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Evaluation of rural land uses in the countryside of the city center of Hit

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Abstract--The districts of the countryside of the city center of Hit have a distinct location about the community of Hit, as their site is close to the Euphrates River and the natural conditions in them are suitable for the establishment of agriculture. The study area faces a human problem, which is the increase in population growth, as the population reached 1997 (10,956 people). Still, it increased to reach 2020 (20165 people)—followed by improving the economic situation. The increase in population leads to a rise in the demand for land for housing and other human services. In the study and evaluation of the reality of rural planning in the rural districts in the city center of Hit, it was found suffering from a lack and insufficiency of community services due to unplanned settlements led to an increase in the area of residential use at the expense of the location of other benefits represented by (health, educational, and recreational use).

Keyword--rural land, countryside, educational

Introduction

Planning is considered the best method through which rural development can be achieved, because the planning standards for rural housing aim to identify all controls that ensure an appropriate housing environment that achieves well-being and health for the community, by addressing all housing problems that stand in the way of achieving integrated rural development. Therefore, we will discuss in this research the planning standards for rural housing and compare them with

the planning reality in the study area in order to reveal the possibilities and obstacles to its development.

Research problem

The research problem is summarized in trying to answer the following question: - Are the uses of rural land in the study area planned according to the rural standards set by the Ministry of Construction and Housing? Is it sufficient to cover all the needs of the population or not?

Research Hypothesis

The hypothesis of the research is based on the random expansion of land uses in the study area and poor rural planning impact on land uses represented by important services for the life of the population and its necessary needs.

Research objective

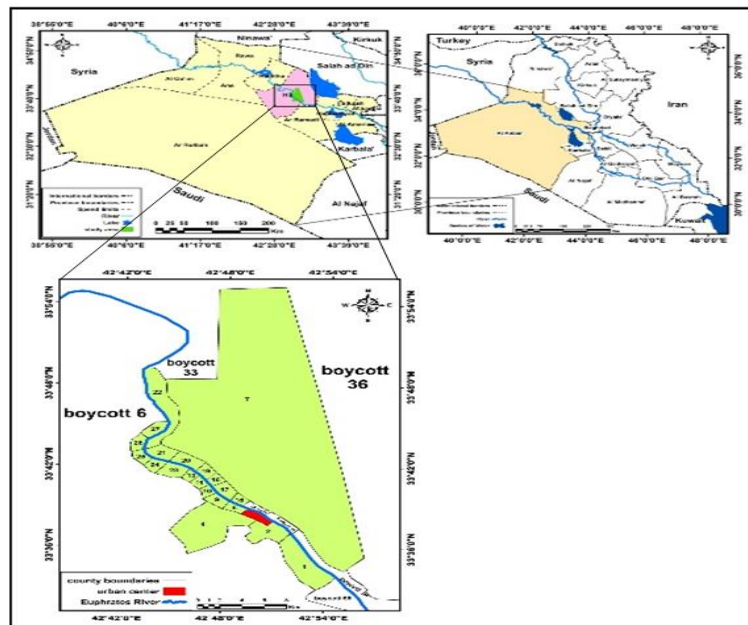
- The research aims to know the real reasons for the deterioration of rural land-use planning in the study area in order to address these problems and find appropriate solutions to them.
- Laying the foundations for achieving rural development and creating a balance between the functions of the countryside and the city.

Research Methodology

The research relied on the analytical method in order to show the human factors in the study area, as well as the functional method in analyzing the efficiency of land uses and relying on the appropriate planning standards.

Study area boundaries

The study includes rural districts in the center of the city of Hit, with an area of 22,092 dunums For, bordered by the east, by Al-Mohammadi, from the west by Al-Baghdadi, from the north by Al-Bakr neighborhood, and from the south by the city of Kubaisa. As for the location of the astronomical study area, it is located between two latitude circles 33 55 15 and 33 32 57 North and 42 56 17 17 and 42 42 28 East longitudes.



Map 1. the geographical location of the study area

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Water Resources, Directorate of Public Survey, Map of Iraq and Anbar, 2018, scale (1/1000000)

Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Agriculture, Anbar Agriculture Directorate, Land Division, 2018, scale (1/1000000). Arc map 10.4.1 outputs

Population size and growth rate in the study area

Population studies are of great importance in geographical studies, especially human ones, because man has a direct impact on the formation of the surface aspects of the earth, through his various social, economic and service activities. For, and that population societies are in a continuous movement represented by the rise or decrease in the population, as there is no fixed population. The study of the size of the population is not only important in knowing the current numbers of the population or its growth in the past periods, but also in knowing the size of the population increase in the future. And that population changes have a great impact on urban expansion, and represent the important aspect of the pillars of development, so we must pay attention to studying it as it is one of the basic variables that affect urban planning.

