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The Growing Phenomenon Of Slum Areas And Their Impact On The Development Sectors Before The Events Of 10/6/2014. Analytical Study in Mosul city

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Abstract

The human always seeks for managing his environment for his benefit, although the environment factors may not help him or even may impede this matter, and this what happen in Iraqi cities, Mosul city which was the first one of those (which has a great historical dimension) due to the effect of wars & violence which are lead people not get their needs. Although Mosul citizen wishes to see various development sectors are working (even in the minimum level), But the urgent demand for residence make his forget these measures and to live in the surrounding of city, even in random areas (not systematic), and he is find an alternatives for hem through the participation of people residing near by in nonrandom areas (systematic) in the development sectors (which are also in bad quality since years) this situation led to a lot of negative feedback effects on development sectors of these area (systematic) as well as on the social and ecology of the random areas (not systematic) it selves.

El creciente fenómeno de las áreas de tugurios y su impacto en los sectores de desarrollo antes de los eventos del 6/10/2014. Estudio analítico en la ciudad de Mosul

Resumen

El humano siempre busca administrar su entorno para su beneficio, aunque los factores ambientales pueden no ayudarlo o incluso pueden impedir este asunto, y esto es lo que sucede en las ciudades iraquíes, la ciudad de Mosul, que fue la primera de ellas (que tiene un gran historial histórico). dimensión) debido al efecto de las guerras y la violencia, que son las personas principales que no obtienen sus necesidades.

Aunque el ciudadano de Mosul desea ver que varios sectores de desarrollo están trabajando (incluso en el nivel mínimo), pero la urgente demanda de residencia hace que olvide estas medidas y viva en los alrededores de la ciudad, incluso en áreas aleatorias (no sistemáticas), y él es encontrar alternativas para el dobladillo a través de la participación de personas que residen cerca en áreas no aleatorias (sistemáticas) en los sectores de desarrollo (que también son de mala calidad desde hace años), esta situación provocó muchos efectos de retroalimentación negativa en los sectores de desarrollo de estas áreas (sistemático) así como sobre la ecología social de las áreas aleatorias (no sistemáticas).

Introduction:

Major imbalances in societies are often accompanied by the emergence of unusual or latent phenomena in a narrow corner, and the occurrence of work in front of everyone was not mentioned, and this is self-evident, in the absence of law or controls deterring the actor, Which would undermine the process of urbanization that countries are accelerating in order to reach their roots, it is indispensable to guide the power of human need, which is inevitable, and that the process is a concerted and integrated efforts, involving all relevant disciplines, and the desired goal Humanity of the individual.

And Iraq was not immune to all this proposition, it is one of the countries hit by the consequences of those structural imbalances that accompanied the era of occupation, and left a mark on the history of trees and stone, and the Iraqi city one of its victims, which appears in the gray color after being a time incubator of spoons, And the kiss of the civilized world, to leave prey to the real estate dealers and feudal (agricultural landowners),

and the desire of the reasons were cut off and distressed by Iraq, welcomed the ownership of the shelter and their families and cover their nakedness.

The first topic

Definition and importance of the study

Research problem:

The problem of housing in Iraq in general and in the city of Mosul in particular of the concerns that overwhelmed the Iraqi citizen, and add a burden on him, and the deterioration of the road between the wage or spend the rest of his life under the influence of parents, what was only the outskirts of the city to go towards it, Free and cold, without any concern for the availability of means, which preserves for him and his children the right to live comfortably and safely, or not, those means that are called the (sectors of development).

This resulted in a group of communities that do not know the address, which villages warn the footsteps of the city, or the city affected by the countryside, and was left after the school empty children to read and write, or health center to heal their wounds, or services to educate them to spend their needs, and used to spend Free time with neighbor or in spaces that were delivered from the greed of its angel.

Search Goal:

The two researchers are working to highlight the growing phenomenon of informal settlements in the city of Mosul, and their impact on the development sectors (education, health, public services and entertainment) in the same areas on the one hand, and their impact on their residential neighborhoods on the other.

Research importance :

What is interesting to all researchers is not used to his vision, it is often noticed that things are important, because the speeches, what matters, not important, and one of the most important duties of the researcher to diagnose causes and causes that affect their communities and affected at the core, and calculated sectors of development Which became of In every urban settlement, it is important to touch everyone who bears its land, but in the development plans it has become an afterthought.

