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### **The efficiency of the regional distribution of recreational services in the province of Babylon**

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#### **Abstract**

The study suggests providing sufficient numbers and areas of recreational services to meet the needs of the residents of Babylon Governorate at present, taking into account the needs of the governorate and the growth of its population in the future by developing the necessary plans for the regular distribution of services in the study area. As well as reconsidering the distribution of recreational services so that distributive justice is achieved in all administrative units and doubling the interest in green and recreational areas by developing the existing ones and increasing their number and putting forward proposals that ensure the needs of residents and visitors from these services better than they are now.

#### **Introduction**

Recreational services are part of the basic and necessary requirements for the population, especially the residents of urban areas and areas that suffer from a large population increase and a lack of spaces designated for housing. The void and its various types such as gardens, parks, gymnasiums, museums, playgrounds, event halls, cafes, youth centers, forums and other uses of urban land, which called for attention to recreational services and orientation towards their spatial development as it has become one of the basic requirements of the population, whether at the level of the region or the city.

The problem can be summed up in several questions, including:

- 1-What are the factors affecting the development of recreational services in Babil Governorate, and how?
- 2-What is the reality of the regional distribution of entertainment services in the province of Babil?
- 3-Is the distribution of recreational services in the province of Babylon efficient, and how are they evaluated at the regional level.

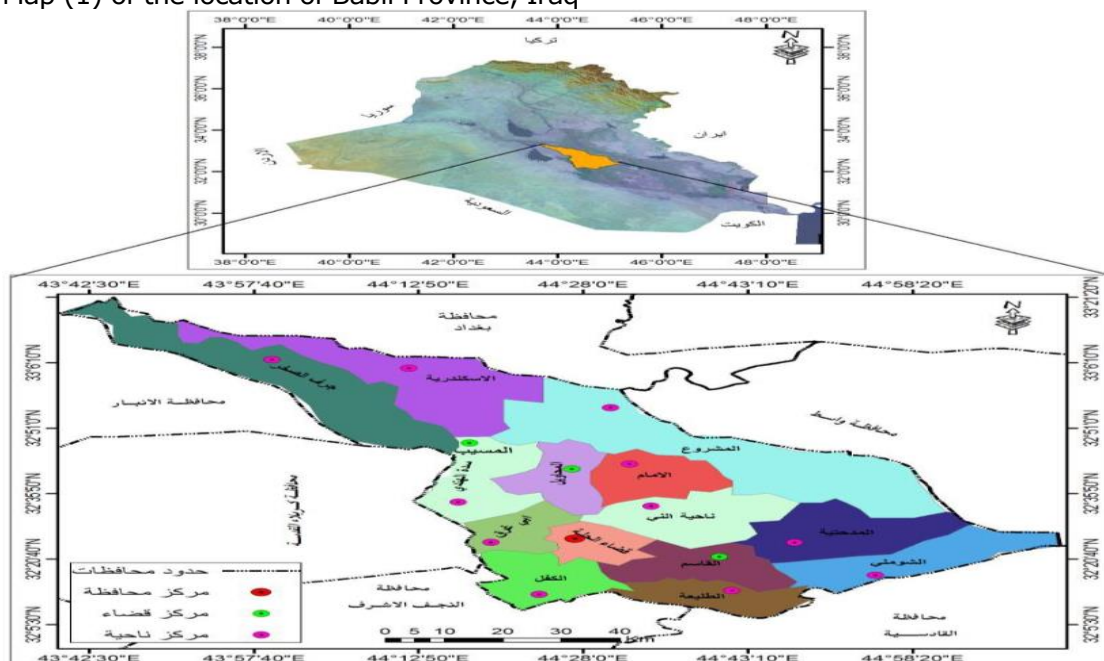
The hypothesis is built in light of the problem as follows:

- 1-The study assumed the presence of a set of geographical factors (natural, human, economic, social, etc.).
- 2- The distribution of recreational services varies in quantity and quality, locally and regionally within the boundaries of Babil Governorate.
- 3- The distribution of recreational services in the province of Babil is not efficient, as some recreational institutions are concentrated in one place without another, and the residents of the province suffer from a clear deprivation of these institutions in quality and quantity.

The study aims to understand and analyze the reality of recreational services and the functional structure and the nature of their variance in quality and quantity from one place to another, and to reveal the nature of the availability of recreational capabilities in the province of Babylon in terms of locational and technical characteristics and their geographical distribution, as well as to identify the available natural and human components and their impact on the development, encouragement and development of the most prominent features. The study also aims at the possibility of participation and contribution of service investments (entertainment) in the national income and the nature of their contribution to the development of the national economy.

And the boundaries of this study were spatially represented in the province of Babylon and all the districts and sub-districts affiliated to it administratively, and the total area of the province of Babylon is (519) km<sup>2</sup> and (1.8%) of the total area of Iraq, which is (436,446) km<sup>2</sup>. It is bordered to the north by the capital Baghdad, to the southwest by Najaf Governorate, to the south by the Qadisiyah Governorate, to the east by Wasit Governorate, and to the west by the Karbala and Anbar Governorates, as shown on map (1). As for its astronomical position, as it is located between two latitudes: 7' 32° - 8' 33° (N and between two longitudes) 42' 43° - 50' 45° east. As for the time limits, these limits depended on the available data on the study area in the year (2020-2021).

Map (1) of the location of Babil Province, Iraq



Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Water Resources, Directorate of Public Survey, Map Production Department, Administrative Map of Iraq 2020, at a scale of 1/1,000,000.

## The first topic

### **Geographical variables affecting the distribution and development of recreational services in the province of Babylon**

First: Natural variables affecting the distribution and development of recreational services in Babil Governorate:

The natural characteristics are one of the most important factors affecting the study and analysis of any geographical phenomenon in a region or a region, through which the features and privacy of that region are determined <sup>(1)</sup>. The natural factors play an important role in attracting the population wishing to engage in recreational activities there. The location is one of the most important elements that contribute to the promotional aspect. Therefore, the geographical location of the study area highlights the importance of the study area as it represents the link between most of the governorates and their cities thanks to its middle location in the country, in addition to the surface characteristics of the Babylon governorate. Which can be divided into five sections: the range of rivers shoulders, the range of river basins, the range of lowland lands, the range of sandy lands, the extent of river terraces and ancient formations)<sup>2)</sup>As the nature of the surface of the Babylon Governorate did not constitute an obstacle to the spread of the population, the establishment of cities, industrial and recreational facilities, the practice of agriculture, and the extension of land and railways transport lines, which facilitated the movement and movement of the population, and the climate, soil and water resources in addition to natural plants and wild animals all constitute attractive elements for the population. For places of recreational activity in the study area.

### **Second: Population variables affecting the distribution and development of recreational services in Babil Governorate:**

The importance of studying these factors in the study area is evident by identifying the characteristics of the population and their relationship to recreational services, as the provision of these services in the city depends mainly on the population through knowledge of population growth, distribution and composition. From Table (1) it becomes clear to us that there is a discrepancy in the population growth in the study area. In the census of 1987, the total population of Babylon Governorate reached 1,109,574 people, then it began to slowly increase in the 1997 census to reach 1,1181,751 people, with a population growth rate of 0.63%, and a population increase amounting to 72,117 people, and in 2007 the total population was 1651565 people, but in 2020 the population in the study area reached 217,4783 people, with a population growth rate of 2.

Table (1) Population growth in Babil Governorate for the year (1987-2020)

the year	population	growth rate %
1987	1109574	
1997	1181751	0.63
2007	1651565	3.4
2020	2174788	2.1

Source: From the researcher's work based on:

<sup>1</sup>(1) Muhammad, Al-Serafy, Tourism and Environment, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jamii, first edition, Alexandria 2007, p. 21.