The population community in any region of the world is characterized by the lack of population stability, as it is in constant change, as the Anbar Governorate in general, and the study area in particular, is characterized by the numerical rise of the population, especially since the study area has a rural community characterized by a high number of members of one family, and this population increase results in a high number of housing units and the expansion of the size of other land uses. It is clear from Table (1), Figure (1), and Figure (2) that there is a continuous increase in the size of the population of the countryside of the city center of Hit, where their number reached in 1997 (10,956 people), while

the population in 2009 reached (17,385 people). people), i.e. an absolute increase of (6,429 people), during twelve years, with a growth rate of (3.8), as the growth rate increased. Agricultural production, especially since agricultural production does not require a specific age or type of population. And the population number continued to rise until it reached (20165 people) in 2020, an increase of (2780 people), and a growth rate of (1.3), The reason for the low growth rate in this year is due to the accession of part of the rural area to the municipal boundaries of the urban city of Hit For.

Table 1
Population size and growth rate for the period (1997 - 2020)

| the years | population | absolute increase | growth rate |
|-----------|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1997 | 10956 | | |
| 2009 | 17385 | 6429 | 3.8 |
| 2020 | 20165 | 2780 | 1.3 |

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, results of the 1997 general census, and population estimates for 2009, 2020, unpublished data, 2022

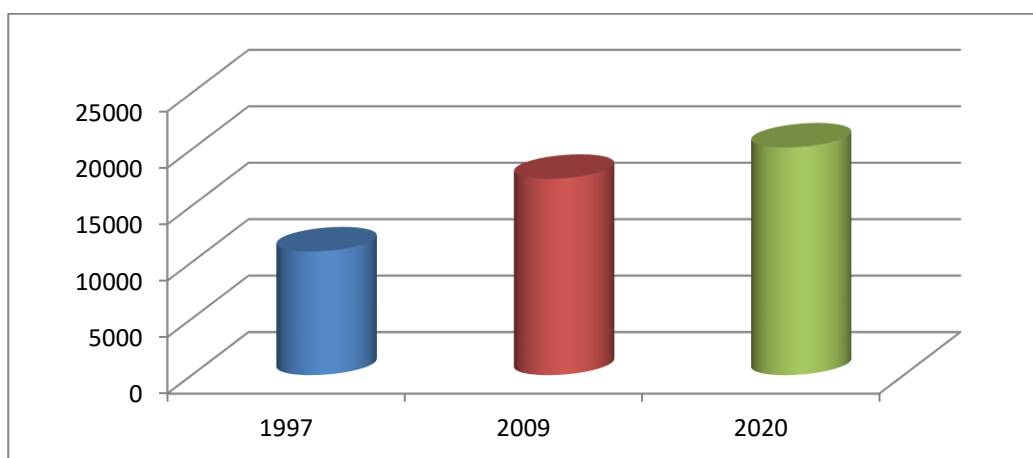


Figure 1. Population size for the period (1997 - 2020)
Source: According to Table (1)

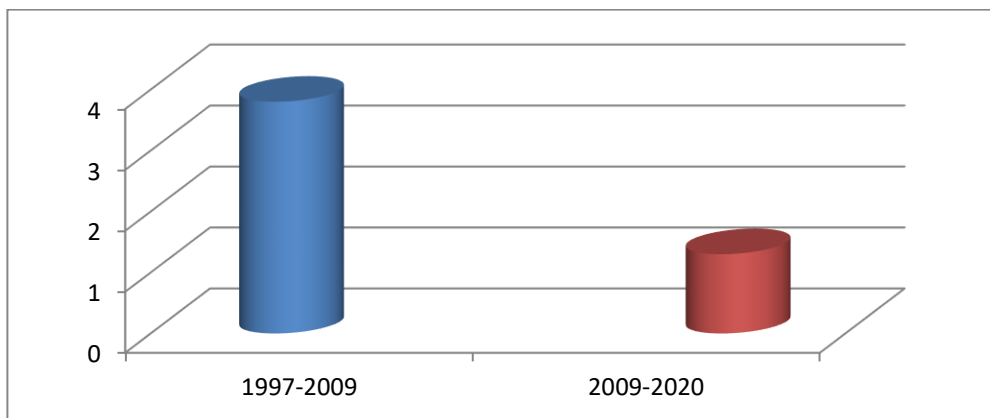


Figure 2. Population growth rate for the period (1997-2020)

Source: According to Table (1)

The area of land uses in the study area

The total area of land uses in the countryside of the city center of Hit was (996.1 dunums), and the largest area was for the residential use, with an area of (553.98 dunums), at a rate of (55.6%) of the total area of uses, followed by the use of transportation with an area of (337 dunums) with a percentage of (33.8%), and the least area was the area of health use, which amounted to (0.786 dunums), with a rate of (0.07%), and through Table (2) and Figure (3), it is clear that the uses are expanding randomly and unplanned, so the area of use over the area Another use, which leads to a surplus of uses and a deficit in others, and this contradicts the Iraqi rural planning standards.