The research is considered the point of view of his book, a modest intellectual effort that may contribute to the enrichment of the Iraqi library, and is dedicated to support the situation of those living in those areas, to find those who comfort their concerns, or touched the ears of the relevant departments and help them in their work.

Search Hypothesis:

The current research assumes that the randomness of the rapidly growing communities in the city of Mosul stands at the opposite end of the work of the development sectors. The more organized the organization is, the more likely the situation will be.

Terminology:

Slums: The names of these areas were enumerated by researchers between informal settlements, informal areas, poor areas, informal areas, underdeveloped areas, poor areas and other names that give the reader an image that distinguishes them from other residential areas in the city, and the most important:

1 - Population groups that arose in the absence of public planning and out of the law, and thus deprived areas of all types of basic facilities and services such as water, electricity, health units, schools and transportation (1).

2 - those areas that were not touched by the planner at all or poorly planned and does not require that the areas are old, as it may be located in modern areas of urban, but it is poorly planned (2).

3 - a state of urban deterioration that can exist in any component of urban fabric such as the spontaneous construction of the infrastructure or changing uses or loss of control over the relations between densities, services and facilities, or is a case of loss of one or more of the city's urban components.(3)

4 - Procedural definition: Sometimes the researcher may not find definitions of experts accurately determine the variables of his study, so he devised a (procedural definition) to identify the variables adopted in the study and give a clear picture of the reader, and since the concept of random areas varies from region to region Therefore, the concept of random areas in this study was determined in the residential areas constructed after 2003 on land whose land use was changed from land designated for agriculture and owned by people to residential land, by cutting it in a customary manner and selling it to the citizens in order to achieve material profit without taking any age considerations planning.

It is worth mentioning that the study did not mean the houses that were set up on a random basis on lands that were overrun by the residents and are state-owned, because they are isolated cases and do not constitute a residential area that has a direct impact on the development sectors in the neighboring residential areas.

The second topic

In the city of Mosul

The problem of slums is one of the problems that almost no country in the world, especially the developing ones, lacks. This is due in large part to the uncooperative housing policies pursued by these cities. As it is obvious that “the need is the mother of invention” And it was characterized by its natural growth in harmony with the needs, customs, traditions and religious and social principles that are recognized in each environment according to its own situation, which was in the past a comprehensive evolution of civilized societies.(4).

This is the same reason that often looms on the horizon of Iraqi cities. This need, which is manifested in its urban meaning in the social reality, guarantees the children of Iraqi society in general and the Moslems community in particular to take a variety of ways to meet their need by exploiting land designated for non-residential purposes Which has removed these areas from the planning concepts and the urban principles on which any human settlement must be based.

* Reasons for the spread of informal settlements:

The combination of factors that led to the outbreak of the phenomenon of slum areas in the city of Mosul until the erosion of government land in general and agricultural in particular, as well as wildfire, due to several reasons, notably:

1 - Population increase: The increase in population is the main reason for raising the demand for housing as a major needs of communities and individuals alike, the population of Mosul in 2007 (about 2,700,000) to reach (3,237,000) Iraqi Trade (5)

This increase comes through “births” on the one hand and “migration” coming from outside the city limits on the other, especially after the improvement of the security situation in the city of Mosul after 2010

2 - Housing policy: After the events of 2003, the state refrained from distributing housing plots to citizens, which led the cooperative societies and some owners of real estate and businessmen to buy land for the purposes of agriculture on the outskirts of the city and then cut and sell as pieces of housing at a very appropriate price compared with the prevailing price in the real estate markets of the city and without any prior guidance or planning by the competent official authorities, has received this type of property appeal to many residents of the city and through Participation in large numbers in these private or semi-private housing associations such as (Technical Institute Cooperative Association), which distributed a large number of housing plots to the staff of the University of Mosul and staff

of the Ministry of Education between 2010-2011 in the region following the “neighborhood of the Arab” Higher Education) (6), And for the same reasons have a lot of large residential areas that are not subject to any kind of formal planning by the state, such as al-Zaytoun neighborhood (Alqos-jat) and areas in Hawi, the Church and the regions of the parties Aldndan neighborhood and other areas characterized by random planning.

