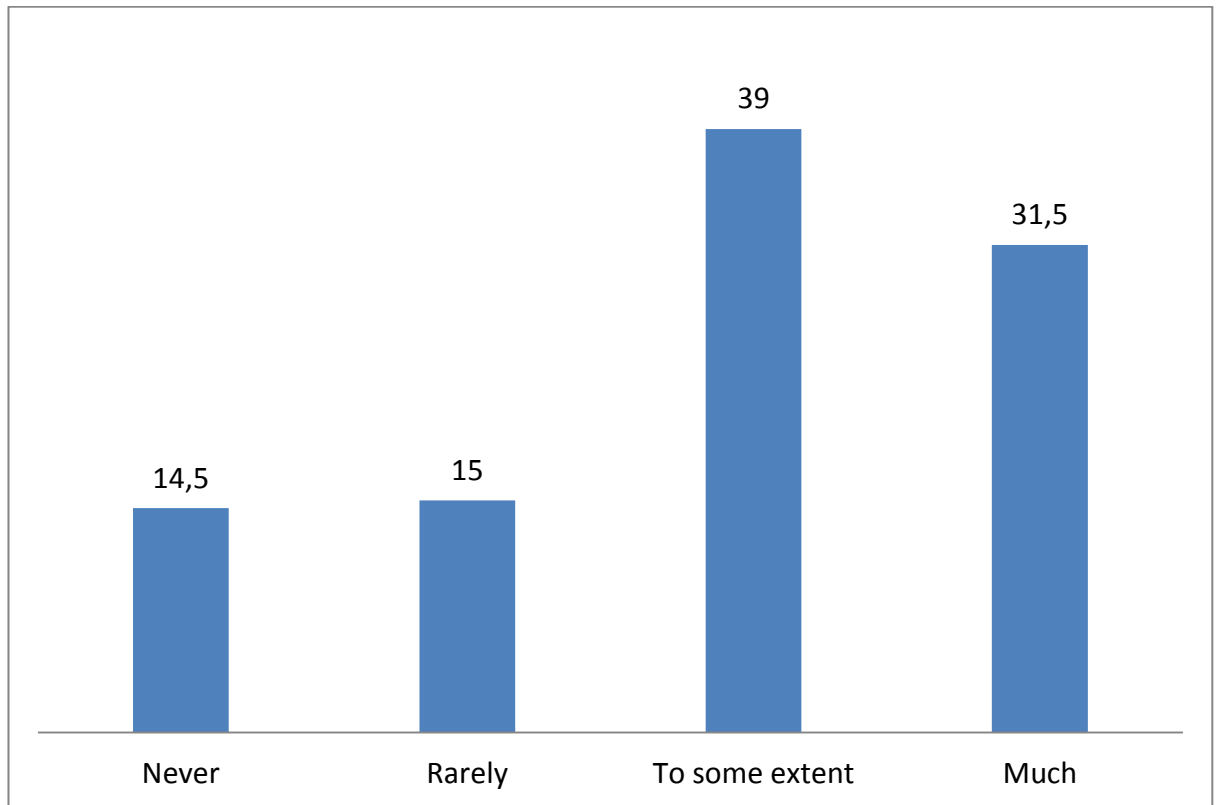
**Figure 40: Lending Money to familiar people without demanding any guarantees**



This figure shows the participants' answers about to how extent they are ready to lend to the familiar people without demanding for any guarantees that they will return it. 7.5% of them never lend money to the others without any guarantee to return it. 17.5% of them rarely lend money to their familiars without demanding for guarantees to return it. 48.5% of them to some extent lend money to others without requesting any guarantee to return it. 26.5% of them lend money to the familiar people a lot without asking for any guarantees to return it.

According to the above figure, most of the participants are ready to lend money to familiar people without requesting any guarantees to return it; there is much trust among the individuals. According to the theories of urban sociology, this attitude of the individuals is considered as a rural attitude than urban attitude; it is based on passion rather than reason and logic. It was illustrated in the theories and analysis of previous figures, the individuals have reached civilization stage in the big urban communities. They are arrogant, individualists, and not trustful. They rarely do anything without making sure about having self-interests. It is obvious that lending money without giving guarantees to return it causes great problems in the big communities.