<sup>2</sup>(2) Amir Hadi Jadu` al-Hasnawi, The Impact of Geomorphic Processes in Forming the Surface of the Earth in the Governorate of Babil using Geographic Information Systems, Journal of the College of Basic Education for Educational and Human Sciences, University of Babylon, No. 29, 2016, p.: 459.

- (1) Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Organization, Annual Statistical Collection for the Years (1987-2020).
- (2) Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, Babylon Statistics Department, unpublished data, (2007).
- (3) From the researcher's work based on the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Babylon Statistics Department, unpublished data 2020.

**(4) Extracting the growth rate according to the population growth equation according to the deliberate equation in the United Nations:**

$$r = \left( t \sqrt{\frac{pn}{po}} \right) - 1 \times 100$$

whereas:

- = annual growth rate r
- = number of years between the two censuses t
- = Population in the subsequent census pn
- = Population in the previous census po

As for the distribution of the population, it is clear from Table (2) that there is a discrepancy in the distribution of the population in the study area according to its administrative units, as Al-Hilla district ranked first with 41% of the total population of the governorate. It was followed by Al-Hashimih district with 23% of the total population of the study area. . As for the third place, Al-Musayyib district comes with 19% of the total population, while Al-Mahaweel district ranked fourth with 17% of the total population in the study area. From the study of the numerical and relative distribution of the population in the study area, it was found that the concentration of the population increases in the center of Al-Hilla district by 28.

Table (2) The numerical and relative distribution of the population by administrative units in Babil Governorate for the year (2020)

Administrative units	population	Population Percentage %
Hilla District Center	612.976	28.2
Al Kifl hand	153.829	7.07
My father drowned	119,175	5.4
total elimination	885,980	41
Hashemite District Center	39.253	1.8
Al-Qasim sub-district	174.736	8.03
Medhatiya hand	149,036	6.8
Shomali district	95,689	4.3
Vanguard hand	42,723	1.9
total elimination	501.437	23
Musayyib District Center	60,382	2.7
Saddah hand	127.508	5.8
Jurf Al-Nasr sub-district	51.789	2.3
Alexandria district	174.770	8.08
total elimination	414,449	19
Mahaweel District Center	128,234	5.8
project area	139.673	6.4
front side	40,459	1.8
Nile side	64,556	2.9
total elimination	372.922	17
total county	2.174.788	100%

Source: From the researcher's work based on the Ministry of Planning, Babylon Statistics Department, unpublished data 2020.

## Demographics

### Age structure

To study the characteristics of the age population, it is of great importance in relation to their qualitative characteristics, as it represents the most important data in population studies through its direct relationship to the various economic activities practiced by the human being and his ability to work and perform services in a manner that suits different age groups <sup>(3)</sup>.

Accordingly, studies of the age structure of the population tended to classify the population into three age groups:

**A - Young people (0-14 years):** This age group represents the base of the population pyramid, and according to population estimates for the year (2020), the percentage reached (41.7), as the total of this group reached (907,446) of the total population, This indicates the high vitality and fertility of the population in the study area. This age group of the population needs great attention from the responsible authorities and their parents, and thus more entertainment centers must be provided, such as electronic games halls, five-a-side playgrounds, zoos, swimming pools and game cities to suit the ages of this group as it forms the future basis population of the community.

**B -The middle-aged category (15-64 years):** It is called the productive and breadwinner category in the first and third categories, and it has the largest role in the growth of the population as it is able to compensate for the deaths that society loses because it represents the age of marriage and the ability to procreate both males and females.<sup>4)</sup> According to the population estimates for the year (2020), the total number of this category has reached (1206,125) people, at a rate of (55.4%) of the total population in the study area. Thus, this age group is the most active in society because of its prominent role in the contribution it offers that contributes to economic, social and service progress in various sectors of the state and society, in addition to being the most demanding and frequented group for various recreational services. It fits with the nature and desire of this population, such as the establishment of football stadiums at the local and regional levels, various gyms, green squares, parks, youth sports forums, cinemas, theater performances, Internet cafes, restaurants, tourist and recreational hotels and other recreational services that fulfill their aspirations and desires to increase their bid, being the only productive segment. economically <sup>(5)</sup>.

### Seniors category (65 years and over)

It is one of the lowest age groups in the population pyramid of the study area. Table (3) shows that their percentage reached (2.8) of the total population

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<sup>3)</sup> Ahmed Ali Ismail, *Foundations of Population Science and its Geographical Applications*, 5th Edition, Cairo, Arab Thought House, 1984, p. 86.

<sup>4)</sup> Abdul Ali Al-Khafaf, and Abdul Mukhwar Al-Rihani, *Population Geography*, Basra University Press, 1986, p. 328.

<sup>5)</sup> Riyadh Kazem Salman Al-Jumaili, *The Efficiency of the Spatial Distribution of Community Services (Educational, Health, and Recreational) in the City of Karbala*, PhD Thesis (unpublished), University of Baghdad, College of Education (Ibn Rushd), 2007, pp. 97-98.

of the study area for the year (2020), and the demand by this age group for recreational services is less because they are looking for calm, green places and interfaces. Water parks, cafes, cultural forums, public parks, and striving to set up trips to religious places such as shrines and holy shrines, which requires providing more recreational services for their recreation to meet the demand for them as they represent the aspirations of this age group of the population.

**Table (3) The broad age groups in Babil Governorate for the year (2020)**

Age group	population		the total	percentage%
	male	female		
From 0 to less than 15	468,741	438,705	907,446	41.7
From 15 to less than 65	602,990	603,135	1,206,125	55,4
65 and over	27,153	34,064	61,217	2,8
the total	1,098,884	1,075,904	2,174,788	100

Source/researcher based on: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Organization, Babil Governorate Statistics Directorate, Population Estimates for 2020, unpublished data.

### qualitative composition

When studying the population in any region, it is necessary to identify the number of males and females in it, since the numerical differences among them have significant effects on the quality of social and economic problems. for females and multiply the result by (100)<sup>6</sup>. From Table (4) it is clear that the gender ratio in the study area amounted to (102.1) males for every hundred females, and this represents

Table (4) Specific composition and gender ratio in Babylon Governorate for the year (2020)

Administrative unit name	% type
Hilla District	101.9
Al Mahaweel District	102.5
Hashemite District	94.9
Musayyib District	102.0
total county	102.1

Research source based on: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Organization, Babylon Statistics Directorate, Population Estimates for the year (2020), unpublished data.

A positive indicator in terms of the number of workers and those able to find and develop recreational places in the region. Al-Mahaweel district ranks first with a gender ratio of (102.5) males for every hundred females, followed by Al-Musayyab district with a gender ratio of (102.0) males. For every hundred females, Al-Hillah district ranked third, with a gender ratio of (101.9), and in the fourth rank was the Hashemite district, with a gender ratio of (94.9) males per hundred females.

<sup>6</sup>(1) Abd Ali Al-Khafaf, Population Geography, 2nd Edition, Dar Al-Fikr for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, College of Arts, University of Kufa, 2007, p. 217.

Third: Human variables affecting the distribution and development of recreational services in Babil Governorate:

Human variables affect the development of recreational services of all kinds and forms, and among these elements is the economic factor, which is the per capita income (the standard of living of the population), population numbers, gender and age composition in entertainment and the impact of income. In developing countries, the incomes of individuals did not rise to the extent that the individual can meet his basic needs for life, as he then begins the stage of investing leisure time in the field of tourism, travel or entertainment <sup>(7)</sup>.

