

# FOOD AND URBANIZATION BETWEEN VIOLENCE AND SECURITY

Wafa Kadhim Abbas Al Shammari

Alkufa University, Iraq.

<sup>1</sup>wafa.abbas@gmail.com

(+96607723300315) For correspondence: [wafa.abbas@gmail.com](mailto:wafa.abbas@gmail.com)

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**ABSTRACT:** *Its population growth is a critical factor for development and the foundation is to balance the population and natural resources. During the first decade of the third millennium, the cities of Iraq experienced rapid urbanization. Growing social and economic challenges, the emergence of informal activities in cities, and the failure of agricultural development policies and programs. This has been reflected in increasing demand and changing urban lifestyles, which has deepened the problem of food security and the importation of the country. To the incidents of violence as a result of unemployment and poverty with the deterioration of the cultural situation and services, and if the urbanization phenomenon demographic (demographic), it is a social phenomenon must be based on the balance with the services provided by the city. The research aims to analyze population growth data and decrease security which reflects the social status.*

**Keywords:** Urbanization ,Food

## 1. INTRODUCTION

There is a wide difference between the concept of urbanization and urbanization and the concept of urban urbanism or Urbanization is a group of residents residing in civil societies or an increase in the proportion of urban dwellers by migration. The concept of urbanism or modernity is defined as the ability of the society to invent and assimilate the acceptance of modern innovations and both concepts in direct contact with life Population and their spatial and intellectual development. Urbanization is also defined as a socio-political and economic process. It is the result of a dynamic interaction between the components of urbanization such as population, environment, institutions and relations. Characteristic, the urban population is characterized by high population densities and distinct patterns of ideological culture and this pattern prevails in society's Arab countries, including Iraq where the percentage of urbanization varies.

And cities. Cities are experiencing rapid urban growth due to natural increase and migration to cities, exacerbating the problems of the urban environment, socio-economic challenges and food security that require the formulation of population policies and legislation that limit the phenomenon. If urbanization is a population phenomenon it must be balanced with the services and resources provided by the city, And the imbalance make the relationship between urbanization and urban or between the bloc and organization a negative relationship and become urban in itself a problem, and in Iraq statistics show, that the phenomenon of urbanization is one of the most important phenomena witnessed by the community by factors of rural expulsion and the attraction of civilization Which has helped to focus investment and development in major cities such as Baghdad, Basra and religious cities such as Najaf and Karbala. For different reasons, the phenomenon of urbanization is not reflected in the increase in demand for food and the urban lifestyle. And its deterioration in favor of the values and culture of the countryside after the loss of cities to their mechanisms to melt the various cultures and with the decline of agricultural production and economic transformations and opening markets to import Iraq is threatened with national security in terms of food security in the Dependent dependency on food affects the stability and social security and therefore it starts.

Search problem from the following questions:

Is there a negative relationship or an answer between food security and urbanization and does urbanization lead to a gap in food security and thus leads to violence? What strategy can be followed to reduce the depth of the problem of food security and its security implications in a way that reduces the social situation and the stability of the state?

Search Hypothesis:

The hypothesis of research is that increasing population and natural growth due to migration has a role in reducing the ability of cities to provide the required food. The decline in the ability of cities to feed their population leads to social problems that reduce stability, development and prosperity.

Research importance:

1. the research attempts to clarify the relationship between the variables of urbanization, food and social stability and the need to take this relationship into planning at the national and the local level.
- 2 - Research opens the horizons for researchers and graduate students in order to address the issues of urbanization in a way that helps to be this urbanization commensurate with the requirements of urban life better.
3. The research seeks to analyze the relationship between food security and its importance in the cities more than in rural areas, especially in the case of excessive and unexplored urbanization.

Search Aim:

The research aims to analyze the relationship between food and urban variables and the mutual effect between them and the variables of violence and food security, which is achieved through the imbalance of the relationship between them.

The research deals with the following topics:

The first axis: the evolution of population growth in Iraq and the role of food security.

The second axis: urban expansion.

Theme 3: Food security and urban violence. .

The first axis: the evolution of Iraq's population growth and the role of food security

\* The change in population size is called increase or decrease in (Growth).

Population is a crucial factor in development, so countries have set for themselves population policies, the basis of which is to find a balance between the population and natural

resources. The population growth rate is a distinct demographic

F.A.O; LACCptation universeie du.dr droitaLALIMETATION, 24 November 2004.Knowing the increase or decrease is by extracting the change rate in the following way change ratio  $100 \times (p1-p2)$

$P1$  = population in the first census,  $p2$  = population in the last census.