Table 2
The area of rural land uses

| Usage | Area / acres | The ratio % |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| residential | 553.98 | 55.6 |
| industrial | 55.72 | 5.6 |
| commercial | 6.179 | 0.6 |
| educational | 20.08 | 2 |
| religious | 20.59 | 2 |
| Transport | 337 | 33.8 |
| healthy | 0.786 | 0.07 |
| entertainment | 22.32 | 2.2 |
| the total | 996.1 | 100 |

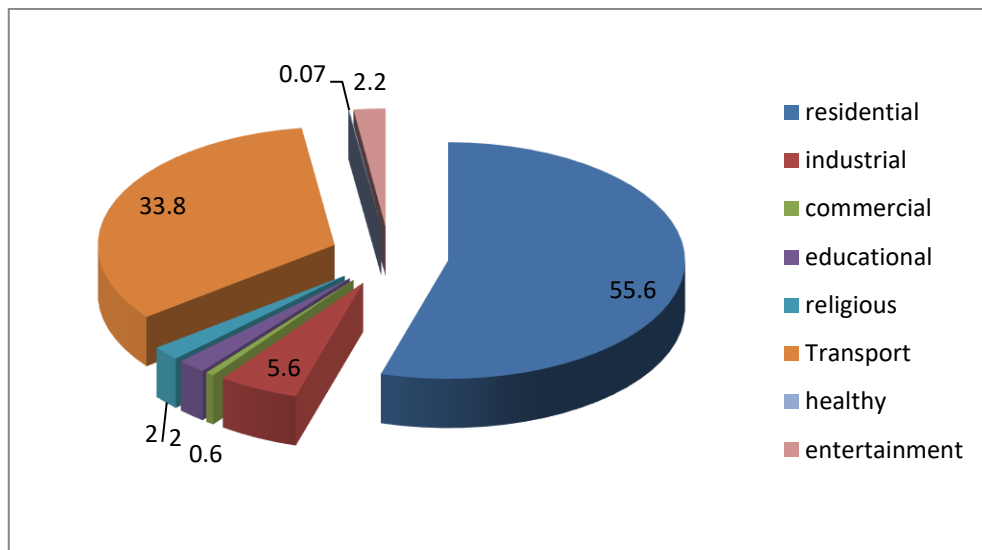


Figure 3. Percentage of each land use
Source: According to Table (2)

Classification of rural districts according to the size of the population

Because of the usual small sizes of most rural settlements in Iraq, new housing developments in a rural area can take the form of a new village. Thus, in rural areas it is difficult to separate the concept of the size of the residential area from the size of the village itself. And that the first objective of planning considerations is to determine the sizes of rural areas or villages, and based on the average number of rural family members of (8) people, four groups of residential areas or rural villages have been defined For, as shown below:

- Rural residential areas / or villages of 240-600 people, (30-75 dwellings).
- Rural residential areas / or villages of 600-1200 people, (75-150 dwellings).
- Rural residential areas / or villages from 1200-2400 people, (150-300 dwellings).
- Rural residential areas / or villages, from 2400-4800 people, (300-600 dwellings).

The Planning Standards do not apply to isolated and scattered settlements such as isolated dwellings (less than 240 inhabitants) for which the planning authorities do not prepare any plan. Rural residential areas / or villages with a population of more than 4800 people are not widely known in Iraq. Therefore, these volumes are usually considered an urban area, called a "nahiya", to which the standards of urban public community facilities should be applied.

Rural residential areas or villages with 240-600 inhabitants (main villages)

This size of villages corresponds to the following factors:

- The village consists of (30-75) housing units, for about 240-600 people. This is the smallest size that can be planned and equipped with minimal services such as:
 - The movement of pedestrians and vehicles.
 - Common open spaces.
 - A small shop.
 - Café.
- It is assumed that this homogeneous area follows the tradition of basic rural culture, and the role can be grouped along the way. Such an arrangement of farmer's houses preserves the traditional social ties of the rural population.
- Public open spaces are also recommended, including some rest areas for adults and children's playgrounds.

Rural residential areas or villages with 600-1200 inhabitants (small villages)

The main considerations for this size of rural residential areas and/or hamlets related to their size are:

- the average family (eight people).
- The average population (600-1200 people).
- Number of dwellings (75-150 dwellings).

Residential public utilities of this size can be as follows

- Primary school.
- Children's playgrounds.
- Dokan.
- Local market.
- Café.
- Playground.
- A sports arena.
- Social meeting places (park and public square).

Rural residential areas or villages with 1200-2400 inhabitants (intermediate villages): The main considerations for this size of rural residential areas/or middle villages related to their size are:

- average family (eight people)
- Population rate (1200-2400 people)
- Number of dwellings (150-300 dwellings)

It can provide the following residential public utilities of this size:

- Children's playgrounds.
- Primary school.
- A middle school.
- A health care center.
- A mosque or a church.

- Dokan.
- Local market.
- Café.
- Playground.
- A sports arena.
- Social meeting places (park and public square).

The identified characteristics of rural residential areas or medium-sized villages are:

- A clear center centered around the places of social meetings and public activities.
- A reasonable walking distance between all places in the village.
- A simple street grid pattern. Streets are designed as places rather than motorways, which helps to create a hierarchy of spaces within the village.