Social customs and traditions are an important and influential factor in determining the type of recreational activity that individuals desire, according to the culture and customs of the community. to another according to the nature of that society and its cultural and ideological characteristics, which often have a major role in determining its quality, as it leads to the emergence of recreational activities commensurate with the nature of society and at the same time leads to the disappearance of recreational activities that do not conform to the customs and traditions of society <sup>(8)</sup>Therefore, every society has customs and traditions that are different from the other society, the more the society is developed in all respects, the more it creates recreational activities that are commensurate with its customs and traditions and respect the values in its society.

And theTransport is one of the factors affecting urban expansion and growth in the study area and linking its different parts, as the expansion in the extension of the streets has led to the expansion of urbanization and the activities of the various residents on the lands of the study, because of their important and effective role in the development of various activities and jobs by linking them within the region And outside it, as well as transferring traffic from the city center towards its outskirts and vice versa, and there are six main roads in the study area linking them with the neighboring provinces. Car transport, which has largely compensated for the use of rail transport to and from Babil Governorate.

## **The second topic**

### **The reality of the regional distribution of entertainment services in the province of Babylon**

The distribution of phenomena is an essential element in geographical studies, so the study of the geographical distribution of recreational services is of great importance, because it reveals the reality of their functional performance and allows the possibility of identifying the reasons why the phenomenon is concentrated in one place without another, as it helps in developing the necessary plans and appropriate solutions to restore Distributing these services in a way that

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<sup>7</sup>(1) Muthanna Taha Al-Houri and Ismail Muhammad Ali Al-Dabbagh, *The Economics of Tourism*, Baghdad, 1989, p. 34.

<sup>8</sup>. <http://www.al-jazira.com> (2) Yousef bin Muhammad Al-Ateeq, models of promotion in Saudi society during the era of the founder,

is consistent and serves all classes of society and according to its needs. For the purpose of identifying the reality of the spatial distribution of recreational services in the province of Babylon, a picture of that distribution will be presented and then analyzed in detail in order to clarify the quality of that distribution and to identify the quality of services available in each entertainment facility.

### **First: green areas, parks and public parks**

The green areas **Gardens and public parks** One of the recreational phenomena that attract the attention of the population towards it because of the pleasure it provides and their psychological comfort, and its presence helps to create suitable climatic conditions for the population.<sup>9)</sup> Which in turn affects the psychological comfort of the person. It contributes to increasing recreational activities by reducing psychological and nervous tensions compared to the noise that cities suffer, especially audio-visual pollution, so the

population frequents it to enjoy its beauty and picturesque nature (<sup>10</sup>). The parks have an aesthetically pleasing effect on the soul, which is frequented by people of different classes and social classes. It is of recreational importance and breathing lungs that reduce pollution and suffocation. This type of activities meets the various recreational needs of residents of all ages, and children in particular, and is often located in the middle of residential neighborhoods in order to facilitate access to people easily on foot from all parts of the residential neighborhood, and the park must have areas suitable for all ages, Including places suitable for the gathering of the elderly and others designated for children's play, and some medium-sized spaces for youth games and the presence of families, especially on holidays and occasions, places for sitting and recreation, etc.)<sup>11)</sup>.

The total of green areas, gardens and public parks in the province of Babylon)368A garden and a park for the year 2021. Table (5) distributed among the administrative units of the governorate in a different way, as the Musayyib district center contained a percentage of (12.0%) of the total gardens and parks in the study area. Hilla district center and the project district are followed by (10.3%) for each of them, then the districts of (Al-Medhiyah, Abi Gharq, Al-Hashimiah District Center, Al-Qasim, and Al-Mahaweel District Center) with a ratio of (10.1%,7.9%,7.1%6.8%,6.0%) for each, respectively. The Jurf Al-Nasr district came in the last place with a percentage of (0.8) of the total green areas, gardens and public parks in the province of Babylon.

### **Secondly, the city of games**

The study area is characterized by the presence of several game cities that

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<sup>9</sup>(1) Rahim Hayef Kazem Al-Sultani, Recreational and Tourist Services in Babylon Governorate, Master's Thesis (unpublished), College of Education, Al-Mustansiriya University, 2005, p. 115.

<sup>10</sup>(2) Nour Jawad Abdullah Al-Halfi, Evaluating the Efficiency of Recreational Services in the City of Najaf for the Period (2003-2012), Master Thesis (unpublished), College of Arts, University of Kufa, 2014, pg. 46.

<sup>11</sup>( ) Manahil Jalil Ali, Spatial Variation of Green and Recreational Areas in Al-Rusafa District, PhD thesis (unpublished), College of Education - Ibn Rushd, University of Baghdad, 2017, p. 84.



the population exploits to spend some leisure time and children's entertainment. 20.51 Hectares, and among these cities are (Queen's Games City, Babylon Land Games City, Ishtar Games City, Al-Hamra Games City, Al-Khadra Games City, Al-Modhesh Games City, Babylon Farah Games City, Happy Land Games City, and others) in which (206) workers are employed. They are distributed by (5) amusement parks in the center of Al-Hilla district, with a percentage of (62.5%) of the total game cities in the study area. It is followed by the Mahaweel District Center, Al-Qasim District, and Sadat Al-Hindiya District, with a city each, with a percentage of (12.5%). From the total city in the province.

### Third: Sports stadiums

Sports stadiums are among the most important facilities and buildings established by the state for the entertainment and care of the youth on whom the state depends to build its future. activities and events)<sup>12)</sup> And in the study area, the interest in popular squares, football stadiums and sports fields is not commensurate with the increasing demand for these services, as the planned sports playing spaces are numerous, but what has been implemented

Schedule (5) The reality of the regional distribution of entertainment services in the province of Babylon for the year (2020 .)

Administrative units	Number of green areas	game cities	stadiums	halls	clubs	Banquet halls	Hotels	Forums	cafes	Shrines and shrines
M. s suit	38	5	2	1	5	16	6	2	33	91
n. sponsor	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	27
n. my father drowned	29	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	7
M.Q Al Mahaweel	22	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	6	7
n. The project	38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
n. forward	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3
N.Nile	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4
m.s. hashemite	26	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	9	4
n. denominator	25	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	7	37
n. Medhatia	37	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	31
n. Shomali	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	5
n. vanguard	15th	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
M.Q Al-Musayyab	44	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	11	7
n. indian block	16	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	9	16
n. cliff victory	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
n. Alexandria	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	3
Governorate	368	8	6	3	19	18	6	13	110	251

Source: Relying on

1. Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, Directorate of Municipalities of Babylon Governorate, Division of Gardens and Parks, unpublished data, 2021.

<sup>12)</sup> Manahil Jalil Ali, Spatial Variation of Green and Recreational Areas in Al-Rusafa District, PhD thesis (unpublished), College of Education - Ibn Rushd, University of Baghdad, 2017, p. 88.

2. Babil Governorate Youth and Sports Directorate, unpublished data, 2021
3. field study.
4. Babil Governorate Tourism Directorate, unpublished data, 2021.

