

Analysis of Human Development Indicators in Maysan Governorate

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Abstract

This research is concerned about clarifying the reality of human development in Maysan Governorate, by addressing the concept of human development and its most important measures, as well as highlighting the reality of health, education and the standard of living, as the research found that Maysan governorate suffers from a high disadvantage, in addition to the deterioration of the levels of health, education, and living, despite its contribution in producing oil, this decline is due to the decrease in allocations, as well as to the high level of administrative and financial corruption in implementing projects..

Keywords: *human development, development benchmarks, development indicators.*

Introduction

Human Development is one of the important issues that are of the utmost importance. All countries of the world searching for economic and social progress, and in all areas, seek to occupy the position that places them in the ranks of developed countries in a ladder of welfare and using their material and human potential towards it (Ali, Almagtome, & Hameedi, 2019; Ali, Hameedi, & Almagtome, 2019; Almagtome, Shaker, Al-Fatlawi, & Bekheet, 2019). We cannot imagine that there is a country in the civilized world that does not seek to achieve the standard of living that guarantees the individual and his family a decent life away from destitution and poverty, and to ensure an educational level that raises his status and develops his skills for the better, and to ensure a healthy level and a long life free from health problems and traditional and unconventional diseases that are not we have heard about it from time to time, hitting this country or that on the map of the world, whose countries of different levels of development sought to achieve advanced levels of human development by investing in this renewable human resource and supporting it with a set of measures such as health and educational standards in an effort to reflect the most accurate and credible picture of the reality of the state of human development and its indicators, because this concept is of the utmost importance represented in the advancement of human beings, in the hope that this concept will be reflected on the main focus of this research, which is represented in the province of Maysan, in order to reap its fruits and that is to improve the reality of the situation, which is in desperate need of such development that raises the capabilities of the people of the province to advanced levels of efficiency and skill capable of providing the best for the country, especially in light of the exceptional circumstances over the past three decades that have passed in Iraq.

The importance of the research lies in analyzing the human development indicators in Maysan Governorate and knowing the extent of achieving the desired goals. We notice that the development indicators do not achieve the functional efficiency of the results, as there is no harmony or balance between the size of the population of Maysan Governorate and the development indicators according to planning criteria, as this affects the level of human development. The human development indicators do not reflect the improvement in Maysan Governorate, as the improvement is only digital and did not translate into real improvement, as there are deficiencies in the ground. The paper aims to show the reality of education and health indicators, the nature of the level of income and living in Maysan Governorate, and the extent of raising the efficiency of indicators that improve the level of human development.

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Theoretical and Conceptual Framework for Human Development

Human resources have received great attention from many parties such as government institutions, international organizations, companies and administrations in the current era, because of these important role and significant impact on the success and progress of these various bodies, they affect the level of production and the future of their work and the stability of their conditions and their sustainability, Hence the interest and action come to focus on human development, which is the main resource (Papalia, Olds, & Feldman, 2007).

Emergence of Human Development

More than one term was used to express the concept of human development. For example, the term of human development or human capital development was used initially, then human resources development and then social development, until the opinion was currently settled on the expression defined by the United Nations Development Program through its pioneering work that appeared with the beginning of the nineties of the last century through the issuance of the Human Development Report, and of course the content of human development varied according to the nomenclature adopted (Zavershneva & van der Veer, 2019). Development in the forties and fifties of the last century was focused on the material aspect and not others, while development in the sixties of the last century focused more on the human aspect because the people in charge of development issues believed that this approach could develop the public life of people, the decade of the sixties focused on investing in the element of the human being through education more than paying attention to material aspects, especially the end of this decade, where the focus was on policies aimed at fair distribution of income without being satisfied with the policies aimed at increasing it, as well as focusing efforts towards ways to eliminate poverty and improve living standards and interest in education, where economist Schultz explained that the investment in human capital is the reason for the high productivity of advanced technological countries (Nureev, 2017). Development during the seventies was concerned with providing health, education, housing, clean water, sanitation and other services that it called (the entrance to the basic needs of economic development), which was considered an indication of the degree of economic development, and if these needs are met, it must reduce the degree of poverty (Bergman, Hajikhani, & Blomqvist, 2019).