Rural residential areas or villages with 2400-4800 inhabitants (large villages)

The main considerations for this size of rural residential areas/or large villages related to their size are:

- The average family (eight people).
- The average population (2400-4800 people).
- Number of dwellings (300-600 dwellings).
- A village of 2400-4800 people: which requires detailed plans for it. This village constitutes the center that provides all a lot of services to the residential areas or the surrounding smaller villages.

Residential facilities of this size can be as follows:

- Children's playgrounds.
- An elementary school for boys.
- An elementary school for girls.
- A middle school.
- Preparatory school.
- A health care center.
- A mosque or a church.
- Dokan.
- A local market.
- Café.
- Playground.
- A sports arena.
- Social meeting places (park and public square).

The center of a village with a population of 2,400-4,800 inhabitants corresponds to the following factors:

- The center plays an important role in the lives of the villagers, as many activities take place. The village center includes the following:
 - Shopping and handicrafts.
 - health care.
 - Leisure and walk.
 - Worship and religious activities.
 - 5 - Administration and public services.
- It is recommended that the above activities focus on a single plot of land. Buildings of worship should be separated from educational facilities.
- Within the service center there should be a public car park, a public square with shaded paths, a green area, etc., where residents can gather.
- The program of the center of the residential area or the largest village should be arrived at based on planning indicators related to the required size.

The villages of the city center of Hit were divided into these four groups according to their population number. The first group with a population of (240-600) included (Qunan, Al-Naimiya and Al-Rayes, Sadaqah Al-Sulaymaniyah, Natal, Nuayer, Dalatah, Jbeil, Al-Shakariya and Al-Bastamiah). The second group with a population of (600-1200) included (Al-Hasaniya, Lahmieh, Atat, Al-Hubiya, Amira, Manzel, Ghanem Island and Musakhan, Ismailia and Al-Saridia, Al-Khalidiyah and Al-Sahlia), and the third group with a population of (1200-2400) included the area (Basa'ir Al-Sharqiya and Al-Gharbiyye). As for the fourth group, with a population of (2400-4800), it included (Sweeb, Banan, Al-Khouda, Al-Mabadiat and Hammadi, Al-Mamoura and Al-Jarora). As shown in Table (3).

Table 3
Division of villages according to population size

| Basic villages (240-600 people) (30-75 dwellings) | Small villages (600-1200 people) (75-150 dwellings) | Medium villages (1200-2400 people) (150-300 dwellings) | Large villages (2400-4800 people) (300-600 dwellings) |
|---|---|--|---|
| bottle | Al-Hasaniyah, meaty, and Atat | Eastern and Western insights | Sweep, Banan and Al Khoudah |
| Al Nuaimiya and Al Rais | Love, Amira and homes | | Temples and Hammadi |
| Sulaymaniyah Charity and Natal | Ghanem and Musakhan Island | | Al-Mamoura and Al-Jaroura |
| Nuwayer, Dalatah and Jbeil | Ismaili and Saridi | | |
| Shakariya and Bastami | Khalidiyah and Sahlia | | |

Source: Based on urban and rural housing standards in Iraq, Chapter III,
Chapter IV, pp. 109-111

Evaluation of the community facilities that should be available according to the population size of the rural areas or villages

Every rural area with a population ranging between (240-4800 people) has a number of community facilities that must be provided to serve the residents of these areas and meet their health, educational, commercial and other needs for the comfort and health of the rural community and to ensure its sustainability and development. Therefore, we will review the community facilities that must be provided for each rural area according to its size. The villages of the center of the city of Hit with a population size of (240-600), or what are called basic villages according to Iraqi planning standards, have roads for vehicles and move to places designated for pedestrians. Nuweir, Dalat and Jbeil contain 7 shops, Qanan, Sadaka Sulaymaniyah and Natal contain 5 shops, Al Nuaimiya and Al Rayes 4, while Al Shakariya and Bastamieh include 3 shops. Rural areas.

As for the rural areas with a population of (600-1200 people), i.e. called small villages, they conform to the standard of (primary school, dukan), as all areas include one primary school in each area, except for the area of Al-Habiya, Amira and Manzel, there is no school It is elementary, and as for the shop, Khalidiya and Al-Sahlia include 13 shops, Ismailia and Al-Saridia have 12 shops, Al-Hasaniya, Lahmieh, and Atat 6 shops, Al-Habibiya, Amira and Manazel 4 shops, while Ghanem Island and Musakhan contain 3 shops. As for (children's playgrounds, a local market, a café, a playground, a sports field, a park and a public square) they do not exist on the ground in these areas, as shown in Table (4).

