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## Evaluate the reality of educational and health services in Al-Qaim district

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**Abstract**--Health and educational services are two of the critical social development pillars that significantly impact people's lives and are regarded as the foundational elements of successful economic, social, cultural, and technological development. The study of everything about these services has piqued the attention of geographers. The research aims to shed light on the actual state of the health and educational systems in the Al-Qaim region, as well as on how well they work in proportion to the population's size and local norms. The study had two axes: the issue, the hypothesis, the aim, the technique, and the research's limitations. It also included an introduction. It was discovered that the geographical allocation of health services at the level of the judiciary's administrative units is unjust and ill-planned compared to each unit's population. According to population and health data, there is a widespread lack of hospitals and health facilities, as well as medical and health cadres in all health institutions of the court. The second axis was concerned with evaluating the effectiveness of the educational community in the Al-Qaim area. Regarding academic and demographic data, it was observed that there aren't enough school buildings and that student and student division rates are higher than the required level. That teacher and teacher-student and student division rates are also higher than the required standard.

**Keyword**--evaluate, educational, health

### Introduction

Education and health services are the most important part in the public services sector thanks to the services they provide that are directly related to the needs of

the population. In the educational and health services and their inefficiency, in addition to the presence of many obstacles that faced their development, foremost of which were the security and political conditions since the occupation of Iraq in 2003 in addition to the military events of 2014 and the weak government spending to develop them, which negatively affected their functional efficiency. Therefore, this research will shed light on the reality of educational and health services in Al-Qaim district.

### **Research problem**

The educational and health services in Al-Qaim district suffer from a clear decline, which is reflected in the cost of their job, with the absence of a planning vision and weak government spending to address this problem.

### **Research hypothesis**

Proper planning, with accurate development policies and appropriate investment allocations based on a careful study of the existing reality of educational and health services, can contribute to the development of educational and health services in Al-Qaim district.

### **Research objectives**

The research aims to reveal the efficiency of educational and health services in Al-Qaim district and compare it with the standards for each service, while giving future directions for its development and advancement.

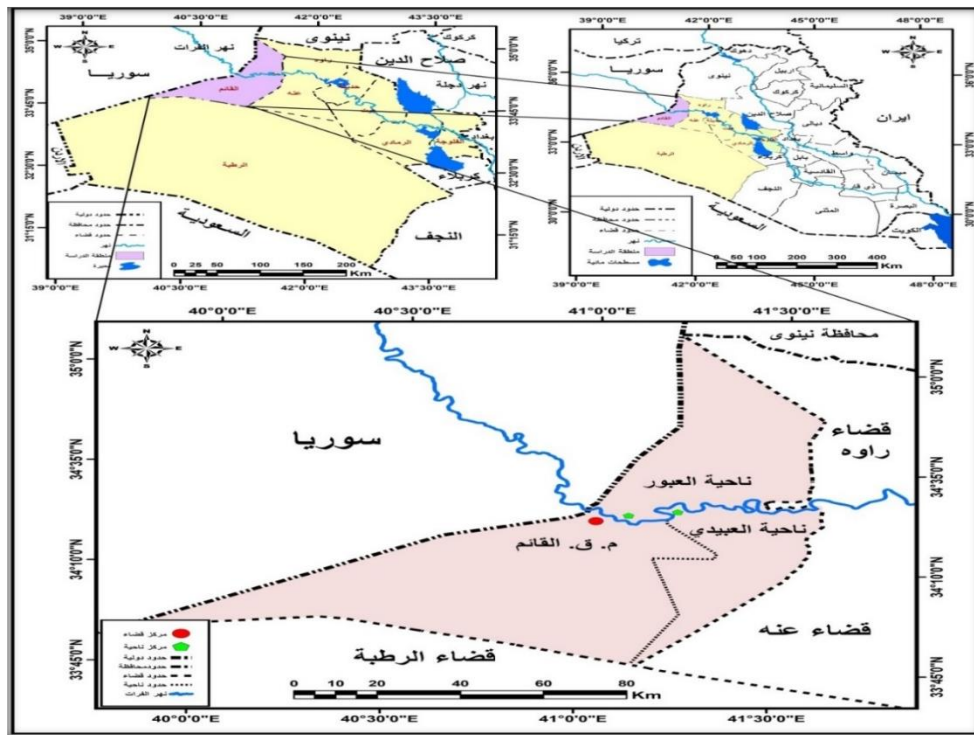
### **Structure the search**

The research included a discussion and analysis of the following main themes:

- Analysis of the efficiency of the health sector in Al-Qaim district.
- Analysis of the efficiency of the educational sector in the district of Al-Qaim.