The Nature of Human Development

The concept of human development is derived from the theory of social development, where the human being is the important element in this development on the one hand, and on the other hand it is necessary to harmonize and follow the relationship between the physical factors in life and the spiritual factors and their mutual influence, and the example of material factors or material needs: the human being acquires specific professional experiences that helps him to develop his material needs, and an example of spiritual factors: a person's need for high ideals, high values, firm principles and true religious belief, for a person is a substance and one of his mission in life is to meet his material needs while preserving spiritual values (Ljajić, Stošković, & Kostić, 2018). Human development is the process of expanding human choices, as it has more potentials and opportunities to use them. Human development requires that people have the ability to influence whatever is in their lives. Economic growth is an important means of achieving human development, but it is not the end (Barry, Barry, Fulmer, & Long, 2019).

Likewise, "human development can be defined as the industry of the individual who is able to achieve advanced levels of economic and social well-being at the level of the individual and the state, such as providing food, clothing, housing, education, health and work, and contributing effectively to building the state and maintaining security and order politically, economically and socially through a set of mechanisms provided by human development to manufacture that productive individual " (Liu & Si, 2018). As human development is known, it is the process of increasing the options that be available to individuals, and it includes three main options which are providing a healthy life away from diseases, increasing the spread of knowledge, and providing resources that contribute to individuals reaching a decent standard of life (Nugrahadī & Rinaldi, 2018). From the above and precisely through the multiple definitions of the concept of human development, it is possible to define the goal that each of the three elements of human development seeks to achieve, as in Table 1.

Table (1) the elements of human development and its goals

No.	Element	Goal
1	Standards of living	Providing a decent standard of living for the human being by providing social protection services to individuals, especially the poor among them, and providing food and cash benefits that the poorest families need, as well as providing housing for those who need them.
2	Health	Living in a healthy environment is achieved by providing basic health services that a person needs, providing health care facilities, preventive and medical services, and specialized care for every stage of a person's life.
3	Education	Developing the knowledge and skills acquired by supporting the basic education system, in addition to training young people professionally, and helping them to acquire some of the necessary work skills.

Source: Majd Farajeh, Human Development Goals 2019, <https://mawdoo3.com/>

The three elements of human development are sought by all countries of the world, regardless of whether they are advanced or developing, so we do not imagine that there is a country in the world that does not want to improve the standard of living, health or education, all of these elements are essential to life and the matter does not stop at the limits of the development and developing of these basics and thus improving the level of human development, and that requires the availability of a safe environment, social relations and democratic institutions in accordance with the principles of justice, the rule of law, equality and respect for human rights and dignity without fragmentation and in accordance with a vision through which the overall goals of development can be summed up and achieve high levels of well-being and expand people's freedoms and develop their capabilities (Eun, 2019).

Table (2) human development index indicators

Indicator	Minimum value	Maximum value
Average life expectancy at birth (years)	25 years	85 years
Adult literacy rate (%)	0	100
Total school enrollment ratios (%)	0	100
GDP per capita (PPP in US dollars).	100	40000

Source: Ziyad Ahmad Nimer Zebdawi, Human Development, A Study in Measuring Human Development, Master Thesis, Birzeit University, Palestine, 2007, p. 26.

● The previous table shows that each of these indicators represents one of the three dimensions of human development (health, education, income), where (life expectancy at birth) represents a (health) dimension, and this indicator indicates that the life expectancy of a person is limited between (25) years as a minimum value and (85) years as a maximum value, while the two indicators (literacy among adults and the gross enrollment ratio) represent the (education) dimension, as they refer to the literacy rate among adults, and the total enrollment ratios for different levels of education for both sexes are between the

minimum value (zero) and the maximum value (100%). Whereas the indicator represents (the real GDP per capita that is limited between a minimum of (100) (one hundred dollars) and a maximum limit of (40,000) (forty thousand dollars) according to (ppp) represents (income) dimension adjusted by purchasing power parity, and there are other complementary guides to measuring human development, including:

- Poverty: This indicator measures the degree of poverty resulting from a lack of income or consumption, a lack of consumption capacity required to meet basic needs or reach a minimum level of living.
- Other indicators: Other indicators were added, such as the environment, empowering women, or improving public sector management, planning human resources, and providing basic needs for people (Pereira, Brilha, Gray, & Pereira, 2019).

