



The Impact of Social and Cultural Dimensions on Urban Planning and Their Reflection on Green Spaces: A Field Study in the City of Aflou

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Abstract ;

This research paper discusses how the social and cultural dimension affects urban planning and the use of green spaces through the general trends of the local community, and explains how the social and cultural dimensions are integrated into sustainable urban planning, and how these spaces can enhance social cohesion and provide a better living environment, and in conclusion The research presents the most important findings of the field study, and also aims to provide recommendations based on the results of the field study, which was conducted in the city of Aflou.

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1. Introduction

The form and quality of green spaces have become the main goal of projects in search of upscale, good quality and functional green areas that carry symbolic connotations and whose greatest concern is serving social life and meeting the needs of their users. This has led to the emergence of many researches and works that arouse great interest and awareness. Because of its necessity and importance within the urban fabric, no rational person would deny the paramount importance of green spaces and open, well-prepared areas and a real and inevitable outlet for humans. Humans by nature tend to love nature, fresh air, and expansive spaces, so let alone the human who lives in the urban area that you describe. With the abundance of built-up cover and its control over unbuilt cover, which is the reality of cities in general, and therefore it is not possible to imagine entertainment outside the psychological, social, and cultural concept. In other words, a person's life cannot be limited to the workplace and residence only, and this requires great efforts. And the combination of different specialties .

Given that green spaces include different forms, we find small squares, neighborhood gardens, and neighborhood gardens, and so that we do not lose our way, we will take in our research green spaces, because they are almost the only

means for city residents to get rid of the daily troubles and routine that live in their social environment, and yet The effectiveness of these spaces depends greatly on the extent to which society interacts with them and improves them. At the same level, urban planning is not just an organizational process aimed at improving infrastructure and services, but it is also a tool for achieving social interaction and cultural integration in the city, as the social and cultural fabric reflects the influence of Great on the planning and use of green spaces.

2. Research Problem:

Modern cities are suffering from a shift from focusing on the morphological aspect to paying attention to behavioral and organizational aspects and social relations in the urban environment. Green spaces and urban parks, as part of urban planning, carry social, psychological and environmental dimensions that reflect the interaction of residents with their environment, in Algeria, despite the official interest in these spaces. However, it faces great challenges in terms of management and planning, as they often appear as empty spaces that are not integrated with their surroundings. These problems reflect not only the defects of planning, but also social changes such as social disintegration and the emergence of modern phenomena, and the city of Aflou,

as one of the Algerian cities, also witnesses these. The problems that have negatively affected their surroundings and the individuals living in them, and for the sake of the dimensions and factors that we mentioned previously, we will try through this vision to raise the following problem:

- Does the social participation of individuals have an effective role in planning and improving green spaces in the city of Aflou ?

Sub-questions emerge from this question:

- How aware are Aflou residents of the importance of green spaces in the urban environment?
- What forms of social participation do Aflou residents engage in to improve green spaces?
- Do tribal affiliations affect green spaces and participation in decision-making related to them?

2.2 Partial hypotheses:

The residents of Aflou have moderate awareness of the importance of green spaces in the urban environment.

- Residents of the city of Aflou participate in improving green spaces through activities such as cleaning campaigns and planting trees.

Differences in tribal affiliations can lead to dispersal of efforts and reduce the effectiveness of initiatives in making decisions.

3. Justifications for Choosing the Topic:

The reasons for choosing the topic of study are divided into two parts:

3.1 Subjective reasons:

There are few studies on the city of Aflou, especially in the field of urban parks and green spaces. Therefore, this modest study can contribute to clarifying and studying this aspect.

- The desire to shed light on the reasons that lead to the lack of green spaces in cities in general.

3.2 Objective Reasons:

The study falls within the framework of urban sociology.

Understanding the social and cultural dimensions is essential for addressing the urban planning challenges faced by the city of Aflou.

Previous studies indicate a relationship between social and cultural dimensions and the design of cities and their green spaces, emphasizing the importance of further research in this field.

3.3 Study Objectives:

To explore the extent of social participation of residents through the planning process of these green spaces.