### **Research limits**

Al-Qaim is located astronomically between two latitudes (33° 47' and 08 35') in the north and longitudes (39° 50' and 41° 42') in the east. The political international community with the Republic of Syria, as well as its common administrative borders with Nineveh Governorate from the north. Its administrative borders extend with Rawa district from the north and north-east, and with Anah district from the east. As for the temporal limits of the study, it is represented in the year 2021, as the reality of the situation from which the study is based on Map No. (1).



Map (1) The location of Al-Qaim district of Iraq and Anbar Governorate  
 Source: - The map was prepared based on: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Water Resources, General Authority for Survey, Map Production Department, Administrative Map of Iraq, scale 1: 1000000, for the year 2000. Arc Map 10.4.1 outputs.

### Analysis of the efficiency of the health sector in Al-Qaim district

Health services represent a cornerstone and an important pillar that cannot be dispensed with for the permanence and survival of the human being. The existing one can show the nature of the health services in it through the following.

#### First, the hospitals

Through the data of Table No. (1) and Figure No. (1), it becomes clear to us that there are (2) government hospitals, with one hospital in the Qaim district center and a hospital in Al-Ubaidi district, while Al-Obour district was emptied of the presence of this health institution, while the number of medical staff in hospitals reached ( 474), where the Al-Qaim district center topped the number of medical staff with a rate of (79.3%) of the total number of medical cadres, compared to (20.7%) in the Al-Obaidi district. While the number of employees reached (161) employees, at a rate of (64%) for Al-Qaim district center, compared to (36%) for Al-Obaidi district. Through the data of Table No. (27) and Figure No. (13) and according to the existing health reality of hospitals in the district and in comparison with the Iraqi planning standards, it becomes clear that there is a

deficit in the number of hospitals at the level of Al-Qaim district, and this means that the number of hospitals is not developed according to the specific planning standards or on the The least, according to the financial capabilities, is to enhance the chances of attracting the workforce of medical staff at all levels with the service workforce of these hospitals, especially since the data of Table No. (2) indicate that hospitals suffer from a large deficit in health and health cadres.

Table 1  
Spatial distribution of indicators of government hospitals in Al-Qaim district for the year 2021

Administrati ve units	Number of Hospital s	%	medical staff					the total	%	Num ber of Empl oyees	%
			Do cto r	den tist	Phar maci st	hea lth prof essi ons	nurs ing profe ssi ons				
Al Qaim District Center	1	50	28	11	15	179	143	376	79. 3	103	64
Al-Obaidi sub-district	1	50	6	3	4	32	53	98	20. 7	58	36
Obour hand	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
total elimination	2	100	34	14	19	211	196	474	100	161	100

Source: The table was prepared based on:

- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Anbar Health, Al-Qaim General Hospital, Statistics Department, unpublished data, 2021.
- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Anbar Health, Al-Obaidi General Hospital, Statistics Department, unpublished data, 2021.

