

جغرافية الحدائق والمنتزهات العامة في مدينة بنغازي

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قسم الجغرافيا، كلية الآداب والعلوم المرج، جامعة بنغازي، بنغازي، ليبيا²

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54172/mjssc.v40i2.1009>

المستخلص: تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحقيق مجموعة أهداف من شأنها إعطاء صورة مكتملة عن الحدائق والمنتزهات في مدينة بنغازي، وذلك للتعرف على التوزيع الجغرافي لخدمات الحدائق العامة بمدينة بنغازي، وكذلك التعرف على كفاءة الحدائق العامة في مدينة بنغازي، بالإضافة إلى التعرف على الخصائص الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للمتكردين على هذه الحدائق. كما توصلت الدراسة إلى نتائج من بينها يتبين أن 42.2 % من إجمالي المتكردين على الحدائق هم من الفئة السنية 10 سنوات وأقل. أما عن المستوى التعليمي فقد توصلت الدراسة إلى أن 53.2 % من إجمالي المتكردين على الحدائق مستواهم التعليمي جامعي وما فوق، كما استنتجت الدراسة أنه كلما ارتفع مستوى الدخل الشهري زادت نسبة التردد على الحدائق العامة في مدينة بنغازي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: توزيع الحدائق، المنتزهات العامة، مدينة بنغازي.

Geography of gardens and public parks in the city of Benghazi

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Abstract: The study aims to achieve a set of objectives that would give a complete picture of parks and parks in the city of Benghazi, in order to identify the geographical distribution of public parks in the city, as well as to identify the efficiency of public parks in the city. In addition to identifying the social and economic characteristics of those who frequent these parks. The study also found results, including that 42.2% of the total number of visitors to parks are of the age group 10 years and younger. As for the educational level, the study found that 53.2% of the total number of visitors to the parks have a university level of education and above. The study also concluded that when the level of monthly income rises, the frequency of public parks in the city of Benghazi increases.

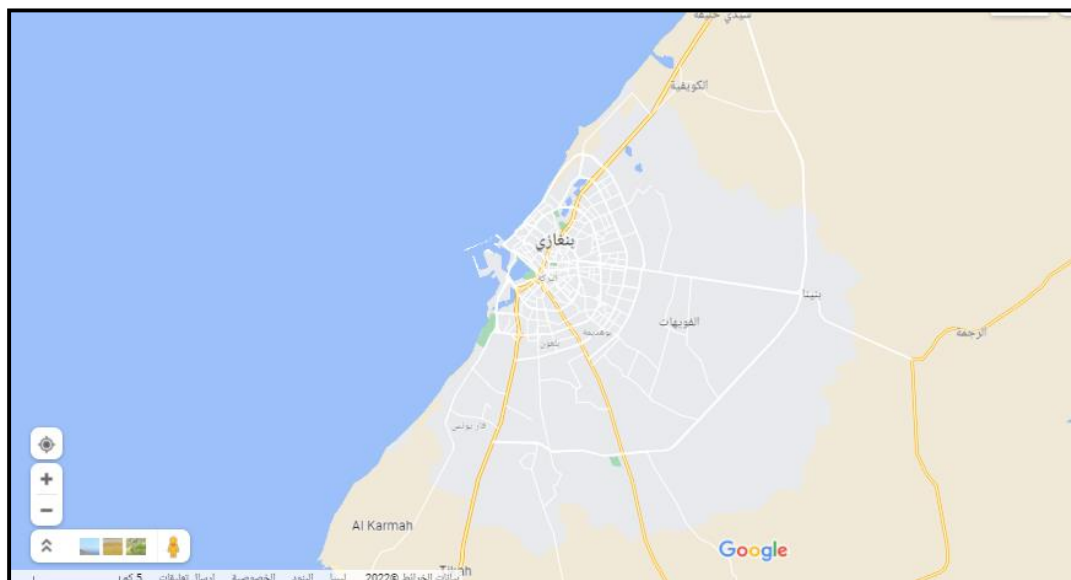
Keywords: distribution of parks; City of Benghazi.

