

Urban Transformations and Environmental Impacts in the City of Bouni-Annaba Governorate

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Abstract

The study of urban transformations and the knowledge of the factors contributing to it has become of great importance, the most prominent of which were (economic, social, natural factors.)

Through our study of the Pune urban center, we reached several results, where a rapid urban development witnessed a rapid consumption of real estate at the expense of agricultural land, with the aim of signing various housing and equipment programs with an increase in the expansion of the residential area in a record time, all this is due to the discharge of the surplus from the mother city (Annaba) to the center of the bouni, which led to what is known as urban cohesion due to the functional links between the bouni (center) and the city of Annaba and the large increase in population.

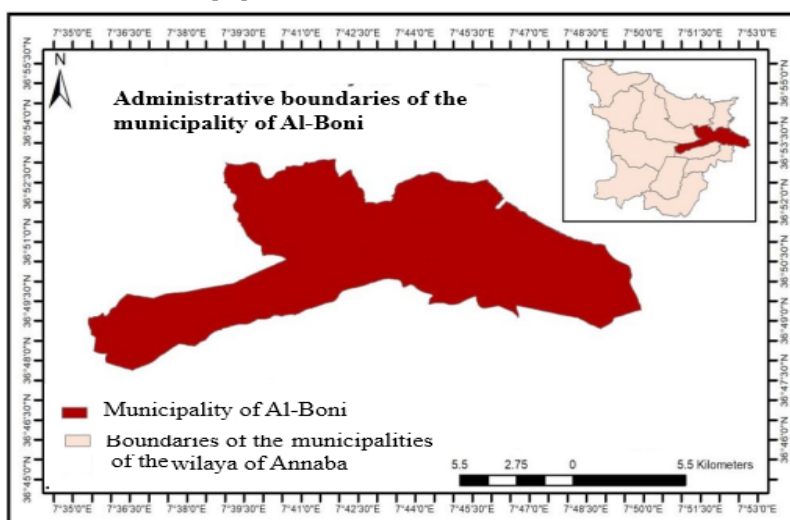
Key words: Urban transformations, urban center, urban development, city, environment, equipment.

INTRODUCTION

The most important determinant of the morphological and architectural features of the city and the composition of the urban fabric is or housing; it has become the largest concern of planners in terms of studying housing patterns so that. "Housing style means the ability to distinguish between a number of categories and characteristics of a group of dwellings and share a number of characteristics that distinguish them from their neighbours [1]

1 / Location and Geographical Location

Located south of Annaba, the municipality of El Bouni occupies an area of 94.24 square kilometers bordered by several neighboring municipalities. Municipality of Annaba and the Mediterranean from the northeast. Municipality of Sidi Ammar and El Hajjar from the south Municipality of Oued El Enab from the west The municipality of El Bouni consists of 10 urban secondary communities: El Mark, Sidi Salem, Boukhadra, Bezarourer, El Saroul, Oued El Nil, El Baraka El Zarqa, Hay Oul May, Chebia 1_2 and Kharaza. The population of Al-Boni as of the last census was 205.913 n [2]



Map 1. Location and Location of the City of Al-bouni

sum	2104	100	Jijel	6	0,34
			Other countries	21	1,20
			sum	1738	100

Source: Completed by the researcher according to the data of the master plan for the preparation and reconstruction of the municipality of Al-Boni

Through the data of the table, we note that the center of the city of Al-Puni recorded a large percentage in the number of arrivals from inside and outside the state, as the immigration from within the state reached the number of arrivals to 2104 people, compared to the immigration from outside the state, which was estimated at 1738 people.

A/ Expatriates from within the State

Annaba ranks first with 1858 inhabitants with 88% of the total population coming from within the wilaya, followed by Chataybi with 2.61%, Berhal with 2.04%, Saraidi with 1.61%, Sidi Ammar with 1.37%, Ain Barida with 1.28%, and finally Hajjar and Treaat with 1.04%.

