

URBAN REFLECTION DIFFERENTIATION OF NEIGHBORHOODS ON THE SOCIAL ASPECTS, "CASE STUDY: CITY OF BOU-SAADA (ALGERIA)"

¹Brahim NOUIBAT and ²Ali REDJEM

^{1,2}University of M'sila, Algeria

Laboratoire: Ville, Environnement, Société et Développement Durable.

¹b_nouibat@yahoo.fr, ²aredjemdz@yahoo.fr

Abstract

The article deals with the analysis of the phenomenon of neighbourhood's differentiation within the same city, and its negative impact on the social aspects and manifestations of the population (prevalence of certain social lesions such as: crime assault, sexual harassment, theft and drug abuse ...). The study aims first at knowing the forms of urban inequality and differences and social relations between the residential neighbourhoods to reduce them as much as possible, and secondly at creating an urban balance between different neighbourhoods to activate a social cohesion among the population within the city, to find a sustainable residential environment and balanced urban through defining a set of recommendations and suggestions of the Steering and to address the urban phenomenon of differentiation between residential neighbourhoods and reduce them. Where neighbourhoods of the Algerian city of Bou Saada is the case study because it is living a large degree of differentiation.

Keywords: urban differentiation, social differentiation, residential neighborhoods, urbanization and manifestations of social lesions

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid pace of growth and change as a result of migration and natural increase of the population has led to fast shifts at different levels of economic, social, cultural and urban, followed by various problems, including the phenomenon of neighbourhoods differentiation within the same city, (Belguidoum S, 2005; Chaline C, 2007; Marhoum F et al, 2010; Redjem A, 2012) but on a wide range of disparity between a country and another of the world, and between parts of the same country and even parts per region of the country. The theory of Louis Wirth of the most popular sociological theories, which starts from the concepts of ecological moderate where he went in his article "urban as a way of life," to "the growth and diversity lead to a weakening of the social relations among its population, which in turn leads to the difficulty of establishing all the population in one area and thus grow divergent neighbourhoods, and the greater the population density in the city has increased the differences and disparities among its

members, and is determined pattern of exploitation of the city land through competition for resources identified and inhabiting groups socially, economically and culturally similar residential housing or neighbourhoods " (Dilmi A-H., 2007). The Office of the French National Union of Urban Planning (FNUUP) in December 2003 held a meeting to discuss regional disparities, where the study on the forms of these differences by relying on maps as describes the spatial data and relationships are not visible, Algeria, like other countries that initiated to develop an end to this phenomenon through stipulated by the guideline for the city law No. 06-06 dated 29 February 2006, where its first goal was to: reduce disparities between neighbourhoods and promote social cohesion. From this, we analyze the phenomenon of differentiation between urban neighbourhoods and their impact on social aspects and manifestations of the occupants.

1.1. Problematic

The city of Bou Saada, among Algerian cities that is living a high degree of complexity and heterogeneity both in terms of the distribution of the population density and residential at the level of residential neighborhoods, or distribution equipment and the necessary facilities and infrastructure base that would create a state of disparities between neighbourhoods housing (PAUGAM Serge ,2000), as well as to a significant expansion of (planned or random) witnessed in recent times, and has led to the emergence of a large gap between the traditional urban fabric and the new urban fabric that make the city lose its urban character inherent especially because of the high proportion of slums, (Deininger K. et Squire L. ,1998) which occupied 65% of the total area of the city, and the main problem was identified: to increase the differences between neighbourhoods in terms of intra-city urban have negative repercussions on the social aspects and manifestations of the population, and dragged for some minor problems, including:

- The spread of some social ills (crime, assault and sexual harassment, theft, drug abuse and alcohol ...) and the varying distribution degree within the city of Bou Saada of one neighbourhood to another.
- Lack of balance between urban residential neighbourhoods in Bou Saada the - neighbourhoods striped / slums
- The analysis and study of this problem depend on the answer to the following questions:
 - What are the negative effects resulting from the phenomenon of differentiation neighbourhoods on the social aspects?
 - What are the procedures and tools to reduce the differences between residential neighborhoods?

1.2. Methodology:

Based on the nature of the subject represented in the study of differentiation of neighbourhoods caused by the expansion of the indiscriminate and its impact on the social aspects have been relying on the descriptive analytical method to describe and analyze the phenomenon of differentiation at both the urban and social, and comparative approach to the comparison between the study samples that have been selected to verify the following hypotheses:

- First hypothesis: The unbalanced urban development in neighbourhoods led to an increase in the differentiation between neighbourhoods within the same city.
- The second hypothesis: The differentiation between residential neighbourhoods led to strained social relations and different degree of prevalence of certain social lesions in the city.

1.3. Objectives:

The study aims first to know the forms of inequality and differences urban and social relations between the residential neighbourhoods to reduce them and reducing them as much as possible, and secondly to create an urban balance between different neighborhoods to activate social cohesion among the population within the city, to find a sustainable residential environment and balanced urban and socially.

2 ANALYZE THE PHENOMENON OF DIFFERENTIATION OF URBAN AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

2.1. Differentiation between residential neighbourhoods from the perspective of urbanization and sustainable development:

Residential district or residential area is that "includes a combination of factors with which many social relationships like exchange visits and needs, services and meetings and others, that the number of these factors and the spaces occupied area ranging from several factors per square mile." (Atoui A., 2002).

2.1.1. Sustainable urban development:

The urban development can not be understood apart from the mother idea as comprehensive and sustainable development, which centered on the future of rights and how to limit the present damage on the future, next came the sustainable urban development as a response from the private Urban invitations that claim a green architecture and sustainable design, and provide sustainable cities and

buildings of real opportunities for the development of the urban sector and make it more responsive to the requirements of the material and moral rights focusing on the dimensions of economic, social and environmental (Lelévrier C., 2010) ... , and the need of sustainable development to the implementation of a set of principles and foundations including the principle of social regional justice and, the precautionary principle and the reservation, the principle of participation, identifying the needs of the beneficiary, efficiency in the planning and space design of urban and rationalization of resources and energy (Deininger K. et Squire L. , 1998). As possible to limit their objectives are as follows:

- To achieve social justice and promote equality.
- The reduction of poverty and unemployment by raising the standard of living of the urban population.
- Align the rates of population growth and the available natural resources.
- The elimination of illiteracy and develop curricula and methods of education and scientific and technical research.
- Develop an integrated population policy and population addressing the imbalance between rural and urban areas.
- The participation of the population in urban policy development and review and decision-making.