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1.1 Study subject:

In the city of Benghazi, there are problems with garden services represented in poor distribution, as they are concentrated in some neighborhoods of the city, while they are few or non-existent in some of the neighborhoods, and their construction does not take into account the planning standards with increasing urbanization. This study came to identify the efficiency of public park services, and to identify the factors influencing the increase in frequency.

Figure (1) Benghazi city location



Source: Google Map 2022

1.2 Objectives:

1. To identify the geographical distribution of public parks services in the city of Benghazi.
2. Identify the efficiency of public parks in the city of Benghazi.
3. Identifying the social and economic characteristics of those who visit these parks.

1.3 Previews studies:

The geography of services is one of the new branches of applied geography that emerged as an intellectual and applied concern to deal with the direct needs of society in urban and rural areas, (Moselhi, 2007).

Smills believes that services are the most important thing that links the city to its territory, and that almost all cities represent, besides the justification for their original existence or their main function, a center for old services to residents living outside the city limits, in addition to providing these services to the city's residents themselves, and that this is offset by the impact Clear for cities in the economic and social organizations in the countryside, (Ismail, 1993).

The phenomenon of recreational services and parks is a phenomenon as old as societies, but it differs from one society to another according to the possibilities available to each of them. Researchers in the fields of education, sociology, geography and others pay attention to the phenomenon of leisure time and study it (Al-Sheikh, 2009).

The concept of recreation shares with the concept of tourism to occupy leisure time or part of it with pleasure after work, but the recreational activities that are practiced on two levels: the level inside the home, and the level outside the home (Al-Zawka, 2002).

In the city of Makkah, for example, the increase in population growth rates and the urban sprawl that the city is witnessing at the present time has contributed to the expansion of the area of lands exploited for residential uses, which led to a lack of spaces designated for recreational services and parks, which the population needs at some times for recreation and exercise. The various activities, and the International

Conference on Town Planning, which was held in 1928 in Paris, suggested that 10% of the area of any city be allocated to gardens (Abdul Hakim, 1958).

There is no doubt that the promotional behavior differs from one culture to another despite the similarity of some patterns of places and recreational activities, and that the recreational behavior is the result of multiple factors, such as religion, culture, environment, demographic and economic characteristics, and on this basis we find for each people their own recreational behavior and therefore different patterns Among the recreational services and parks that he creates (Al-Fares, 2006)

1.4 gender:

Through our analysis of gender data related to the city of Benghazi, it was found that about 81.4% of those who frequent public parks in Benghazi are males, while the remaining percentage, which is 18.6%, are females.

Table (1) Gender of frequenters on the parks in the city of Benghazi

Gender	frequencies	Percent
male	407	81.4
female	93	18.6
Total	500	%100

Source: field study 2022

1.5 Frequency of parks:

When looking at the data of the field study, we note the following: About 14% of the population frequented Al-Salmani Park, while 8.8% of the total population frequented Al-Moallem Park, and about 11.4% of the total population in Benghazi frequented Boudzira Park. We also noticed a high percentage of the population that frequented Benghazi Park, where they reached about 26% of the total population in the city of Benghazi, and this is due to the park's location as well as being one of the most important recreational facilities in the city of Benghazi, as it includes a zoo.

As for the Tariq bin Ziyad Garden, the number of visitors to it is no more than 6% of the total number of visitors, and about 13% frequent the Sila Park. As for the Sharif Park, the number of visitors to it is about 10.2% of the total number of visitors to the parks in the city of Benghazi, and finally Ras Obaidah Park, the number of visitors to this park was about 10.6% of the total number of visitors to parks in the city of Benghazi.

