



Urban problems and their relation to population growth in cities

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Abstract :

The issue of urban problems and their relation to population growth is one of the most important topics of research all over the world as it is tightly linked to the increase in population growth, leading to many problems in the city in relation to a number of demographic variables affecting different domains of urban life. To explain the nature of relation between the spread of urban problems and the increase in population growth in the city, we need to dig into a large urban field. The present research will cover the most important urban problems in relation to population growth, focusing on a number of demographic variables and their potential impact on urban venues. This research adopts the descriptive analytical approach to answer the main questions under investigation. The conclusion presents the main results and recommendations.

Keywords: city; growth; population; urban problems; urbanism.

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1. Introduction

The city has witnessed an increasing population growth, an unplanned urban development and rapid overlapping transformations, which have led to the increase in the size of cities, the complexity of its functions and the entanglement of its services. The increase in population growth and the acceleration of urban growth have had many and diverse associations resulting from the distribution of the population in urban regions and urban groupings. This had raised the degree of urbanization in the 19th century because of the concentration of the population in European and North American cities. In the 21st century, the developed countries have already reached the urban saturation point, while developing countries are still witnessing a rural exodus .

The accelerated growth of cities produced a pressure upon the infrastructure and a deterioration of environmental and social services. The population growth contributed to the creation of new contradictions within the socio-urban structure and the emergence of many social, cultural, ecological, political, economical, morphological and urban problems, namely in terms of underdeveloped neighbourhood, oversized cities, unplanned physical extension, lack of urban services such as housing, transportation, spread of social diseases such as poverty and unemployment, degradation of urban values, and the spread of psychological diseases such as neurological depression, crime, suicide, etc.

In this respect, evidence from history and from reality show that urban studies have shed light on the diagnosis of urban problems and the attempts to overcome them, in addition to theoretical studies which have attempted to grasp the urban reality and its emerging problems that complicated the city community day after day. All this was a motive to carry out studies and minute scientific researches to understand and analyse the empirical reality of the city life .

Thus, the present scientific paper purports to give a conceptual framework which helps understand the urban reality and its mechanisms, and to identify the most important urban problems and the main demographic changes affecting the city, as well as the conditions for a successful urban project.

To reach this aim, the following question is advanced: what is the relation between an accelerated demographic growth and the flow of urban problems? That is to say, is the increase in the population of the city produces urban problems? Is population growth in the city the unique reason beyond the spread of problems? Or are there other reasons?

2. The conceptual framework

2.1. The city:

linguistically speaking, it is the singular of cities and it is an urban colony of a large population density and has a certain importance which distinguishes it

from other colonies. In Arabic cities (mudun) are also called capital cities (awasim) the plural of (assima) which means the garrison or the preserving (hafida) which is the headquarter of the governor, the administration, the justice and the tribunals. It gathers the larger section of the population. The first person having used the term “cities” in Arabic was Harun Al-Rashid, and he called it “awassim” to protect Muslims from the Roman attacks. (Salm Al-Maush, 2006:132).

According to the contextual meaning, the city is an all-time changing ecological system whose social organisation is governed by competition and solidarity, where people learn how to compete (over scarce resources) individually or collectively. The real nature of competition relations differ over time and it depends on changes of environmental conditions. (BelkacemSelatenia, 1999: 112).

As for Michael Grant, he defines the city as “a place where a number of people gather and live their daily lives with the different relations linking them together at the public or private level. This city may be limited in its area and its importance or in the number of its inhabitants, as it may be extended in one or more cities to become a capital” (In AbdelhamidBuguessas, n.d: 108).

Procedurally speaking, the city is a place characterized by its large size and, dense population and limited area and it is the center of governance and administration.

2.2. The problem:

Lexically speaking, it is the singular of problems and it means an issue raised and requires a treatment. In Arabic, we say he causes problems meaning he creates troubles. (google.com/search). The problem is something about which we are not sure, and cannot be understood until evidence is shown through something else .

Contextually speaking, it is an obstacle blocking the way to the individual making him unable to reach the desired outcome. It is defined by Travers as “a feeling of unbalance and of lack of expertise to restore the state of balance.” (almarja.com).

Mirton defines it as “a contradiction and a contrast between what exists in society and what a group of people in society wants it to be.” In Mirton’s definition, focus is put on the idea that what applies to the social system applies necessarily to the social structure.