3 - Rise in the value of real estate: The problem of high real estate prices in a remarkable way in the city of Mosul - as in the other Iraqi cities - of the problems that emerged in the reality of Iraqi society, especially during the US occupation, the rates of increase between 2008 - 2010 - (200%) (7) of the previous years, especially the unplanned plots of land. This led to the exclusion of a large proportion of the members of the Musalli community, especially those with limited incomes, from owning a property - albeit at the very least - Waiting for it, as this unprecedented rise in the Medi property market The city of Mosul has been left with a lot of social, psychological, economic and health effects, as well as the morphological effects that have hit most parts of the city in an attempt to find an alternative that meets the community’s needs for independent living. And building on them without any concern for any form of planning.

4 - Absence of the rule of law: The rule of law represents the planning and guidance tool through which to control the development and expansion of cities and the development of future strategies for population growth, and the detailed details of the spatial signature of the basic services in the city which is called urban design, which means the set of foundations and principles that reconcile (Iraq). After 2003, Iraq lost this grace (the rule of law),(8) which caused many members of the society to act freely in full with their agricultural land adjacent to the areas of housing. Through its exploitation, it divided and sold as residential land on the one hand, and a friendly simple economic ability to buy such land and construction them instead of paying rents that increase the speed of height is remarkable in the city of Mosul.

5 - social factors: The Iraqi people in general and Muslai in particular inherited the great sanctity of the house and promised the ultimate goal of his practical and fruitful work long-awaited, and despite the value and intellectual changes that affected the elements of the structural composition of the city of Mosul and its impact on the strength of social cohesion(9) and the resulting emergence of alien values in the traditional style of individuals such as the desire for independence (residential, economic, etc.) on the family, and the proliferation of nuclear families, but the social view

of owning a housing unit has become so sacred and important The dream of a lot of the community, especially with the middle classes he wanted to find in those slums.

6 - Psychological factors: The psychological factor of the factors in the readiness of the individual to face all the challenges that are encountered in order to reach the goal (housing), albeit in a random violation of the law, and despite the difference between individuals in the preparation and susceptibility, but there are factors Which unite them and most notably:

Privacy: It means the priority of the individual to retain part of his ideas and tendencies and activities in the field of personal freedoms for himself or for the chosen members of his family or friends (5), and with increasing proportion of urbanization and the development and progress of communities taking the trend towards privacy tends to increase, Communities to give young adults high privacy in the form of single or single-family apartments.

The sense of security and reassurance: This feeling is one of the basic needs of man, and Maslow (Maslow) is considered as a basis for satisfying other psychological needs such as belonging, love, self esteem and respect. It is necessary for a person to work and create a sense of security and tranquility. Disorders and psychological anomalies, and often people search for this feeling in the home to secure this feeling for themselves and their families.

as well as the fact that possession (dwelling) is one of the most cherished by the parents to bequeath to their children, especially in the community Musallay .

* Morphology of random areas:

Slums differ between countries in terms of the general concept, but they are similar in terms of their characteristics with a set of characteristics and characteristics that distinguish them from the regular residential areas approach to them, the most prominent of which are (6)

- 1 - Introduced buildings and randomness.
2. High population densities.
- 3 - High rates of crowding any rate (persons / room).
- 4- Lack of public, educational, health, recreational and social services.
5. Lack of public utilities such as water, sewage and electricity.
- 6 - Inefficient networks of movement and communications such as narrow streets (lanes), making it difficult to access services to the region, such as ambulances.

The random areas in the city of Mosul are similar to those in other coun-

tries in some characteristics and differ in other characteristics; they are characterized by a set of characteristics that also distinguish them from the residential areas nearby and the most important:

1 - Spread unevenly in the form of relatively spaced communities, because of the agricultural land ownership owned by people and their size varies from person to person,(10) as well as subject to the desire of the king of the land in the part allocated for cutting and selling.(11).

2 - spatial convergence between residential units and small or medium size and narrow streets, because of the thinking of profit owners of agricultural land on the one hand,(12) and low price so that a large part of the acquisition.(13).

3 - Most of its residential units are characterized by simplicity in design and form due to the fact that most of their owners belong to the middle income class and that the concept of their dream of owning a house does not crystallize in form, but can be satisfied with name only.

4 - Lack of any of the services of the development sectors (educational, health, infrastructure services, recreational), because they are based on agricultural assets beyond the interest of the municipality and its services, as well as the modernity of its origin - after 2003 - The city of Yagitha from the reality of bitter sectors.