Table (2) Neighborhood of frequenters on the parks in the city of Benghazi

The park name	frequencies	percent
Al-Salmani Park	70	% 14
Al-Moallem Park	44	% 8.8
Boudzira Park	57	% 11.4
Tariq bin Ziyad Garden	30	% 6
Sila Park	65	% 13
Sharif Park	51	% 10.2
montazah	130	% 26
Ras Obaidah	53	% 10.6
Total	500	100%

Figure (2) sila-garden



Source: Google 2022

Figure (3) Al-sherif-garden



Source: Google 2022

Figure (4) rasobaida-garden

Figure (5) Al-salmani-garden



Source: Google 2022

Figure (6) Tarek ben ziad-garden



Source: Google 2022

Figure (7) montazah-garden



Source: Google 2022



Source: Google 2022

Figure (8) Boudzira Park



Source: Google 2022

Figure (9) Al-Moallem Park



Source: Google 2022

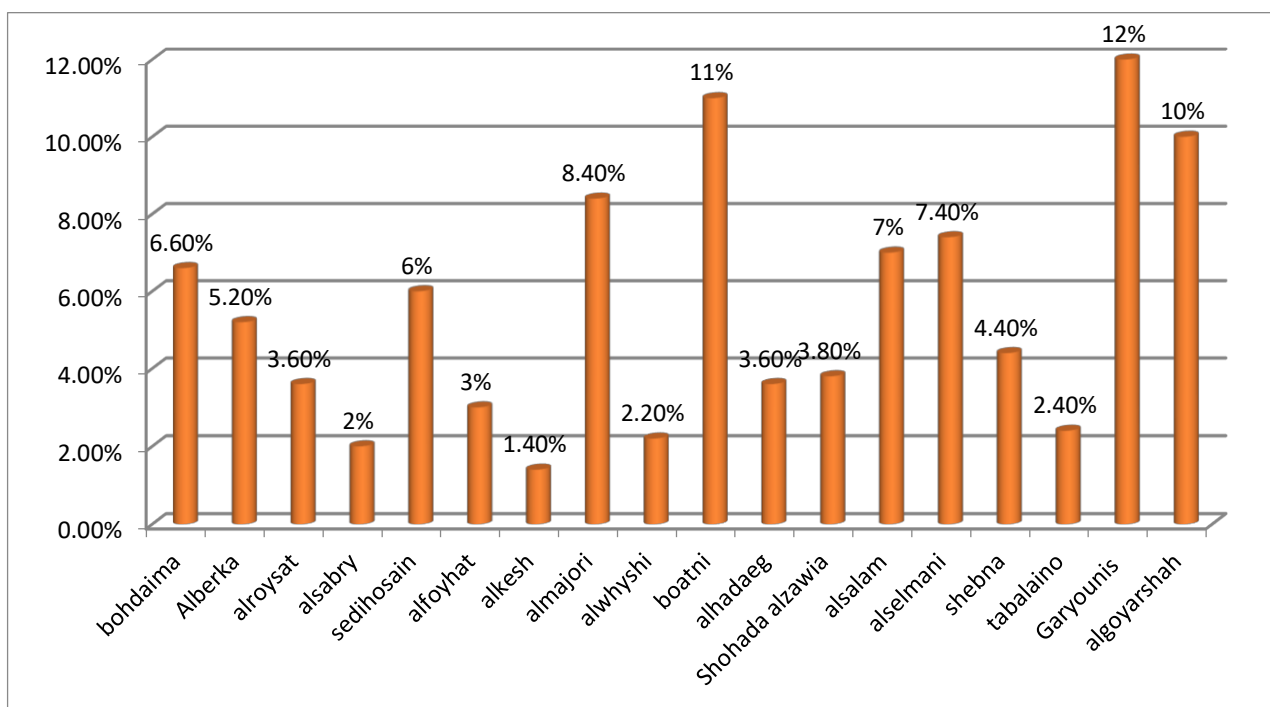
1.6 Neighborhoods of Gardens frequenters:

Residents mostly frequent the gardens within the residential neighborhoods in which they live, but there are neighborhoods that do not have gardens, which forces residents to frequent gardens in neighborhoods far from their places of residence.

These people frequent the parks in other neighborhoods, and this often causes crowding within these parks, as well as causing damage and destruction in these parks. Also, the constant movement between residential neighborhoods in search of good parks causes traffic congestion in the city streets.

Looking at the visitors to the parks, we found that 12% come from the Garyounis neighborhood, which is the highest percentage, then the Bouatni neighborhood with 11%. The least neighborhood from which the visitors to the parks come is Al-Sabri neighborhood, with only 2% of the total visitors to public parks within the city of Benghazi.