2.1.2. Algerian city policy:

Guideline issued for the city law No. 06-06 dated in 20 February 2006, which identified the special provisions aimed to define the elements of the policy of the city, within the framework of the policy of creating and sustainable development of the region. Among the general principles of social equity, under which a harmony, solidarity and social cohesion, among the goals of the policy of the city, written by the following (M. H., 2006):

- Reducing disparities between neighbourhoods and the promotion of social cohesion.
- Combating social ills and distractions, poverty and unemployment.
- Prevention of major risks and to protect the population.
- The social sphere aims to improve the living conditions and the framework of the population by ensuring:

- combat the deterioration of living conditions in neighborhoods.
- upgrade urban solidarity and social cohesion.

2.2. Differentiation between residential neighbourhoods from a socio-economic perspective:

The social research in the field of the city shows that there is a correlation between behavioural abnormalities and breadth of construction, traditional urban arab cities excellence overlapping with each other without limits or milestones like integrated textile eliminates the individual does not encourage it, and is characterized by a system of roads in weaving the traditional sequentially the hierarchy of the public to semi-public (BELGUIDOUM S. , 2012). So that each region borders clear and independent identity and function characteristics, enabling residents to clearly recognize strangers when their presence in the neighbourhood, and give them the psychological power to question and inquire. Deviation to be almost non-existent in traditional societies, because of the power of social control factors and family and the subordination of children and young people fully tightly to the values and traditions of the community. The population of modern cities head toward individual and utilitarian and weak social cohesion, which helped the emergence of social lesions and the evolution of crime and the forms and types and methods used in the exercise, despite these major cities manifestation of positive notably high standard of living and income for individuals, the recovery of economic life, and increasing literacy rate, high the performance level of services compared to rural life, (Pierre M. et Françoise C., 2005; Ihsan Z., 1985).

The social interaction, then has multiple methods, this interaction might occur either directly or indirectly between a limited or a large number of individuals. And this is a signal through the use of language and gesture in a factory or a house or between people, including some links or neighbourhood. It takes different patterns of social interaction, the cooperation and adaptation, competition and conflict and oppression. When the interaction patterns stabilize and take regular forms, they turn to social relationships produced by a group of positive aspects (stability, security, solidarity, cooperation and brotherhood ...) and negative (poverty, unemployment and social lesions ...) that we define it in our study as (Salah R., 1999; Abu Hassan M., 1997; BRAKE, 1991; Assaati S-H., 1983):

- Poverty: is a state and not realistic and conceptual unit, representing a group of unrelated problems such as unemployment, and inequality in welfare, immigration, and unequal services in any urban environment that poverty and social reality requires explanation. We adopted the measurement of poverty on the direction of well-being, which focuses on financial criteria to measure the degree or level of well-being such as: income and consumer spending.

- Unemployment: Is shortcomings in meeting the goals for work in human societies, can also be defined as a case of an adult person without a job and without income necessary to meet the basic needs necessary for him.

- Social lesions: are phenomen a can stand on their negative effects, and count and keep track on the individual and society, and can be classified into three categories, namely: drugs, alcohol, crime (theft, assault, murder ...).

3 ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE PHENOMENON OF DIFFERENTIATION AT THE LEVEL OF THE CITY OF BOU-SAADA.

The city Bou Saada of the most important city that fall within the territory of M'sila because of its potential social and cultural, as well as for its strategic location, where we find it located at the intersection of two main belong to the national road network are: the national Roads No. 08 (Algiers - Biskra) and No. 46 (M'sila - Djelfa) is considered a connecting link between the north and south (Nouibat B., 2007).

3.1. Urban study the differentiation of neighbourhoods on the city level:

3.1.1. City urban fabric in the city of Bou Saada tissue:

The tissue is a combination of various and diverse urban and architectural characteristics, which make the difference clear contrast between residential neighbourhoods at the level of the urban environment. Predominantly textile fabric is planned by 65% of the total area of the citybuilding which made it difficult to control. This difference contrasts at the level of the urban fabric between residential neighbourhoods to several reasons that can be identified in the following points:

- The diversity of the periods of time during which these neighborhoods originated where reflected the nature of the social life of each stage on the physical character featured it.
- Different circumstances that have helped to do residential neighbourhoods within the city, such as the ancient city or minors that betrays the principles of community city arab-islamic founded nearly seven centuries, and the emergence of Plateau neighbourhood came through the desire of French colonialism in finding a place to stay French settlers away from Algerians citizens, and the emergence of planned neighborhoods after 1962 after the independence and keep pace with modern urban policy, but the chaotic unplanned neighborhoods were many and are based on rural migration and housing crisis in the city.

3.1.2. Population density:

The population at the city level is distributed differently and inconsistently where a large proportion of the population is concentrated in neighbourhoods to the city as a live parties Sidi Slimane in which we find the largest number of population, just as the city center and this is what the cause of disparity between the various residential neighbourhoods of the city (Figure 1 and 2).

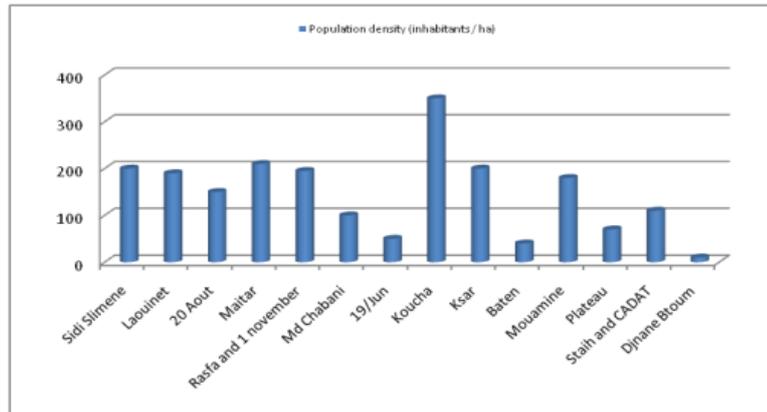


FIGURE 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION DENSITY AT THE LEVEL OF CITY NEIGHBOURHOODS OF BOU SAADA

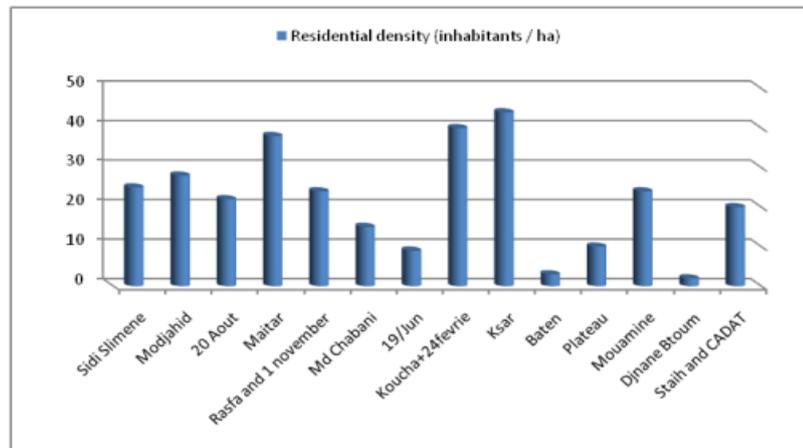


FIGURE 2 - DISTRIBUTION OF LEVEL DENSITY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOODS OF BOU SAADA

3.1.3. Equipment and public facilities

Equipment and public facilities are distributed asymmetrically where we find some neighbourhoods are available with a large number of equipment compared to other neighbourhoods, and due to the lack of distribution cope with the urbanization of the city and the absence of justice in the distribution of equipment, especially the shortfall in security equipment (Urban Security) and lesion -distributed to the

