



Algerian Cities in the Face of Health Risks The New City of "Ali Mendjeli" in Constantine as a Model

Les villes algériennes face aux risques sanitaires La ville nouvelle "Ali Mendjeli" à Constantine comme modèle

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Abstract: In his book "Risk Society", German sociologist "Ulrich Beck" alerted to the warlike dangers facing man in our contemporary world, afflicting all types of people and countries and thus difficult to control. Speaking to the French newspaper Le Monde, Edgar Morin stated that the threat to humanity will not be nuclear, but a peril to health. So how will the Algerian cities prepare to face the upcoming health risks? Especially since the Corona crisis has revealed a structural weakness resulting from lack of public investment in the health sector. This paper deals with the health dimension identified by the master plan for the preparation and construction of the new city, "Ali Mendjeli" in Constantine, as the legal tool for planning the use of land and running the city; how did it determine the population's needs for health services? and how did it distribute them spatially?

Keywords: risks, health, planning, preparation, reconstruction.

Résumé: Dans son livre "Risk Society", le sociologue allemand "Ulrich Beck" alerte sur les dangers de guerre auxquels l'homme est confronté dans notre monde contemporain, qui touchent tous les types de personnes et de pays et sont donc difficiles à contrôler. S'adressant au journal français Le Monde, Edgar Morin a déclaré que la menace qui pèse sur l'humanité ne sera pas nucléaire, mais un péril sanitaire. Alors, comment les villes algériennes vont-elles se préparer à faire face aux risques sanitaires à venir ? d'autant plus que la crise du Corona a révélé une faiblesse structurelle résultant du manque d'investissements publics dans le secteur de la santé. Cet article traite de la dimension sanitaire identifiée par le Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement Urbain de la ville nouvelle "Ali Mendjeli" à Constantine comme outil juridique de planification de l'usage du territoire et de gestion de la ville ; comment a-t-il déterminé les besoins de la population en matière de services de santé ? et comment les a-t-il répartis spatialement ?

Mots-clés : risques, santé, planification, préparation, reconstruction.



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Covid-19 pandemic C revealed the inability of cities to confront it as a health threat and imposed the need to reconsider urban planning and urban policies, especially since the epidemics that swept cities in the past had allowed some countries to define the criteria for the shape of modern cities.

Algeria has tried since independence to reorganize the urban and physical space to meet the needs of the growing population, each time pursuing urban policies produced by the economic, social and political conditions, which characterize each stage of its history. These policies include, for example, reliance on planning and reconstruction tools as one of the mechanisms of urban planning and management.

Since health services are the pillar of urban living and one of the most important axes of urban development, this paper deals with the health dimension defined by the master plan for urbanization and urbanization of the new town of Ali Menjeli in Constantine, as the legal tool for land use planning and city management. How did it determine the population's needs for health services? How did it distribute it spatially?

The reason for choosing the topic is the fact that the rapid urban growth and spatial expansion that the new city of "Ali Menjeli" is experiencing prompts us, as researchers, to shed light on the availability of health facilities in it. This is due to the importance of the latter in any city in the world, especially in light of the exceptional health conditions one we live in.

This paper aims at attempting to assess the efficacy of reconstruction plans and their effectiveness in responding to the primary needs of the population, represented in particular in health facilities. This is done by comparing them with reality because these facilities are an indicator of the city's readiness to confront current and future health risks. It also aims to try to find out the fairness of the spatial distribution of health facilities as an indicator of the right of different social groups to benefit from urban health needs.

This is a process of an exploratory research, which tries to investigate the reality of the planning process in this city, through the tools of reconstruction represented in the master plan for planning and reconstruction, and how it is determined and distributed to the health facilities in this city. As such, this research is based on questions that search for facts and, consequently, there is no need to make hypotheses because the importance of exploratory studies lies in their development of hypotheses.