* The community of informal settlements:

It comes to mind at first sight that the term slums means urban chaos, poverty, ignorance and disease spread in the society of these regions, due to the control of the media on the image that reflects them from those areas, the same picture that exists in many communities of informal settlements in different countries(14) , Where life is difficult and dismal in the absence of minimum conditions to satisfy the needs of its basic inhabitants, and that the continuation of the serious consequences are reflected in the social problems of delinquency, delinquent behavior, family disintegration and the spread of mental and social diseases.

These are also the so-called “social deprivation” that Marshall defines as “deprivation of the thing or state of abstraction, that is, not owning a thing whether owned by the individual or not, which implies that the deprived person has the right to expect to obtain It ... like food, housing and education, “Marshall says - the concept of deprivation, “is like the limited view of poverty.(15)

The study by George Jorge Mario in 2004 in parts of the slums of Rio Legendary, Brazil, confirmed that it was a place where crime, rape and drug sales were rampant in the streets, as well as lack of basic services such as

water and electricity.(16)

Although the city of Mosul contains parts of areas with the same characteristics mentioned above, the outlook differs in the slums (the axis of the study) in terms of the general characteristics of the community, some of which can be identified by the following points(17)

1- There is no part of it that is restricted to a sect, a nationality, a clan or a certain profession, because it was sold by the owners and the main aim is to achieve the fastest and highest profit possible.

2. Most members of the study community belong to the middle class who have the ability to build a housing unit, without the ability to acquire residential land in an upscale residential area within the city of Mosul.

3 - The weakness of social relations between the members of the community of these areas, because of their belonging to different nationalities and ethnicities, and shortened the period of proximity to each other - unlike other informal areas - on the other.

4 - The strength of family relations and social problems sometimes, as an inevitable result of weak relations with the social environment (neighbor), as well as the lack of recreational services that force the individual to spend long with his family to spend leisure.

The third topic

Development sectors in urban centers

The student of the development sector should first identify the main sectors in which the subject is centered (education, health, housing, public services, social welfare, and recreation). Each of these sectors occupies a certain area in the residential area on which it is built In order to be able to exercise its activity and this is what we find in many residential areas in our cities, where each neighborhood has a place dedicated to a school or health center, as well as a place for markets and houses of worship and a police station, and each of these institutions provide services to these neighborhoods in an attempt to reach the ultimate goal to serve the community, but the lack or delay in the performance of any of these halls will negatively affect the overall development process in those areas and will leave them suffer from a lot of service problems, and leaves an easy prey to randomness and spatial chaos and from this point must be given a clear picture of the nature of the most important These sectors are:

1. Education sector:

The primary goal of educating the individual is to develop his human personality, and it is a right of every human being in this world, as well as the endless benefits of learning.(18)

Education usually consists of several stages, including pre-school and primary education, including general education, which includes intermediate and intermediate education and technical education, as well as teacher and teacher training institutes.(19)

These stages themselves constitute the basic building of the educational sector in most countries of the world. Its main objective is to transfer knowledge and prepare beneficiaries to face tomorrow's life, which is very different from today's life in terms of organizations, aspirations and achievements - One of these countries that the educational institution is based on an educational strategy whereby the state provides the right to free education for all its eligible citizens in different stages of the study. This is the spread of educational institutions in most cities of Iraq within residential areas, Relative in quantity and type.

2. Health sector:

“The concept of health as defined by the World Health Organization is the state of physical and mental completion and social well-being” in other words “the state of complete social, physical and mental well-being, not just the absence of diseases and defects.” The health sector includes hospitals, clinics and health centers, Of the population and improve the level of health, and the duty of these institutions beyond the role of treatment and medication to contribute effectively in the dissemination of health awareness and prevent the spread of diseases, especially infectious.(20)

The health services and their degree of progress are one of the main indicators of the progress of social and urban organization in any human settlement. Therefore, countries aim to provide health services to their citizens in terms of type of service and places of delivery,(21) in order to achieve the state of health integration on the one hand and not to make these services Goods in the hands of exploiters and allow personal disputes to play their role in the distribution of these services, and distribute them in a fair and place them in the places required to be located, and the establishment of health centers and hospitals of specific specialties (22).

In Iraq, the task of health services and the level of their advancement rests with the Ministry of Health and the public health directorates deployed in the governorates, which provide services through the primary health care centers located in the residential neighborhoods, which organize health staff to provide the care of both sides (preventive and therapeutic), and despite The general level fluctuated, but there is general satisfaction with the reality of health services in Iraq in general, and the city of Mosul in particular.