neighbourhood level, which contributed to the spread of some of the social lesions. The concentration of the majority of equipment in the city center leads has led to increasing pressure on it.

3.2.-Analysis of the spread of social lesions districts of the city:

Official reports from the study and analysis of the form shown as follows (Figure 3 and 4):

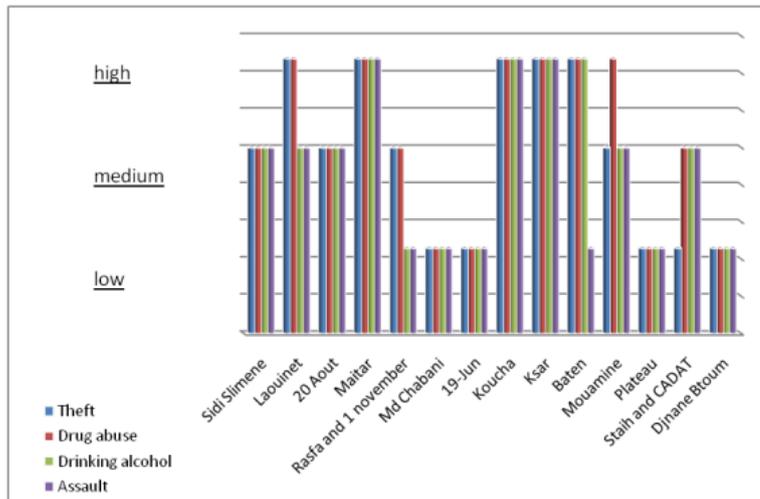


FIGURE 3 -THE PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN SOCIAL ILLS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE CITY OF BOU SAADA

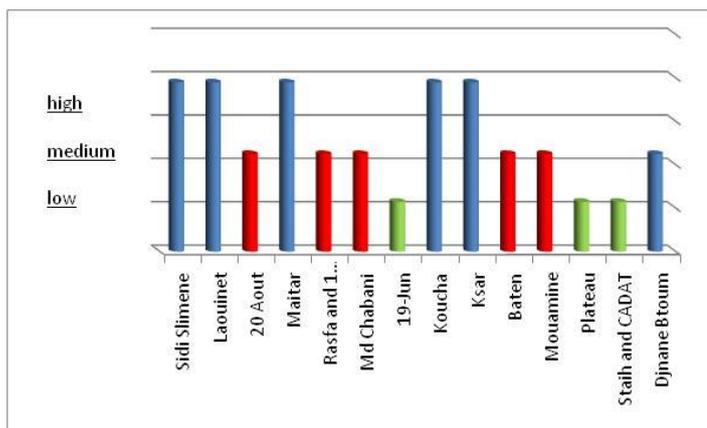


FIGURE 4 THE PREVALENCE OF POVERTY IN THE NEIGHBOURHOODS OF THE CITY OF BOU SAADA

A - Theft: different degree of spread of this scourge from one neighbourhood to another so that each of the neighbourhoods rise following: Maitar, the old city, district Koucha and the 17 Jiun district, subcontractors, Modjahid and on the whole it is highly spread on the parties to the city neighbourhoods. The rest of the neighbourhood, we find they range between medium and low and this variation in the

degree of proliferation is due to the difference in the built environment, housing and social these neighborhoods.

B - Drug Abuse: rises also in the neighbourhoods with high scourge of theft in addition to central old (Ksar) and Mouamines neighbourhood what explains and confirms that the reason is the social and economic situation the low population of these neighbourhoods and their sense of marginalization and frustration in the community in which they live and the degradation of their urban environment.

C - drinking wine: this scourge spread in the old neighbourhoods and planned and non-planned with a variation in the degree of spread and the reason for this is due to the difference in the educational and professional level, the different urban environment and the high rate of unemployment...

D - assault: the spread rises each of the following neighborhoods: Maitar, the old city (Ksar), Koucha (24 Février) and kaissa (17 Juin) while in the rest of the neighbourhoods they are sandwiched between medium to low, and this shows slums and old neighborhoods contributed to the spread of this phenomenon.

E - poverty: a high degree of poverty in the slums and neighbourhoods old city to the absence of public facilities and equipment necessary.

4. COMPARATIVE ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION OF THE CASE STUDY.

Through analytical study on the city level of Bou Saada, as well as the general study of differentiation of neighbourhoods within the city and some of the data available on the prevalence of social lesions slum housing was a choice of three neighbourhoods: Maitar neighbourhood where a high prevalence of social lesions is and considered unplanned neighbourhoods, neighborhood August 20 (20 février) that the degree of spread of pests by medium and as one of the neighborhoods planned, and Plateau district as one of the neighbourhoods of colonial and proximity to the city center as well as the lack of proliferation of social lesions do and we will try to make a comparison between these neighbourhoods and relying on the analysis of data from research field in both its urban social and economic (180 questionnaires were distributed at 60 each sample and form have been retrieved 145 form as follows: 55 surveyed Plateau district, 50 form August 20 (20 février) district, 40 Form Maitar district).

4.1.-Urban axis.

The neighbourhoods on the study and analysis in three districts (Figure 5, table I, and II):

Maitar: is among the unplanned neighbourhoods in Bou Saada and return period of its inception to 1991. Located in the northwestern part of the city where about 02 km away from the city centre, and sits on the estimated area: 30 hectares. Bounded on the north Valley Maitar and sand dunes and activity and storage area, east national road No. 08 and Es-safa valley, sand dunes west and mount Mobikhira south.

District, august 20 (20 février): Is the new dirt hashes, a featuring (segmentation Rimel Dhahabia and segmentation Moufdi Zakaria) also includes some collective Hostels is located on the north side of the city centre with an area of about 80.5 hectares divided by 753 parcels. Bounded on the north sand dunes, east national road No. 46, west Djnane Belguizaoui and the wooded area in south.