Table (3) Ranking of countries according to the human development index, along with the value of the index in 2018

Country	Development index	Country	Development index
Norway	0.953	Iceland	0.935
Switzerland	0.944	Hong Kong	0.933
Australia	0.939	Sweden	0.933
Ireland	0.938	Singapore	0.932
Germany	0.936	Netherlands	0.931

Source: the researcher.

The Challenges of Human Development in Maysan

Maysan Governorate is one of the Iraqi governorates and located on the Iranian border from the east, and its center is Amara and located on the Tigris River, its land area is sixteen thousand and seventy-two square kilometers, its population is (1,106,208) million people (Marza, Shaaibith, & Daly, 2018). It consists of fifteen administrative units, with six districts, nine subdistricts, and the area of those districts are varied, as the Amara district is the largest area (6287.07 km²) and (39.1%) of the total area of the governorate, followed by the district of Ali Al-Gharbi, Al-Maymoonah, Al-Majar Al-Kabir, Qal'at Salih and Al-Kahla, with a percentage (22.4%), (13%), (8.9%), (8.5%) and (8%) for each of them respectively (Essa, 2016).

Table (4). Population in Maysan Governorate by Administrative Districts for 2016

Administrative unit (district and district)	Urban	rural	total	male	female	total
aleamara	521,409	35,071	556,480	277,978	278,502	556,480
Kamiyat	10,778	26,412	37,190	18,265	18,925	37,190
Almajaru alkabir	92,857	19,544	112,401	55,986	56,415	112,401
Aleadl	16,757	4,816	21,573	10,731	10,841	21,572
Alkhayr	8,858	15,497	24,355	11,985	12,370	24,355
Qaleat salih	37,671	23,962	61,633	30,527	31,106	61,633
Al-Azeer	18,095	28,219	46,314	22,807	23,507	46,314
Almaymuna	19,665	32,586	52,251	25,721	26,530	52,251
Alsalam	19,145	18,494	37,639	18,593	19,047	37,640
Sayid Ahmed Al-Rifaei	1,555	12,646	14,201	6,941	7,260	14,201
Alkuhala	22,133	16,706	38,839	19,216	19,623	38,839
Almasharah	12,781	18,044	30,825	15,189	15,636	30,825
Bani Hashem	1,672	17,786	19,458	9,505	9,953	19,458
Ali Al-Gharbi	17,372	14,491	31,863	15,755	16,109	31,864
Ali Al Sharqi	11,657	9,529	21,186	10,477	10,709	21,186
The overall rate at the governorate level	812,405	293,803	1,106,208	549,676	556,532	1,106,208

Source: Ministry of Planning, Maysan Statistics Directorate, 2016, private data.

From Table (5), the most deprived governorate is Maysan Governorate in the health sector, then the Dohuk and Diwaniya governorates, while Karbala Governorate is the least disadvantaged, and the Maysan Governorate is the most disadvantaged in the field of education, while the Anbar Governorate is the least disadvantaged in this field, as well as in the field of the infrastructure, which includes drinking water services and the availability of electrical energy and sanitation, Maysan

governorate is the most deprived governorate, followed by Diyala and then the provinces of Dhi Qar and Babel, while the Dohuk governorate is the least disadvantaged in this field. As for the family's economic status, we find that the family in Al Muthanna is the most negative and disadvantaged and with a large difference from the average of families in all of Iraq, as well as Dhi Qar, Nineveh and Diwaniyah, Dohuk, Baghdad, Kirkuk, Erbil and Anbar is much better than other provinces.