B/ Expatriates from outside the State

We record the largest percentage of incoming immigration to the center of El Bouni from outside the wilaya of Annaba, and the wilaya of Skikda by 34.98% of the total arrivals of 1738 people, followed by the wilaya of El Tarf by 25.02%, then the wilaya of Guelma by 15.76%, then Souk Ahras by 10.70%, then Tebessa by 10.01%, then Batna by 0.74%, then Biskra by 0.51%, then Constantine, Jijel and Algeria, the percentage reached 0.30%, while the rest of the states combined amounted to 1.20%, and this is due to the availability of opportunities Work in Asmidal Al-Hajjar as well as the availability of significant programs for collective housing in the city, in addition to the jobs provided by the new university pole in Boni and attracting a large number of tires, And the stages of demographic transformation and development summarized in the figure below

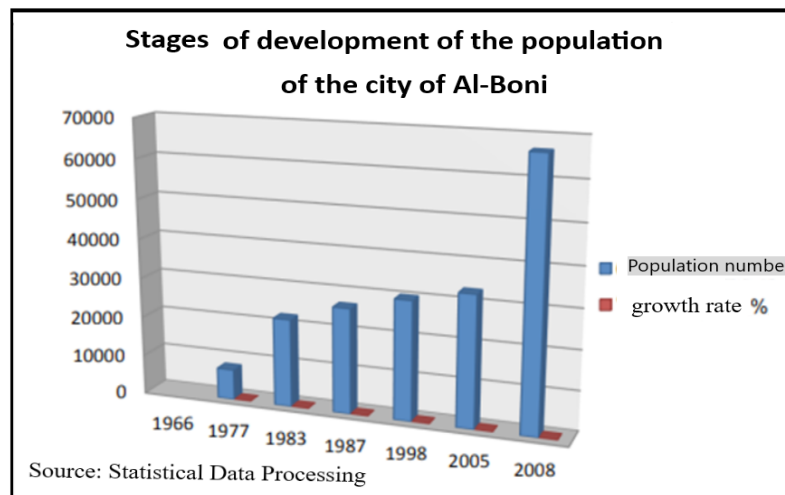


Figure1. Percentage of actually used and used

Table 2. General Attitude of Work

2008	1998	1987	Indicators
66635	30149	26668	Total population
35054	17115	6773	Active population
53,04	51,03	25,44	Rate of economic activity (%)
14321	6450	6044	Work in reality
40,85	40,70	89,23	Working rate (%)
20733	8783	729	Unemployed population
59,14	59,29	10,76	Unemployment rate (%)
Serce: Processing of statistical data			

Economic transformations

A/ Transformation at the Level of Economic Structure

Algeria, like other third world countries, suffers from a lack of control over the labor market and thus a lack of control over the economy due to the absence of organized and subordinate means and tools of the labor market, and from this part it is possible to show and evaluate the employment indicators in the city center of Al-Boni during the various stages of time, starting from the 1987 census of the various industrial activities in the municipality and the extent of their contribution to the labor market, as shown in the table above .

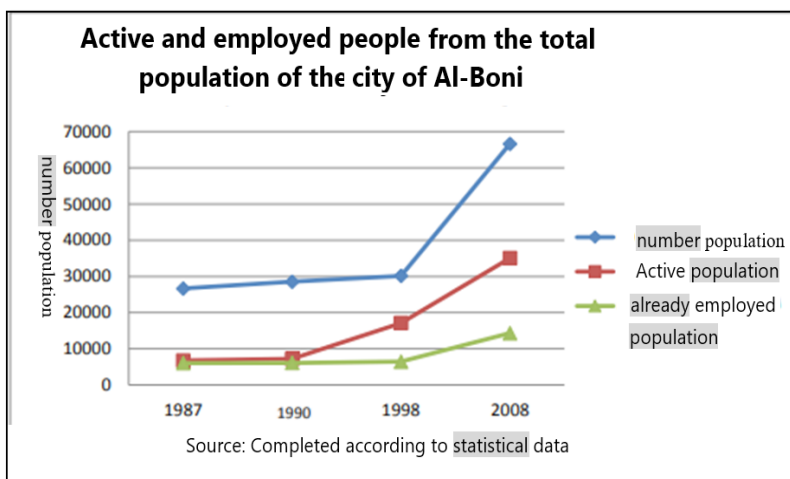


Figure 2. Evolution and transformation of the population of the city of El Boni figure

The employment data included in the table and represented in the graph allow us to compare the employment data between different time periods and know the extent of the development of the labor market, from which we note : a slight increase in the total population of the city and this during the period between 1987 and 1998 and the number doubled in the period 1998-2008 in addition to this is due to the improvement in the standard of living and the availability of jobs due to the presence of industrial units such as Asmdal and services such as the university pole, with the provision of housing programs for social housing, which Make the city constantly increasing in population.