Plateau neighbourhood: Is the colonial neighbourhoods with a planning chesslike, it was created in the colonial period between 1860-1876, is located in Bou Saada sits on an area of approximately 61.5 hectares. Bounded on the north district of the old city (Ksar), east: Bou Saada valley, west: Setih neighbourhood and the south Bou Saada Valley and Mount (Kardada).

TABLE 1 - THE LAND USE STUDY SAMPLE

The neighborhood	Total Area (ha)	Built area (ha)	Non Built area (ha)	Number of houses	density residential (housing / ha)	Floor area ratio (FAR)	land use intensity (LUI)
Maitar	30	15	15	1140	38	0.51	0.49
20 Aout	80.5	55.8	24.2	1817	23	0.44	0.31
Plateau	61.5	36.5	25	727	727	0.52	0.41

TABLE 2 - URBAN TISSUE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY SAMPLE

The neighborhood	the urban fabric Type	Urban properties
Maitar	Fabric unplanned	Spontaneous urban fabric. Degradation of the built houses. Lack of facilities of roads. Lack of green spaces and hast games.
20 Aout (August 20)	Fabric planned	Checked plane. High urban density.
Plateau	Fabric of colonial	Characteristics of the European city. Checked plane.

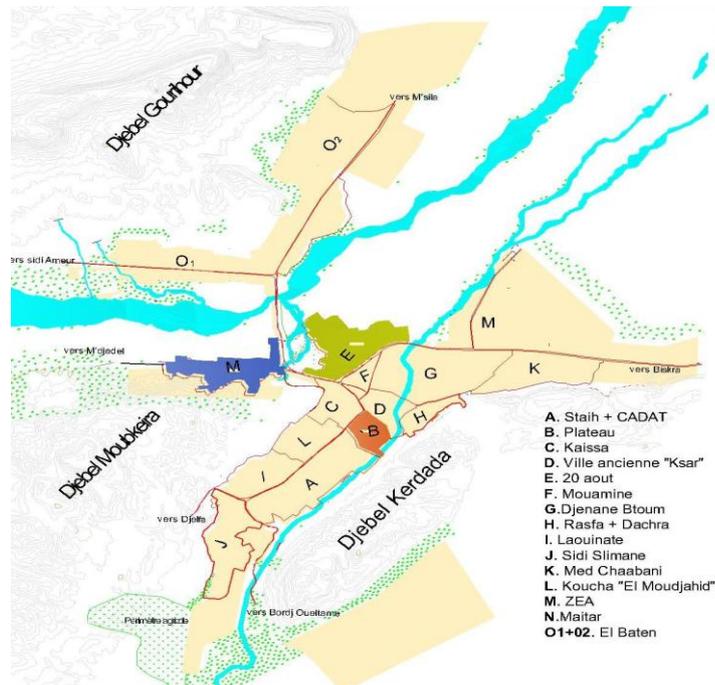


FIGURE 5 - THE STUDY SAMPLE SITE ALIVE IN BOU SAADA
Source: authors. 2005

The contrast and the difference in the pattern of the urban fabric formed of three neighbourhoods due to several reasons, including different era established where these neighbourhods, different circumstances that have helped to appear, a rapid and unregulated urban growth directed the city's highlights this urban differentiation between these neighbourhods in the levels such as:

4.1.1. Division of land.

Maitar was split in a chaotic way not subject to any particular pattern being established in an unplanned and illegal, houses established without building permits and property without contracts, and for this division was chaotic different effects can be summarized in the following points:

- Positioning of the buildings is not consistent with each other and lack of coherence among them.
- High residential density, where an estimated: 38 individual dwelling / ha, leading to suffocation urban fabric.
- Almost total absence of playgrounds and green spaces.
- The absence of urban form and distinctive character that reflects the neighbourhood affiliation.

For August 20 neighbourhood characterized by straight and perpendicular streets that gave priority to the mechanical movement.

4.1.2. The built form.

Houses: The state of houses varies from one neighbourhood to another, like Maitar that is degraded and poor being alive at random, at least by the lessor housing the majority of the population own their homes. The case of housing in August 20 and Plateau neighbourhoods range between good and medium due to the higher socio-economic level of the population, and represent private housing by the proportion of 90% and leased 10% of its proximity to the city center and its accepted urban environment (Figure 6 and 7).

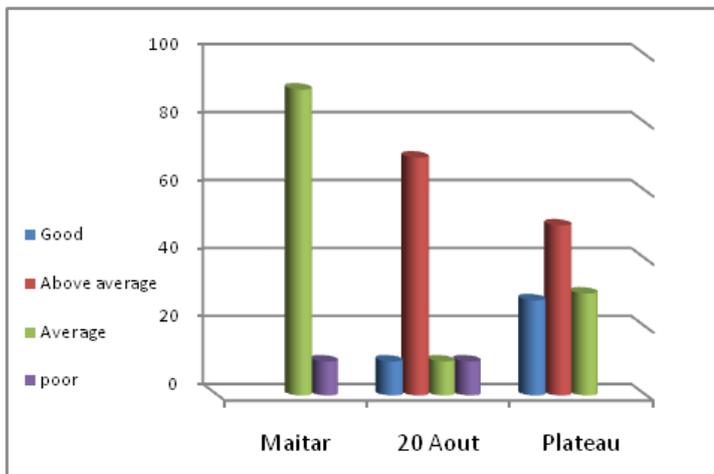


FIGURE 6 - HOUSES CASE STUDY SAMPLES

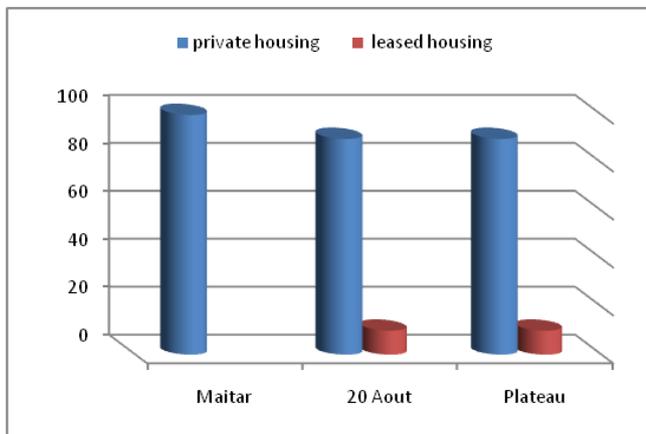


FIGURE 7 - OWNERSHIP, HOSTELS STUDY SAMPLES

Equipment: There is a great inequality in the distribution of equipment between the three neighbourhoods, we find that the majority of equipment is not enough in Maitar and this is due to the city center, and the lack of development projects, and integrate interventions to some of the necessary facilities such very few neighbourhoods, but at the level of August 20 and Plateau existing in various and sufficient sectors (Table III)