Table (5) Percentage of deprivation from health, education needs, infrastructure, and economic status of the family according to governorates for the year 2007

Governorate	Health	education	infrastructure	Family economic status
Dohuk	39.8	40.4	30.2	43.8
Almawsil	28.1	30.8	55.3	47.6
Alsulaymaniya	29.2	29.8	35.6	16.6
Kirkuk	29.2	22.2	61.8	21.4
Erbil	38.0	33.7	32.9	21.3
Diyala	30.3	16.4	83.8	42.4
Anbar	15.8	15.1	48.2	25.9
Baghdad	21.0	16.7	34.3	19.9
Babil	23.0	40.3	74.4	36.0
Karbala	13.1	52.1	59.5	39.1
Wasit	37.3	32.7	59.6	39.3
Salahuddin	21.7	33.6	72.3	36.7
Najaf	18.4	38.6	40.5	40.4
Diwaniya	39.0	39.3	63.5	44.2
Almathnaa	26.1	46.3	63.4	53.0
Dhi Qar	26.4	35.8	74.7	48.7
Maisan	53.1	51.7	87.9	36.8
Basra	27.2	21.6	66.4	38.1

Source: Ministry of Planning, Government Investment Programs Department, Studies and Research Department, Population and Deprivation Degree in Governorates, 2010, p. 4.

The Challenges of Health in Maysan

Improving the reality of health is a human right without regard to the citizen's race, religion, political beliefs or socio-economic conditions, as the World Health Organization defines health as a state of complete physical, psychological, mental, and social fitness and is not limited to the absence of disease (Harding & Libal, 2019). The total population of Iraq in (2016) is 37,203,000, and the average life expectancy is 68/72, while the probability of dying before the age of five for each (1000) is 27, as is the probability of death between the ages of 15 years and the age of 60 years for each (1000) 213/133 (Crech, Swift, Zlotnick, Taft, & Street, 2016), through the table (6), we notice the increase in the birth rate compared to the death rate, if Duhok Governorate is considered the first with an increase in the birth rate (45.5%) per 1,000 people, then Maysan Governorate comes second (38.5%) per 1000 people, As for death rate, Salah al-Din Governorate is the lowest (2.1%) per 1,000 people, following by Sulaymaniyah Governorate (2.3%) per 1,000 people.

Table (6) Total births and deaths in Iraq by governorates for the year 2016

Governorate	Total deliveries	The rate of crude births per1000 population	total death rate	crude death rate per1000 population
Dohuk	234579	29.4	44521	5.6
Almawsil	101365	35.5	11745	4.1
Alsulaymaniya	20772	5.7	6114	4.3
Kirkuk	41998	38.5	3357	3.1
Erbil	37765	29.8	4784	3.8
Diyala	35891	22.4	6192	3.9

<i>Anbar</i>	25699	33.0	3112	4.0
<i>Baghdad</i>	62653	31.0	7908	3.9
<i>Babil</i>	43171	36.1	5593	4.7
<i>Karbala</i>	35384	22.6	5480	3.5
<i>Wasit</i>	43312	32.0	5143	3.8
<i>Salah uddin</i>	63202	30.8	7528	3.7
<i>Najaf</i>	28496	35.7	2933	3.7
<i>Diwaniya</i>	23201	22.0	2227	2.1
<i>Almathnaa</i>	51451	35.6	6704	4.6
<i>Dhi Qar</i>	69719	38.3	6025	3.3
<i>Maisan</i>	57738	45.5	5800	4.6
<i>Basra</i>	40281	19.0	4945	2.3
<i>Total</i>	1023687	27.3	140111	4.2

Source: Iraq, Ministry of Health / Environment, Annual Statistical Report, 2016, pp. 42-56.

The health indicators for 2016 show the health status of Maysan Governorate to the rest of the governorates of Iraq, as it appears in Table (7) that the governorates (Baghdad, Sulaymaniyah, Erbil) have the highest number of government hospitals (48, 32,25), while Maysan and Muthanna have the lowest number that are only (4,7), and this is reflected in the decrease in health services provided to people. As for the primary health center, the same governorates have the highest number of primary health centers, as Sulaymaniyah has 439, Erbil 276 and Baghdad 250 centers.