3. Housing:

The human need to “house” is important to achieve second place among its basic needs - the need for food - which makes the individual do not hesitate to spend most of his life to own a shelter, and at the same time is one of the necessary human needs and priorities that ensure stability Psychological and physical comfort as a symbol of independence, safety and tranquility.

For the purpose of maintaining an acceptable level of health, hygiene and privacy for family members, the house must have certain specifications. A family of three (father, mother and child between the ages of 5-15) needs at least three rooms, A small bed for the child, as well as a place for bathroom and sanitary facilities (23).

Despite the suffering of many countries of the world because of the severe financial crisis sparked by the mortgage crisis that began in the United States and led to a decline in the value of the property significantly, not only in America, but also weighed heavily on most countries, especially European countries.

Iraq, after the events of 2003, witnessed an unprecedented rise in the value of the property. The country itself, the real estate agents and brokers who aim to achieve the highest possible profit at the expense of millions of poor people who do not have a home, Their dream of owning a property has become a burden to them in a country that has only promises to build housing complexes that do not skip the paper on which it was written or a solution that gives them the hope of living independently.

4. Leisure sector:

The recreation has an increasing importance in shipping and renewing the work and production capacity of individuals and groups, its impact on personal development, refining its positive features and treating them by entertaining and entertaining individuals and removing the boredom and depression that many suffer as a result of the life contract and its problems, and cultural norms and values as well as problems of the vacuum, which relates in some way to time and how to benefit from it (24).

The provision of recreational services clearly reflects their importance in strengthening the social life of the population by providing them with the opportunity to meet and socialize and form social relations, as well as to spend leisure time in quiet places, which gives the lives of the residents comfort and comfort.

In order to achieve integration in the performance of the recreational sector, it is necessary to provide public parks, playgrounds and clubs for rec-

reational activities. In many of the modern residential areas in Iraq, there is a park in the neighborhood itself, which includes green areas and some entertainment games frequented by the families of the neighborhood to entertain And the entertainment of children with the decline of opportunities to go to places of entertainment central because of the difficulty of mobility and the deterioration of the security situation, as well as the inability of many families entertainment in the northern regions of Iraq because of the high cost of travel.

The fourth topic

Analysis of the implications of informal settlements on development sectors

The phenomenon of indiscriminate growth of residential communities is one of the phenomena prevalent in most of the world, especially the developing ones. The problem of slums has several aspects. Although it is a problem with urban dimensions, it also reflects the social and economic conditions of the country. As human settlements that arose in the absence of central authority and away from planning based on the official standards of the State and thus deprived of basic facilities and services (development sectors), so many of the problems that threaten society and negatively affect the Especially since the population density in these areas is high, reaching some 2,000 people per hectare (960 inhabitants per feddan),(25) and since these areas lack the simplest forms of service for any of the development sectors,(26) Outside the scope of government services and do not have government services and facilities because the state does not recognize them, the reality of these areas is working at the same time to negatively affect neighboring residential areas because of the urgent need for these services in order to communicate from the city that is within its surroundings. Leaving a variety of reflections on the whole neighborhood as well as the reality of the development sectors in the neighboring areas because they do not have these sectors,(27) which can be limited to the following main points:

I. EDUCATION:

The education sector is considered one of the most important sectors of development - in the long run - because it is the secret of the development of societies,(28) their sustainability and the achievement of their goals through the increase of health, livelihood and cultural awareness. It is also important to provide the community with the necessary cadres to accomplish the various tasks. Developing the work of different development sectors.

As the absence of schools in the slums will force the families to send their children to the nearest school to them, although several kilometers away from their homes, and this has negative consequences on:

1 - Children: that they have to travel long distances in order to reach their schools and this cost them time and effort at the expense of their studies, especially in the winter season under the dirt streets.

2 - The school: which are studying, as there are planning standards for educational services - as in the table below - in residential areas and be part of the outline of each area, but the displacement of large numbers of Students from slums where there are no educational services will overwhelm the school and its teaching staff, which will negatively impact the student himself.

Table (1) shows the planning standards for educational services (29)

Distance / m	no	Role	service type	Educational services
250 m	1	At the level of the camp	Kindergarten	
250 m	2	At the level of the camp	Elementary school	
250 m	1	At the neighborhood level	Highschool	

Students from slums where there are no educational services will overwhelm the school and its teaching staff, which will negatively impact the student himself.

