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Thesis Title	"Differences of geographical distribution of the middle Euphrates governorates population according to 1987 census... A cartographic and population study"		
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Abstract

Abstract :

The present study is an attempt to study the geographical distribution of the population of the middle Euphrates governorates, namely Babil ,Kerbala ,Najaf, Qadisiya and Muth-Anna .The aim is to shed light on its characteristics, patterns, distributional regions , and also to show the factors influencing this distributional furthermore , the study seeks to prove the significance of the “map” in representing and studying the population distributional by applying the means and methods of cartographic representation and its various techniques .

The geographical distributional of the population has been shown by resorting to specialized cartographic methods and means. Mathematical or statistical formulas have been used to represent the population distribution with regard to their respective counties, districts, and provinces.

The study is in two parts. The first part is divided into three chapters. The first chapter deals with the geographical characteristics of the middle Euphrates governorates. In this chapter, the region under study and its physical and humane features have been specified. The second chapter is devoted to the cartographic representation of the population distribution. It has covered the problems related to population maps, methods and means of cartographic representation and techniques of cartographic illustration. It has also dealt with drawing the study, in addition to cartographic documentation. scales a projection applied the maps of

The third chapter tackles the geographical distribution of the Middle Euphrates population depending on the criteria of the relative distribution of the population, the population concentrations and densities ,the mean centre, and the Actual distribution of the population . The researcher has defined the population regions of distribution, together with the factors influencing the population distribution and redistribution.

The second part is devoted to the atlas of the middle Euphrates governorates .Having twenty five maps; the atlas has also information pertinent to the mean and methods of cartographic representation and their resources.

In this part, the study has sought to prove the scientific importance of maps Being the best way to represent the population distribution in the differences and connections .It has pinpointed the distinct differences in the distribution of the population. While high concentration of population has been found to exist in Some limited areas, other spacious areas have projected distinct lack of concentrations. Such as irregular distribution of population necessitates redistribution the population in the areas under study to achieve a more suitable distribution of the population.