As for George Lindridge, he defines the problem as “a socially unaccepted aberrational behavior of a degree surpassing what is normally tolerated, which requires an action to protect society and correct the violator or offender and warn against violation going beyond what is tolerated“ .

Procedurally speaking: it is an obstacle which can be removed on the basis of previous expertise. This obstacle creates a state of unbalance which requires searching for a solution. According to society, it is a relative deviation from standards and socially –established rules.

2.3. The urban problem:

it is a problem spread in the urban environment and which differs from one city to another. It is affected by many factors such as the size of the city, the rate of growth, population explosion, modernization and technology. (googl.com/search)

2.4. Growth :

Lexically speaking : it means increase and abundance .

Contextually speaking: it is a stable or continuous increase affecting one aspect of human life (bu/um/edu.dz)

Procedurally speaking: it is an increase in a particular aspect of life.

2.5. Population growth:

Contextually speaking: it is a difference in the size of the population in society through different epochs. It is related to both population and to population crisis, which are concepts dealing with the movement and the change of population (Ali DJELBI, 2015: 29)

Procedurally speaking: it is a more or less change or difference affecting the size of the population at a particular period of time, and its source is births, deaths, and immigration.

3. Factors affecting the growth of cities:

There are many factors explaining the growth of cities, among which:

3.1. Agricultural revolution:

the city is mainly composed of people whose work is not directly linked to earth labour, yet the growth of the city is tightly linked to the nature of agricultural productivity. According to sociologists, the more productivity we have- calculated on the basis of one worker per agricultural system- the more likely is our ability to feed an increasing number of urban inhabitants, especially in terms of necessary food products. Thus, agricultural revolution led to a reduction of manual effort, resulting in the unemployment of a great number of farmers which incited people to migrate to cities in search for work and a better life.

3.2. Technological revolution:

technology is considered the second factor responsible for the increase in the population growth and urbanization in many countries of the world. The invention of means and the use of energy had a direct impact on the huge raise in productivity. The modern factory attracted a huge number of people who

settled down in small but dense regions never witnessed before in the history of humanity. Modern industry localized in modern cities needs a huge number of workers in the same place inside a number of neighbouring factories .

3.3. Commercial revolution:

the growth of world markets and of exchanging means improved transportation and raised the rate of exchange helped the growth of cities in an unprecedented way. The commercial development incited cities to rely on commerce which is based on the market. (AtefGhaith, n.d: 135)

3.4. Increasing satisfaction with the means of transportation:

if cities rely necessarily on local and global commerce, the increasing development of long-distance transportation such as ships, trains, cars and planes has a great impact on the development and growth of the city. The development of transportation means (sea and river navigation) led to the emergence of coastal cities namely during the early eras when railroads were the main cause of the emergence of inland cities .

3.5 Demographic or population revolution :

it is the inevitable result of the preceding revolutions. It cannot be attached to industry as was the case with the other factors because it is a factor with its own independence among the other factors affecting urban growth .

Sociologists interested in urban research consider that the emergence of modern industrial society led to a remarkable decrease in the death rate whereas birth rate did not decrease. The obvious result is an increase in population. (ibid: 137-138)

4. The characteristics of the city:

The city has many distinguishing characteristics which can be summarized in what follows :

- Larger population size.
- High population density.
- Growth and inflation accompanied by the emergence of a rational secular character .
- Collapse of the standard moral structure .
- Heterogeneity because of the different kind of people, social classes, educational and professional level it includes .
- The spread of secondary relations at the expense of kinship and other primary relations .
- The dominance of formal social regulation in terms of legal systems at the expense of informal social regulations such as customs, traditions, morals, etc (Salah Al-Zoui, 2002: 171)

5. City problems :

the urbanisation of the city has been associated with many economic, social and urban problems resulting from underdevelopment, increased concentration in urban areas and unplanned immigration, in addition to other general problems emerging with the development of human groupings. Among city problems, we have :

5.1. Urban problems:

it is related to housing problems and it is among the biggest problems facing rapid-growing cities whereby demographic explosion in one square meter is enhanced in cities to the extent of creating a housing crisis and provoking serious economic and social problems (Ahmed Rashwan, 2013: 179).

5.2. Physical problems :

among the most notable results of urban inflation in developing countries is the emergence of poor dense quarters, lack of urban services such as housing, transportation, public utilities, in addition to a bad exploitation of the land and the increase in the rate of population growth, lack of educational and entertainment services, and overall a real deterioration in many aspects of the urban environment.