In order to interpret the studied reality, we approached it from the point of view of modern Marxism, and we saw it as the most appropriate. France was the source of this trend through the research of Manuel Castells, the author of the book *The Urban Question*, through which he explained how urban sites and fields are manifestations that branched out from the class struggle, and that the heart of the sociological analysis of the urban issue is the study of urban politics and that the physical body of the city is the natural outgrowth of market forces and governmental power.

Our research in this matter relied on the case study approach, which is based on collecting as much information as possible about this case, especially information related to the life history and development of the case. The aim is to determine the comprehensive parameters of the phenomenon, then analyze the information, and identify the essence of its subject, in order to reach a clear result for the studied phenomenon.

The tools this method employs range from observation, interview, documents and records, to the content analysis technique used in analyzing the content of the interviews and the content of the master plan for the development and reconstruction of the new city of "Ali Menjeli".

Before presenting the results of our field research, we thought it necessary to stop at some conceptual issues related to the topic, which we will include within the following two axes:

- Urban planning and related concepts.
- Urban policies and their tools in Algeria.

1. Urban planning and related concepts

Recent experiences related to urban development and planning have raised a lot of interest in the need to provide for social needs, especially with regard to basic needs such as health, education, housing and services. This means not focusing only on urban development in its economic dimension, but also focusing on the economic goals of development without caring about social needs. (Mellas, 2016: p. 28)

The planning process is also based on important and necessary dimensions. Despite the varying importance and role of each of them in the planning process, they all interact in one crucible that results in the development plan, whether it is national, regional or at the district or city level. It is worth noting that the success of planning in reaching its goals depends on the extent of interaction and integration achieved between the dimensions of the planning process, and it is not permissible for any one of them to work in isolation from the rest of the dimensions. (Khamis, 1999: p. 33)

Planning expresses studies based on qualitative and quantitative estimates of society and its resources, intended to form a successful future formula. The concept of planning also includes a group of studies confirming its realistic keeping pace with social transformations and changes on the one hand, and its directions to translate the desires and aspirations of society on the other hand. It is a scientific, methodical, and technical method that includes multiple and continuous processes based on detailed approaches, programs, and work projects. These aim at intended changes in society and its individuals during specific stages and periods of time, and harnessing the various resources available to meet the multiple needs at all levels, directions, and sectors. Responsibilities are also determined by the implementing agencies that must be available to implement plans, policies and approaches, and perform work at various levels, in order to achieve the set goals. (Guira et al, 2008: p. 60)

1.1. Urban planning

Planning in general is the process of determining the best way to achieve certain goals chosen according to certain considerations, and according to specific resources imposed by the conditions in which each community lives. Urban planning, on the other hand, means the strategy followed by decision-making centers for development and direction, and controlling the growth and expansion of urban environments, so as to ensure activities and services the best geographical distribution and that residents have the greatest benefits from these urban activities. It also means proper guidance and supervision of the full natural and social growth of cities in order to overcome urban problems.

Urban planning is also concerned with studying future predictions for the development and growth of the city, by focusing on linking and balancing the parts of the urban field and the consistency of these parts in the urban fabric of the city. It is also an important means for controlling and directing the use of the urban space in order to achieve the urban development process, in terms of land uses and defining the extensions and directions of the city's growth and its expansion prospects. It is also an objective, creative process of how to make places for the practice of human life and facilitate its tasks, so that the largest possible amount of freedom is available to the group in a way that guarantees it to live in security and peace. (Qira et al, 2008: 62)

Urban planning is also defined as directing the growth of urban areas, through which social and economic goals are achieved that go beyond the general appearance of urban land uses or the nature of the urban environment. This is done through government activities because it needs to apply special methods of surveying, analysis and forecasting.

It is also the drawing of the future image of the shape and size of the city, by defining the appropriate areas for the establishment of new cities and the expansion of existing ones, and the optimal method for their growth (vertically and horizontally). This is done in a way that is compatible with the natural elements and social, economic and political variables, and addressing the problems of current cities, which result in a change in land uses, through drawing the necessary maps and designs.