It is very limited, as these facilities and activities are still limited to some areas that lack the simplest types of services, and sometimes these playgrounds are fenced courtyards furnished with theel only, so the lack of these playgrounds represents a problem for the youth and children who play their various sports in the streets, squares and squares Which were designated for parking or breathing space for residential gatherings, the total of the sports fields in the study area was (6) playgrounds, table (5). It is distributed by two stadiums in the center of the district of Hilla, with a percentage of (33.2%) of the total stadiums in the governorate, and one stadium in each of (Al-Mahaweel District Center, Al-Hashimiah District Center, Al-Talia District, and Sadat Al-Hindiya District), with a percentage of (16.7%) For both of them

#### **Fourth: Gymnasiums**

It is represented by indoor multi-activities of a sports nature, which have a sporting and recreational importance, as it works to provide spaces to accommodate various sports activities, and these halls provide a suitable recreational atmosphere for young people who enjoy playing and enjoying sports without being affected by the external climate, as well as their role in developing youth talents and develop them and invest their spare time in practicing sports activities that have a health and recreational benefit.<sup>13)</sup>The study area includes (3) sports hallstable(5)Distributed in the center of the district of Hilla, the center of the district of Al-Mahaweel, and the district of Al-Qasim, with only one hall for each, with a percentage of (33.3%) For both of them .

#### **Fifthly: sports clubs**

The sports club is defined as an educational, recreational and sports institution in which young people are built and prepared psychologically, physically and socially. It encourages their inclinations and develops their various skills and abilities, so it is considered one of the means of community development and development.<sup>14)</sup>. The residents go to it either to practice their various sports hobbies or as spectators to spend some time, and there are various sports activities such as (football, volleyball, basketball, athletics, table and other youth games), and matches are held between sports teams, especially football, one of the popular games in the study area. These activities have a major role in public health, practicing hobbies, spending time for recreation, and fulfilling the desires of

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<sup>13</sup>( ) Hala Hadi Saleh Al-Zalmi, Spatial Analysis of Entertainment Services in the City of Samawah, Master's Thesis (unpublished), College of Education, University of Al-Muthanna, 2018, p. 25.

<sup>14</sup>(2) Hussain Ali Fahd Al-Waeli, Hawra Abdul-Kazim Abdullah Abbas, Planning for the Development of Youth Centers and Sports Clubs in Babylon Governorate, American International Journal of Human and Social Studies, American International Academy of Higher Education and Training / United States of America, Issue (7), Part One, 2021, p. 178

segments of the population and of different ages.<sup>15)</sup>The total number of clubs in the province of Babylon reached (19) clubs for the year 2021, table (5), the total area of which is (4.45hectares, and the number of its employees reached (150) workers. These clubs are distributed over the administrative units of the study area, as the Hilla district center contained a percentage of more than a quarter (26.3%) of the total clubs in the study area, and it is noted from Table (5) that the districts of (Al-Nile, Al-Imam, Al-Talia, and Jurf Al-Nasr) do not have this service.

### **Sixth: Wedding and event halls**

After the development in the economic situation of the population of the study area and the increase in the purchasing power of families and the accompanying social changes, after these activities (weddings and events) were practiced in homes, some families resorted to practicing them in private halls, which resulted in a need for unavailable services Previously in the study area, wedding and event halls spread there. The services that these halls provide vary from one hall to another, such as decorations, air conditioning and furniture, and some of them have gardens, playgrounds for children, and various meals. These halls meet the needs of all groups of society, males and females of all ages and on all occasions and are not limited to a specific occasion, and provide a service Recreational services for the residents of the areas in which they are located and the residents of the rest of the nearby governorates, due to the lack of this type of services in their areas.88.9%,5.5%,5.5%) respectively for each.

### **Seventh: Hotels**

The tourism industry for a commercial establishment constitutes a mixture of homogeneous services, or in the classic concept, the hotel industry is the establishments and tourist establishments that provide a set of services through which rooms and prefabricated houses are offered on a temporary lease contract. The hotel establishment is defined as an entity that works to meet the wishes of its guests from various hotel services (comfort, accommodation and catering ) and this is in return for a fee and seeks to enhance its image in the minds of its customers in order to support its competitiveness.<sup>16)</sup>.

The total number of hotels in Babil Governorate was (6) recreational hotels for the year 2021, Table (5), with a total area of (0.25 hectares), and the number of employees in it was (102) workers. These hotels are concentrated in the center of the district of Hilla, as it is the commercial and administrative center of the governorate, as well as the delegations of official figures and businessmen to it, which requires the provision of these hotels. While the rest of the administrative

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<sup>15</sup>(1) Ammar Abdul-Jabbar Dayesh Al-Zuhairi, The Reality of Recreational Services in the City of Basra and Ways to Develop it, Master Thesis, College of Arts, University of Basra, 2016, p. 105

<sup>16</sup>(1) Obeid Al-Sheikh and Ratoul Mohamed, The Role of Hotels in Activating Tourism - A Look at the Elements of Tourism and the Hotel Bar for Algeria, Euro-Mediterranean Journal of Tourism and Hotel Economics, Volume 3- Issue 3, 2021, p. 73.

units do not have this service.

Among the recreational services provided by these hotels are restaurants to provide different types of meals, as well as the presence of halls used for weddings and other occasions, as in the Al-Modhesh Hotel and the Lion of Babylon Hotel, as well as the gardens available in them.

### **Eighth: Forums (Youth Centers)**

The forum is defined as an official institution whose mission is to invest the youth's free time, provide services to them, organize their various activities and events, and push them to contribute positively and effectively to comprehensive development programs.<sup>17)</sup> These cultural institutions contribute to the care of young people who come to them from various places in the governorate, in order to participate in the various activities they offer, which in turn provide a kind of entertainment, which helps to raise the level of individuals physically and intellectually.<sup>18)</sup> The total number of forums in Babil Governorate reached (13) for the year 2021, table (5), with a total area of:389.65hectares, employing (201) workers. These forums were distributed among the administrative units of the governorate, with a forum for each administrative unit, with the exception of the governorate center, where there are two forums that constitute (15.4%) of the total forums in the study area.

### **Ninth: Cafes and Casinos**

Cafés are among the oldest recreational activities that have arisen in cities in their shops and popular neighborhoods, as they are places frequented by different groups of society members of all ages for entertainment and entertainment, spending beautiful times and meeting friends, and in which some drinks are served to the visitors such as tea, coffee and juices, and some are practiced in them Hobbies and games and telling old stories and tales to spend free time and learn the art of speech and logic<sup>(19)</sup>Also, a few of them are designated for families only, and this type of café has a popular character, as it attracts the elderly and some groups of young people who resort to it to spend some leisure time.

It is evident from Table (5) that the total number of licensed cafes and casinos in Babylon Governorate reached (33) cafes and casinos for the year 2021, which represents the licensed only. Its total area reached (13.6hectares, and the number of its employees reached (574) workers. Hilla district center contained a percentage (30% of them, followed by the Musayyib district center with a percentage)10%) and the Hashemite District Center andAl-Sada district ranked third with a percentage of (8.2%)For each of them, the last place was the share of

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<sup>17)</sup> Lubna Juma Ibrahim, Distribution of Youth Forums and Sports Clubs in the City of Baghdad and Their Efficiency (Study in the Geography of Cities), Master's Thesis (unpublished), College of Education for Girls, University of Baghdad, 2006, p. 21.

<sup>18)</sup> Hussein Ali Fahd Al-Waeli, Hawra Abdul-Kazim Abdullah Abbas, previous source, pg. 176

<sup>19)</sup> Mazen Abdul Rahman Al-Hiti, Geography of Services, Foundations and Concepts, 1st Edition, Arab Society Library for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, 2013, p. 115.

the district of Shomali and Al-Tali'a, at a rate of (2.7%) for each.