Table 4
The communal facilities to be provided for small villages

| Rural residential area with a population of (600-1200 people) / (75-150 dwellings) | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Services | rural districts | | | | |
| | Al-Hasaniyah, meaty, and Atat | Love, Amira and homes | Ghanem and Musakhan Island | Ismaili and Saridi | Khalidiyah and Sahlia |
| Elementary school | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Childrens playground | — | — | — | — | — |
| shop | 6 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 13 |
| local market | — | — | — | — | — |
| cafe | — | — | — | — | — |
| playground | — | — | — | — | — |
| sports arena | — | — | — | — | — |
| park and plaza | — | — | — | — | — |

Source: Based on the standards of urban and rural housing in Iraq, Chapter Four, Chapter Four, pg. 139

As for the rural areas with a population number (1200-2400 people), or the so-called middle villages, they are represented in one area, which is the eastern and western Bassir region, and it contains (elementary school, middle school, shop number 15, mosque number 4), while it lacks the presence of Other services represented by (children's playgrounds, health center, local market, cafe, playground, sports field, park and public square). As shown in Table (5).

Table 5
Of the community facilities that must be provided for the middle villages

| A rural residential area with a population of (1200-2400 people)/(150-300 dwellings) | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Services | rural districts |
| | Eastern and Western insights |
| Childrens playground | — |
| Elementary school | 1 |
| Middle school | 1 |
| Health center | — |
| mosque or church | 4 |
| shop | 15 |
| local market | — |
| cafe | — |
| playground | — |
| sports arena | — |
| Park and public square | — |

Source: Based on the standards of urban and rural housing in Iraq, Chapter Four, Chapter Four, pg. 139

As for the rural areas with a population (2400-4800 people), called the large villages, they are represented in the areas of Sweeb, Banan, Al-Khouda, Al-Mabadiyat and Hammadi, Al-Maamoura and Al-Jaroura, as these areas have primary schools, but they are mixed schools, and as for the middle school, they are located in the Al-Mubadyat district And Hammadi, Al Mamoura and Al Jaroura, while they are not found in the cantons of Sweeb, Banan and Al Khawda. As for the (mosque) it is available in all the provinces and in a number that is outside the needs of the population. A park Unlike the rest of the districts that turn to parks, the rest of the community facilities (a middle school, a health center, a local market, a café, a playground, a sports field) do not exist on the ground in these areas. As shown in Table (6).

Table 6
Community facilities to be provided for large villages

| Rural residential area with a population (2400-4800 people), (300-600 dwellings) | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Services | counties | | |
| | Sweep, Banan and Al Khoudah | Temples and Hammadi | Al-Mamoura and Al-Jaroura |
| Childrens playground | — | — | — |
| Primary school for boys | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Primary school for girls | 2 | 1 | 3 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|---|----|
| Middle school | — | 1 | 1 |
| Middle school | — | — | — |
| Health center | — | — | — |
| mosque or church | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| shop | 17 | 8 | 20 |
| local market | — | — | — |
| cafe | — | — | — |
| playground | — | — | — |
| sports arena | — | — | — |
| Park and public square | 1 | — | — |

Source: Based on the standards of urban and rural housing in Iraq, Chapter Four, Chapter Four, pg. 139

Evaluation of the reality of land uses in the countryside of the city center of Hit

Every use of rural land has a planning standard, set by the Ministry of Construction, Housing, Municipalities and Public Works in Iraq, in order to organize and provide the necessary services for the residents of rural areas, in a way that suits each region in terms of its population size, so in this axis we will evaluate the reality of the uses of rural areas Rural land, to show the extent of its commitment to the application of cadastral planning standards and for each land use in the study area, as follows:

First: - educational use

The educational use is represented in nurseries, kindergartens and schools (elementary, middle, and middle school), and since the rural area lacks the presence of nurseries and kindergartens, and it is also one of the social facilities that are not mentioned in the rural planning standards, as they are not required to be present in villages and rural areas, so schools will be evaluated only , as follows:- The student's share of the (primary) educational use according to the planning criterion ranged between (6-8.5 m²), and here (7 m²) was adopted as a criterion for evaluation. Thus, it exceeds the required spatial standard, and this indicates the educational efficiency in the study area, where the expected population increase in the future has been taken into consideration. However, there are some provinces that do not require the presence of a primary school in them compared to the small population in these provinces, but because of the long distance that requires The students of these provinces must cross it to reach the nearest school. These schools have been built, and these provinces are represented by (Qanan, Dalitha, Al-Kamiya, Al-Shakhliyah, Nuweir, Dalatah, Jbeil, Al-Shakariya and Bastamieh, Al-Hasaniya, Lahmieh, Atat, Ghanem Island and Musakhan).

As for middle schools, according to the planning standards, it is clear that there are three districts that require the provision of buildings for middle schools depending on the population size of each of them, namely (Al-Mabidyat and Hammadi, Sweeb, Banan and Al-Khoudah, Al-Mamoura and Al-Jarora). (1200 m²), and the standard requires (2079 m²), that is, there is a shortfall in the school

area estimated at (879 m²), and in the same school, Al-Maghanim Intermediate School for Girls participates as (Dayf), as for the district of (Suwayb, Banan and Al-Khouda), it lacks the presence of a school Medium, whether as a building or as a guest shared with one of the schools. As for the canton of (Al Maamoura and Al Jaroura), there is Al Maamoura mixed medium, but it is a guest that shares with Al Wathiq Elementary Mixed School, which is in violation of the rural planning standards.