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Organization, Statistical Group for 2013-2014.The area prepared for agriculture has been reduced by urbanization on the one hand and degradation on the other and by declining water resources. The (IFPRI) has prepared a study on food demand and supply and linked it to trade and food prices and food security by 2020. The study shows that food demand is income Per capita and population growth. He estimated that in 2050 economic growth and population growth is expected to increase demand for food by 70% from 2009 in the world and to 100% in developing countries, and poverty is not due to shortages of food, but because of inequality in access to food and inequality becomes combined with inadequate supply and supply of food 5. After 2003, the agricultural sector suffered a significant deterioration, which increased the import of food commodities from fruit, meat and fish, invaded the markets and at low prices compared to domestic commodities, which faced a difficult challenge and in light of the economic transformations represented by the market economy and the loss of the ability to gradual change. And aspects of the credit, loans and irrigation projects and support prices in front of improved conditions of employees and employees of the service and security and openness. The Iraqi market for products of neighboring countries and the absence of the state and the competition of the products of countries Agriculture has become a losing and expensive process, which led the farmer to attribute the absence of agricultural work and the trend towards the city, which deepened the problem of food security because increasing the production of agricultural crops to meet domestic consumption is one of the main obstacles to food security. Achieving self-sufficiency and export surpluses for some food commodities in 2010 such as Syria, Egypt, Morocco and Sudan. If the state is able to increase the consumption of private food to 2% and the rate of population increase of 2%, this situation requires an increase in food production by at least 2% 7 , and most of the urban dwellers live in small cities. Each of the eight members of the developing cities live in cities with a population of more than 15 million people. After the food crisis of the 1970s, these cities deteriorated to 8. According to the indicators, the oil supplier is objectively pressing, Demand for goods and services creates a structure of output controlled by capital accumulation other than the structure of prices and costs

The gap of the gap in the main food commodities in Iraq is high, as is the total deficit of most crops, especially grain, which suffers from the decline of cultivated areas, scarcity of water resources and low efficiency of irrigation. Therefore, rural migration to cities has accelerated beyond work opportunities available in other economic sectors, and it goes beyond the limited absorption possibilities of Iraqi cities, especially as the growth of population growth, rising

**Table (1) Iraq's Population and Growth Rates (2024-1977)**

| Annual growth rate | Increase in population | population | the years |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|
|                    |                        | 12000497   | 1977      |
| %3,1               | 4334702                | 16335199   | 1987      |
| %3,0               | 5711045                | 22046244   | 1997      |
| %3,1               | 7635837                | 29682081   | 2007      |
| %2,7               | 6322471                | 36004552   | 2014      |
| %2,5               | 10222732               | 4.6227284  | 2024      |

phenomenon in the modern era of developing countries, whose population is increasing at an increasing rate of service and income for the population. This affects development.Iraq is classified as an encouraging country for procreation, and the size of Iraq's population is not a problem Development but investment optimization which affects national security, including food security. Many communities have taken birth control and family planning measures with binding laws and legislation. At the same time, population growth in Iraq has grown with the country's desire to increase growth by adopting policies and procedures during the last three decades of the twentieth century. Iraq has become a high growth country with the decline of agricultural land and the high decline in food security. The results of the general census of the population confirmed the increase in the population starting from the 1977 census, where the population increased to 12 million people and a growth rate of 3.2% in 1987, reaching 16 million with a growth rate of 3.1%. The increase is due to the increase in the indicators of the natural movement of population and development in the health sector and the high level of economic and urban expansion. To reach 22 million with a growth rate of 3.1% and the number increased to 2007 to 29 million people and the same rate of growth until 2014 to 36 million people and a growth rate of 2.7% and low growth rate during this period is due to the events of Mosul and the fall of the provinces in the hands of terrorism and displacement Incidents, explosions and sectarian killings all have a negative impact on the conditions of the population and the deterioration of their economic and social life. The population of Iraq will reach 71.3 million by 2050, with a compound annual growth rate of 1.99% and 55 million people living in cities, especially And that the population in most Arab countries will increase until 2025 this growth population resulting in an increase in demand for food, which is estimated at 70% in developing countries, including Iraq 55% in developed countries and in a community like Iraq, the food security conditions of water and arable land and employment available Is the food security infrastructure, but the will Economic philosophy is a clear challenge to this sector 3.