To identify the obstacles, reasons, and factors that have led to the shortage of

green spaces and the means to develop them.

To highlight and demonstrate the importance of green spaces in enhancing the housing sector and improving the psychological, social, urban, and environmental framework for residents.

To analyze the challenges facing green spaces in the city of Aflou based on local social and cultural factors.

4. Study concepts:

Many terms have become part of scientific custom, some of which may not have a strong connection to the topic of the article, but in order to clarify and facilitate understanding for the reader, it is necessary to become familiar with the terms contained in the core of the topic.

4.1 Green spaces:

It is the area or space located in a geographical region, in which the natural element dominates, and exists in its primary state, as is the case with forests and natural parks, or in a developed state, as is the case with gardens, orchards, and public parks, or it is those areas that are not built up and completely covered. Or partly with plants, or it is the space or area located in a geographical region, in which the natural plant element dominates.¹

4.2 The social and cultural dimension:

A concept composed of three words: dimension, social, and cultural. In order to define and scrutinize this concept, it is necessary to define the concept of dimension as an independent word, then combine the concepts of the two words and merge them to reach a clear meaning that is consistent with the subject of the study.

4.3 Dimension:

The word “after” in the dictionary of meanings means: “An antithesis before an important circumstance whose meaning is not understood except in addition to what comes after it. It indicates what is subsequent and next, and it is in the accusative or genitive case, and is built on the damma if it is cut off from the addition. My brother came after his friend, and distance: the widening of the range.”

Therefore, dimension is an important circumstance whose meaning cannot be understood except in addition to what comes after it, and this is what is meant by the fact that the word dimension is multiple in use and is not understood accurately except by understanding what is its dimension. When we say, for example, the human dimension, we are referring to the humanitarian aspects and considerations, and the same thing if we say the social dimension, and this applies to the dimension. Cultural and others.²

Understanding the social and cultural dimensions is of great importance in

analyzing social behavior and individuals' interactions, so it is important to consider how the social and cultural dimensions interact.

4.4 Social dimension:

It refers to how social factors such as values, social norms, and political orientations influence individuals' behavior and interactions in society.

4.5 Cultural dimension:

The cultural dimension refers to the values, beliefs and behaviors that distinguish a particular society from others.³

So the social and cultural dimension refers to a set of concepts and values that influence the behavior of individuals and societies and form the foundations of their social interactions. The social dimensions fall under the concept of relationships and interactions between individuals and societies, while the cultural dimensions mean the values and beliefs that form part of the identity of the individual and society.

4.6 Urban Planning:

To clarify the precise meaning of this complex concept, we will address the definition of both planning and the city, given that urban planning only takes place within the city in its broad sense, and as it

is the most prominent manifestation of urbanization.

Urban planning varies in its interpretation among researchers, as some researchers see urban planning as meeting the needs of urban society, at all times and in all places, so that the city maintains its consistency in terms of aesthetic, functional, economic, social, and cultural aspects⁴. Some also consider it a guideline to confront challenges. Social studies in the urban environment, while others see it as encompassing dimensions that go beyond infrastructure to include social behavior.

In this study, urban planning represents an organized effort carried out by certain bodies with the aim of improving the quality of life in urban areas. This effort includes promoting social, cultural and urban development, and this process seeks to meet the needs of individuals, With a focus on achieving a balance between urban development and social and cultural well-being, to enhance community belonging and identity.⁵

4.7 Social planning:

Social planning in city planning is crucial, as it includes social aspects in addition to environmental considerations, and includes the coordination of community services based on needs, values, customs and traditions, with the aim of achieving a balanced society. The urban social approach links environmental and social

variables, emphasizing the importance Green spaces and control of urban sprawl. City planning goes beyond physical design to include social organization and management within urban areas.⁶

4.8 City:

The city is considered a social phenomenon whose existence is linked to the existence of human society, and its pattern differs according to the historical stages that humanity has passed through, and it has been the subject of interest to researchers and philosophers throughout the ages.