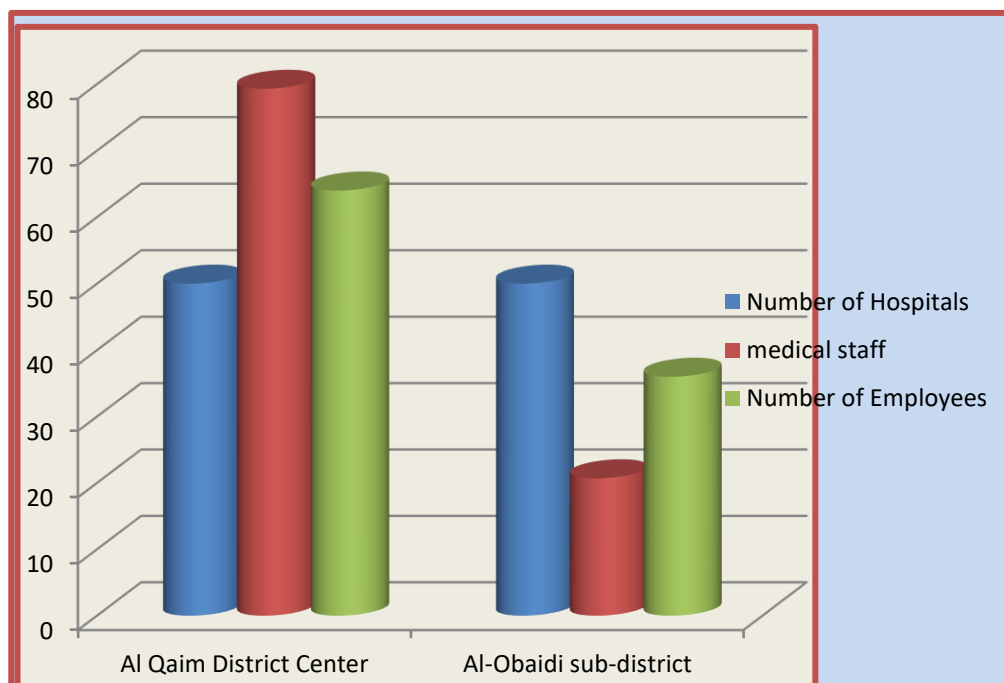


Figure 1. Indicators of government hospitals in the district for the year 2021  
Source: Table No. (1)

Table 2  
Health indicators of hospitals according to administrative units in Al-Qaim district for the year 2021

Administrative units	population	For / Hospital	For / doctor	For / dentist	For / Pharmacist	people / health professions	people / nursing professions												
		Schematic standard	The reality of the	The result (*)	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result			
Al Qaim District Center	117976	50000	117976	-	1000	4213	-	2000	10725	-	2000	7865	-	400500	659	-	250	825	-
Al-Obaidi sub-district	32322	50000	32322	+	1000	3887	-	2000	7774	-	2000	5830	-	400500	729	-	250	440	-

Obour hand	43309	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
total elimination	193607	50000	69804	-	1000	5694	-	2000	13829	-	2000	10190	-	400-500	918	-	250	988	-

Source: The table was prepared based on:

- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology, Anbar Governorate Statistics Directorate, Population Estimates for 2021, Table (19), p. 185 (unpublished data).
- Aseel Muhammad Mukhlif Hamad Al-Fahdawi, Geographical Analysis of Human Development Indicators (Community Services) in the Fallujah District Center, Master's Thesis (G.M), College of Education for Girls - Department of Geography, University of Anbar, 2020, p. 188.

Table (1). (\*) The sign (-) represents the deficit and the sign (+) represents the surplus.

### Secondly, the primary health center

By analyzing the data of Table No. (3), it is clear that there are (14) health centers distributed differently in the study area in favor of the Al-Qaim district center. According to the criteria for evaluating the Iraqi health services, it is clear that the health center within the Al-Qaim district center and Al-Obour district does not match the size of the population, that is, On the contrary, in Al-Obaidi's side, there is a shortage. With regard to the health centers departments, they included (doctor's room, pharmacy, administration, dressings, laboratory, dental department, ticket unit, administration, school health). , glucose measurement, dental treatment).

Table 3  
Spatial distribution of primary health center indicators in Al-Qaim district for the year 2021

Administrative units	population	The number of the health center			Iraqi Standard Nasma / health center	The status Qa'im	The result
		Main	minor	the total			
Al Qaim District Center	117976	3	4	7	1/10000	16853	-
Al-Obaidi sub-district	32322	2	2	4	1/10000	8081	+
Obour hand	43309	1	2	3	1/10000	14436	-
total	193607	6	8	14	1/10000	13829	-

elimination							
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Source: The table was prepared based on:

- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology, Anbar Governorate Statistics Directorate, Population Estimates for 2021, Table (19), p. 185 (unpublished data).
- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Health, Anbar Health Department, Primary Health Care Department in Al-Qaim, Statistics Department, records for the year 2021.

### **Analysis of the efficiency of the educational sector in the district of Al-Qaim**

Educational services are one of the most important foundations in discovering students' intellectual and mental energies. Therefore, it has adopted a system that represents primary education as its base, which accommodates all school-age children until it reaches the top that represents higher education institutions, and thus the need for it is necessary because it supports all economic activities in numbers. Required in different specializations. The study of educational services in the study area invites us to analyze its educational institutions for all its stages, as follows.