Figure (10) Neighborhood frequenters on the parks in the city of Benghazi



Source: field study 2022

1.7 Ages of visitors to the parks:

It is natural that those who frequent public parks are from the small age groups, because they are the most in need of these parks and gardens.

Looking at the number of gardeners in the study area, it turns out that 42.2% of the total number of garden visitors are from the age group of 10 years and under, while 24% of the total number of visitors ranged between 11-20 years, followed by the age group ranging from 11 to 20 years. their ages

21-30 years, as their percentage is 20.4% of the total number of visitors to the parks, and finally 3.4% of the total number of visitors, which is the lowest percentage, and this age group exceeds the age of 41 years.

Table (3) Age of frequenters on the parks in the city of Benghazi

Age	frequencies	percent
10 and less	211	% 42.2
11 -20	120	% 24
21 - 30	102	% 20.4
31 - 40	50	% 10
41 and above	17	% 3.4
Total	500	% 100

Source: field study 2022

1.8 Education level of park visitors:

By following up on the data of the study area, it is found that the lowest percentage of visitors to public parks are the uneducated, and their percentage is 10% of the total visitors to the parks, while 17% of the parks visitors have an elementary level of education, while 19.8% of the total visitors to the parks The general public has a secondary level of education, and the percentage increases to 53.2% of those with a university level of education, which is the largest percentage ever.

It is noticeable that when the educational level is high, the number of visitors to the parks and public parks in Benghazi also increases, because the more educated people are more interested in parks and gardens and the necessity of visiting them for children. Because children's frequency to parks and gardens has a positive impact on

the psychological state of children, as well as on their mental preparation and level in school.

Table (4) Educational levels of frequenters on the parks in the city of Benghazi

Educational levels	frequencies	percent
Uneducated	50	% 10
Elementary school	85	% 17
high school graduate	99	% 19.8
Bachelor degree and above	120	% 53.2
Total	500	% 100

Source: field study 2022

1.9 Average number of family members:

Families of less than 4 members only visit public parks, about 14% of the total number of visitors to parks, while 18.2% of their families range in size between 5-6 members, and families whose size ranges between 7-8 members are About 19.4% of the total number of visitors to the parks, while the families with an average of 8-10 members are about 23.8%, and finally about 24.6% of the total number of visitors to the public parks in the city are large families, where the number exceeds Family members 11 people or more. We conclude from the table below that the larger the family, the more frequent it is to public parks in the city of Benghazi.

Table (5) Family size of frequenters on the parks in the city of Benghazi

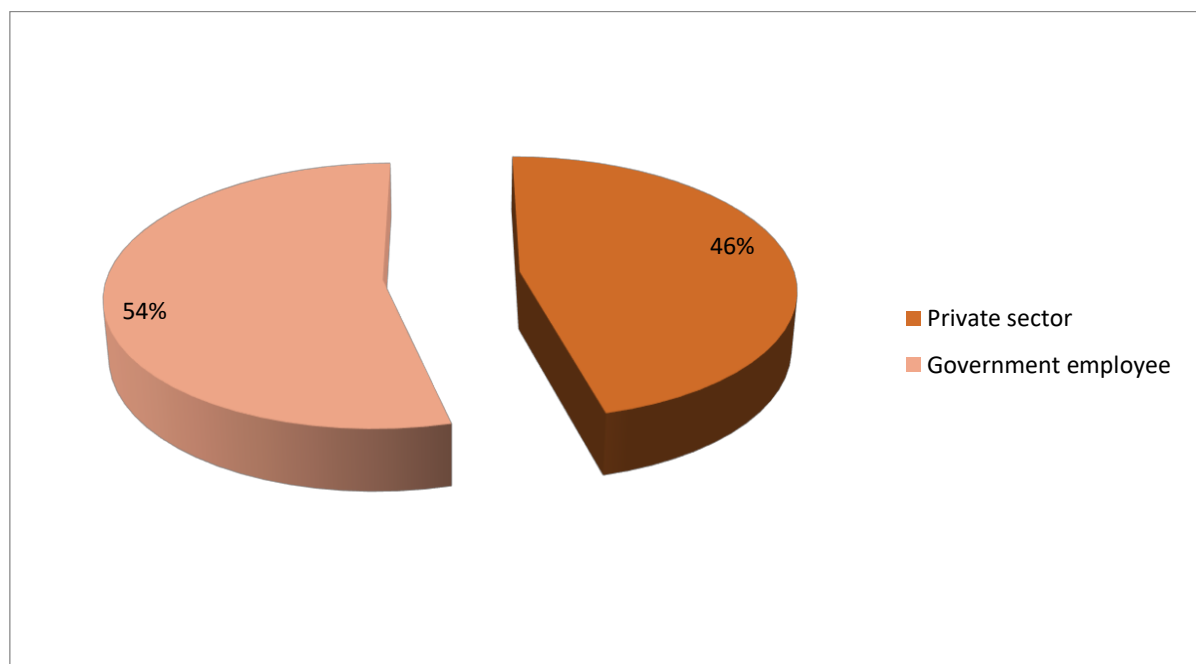
Family size	frequencies	percent
4 and less	70	% 14
5 - 6	91	% 18.2
7 -8	97	% 19.4
8 - 10	119	% 23.8
11 and above	123	% 24.6
Total	500	%100