With regard to rural districts that do not require the provision of middle or middle schools, they are represented in the district of (Qunan, Al-Hassaniya, Lahmieh, Atat, Al-Khalidiya, Al-Sahlia, Ismailia and Al-Saridia), where the mixed Thawra intermediate school is present as a guest with Al-Thawra Elementary Mixed School in Qanan District, and there is the Mixed Beach Intermediate as a guest with a school Al-Mashreq Elementary Mixed School, in the district of Al-Hasaniya, Lahmieh, and Atat. As for secondary schools, there is Al-Khalid Secondary School for Boys as a guest at Al-Khalidiya Elementary Mixed School in Al-Khalidiya and Al-Sahlia District, and Al-Khild Secondary School for Girls as a guest at Al-Salah Primary Mixed School in the District of Ismailia and Al-Saridia. Through the foregoing, it was found that there is an area surplus for primary school spaces compared to the number of population in the provinces, offset by a deficit and duplication of buildings in middle schools, and this is considered in violation of rural planning standards in Iraq.

Table 7
The area of educational use between reality and standard

| | interrupt | Area on the ground m2 | Area in terms of population, m2 | Difference m2 (+, -) * |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Sweep, Banan and Al Khoudah | 7500 | 4424 | + 3076 |
| 2 | Temples and Hammadi | 3700 | 3521 | + 179 |
| 3 | Al-Mamoura and Al-Jaroura | 10500 | 4200 | + 6300 |
| 4 | Dayoum Island | There is no | — | — |
| 5 | Eastern and Western insights | 5000 | 1764 | + 3236 |
| 6 | bottle | 3500 | 343 | + 3157 |
| 7 | stone | There is no | — | — |
| 8 | Daliha, quantity and personality | 2500 | — | — |
| 9 | Hassania and Balatiyah | There is no | — | — |
| 10 | Al Nuaimiya and Al Rais | There is no | — | — |
| 11 | Charity, Sulaymaniyah and Natal | There is no | — | — |
| 12 | Al-Hasaniyah, meaty, and Atat | 2500 | 902 | + 1598 |
| 13 | Love, Amira and homes | There is no | — | — |
| 14 | Abdel Salamiya and Al-Jalladia | There is no | — | — |

| | | | | |
|------|----------------------------|-------------|------|--------|
| 15th | Nuwayer, Dalatah and Jbeil | 1500 | 511 | +989 |
| 16 | Hawija Al-Flewi | There is no | - | - |
| 17 | Ghanem and Musakhan Island | 2500 | 816 | + 1639 |
| 18 | Ismaili and Saridi | 3000 | 1134 | + 1868 |
| 19 | Khalidiyah and Sahlia | 5000 | 1092 | +3908 |
| 20 | Papyrus and Bose | There is no | - | - |
| 21 | Shakariya and Bastami | 3000 | 511 | + 2489 |

Source: - Based on urban and rural housing standards in Iraq, Chapter Three, Chapter Four, pg. 140. Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Education, Anbar Governorate Education Directorate, Heet Education Directorate, Educational Planning Department, unpublished data, 2022

Field study.

Difference: It is the amount of difference between reality and standard.

(+): Evidence of the surplus in space.

(-): Evidence of a shortage in space.



Picture 1. Ibn Sina School in the eastern and western provinces of Basir
Source: field study.

Second: Commercial use

The commercial use is represented by (shops, local markets), and since the provinces lack the presence of local markets, we will assess the areas of shops in relation to the population of each province, where the per capita share of the area of this use (shops) (0.30 m²), according to the planning criterion. Through the data of Table (8), it appears that there is a surplus in the area of shops in all rural districts, that is, the commercial area has exceeded the required standard, which negatively affects the area of other uses.

Table 8
The area of commercial use between reality and standard

| | interrupt | Area on the ground m2 | Area in terms of population, m2 | Difference m2 (+, -) |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Sweep, Banan and Al Khoudah | 2250 | 937 | 1313 |
| 2 | Temples and Hammadi | 3000 | 753 | 2247 |
| 3 | Al-Mamoura and Al-Jaroura | 2500 | 891 | 1609 |
| 4 | Dayoum Island | There is no | — | — |
| 5 | Eastern and Western insights | 1500 | 373 | 1127 |
| 6 | bottle | 225 | 73 | 152 |
| 7 | stone | There is no | — | — |
| 8 | Daliha, quantity and personality | 150 | 25 | 125 |
| 9 | Hassania and Balatiah | 225 | 52 | 173 |
| 10 | Al Nuaimiya and Al Rais | 225 | 53 | 172 |
| 11 | Charity, Sulaymaniyah and Natal | 250 | 85 | 165 |
| 12 | Al-Hasaniyah, meaty, and Atat | 500 | 191 | 309 |
| 13 | Love, Amira and homes | 250 | 137 | 113 |
| 14 | Abdel Salamiya and Al-Jalladia | 50 | 40 | 10 |
| 15 | Nuwayer, Dalatah and Jbeil | 500 | 107 | 393 |
| 16 | Hawija Al-Flewi | There is no | — | — |
| 17 | Ghanem and Musakhan Island | 250 | 183 | 67 |
| 18 | Ismaili and Saridi | 1250 | 239 | 1011 |
| 19 | Khalidiyah and Sahlia | 2250 | 231 | 2019 |
| 20 | Papyrus and Bose | 150 | 44 | 106 |
| 21 | Shakariya and Bastami | 125 | 108 | 17 |

Source: Based on urban and rural housing standards in Iraq, Chapter Three, Chapter Four, p. 140 Field study.