1.2. Tools

The tools in urban planning refer to the means, methods or specific plans for urban organization and management. We usually use the word “tools” as a synonym for plans in the field of urban planning, which are the means of monitoring, organizing and working in the field of construction, and include the rules and laws that interpret it, and the documents related to construction.

“Tools” is one of the widely used concepts in the field of urban studies, given that it has been dealt with in various sciences and disciplines, such as sociology, economics, geography, ecology, and architecture. This multiplicity led to the multiplicity of determinations of this concept from one field of knowledge to another.

In this context, Robert Park believes that the tool refers to the method or model in the light of which the urban fabric is built and rebuilt with its social and spatial dimensions. Ernest Burgess also believes that the tool is a set of perceptions that embody a specific approach in dealing with the urban environment. He acknowledges that the tool may be material or normative. The first relates to the means used to change and transform urban environments, while the second refers to a set of perceptions that it sets in order to deal with the urban field, and these perceptions can be translated into urban programs, plans and policies.

In this paper, we discuss the tools as the means and mechanisms that are used in urban planning and the field of reconstruction, as it contains the regulatory rules and legislation for the urban field, represented here in the Master Plan (POS) and the Land Occupation Plan (PDAU) for urban planning.

1.3. Urban Setting

This is one of the basic concepts in the study, and is related to the urban field. It has been defined as “the change in the quantitative and qualitative scale in the consumption and use of the urban or regional space.” (Tommy, 2006: 17). It is the change in ideological and cultural behavior, compared to the concept of the city, which went beyond the concept of the built-up region. It also indicates a change in the role of the state and public bodies, and thus a change in the behavior of others in shaping and developing the built framework and the urban space. (Al-Dulaimi, 2002: 59)

The concept of preparation also means a change in the relations of social forces, and thus in the perception and attempt to adapt the social, economic and cultural bodies to the new conditions. (Al-Tijani, 83). Urbanization includes the totality of interventions applied continuously in the urban, social and physical sphere in order to improve the level of organization and functions, as well as its development through the rehabilitation of the field, modernization, rehabilitation or urban expansion. (Tommy, 2006: 16). The urbanization process in this way takes on a wide meaning, in that it achieves harmony and compatibility between all that is new and all that is old in all the processes concerned with urban policy.

1.4. Reconstruction

Reconstruction can be defined as the process of preparing the soil and preparing the field accurately. This process includes the various requirements of the population and their needs in terms of housing, service, administrative, sports and cultural facilities, green spaces, and vital infrastructure, such as roads, sanitation networks, electrical and water connections, and an urban transport network. (Medaouar, 2012: 12)

It is also defined in one of the French dictionaries as “the collection of studies and designs whose subject is the establishment and development of cities.” It means, according to Law 29/90 of 01/12/1990, related to planning and urbanization: those built and unbuilt lands and areas; that is, the production of durable and non-durable lands in order to rationalize their consumption and rational use, by distributing them according to the terms of reference of the activities established on them.” (Law 29/90 of 01/12/1990, including the Directive Law for Urbanization and Urbanization, Article 16, Official Gazette No. 52.)

The concept of urbanization expanded to include the region, i.e. the relationship between the city and the countryside, to be replaced after that by a broader concept of “preparing the region”. Others define it through the role it plays, which is defining the conditions for preparing neighborhoods in order to achieve a life of luxury for groups and individuals. In addition, it is the sphere of intervention of local groups and municipalities, under the supervision of state bodies, and within the framework of the laws in effect related to reconstruction. (Tommy, 2006: 18)

1.5. New cities

The new cities represent a landmark of change and renewal in urban patterns in the world, and one of the options that received attention and care among those interested in urban planning and urban development in the thirty years that followed the Second World War. This is so in many countries of different cultures and political and economic conditions, especially in Britain, France, the United States, China, Japan and Russia.

Many countries in the developing world have been inspired by these achievements. Where you see in the new city an effective tool capable of solving the problems of major cities, population distribution and economic activities, as was the case for Egypt and Algeria.