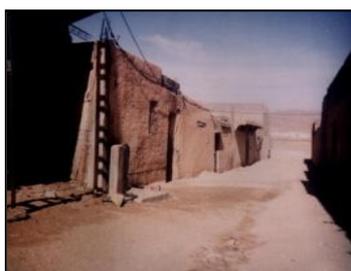
TABLE 3 - DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT STUDY SAMPLES

The neighborhood	Equipment Type	sufficient	insufficient
Maitar	Educational	10%	90%
	Health	/	100%
	Service	/	100%
	Cultural and sports	/	100%
20 Aout (August 20)	Educational	60%	40 %
	Health	90%	10%
	Service	70%	30%
	Cultural and sports	80%	20%
Plateau	Educational	90%	10%
	Health	40%	60%
	Service	60%	40%
	Cultural and sports	30%	70%

4.1.3.- Non-built form.

Roads: the road network is important to open outdoor spaces that have a significant role both within the city or in residential neighbourhoods found irregular and mostly unpaved and varies in width between 5 and 9 m in Maitar, but in August 20 they take the form of network chess, varies in width between 7 and 14 m and are unprepared except roads near the national road No. 46, Plateau district good varies in width between 5 - 12 m, due to this differentiation at the level of the roads to the unequal distribution of the configuration of the city projects and attention to slum in the city centre and the neglect of non-planned neighbourhoods in the planned suburbs (Figure 8 and 9).

Degradation of roads in Maitar



Degradation of roads in 20 Aout



Roads in Plateau



FIGURE 8 - THE STATE OF THE ROADS, THE STUDY SAMPLES

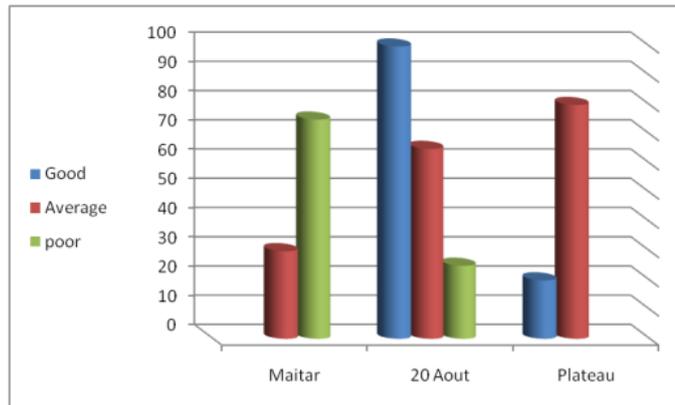


FIGURE 9 - THE STATE OF THE ROADS IN THE STUDY SAMPLES

4.1.4. Different networks.

The coverage rate of the different networks in the three neighbourhoods range ratio between (90% - 100%), except for the gas network in Maitar and this is due to urban projects interventions and configuration of the neighbourhoods in the last ten years that were intended to improve the urban and reduce the differentiation between them.

TABLE 4 - PERCENTAGE OF NETWORK COVERAGE OF DIFFERENT SAMPLES OF THE STUDY

The neighborhood	Potable water	sanitation	Gas and electricity
Maitar	95%	90%	90%
20 Aout	98%	98%	90%
Plateau	100%	100%	100%

4.1.5.- Green spaces and playgrounds.

Green spaces and playgrounds district Maitar are few and ill- equipped and do not perform their function inside what makes the kids playing in roads and places uninitialized and therefore be the impact on their health and their psychology.

The area of green spaces is about 1.6 hectares and is not prepared in to perform its task and the playgrounds are very few in Plateau,the green spaces and playgrounds are very few and the result of the division devoted a large proportion of the neighbourhood's buildings and public facilities and roads (Figure 10 and 11).

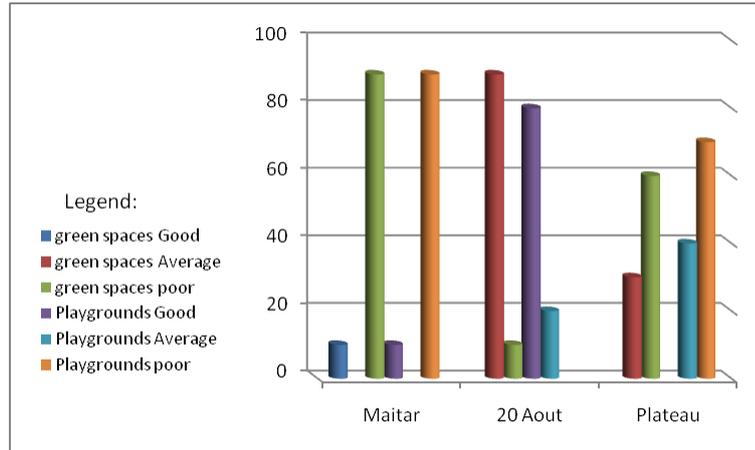


Figure 10 - The case of green spaces and playgrounds study samples



Plateau



20 Aout



Maitar

FIGURE 11 - THE CASE OF GREEN SPACES AND PLAYGROUNDS STUDY SAMPLES

4.2. Socio-economic axis.

4.2.1. Educational level.

The educational level of the citizen has a close relationship to the urban environment of the neighbourhood, number of equipment and public facilities and close to the city center and its clean environment... the proportion of schooling and educational level is high in Plateau. As is the case for the 20 August,. The difference of the educational level among the study samples and the high proportion of

individuals that explains the level of education received by the difficult circumstances of these individuals to continue their studies (or after the lack of facilities, lack of transportation and cost ...) (Figure 12).

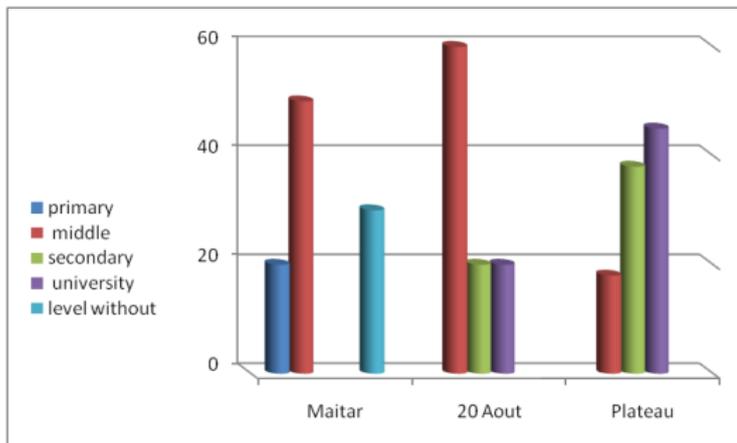


FIGURE 12 - DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL STUDY SAMPLES

4.2.2.- Professional level.