Third: Religious use

The religious use is represented by (mosques and cemeteries), where the share of one individual from the area of religious use (the mosque), (0.30 m2), while his share of (cemeteries), (1.40 m2), according to the Iraqi planning standard, and through the data of Table (9). It is clear that there is an area surplus for this use in most of the rural districts, although the planning criteria included only three districts that require religious use in them, which are the districts (Sweeb, Banan, Al-Khouda, Al-Ma'badiyat and Hammadi, Al-Mamoura and Al-Jarora) due to its high population compared to the rest of the districts. other, However, there are several districts that contain mosques as a result of the religious feeling on the part of the population in building mosques, even at the expense of other uses,

and some of them are not free from problems of poor distribution and leaving them vacant and vulnerable to abuse.



Picture 2. Al-Fadilah Mosque in Al-Mamoura District
Source: field study

Table 9
The area of religious usage between reality and standard

| | interrupt | Area on the ground m2 | Area in terms of population, m2 | Difference m2 (+, -) |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Sweep, Banan and Al Khoudah | 12000 | 7085 | +4915 |
| 2 | Temples and Hammadi | 12000 | 5696 | +6304 |
| 3 | Al-Mamoura and Al-Jaroura | 7400 | 6732 | +668 |
| 4 | Dayoum Island | There is no | — | — |
| 5 | Eastern and Western insights | 2950 | 2824 | +126 |
| 6 | bottle | 600 | 552 | +48 |
| 7 | stone | There is no | — | — |
| 8 | Daliha, quantity and personality | 2500 | 189 | +2311 |
| 9 | Hassania and Balatayah | 1500 | 397 | +1103 |
| 10 | Al Nuaimiya and Al Rais | 125 | 405 | - 280 |
| 11 | Charity, Sulaymaniyah and Natal | 300 | 643 | - 343 |
| 12 | Al-Hasaniyah, meaty, and Atat | There is no | — | — |
| 13 | Love, Amira and homes | 2500 | 1037 | +1463 |
| 14 | Abdel Salamiya and Al-Jalladia | There is no | — | — |
| 15 | Nuwayer, Dalatah and Jbeil | 500 | 813 | - 313 |
| 16 | Hawija Al-Flewi | There is no | — | — |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-------------|------|-------|
| 17 | Ghanem and Musakhan Island | 2500 | 1383 | +1117 |
| 18 | Ismaili and Saridi | 2500 | 1811 | +689 |
| 19 | Khalidiyah and Sahlia | 3100 | 1752 | +1348 |
| 20 | Papyrus and Bose | There is no | = | = |
| 21 | Shakariya and Bastami | 1000 | 820 | +180 |

Source: - Based on urban and rural housing standards in Iraq, Chapter Three, Chapter Four, pg. 140. Sunni Endowment Office, Directorate of Sunni Endowment in Anbar, Sunni Endowment Note in Heet, Inspection Section, unpublished data, 2022. Field study

Fourth: Use of transportation

The per capita share of the use of transport reached (12 m²), according to the planning standard for transport methods, and through the data of Table (10), it is clear that the large spatial difference between the reality and the standard in the area of this use, reflected negatively on the calculation of the area of other uses, as a result of the large number of long rural streets that permeate The agricultural areas, in addition to the side streets that were created spontaneously on a residential basis by the residents, which are characterized by the abundance of bumps and the scarcity of parking spaces, in addition to the lack of paving, which increases the suffering in the winter when it rains, with dust flying in the summer