Table (7). Spatial variation in the number of actual and standard government hospitals and primary health care centers and the gap according to the governorates for the year 2016

<i>Governorate</i>	<i>Governmental hospitals</i>			<i>Primary health care centers</i>		
	<i>Record number</i>	<i>The actual number</i>	<i>Amount of deficit or surplus</i>	<i>Record number</i>	<i>The actual number</i>	<i>Amount of deficit or surplus</i>
<i>Almawsil</i>	74	15	-59	370	181	-189
<i>Kirkuk</i>	31	7	-24	155	128	-27
<i>Diyala</i>	32	9	-23	158	98	-60
<i>Anbar</i>	35	12	-23	176	176	0
<i>Baghdad</i>	158	48	-110	788	250	-538
<i>Babil</i>	40	17	-23	200	120	-80
<i>Karbala</i>	24	8	-16	118	62	-56
<i>Wasit</i>	27	8	-19	134	72	-62
<i>Salah uddin</i>	31	11	-20	154	122	-32
<i>Najaf</i>	29	13	-16	143	81	-62
<i>Diwaniya</i>	25	8	-17	125	82	-43
<i>Almathnaa</i>	16	4	-12	79	69	-10
<i>Dhi Qar</i>	41	9	-32	203	158	-45
<i>Maisan</i>	22	7	-15	108	84	-24
<i>Basra</i>	56	14	-42	282	128	-154
<i>Dohuk</i>	25	13	-12	125	141	16
<i>Alsulaymaniya</i>	42	32	-10	210	469	229
<i>Erbil</i>	36	25	-11	180	276	96
<i>Total</i>	744	260	-484	3708	2667	-1041

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, National Development Plan 2018-2022, p. 194.

The Reality of Education in Maysan and The Most Prominent Challenges

Primary education includes the number of children aged (6-11) years and is indicated for pupils who are in the primary stage, while those in the secondary stage refer to the number of students aged (12-17) years and the post- secondary level, that is, higher education (universities and institutes) for students aged (18- 23) years, that crowded classrooms, low rate of studying days, narrow spaces of school buildings, and not suitable for being schools due to the lack of maintenance and the lack of financial allocations to improve them, and if any exist, the dilemma of financial and administrative corruption has a share of them, and the failure to build new buildings or expand the existing ones.

Table (8). Number of students leaving education in primary education (government, private and religious) schools in Maysan Governorate for the period (2015-2019)

year	first grade		second grade		third grade		fourth grade		fifth grade		sixth grade		total		total
	Boys	girls	Boys	girls	Boys	girls	Boys	girls	Boys	girls	Boys	girls	Boys	girls	
2015/2016	500	935	228	464	230	487	281	603	451	953	256	452	1946	3894	5840
2016/2017	502	937	230	462	229	487	280	603	451	954	256	452	1948	3895	5843
2017/2018	556	475	301	239	319	212	391	364	670	577	166	171	2403	2038	4441
2018/2019	488	373	296	326	301	272	361	336	535	542	96	141	2077	1990	4067

Source: Republic of Iraq, General Directorate of Educational Planning, Department of Statistics, Primary Education Statistics in Iraq, academic year 2018/2019, p. 86.

Table (9). Number of Iraqi students who failed, postponed, and abandoned the primary university education at Maysan University for the morning and evening studies for the academic year (2015/2017)

year	Deferred		depositors		leaving		Total		Total
	male	Female	male	Female	male	Female	male	Female	
2016/201	623	457	64	76	44	14	731	547	1278
2017/201	258	151	62	60	40	33	360	244	604

Source: Republic of Iraq, General Directorate of Educational Planning, Department of Statistics, Secondary Education Statistics in Iraq, academic year 2018/2019, p. 56.

The Reality of The Living and Economic Level in Maysan and Its Most Prominent Challenges