Max Weber defined the city as: that social form that leads to the emergence of multiple and tangible patterns in methods and ways of life, allowing the emergence of the highest levels of social individuality, and thus it is a means of historical social change.⁷

4.9 local community:

A group of residents living in a specific geographical environment, who have social relationships and social interaction, and who are linked to each other in order to achieve common general goals in light of a system of cultural and social values that determine the social status of each of them, as well as their roles.”⁸

5. Previous studies :

*** Study No. 01:: A study by S. Z. Jalojahi entitled: The role of cultural spaces in enhancing the level of quality of life in urban places (field study: the city of Sari), which is a research published in the Journal of Fundamental and Applied Sciences, Volume 8 Issue No. 2, 2016.**

The study aims to explore how deep cultural beliefs influence individuals' social thought and how cultural beliefs and sociocultural interactions can enhance the quality of life in urban environments. By examining the factors that contribute to improving these places, we can understand how collective identity is shaped and social interactions are enhanced in society. Considering cultural beliefs and social interactions as fundamental to urban life, this study posed the problem: “What role do cultural dimensions play in improving the quality of life in urban areas?” This research paper reached the objectives of determining the extent of the necessity of the existence of cultural spaces and their impact on general culture and enhancing the quality of life in urban areas. This study also relied on a descriptive-analytical approach and falls within the category of applied research. As for the study sample, it was represented by citizens of the city Surrey, where the sample was randomly selected according to the Morgan table, and the sample size reached 348 individuals, where the questionnaire was used as the main tool

for collecting field information. Finally, this study reached a set of results, which is organizing educational and artistic programs in line with the local culture to enhance understanding. Cultural and sense of belonging. Most of the respondents also stressed the importance of these spaces and their impact on their daily lives and culture.⁹

*** Study No. 02: A study of the Bakoush architecture entitled: Green spaces and their social ownership: Oran as a model.**

The study aims to analyze how green spaces are acquired and used in the city of Oran, and to identify the different forms of this possession and their impact on the social and cultural structure of society. This study posed the problem of “how the residents of Oran deal with green spaces in their urban environment, And the impact of this on social interactions and the symbolic dimensions? This study reached the objectives of analyzing how green spaces are acquired by studying how residents own and use these spaces and the impact of this on their social interactions, as well as exploring the symbolic dimensions of green spaces, and analyzing the role of public spaces in Strengthening social ties and cultural transformations. This study also relied on the descriptive and analytical sociological approach. As for the study sample, it represented the residents of the city of Oran, where the sample was chosen randomly, and field

interviews, direct observations, and questionnaires were used to collect field information. Finally, it was concluded This study led to a set of results, namely revealing social and economic diversity among users of green spaces in Oran, which reflects the use of these spaces as places for social interaction between different groups. It also emphasized the health and psychological benefits of green spaces, including improving public health and reducing stress. The study showed that there are environmental and administrative challenges that affect the quality and management of these spaces, such as lack of maintenance and ineffective planning.¹⁰

6. Employing previous studies:

The current study benefited from the previous study through variables, the basic concepts of the study, the approach that was applied, and the statistical tool and methods.

This study benefited from exploring the reasons behind the emergence of new horizons that contribute to researching and revealing social phenomena, in addition to proposing effective solutions to them.

7. Field aspect of the study:

The limitations of the study were as follows:

7.1 Human limits:

It is the field from which the research sample is taken and includes everything

related to the characteristics and specifications of the sample. This study was limited to selecting specific individuals based on criteria that affect the behavior of individuals, including the age groups that were specified between 25-45, since this group represents 48.13% of the population. The study population, as well as the educational level and tribal affiliation, given that the city of Aflou is composed of a diverse tribal fabric.

7.2 Spatial boundaries:

The study tool was applied in the public park in the center of the city of Aflou.

7.3 Time limits:

The study was implemented on April 13, 2024.

7.4 Study procedures:

We built the study on several methodological procedures before distributing the questionnaire, which included:

- Conducting an exploratory study of the surrounding area to collect data.
- Selecting the sample members to whom the questionnaire will be distributed.
- Know the characteristics of the sample.
- Finally, we distributed the questionnaire and collected data.