3 - Family: As mentioned above, most of the residents of the slums of the middle classes, these distances between them and their children’s schools will affect their financial budget because of the cost of transportation in their troubled areas, or the ongoing psychological anxiety on their children under the security conditions deteriorating.

II. HEALTH:

Some researchers believe that individuals’ health levels depend on key factors: the environment, the climate in which they are located, the quality of

their food, and the prevalence of diseases and epidemics among them. The researchers emphasize that the health level of individuals is not a result of the work and efforts of doctors and hospital services, but is a collective responsibility of individuals within their community and the result bears individuals and their communities responsible for the existence and spread of diseases among them.(30)

Despite Iraq’s attempt to advance the health of the developed countries through full adherence to vaccination campaigns and eradication of epidemic diseases organized by the United Nations and the major powers until it declared that Iraq was free of several epidemiological diseases in 2000, as well as trying to apply the planning standards for health services - In the table below. However, the severe conditions that prevented them from establishing many of these services were overtaken by citizens after the events of 2003, which led to the deterioration of the health situation in many areas (regular), and that the distance of hospitals Great about them In the context of difficult security conditions and closed roads and traffic jams in most cases, increased the suffering of the large part of the Iraqi society in general, and the city of Mosul in particular, and despite

Table (1) shows the planning standards for educational services (31)

Distance / m	no	Role	service type	
1000-500 m	1	At the level of residential neighborhood (3 - 4) residential stores	A health center, a popular clinic, the center is open to the center in the morning and to the clinic in the evening	Health Services

Attempts to redistribute health services in Mosul after the relative calm of the wave of violence between 2010 and 2012, but the health situation in the areas adjacent to the informal settlements suffer the same problem, because of the large influx of residents of slums to health centers in these areas The complexity of the medical staff’s work and the amount of treatment they receive is compounded by the lack of basic health services in the informal settlements, which may affect public health, not only for the residents but also for the surrounding areas and the rest of the city.(32)

III. HOUSING:

“The city of Mosul - as is the case in other cities of Iraq - of the increase in the value of the property in an unprecedented manner, which is one of the problems that emerged in the daily life of the Iraqi citizen during the US occupation, especially the land is not built - according to comparison prices prevailing in the market before and after these The period - which led to depriving a large segment of the community of people with limited incomes to own a property whether it (housing unit) or (piece of land) attached to the long-awaited hope, and that the rapid rise in the Iraqi real estate market has laid its hold on society To leave a range of social and psychological effects Economic and health, as well as the morphological effects) that hit all parts of the city in an attempt to find alternatives that meet the needs of members of society to live independently, at a time when the cities of Iraq, including the city of Mosul, an increase in population is calculated).(33)

One of the first alternatives was to move towards agricultural lands where the majority of the population found a safe haven from the high prices of real estate in the official (official) areas of the city, which has reflected positively on the real estate market in the city, which led to lower prices in many areas Residential or stop its continuous rise in other areas.

However, this type of housing is not without negative effects on the economic base of the city. Many agricultural workers have lost their jobs and left them standing with the unemployed. The agricultural lands adjacent to the city have lost many areas and lost much of the capital Land that could have contributed in one way or another to the prosperity of the economic base of the cities in which these informal settlements exist.(34)

Fourth: Recreation:

The provision of recreational services is important in any city, because it is a social service that affects the society in all its categories, especially young people - the most active category - in the society, the most active and receptive to the spirit of the times. These services include hotels, restaurants, casinos, cinemas, (Public parks, playgrounds, recreational clubs). (35). These services are an urgent requirement to connect people to their environment, and contribute in one way or another to creating social cohesion among the population.(36).

However, the concept of recreation varies in Iraq in general and the city of Al-Wasl in particular in other societies in terms of leisure time, by going to the open areas in the residential area or on the corner of the alley with comrades or sitting on the edge of the Tigris River, This lack of compli-

ance with the planning standards of recreational areas - as in the table below - adopted by the French company (SCET Int), which developed the basic design of the city of Mosul (1976 - 2000)

Table (3) shows the planning standards for recreational services (37)

Distance / m	no	Role	service type	Services fun
250 m	1	Within the residential area	Playgrounds	
500 m	1	Within the residential area	Green areas	
500 - 1000 m	1	At the residential level	Public Forums	
500 - 1000 m	1	At the residential level	Parks or gardens	

(2-2.2 m2) of the recreational areas in each residential locality were implemented by being classified as areas only, without implementation in most areas of the city, and remained empty land is not used, so that many of them turned by residents of the camp to the complex For the disposal of waste, which affected the health environment of these areas, especially in light of the low level of services provided by the municipality.(38).