**The third topic**

**Evaluation of the efficiency of the regional distribution of recreational services in the province of Babylon**

The evaluation of services is based on determining the efficiency of their performance and may be geographically distributed over administrative units and be diverse but inefficient. Places may be allocated such as children’s playgrounds, sports fields or clubs, but the process of providing these activities is lacking in many activities or is limited to some simple activities that are not It encourages its attendance, or that the events are for males rather than females, or for young people without children, or leaving the process of providing services to the private sector, which focuses on activities that provide a lot of income and leaving other activities, which leads to depriving a segment of society from enjoying a certain type of services, and accordingly The efficient provision of recreational services must meet the needs of all city residents, according to gender and age.<sup>20)</sup> .

Recreational services in the city are evaluated according to the approved local standards, and they are related to the type of recreational services, whether they are parks, gardens, youth centers, sports fields, or children’s playgrounds, as shown in Table (6), where it shows (the share of the individual / m2) and (number of served population / people) and also (required area / m2Thus, we can extract the efficiency of these services. As follows:

**Table (6) Planning standards for entertainment services in Iraq**

T	service type	the number	Number of served population/people	Required area/m2	per capita m2
1.	public parks	1	10000	10000	1.0
2.	youth centers	1	20000	15000	0.8
3.	sports clubs	1	50000	15000	0.3
4.	Sports stadiums	1	25000	40000-50000	1.8
5.	sports halls	1	25000	25000	1.0
6.	Leisure hotels	2	50000	30000	0.6
7.	cafes	1	4500	-	
8.	game cities	1	40000	20000	0.5
9.	Wedding and event halls	1	45000	4500	0.1

**Source: Relying on**

- 1- Ministry of Planning, Urban Planning Authority, preparing and implementing basic designs for cities, Baghdad, 1983, p. 41.
- 2- Ministry of Planning, Regional Planning Commission, Housing and Human Settlements Department, Foundations and Standards for Public Service

<sup>20)</sup> Khalaf Hussain Ali Al-Dulaimi, Planning of Community Services and Infrastructure Foundations - Standards - Techniques, 1st Edition, Dar Safaa for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, 2009, pp. 208-209.

- Buildings, 1977, pp. 45-52.
- 3- Ministry of Construction and Housing, Public Housing Authority, Studies Division, Urban Housing Standards Handbook, 2010, pp. 17-18.
- 4- Hawra Abdul-Kadhim Abdullah Abbas Al-Yasi, Assessment of the Reality of Entertainment Services in the City of Hilla, Master Thesis, College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon, 2020, p. 135

### Public gardens and parks

The number of green areas in the study area (368(areas, total area)6066880(m<sup>2</sup>, equivalent)606.69According to the schematic criterion for the size of the population, what is required in the study area is (217) areas, that is, with a surplus number of (151) areas and with a total area of large (217(ha389.69hectares, and this means that the governorate suffers from a poor distribution of these areas, not in their number and area. As for the level of administrative units and according to population indicators, we find that its percentage is low in four administrative units: (M. s suit,n. ShomaliAnd the,n. cliff victory,n. Alexandria), as we find that the public gardens in the study area were not equitably distributed among its administrative units, as those areas are concentrated in (M.S. Al-Musayyib, N. Medhatia,n. The project,m.s. hashemite,n. my father drowned) It suffers from a shortage in the number and area of public parks, and most of those areas are located in the central region of the city without there being a distribution orientation towards the outskirts of the city, which provides the requirements for the success of recreational facilities in a proper manner, Table (7).

Table (7) The current need of public parks and the extent of the deficit in them in Babil Governorate according to the administrative units for the year 2021

Administrative unit	population	Actual		required		deficit or surplus	
		the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>	the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>	the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>
M. s suit	612976	38	584880	61	610,000	-23	-25120
n. sponsor	153829	21	540000	15th	150,000	6	390000
n. my father drowned	119175	29	277000	12	120000	17	157000
M.Q Al Mahaweel	128,234	22	200,000	13	130,000	9	70000
n. The project	139,673	38	595000	14	140000	24	455000
n. forward	40459	12	260000	4	40000	8	220,000
N.Nile	64556	17	285000	6	60,000	11	225000
m.s. hashemite	39253	26	472000	4	40000	22	432000
n. denominator	174736	25	500,000	17	170,000	8	330,000
n. Medhatia	149,036	37	750,000	15th	150,000	22	600,000
n. Shomali	95689	9	170,000	10	100,000	-1	70000
n. vanguard	42723	15th	330,000	4	40000	11	290000
M.Q Al-Musayyab	60382	44	680000	6	60,000	38	620000
n. indian block	127508	16	260000	13	130,000	3	130,000
n. cliff victory	51789	3	36000	5	50000	-2	-14000
n. Alexandria	174770	16	127000	17	170,000	-1	-43000
the total	2174788	368	6066880	217	2,170,000	-	-

Source: Based on Table (2) and Table (5)

### Forums (Youth Centers)

In Babil Governorate, there are (13) forums with an area of (3896450m<sup>2</sup>) Equivalent (389.65 hectares, while some criteria identified the necessity of having one forum for every 20,000 people, with an area of 15,000 square meters), and according to the specified criterion, it was found that the study area suffers from a shortage in the number and space of forums, so it needs (109) forums with an area of (1635000m<sup>2</sup>) Equivalent (163.5(ha), the deficit in its numbers is (96) forums, as for the area, the deficit is (2261450M<sup>2</sup>).

Through table (8), it appears that the areas of (cliff victory, Vanguard Project, sponsor (They lacked this kind of service when both of them needed youth centers) 3 2,7,8 (Youth center, respectively, with different areas, respectively) 4.5,3,10.5,12 (A hectare for each of them, respectively, as well, and despite the presence of this service in the rest of the administrative units, it suffers from a shortage in numbers and areas. From table (8), it becomes clear that there is a clear shortage of youth centers in the various regions of the governorate, as it ranges between (29) forums and an area (28.5) hectares in the center of Hilla district and (1) forum with an area of (2.2) hectares in front.

### Sports clubs

The criterion specified that there should be one gym for every 50,000 people, with an area of 15,000 square meters), available in Babil Governorate (19 (Gym club with an area of ) 44470m<sup>2</sup> When applying this criterion to the governorate, it is noted that there is a shortage in the number and area of sports clubs, as it needs (43) sports clubs with an area of (645000m<sup>2</sup>) which is equal to (64.5) hectares to meet the needs of the residents of the governorate from this recreational service. Thus, the deficit in the number of clubs is (24) sports clubs. As for the available space, the deficit in it is (600530m<sup>2</sup>) Draw (60.05) Hectare. Table (9).

As for the level of administrative units, it is clear from Table (9) that they vary in distribution in terms of number and area, in the Musayyib district center and the Hashemite district center, despite the availability of its need for this service, but it suffers from a deficit in the prescribed areas, as it reached (11.79, 12.48m) hectares respectively. It is concentrated in the center of Hilla district by (5) clubs, while the rest of the administrative units suffer from a clear setback in those services, which are (sponsor, n. my father drowned, M.Q Al Mahaweel, n. The project, n. forward, N.Nile, n. denominator, n. Medhatia, n. Shomali, n. vanguard, n. indian block, n. cliff victory, n. Alexandria), they need (7, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2) A sports club, respectively, to fill its need of this service.