7.5 Study Approach :

The study is based on following the descriptive and analytical approach in

order to describe the reality experienced by the green spaces within the urban fabric of the city and trying to deduce the problems they suffer from and the most important factors that led to their deterioration, in order to arrive at appropriate solutions and proposals for that.

The research tools that were used in this study to collect information and data related to the subject of the study, both theoretical and field, and the data and information that will be obtained, in addition to conducting unstructured interviews, and simple observation, which was used as a tool for collecting data and information.

7.6 Study population:

The pursuit of perfection in scientific research involves studying all the elements in the research community, but when the total number is greater than a few hundred this becomes difficult, and it may become impossible when the number increases to million ¹¹. As a result, the focus was on the city of Aflou as a model to capture Social and cultural dimensions: After analyzing the selected sample, we generalize its results to the broader society, allowing a deeper and accurate understanding of the social and cultural dynamics.

7.7 The study sample :

We used intentional sampling (purposive sample), where specific individuals were selected based on criteria that affect the behavior of individuals, including age groups, educational level, and tribal affiliation. Accordingly, the sample of the current study includes a group of 50 individuals, and they were selected in an intentional manner, where We chose 10 tribes from the most famous tribes in the city of Aflou, then we chose an equal number of individuals from each throne to achieve balance in the sample. 5 individuals were chosen from all of these tribes to finally obtain 50 researchers.

7.8 Study tools:

The questionnaire was used as a main tool for collecting data and information related to the subject of the study. The questionnaire was distributed to the sample members who represent the research community, in addition to interviews and observation.

8. Study Results:

8.1 Characteristics of the Study Sample:

Table 01: Distribution of Study Sample Individuals by Age Group

Age Group	.Freq	%
25-30	13	26.00 %
30-35	20	40.00 %
35-40	11	22.00 %
40-45	06	12.00 %
TOTAL	50	100 %

It is clear from the table above that the age group of 30-35 years, at 40.00%, is the

most representative and most influential in the research community. These individuals are often in the stage of financial and social stability, which allows them time to contribute to improving their local environment. It is also noted that the age groups The youngest, 25-30 years old, represented 26.00%, and the slightly older, 35-40 years old, 22.00%, also constitute significant percentages, which indicates a strong presence of the young and mature generation in the research community. As for the age group 40-45 years old, which represented a percentage of 12.00%, it could be A valuable source of direction and guidance in awareness-raising initiatives and campaigns, which enhances joint community efforts.

Table 02: Distribution of Study Sample Individuals by Educational Level

Education Level	.Freq	%
Middle School	00	00.00 %
High School	11	22.00 %
University	39	78.00 %
TOTAL	50	100 %

It is clear from the table that most of the respondents have a high level of education (university), with the highest percentage recorded at 78.00%, while the percentage of those with a secondary level of education was 22.00%. This shows the high level of education among Aflou residents, who believe in the necessity of schooling and improving the level of education of their children. This The

results reinforce the first hypothesis, as this enabled us to assume that the level of awareness of the importance of green spaces in the urban environment among Aflou residents may be relatively high. However, the potential impact of tribal affiliations on the effectiveness of participation and decision-making remains an area that calls for further research to understand its impact on community efforts.

Table 03: Distribution of study sample members according to geographical origin

Geographic origin	.Freq	%
Village	11	22.00 %
Rural origin	07	14.00 %
City	30	60.00 %
No answer	02	04.00 %
TOTAL	50	100 %

It is clear from the table that the majority of the respondents are of urban origin, with the highest percentage estimated at 60.00% compared to 14.00% of those of rural origin, while the percentage of those arriving from villages was 22.00%. Therefore, the majority of the respondents are of urban origin, and this is due to In the field of research, most of them were born in the city of Aflou. This limited geographical diversity in the sample reflects social interactions that are often dominated by social values and orientations, which may lead to the

marginalization of the opinions and interests of individuals.

8.2 Analysis of data for the first hypothesis: social awareness

Table 04: Shows the extent of the importance of green spaces for urban planning in the city of Aflou?