Source: field study 2022

1.10 The job of the head of the family:

In some societies and other countries, the job of the head of the family gives us an indication of the frequency of public parks. Those who work in the private sector do not frequent public parks, while those who work in the public sector are those who frequent public parks, because their visit is free and does not require payment of fees. This is confirmed in this study, as it was found that 46% of the total visitors to public parks work in the private sector, while 54% work in the public sector.

Figure (11) The job of the head of the family (private-Government)



Source: field study 2022

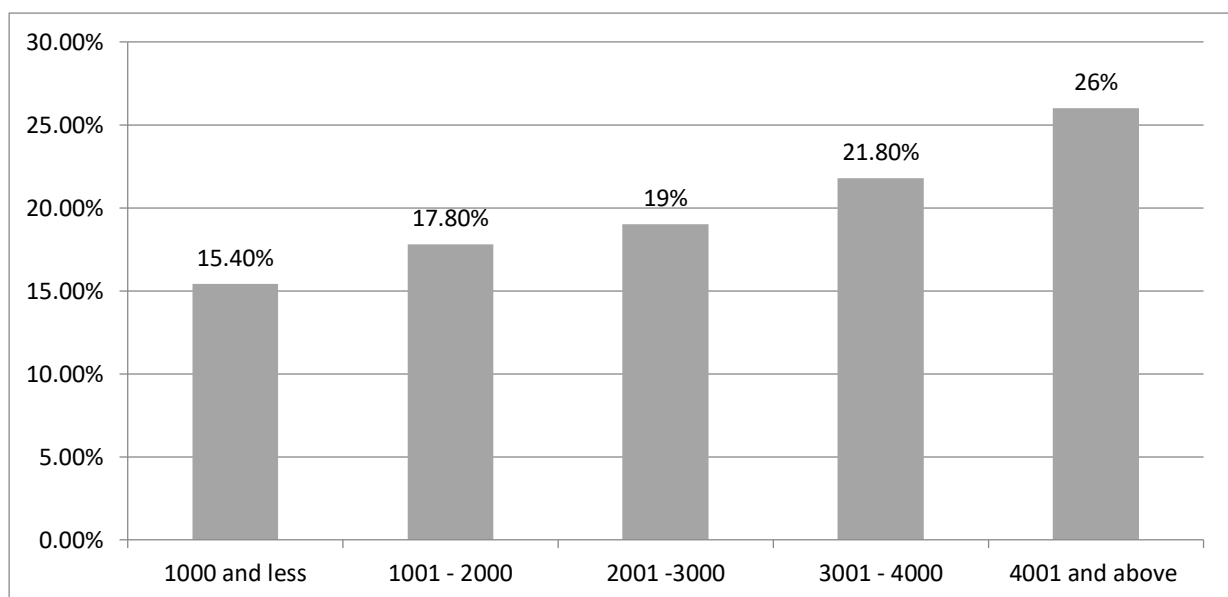
1.11 Monthly income level of visitors to public parks:

The level of monthly income is one of the important factors that affect the demand for services, and in the study area, the living standards of those who frequent public parks varied.