#### **First: Kindergarten**

The kindergarten stage is one of the most important educational stages because it embraces the first stages of growth and formation for children aged (4-5) years in educational institutions that are not legally mandatory. A period not exceeding two (1) years. Through the data of Table No. (4) and the figure, it is clear that there is a clear spatial concentration of kindergartens in terms of their number and numbers of children, teachers and school divisions within the Al-Qaim district center in particular and then the Al-Obaidi district, while the transit district has left the presence of this kindergarten, whether governmental or private. This spatial concentration was linked to the administrative aspect and population density. With regard to evaluating the reality of kindergartens according to the educational planning indicators, it becomes clear to us through the analysis of the data of Table No. (5) that:

- The (Child/Kindergarten) standard was among the planning standards in all administrative units of the judiciary, and this is a good indicator.
- With regard to the criterion (Child/Teacher), this criterion recorded a deficit in all administrative units of the judiciary due to the lack of teaching staff, especially in private kindergartens.
- As for the criterion (child/section), this criterion recorded a deficit in all kindergartens in the study area. In public kindergartens.

Table 4  
Spatial distribution of kindergarten education indicators in Al-Qaim district for the year 2021

Administrative units	Riyadh number	the total	number of children	the total	number of teachers	the total	number of Classes	number of buildings			
	government	eligibility		male	female		male	female			
Al Qaim District Center	2	2	4	311	286	597	/	13	13	12	4
Al-Obaidi sub-district	1	1	2	141	92	233	/	6	6	5	2
Obour hand	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
total elimination	3	3	6	452	378	830	/	19	19	17	6

Source: The table was prepared based on:

- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Education, Anbar Governorate Education Directorate, Al-Qaim Education Department, Staff General Education Division, unpublished data, 2021.
- Survey and field fixation for the researcher, the field study of private kindergartens in the district for the period 6/7-12/6/2022.

Table 5  
Educational indicators for kindergartens according to the administrative units of the existing list for the year 2021

Administrative units	child/kindergarten			child/teacher			child / division		
	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result
Al Qaim District Center	160	149	+11	20	46	-26	30	49	-19
Al-Obaidi sub-district	160	117	+43	20	39	-19	30	47	-17
Obour hand	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
total elimination	160	138	+22	20	44	-24	30	49	-19

Source: The table was prepared based on:

- Aseel Muhammad Mukhlif Hamad Al-Fahdawi, Geographical Analysis of Human Development Indicators (Community Services) in the Fallujah



District Center, Master's Thesis (G.M), College of Education for Girls - Department of Geography, University of Anbar, 2020, p. 176. Table No. (4).

### Secondly, primary education

Primary education is the broad basic base upon which the building of generations in other educational stages depends. It aims to discover students' talents and preparations and direct them to what is appropriate for these preparations and talents in a manner that ensures their development and future use in their social, cultural and professional life (2). Through the data of Table No. (6), it becomes clear to us that there is a clear spatial concentration of primary education indicators within the Al-Qaim district center because it is more densely populated, then Al-Obour district and then Al-Obaidi district. With regard to the evaluation of primary education indicators according to the Iraqi planning standards, it is clear from the data of Table No. (7) that:

- The criterion (student / school) was less than the Iraqi schematic criterion in all administrative units of the judiciary, and this is a good indicator.
- The (student/teacher) criterion. This criterion recorded a criterion in both Al-Qaim district center and Al-Obour district as a result of the large increase in the number of students at this educational stage, which is caused by the large increase in the population as well as the desire of parents to educate their children, and while This criterion recorded a surplus in Al-Obaidi district.
- With regard to the criterion (student / division), this criterion recorded a deficit in all administrative units of the judiciary. The reason for this is due to the existence of defects in school buildings and the small number of study divisions in them, in addition to the integration work carried out by the Al-Qaim Education Department for schools whose buildings were exposed to The destruction as a result of the recent military operations in 2014, and the schools that were demolished by the government and have not been reconstructed so far, and this in turn causes confusion in the educational process.