**Figure 41: Competing your co-workers**



The above figure illustrates the participants' answers about competing with their co-workers and try to perform better than them. 14.5% of them never compete with their partners and co-workers, and they do not care to perform better than them, 15% of them rarely compete with their co-workers, 39% of them compete their co-workers to some extent, and 31.5% of them mostly compete their co-workers and try to be better than them.

This era is the era of materialism, the desire for obtaining more benefits and interests affect the individuals to be better than the others and get more benefits. The figure shows that most of the participants are rational, and they believe in having competition with their co-workers and try to be better than them. The existence of materialism values in the research community can be the most widespread reason.

**Figure 42: Paying the charges or fees for familiar people on buses**

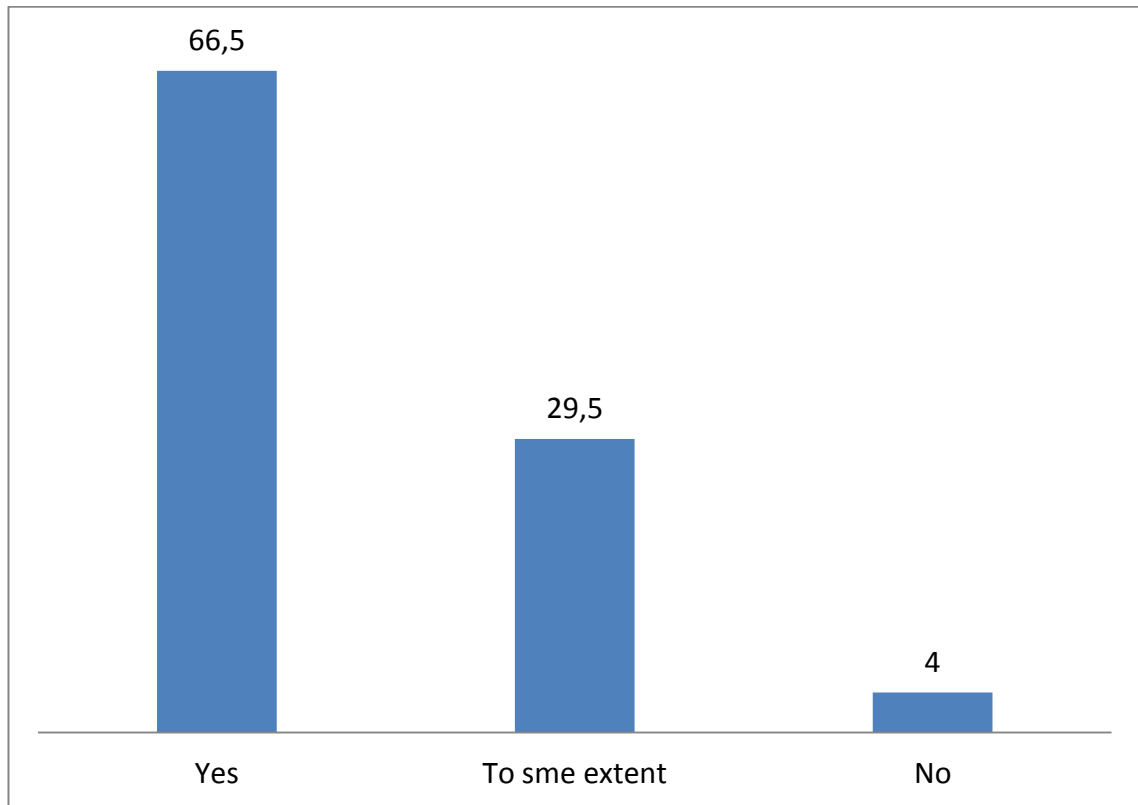
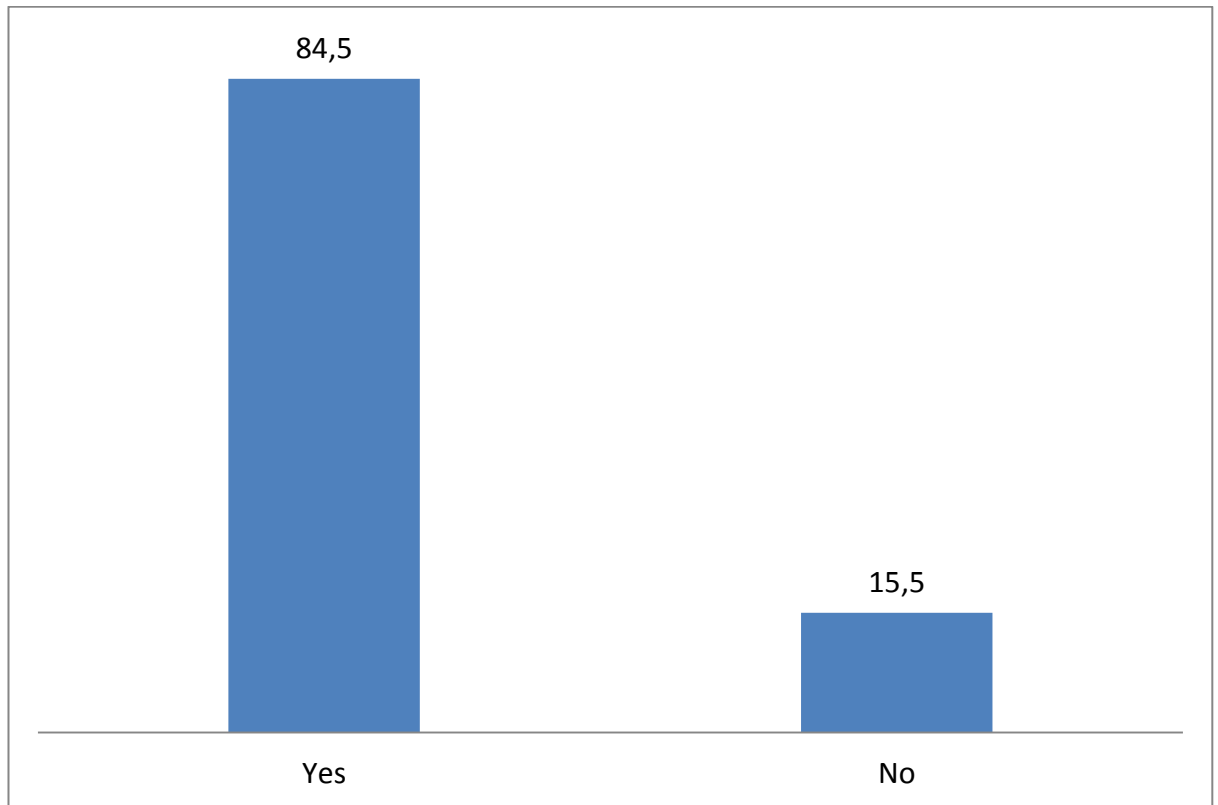