Table(8) The current need of forums and the extent of the deficit in them in Babil Governorate according to the administrative units for the year 2021

Administrative unit Forums	population	Actual		required		deficit or surplus	
		the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>	the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>	the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>
M. s suit	612976	2	750,000	31	465000	-29	285000
n. sponsor	153829	0	0	8	120000	-8	-120000
n. my father drowned	119175	1	250000	6	90000	-5	160000
M.Q Al Mahaweel	128,234	1	20000	6	90000	-5	-70000
n. The project	139,673	0	0	7	105000	-7	-105000
n. forward	40459	1	8000	2	30000	-1	-22000
N.Nile	64556	1	710,000	3	45000	-2	665000
m.s. hashemite	39253	1	600,000	2	30000	-1	570000
n. denominator	174736	1	490000	9	135000	-8	355000
n. Medhatia	149,036	1	120000	7	105000	-6	15000
n. Shomali	95689	1	730,000	5	75000	-4	655000
n. vanguard	42723	0	0	2	30000	-2	-30000
M.Q Al-Musayyab	60382	1	8200	3	45000	-2	-36800
n. indian block	127508	1	210000	6	90000	-5	120000
n. cliff victory	51789	0	0	3	45000	-3	-45000
n. Alexandria	174770	1	250	9	135000	-8	-134750
the total	2174788	13	3896450	109	1635000	-96	2261450

Source: Based on Table (2) and Table (5)

Table (9) The current need of sports clubs and the extent of the deficit in them in Babil Governorate according to the administrative units for the year 2021

Administrative unit sports clubs	population	Actual		required		deficit or surplus	
		the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>	the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>	the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>
M. s suit	612976	5	8940	12	180000	-7	-171060
n. sponsor	153829	1	2543	3	45000	-2	-42457
n. my father drowned	119175	1	2765	2	30000	-1	-27235
M.Q Al Mahaweel	128,234	2	4532	3	45000	-1	-40468
n. The project	139,673	1	2833	3	45000	-2	-42167
n. forward	40459	0	0	1	15000	-1	-15000
N.Nile	64556	0	0	1	15000	-1	-15000
m.s. hashemite	39253	2	2543	1	15000	1	-12457
n. denominator	174736	1	3465	3	45000	-2	-41535
n. Medhatia	149,036	2	5490	3	45000	-1	-39510
n. Shomali	95689	1	3421	2	30000	-1	-26579
n. vanguard	42723	0	0	1	15000	-1	-15000
M.Q Al-Musayyab	60382	1	3209	1	15000	0	-11791
n. indian block	127508	1	2378	3	45000	-2	-42622
n. cliff victory	51789	0	0	1	15000	-1	-15000
n. Alexandria	174770	1	2351	3	45000	-2	-42649
the total	2174788	19	44470	43	645000	-24	-600530

Source: Based on Table (2) and Table (5)



## Sports stadiums

The planning standards for sports stadiums determined the necessity of providing playgrounds for adults with an area of (40000 - 50000) m<sup>2</sup> within the residential sector with a population of (25,000) people. In the study area there are (6) sports stadiums with an area of (2760,000m<sup>2</sup>) equivalent to (276) hectares. When matching the number and area of available sports fields with this criterion and in light of the population size, we find that the governorate needs (87) sports fields with an area of (3915000m<sup>2</sup>), which is equivalent to (391.5) hectares, and thus we find that the city suffers from a deficit in the number of sports stadiums, amounting to (81) stadiums. As for the area, the amount of the deficit is (1155000m<sup>2</sup>) equivalent to (115.5) hectares, table (10).

As for the level of units, it is evident from Table (10) that the regions of the governorate lack playgrounds with such specifications, except for the areas of (indian block, vanguard, Al Muhaweel, m.s al-Hilla) in which the playgrounds are available. This is an indication of the clear deficit in these necessary recreational services. Therefore, the administrative units of the governorate need (81) additional playgrounds. The center of Al-Hilla district comes first in need of (23) playgrounds, then (Al-Qasim sub-district and Alexandria sub-district) come in second place, as it needs to (7) stadiums in a row, and the need for these services decreases until it reaches the least in the Hashemite district center and Al-Tali`a district with only one stadium.

Table (10) The current need of sports stadiums and the extent of the deficit in them in Babil Governorate according to the administrative units for the year 2021

Administrative unit Sports fields	population	Actual		required		deficit or surplus	
		the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>	the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>	the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>
M. s suit	612976	2	1140000	25	1125000	-23	15000
n. sponsor	153829	0	0	6	270000	-6	-270000
n. my father drowned	119175	0	0	5	225000	-5	-225000
M.Q Al Mahaweel	128,234	1	180000	5	225000	-4	-45000
n. The project	139,673	0	0	6	270000	-6	-270000
n. forward	40459	0	0	2	90000	-2	-90000
N.Nile	64556	0	0	3	135000	-3	-135000
m.s. hashemite	39253	1	680000	2	90000	-1	590000
n. denominator	174736	0	0	7	315000	-7	-315000
n. Medhatia	149,036	0	0	6	270000	-6	-270000
n. Shomali	95689	0	0	4	180000	-4	-180000
n. vanguard	42723	1	600,000	2	90000	-1	510000
M.Q Al-Musayyab	60382	0	0	2	90000	-2	-90000
n. indian block	127508	1	160000	5	225000	-4	-65000
n. cliff victory	51789	0	0	2	90000	-2	-90000
n. Alexandria	174770	0	0	7	315000	-7	-315000
the total	2174788	6	2760,000	87	3915000	-81	-1155000

Source: Based on Table (2) and Table (5)

### Game Cities

The criterion specified that there should be one amusement park for every 40,000 people, with an area of 20000 square meters, which is equivalent to (2) hectares. Depending on this criterion, the study area needs (54) amusement parks with an area of (1080000m<sup>2</sup>), equivalent to (108) hectares, and there are (6) games cities in the study area, with an area of (205085m<sup>2</sup>) Equivalent (20,509) hectares, and thus, the deficit in it is (48) cities for games. As for the area, the deficit in it is (874915M<sup>2</sup>) equivalent. 87,492) Hectare.

Table (11) The current need of the game's cities and the extent of the deficit in them in Babil Governorate according to the administrative units for the year 2021

Administrative unit game cities	population	Actual		required		deficit or surplus	
		the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>	the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>	the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>
M. s suit	612976	5	197072	15th	300,000	-10	-102928
n. sponsor	153829	0	0	4	80000	-4	-80000
n. my father drowned	119175	0	0	3	60,000	-3	-60000
M.Q Al Mahaweel	128,234	1	2453	3	60,000	-2	-57547
n. The project	139,673	0	0	3	60,000	-3	-60000
n. forward	40459	0	0	1	20000	-1	-20000
N.Nile	64556	0	0	2	40000	-2	-40000
m.s. hashemite	39253	0	0	1	20000	-1	-20000
n. denominator	174736	1	3215	4	80000	-3	-76785
n. Medhatia	149,036	0	0	4	80000	-4	-80000
n. Shomali	95689	0	0	2	40000	-2	-40000
n. vanguard	42723	0	0	1	20000	-1	-20000
M.Q Al-Musayyab	60382	0	0	2	40000	-2	-40000
n. indian block	127508	1	2345	3	60,000	-2	-57655
n. cliff victory	51789	0	0	1	20000	-1	-20000
n. Alexandria	174770	0	0	4	80000	-4	-80000
the total	2174788	6	205085	54	1080000	-48	-874915

Source: Based on Table (2) and Table (5)

At the level of the governorate's administrative units, the need of the Hilla district center reached (15) cities for games, when the needs of each of the districts were reached. sponsor, denominator, Medhatia, Alexandria (4) A city of games for each of them. It is clear from table (11) that the minimum need for playgrounds is (1) a playground in each of (cliff victory, vanguard, m.s. hashemite, n. forward) .