The percentage of those with high monthly incomes whose salaries exceed 4000 dinars monthly reached 26% of the total number of visitors to public parks, which is the largest percentage, while of their salaries ranging between 3001 - 4000 dinars, their percentage did not exceed 21.8% of the total number of visitors to public parks. . While those whose salaries range between 2001 and 3000 dinars, they make up 19% of the total number of visitors to public parks.

And not least, those whose salaries range between 1001-2000 dinars, their percentage reaches 17.8% of the total sample size, and finally those who reach 15.4% of the total sample size, their salaries are less than 1000 Libyan dinars, and in sum, the higher the level of the monthly income, the greater the frequency On public parks in the city of Benghazi.

Figure (12) Monthly income level of visitors to public parks



Source: field study 2022

1.12 Means of transportation used to reach the public parks:

Those who walk on foot to public parks accounted for about 36% of the total sample size, while those who use cars to reach public parks account for about 42.6% of the total number of visitors to public parks in the city, and those who use taxis reach To 16.2% of the total visitors to public parks, and finally those who use the bus to reach public parks, their percentage does not exceed 5.2% of the total visitors to public parks in the city of Benghazi.

Table (6) Transportation Means of frequenters on the parks in the city of Benghazi

Means of transportation	frequencies	percent
walk	180	% 36
By the car	213	% 42.6
Taxi	81	% 16.2
Bus	26	% 5.2
Total	500	% 100

Source: field study 2022

1.13 Distance to the public park:

By analyzing the data of the field study, it was found that 50.8% of the total volume of visitors to the public parks in the city of Benghazi walk a distance of more than 1000 meters to reach the public parks. While only 5% of the total number of visitors to the public parks in the city travel a distance of less than 200 meters to reach the public park. This means that public parks are not well spread in the city of Benghazi, which makes residents travel long distances to benefit from this service.

Table (7) Distance to the park in the city of Benghazi.

Distance to the park	frequencies	percent
Less than 200 m	25	% 5
201 -500 m	36	% 7.2
501 – 700 m	52	% 10.4
701 – 1000 m	133	% 26.6
1001 m and above	254	% 50.8
Total	500	% 100

Source: field study 2022

1.14 Frequencies to the public park:

The city's population frequents public parks in varying degrees, about 28% of the total city's population frequents the city's public parks on a daily basis, while 34% of the total population visits public parks on a weekly basis, and the largest percentage is the percentage of residents who visit parks public on a monthly basis, and their percentage reached 38% of the total population. The high percentage of those who visit the parks on a monthly basis is due to the unavailability of these parks, which makes the process of constant hesitation difficult.

Table (8) Frequency of the park in the city of Benghazi

Frequency of the park	frequencies	percent
Daily	140	% 28
Weekly	170	% 34
Monthly	190	% 38
Total	500	% 100

Source: field study 2022

1.15 Results:

1. Through our analysis of gender data related to the city of Benghazi, it was found that about 81.4% of those who frequent public parks in Benghazi are males.
2. It turns out that 42.2% of the total number of visitors to parks are of the age group 10 years and under.
3. The percentage of those with high monthly incomes, whose salaries exceed 4,000 dinars per month, amounted to 26% of the total number of visitors to public parks, which is the largest percentage.
4. The population who frequent public parks on a monthly basis, and their percentage reached 38%.
5. Public parks are not well spread in the city of Benghazi, which makes residents travel long distances to benefit from this service.

6. Those who use cars to reach public parks account for about 42.6% of the total number of visitors to public parks in the city.

1.16 Recommendations:

Through the findings of this study, the researcher recommends working on developing the existing parks in the city of Benghazi, and also recommending the establishment of new parks that meet the needs of the population within their residential neighborhoods. The presence of gardens in the new residential neighborhoods must also be stipulated to be approved as formal neighborhoods.

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