Table 6  
Spatial distribution of primary education indicators in Al-Qaim district for the year 2021

Administrative units	number of schools	number of students		the total	number of teachers		the total	number of Classes	number of buildings
		male	female		male	female			
Al Qaim District Center	41	7495	6240	13735	203	162	365	353	37
Al-Obaidi sub-district	21	1815	1485	3300	116	65	181	105	19

Obour hand	30	4203	3879	8082	233	125	358	233	25
total elimination	92	13513	11604	25117	552	352	904	691	81

Source: Republic of Iraq, Iraqi Ministry of Education, Anbar Governorate Education Directorate, Al-Qaim Education Department, General Education Division Staff, unpublished data, 2021

Table 7  
Educational indicators for primary education according to the administrative units of the existing list for the year 2021

Administrative units	pupil/school			student/teacher			student / division		
	Schematic standard Iraqi	The status Qa'im	The result	Schematic standard Iraqi	The status Qa'im	The result	Schematic standard Iraqi	The status Qa'im	The result
Al Qaim District Center	360	335	+25	20	38	-18	30	39	-9
Al-Obaidi sub-district	360	157	+203	20	18	+2	30	31	-1
Obour hand	360	269	+91	20	23	-3	30	35	-5
total elimination	360	273	+87	20	27	-7	30	35	-5

Source: The table was prepared based on:

- Aseel Muhammad Mukhlif Hamad Al-Fahdawi, Geographical Analysis of Human Development Indicators (Community Services) in the Fallujah District Center, Master's Thesis (G.M), College of Education for Girls - Department of Geography, University of Anbar, 2020, p. 176. Table No. (6).

### **Secondly, the intermediate stage**

These stages represent an important place in the educational ladder, and have a great impact on the student's life and building his personality, as they represent an important age stage ranging from (12-14) years. Middle schools receive students graduating from the primary stage, and the duration of study there is three (3) years, and through the data of Table No. (8), it becomes clear to us that there is a clear spatial concentration of intermediate education indicators within the Qaim district center, then the transit district and the Al-Obaidi sub-district. With regard to the evaluation of indicators of the efficiency of educational services for the intermediate stage. According to the Iraqi planning standards, it is clear from the data of Table No. (9) the following:

- The (student / school) criterion was lower than the Iraqi schematic criterion in all administrative units of the judiciary, and this is a good indicator that indicates the positive job efficiency of this service in terms of the number of students in each school.
- The (student/teacher) criterion. This criterion recorded a flaw in all the administrative units of the judiciary, which indicates that there is a large deficit in the teaching staff in the judiciary, which negatively affects the performance of teachers and the results of students.
- With regard to the (student / division) criterion, this criterion recorded a deficit in all the administrative units of the judiciary due to the large numbers of students and the small number of academic divisions, in addition to the integration work carried out by the Al-Qaim Education Department for schools whose buildings were destroyed as a result of military operations The last 2014.

Table 8  
Spatial distribution of education indicators for middle school in Al-Qaim district for the year 2021

Administrative units	number of schools	number of students		the total	number of teachers		the total	number of Classes	number of buildings
		male	female		male	female			
Al Qaim District Center	9	876	1491	2367	58	35	93	65	6
Al-Obaidi sub-district	5	101	176	119	33	8	41	38	3
Obour hand	9	136	372	174	54	12	66	57	5
total elimination	23	326	2039	530	145	55	200	160	14

Source: Republic of Iraq, Iraqi Ministry of Education, Anbar Governorate Education Directorate, Al-Qaim Education Department, General Education Division Staff, unpublished data, 2021

Table 9  
Educational indicators for middle school education according to the administrative units of the existing list for the year 2021

Administrative units	School student			student/teacher			student / division		
	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result
Al Qaim District	550	263	+287	18	25	-7	30	36	-6

Center									
Al-Obaidi sub-district	550	239	+311	18	29	-11	30	31	-1
Obour hand	550	193	+357	18	26	-8	30	31	-1
total elimination	550	231	+319	18	27	-9	30	33	-33

Source: - The table was prepared based on:

- Aseel Muhammad Mukhlif Hamad Al-Fahdawi, Geographical Analysis of Human Development Indicators (Community Services) in the Fallujah District Center, Master's Thesis (G.M), College of Education for Girls - Department of Geography, University of Anbar, 2020, p. 176.
- Table No. (8).