The unemployment in Maitar is high by 80%, which corresponds with a high proportion of individuals without the level of education, and low-to-30% in August 20 and 15% in Plateau a small percentage and weak compared to Maitar, and individuals who engage in commercial activity is 30%, 20 August and 40% in Plateau, but for administrative staff, we find the proportion close to both the August 20 and district Plateau for 30% and the non-existent in Maitar .Because of the low level of education and the absence of the necessary facilities and educational administrative and environmental degradation (Figure 13).

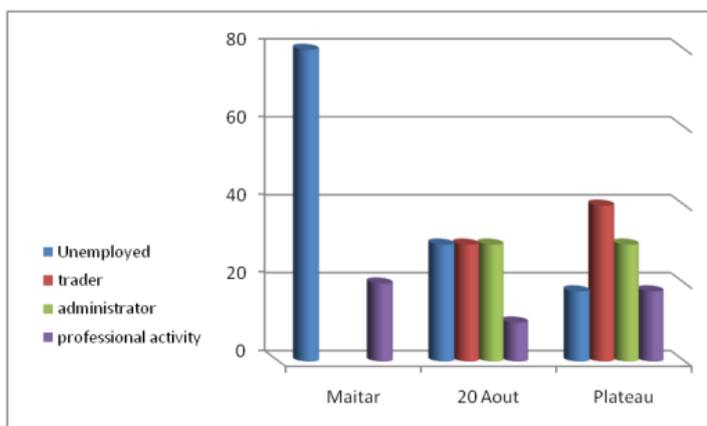


FIGURE 13 - DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY THE PROFESSIONAL LEVEL STUDY SAMPLES

4.2.3. Social aspects.

Theft: It is high in Maitar because it is on the edge to the city. In the rest of the neighbourhood, we find it between medium and low and this is due to the difference in the built environment, and social housing.

Drug abuse: this scourge is high in the same neighbourhood, which confirms that the reason is the social and economic situation of the low population of these non-planned neighbourhoods and their sense of marginalization and frustration in the community in which they live and the deterioration of the urban environment.

Drinking wine: this is spread in the three neighbourhoods and it is due to the difference in the educational and professional level, the different urban environment and the high rate of unemployment etc.

Assault: the spread rises in Maitar and goes down in August 20 and Plateau is no indication that the slums of the old and popular neighbourhoods contributed to the spread of this phenomenon.

Poverty: It is high in Maitar, medium in August 20 and low in Plateau, and this is what corresponds with the state of houses.

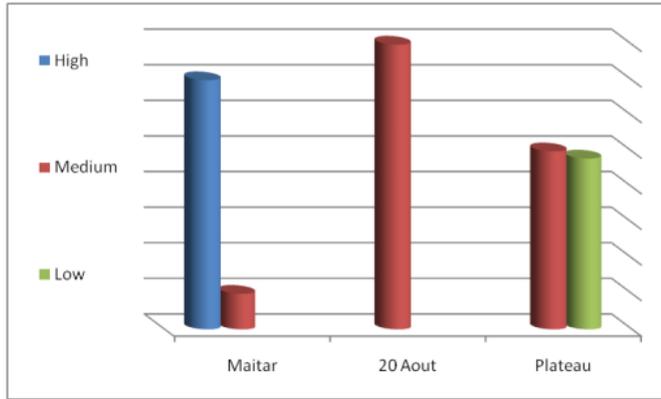
The high prevalence of social lesions in Maitar compared with the other neighbourhoods, we see the physical and social differentiation at the level of non-planned neighbourhoods which:

- Poor state of the urban environment (lack of equipment, lack of green spaces and playgrounds)
- Low level of social and economic development. High degree of poverty, unemployment and low educational level.
- Increase the size of the family.

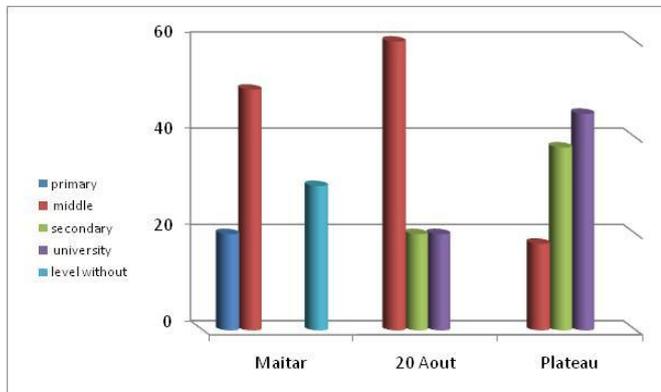
All of these and other helped the emergence of these social lesions, they helped to the individual to feel and sense of marginalization from the rest of the general population of the city and residents of other neighbourhoods in particular.

High or low percentage of acquaintance between the neighbours (of social life among the population) due to the availability or lack of areas of meeting and greenery, where these two elements are the basic elements in residential neighbourhoods, which have a major role in strengthening social relations between residents of the neighbourhood to meet and get to know each other more and more, but the neighbourly relationship between the three different slum good due to the nature of the customs and

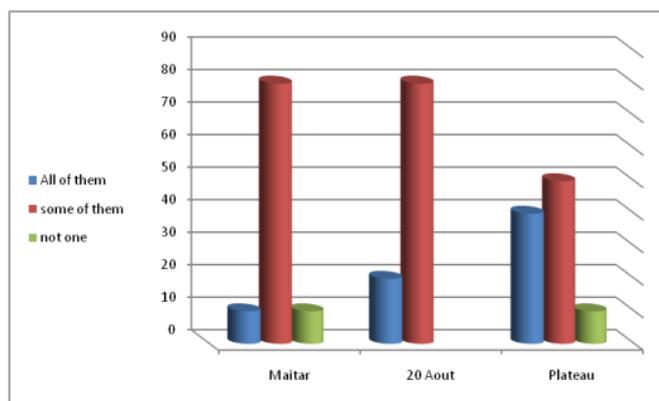
traditions known as the region is the lack of hostels rented most of the indigenous population and fraternal ties to large (Figure 14).