The principle of the new city falls within a long and ancient context, related in its philosophical and cultural backgrounds to man's search for the ideal urban structure, whether in terms of housing quality or in terms of social, economic and environmental content in the perspective of sustainable development. This principle became famous on the theoretical and applied levels, and its early achievements were like laboratories for innovation and creativity, given the quantitative and qualitative results it achieved, as it prompted many developing countries to adopt this practical and applicable model based on its therapeutic ability to address the problems of urbanization and urban development. However, the rapid generalization of these applications in different environments and patterns, and the tendency to publish solutions according to ready-made models imported with expertise and skills do not constitute the best local and national answers posed by living reality, social traditions, and environmental and local specificities.

In Algeria, Law 08-02 of 08-05-2002 related to the conditions for the establishment and preparation of new cities defines in its second article the new city as "every human gathering of an urban nature, established on an empty site or based on one or several existing residential nuclei. The new cities constitute a center of social, economic and human balance. (Law 02-08 of 08/05/2002, related to the conditions for establishing new cities, Official Gazette of May 14, 2002, No. 34, p. 4). Some also define it as "those policies that many countries pursue in solving their urban problems, especially with regard to their major urban centers. It is also the process of expansion around the major centers. Likewise, it represents a means of regional development in the surrounding areas. (Al-Dabaa, 2003 : 87)

The new cities are self-sufficient in terms of employment opportunities, housing and compulsory services for workers. They also include various facilities and activities. In general, it includes all urban functions to form a center for the life of individuals that corresponds to their needs and aspirations.

2. Urban policy and its tools in Algeria

It is represented in the various tools used by the Algerian state to control the organization and management of cities, population centers and urban areas; Where it determines the existing and future land use, and also protects agricultural lands from construction and lands that must be protected. These tools are:

2.1. Plans before Law 87/03

• Urban Plan Directive (PUD)

It was introduced in 1975, to plan and draw the borders of large and medium cities, as well as determine the use of land, taking into account the expansion of the urban fabric in the future in the medium term. It was also meant to define the features of the land according to the needs of the population in terms of housing, infrastructure, green spaces, equipment and economic facilities.

This tool is considered one of the technical means in the field of urbanization, as it is an urban plan that draws the features of the urban development within the city. In addition to that, it was also considered a legal tool to regulate the use of the domain within the urban fabric. (Baghrish, 2013: 132)

- **Provisional Urban Plan (PUP)**

It is specific to small urban or semi-urban centers. The difference between it and the directed urban plan is the short period allotted for it. Its approval is at the state level, and it does not require ministerial approval, as is the case in the Urban Master Plan.

- **Urban Modernization Plan (PMU)**

It is an attached plan or is established through a financial appropriation allocated to cities, especially large cities, for the purpose of maintaining and upgrading their urban and public properties such as roads, sidewalks, green spaces and various infrastructure.

2.2. Schemes of Law 87/03

- **The National Territorial Adaptation Scheme (SNAT)**

The National Plan for Territorial Development represents the future perspective for the occupation of the national territory, with regard to the long-term economic, social and cultural development strategy, and the embodiment of the specific choices regarding the preparation and organization of the national space. This plan constitutes the inferential framework for the distribution of development works and the designation of their locations, and defines the rules to be adopted in the preparation of each of the national plans and the various plans for development in their economic and spatial dimensions. It also designates their locations, and defines the rules to be adopted in the preparation of each of the national and other various plans for development in their economic and spatial dimensions.

- **The Regional Scheme of Regional Management (SRAT)**

It simplifies the planning works included in the national regional planning scheme; the intention is to gradually eliminate regional differences and disparities, and to encourage development and integration between regions. This plan is prepared for the long term and for a period similar to that of the National Plan for Regional Planning. It defines programs and actions at time intervals that are in line with the requirements of national planning. (Belaidi, 2014 : 89)

- **Wilaya Management Plan (PAW)**

It is considered a real means of implementing the national policy in this field, through its application of the provisions of the regional plan for territorial development to which the concerned Wilaya belongs. The plan shall be within the powers of the State People's Assembly.