After the events of 2003, many of these lands were confiscated by the aggressors. Most of the residential areas in the city of Mosul remained free of any governmental recreation activity at the level of the residential plot, in addition to some of the parks that I spoke recently, but most remained closed for security reasons.

If this recreational reality is in the (official) areas of the city of Mosul, it is not surprising that there is no such thing in the informal areas, so the residents of these areas have to go to the central recreational areas of the city (such as the forest area, the game city or the northern areas) They were able to do so.

V. Infrastructure services:

The infrastructure is characterized by services (water, sewage, electricity and transport services), which is of utmost importance in terms of its re-

lation to the reality of all segments of the society, because of its economic importance (39), but the spread of informal settlements in the city of Mosul and the subsequent accumulation of housing, Infrastructure services in the surrounding areas through:

Transport services are particularly important (the road network).(40) The problem of transport and traffic in most major cities is one of the problems experienced by residents or visitors of all cities. The rate of rapid urbanization has led to a faster increase in the demand for fast transport, On the transportation hubs in cities that were not designed to accommodate this amount of traffic. The same problem is plagued by the fact that many of the neighborhoods in Mosul continue to be underdeveloped, the maintenance operations are slow, After 2003, in addition to the widespread security controls J throughout the city, all of that led to the narrow streets and the size of their inability to accommodate the movement of the growing population not to mention the visual distortions.

The situation exacerbated the situation of the slum dwellers who were using the same network, which led to:

- 1 - The consumption of the streets and the emergence of bumps and large drilling, which over time turn to lakes difficult for cars to overcome, especially in the rainy days.
2. Daily traffic jams and their harmful noise and exhausts, especially those produced by large vehicles.
- 3 - Traffic violations that many vehicle owners are forced to do, so that Iraq is at the forefront of the world in the lack of discipline traffic laws.
- 4 - Breaking the sidewalks of the streets as a result of the habit of people to transit to get rid of the long waiting hours at the checkpoints.

It is worth mentioning that in planning decision makers put their accounts to create a new type of street, so that the means of transport do not exceed the road area, so that these means do not mix quickly and the other one is obstructed.(41).

B - Water Services: Pressure on the water networks in Mosul has increased, especially as it was established to accommodate certain numbers of the population, and doubling demand in the same place means more:

- 1 - Overflow on the water network through the digging of the streets and breaking the sidewalks by citizens to extend water pipes to their homes.
- 2 - waste water through negligence resulting from the method of work and the quality of pipes used in water transport.

Sewage services: The sewerage system in a few neighborhoods of Mosul, which, like other services, has been allocated to accommodate residential

units with families ranging from 6-7 individuals. Currently, there are no real statistics on The average size of the household in the single housing unit in the city of Mosul, but through the researcher's review of some food agents found an extended family of more than 20 people living together, and this means more consumption of water, and thus more pressure on the sewer system that Also suffers from poor implementation and lack of maintenance , Often leading to the eruption of sewage and the formation of lakes on the streets, distorting the urban landscape of the city, which was known for its history and beauty, as well as the health damage caused by them.

Electricity services: It is logical to have a direct relationship between the number of family members in the unit and the amount of electricity consumption, which is the same in the city of Mosul, with the spread of informal settlements, the demand for electricity increased, Which is already in bad shape, and the number of hours of cutting has increased, leaving many parts of the city sinking into total darkness at sunset.

* We can not fail to mention a range of implications left by the informal settlements in the same situation and those who inhabit:

VI. Urban body:

Since informal settlements have different impacts on the development sectors of the surrounding areas, it is natural to have a significant impact on the entire urban body, which can be summarized as follows:

A: Visual distortions: These distortions caused by the urgent need of families, especially the extended ones, often at the expense of the aspect of the housing, are no longer caring for families with low income aesthetic values, but their concern is how they can build a new roof for their young children, They have limited space and are protected by the flames of rent if they wish to marry their children, which has negatively affected the morphology of the city.