After 2003, Iraq witnessed a set of changes that accompanied the biggest change of its history, which brought with it many changes that imposed themselves on the reality of Iraqi life, after both sides of health and education were reviewed, but this change did not stop at the borders of the health and educational levels, it exceeded that to include most if not all aspects of modern life in Iraq after 2003, in addition to compromising the life of the Iraqi individual through exposure to the source of his daily income, which is his monthly share of GDP provides, especially for those who benefit from government spending, whether they are employees, retired, or are beneficiaries of the social protection network in light of the deterioration of the reality of the private sector, which was completely unable to keep pace with the public sector, especially in light of the increasing numbers of beneficiaries of government spending after 2003, due to the many advantages enjoyed by the public sector which is connected to the state, compared to its private counterpart as well as the pattern of unprotected work that prevails in the private sector, as the worker is expected to lose his job if he has a problem or a crisis in the labor market without retirement or social security(15), as well as the retreating of the reality of other economic sectors, which were recently met the needs of the local market, such as the agricultural sector, despite the qualifications that Iraq has in terms of agricultural land or water resources, despite their relative scarcity in recent times due to the policies adopted by the source countries or the countries that the Tigris and Euphrates rivers pass through before its entry into Iraqi lands such as Iran, Turkey and Syria, represented by the construction of dams along the course of the two rivers, as well as the decline of the agricultural sector in Maysan Governorate as a result of the previous conditions in addition to the reluctance of the peasant from agriculture and the tendency to engage in military jobs, whether in the Ministry of Defense or Interior or immigration from the countryside to the city (Al-Wattar, Almagtome, & AL-Shafeay, 2019; Almagtome & Abbas, 2020; Khaghaany, Kbelah, & Almagtome, 2019).

However, this does not reduce the role of the agricultural sector and what can be played as an important source of income and reducing unemployment rates, as well as meeting the needs of the domestic and foreign market.

In addition to the absence of investments from other important sectors such as the industrial, tourism and service sectors in light of the difficult and repellent security conditions of capital, or the rule of administrative and financial corruption, and this phenomenon is common in all governorates of Iraq, including Maysan Governorate, as well as the reluctance of businessmen and investors to risk of investing their money in a country that its security condition is unstable, except for what happened here and there from investments in some areas that witness security stability, such as the governorates of the south and the Kurdistan region. The commercial sector in Iraq has improved after 2003, due to the lifting of economic sanctions that were imposed on Iraq's imports, in addition to the abolition of taxes and customs duties on goods entering Iraq from abroad. Customs duties on Iraq's imports have been reduced and standardized with a fee of up to 5% of the value of imports, while food and medicine were exempt from the fee (16), and the import of many of its products that dominate the Iraqi market in the absence of competition from their Iraqi counterparts. As for other sources of income, Iraq did not benefit from oil investment. Rather, most of the oil-producing provinces, including Maysan Governorate, were not given importance by the central government, whether at the level of the province's reconstruction or its economic or social support.

Conclusions

The human development indicators in Maysan Governorate after 2003 did not improve in conjunction with the increase in the financial revenues of Iraq from its oil revenues, though the indicators witnessed improvement during the period of the research, it is only an improvement from the digital side, and it was not applied on the ground. Maysan governorate possesses many of the ingredients that qualify it to develop the oil industry, such as the large oil reserves and the few production costs, as well as expertise and technical cadres specialized in the field of the oil industry, all of which would be of great benefit to the Iraqi economy if it was used correctly. The increase in allocations in the Iraqi budgets is attributed to the increase in oil production in Iraq and is not due to the contribution of other sectors in these budgets, but this increase did not rise to the required level, which is compatible with the importance of the three human development elements (health, education, and the standard of living) for the governorate Maysan. Despite a partial improvement in the human development indicators in Maysan Governorate, which is the life expectancy at birth, the literacy rates, the enrollment rate in the various educational stages, and the improvement of the individual's income level, this improvement was only digital, as the actual reality in Maysan Governorate is different from this improvement, as for health that is still suffering from deteriorating conditions, as well as problems of financial and administrative corruption and the migration of doctors, in addition to the low number of schools and the collapse of infrastructure, the high level of poverty and deprivation in Maysan Governorate. Take necessary measures to improve the health level, encourage domestic and foreign investment in the health sector, and activate oversight of the work of hospitals and medical centers and drug control. Paying attention to improving the reality of education by increasing the number of schools and developing the existing building, in addition to motivating students to continue in the different academic stages and reducing dropout and failure rates by supporting them financially and morally and rewarding outstanding students to spread the spirit of competition among them. Improving the standard of living by reducing poverty rates and disparities in income and unemployment levels through a set of measures, including the adoption of progressive taxes, the provision of soft loans for projects, the support of youth initiatives, as well as the development of laws protecting workers' interests in the private sector. Finally, the diversifying sources of income and working to promote them, whether in support of work in the agricultural, industrial, service and tourism sectors, given the existence of the elements necessary to develop and advance these sectors in Maysan Governorate.

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