Picture 3. Transportation routes in the study area
Source: field study

Table 10
Transfer usage area between reality and standard

| | interrupt | Area on the ground m ² | Area in terms of population, m ² | Difference m ² (+, -) * |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Sweep, Banan and Al Khoudah | 137500 | 50016 | +87484 |
| 2 | Temples and Hammadi | 200,000 | 40212 | +159788 |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| 3 | Al-Mamoura and Al-Jaroura | 155000 | 47520 | +107480 |
| 4 | Dayoum Island | – | – | – |
| 5 | Eastern and Western insights | 100,000 | 19944 | + 80056 |
| 6 | bottle | 7500 | 3900 | +3600 |
| 7 | stone | 2500 | 312 | 2179+ |
| 8 | Daliha, quantity and personality | 7500 | 1344 | 6156+ |
| 9 | Hassania and Balatiyah | 7500 | 2808 | 4692+ |
| 10 | Al Nuaimiya and Al Rais | 5000 | 2868 | 2132+ |
| 11 | Charity, Sulaymaniyah and Natal | 10000 | 4548 | 5452+ |
| 12 | Al-Hasaniyah, meaty, and Atat | 20000 | 10200 | +9800 |
| 13 | Love, Amira and homes | 10000 | 7320 | 2680+ |
| 14 | Abdel Salamiya and Al-Jalladia | 5000 | 2160 | 2840+ |
| 15 | Nuwayer, Dalatah and Jbeil | 17500 | 5748 | +11752 |
| 16 | Hawija Al-Flewi | – | – | – |
| 17 | Ghanem and Musakhan Island | 275000 | 9768 | +265232 |
| 18 | Ismaili and Saridi | 47500 | 12792 | + 34708 |
| 19 | Khalidiyah and Sahlia | 37500 | 12372 | + 25128 |
| 20 | Papyrus and Bose | 5000 | 2352 | 2648+ |
| 21 | Shakariya and Bastami | 37500 | 5796 | + 31704 |

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Transport, Anbar Roads and Bridges Directorate, table of completed rural roads in the countryside of Hit District, 2022. Muhammad Dalaf Ahmad Al-Dulaimi, Muhammad Karim Ibrahim Al-Suwaidawi, Integrated Rural Development, Delir Publishing and Printing, 1, Baghdad, 2021, p. 140. Field study

Fifthly: healthy use

Health centers are an integral part of the health system, as they aim to improve health in the local community by providing care to a group of people. For the Iraqi rural standard refers to the necessity of providing a sub-health center for each population size ranging between (3600-4800 people) with a total area of (960 m²), and a share of (0.30 m²) per person, and within this size the districts of (Suwayb, Banan, Al-Khoudah, Al-Mamoura and Al-Jarora), However, these health centers are not available on the ground for these provinces, but they are located in each of the provinces (Khalidiya, Sahliya, Shukaria and Bastami). 800 m²), this is in addition to the health caravans that are located in the canton of Dalitha, the quantity and the personal, with an area of (17.5 m²), and the health caravan in the canton of Al-Habiya, Amira and Manzel with an area of 22.5 m². This indicates the existence of a large deficit for this use, which led the population to visit the hospitals and health centers located within the city For.



Picture 4. The health center in Khalidiyah and Sahlia district

Source: field study

Sixth: Recreational use

The planners paid attention to the necessity of providing parks, public squares, and playgrounds for each rural area ranging between (240-4800 people), i.e. in each of the rural districts in the city center of Hit, as it is considered an outlet for the population, and works to create close social relations in which opinions are exchanged. And ideas, the per capita share of recreational use according to the planning criterion (1.25 m²), but all rural districts suffer from a deficit in the provision of parks, with the exception of one district (Sweeb, Banan and Al-Khouda), where the area of recreational use reached (55000 m²) with a surplus of (49790). m²). As for sports stadiums, they are also not available in the districts of the city center of Hit, with the exception of the five-a-side sports stadium in the eastern and western Basair district, where its area reached (800 m²), while the planning standard for it according to the population was about (403 m²), i.e. in surplus. Its volume is (397 m²). This indicates a lack of interest in the recreational and sports aspect in the study area, which contradicts the planning standards of the Iraqi countryside.



Picture 5. The Happy Land Park in Sweep, Banan and Al-Khoudah Districts
Source: field study

Conclusions

- It became clear through the study that the population of the countryside of the city center of Hit is constantly increasing during the census year (1997) and the estimated years (2009-2020), and this is due to the natural increase in the high number of births.
- The rural area in the center of the city of Hit included (21) rural districts in which the population was distributed unevenly according to the area of each district. The districts of Sweep, Banan and Al-Khouda got the highest rank in terms of population, reaching (4168 people).
- The rural districts were divided into four sections according to the population size. They were divided into basic villages, small villages, medium villages, and large villages. Each population size has a number of social services that must be provided in it.
- When evaluating educational services, it became clear that the study area suffers from a shortage at the level of all provinces in the provision of nurseries and kindergartens, and middle education schools are limited to a limited number of those provinces and jointly (guest) with primary education schools.
- As for religious and commercial services and transportation, they are in number and area that exceed the needs of the population, which negatively affects the area of other uses.
- As for health services, which are considered among the most important services to ensure the health and safety of the individual, they suffer from a severe deficit in most of the rural districts, which violates the planning standards for the Iraqi countryside, as well as the significant shortage of recreational services for all districts except for the districts of Sweep, Banan and Al-Khouda.

Recommendations

- The necessity of addressing the random expansion of uses at the expense of other uses, and adherence to planning standards for the Iraqi countryside, which shows the area and size of each use according to the population number of each rural district.
- Develop a future plan and take into account the population increase in the establishment of any community services.
- The necessity of providing health centers in a way that suits the population sizes in each province.
- Providing the educational services needed by every population in order to eradicate illiteracy in the countryside and raise the level of awareness among individuals.
- Providing recreational services in rural districts as they are the only outlet for individuals.

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