2.3 The Schemes Stipulated by Law 29/90

They are the Directive Plan for Planning and Development, and The Land Occupancy Plan, as they are the valid tools with which the state operates and organizes cities and urban areas. (Baghrish, 2013: 134)

• **The Master Plan for Management and Urbanization (PDAU):**

It is a tool for spatial planning and urban management, it defines the basic directives for the urban planning of the municipality or municipalities concerned, taking into account the planning designs and development plans. It controls the reference formulas for the land occupation plan, which is embodied in a system accompanied by a directive report and reference data documents. (Article 14 of Law 90-29, previously mentioned.)

(PDAU) means Master Plan for Management and Urbanization, and it is a document of a specific nature that aims to define the options on which development and urban expansion are based, at the present time or in the future, in all fields. This plan works to achieve a balance between the urban dimension on the one hand and the agricultural, economic and natural activity on the other. It also works to achieve protection from natural and technological dangers, organization of habitable lands, creating construction and transforming it within the framework of economic management of lands, and achieving a balance between the functions of housing, agriculture, environmental protection and archaeological and cultural heritage. The Master Plan for Management and Urbanization came to define and control:

- The expansion of residential buildings, the centralization of interests and activities, and the nature and location of major equipment and infrastructure.

- It also defines the areas of intervention in the urban fabric and the areas that must be protected. Thus, the Master Plan for Management and Urbanization is considered a guiding and legal tool to which any type of land use is subject. It can be invoked against others, and its directives should not be violated under any circumstances. (Arabi Bey, 2015: 77). According to Article 24 of Law 29/90, as well as Article 113 of Law 10/11, the plan covers the perimeter of each municipality. Its project is prepared on the initiative of the President of the Municipal People's Assembly and under his responsibility. (Law No. 10/11 of 06/11/2011 related to the municipality, Official Gazette, No. 37.)

The Master Plan for Management and Urbanization also organizes the urban agglomeration within the environmental framework, and regulates the relationship between it and all neighboring urban centers. In addition to that, it delineates borders and future expansion prospects as a part and an urban cell of the metropolitan and architectural fabric at the national level because it is a planning tool in the future, and it has powers to estimate the needs of reconstruction (15-20 years).

One of the characteristics of the Master Plan for Urban Planning is that it is more comprehensive than the Land Occupancy Plan, as it is a planning tool within the limits of respect for agricultural lands and natural spaces. The urban fabric cannot do without it. It takes into account the directives of higher-level tools and plans related to the municipality and all concerned municipalities, especially The National Urban Planning Scheme (SNAT), the Regional Urban Planning Plan (SRAT), and the Wilaya Planning Scheme (PAW). (Lawiji, 2012: 14) It is also a tool of a predictive nature that is set for a period of 20 years, and therefore it is a tool that defines the conditions for the forms and results related to the expansion of housing blocks to horizons of 20 years. Besides, it defines the main directives for the urban development of the municipality or municipalities concerned, and sets the reference formulas for the land occupancy plan.

It is not possible to review or amend the Master Plan for Urbanization and Management unless the sectors to be built - that is, the long-lived sectors - and the sectors programmed for reconstruction, and future urbanization sectors are on the way to saturation. Another case is when the planning projects of the municipality or the urban structure - with the development of conditions or surroundings - do not basically respond to the objectives assigned to it.

The revisions and amendments to the valid plan are also approved in the same forms stipulated for the approval of the Master Plan for Management and Urbanization. (Article 28 of Law No. 29-90 relating to Planning and Development of December 01, 1990, amended by Law No. 04-05, Algerian Official Gazette, No. 71 of November 10, 2004). Among the violations that affect the credibility of the master plan is the realization of groups of arbitrary buildings or unauthorized allotments. We also find violations of changing project locations; this increases the risk of harming archaeological, historical or cultural protected lands, especially agricultural and forest lands, which are considered non-renewable national wealth. Violation of public and private easements is another type of violations, such as industrial easements, mainly represented in lands allocated for the passage of gas and potable water channels, dirty water drainage channels and electricity networks, dangerous lands and large slopes that are often threatened with slipping, the edges of valleys and areas threatened with flooding.