### **Third, the secondary stage**

It is the stage that combines the intermediate and preparatory stages, and the study period is (6) years, and age groups of both sexes are received at the age of (12-17) years. In the same school automatically in the preparatory stage (4). Through the data of Table No. (10), it becomes clear to us that there is a large spatial concentration of secondary education indicators within the Al-Qaim district center in particular, compared to the weak concentration within the areas of Al-Obeidi and Al-Obour. With regard to evaluating the indicators of the efficiency of educational services in secondary education according to the Iraqi planning standards, it is clear from the data of Table No. (11) that the following:

- The (student / school) criterion was lower than the Iraqi schematic criterion in all administrative units of the judiciary, and this is a good indicator that indicates the positive job efficiency of this service in terms of the number of students in each school.
- The (student/teacher) criterion. This criterion has been recorded in all administrative units of the judiciary as a result of the large increase in the number of students, especially in evening schools due to the conditions experienced by the study area and the interruption of large numbers of students from continuing their studies during the past years.
- With regard to the criterion (student / division), this criterion recorded a deficit in all administrative units of the judiciary due to the presence of defects in school buildings and the small number of study divisions in them.

Table 10  
Spatial distribution of secondary education indicators in Al-Qaim district for the year 2021

Administrative units	number of schools	number of students		the total	number of teachers		the total	number of Classes	number of buildings
		male	female		male	female			
Al Qaim District Center	12	2499	1597	4096	68	41	109	126	11
Al-Obaidi sub-district	1	/	532	532	5	9	14	14	1
Obour hand	1	/	731	731	3	6	9	12	1
total elimination	14	2499	2860	5359	76	56	132	152	13

Source: Republic of Iraq, Iraqi Ministry of Education, Anbar Governorate Education Directorate, Al-Qaim Education Department, General Education Division Staff, unpublished data, 2021

Table 11  
Educational indicators for secondary education according to the administrative units of the existing list for the year 2021

Administrative units	School student			student/teacher			student / division		
	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result
Al Qaim District Center	550	341	+209	18	38	-20	30	33	-3
Al-Obaidi sub-district	550	532	+18	18	38	-20	30	38	-8
Obour hand	550	731	-181	18	81	-63	30	61	-31
total elimination	550	383	+167	18	41	-23	30	35	-5

Source: - The table was prepared based on:

- Aseel Muhammad Mukhlif Hamad Al-Fahdawi, Geographical Analysis of Human Development Indicators (Community Services) in the Fallujah District Center, Master's Thesis (G.M), College of Education for Girls - Department of Geography, University of Anbar, 2020, p. 176.
- Table No. (10).

#### Fourth, the preparatory stage

Preparatory schools receive students who have completed the intermediate stage and the duration of study is three years. It aims to prepare the student for university and vocational education. It is divided into two branches, the scientific branch and the literary branch. When the student completes this stage, he is awarded a certificate that qualifies him to continue his university or professional studies (5). No. (12) It is clear to us that there is a large spatial concentration of the indicators of preparatory education within the Al-Qaim district center in particular, compared to the weakness of the indicators of concentration within the two areas of Al-Obeidi and Al-Obour. With regard to evaluating the indicators of the efficiency of educational services for preparatory education according to the Iraqi planning standards, it is clear from the data of Table No. (13) the following:

- The (student / school) criterion was lower than the Iraqi schematic criterion in all administrative units of the judiciary, and this is a good indicator that indicates the positive job efficiency of this service in terms of the number of students in each school.
- The (student/teacher) criterion. This criterion recorded a flaw in all the administrative units of the judiciary, which indicates that there is a large deficit in the teaching staff in the judiciary, which negatively affects the performance of teachers and the results of students.
- With regard to the criterion (student/section), this criterion recorded a deficit in the Obour sub-district as a result of the increase in the number of students and the decrease in the number of academic divisions. While this criterion recorded a surplus in the Al-Qaim district center and the Obour district.

Table 12  
Spatial distribution of education indicators for the preparatory stage in Al-Qaim district for the year 2021

Administrative units	number of schools	number of students		the total	number of teachers		the total	number of Classes	number of buildings
		male	female		male	female			
Al Qaim District Center	7	616	767	1383	44	23	67	48	6
Al-Obaidi sub-district	1	236	/	236	11	/	11	12	1
Obour hand	1	415	/	415	15	/	15	11	1
total elimination	9	1267	767	2034	70	23	93	71	8

Source: Republic of Iraq, Iraqi Ministry of Education, Anbar Governorate Education Directorate, Al-Qaim Education Department, General Education

Table 13  
Educational indicators for preparatory education in Al-Qaim district for the year 2021

Administrative units	School student			student/teacher			student / division		
	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result	Schematic standard	The status Qa'im	The result
Al Qaim District Center	550	198	+325	18	21	-3	30	29	+1
Al-Obaidi sub-district	550	236	+314	18	21	-3	30	20	+10
Obour hand	550	415	+135	18	28	-10	30	38	-8
total elimination	550	226	+324	18	22	-4	30	29	+1

Source: - The table was prepared based on:

- Aseel Muhammad Mukhlif Hamad Al-Fahdawi, Geographical Analysis of Human Development Indicators (Community Services) in the Fallujah District Center, Master's Thesis (G.M), College of Education for Girls - Department of Geography, University of Anbar, 2020, p. 176.
- Table No. (12).