Developed countries are no exception because of the increase in the rate of urbanization. The exploitation of urban lands, in these countries, is subject to a great extent to the market forces which were at the origin of the improvement of some urban sectors without others. Although physical conditions in developed countries are much better than conditions in developing countries, the former is now including large backward quarters with an ever degrading housing conditions. (Mohamed Al-Jawhari, 1975: 150).

5.3. Economic problems:

different economic problems emerged on the urban surface because of rapid urbanization in the cities. Among these problems, we have :

-decrease of the individual's share in the economic and social scheme because of a discrepancy between the rate of the general urban growth and the rate of development of urban economic activities .

-Random growth of cities leading to an alarming increase of public services with a slow development of economic sources and revenue .

-Functions of the city restricted to the consumption type more than to the industrial one, which created a burden to the national economy and to the government's budget. Thus, the city became just a human colony to exchange services and housing without developing any industrial basis to absorb labour resulting from the natural increase in population or from migration .

-Deterioration of economic and social relations between individuals of big cities and widening of gaps between classes and social groups, which created

conflicts and fighting between inhabitants leading to the degradation of urban values (Salah Rabie, 2017: 60).

5.4. Social problems :

the city does not only present a new form of economic organisation and a different physical environment, but it presents a new social system which highly influences human behaviour. Thus, there is a series of problems related to the scientific rates of development, such as internal deconstruction, political chaos and governmental instability due to misery and degradation the urban communities are suffering from. The discrepancy between poor and rich nations and between prosperous and deprived classes has become salient and much more felt by peoples. Than ever before .

Moreover, there is a major social problem emerging from the increase in the rate of urbanization, which is related to the planning and the establishment of necessary programmes to overcome social urban problems. In some developing countries, we do not find a real existence of institutions in charge of planning health, educational, professional and entertainment services, and even if it exists, it does not adequately fulfill its missions. Hence, urban problems are more pressing in big cities. Although these problems are less drastic in developing countries than in developed countries, urban services such as water, education, fire extinction, entertainment, etc are found to be inadequate to the citizens of developed countries in regard to the continuous increase in urban population in most cities (Al Juhari et al, ibid: 159).

5.5. Health problems:

they consists in drug addiction, alcoholism, debauchery, lottery, criminality, beggary, unemployment, delinquency, robbery, etc. They are vices affecting individuals and families' behaviour in urban society contrary to rural areas where people are found to be more conservative and respectful to customs and traditions. (AbdulhamidRashwan, ibid: 170).

5.6. Problems of pollution in urban environment:

it is the result of overpopulation in major cities and rural exodus, besides being the site of capital concentration, of diverse industrial projects, commercial centers, primary and secondary markets, wholesale stores and warehouses, different means of transportation, etc, which brought about many negative aspects such as industrial solid, liquid and gaseous waste, household waste, the spread of harmful insects, resulting thus, in an environmental imbalance of the city's urban system (Ihmidane Al-Shawara, 2014: 550).

5.7. Scarcity of food and the rise in its prices:

demand on food increases with the increase of its prices and during political crises, territorial and civil wars, increase in the rate of unemployment, poverty and inflation, and thus has an impact on the availability of food in the city .

This situation requires the interference of the state to urgently overcome the problem, raising offer, stopping the increase in prices, fighting speculators and providing solutions. The increase in prices and the food crisis in the city or in the whole country often leads to the overthrow of the ruling regime if officials fail to remedy to the situation and put the situation under control (Ibid: 559).

5.8. Problems of political inefficiency and failure of the governmental and administrative apparatus:

despite the many new theoretical orientations attempting to grasp the structure and dynamics of the city, these orientations were meant in general to grasp the urban reality and to identify the mutual relations between its constituents and elements. From this angle, we can stress the fact that a true understanding of the city crisis is necessarily linked to the availability of the necessary elements of knowledge to carry out exhaustive scientific studies of the urban composite. Urban sociologists have already given great importance to the urban crisis considering it to be a complex texture made up of increasing and complicating problems which some have treated in the light of physical problems, random and unplanned development, deterioration and misuse of the environment, and other have treated in terms of issues of imbalance and contradiction, political, economic and social inefficiency, despite that modern studies have shown that the crisis is the result of imbalances and contradictions in the urban social structure (Kira Ismail, 2008: 37).