Food Security: Food and Agriculture International (FAO) defines food security as providing both physical and economic food for all members of the community, both quantitative and qualitative, to meet their needs on an ongoing basis for health and health.

incomes, changing food patterns, urbanization and increasing need

fears may have been delayed by the Green Revolution and technology despite the waves of poverty and famine that have hit parts of the world by Drought .

And the problem of food supply is a national problem ,the state is responsible for achieving food security, and these were obstacles to agricultural activity in Iraq 9, and Malthus'

**Table (2) Total Population and General Growth Rate of Rural and Urban Population**

| Urbanization% | Growth rate of rural population | Total rural population | Urban growth rate | Total urban population (million) | Population Growth Rate | Total population | The years |
|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 68,8          |                                 | 4,7                    |                   | 10,5                             |                        | 15,3             | 1995      |
| 71,8          | 1,2                             | 5                      | 4,1               | 12,9                             | 3,3                    | 18,1             | 1990      |
| 74,5          | 0,1                             | 5,1                    | 2,8               | 14,9                             | 2,1                    | 20,0             | 1995      |
| 76,8          | 0,9                             | 5,3                    | 3,4               | 17,7                             | 2,8                    | 23,1             | 2000      |
| 78,8          | 1,1                             | 5,6                    | 3,3               | 21,0                             | 2,9                    | 26,6             | 2005      |
| 80,3          | 1,0                             | 5,9                    | 3,0               | 24,4                             | 2,6                    | 30,4             | 2010      |
| 81,6          | 1,0                             | 6,2                    | 2,6               | 27,9                             | 2,3                    | 34,2             | 2015      |
| 82,8          | 0,7                             | 6,5                    | 2,3               | 31,4                             | 2,0                    | 38,0             | 2020      |
| 83,9          | 0,4                             | 6,6                    | 2,0               | 34,9                             | 1,8                    | 41,6             | 2025      |

On the other hand, growing population growth leads to environmental degradation. Agriculture has played an important role in growth and employment with the added top, as in Iraq and Algeria.

And migration values and cultures of the countryside where the cities lost their mechanisms responsible for the melting of values and cultures so that urbanization around parts of the cities of rural areas, but cities And tribal values and the loyalty of the national and ethnic and this adherence to the closed identities of his future is frightening because it imposes alien patterns on development and show ideological, cultural and social imbalances within the overall urban development system 13.

The second axis: urban expansion Iraq is undergoing a period of great population growth and a situation of urbanization is taking place under the influence of social, economic and cultural forces. Rural migration is a natural issue if it is programmed according to the urban planning strategy, with the availability of modern factors of production to replace the migrants to the cities, and the economic, social and service conditions in the countryside and the city. The growth rate of the population varies according to the environment. 10 The urbanization rate in Iraq reached high levels, from 64% to 1977, to 68.8% in 1985, and to Iraq's economic and war conditions neighboring countries decreased the Iraqi countryside and its production. Migration increased in 1995 to reach 74.5% after an increase in the growth of the rural population reached 5.1% for the same year, while urban growth was 2.1% and continued urbanization in Iraq until 2005, The economic activities of several oil by the war and the US occupation and the subsequent destruction of infrastructure, including agriculture, which reflected negatively on production, which created attractions in the cities in front of the halt of development projects in rural Iraq, which accelerated the pace of migration, increased to 2010 to 80.3% A very frightening proportion to the weakness of urban services originally for the indigenous population The urbanization rate in 2015 increased to 81.6% and will increase for the years 2020-2020, respectively, to be 83.9% - 82.8%, which may not be present in any Arab country, as in Table 2, leading to increased demand for food and Urbanization is also linked to income growth that will lead to shifting consumer tastes from beans and grains to rice, wheat and animal products A report by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (in the name of water governance in the Arab region) said that the population of the region will reach 634 million by 2050, which is a burden on agricultural land and resources. Water 12.