#### **Fifthly, vocational education**

This type of education prepares the technical cadres trained in the industrial, agricultural, commercial and health fields in order to be able to achieve the goals of the state with a certain level of education and can represent its position in the management of government industrial projects (6), and it is the other option for the student enrolled in secondary education. The number of vocational schools in the district reached one school, which is (Al-Qaim Mixed Vocational Preparatory School), which is located in the center of Al-Qaim District, and it included (3) vocational departments (electricity, maintenance of medical devices, mechanics) and contained five workshops and a computer lab, as well as five wing rooms. The number of students was (200), while the number of faculty members was (14) teachers.

#### **Fifthly, university education**

Countries with different intellectual tendencies and economic and social doctrines seek to achieve development and progress for their children by many means, the most important of which is the dissemination of education, the advancement of scientific research and the development of knowledge channels of all kinds. Other

educational and educational institutions that the subject of production is aimed at man and the development of his scientific capabilities (8). At the level of Al-Qaim district, in 2007, the Al-Qaim College of Education was opened in the Al-Qaim district center, which is attached to the University of Anbar. 31) teaching in various certificates and specializations, and the number of employees in it reached (22) employees of preparatory graduates, as well as diploma and bachelor's degrees.

## **Conclusions**

By studying the subject of the research, evaluating the reality of educational and health services in Al-Qaim district, the research reached a set of conclusions, which are:

- The study shows the deficit in the number of hospitals and health centers in the region, which amounted to (2) hospitals only and (14) health centers.
- Al-Obour district suffers from a large deficit in health services, despite its large population.
- The study showed a significant shortage of health human cadres, which affected the efficiency of the service, especially in Al-Obaidi district, which suffers from a significant shortage of health human cadres.
- It was found through the study that there are no kindergartens in the Obour sub-district completely, and they are few in the Al-Qaim district center and Al-Obaidi sub-district, and the lack of teaching staff and the people in it in general.
- The high number of primary schools in the study area was offset by a lack of school buildings, which called for the spread of double shifts in most schools.
- The discrepancy in the spread of schools, as we notice that there is a concentration in the center of Al-Qaim district and few in the areas of Al-Obaidi and Al-Obour.
- By applying the Iraqi educational indicators to primary schools, it became clear that there is a surplus in the student/school index in all district schools and a deficit in the student/teacher and student/division index.
- It was found that there is a great shortage of teaching staff and school people in all schools.
- There is a teacher destroyed as a result of the recent military operations in 2014 and by the local government in the district, and it has not been reconstructed so far.

## **Recommendations**

- Adopting the Iraqi planning standards to fill the shortage in health institutions.
- The necessity of working to increase the number of hospitals and main and subsidiary health centers in the study area, especially the transit area, in proportion to the number of the population.



- Working to open specialized hospitals to rid the residents of the district from the suffering of traveling to the capital, Baghdad, or to the governorate center for treatment
- The need to work on increasing medical and health cadres in hospitals and centers, especially in Al-Obaidi district.
- Providing medicines and medical supplies. Introducing modern technological means in medical devices and equipment in health institutions.
- Developing medical and health personnel through training courses.
- The need to work on increasing school buildings and rebuilding the destroyed schools.
- The need to take into account the planning and educational standards when establishing modern schools in the judiciary and the appropriate spatial signature for them through the use of modern technologies in choosing the most appropriate place to serve a larger number of the population.
- The need to work on increasing the number of educational cadres and raising their scientific efficiency through training courses and teaching methods.
- Providing basic services in school buildings such as courtyards, laboratories and refrigeration equipment, which helps in raising the scientific level of students.
- Working on establishing vocational schools to meet the needs of the study area for technicians.
- Providing school curricula for students, as in the recent period, as a result of changing curricula, there is a lack of availability, which burdens families with limited incomes in purchasing.
- The need to increase the number of service staff in schools, the judiciary, as some schools students are the ones who carry out cleaning work for the people and the school.

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