B/ Shifting the Distribution of the Working Population Across Sectors of Economic Activities

Here we address the distribution of the working population among the economic sectors of agriculture, industry and services

Table 3. Distribution of Employees to Economic Sectors.

Years	1987			1998			2008		
Activities	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Number of Employees	1160	8255	3347	910	3424	1498	815	2729	17219
Occupancy rate	6,18	43,99	49,80	4,66	17,57	76,87	3,82	13,56	82,71

Source: Sham Adel: The phenomenon of urban cohesion in the Burgundy complex, reality and horizons, p. 87, 2008

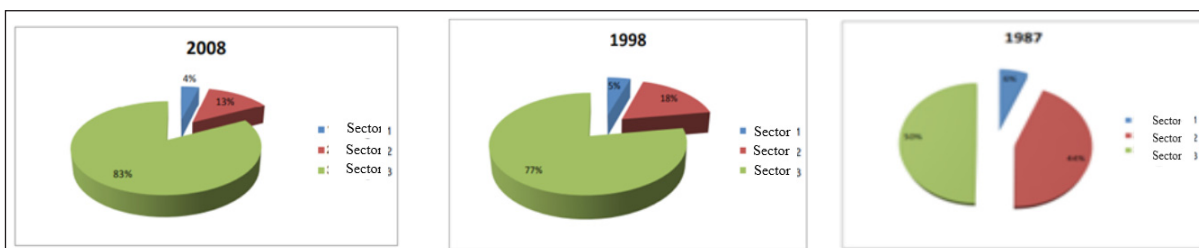


Figure 3. Distribution of the employed population by economic sectors during the time periods (1987-1998-2008)

According to what we have reached from the forms represented above, we have noticed a discrepancy in the percentage of labor distributed to the economic sectors with varying ability to attract labor, as the first and second sectors recorded a continuous decrease in attracting workers, while the third sector is in continuous increase until it became dominant in jobs over time periods, where it reached in 2008 83%.

Transformations at the Level of the Residential Barn

The city of Al-Boni has known a great development through the settlement and intensification of various housing programs in order to solve the maximum amount of housing problems suffered by the center of Al-Boni and the municipality in the first place, and the city of Annaba of the second degree n and did not affect this shift in the number of housing only, it included the pattern and shape of housing.

Period 1987-1998

In 1987, 4361 dwellings were registered with a housing occupancy rate of 6.11 dwellings / dwellings, which were programmed in 1970, which were completed in quotas as follows: 900 dwellings: 1320, 200, 260, 450, 850 dwellings, in addition to the semi-collective housing programs, which amounted to 212 dwellings during the year 1980, while the rest of the residential barn forms part of the tin and chaotic housing located at the level of the northwestern and southeastern edges of the city.

Period 1998-2008

This phase was characterized by important changes in the level of completion and planning of the residential barn, and this was translated into a shift towards a new housing policy, which was represented in encouraging real estate promotion within an open market, and these changes are summarized in[3]

The development of the residential barn, which is characterized by the multiplicity and condensation of clavicle housing programs or contributory housing through filling the vacant pockets at the level of new urban areas, the expansion of the residential barn on vacant lands, especially the northern part of the city. And the completion of the old programmed programs that have been postponed, including clavicle housing, as well as the completion of clavicle housing programs, and the following table shows the development of indicators of the housing barn of the study center.