### Sports halls

The criterion specified that there should be one sports hall for every (25,000) people, with an area of (25,000). There are (3) sports halls in the governorate, with an area of (450000m<sup>2</sup>) According to the approved standard, the study area needs (87) sports halls with an area of (2175000m<sup>2</sup>) Equivalent (217.5) hectares, and thus the art of the province suffers from a deficit in the number of sports halls amounting to (84) halls, as for the area, the amount of the deficit in it is (1725000m<sup>2</sup>) Equivalent (172.5) At the level of administrative units, it is evident from Table (12) that all administrative units in the governorate suffer from a deficit in the number of sports halls, ranging from the center of Hilla district, it needs (24) sports halls to meet its

need of this recreational service, and less The need to reach (2) halls in each of (n. cliff victory, M.Q Al-Musayyab, n. vanguard, m.s. hashemite, n. forward).

### Ballrooms for weddings and events

In the study area there are (18) wedding and event halls with an area of (10524m<sup>2</sup> Some of the approved criteria were set on the necessity of providing one wedding and event hall for each (45,000) people, with an area of (4,500 m<sup>2</sup>). Equivalent (0.45) hectares, and when applying this criterion to the study area, it is noted that it needs (48) wedding and event halls with an area of (216000m<sup>2</sup>) Equivalent (21.6) hectares. Thus, we note that there is a shortage in the number of wedding and event halls (30) halls. As for its area, we note that the amount of the deficit in it is (205476M<sup>2</sup>) equivalent 20,548 Hectares, and that this service occupied the main streets in the governorate. As for measuring its level of efficiency at the level of administrative units, it was shown from Table (13) that each of the district centers (Hilla, Al-Hashimiya and Al-Musayyab) does not suffer from any shortage in the number of wedding halls, but they need to Additional spaces to fill the gap in spaces, namely (52961, 4270, 4245(m<sup>2</sup> each, respectively, equivalent) 5.2, 0.4, 0.4) Hectare.

As for the rest of the administrative units, they need (4) halls as their highest limit in (Al-Qasim and Alexandria) additional to meet his needs, and the need for those halls decreases until it reaches the least (1) hall in each of (n. forward, N.Nile, n. vanguard, n. cliff victory) He needs an additional hall to meet his need for this service.

Table (12) The current need of gymnasiums and the extent of the deficit in them in Babil Governorate according to the administrative units for the year 2021

Administrative unit game halls	population	Actual		required		deficit or surplus	
		the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>	the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>	the number	Area/m <sup>2</sup>
M. s suit	612976	1	20000	25	625000	-24	-605000
n. sponsor	153829	0	0	6	150,000	-6	-150000
n. my father drowned	119175	0	0	5	125000	-5	-125000
M.Q Al Mahaweel	128,234	1	420000	5	125000	-4	295000
n. The project	139,673	0	0	6	150,000	-6	-150000
n. forward	40459	0	0	2	50000	-2	-50000
N.Nile	64556	0	0	3	75000	-3	-75000
m.s. hashemite	39253	0	0	2	50000	-2	-50000
n. denominator	174736	1	10000	7	175000	-6	-165000
n. Medhatia	149,036	0	0	6	150,000	-6	-150000
n. Shomali	95689	0	0	4	100,000	-4	-100000
n. vanguard	42723	0	0	2	50000	-2	-50000
M.Q Al-Musayyab	60382	0	0	2	50000	-2	-50000
n. indian block	127508	0	0	5	125000	-5	-125000
n. cliff victory	51789	0	0	2	50000	-2	-50000
n. Alexandria	174770	0	0	7	175000	-7	-175000
the total	2174788	3	450000	87	2175000	-84	1725000

Source: Based on Table (2) and Table (5)

Table (13) The current need of wedding and event halls and the extent of the deficit in them in Babil Governorate according to the administrative units for the year 2021

Administrative unit wedding halls	population	Actual		required		deficit or surplus	
		the number	Area/m2	the number	Area/m2	the number	Area/m2
M. s suit	612976	16	10039	14	63000	2	-52961
n. sponsor	153829	0	0	3	13500	-3	-13500
n. my father drowned	119175	0	0	3	13500	-3	-13500
M.Q Al Mahaweel	128,234	0	0	3	13500	-3	-13500
n. The project	139,673	0	0	3	13500	-3	-13500
n. forward	40459	0	0	1	4500	-1	-4500
N.Nile	64556	0	0	1	4500	-1	-4500
m.s. hashemite	39253	1	230	1	4500	0	-4270
n. denominator	174736	0	0	4	18000	-4	-18000
n. Medhatia	149,036	0	0	3	13500	-3	-13500
n. Shomali	95689	0	0	2	9000	-2	-9000
n. vanguard	42723	0	0	1	4500	-1	-4500
M.Q Al-Musayyab	60382	1	255	1	4500	0	-4245
n. indian block	127508	0	0	3	13500	-3	-13500
n. cliff victory	51789	0	0	1	4500	-1	-4500
n. Alexandria	174770	0	0	4	18000	-4	-18000
the total	2174788	18	10524	48	216000	-30	-205476

Source: Based on Table (2) and Table (5)

### Hotels

There are (6) recreational hotels with an area (of 2540m<sup>2</sup>). The standard emphasizes the necessity of providing (2) recreational hotels for every 50,000 people, with an area of 30,000 square meters), and when applying this criterion, it becomes clear that the recreational hotels in the governorate are not sufficient to meet the needs of its residents according to the criterion, as they need (87) recreational hotels with an area of (1305000m<sup>2</sup>) Equivalent (130.5) hectares, that is, the amount of the deficit in the number of recreational hotels in the study area is (81), while the amount of the deficit in the area is (1302460m<sup>2</sup>) Equivalent (130.2) hectares, table (14).

Table (14) The current need of recreational hotels and the extent of the deficit in them in Babil Governorate according to the administrative units for the year 2021

Administrative unit Hotels	population	Actual		required		deficit or surplus	
		the number	Area/m2	the number	Area/m2	the number	Area/m2
M. s suit	612976	6	2540	25	375000	-19	-372460
n. sponsor	153829	0	0	6	90000	-6	-90000
n. my father drowned	119175	0	0	5	75000	-5	-75000
M.Q Al Mahaweel	128,234	0	0	5	75000	-5	-75000
n. The project	139,673	0	0	6	90000	-6	-90000
n. forward	40459	0	0	2	30000	-2	-30000
N.Nile	64556	0	0	3	45000	-3	-45000
m.s. hashemite	39253	0	0	2	30000	-2	-30000
n. denominator	174736	0	0	7	105000	-7	-105000
n. Medhatia	149,036	0	0	6	90000	-6	-90000
n. Shomali	95689	0	0	4	60,000	-4	-60000
n. vanguard	42723	0	0	2	30000	-2	-30000
M.Q Al-Musayyab	60382	0	0	2	30000	-2	-30000
n. indian block	127508	0	0	5	75000	-5	-75000
n. cliff victory	51789	0	0	2	30000	-2	-30000
n. Alexandria	174770	0	0	7	105000	-7	-105000
the total	2174788	6	2540	87	1305000	-81	-1302460

Source: Based on Table (2) and Table (5)

As we note that its distribution in the study area occupied certain sites, especially near the commercial area or on the main streets in the center of Hilla district. While the need for both (n. cliff victory, M.Q Al-Musayyab, n. vanguard, m.s. hashemite, n. forward) to reach (2) recreational hotels for each, and the deficit in the area and preparation of this service varies according to the residents of those units.