Answers	.Freq	%
Yes, significantly	04	08.00 %
Yes, to some extent	14	28.00 %
No, it doesn't take at all	32	64.00 %
TOTAL	50	100 %

It is noted from the table that 08.00% and 28.00% indicate that the respondents feel that urban planning in the city of Aflou pays attention to green spaces. This can be explained by the fact that there are some efforts made by local authorities or some individual initiatives, but they are not sufficient, on the other hand. 64.00% of the total responses reflect a clear dissatisfaction among the majority of respondents with how urban planning deals with green spaces in the city of Aflou. This could be the result of several factors, perhaps the most prominent of which is the lack of understanding the nature of society and culture when planning urban. This is very important because the planning that takes Taking into account the local culture, customs and traditions without forgetting the nature of the climate of the region can be

more effective, such as providing places for family gatherings and places for children to play or sports activities. Also, the local culture may not be encouraging enough to preserve green spaces, when it is ignored. These cultural and social aspects end up with designs that do not fit the needs of the community or are not accepted by local residents. Therefore, it is important for urban planners to collaborate with sociologists, anthropologists and other experts to better understand the cultural and social context.

Table 05: Shows an assessment of the level of public awareness about the importance of green spaces in the city of Aflou?

Awareness	.Freq	%
High	07	14.00 %
Medium	17	34.00 %
Low	26	52.00 %
TOTAL	50	100 %

Through the table, we record the highest percentage recorded among respondents who believe that the level of awareness is low about the importance of green spaces in the city of Aflou, as it was recorded at 52.00% and 34.00% who see it as medium, compared to 14.00% who see it as high, and this explains the presence of a large gap. In the community such that individuals may have an interest in green spaces, but the influence of the local community and the surrounding environment does not support the

development of this interest into tangible practices.

Table 06: Shows the respondents' suggestions to enhance awareness of the importance of green spaces in the city of Aflou?

Motions	.Freq	%
Organizing awareness campaigns	09	38.00 %
Organizing community events	04	08.00 %
Social media campaigns	35	50.00 %
Other suggestions	02	04.00 %
TOTAL	50	100 %

It is noted from the table that 50.00% of the total responses suggested social media campaigns to promote awareness of the importance of green spaces in the city of Afo. This indicates that social media platforms have the ability to reach a wide audience and engage individuals in a way that traditional awareness campaigns that may not be able to It is clear that it has lost its influence, and this was confirmed by the percentage of 38.00% organizing awareness campaigns, in addition to the percentage of 08.00% that represented activities. The least frequent recommendation is "other", with a percentage of 04.00%, indicating that there may be other effective ways to enhance awareness of the importance of green spaces, which We didn't take it into consideration.

8.3 Analysis of data for the second hypothesis: social participation

Table 07: Shows participation in activities to improve green spaces?

Activities	.Freq	%
Cleaning campaigns	12	24.00 %
Planting trees	13	26.00 %
Other activities	03	06.00 %
Did not participate	22	44.00 %
TOTAL	50	100 %

It is clear from the results of the table that the participation rates in cleaning and tree planting campaigns are not large, as they represented rates of 24.00% and 26.00% between cleaning and tree planting campaigns. Despite this, it shows a tangible interest on the part of a segment of society in improving green spaces. This can be explained by the fact that there is social awareness of the various problems in the study community, while the percentage of 06.00% was "other", meaning that there may be other activities in which the participants participated that were not taken into account due to their lack of impact, while the largest percentage of respondents was 44.00%. Who declared not to participate in any activity, and this behavior can be explained by the lack of a strong sense of collective responsibility towards the local environment, and this was confirmed by the interview and field observation that we conducted, which showed the feeling

that individual influence in such activities is insufficient to achieve tangible change.

Table 08: Shows the desire to participate in activities to improve green spaces?