Table 4. Total housing Barn (1987 -2008)

Years indicators	1987	1998	2008
Population (n)	26668	30149	66635
Mug Al Hadirah Residential (Residential)	4361	4666	8933
Population density (N/ha)	148,15	167,49	370,190
Residential density (dwelling)	24,22	259,2	49,62
Housing Occupancy Rate (TOL)	6,11	6,46	7,40
Average TMM Family Rate %	6,29	7,04	/
Source: (Urban) Annaba Governorate + Data			

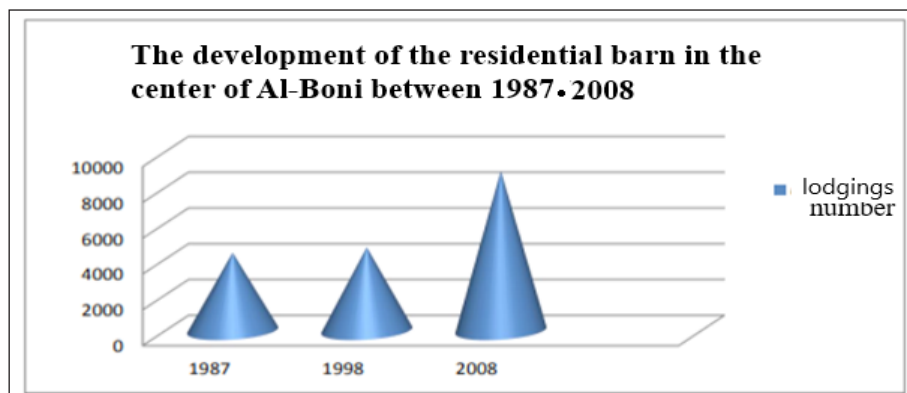


Figure 4. Development of the residential barn in the center of Al-Boni between 1987-2008

Educational Equipment

Through the table below, we noticed changes in the indicators related to the education sector at the level of the center of the municipality of Al-Boni, such as the employment rate Department, where the urban center has educational equipment related to the level of the first phase, as for the second and third phases Its absorptive capacity is insufficient to meet the demands of the population.

Table 5. Indicators related to the education sector in Al-Boni Center

Indicators	First Phase (Primary)	Second intermediate phase)	Third Phase (Secondary)
Number of Institutions	12	4	2
Number of rooms	120	67	38
Number of pupils	2932	2231	1490
Number of Teachers	137	127	84
Department Occupancy Rate	24,34	33,29	39,21
Number of pupils present	89		

Source : Land Occupation Plan for the City of Al-Boni

Sanitary Equipment

The Boni Center, like other urban centers in Algeria, provides public health services thanks to the public and private health sectors. These facilities are concentrated in the urban center, as shown in the table below. Health facilities are considered sufficient in the Al-Boni Center, compared to the network of health equipment with the population, including hospitals and private clinics.

Commercial Equipment

The equipment related to commercial activity is represented by a significant number of commercial facilities, most of which are concentrated in the heart of the Pune urban center and their distribution varies between the different neighborhoods of the urban center, making it the living point in the center.

Table 6. Commercial Services

Equipment	Covered Market	Market	Commercial Selling Points	Handicraft and Commercial Shops
number	1	1	97	86

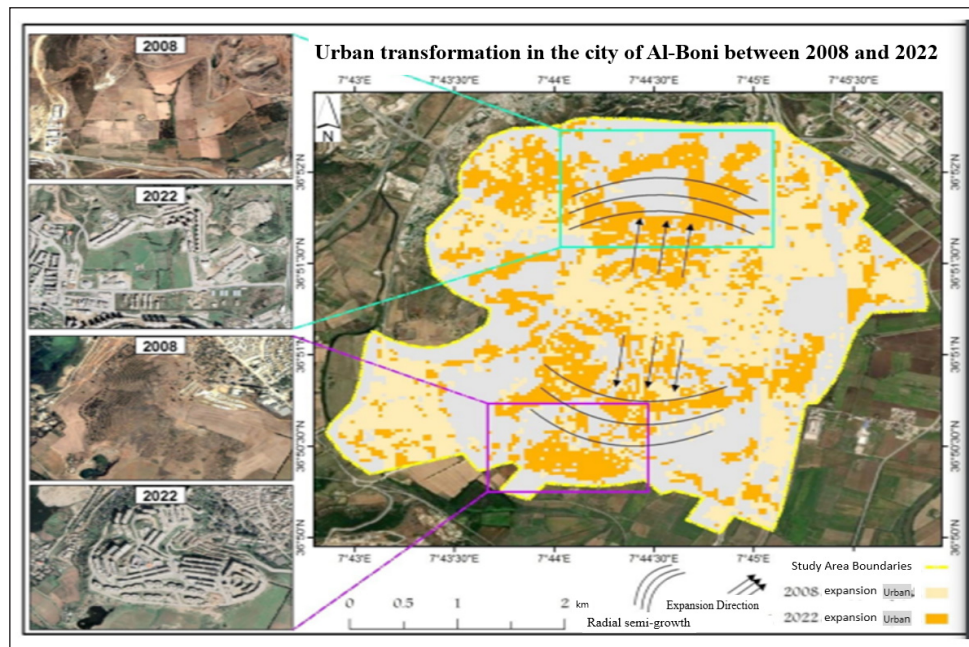
Source: Plan for the occupation of the territory of the city of Al-Boni .