Figure No. (42) shows the results of the participants' answers about paying fees and charges for the familiar people such as relatives, neighbors, friends ...etc. on buses. 66.5% of them answered with yes, and show their readiness. 29.5% of them to some extent are ready to pay for them, and only 4% of them did not answer this.

Paying for familiar people in Iraq community has an old history. I.e. when the individuals get on buses or they go to a house tea and restaurant, they try to pay for those whom they know to increase their respect and show their generosity. Ali Wardi who is an Iraq sociologist believes that it is a primitive and tribal attitude, and it does not exist in the modern communities. The urban individuals are not ready to pay even for their close relatives. It can be said according to the results in the above figure, most of the individuals comply with it. they have this primitive and tribal characteristic according to the sociologists. The factors behind the existence of this phenomenon can be the transportation system there and then passing old rural phenomena.

**Figure 43: Forgiving the other person in the case of accidents**



This figure shows the participant's answers about forgiving the other person in the case of accidents when the other person is responsible for the accident. 84.5% of them answered with yes, and they are ready to forgive the other person even if the other person is responsible for the accident. 15.5% of them answered with No, and they are not ready to forgive the other person who is responsible for the accident.

The phenomenon of forgiving the others in the case of accidents is an old phenomenon in the research community; it is also a tribal and rural phenomenon, it is conducted through gathering gentlemen and chieftains of both tribes. If a person does not forgive the other person, he is blamed by his tribe and other people. The individuals show their readiness to forgive the others to show their manhood and in the fear of being blamed by others. Also some others are under the influence of religion and humanity, so they forgive the responsible party. Most of the individuals are ready to forgive the responsible party, so Kalar is under the influence of rural characteristics.

## 5.2 The Analytic explanation of the research results:

Here, we test the hypotheses of the research on the basis of analyzing the relation of two variables for knowing the effect of urbanization in general and each of individual's characteristics in particular on the level of urbanism in Kalar.

### First hypothesis:

There is a relation between the process of urbanization and urbanism appearance in Kalar. For testing this hypothesis, T-Test has been used in one sample statistics. The achieved results of this test as shown in the table No. (1) explains that the mean for evaluating the urbanism level is (42.7300) from (200) participants, and with the significance level of (0.000), so the achieved significance level is less than (0.05). There are differences between the mean of the changes or groups in the urbanism level, and the achieved value of (T) which is (-9.666) in minus shows us that the difference is in the villagers side. So the achieved result confirms that urbanism level is very weak and low in Kalar, the community has reached urbanization stage in the number of population in its center, but it has not reached urbanism level yet. That is why this result is not consistent with the hypothesis of the research and it cannot be generalized. It rejects the hypothesis and achieves Null hypothesis.

**Table 4: Level of urbanism in Kalar**

Urbanism	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	T	The significance level
	200	42.7300	4.78451	-9.666	0.000

### Second Hypothesis:

There is a relation between sex and level of urbanism. For testing this hypothesis, T-Test has been used. As it is clear in table No. (2), there is a difference between the mean, the achieved significance level is (0.007) confirms the difference, and shows that the difference is significant and important. According to the mean, the level of urbanism in Females is higher than in Males. So the achieved result is consistent with the hypothesis of the study and the hypothesis of the study is accepted. It can be said that there is a relation between sex and urbanism level.

**Table 5: The relation between sex and urbanism level**

Sex	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	T	The significance level
Male	152	42.2171	4.87719	-2.742	0.007
Female	48	44.3542	4.11789		

**Third Hypothesis:**

There is a relation between age and urbanism level. To test this hypothesis and find out the relation between age and urbanism level, the Pearson Correlation Coefficient has been used. All the 200 participants of the research answered the question of the following table, and the achieved level of Pearson Correlation Coefficient is (-.158), and the significance level is (0.25). It can be seen that there is a little and weak relation between age and urbanism level. The symbol of the relation is minus. If the age of the participants is higher, the level of the urbanism becomes lower and rural characteristics are higher and vice versa. The achieved significance level shows that the relation is not significant and the difference is only in the statistic sample. So it can be said that age does not affect urbanism level, and there is no relation. The hypothesis of the research cannot be generalized, it is rejected, and it achieves null hypothesis instead.

**Table 6: The relation between age and urbanism level**

Age	N	Pearson Correlation	The significance level
	200	-.158	0.025

**Fourth Hypothesis:**

There is a relation between marital status and urbanism level. To test this hypothesis, One Way ANOVA has been used. As it is shown in table No. (4), the mean of the groups is different but close from one another. Only the difference is bigger in the single group. The achieved significance level is (0.210), it shows that the difference is not significant, and marital status does not affect urbanism level. The result of the test makes it clear that there is no relation between marital status and urbanism level, and it is not consistent with the hypothesis of the research, the hypothesis is not generalized and it is rejected. It achieves null hypothesis.



**Table 7: The relation between marital status and urbanism level**

Marital Status	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	The significance level
Single	94	43.3617	4.59043	0.210
Married	103	42.1553	4.97002	
Other	3	42.6667	1.52753	
Total	200	42.7300	4.78451	

**Fifth Hypothesis:**

There is a relation between educational level and urbanism level. For examining this hypothesis, One Way ANOVA has been used. As it is shown in table No. (5), the participants are very different in their educational level, so the mean of the groups is different from one another. The achieved significance level is (0.124), it makes clear that the difference of the mean of the groups is not significant, and educational level does not affect the urbanism level of the citizens. The results show that there is no relation between educational level and urbanism level, it is not consistent with the hypothesis of the research, the hypothesis is not generalized and it is rejected. It achieves null hypothesis.