• **Soil Occupancy Plan (Plan d'Occupation des Sols) (POS)**

It was stated by Law No. 29-90, which is the second tool for reconstruction, in which land use and construction rights are defined within the framework of the directives of the Master Plan for Urbanization and Management (Article 31 of Law No. 29-90 amended and supplemented by Law No. 04/05 of August 14, 2004). Binding method for every municipality of the country or part thereof; (Article 34 of Law No. 29-90) since Law No. 29-90 regulated the land occupation plan in its third section in Articles 31 to 38. Executive Decree No. 91/178 of May 28, 1991 (Official Gazette No. 26 of June 1, 1991, amended and supplemented) specifies the procedures for its preparation and ratification and the content of documents related to it.

The decree was amended and completed by Executive Decree No. 05/318 of September 10, 2005, amended and supplemented by Executive Decree No. 12/146 of April 05, 2012. (Executive Decree No. 166/12 of April 5, 2012, Official Gazette No. 62 issued on September 11, 2005). Article 31 of Law No. 29/90 defines it as the plan that defines in detail - within the framework of the directives of the master plan for planning and development - the rights to use land and build. It becomes clear from this definition that the decree determines the rules of land use and construction in terms of :

- The urban form of the buildings;
- Permitted activities;
- The external appearance of the building;
- Green public spaces;
- The streets and their breadth;
- Building rights related to land ownership;
- The approved easements.

One of the characteristics of the Land Occupation Plan that distinguishes it from the Planning and Urbanization Master Plan is that it is a detailed and accurate plan related to real estate ownership. It also covers all or part of the municipality. Accordingly, every municipality must be covered by a plan or plans for land occupation to create a centralization of the municipality and to coordinate between the various programmed projects within the framework of establishing a comprehensive structure for it. That is why it strives - based on its powers in the field of preparation and reconstruction related to the realization and implementation of what was stated in the land occupation plan or plans, and even from its obligations to respect its directives and what came with it.

• Cases of Reviewing the Land Occupancy plan

It can only be reviewed for the following reasons :

- If only one-third of the permitted building size of the urban project and the buildings expected in the initial estimate were not accomplished within the period set for its completion.
- If the existing building frame is in a state of ruin or is in a state of antiquity that calls for its renewal.
- If the existing built framework has been subjected to deterioration resulting from natural phenomena.
- If this is requested - and after five years have passed from its approval - the majority of adult owners of buildings, at least half of the building rights determined by the land occupation plan.
- If the need necessitates establishing a project of national interest.

As for the method of approval and preparation, it follows almost the same steps as the Master Plan for Preparation and Reconstruction. (Al-Alawi, 2019 : 245)

Conclusion

If planning in general is the process of determining the best way to achieve goals that are chosen according to certain considerations and specific resources imposed by the conditions experienced by each community, then urban planning means the strategy followed by decision-making centers to control the growth and expansion of urban environments, so that it guarantees activities and services the best geographical distribution, and the population has the greatest benefits from these urban activities. The tools in urban planning are the means, approaches, or specific plans for urban organization and management. We usually use the word tools as a synonym for plans in the field of urban planning, which are the means of monitoring, organizing and working in the field of reconstruction, and they include the rules and laws that you translate, and the documents related to construction.

The Master Plan for Urbanization and Management is one of these tools. Its mission is to diagnose the demographic, social, economic, natural and urban aspects. In a second phase, it determines the population's needs for housing, facilities, structures and services over a period of 20 years. It also distributes these needs in urban areas according to specific academic standards. If the city is unable to accommodate more programs and facilities through its immediate surroundings, this plan also proposes to expand it (the city) in a specific direction, and it can also suggest diverting the direction of some needs.