5.9. Psychological problems :

they refer to psychological and neurological diseases such as stress, feeling of loneliness, depression leading to suicide and crime. It is proven statistically that psychological disturbances are more prevailing in cities than in rural areas, and most of these problems result from failure of the immigrant to reasonably adapt to the city conditions, this problem would augment his/her stress and lead to nervousness and social marginalization. Difficult economic conditions affect also the social behaviour of the individual and his psychological balance because bad economic situation leads to bad conditions (Ali Muhamed, 2016: 134).

6. Factors contributing to a successful project of a modern city:

There are a number of factors that need to be observed to succeed in a city project, among which the following :

6.1 The economic factor:

the creation of a city project requires considering economic and social demands at the same time, such as getting rid of unemployment, redeveloping urban regions, equipping public facilities according to society's requirements, and distributing competencies among all parts .

6.2 The ecological factor :

this factor requires defining the type of the city we want to build, is it an industrial city, a political city, a technological pole? According to this selection, we can predict the existence of some problems inside the urban spaces, and study the possibility of providing a complete protection to the citizen against its hazards, in case we opted for an industrial city. However, in the case of a political city or a technological pole, the situation is different because it requires other aspects such as planning the urban green and habitable spaces. In the case of a technological city, it is necessary to have a plan for the availability of scientific institutions .

6.3 The social and the intellectual factor:

the project of a city is a territorial, physical and realistic project. It is the symbolic and mental representation of a collective dream which is the materialization of the society's vision while preserving customs and traditions in order to fulfil the functions of the city (Benzerrouk, 2003: 123).

Thus, we can say that the project of a city must have short and long-term objectives to achieve its social and cultural dimension .

6.4 Democratic and participatory factor :

for the project of a city to be successful, all necessary information must be made available as quickly as possible for the target public for the sake of its implementation. The citizen should be offered the chance to take part in the project by providing him with appropriate spaces for that (ibid: 125).

7. Domains of study in demography:

demographic studies are generally interested in three basic areas, which are :

- The size of the population and the changes that may affect it and the impact of this change on the situation of the population in general .
- The distribution of the population and the change to which it may be exposed and how it can affect the population .
- Qualities of the population and their variation among different communities and the impact of these qualities on the population (Hassan Al-Saati: 4).

We can say that it is difficult to separate between these aspects as they are very tightly linked together. It is not possible to understand and interpret population development in any particular region without referring to the changes brought about by the distribution of the population or without concentrating on the population characteristics and features in the region under investigation, while bearing in mind that these features constitute a living unit in continuous change and every change affecting one part is affecting the others.

8. The importance of population studies:

The importance of these studies consists of :

8.1. The size of the population :

the mere change in the size of the population in a given society or in a given country or even in the whole world may create different social problems requiring the study of this change, in an attempt to conciliate between this occurring change and the existing social situations. The rapid increase in the population of an urban society is accompanied by a rapid need for schools, stadiums, means of entertainment and big change in the means of transportation. If these needs are not satisfied, diverse urban problems would occur .

8.2. Distribution of the population:

this distribution represents the second aspect that interests population studies. A change in the distribution of the population in a given area leads to a relative change in the importance of economic activity in that area .

The change if the distribution of the population affects the birth rate. Industrial regions tends presently to favor a great number of children to prevent any decrease in population. The contrary applies in big cities, while in rural areas, increase in the birth rate is very obvious (ibid: 6-7).

We can say that the study of the change in population distribution is very important in the determination of the tendency of the population towards increase or decrease. It has also its importance in different actions and projects, and when setting up new factories and establishing sale and marketing plans. The study of change in population distribution is considered one of the main factors playing a crucial role in the success of economic projects and the facing of economic, industrial and commercial problems among others .

8.3. Characteristics of the population :

these characteristics incite us to know more about ourselves. If our characteristics were to change, to which direction they would be oriented and how they would affect our living conditions? The most salient characteristics in the population are type and age, besides gender which is also important in some communities which might sexually be different such as the case in the U.S.A and South Africa .

In addition to these physical characteristics, there are some other social and economic features worth mentioning and which cannot be distinguished from one another. All these population features affect the predominant social conditions in each society .

Among the social and economic features, those related to marital status and to educational, economic and religious background and the population distribution in rural and urban areas. The more there is difference in the rate of population holding special position, the more there is a difference in social

conditions between these communities. The same thing applies to the difference in income and its associated difference in social conditions (Ibid: 8).