**Table 8: The Relation between Educational Level and Urbanism Level**

Educational Level	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	The significance level
Illiterate	1	47.0000		0.124
Read and write	3	44.6667	4.04145	
Elementary school	10	39.4000	5.68038	
Secondary school	23	41.1304	4.61524	
High School	28	43.2857	5.03217	
Diploma	43	42.6512	4.42333	
Bachelor Degree	70	42.9571	4.80168	
Master Degree	22	44.1818	4.41465	
Total	200	42.7300	4.78451	

### Sixth Hypothesis:

There is a relation between kind of jobs and urbanism level. One Way ANOVA has been used. As it is illustrated in table No. (6), there is a little difference between the mean of the groups, the achieved significance level is (0.108), it shows that the difference is not important and significant. According to the achieved significance level, it can be said that the kind of the jobs does not affect the urbanism level, and the result is not consistent with the hypothesis of the study, the hypothesis is not generalized and it is rejected. Then it achieves null hypothesis.

**Table 9: The relation between kind of jobs and urbanism level**

Career	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	The significance level
Unemployed	11	41.1818	3.60051	0.108
wage earner	12	44.1667	4.80215	
Student	35	42.4571	4.13978	
Employee	52	42.5577	5.16555	
Lawyer	12	44.3333	4.43813	
Doctor	17	43.0588	5.98405	
Journalist	14	43.8571	3.65549	
Police	24	40.3333	3.99638	
Teacher	23	44.2609	5.22422	
Total	200	42.7300	4.78451	

### Seventh Hypothesis:

There is a relation between the financial status and urbanism level. To test this hypothesis, One Way ANOVA has been used. As it is clear in table No. (7), there is a difference between the mean of the groups. The achieved significance level is (0.593), and it shows that the difference is not significant. According to the achieved significance level, it can be said that financial status does not affect urbanism level; the result is not consistent with the hypothesis of the study. It cannot be generalized and it is rejected. Then it achieves null hypothesis.

**Table 10: The relation between Financial Status and Urbanism Level**

Family's monthly income by Dinars	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	The significance level
100,000 - 500,000	46	42.5217	4.85679	0.593
501,000 - 1,000,000	107	42.5514	4.89750	
1,001,000 - 1,500,000	33	43.3333	4.00520	
1,501,000 - 2,000,000	8	41.6250	5.09727	
2,001,000 - 2,500,000	5	45.2000	6.53452	
2,501,000- 3,000,000	1	48.0000		
Total	200	42.7300	4.78451	

**Eighth Hypothesis:**

There is a relation between the origin of the families (Rural or Urban origin) and urbanism level. T-Test has been used to test this hypothesis. According to table No. (8), all the participants answered this question, and most of them are from families whose origins are urban. The mean of both groups are close and there is not a big difference between them. The achieved significance level is (0.965), it shows that the difference is not important. It can be said that the origin of families does not affect urbanism level, this result is not consistent with the hypothesis of the research, it cannot be generalized, and it is rejected. Then it achieves null hypothesis.

**Table 11: The relation between the origin of families and urbanism level**

Origin of your family	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	T	The significance level
Urban	128	42.7188	4.78669	-0.044	0.965
Rural	72	42.7500	4.81415		

**Ninth Hypothesis:**

There is a relation between rural living experience and urbanism level. To test this hypothesis, one way ANOVA has been used. As it is shown in table No. (9), there is a difference between mean of the groups, the achieved significance level is (0.814) which shows that there is not a significant relation, according to the significance level, it can be said that the rural living experience does not have effects

on urbanism level, the achieved result is not consistent with the research hypothesis, the hypothesis is not generalized, it is rejected and achieves null hypothesis.