Source: Hassan Ahmed Saad Al-Shaddadi, Decentralization A Regional Development Approach to Address the Problems of Urbanization in Iraq, Journal of Planning and Development, No. 27, Center for Urban and Regional Planning, Baghdad, Iraq, 2013,

The decline in urbanization in the long run and its deterioration in favor of the rural migration movement of the city came as a result of repulsive forces where the deterioration of health, education, services and care. The attractive forces were job opportunities and wage increases, especially in major cities such as Baghdad, Basra, cities of tourism, Is a problem from the standpoint of urban planning and the policy of balancing urban and rural growth. The concentration of projects and investment has led to the continuation of their uneven growth, which affects the integration of social and economic development at the level of

This is an obstacle to development as it has turned parts of the cities into rural areas.14 Tribal society outweighs the strength of the country, which becomes weak and divided by a conflict of interest. Between various groups and their different identities, which led to the existence of a functional conflict in the institutional society created a path of mechanical solidarity instead of organic solidarity as was the case before 2003. The people of the cities are no longer able to practice occupations, jobs, activities and trade. The rural population adapts to the urban pattern and jobs, and they reach the health services and education level. This is reflected in the level of employment opportunities, especially the percentage of young people who are predominant in Iraq,

which may become a source of social unrest. The problem of unemployment 16 . And the analysis of the urban system network in Iraq until 2014, according to the data of population statistics, which adopted the administrative factor mainly in the classification of places to urban and rural, so took the centers of districts and districts and provinces, although the size of the population is very small In addition to the various criteria taken for classification such as functional and urban criteria and population size, the prevailing in developing countries and Iraq is that the urban system. The city's main model, Rimatsity, is the largest city in terms of infrastructure, investment centers and employment opportunities, which is a gap between the area and the population. This is reflected in the weakness of balanced development. \* Even the quality of life is being degraded by high growth because it does not correspond to the availability of adequate population services, and Eric Lampard to the principles of urbanization Behavioral and constructive.

Quality of life e The ability of the individual to satisfy his needs through the richness of the environment and the quality of services provided to him in the areas of health, social and educational with good management of time and benefit from it see ... Fouad Bin Ghadban, Urban Services in a Contemporary Geographical Perspective, Dar Al-Menhajia Publishing, Amman, Jordan 2015 , Page 32. Page 6

Structural and Demographic. The first term involves the experience of individuals' behavior patterns of culture,

**Table (3) Types of crimes in the countryside and the city**

|                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Crimes of the industrial society | Crimes of the agricultural community |
| Fraud Crimes                     | Murders                              |
| Crimes of money fraud            | Crimes of wound and beatings         |
| Crimes of the monument           | Fire crimes                          |
| Crimes of harassment             | Crimes of plant destruction          |
| Crimes of bribery                | Crimes of theft                      |
| Money Laundering Crimes          | Crimes of violence and coercion      |
| Rape crimes                      | Crimes of revenge                    |
| Crimes of the false              | Crimes of cattle                     |

assimilation and integration, for values and concepts to be guided by individuals. The second element of the urbanization process is the demographic concept of increasing the proportion of people living in the centers 18.

**Theme 3: Food security and urban violence**

Migrants from the countryside face many behavioral attitudes in the search for employment, choosing housing or interacting with different social strata. Some of them are able to adapt to the effort and give up rural values and beliefs. The other refuses to comply with the demands of urban life. Alienation and love of revenge and negativity and may be reflected in the development of undesirable behavior patterns such as alcoholism, drugs and non-affiliation, the concept of violence is the use or threat of physical force to inflict physical or psychological harm against Social, social, cultural, social, social, cultural, social, cultural, social, social, cultural, social, social, and cultural. Spatial relations and

association with different aspects, including crime and random housing and quality of life, urbanization link crime is a positive as the number of studies showed that the increase in murders in major cities than the tide In most countries of the world due to the overcrowding of the population and the mixing of cultures and values and rural migration, which reflected negative social aspects especially in dealing with ordinary issues that can be solved wisely in cities, but with violence and tribal and tribal harmony in rural areas, migration has a role in reversing those standards and ideas within cities. In the means of tele-communication technology, it became very influential in the dissemination of crime at the local level and countries, linking developing countries with developed countries led to an electronic and industrial movement for developing and industrial societies. Social manifestations, including the globalization of crime by external migration from developing countries to industrialized countries.

This has led to the existence of large interaction between different social, cultural and cultural backgrounds, increasing debt of developing countries and increasing dependence on industrialized countries. The emergence of crimes related to the trade of drugs or money laundering and lack of collective security leads to underproduction and negatively affects food security and leads to favorable environment. Especially as poverty and underdevelopment are the root of disobedience in developing countries and Iraq.