This shows the importance of population studies which high an great contribution to the diagnosis of the demographic changes and their relation to urban reality and the subsequent changes in different territorial, local and urban fields .

9. Stages of population growth:

The history of population growth is divided into four stages as follows :

9.1. The first stage:

it is a stage of the world historical development characterized by an increase in birth and death rates which brought about a stability in population growth .

9.2. The second stage:

it started in the West in the 19th century when rates of fertilization continued to increase, but then rates of death started to decrease because of the improvement in health services especially in terms of treatment of infectious diseases which had been the main cause of death. The gap between birth rates and death rates resulted into an increase in the rate of population growth .

9.3. The third stage:

during this stage, rates of death continue to decrease and fertilization rates start to decrease, resulting in a decrease in the rates of population growth .

9.4. The fourth stage:

it is the stage reached by developed countries nowadays et it is characterized by a balance between birth rates and death rates. It is witnessing a great decrease in population growth which can reach a zero population order. During this stage, the effect of immigration starts to appear in being the main source of population growth (Khaled Abdeldjaoued, 2009: 31).

In this respect, the eminent scholar Abderrahmane Ibn Khaldun, presented some ideas which later affected the increased interest in studying population. He said that communities goes through different evolutionary stages which would affect the rate of birth and death at each stage. Society would witness at the first stage an increase in birth rate and a decrease in death rates, affecting thus the population growth and increasing its number. When society reaches the last stage of its development, it would experience different demographic conditions, with a decrease in the rate of fertilization and birth and an increase in death rates. Ibn Khaldun explains the effect of each stage of population development on birth and death rates. Thus, he believes that the high rate of fertilization at the first stage is due to the activity of the population and to their abilities and self-confidence. However, at the late stage of population

development, there would be poverty, starvation, epidemics, revolutions, and troubles, leading to a decrease in the population activity and a limitation of their offspring (Abderezak Djebli, 2015: 59). This would lead to an increase in death rates, and the lack of security would diminish the occasions for marriage and for giving birth to children (Tarek Sayed, 2008: 53).

10. The inhabitants of the cities:

The study of the population is considered to be an important element of the city formation and an essential part attracting the attention of urban geographical scientists in general. On the basis of studies of the city population, many plans are advanced with the aim of regulating transportation, traffic, population growth and distribution in the city, problems related to housing, pollution, social services and public facilities and entertainment places according to the major map of the city which explains the different urban utilities of the city. The increase in the size of cities in the world is attributed mostly to rural exodus such the internal immigration of the city concerned with the present study and to the natural increase and to international immigration (Al-Shawawra, *ibid*: 45).

11. Compositional characteristics of the city population:

The study of the city population confirmed the following :

- An increase in the age group between (15) and (35) more than in the age group (65) and children group under (15) because of immigration of youth towards the cities while children and old people are found to be staying in their place of origin, which leads to a narrowing of the base of the population pyramid against an increase in the age group (12-45)
- An increase in the male rate in comparison to females, especially in the cities of developing countries, contrary to cities of industrial countries. Immigrants of developed countries are of both gender whereas in cities of developing countries, males are predominant .
- The functional specialization affects the divergent rates of male and female rates. In cities with a concentration of heavy industry, male rate is higher. This rate reaches a maximum reaching sometimes 100% in cities with military garrisons. In cities of leisure and recreation, female rate is considerably higher because women prefer working in such cities .
- Minorities are concentrating in cities and as a result of this geographic scientists of cities were interested in distributing these racial, religious or cultural minorities because of its potential effects on social, economic and even political situations in cities (Al-Shawawra, *ibid*: 277-279).

12. Demographic changes in cities:

The world demographic change is one of the major aspects of the 21st century and the distinguishing feature of the world form of development and of change in cities. There are important changes in the population texture such as the change in the territorial distribution of the inhabitants over the globe and imbalance between rural and urban regions in favour of cities. Even if the number of inhabitants reaches the apex in a given stage of the present millennium, deep changes would occur in the distribution of the population with an effect on the social texture, on the economic capacity, and on social, political relations between states and racial communities emanating from the relative change in the size and form of groupings inside cities over the world. These changes are materialized as follows :

12.1 Changes in the family structure:

the size and structure of the family have become crucial factors contributing to population growth in developed societies urging for building more houses even in areas where the rate of fertilization is dramatically decreasing, making marriage less stable especially with the availability of many job opportunities and the capacity of women to regulate the rate of fertility. Besides, many changes have occurred in the social value system in terms of men and women's roles in society. Because of these social and demographic changes, families became smaller and rather instable, the family of the unique child became the fastest in growth in many countries .