By analyzing the results obtained, as well as the health facilities that were reviewed, the interviews conducted at the Health Directorate confirmed that the only existing hospital in the new city, "Ali Menjeli", "Abdul Qader bin Sharif" was originally designated as a multi-service clinic by the master plan. At the beginning of its construction, the central authorities decided to make it a small hospital by including another structure so that it becomes a hospital with a capacity of 89 beds.

The hospital project was programmed in the fourth neighborhood unit, on a plot of land estimated at approximately 20 hectares, with a capacity of 400 beds, but the project was canceled and the plot of land was granted to private individuals. Consequently, "Ali Menjeli" came to lack a hospital that keeps pace with modern developments and is in line with international standards for health services. Knowing that its population - according to the estimates of the Health Directorate - has reached half a million residents, and it is constantly increasing.

The same directorate set the standard for treatment rooms at one for every 2,500 residents, and by projecting this on the residents of the new city; we find that it needs 200 treatment rooms. A deficit of 198 halls. According to the standard of four beds for every 1,000 citizens, 2,000 beds must be provided. This means that the new city, Ali Menjeli, needs 1,911 beds.

The private facilities consisted of a sanatorium that provides some medical and surgical services, a maternity hall with a general capacity of no more than 25 beds, in addition to two diagnostic centers and some analysis laboratories.

The occupancy rate in a multi-service clinic was about 10%. The Maternity and Childhood Hospital knows a state of interruption as the new works establishment is being appointed, which will complete the works. The ground for the completion of the university hospital project has not yet been determined, for which land has been allocated opposite the University of Constantine 03 - "Saleh Boubenider", with an area estimated at approximately 100 hectares. However, the Air Navigation Services did not give their approval on the pretext that it is within the air easement, knowing that its real estate container was allocated by the Construction Services and that it has been mentioned in the master plan that will be approved. How could it fall into an air easement? Does this reflect random planning and lack of coordination between the various departments? This leads to wasting time and wasting public money.

The officials of the Health Directorate confirmed the change of the platform by the northeastern expansion of the new city, and the disapproval of the committee in charge under the pretext of the difficulty of the terrain of the new floor, which may affect the cost of completion. It was decided to locate a real estate pool near the "Zenit" exhibition hall in the "Zouaghi Slimane" neighborhood, adjacent to the "Mohamed Boudiaf" airport. Nevertheless, it seems that this real estate pool faces difficulty in being accepted under the pretext that this land is located at important intersections and axes of the road and tramway network. It is worth mentioning that the transfer of the university hospital project for a field outside the new city will prevent it from bringing health services closer to it, and the development of the health service will not be remedied until after a long time has passed.

It was also mentioned in the interviews conducted at the level of the Health and Population Directorate the possibility of canceling the projects and floors allocated to them by the governor of the state, in coordination with the Directorate of Building and Construction in the Health Directorate. Often, the master plan in which the socio-economic features of the new "Ali Menjeli" city was defined is not respected, and this is what happened with the platform designated for the construction of a 400-bed hospital. The platform was divided into private projects, three of which are promotional housings, a multi-service complex, a palace for exhibitions, and a commercial center, all of which are foreign to the master plan and the land occupation plan for that area.

Health sector officials justified the delay in exploiting the areas allocated to the sector by the delay in approving the financial envelopes for projects by the guardian ministry, and the long period of registration of operations after approval, which sometimes exceeds two years. This makes real estate containers belonging to the health sector subject to cancellation and removal by the Construction Directorate, which represents the governor.

In conclusion, we can return to what Manuel Castells saw, that it is necessary - to understand the city - to investigate the process of creating the forms and transformations of the place; as the architectural features of cities and neighborhoods express forms of conflict between different groups in society. In other words, the urban environments represent the symbolic manifestations of the interaction between broad categories of social forces, which confirms that questions should not be satisfied with the ready, the certain, and the fleeting, but must extend to the unthinkable, and to extend to the implied and not only to the declared.

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