According to Cliffordchio, the founder of ecological theory, the social and economic conditions of a particular geographic region exert a significant and decisive influence on crime rates in areas where population density is growing and economic and social conditions are deteriorating. The rate of criminality is very high.<sup>21</sup> Some studies have examined the relationship between violence and urbanization such as Cornelos (Cornelius), referring to this type of research as a synthesis of the theories of urbanization - instability - crisis - the chaos that assumes that the rapid transformation of the population from the countryside to the cities produces political violence leads to relative deprivation <sup>22</sup> or Separation between traditional rural property systems and urban life requirements and the politicization of migrant grievances by radical political movements.

The term money laundering was used in 1931 after the trial of a Mafia leader in America and the annual amount of money laundering amounted to \$ 3 trillion, representing 5% of the total world output and 8% of the volume of international trade.

Source: Fouad Bin Ghadban, Urban Services with a Contemporary Geographical Perspective, Dar Al-Methodia Publishing, Amman, Jordan, 2015, p. 95.

It is noted that the main problems associated with urbanization take two aspects:

1. The speed of urban and urban growth so that it is not in line with economic growth.
2. Population concentration in the major city due to the availability of attractions

Therefore, it became known that urbanization in most developing countries leads to damage to the availability of food or access to it because the urban expansion is at the

expense of agricultural land in addition to the migration of farmers and become consumers after they were producers of food, pushing countries to bridge the food gap by importing food and if not able Whether or not the food is appropriate and the standard of living will lead to the occurrence of what is known as (food riots) and thus the occurrence of insecurity and political instability

Which in turn leads to the weakness of agricultural production, which enters the community in the spiral of a food crisis that leads to the collapse of

And the prevalence of organized crime groups that provide security in areas under their control, including food security. This has made the United Nations expand and deepen the concept of security and its transformation from land security to human security, which includes economic, health and environmental security as well as food security As reported in the 1994 Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), urbanization increases the disruption, social tension and adaptation differences with the social environment of different values.

## CONCLUSIONS

Iraq suffers from a lack of national security in terms of food security, with no development strategy available

And the monitoring of agricultural natural resources with the reduction of the use of agricultural technology, there is the loss of the land of continuous crops for the calculation of industrialization, urbanization and population, and the rule of social interdependence with the increase of population and the environment and the abstract or the so-called anarchism coming Anarchy A difficult challenge facing agriculture in Iraq is how to double agricultural production In the same area of cultivated land with the hope of improving the foundations of the exploitation of resources, especially land and water, which increased the demand to pressure this demand on the hydrological frontier and represent the migration from the countryside to the city shook The economic situation in Iraq has increased the proportion of the population in the cities, which has increased the demand for foodstuffs, especially rice, wheat and meat with the presence of expulsion forces from the countryside, and the availability of employment opportunities in cities opened the gates of migration to farmers and the conversion of large areas of agricultural land to residential or commercial sector, Iraq's economic and security benefits benefited neighboring countries from the exposure of the economic market of Iraq, and with the decline in the prices of imported goods, Iraqi agriculture has become a losing process, which gave rise to great challenges imposed on cities, especially major cities and religious cities.

## Recommendations

1. Dependence on the planning of the population, which leads to the knowledge of the deep relationship between population and food on the one hand and between urbanization and population growth on the other in light of the variables of globalization, food trade and food crises.
2. The need to adopt the concept of sustainable agricultural development with its political components, namely, the use of

resources and the participation of the local community in decision-making, accountability and safeguarding the rights of future generations.

3. Localization of agricultural technology and integration of local technology used by the Iraqi farmer and modern technology in order to increase production and maintain productive resources.

4. Access to productive resources (land, water, seeds, fertilizers, vaccines)

5. The development of the infrastructure of health services and education in the countryside, which enhances the meeting capital as well

The skills that lead to regulating the use of agricultural resources to benefit from their outputs.

6. Implement the agricultural development strategy and focus on preparing and implementing plans and programs to inventory and monitor agricultural natural resources and develop irrigation projects and work to combat salinity and pollution so as not to be obstacles to production by embodying the Iraqi self-powers in achieving the greatest amount of agricultural production and thus achieving food security.

7. It is necessary to manufacture agricultural products especially in the Euphrates basin where the water and land Good and peasant experience and population density.

8. A strategy for rural migration should be developed and reduced through the implementation of integrated development programs

Sustainable and capable of developing and developing rural areas in addition to building irrigation projects of dams, reservoirs, irrigation networks, drainage and land reclamation.

9. Establishing a network linking agricultural research institutions and institutions with regional and international institutions and restructuring state agricultural institutions.

10. Issuing laws and legislations that protect agricultural lands from altering the nature of land uses for other activities and limiting abuses to provide food security even with acceptable degrees.

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