**Table 12: The relation between rural living experience and urbanism level**

Live in rural areas	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	The significance level
None	133	42.5338	4.62953	0.814
1 - 5 Years	14	43.2143	5.26496	
6 - 10 Years	30	43.4000	4.83949	
11 and more	23	42.6957	5.49739	
Total	200	42.7300	4.78451	

## CONCLUSION

According to the conclusion of the study, the urbanization process is a modern phenomenon in which the populations of a place or urban area reside in the center of the urban areas, and a few of them stay in the rural areas. This phenomenon launched in the western countries after the industrial revolution, it developed quickly along with the development of industry and technologies. Most of the villagers left the rural areas and migrated to the urban areas. The population growth happened in the urban areas, the urban areas developed remarkably in size, density, and social heterogeneity, so a new life style appeared in the urban areas that the scholars of Chicago especially Luis Wirth called it as (Urbanism). The urban sociologists believe that there is a relationship between urbanization process and urbanism, the urbanization process causes urbanism.

In the sight of this idea, the study has been done on the relationship between urbanization process and urbanism in Kalar. As illustrated in the content of the research, urbanization happened in Kalar as a phenomenon and due to some special factors, and it reached its completion. The research has been done to show that whether urbanization process caused remarkable social changes in the life style in Kalar and urbanism appearance. It is significant to know about the city in a better way, and be aware of its problems. The hypothesis was that there is a relationship between urbanization and urbanism appearance in Kalar, and the urbanism level changes according to the different characteristics of the populations such as gender, age, marital status, job, and educational level...etc. the hypotheses are based on the theories and perspectives of the sociologists of combined approach and ecological approach, both of the approaches have been shown in the section of the theories to analyze the urban life style.

Social survey method and questionnaire form have been used to collect data In order to achieve an authenticated and accurate result.

Kalar populations have not reached urbanism level and they have kept the rural characteristics and traditions, it indicates that urbanism has not appeared despite of urbanism process in the city. Life style in Kalar to some extent is consistent with the opinion of sociologists of combined approach, and it is not consistent with opinion of

the sociologists of ecological approach. It means that to a little extent the populations have different style in urbanism level, and those who reached remarkable levels of urbanism are very few.

In the result of the study and tests done for the hypotheses of the study, the first result is that there is not an important relationship between urbanization and urbanism appearance. Also the variance among the various groups of the study is not so important to show the different levels of urbanism. In the hypotheses of the study, there is only the relationship between gender and urbanism level, there is an important difference between male and female in urbanism level. Females have a higher urbanism level than males, and the males protected their rural characteristics and traditions. All the other hypotheses have not been approved, and their independent variants do not have any significant relationship with urbanism level.

Though there is dispersion in the answers of all variants and annexes, only gender variant has a relationship with urbanism level, and there relationships among other variants have not been found. It can be said that urbanism level of Kalar residents can change in the different genders to some extent; there is not a significant relationship between urbanism level and other variants such as age, marital status, job, educational level, financial status, origin of the families, and rural living experience. Generally, it can be said that the participants of the study are emotional rather than rational, they are not apathy and carefree towards the others, they have strong blood relationships, they are close to one another and similar. Finally, there is not a big difference in their life style.

It is clear that the effective variant that has the relationship with urbanism level is gender though the relationship is not strong enough. The other variants do not have relationships with urbanism level; the variants have been taken from the approaches of the study. Depending on the answers of the participants of the study, life style in Kalar is not completely consistent with any of the theories of the approaches which are ecological approach and combined approach, but it is somehow close to the analysis and explanation of combined approach because the sociologists of combined approach do not approve the complete differences of urban and rural areas. They believe that there is not such absolute comparison between the characteristics of rural and urban areas.