Cultural, Social, Sports And Recreational Equipment

The city center is characterized by the availability of all kinds of equipment that serve the citizen from mosques, youth homes and cultural center, which achieve sufficiency for the population, as for sports and recreational equipment, they are multiple and meet all the needs of the population of playing halls and sports fields in addition to the public park, which serves the requirements of the population.

Administrative And Security Equipment:

The city of Al-Boni is characterized as all urban centers by the availability of administrative and security services according to the administrative promotion that it occupies within the urban system in the state such as the headquarters of the department and the municipality and the collection of other jobs that are found in the centers of departments such as mail, insurance, housing interest, etc., in addition to security equipment such as the National Gendarmerie and Urban Security. From all of the above in the study of urban transformations in the center of Al-Boni, we summarized this dynamic in the map below



Map 3. Urban Transformation and Expansion of the City of Al-Boni

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION IN THE FIELD OF STUDY

The city of Al-Boni, like other cities that have witnessed urban movement and sprawl, suffers from several problems as a result of urban dynamism and the loss of large agricultural areas, and the most prominent of these problems is summarized in the environmental problem, which has a significant impact on the field

Environmental Pollution

Environmental pollution means every human behavior that harms the environment and threatens human life, health and nature, and through field exits in the streets of the city, a number of wrong practices were observed by the residents that contributed significantly to the occurrence of environmental pollution in the region, and they were:

Solid Waste



We note the spread of waste on the sidewalks in all neighborhoods of the city without exception, due to the lack of containers for throwing waste if compared to the number of residents, in addition to the uncovered market and the bus stop opposite the municipality headquarters that is not prepared, in addition to the residents' lack of respect for the ecosystem as shown in the pictures below.

Pollution Resulting from Workshops

This is due to industrial activities such as Asmedal compound, car repair workshops and aluminum workshops, so that car oils and machines are discharged on the road and all waste is thrown in open places.

Indiscriminate Grazing

Where you can observe the grazing of cows and sheep and their spread in all neighborhoods of the city according to the pictures below



Planning And Organizational Problems

Through the field exit, it was noted that there are several problems due to the absence of control by officials and supervisors and the lack of follow-up projects, and the most prominent of these problems are:

Lack of morphological consistency, where we notice a variation in the number of floors of buildings and the difference in façade paint from one house to another. Incomplete completion of roads, which causes potholes to form in winter and thus difficulty in the movement of cars. [7]

The heterogeneous agglomeration of equipment at the level of national roads, in addition to the urban cohesion on the western side between the university pole and Boukhadra

GENERAL CONCLUSION

Urban transformations are one of the most prominent phenomena in Algerian cities, These transformations emerged clearly after independence due to the development of many policies and programs adopted by the state in order to improve the image of the city. The city of Al-Boni is one of the most important cities that arose in a short period and was touched by several transformations, especially in the economic function, and administrative transformation. It has also embraced various housing programs at the expense of agricultural land and its availability of land around the construction, in addition to its proximity to the mother city of Annaba (5 km) and the availability of the transportation network. All this helped the development of the region, the high growth rate, and the registration of an increase in the population, the expansion of the housing barn.

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