Willingness to participate	.Freq	%
High	31	62.00 %
Medium	12	24.00 %
Low	07	14.00 %
TOTAL	50	100 %

The results of the table indicate that the majority of respondents, 62.00%, have a high desire to participate in activities to improve green spaces. This reflects a strong positive influence of social and cultural factors. There may also be an influence of the surrounding community, as family, friends, or neighbors encourage participation in such activities. 24.00% represented the respondents who had a moderate desire to participate. These individuals may be influenced by mixed social factors. They may feel the importance of green spaces, but they are not fully committed due to other social pressures or lack of complete awareness. In contrast, the percentage was 14.00% of the respondents who had Low willingness to participate. These individuals may have other social priorities, or they may be influenced by a culture that does not give much importance to green spaces. There may also be economic or educational factors that affect this

percentage, as they may believe that these activities are not their responsibilities.

Table 09: Shows the obstacles that prevent participation in green space improvement activities?

Obstacles	.Freq	%
Lack of time	26	52.00 %
Lack of resources	15	30.00 %
Lack of interest	04	08.00 %
Other	05	10.00 %
TOTAL	50	100 %

It is clear from the table that the majority of respondents, 52.00%, answered that lack of time is the most important obstacle that prevents them from participating in activities related to green spaces. Lack of time reflects the daily pressures that individuals face, whether related to work, study, or family obligations. On the other hand, it represented 15.00%. Those whose answer was lack of resources, this indicates that a large portion of individuals face difficulty in accessing the resources necessary for participation. These resources may include the necessary tools, money, or knowledge, and this is what some of the respondents expressed in the interview. As for the percentage of 08.16%, this minority Of the individuals who have no interest in participating or this may be a result of a lack of awareness or other personal preferences, the 10.00% percentage includes barriers identified

such as health problems, distance, and bureaucratic obstacles.

8.4 Analysis of data for the third hypothesis: social and cultural influence.

Table 10: Shows the obstacles that prevent participation in green space improvement activities?

Use green space	.Freq	%
Always	08	16.00 %
Sometimes	39	78.00 %
No, never	03	06.00 %
TOTAL	50	100 %

The results of the table indicate that the majority of respondents, 78.00%, use green spaces sometimes to communicate with friends and family. This indicates that these spaces are an important place for social communication and building relationships. The 16% of respondents whose answers were “always” represented that they have Cohesive social habits. This percentage may also be affected by factors such as proximity to green spaces, the presence of facilities such as barbecue facilities, ice cream facilities, or areas designated for family gatherings, children’s playing areas, and outdoor activities, while 6% represented “never” respondents who do not They use green spaces at all. They may have personal reasons, but this can be explained by cultural and social disparities. For some, meeting in public places such as parks may be part of the lifestyle, while in

other cultures the impact of social restrictions may be greater on individuals.

Table 11: Shows the opinion of the respondents about the extent to which the local culture encourages the preservation of green spaces in the city of Aflou?

Encouraging local culture on green spaces	.Freq	%
Yes, significantly	09	18.00 %
Yes, to some extent	17	34.00 %
No, it doesn't at all	24	48.00 %
TOTAL	50	100 %

It is clear from the results of the table that the highest percentage of 48.00% of the respondents believe that the local culture in the city of Aflou does not care about green spaces. The results indicate that nearly half of the respondents do not feel that the local culture cares about preserving green spaces, and this indicates that there is a lack of individual initiatives. Collectivism, as well as the efforts made in this field, are not sufficient or largely invisible in society. While the percentage of 34.00% represented a good number of respondents, they believe that there is some encouragement to preserve green spaces, but not enough. This may reflect There are some social and cultural initiatives or awareness, but they are not strong or widespread enough to be significantly influential. On the other hand, a small

percentage of respondents, 18.00%, believe that local culture greatly encourages the preservation of green spaces.

Table 12: Shows whether cooperation between different social groups contributes to improving green spaces?