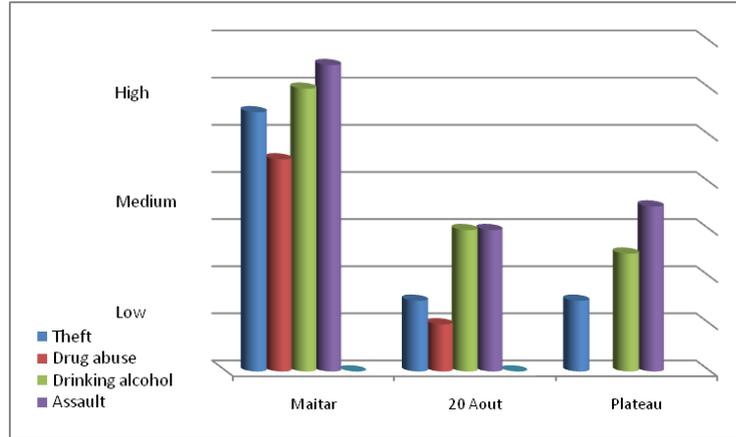
THE DEGREE OF POVERTY



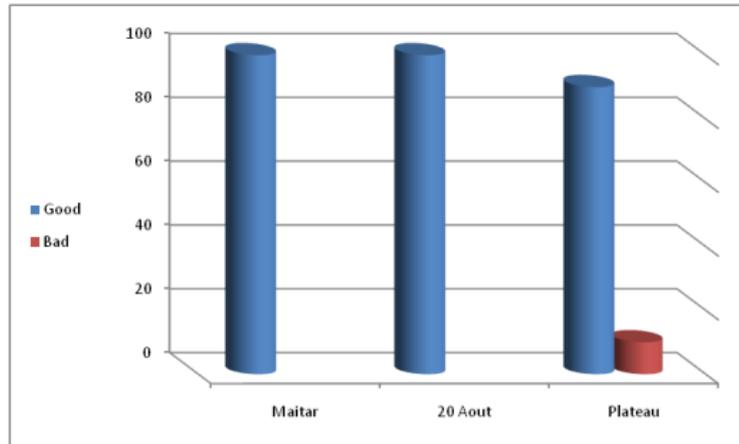
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL



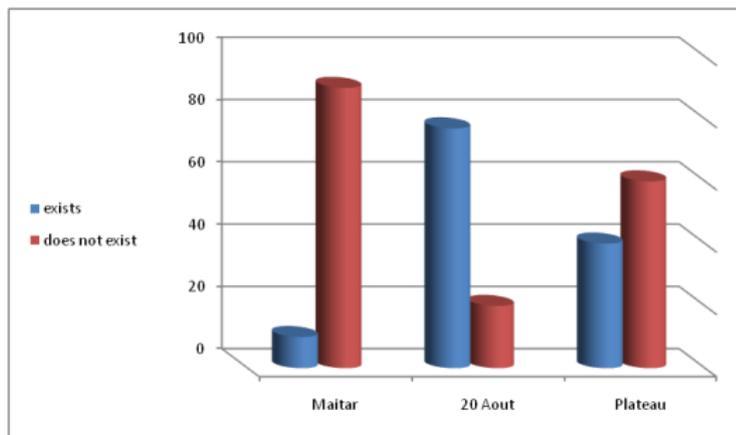
SOCIAL NETWORKING BETWEEN POPULATION



THE SPREAD OF SOME OF THE SOCIAL LESIONS



NEIGHBORS RELATIONSHIP



THE EXISTENCE OF PLACES TO MEET
FIGURE 14 - SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDY SAMPLES

5. ANALYSIS OF HYPOTHESES.

The analytical study of the phenomenon of differentiation of urban and socio-economic level of the city as well as the neighbourhoods of the study sample analytical study samples achieved validity of the assumptions which have been launched at the beginning of the study, through a comparison between what was and what has been reached from the results of the analysis.

First hypothesis: The unbalanced urban development in neighbourhoods led to an increase in the differentiation between them within the same city. We have reached through the analysis:

- A significant shortfall at the level of the necessary equipment and facilities in Maitar compared to August 20 and Plateau, which is indicated by the absence of balanced development within the city's neighbourhoods.
- Big differentiation between the situations of the houses: deteriorated in Maitar and acceptable or good neighbourhood August 20 and Plateau neighbourhood.
- The high standard of living and economic district Plateau compared to Maitar.
- The majority of the population complains the lack of equipment in Maitar and this opposes what we find in 20 August and Plateau neighbourhoods.
- Lack of gas network in Maitar.
- Lack of green spaces and assembly yards is a negative impact on the lives of the individuals within the community and the neighbourhood in which they live.
- The second hypothesis: The differentiation between residential neighbourhoods led to strained social relations and different degree of prevalence of certain social lesions in the city. Reached through the analysis of this hypothesis to:
 - The lack of convergence of the residential places led to strained social relations among their inhabitants.
 - The low standard of living in Maitar as opposed to Plateau makes degree spread of pests vary between them.
 - The different nature of the physical and social environment in the three neighbourhoods led to the difference in the prevalence of social lesions found.

- A different degree of poverty at the level of residential neighbourhoods helped to a different degree of spread of social ills.
- Inequality in the distribution of the necessary equipment and facilities between residential neighbourhoods led to a different degree of spread of pests in residential neighbourhoods.
- High rate of scourges in unplanned housings.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Through this study, we know the urban inequalities and differences of the social relations between the neighbourhoods and to reduce them as much as possible first, we have to create an urban balance between these various neighbourhoods for the purpose of activating the social cohesion among residents by:

1. Reduction of differentiation and variation in residential neighbourhoods through:
 - Restore the balance between residential neighbourhoods by placing mechanisms to reduce the difference (incision roads, build necessary schools and facilities...) any activating the role of economic recovery project, being careful not to transfer budget of any project to another project.
 - The realization of the principle of justice in the distribution of construction projects within the city.
 - Adapt to the demographic growth in the residential areas of programming or distribution of equipment and public facilities.
2. To control the conduct of real city estate and management of reserves and protected from the indiscriminate expansion.
3. Activating the role of municipal control in the construction legislation to reduce the continuing construction of buildings in violation of the laws, especially on public land.
4. Activating urban police interventions, and through the establishment of a monitoring cell interference when the first violation of the law occurred with regard to construction to avoid the spread of the phenomenon of haphazard construction.