### Cafes

The standard was set on the availability of one café for every (4,500) people, and since this service is not restricted to neighborhoods, but rather according to the residents' desires and tendencies and the need for its presence in special places linked to markets, parks or other places of rest, the process of its spread is concentrated in places and reduced in other places, and from During its spatial distribution, it is noted that there are (110) cafes with an area (22820M2) equivalent 2.28(ha), bearing in mind that the study area, according to the population standard, needs to 483) Cafe, Table (15). As for the level of administrative units, we note from Table (40) that the cafes are unfairly distributed among the governorate's regions, at a time when we find that the need M. s suit It is (135) cafes, followed by (n. Alexandria And then. denominator They need (39) cafes, and the need is reduced to its minimum in (n. vanguard, m.s. hashemite, n. forward It needs (9) additional coffee shops in a row to meet its need of this entertainment service.

table (15) The current need of cafes and casinos and the extent of the deficit in them in Babil Governorate according to the administrative units for the year 2021

Administrative unit cafes	population	Actual		required		deficit or surplus	
		the number	Area/m2	the number	Area/m2	the number	Area/m2
M. s suit	612976	33	13335	136	27200	-103	-13865
n. sponsor	153829	5	890	34	6800	-29	-5910
n. my father drowned	119175	4	440	26	5200	-22	-4760
M.Q Al Mahaweel	128,234	6	500	28	5600	-22	-5100
n. The project	139,673	4	280	31	6200	-27	-5920
n. forward	40459	4	230	9	1800	-5	-1570
N.Nile	64556	4	180	14	2800	-10	-2620
m.s. hashemite	39253	9	1200	9	1800	0	-600
n. denominator	174736	7	1000	39	7800	-32	-6800
n. Medhatia	149,036	4	three hundred fifty	33	6600	-29	-6250
n. Shomali	95689	3	400	21	4200	-18	-3800
n. vanguard	42723	3	210	9	1800	-6	-1590
M.Q Al-Musayyab	60382	11	480	13	2600	-2	-2120
n. indian block	127508	9	2000	28	5600	-19	-3600
n. cliff victory	51789	0	0	12	2400	-12	-2400
n. Alexandria	174770	4	1325	39	7800	-35	-6475
the total	2174788	110	22820	483	96600	-373	-73780

Source: Based on Table (2) and Table (5)

## Conclusion

### First: the conclusions

1. The province of Babylon has natural potentials that encourage the expansion of the establishment of recreational services, represented by the distinguished location, the characteristics of its flat surface, its moderate climate, and the abundance of water resources represented by the passage of the Euphrates River, which provides water to that land, as it represents water interfaces that help to establish many recreational activities.
2. The study showed that there is a discrepancy in population growth in the study area, and there is a discrepancy in the population distribution in the study area, as Al-Hilla district ranked first with 41% of the total population of the governorate. It is followed by Al-Hashmiya district with 23% of the total population of the study area. Then Al-Musayyib district and Al-Mahaweel district, at a rate of 19% and 17%, respectively.
3. Young people (0-14 years) This age group represents the base of the population pyramid, and according to population estimates for the year (2020), the percentage reached (41.7), **As for** The middle-aged category (15-64 years), the total of this category amounted to (1206,125) people, and a percentage of (55.4%) of the total population in the study area. While the elderly category (65 years and above) amounted to 2 ,8) out of the total population
4. The gender ratio in the study area amounted to (102.1) males for every hundred females, and Al-Mahaweel district occupies the first place, with a gender ratio of (102.5) males for every hundred females, followed in the second place by Al-Musayyib district, then Al-Hilla district and Al-Hashemiah district The sex ratios were (102.0), (101.9) and (94.9) males per hundred females, respectively.
5. Recreational service centers suffer from severe neglect, in addition to their lack of presence in the governorate compared to the planning standards adopted in this area, as most of them are concentrated in the center of Al-Hilla district.
6. The governorate suffers from a low level of recreational services, whether in terms of number or space allocated for recreational use, in addition to the reluctance to implement the planned projects, in addition to the fact that the outlet suffers from neglect in the field of management, coordination and poor distribution, so great efforts must be made not to restore balance through By raising awareness of the importance of recreational services at the level of individuals and government.
7. Other economic and human factors have a significant impact on the general variables, which include the average monthly income, transportation, media, desire to visit tourist sites, and preference for visiting.
8. The number of green areas in the study area reached (368) areas, with a

total area of (6066880) m<sup>2</sup>, which is equivalent to (606.69) hectares. Not in number or area.

9. There are 13 forums in Babylon province with an area of (3896450 m<sup>2</sup> .).) equivalent to (389.65) hectares, and according to the specified criterion, it was found that the study area suffers from a shortage in the number and area of forums, the amount of the deficit in their numbers is (96) forums, as for the area, the amount of the deficit is (2261450 m<sup>2</sup>).
10. There are 19 gymnasiums available in Babil Governorate, with an area of (44,470 square meters).It is noted that there is a shortage in the number and area of sports clubs, and thus the deficit in the number of clubs is (24) sports clubs. As for the available space, the deficit is (600,530 m<sup>2</sup>.) is equivalent to (60.05) hectares.
11. In the study area, there are (6) sports fields with an area of (2,760000 m<sup>2</sup> .).Thus, we find that the city suffers from a deficit in the number of sports stadiums, amounting to (81) stadiums.
12. There are (6) games cities available in the study area, with an area of (205085 m<sup>2</sup> .).) which is equivalent to (20,509) hectares, and thus the amount of deficit in it is (48) cities for games. As for the area, the amount of deficit in it is (874915 m<sup>2</sup>).
13. There are (3) sports halls in the governorate, with an area of (450,000 m<sup>2</sup> .).According to the approved standard, the study area suffers from a deficit in the number of sports halls amounting to (84) halls.
14. In the study area there are (18) wedding and event halls with an area of (10524 m<sup>2</sup> .).Thus, we note that there is a deficit in the number of wedding and event halls (30) halls. As for its area, we note that the amount of the deficit in it amounted to (205476 m<sup>2</sup>), which is equivalent to (20,548) hectares.
15. There are (6) recreational hotels with an area of 2540 square meters in the governorate), and it turns out that the recreational hotels in the governorate are not sufficient to meet the needs of its residents according to the standard, as they need (87) recreational hotels with an area of (1305000 m<sup>2</sup>.) which is equivalent to (130.5 hectares), meaning that the amount of the deficit in the number of recreational hotels in the study area is (81), while the amount of the deficit in the area is (1302460 square meters).
16. It is noted that there are (110) cafes with an area of (22820 square meters), equivalent to (2.28) hectares, noting that the study area, according to the population standard, needs (483) cafes.

Second, the suggestions

1. Reconsidering the distribution of recreational services so that distributive justice is achieved in all administrative units and doubling the interest in green and recreational areas by developing the existing ones and increasing their number and putting forward proposals that ensure the needs of residents and visitors from these services better than they are now.

2. Reopening and operating many public parks that have been neglected by rehabilitating the work in them by joint stock companies or municipal cadres.
3. Providing sufficient numbers and areas of recreational services to meet the needs of the residents of Babylon Governorate at the present time, taking into account the needs of the governorate and the growth of its population in the future by developing the necessary plans for the regular distribution of services in the study area.
4. Providing tourism services and infrastructure, especially transportation, as the first step for the arrival of tourists to the study area.
5. Increasing the area of green areas in the governorate, and working on developing, expanding and planting all the public parks and gardens in the governorate, and providing resting places there, and children's playgrounds, to be recreational places for the city's residents and for tourists who want to spend free time there.
6. The necessity of paying attention to tourism promotion and marketing and the use of modern methods and methods, since the increase in demand for any product starts from its promotion and marketing processes.

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