Level of cooperation	.Freq	%
Yes to a large extent	38	76.00 %
Yes, to some extent	08	16.00 %
No, it does not contribute	04	08.00 %
TOTAL	50	100 %

The results of the table indicate that the majority of respondents, 76.00%, answered yes, and they believe that cooperation contributes significantly to improving green spaces. This reflects a strong belief in the importance of teamwork and solidarity among individuals with their various tribal affiliations that are fused in the urban environment, leading to the building of strong social networks. It contributes to supporting initiatives, teamwork, and a sense of belonging and shared responsibility. This reflects collective awareness of the importance of green spaces. The percentage of 16.00% who answered yes to some extent was represented. This percentage represents a more conservative but still positive viewpoint regarding the impact of social cooperation in the city of Aflou. Perhaps this group believes that there are other

important factors besides social cooperation, such as government support and good planning. At least this is what they concluded from some of the interviews we conducted, while the percentage of 08.00% who answered “no” does not contribute, so they believe that cooperation does not contribute. It contributes to improving green spaces. It may express a negative personal experience or lack of confidence in the effectiveness of cooperation among members of the research community, and it may place this responsibility on government policies in this area, just as some individuals in various societies place the responsibility for cleaning neighborhoods on the state in general.

9. Discussing the results in light of the hypotheses:

9.1 Presentation of the results of the first hypothesis:

The hypothesis states that: “The residents of the city of Aflou have an average awareness of the importance of green spaces in the urban environment.” This is confirmed by the results, which show that there is a large gap in awareness of the importance of green spaces. Most of the respondents believe that the level of awareness is low or average, which indicates that There is an urgent need for social awareness in the city of Aflou. Despite the individual interest in green spaces, the local community and the

surrounding environment do not support the development of this interest into tangible practices. This reflects the weak role played by local institutions and associations in stimulating collective responsibility.

9.2 Presentation of the results of the second hypothesis:

The hypothesis states that: “The residents of the city of Aflou participate in improving green spaces through activities such as cleaning campaigns and planting trees.” The field study among the respondents confirmed that the results support the hypothesis that the residents of the city of Aflou participate in improving green spaces through activities such as cleaning campaigns. And planting trees, but at different levels, and this is shown and confirmed in Table No. (07) and (08). Obstacles such as lack of time and lack of resources limit effective participation, while a high desire to participate appears among the respondents.

9.3 Presentation of the results of the third hypothesis:

The hypothesis states that: “Differences in tribal affiliations can lead to dispersal of efforts and reduce the effectiveness of initiatives in making decisions.” The results showed that cooperation between individuals with different tribal affiliations exists and has a positive impact on improving green spaces, such

that a large percentage of respondents indicate that there is Awareness of the importance of teamwork and solidarity among individuals with different tribal affiliations. This indicates that tribal affiliations have not led to the dispersal of efforts. On the contrary, there is noticeable cooperation between individuals, which negates the hypothesis that different tribal affiliations lead to the dispersion of efforts and reduce the effectiveness of initiatives.

10. Study recommendations:

- Launching awareness campaigns through the media and social media to educate individuals about the importance of green spaces and their environmental, health and social benefits.
- Organizing community events that include cleaning campaigns and planting trees that involve all social groups. These events can be social occasions that strengthen bonds between individuals and emphasize a sense of group belonging.
- Implementing urban planning projects that take into account the cultural and tribal diversity and social needs of the community, including opinion polls to ensure broad participation.
- Integrating environmental topics into school curricula to raise a new generation to preserve green spaces. This includes organizing field trips to local parks.

11. Conclusion :

The study highlighted a number of results, including:

- Urban planning in the city of Aflou does not take into account local culture, customs and traditions in the conceptual construction of the urban project, and thus ends up with designs that do not suit the needs of the community.
- There is a large gap in society, as individuals have an interest in green spaces, but the influence of the local community and the surrounding environment does not translate this interest into tangible practices.

Social media platforms have the ability to reach a wide audience and engage individuals in improving green spaces in a way that traditional awareness campaigns may not be able to.

- Lack of a strong sense of collective responsibility towards the local environment, The respondents feel that individual influence in such activities is insufficient to achieve tangible change.

Lack of time prevents individuals from participating in activities related to green spaces, and this reflects the daily pressures that individuals face, whether related to work, study, or family obligations.

Individual and collective initiatives, as well as the efforts made in this field, are not sufficient or largely invisible in society.

- Although tribal affiliations still have a presence within urban family circles, there is a strong belief in the importance of teamwork and solidarity among individuals with their various tribal affiliations.

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