12.2. Changes in the structure of youth (youth Vs. old age)

Among the long-term changes is the change in the balance between young and old people, which is the result of the change in the behaviour of the younger generation and longevity. Europe will more concerned with this change over the world till 2050 with an expected decrease in the rate of children under 18 years old, especially in south Europe such as Italy, Greece, Spain. It is expected that these countries will be affected by a decrease in birth rates and an increase in old age rates. For example, interest in the building market will know a decline because less families will choose this sector. Immigration might be a factor hindering or at least easing the decline rate. This requires a rethinking of the policies adopted by a number of European communities (David Thornes, 2009: 55, 61).

12.3. Territorial changes :

at the beginning of the new millennium, the number of the inhabitants in the city was higher than the number in rural areas. It is for the first time, that more than 50% of the inhabitants of the world are found to live in cities. Present tendency apparently is still towards living in cities, with an escalating decrease in the number of inhabitants in rural areas and of use depending on the

countryside. This has contributed to the growth of cities in number and size. Bid cities have seen an increase in the number of inhabitants going over ten millions .

12.4. Changes in the territorial distributions:

the change in the city space had been prevailing all over the 20th century whereby the position of the city gained more importance in being a place for living, which brought about a new wave of renewal and modernization. At the same time, some people are still sticking to external regions such as the neighbourhood because the means of living there became more developed. This led to the emergence of bordering cities at the cross road between large and sub-roads at the urban surroundings .

Decline of manufacturing had negative aspects leading to economic crises such the local employment market which has been affected by the housing and land prices and became a pressing need to restructure the economic life and attempt to absorb economic problems (Ibid: 62, 65).

13. Demographic transformations in cities and their relations to the urban peculiarity:

Arab countries are witnessing a case of urbanization in a demographical sense, because rates of urban population growth is higher than rate of general population growth in Arab countries. This is due to the concentration of companies and major projects as well as developmental economic, political and social activities in these urban centres in addition to the concentration of most developmental projects in major cities. What is important here are not factors of spatial attraction to cities, but the demographic transformations in terms of their effects on urban peculiarity. Urbanization in its purely demographic meaning is not desired because it just means ruralization of the cities .

To acquire its urban dimensions in terms of modernization of society, urbanization needs to be associated with a change in professions, type of production and consumption, and in values, customs and behaviour, in addition to a change in the spatial distribution of investments and human resources (Salah Rabie, 2017: 56).

14. Conclusion:

The increase in the population growth had the biggest share in the generation of urban problems with their physical and morphological dimensions, sociological, psychological, urban and economic problems, etc because of the demographic changes that dominated the city community. Discrepancy between the increase of population in cities and the increase in the size of the cities had a major role in the spread of many problems in the urban milieu, and the augmented rate of urbanization enhanced the intensity of these problems .

The urban challenge does not reside solely in demographic changes but also in the ability of cities to face and exploit its increasing social, economic, political and cultural potential, whereby the need to develop and orient the rhythm of development and expansion of the city community is highlighted in order to achieve preference in geographical distribution of services and activities, and enable individuals to easily benefit from it with a particular emphasis on specialists in planning social systems as the realization of actual events and the understanding of people's aspirations are fundamental to the organisation of the urban field and to the establishment of the best distribution of communities and services.

Finally, we are tempted to insist that the changes having occurred in the cities are accompanied problems having raised in the urban environment and they are just two faces of the same coin which brought about different and diverse urban problems, but still paved the way for the achievements known by the human civilization and the superb contributions going beyond technological development, increase in productivity and improvement in living conditions.

Moreover, the city has the merit of realizing intellectual and cultural achievements which materialize the dominance of man over nature and his ability to exploit it for his own advantage, facing problems and overcoming them with appropriate solutions .

Recommendations:

- Setting up a developmental policy whose purpose is to give equal opportunities to all regions of the city to benefit from projects and realize a balanced development of cities .
- Reducing the gap between officials and citizens to take advantage of existing competencies in the cities .
- Encouraging partnership between stakeholders within society and insisting on the participation of citizens in managing their own cities and inciting them to fulfil their major role in order to find solutions for their own problems.
- Creating a philosophical frame based on a working methodology to treat urban phenomena and enabling the administration of cities to face difficulties at the urban milieu .

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