It should be mentioned that in this study, urbanism appearance in Kalar and its level among the populations have been studied in a particular time, and studying the extent of the effects of the urban environment on the individuals' attitudes needs another comparison study with the rural areas. Also only some of the factors and characteristics of the individuals that may influence urbanism level have been taken and studies to analyze and evaluate urbanism. There may be other factors that influence urbanism level, but they have not been studied and mentioned here. After achieving the results, the following recommendations should be considered in order to understand the relationship between urbanization and urbanism appearance, the factors that affect urbanism level in the urban areas in Iraqi Kurdistan region, and analyzing life style of Kalar populations:

- Doing a comparison research on the urbanization process between the developed industrial cities and Kalar.
- Doing a research based on historical method on the social, psychological, and attitude effects of forcibly migration of the rural populations to Kalar.
- Doing a research on the morphology of Kalar from its beginning and its effects on social and psychological attitudes and behavior of the populations.
- Doing a comparison research between the center of the city and the surrounding rural areas based on the individuals' attitudes and behavior and their social relationships in order to indicate the effects of rural and urban environment on the individuals.
- Doing other researches on the factors behind the social effects, behavior, and attitudes of the populations in Kalar.
- Doing other similar researches on the other cities in Kurdistan region in order to compare the results that may help finding the factors that affect urbanism appearance and levels according to different cities.

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## APPENDIX

The Republic of Turkey

Form number:

Bingol University

Date: / / 2017

College of Art / Department of Sociology

Location:



Questionnaire form

### **(Urbanism and Its Interrelation with Urbanization)**

#### **(A Sociological Study about Kalar city)**

Dear participants, This form is a compulsory part of a scientific study for achieving master degree in sociology field. Therefore, your cooperation in answering the questions accurately is highly appreciated. In addition, it assists us in the completion of this thesis, as well as serving scientific researches and the community. We would like to assure you that your information will be highly confidential.

#### **Note:**

- It does not required names
- Put ( ) sign as your selected option
- Choose only one answer

Prepared by

Supervised by

Hemin Kaka Ahmed Kareem

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmed Emin OSMANOĞLU

• **Socio-demographic:**

1. Gender: Male ( ) Female ( )
  2. Age: (.....) Years
  3. Marital Status: Single ( ) Married ( ) Other ( )
  4. Educational Level: Illiterate ( ) Read and write ( ) Elementary school ( )  
Secondary school ( ) High School ( ) Diploma ( ) Bachelor Degree ( ) Master  
Degree ( ) PHD ( )
  5. Career: (.....)
  6. Family's monthly income by Dinars:
    - A. 100,000 - 500,000 Dinars ( )
    - B. 501,000 - 1,000,000 Dinars ( )
    - C. 1,001,000 - 1,500,000 Dinars ( )
    - D. 1,501,000 - 2,000,000 Dinars ( )
    - E. 2,001,000 - 2,500,000 Dinars ( )
    - F. 2,501,000 - 3,000,000 Dinars ( )
    - G. More than 3,000,000 Dinars ( )
  7. Number of family's members: ( ) Person
  8. Origin of your family: Urban ( ) Rural ( )
  9. How long have you been in rural areas: (.....) Years
- 

• **Questions related to the research topic:**

**Evaluating urbanism level:**

➤ **Social Relationships**

*Kinship Relationship:*

10. To how extent do you and your relatives visit each other?

Rarely ( ) to some extent ( ) a lot ( ) too much ( )

11. Do you have relationships with your distant relatives?

Yes ( ) No ( )

12. If your answer is (yes), how is the nature of your relationship?

**A-** We seldom visit each other ( )

**B-** We visit each other only on the celebrations (Eid) ( )

**C-** We contact each other through phones ( )

**D-** Etc.....

13. To how extent do you visit your family member who lives separately?

Rarely ( ) to much extent ( ) a lot ( )

14. To how extent are you committed to family ceremonies such as weddings, Funerals, picnics, and journeys)

Rarely ( ) to much extent ( ) a lot ( )

15. Whenever you have a problem, how do you solve it?

**A-** I solve it with the cooperation of my family ( )

**B-** I ask my friends for help ( )

**C-** I call the police ( )

*Neighborhood relationship:*

16. With how many of your neighbors do you have warm greetings and strong relationships?

None of them ( ) One of them ( ) two of them ( ) some of them ( )

Many of them ( ) all of them ( )

17. With how many of your neighbors do you have familial visiting?

None of them ( ) One of them ( ) two of them ( ) some of them ( )

Many of them ( ) all of them ( )