5. Reconsider the legislation construction and the inclusion of random laws keep pace with developments in the field of construction and reconstruction for reprocessing and integrated into the urban tissue.
6. To alleviate the housing crisis and through:
 - Recovery of the real estate market and the lifting of restrictions on banks investing in the field of housing, and open the door to contribute to investors in the housing sector to provide the necessary incentives and the development of facilities that will bring about a qualitative leap in the field of housing.
 - Respect for the residential project completion deadlines programmed to avoid the unbalance between supply and demand.
 - The establishment of housing projects for low-income people (social housing), with financial assistance to middle-income groups (social housing covalent ...).
 - Distribution of completed houses fairly to the beneficiaries.
7. To intervene on urban slums to be settled legally, technically and re-integrated in the urban environment, according to the joint ministerial instruction No. 13, dated August 13, 1985, with a reduction of fines paid by the population.
8. Awaring dwellers by all available means and organization in the form of neighbourhood associations committees and to enable them to contribute to the settlement process and to involve them in all urban interventions.
9. The integration of people with a low level in the training centres and crafts and educate young people in cultural and scientific centres.
10. Give priority to poor people in the distribution of shops to reduce the phenomenon of poverty within poor neighbourhoods.
11. Improving the environment through the provision of residential places of comfort within residential neighbourhoods.
12. Work on the application of the city guiding law.

REFERENCES

- Abu Hassan M. (1997), "the provisions of the crime and spontaneity in islamic law", Manar library, p 129.
- ASCHER F. (1998). "La fin des quartiers ?", dans HAUMONT N. (éd), L'Urbain dans tous ses états. Faire, vivre, dire la ville, Paris, L'Harmattan.
- Assaati S-H. (1983), "Crime and the community" Dar Al Nahda, Beirut, pp. 20.
- Atoui A. (2002), "Urban Geography" third part, Dar En-nahdha Al-arabya, Beirut, pp. 81.
- BACQUÉ Marie-Hélène & FOL Sylvie (2007). « Effets de quartier : enjeux scientifiques et politiques de l'importation d'une controverse », in Authier Jean-Yves, Bacqué Marie-Hélène et Guérin-Pace France (dir.), Le quartier, enjeux scientifiques, actions politiques et pratiques sociales, Paris, La Découverte.
- BELGUIDOUM S. (2005), « Urbanisation et urbanité », La ville et le désert, dir. Marc Cote, Karthala, Paris.
- BELGUIDOUM S. (2008), "La ville en question - analyse des dynamiques urbaines en Algérie", in Penser la ville - approches comparatives, Khenchela : Algérie.
- BELGUIDOUM S. (2012), « Villes et dynamiques urbaines en Algérie », Réflexions et perspectives, revue scientifique et académique de l'Université d'Alger 2, pp.91-105.
- BRAKE (1991), "The social work dictionary, Washington, P242.
- Claude CHALINE. (2007), Les nouvelles politiques urbaines, une géographie des ville, Ellipses.
- Claude CHALINE. (2011), Politiques de la ville, Puf, septembre.
- CLAVAL Paul (1981). La logique des villes. Essai d'urbanologie, Géographie économique et sociale, 15, Paris, Litec.
- Deiningner K. et Squire L. (1998), "New ways of looking at old issues: inequality and growth". In Journal of Development Economics, 57(1998):259-287.
- Dilmi A-H. (2007), "a study in architecture - housing and relocation-", Dar El-Houda Printing Publishing and Distribution, Ain M'lila, Algeria, p 187.
- Djaouhari A-H. (1999), "Studies in the Social Development - Entrance Islamic -), Office of the modern university, p 10.
- Farid MARHOUM, Abed BENDJELID. (2010), Villes d'Algérie : formation, vie urbaine et aménagement, Oran, Editions CRASC, 214 p.
- GIBOUT C., BLANC M. & J. FOUART (dir.) (2009), « Transactions et sciences de l'homme et de la société », *Pensée plurielle*, n° 20 (www.cairn.info/revue-pensee-plurielle.htm)
- GRAFMEYER Yves. (2008) , Sociologie urbaine, Armand Colin, coll. « 128 », Paris.
- Guénard Ch et Dubois J-L., (1999), Inégalité, croissance, et pauvreté en Afrique Sub-Saharienne. DIAL-IUPParis, IRD-UVSQ. Mai 1999.
- Hachim A-S. (2002), "Activating the health and environmental dimension in the urban design of the project," Engineering Conference VI, King Faisal University, Dammam, Saudi Arabia, p 42.

- HAUMONT N. (dir.) (1996), *La Ville : agrégation et ségrégation sociales*, Paris, Éditions L'Harmattan.
- Ihsan Z. (1985), "Family and children", Garib library, Cairo, p 7.
- LELÉVRIER C. (2010), « La mixité dans la rénovation urbaine : dispersion ou re-concentration ? », *Espaces et Sociétés*, n°140-141, pp. 59-74 (www.cairn.info/revue-espaces-et-societes.htm).
- M. H. (2006), "the specific provisions of the policy of the city within the framework of the policy of creating and sustainable development of the region in Algeria", the city guideline Law No. 06-06 of 21 January 1427, corresponding to 20 February 2006, Algeria.
- MAROY C., BLANC M., FUSULIER B. & N. MARQUIS (2009), « Regards croisés autour de la transaction sociale », *Recherches sociologiques et anthropologiques*, vol. 40, n° 2, pp. 121-150 (<http://www.uclouvain.be/327691.html>)
- Moudhir K. (2008), "the spatial and temporal variation", University Tekrit, p 3.
- Nouibat B., (2007), "Optimal urban land in residential areas in arid and semi-arid (Case Study: Bou-Saada)" science PhD thesis, Setif university, 318P.
- PARK Robert (1925 [2004]). « La ville. Proposition de recherche sur le comportement humain en milieu urbain », in Grafmeyer Yves & Joseph Isaac (dir.), *L'École de Chicago. Naissance de l'écologie urbaine*, Paris, Flammarion, pp. 83-130.
- PAUGAM Serge (2000). *La Disqualification sociale : essai sur la nouvelle pauvreté*, Paris, Presses Universitaires de France.
- Pierre and Françoise C. (2005), «Urban Planning and Development Dictionary" academic edition, France.
- Redjem A, Adad M.C. (2012), " The Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on the Social Component: Case of Small Towns of HODNA (Algeria)", *International Review of Civil Engineering*, January 2012 (Vol. 3 N. 1).
- RI POLL Fabrice & VESCHAMBRE Vincent (2005). « Sur la dimension spatiale des inégalités : contribution aux débats sur la "mobilité" et le "capital spatial" », in Arlaud Samuel, Jean Yves & Royoux Dominique (dir.), *Rural-Urbain. Nouveaux liens, nouvelles frontières*, Rennes, PUR, pp. 467- 483.
- Salah R. (1999), "Poverty: roots and ways of treatment - Islamic vision - poverty in Egypt: the roots and results and coping strategies -", *The sixth symposium, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, University Press, Cairo*, p 415.
- URBA. (2005) "Review of management and urban planning Bou-Saada plan," Phase 01, Batna, 79P.