18. To how extent do you sit around your neighbors at the alleys and discuss?

Never ( ) rarely ( ) much ( ) a lot ( )

19. How many of your neighbors do you invite for the weddings in your family?

None of them ( ) One of them ( ) two of them ( ) some of them ( )  
)

Many of them ( ) all of them ( )

20. How many of your neighbors participate at your funerals?

None of them ( ) One of them ( ) two of them ( ) some of them ( )

Many of them ( ) all of them ( )

21. How many of your neighbors do you visit on the feasts?

None of them ( ) One of them ( ) two of them ( ) some of them ( )

Many of them ( ) all of them ( )

*Friendship Relationships:*

22. Do you have very close friends at the urban area?

Yes ( ) somehow ( ) No ( )

23. Which one influenced you in choosing your friends?

Alleys ( ) Kinship ( ) Studying Stages ( ) Work Place ( ) Social Media ( )

24. Can you reveal your secrets to your close friends?

Yes ( ) somehow ( ) No ( )

25. to how extent your thoughts are close from each other?

A lot ( ) somehow ( ) rarely ( )

26 How long have you been friends with your oldest close friend?

( ) years

---

➤ **Incuriosity**



27. Whenever there is a quarrel or dispute among people, to how extend do you interfere with it?

Never ( ) Somehow ( ) a lot ( )

28. to how extent do you care the events happen around you?

Never ( ) rarely ( ) somehow ( ) a lot ( )

29. to how extent you are sensitive to the backbiting's about you?

I do not care ( ) I get a little bored ( ) I get so angry ( )

30. To how extent you have given up your dreams and goals due to the others' speeches in your lifetime?

Never ( ) Rarely ( ) somehow ( ) a lot ( )

31. When you walk on the street, to how extent do you look at those who pass by you?

Never ( ) rarely ( ) somehow ( ) a lot ( )

32. When you drive your own car on the roads out of the city, to how extent do you pull over your car and lift those who stand there?

Never ( ) rarely ( ) somehow ( ) a lot ( )

---

➤ **Rationalism (Lack of intimacy relationships)**

33. When you see a beggar, do you have sympathy for them?

Yes ( ) No ( )

34. If your answer is yes, to how extent do you help them?

Never ( ) rarely ( ) somehow ( ) a lot ( )

35. To how extent do you feel embarrassed when you require something that someone borrows from you?

Never ( ) rarely ( ) somehow ( ) a lot ( )

36. To how extent you help others without having private interests?

Never ( ) rarely ( ) somehow ( ) a lot ( )

37. To how extent are you ready to lend an amount of money to others without having witnesses or guarantees?

Never ( ) rarely ( ) somehow ( ) a lot ( )

38. To how extent do you compete with your co-workers and strive to be better than them?

Never ( ) rarely ( ) somehow ( ) a lot ( )

39. When you get on a bus with one of your relatives, neighbors, or friends, do you pay for them?

Yes ( ) somehow ( ) No ( )

40. If you have an accident with another person, do you forgive them even if they are responsible for the accident?

Yes ( ) No ( )

*Thanks for your cooperation...*

## ÖZGEÇMİŞ



### KİŞİSEL BİLGİLER

<b>Adı Soyadı</b>	<b>HEMIN KAKA AHMED KAREEM</b>
<b>Doğum Yeri</b>	<b>SULAIMANYAH / IRAK</b>
<b>Doğum Tarihi</b>	<b>10.2.1991</b>

### LİSANS EĞİTİM BİLGİLERİ

<b>Üniversite</b>	<b>SULAIMANYAH ÜNİVERSİTESİ</b>
<b>Fakülte</b>	<b>BEŞERİ BİLİMLER FAKÜLTESİ</b>
<b>Bölüm</b>	<b>SOSOLOJİ BİLİM BÖLÜMÜ</b>

### İLETİŞİM

<b>Adres</b>	<b>KALAR / IRAK</b>
<b>E-mail</b>	<a href="mailto:Heminkaka1@GMAIL.COM">Heminkaka1@GMAIL.COM</a>
<b>TELEFON</b>	<b>+9647501980846</b>