B - Small size of housing units: As a result of the high value of real estate in the city of Mosul began to spread the phenomenon of building small houses, which do not vary in size between (100 m - 150 m) in most cases, as brothers or relatives share in the purchase of a piece of land and building it equally, Of the purchase or construction of an independent housing unit size (250 m or 300 m), and thus has become the urban development in the city of Mosul prisoner economic logic developed by the current situation, is no longer talking about the quality or type, but the amount of housing and population only without care for their needs or lifestyle).(42)

C-The growth of the city has stopped: Due to the kidnappings and killings

that took place in the city after the events of 2003, the high value of the property and the high construction costs, many of the capital owners in the city have refrained from buying or building real estate, And kidnapping. In light of the suspension of government housing projects, the city's growth has stopped in the formal form, increasing its informal growth, which negatively affects the city's urban infrastructure and the public services and infrastructure of the city.(43).

D-These areas, like other residential areas, also produce waste from residential units, which often find their way into the spaces that permeate these areas. In the absence of services provided by the Municipality of Mosul, which are characterized by poor performance and efficiency, Negative morphological health of those areas.

VII. SOCIAL:

The effects of informal settlements on social life are determined by the following points:

1-Family problems: Due to the weakness of social relations with the neighbor on the one hand,(44) and the lack of entertainment areas for leisure - on the other hand - as we mentioned earlier - and at the time when many of the families of nuclear conductivity to the pattern(45), accompanied by a narrow area of unity Residential - on the grounds that most of them are middle class or semi-poor - and with the aging of time is usually generated from the ongoing meetings between members of the family a set of social problems and the high rates of divorce and high rates of homelessness. In this regard, Show Show finds that poor housing conditions, overcrowding, low standard of living and broken families are a major factor in delinquency, and delinquent behavior may in part be a reflection of the conflict image The family that drives him to engage in the delinquent gang, "Durkheim confirmed, saying that the family is one of the main reasons for the increase or decrease in criminality.(46)

(B) The age of marriage is delayed: for the delay of the age of marriage to be serious and its grave consequences for the entire society to be worse, these risks and effects are social, psychological, moral or behavioral. The house plays a prominent role in the process of delaying or early marriage in the city of Mosul through:(47)

The large size of the family and accumulation under the roof barely enough means the inability of the family to provide an independent room to marry her children, which is why the delay in the age of marriage, a study by Mr. Ahmed Khalaf Ghannam and Arab Abdul Rahman in 1985 on the residential reality in the city of Mosul, The density of housing has reached 1.52

people per room, and this percentage is a deficit in the housing sector in Iraq, knowing that the 1980s saw large allocations of residential land by the state and building loans, as well as support some basic building materials, so how The reality of the residential reality of the informal settlements now(48)

* Due to the old social customs, many people of Mosul have refused to marry their daughters to those who do not own or reside in the city in order to preserve their future. Marriage from buildings or material advances - without interest - raises many difficulties for young people in marriage. (49)

Conclusion :

It remains to be said that despite the fact that the informal settlements in the city of Mosul, which was built on land originally earmarked for agricultural purposes, have contributed significantly and significantly to solving the problem of price influx inside Mosul, in conjunction with the reluctance of the state to distribute plots of land during the period (2003-2010) in light of the high demand for them, as well as being the best solution alternative to increase the state of encroachment on the territory of the state, especially land allocated for service purposes, but the random reality and lack of development sectors needed for the population of any human settlement, That is To the development sectors in the adjacent areas on the one hand, and at the same time affected the reality of its urban population. research results :

The conclusion of this research can be summarized in the following main results:

1. Large residential areas have been established inside and outside the municipal boundaries of Mosul in a random (irregular) manner on land designated for agricultural purposes.
- 2 - These lands were divided by their owners in a customary manner surrounded by materialism and achieve high profitability, and did not have urban planning in the division or distribution to citizens.
3. These areas are characterized by the absence of any development sectors (education, health, recreation, structures), which causes many social and morphological problems in the region itself.
- 4 - The members of the community of these regions belong to the overwhelming majority to the social class (middle-income).
- 5 - Lack of social cohesion among the sons of these areas, because of their descent from the nationalities and ethnic groups and different, and did not spend enough time to build social relations.

6- The service reality of the informal settlements is negatively affecting the development sectors operating in the (official) neighboring areas, which are already suffering from great weakness and neglect.

7. This type of housing (random on agricultural land) has contributed to a decline or fall in the prices of residential land (regular) within the city of Mosul.

Recommendations and proposals:

1. The need for the State to distribute plots of land to eligible citizens and through pre-planned planning programs in order to stop the situation of the random expansion of the city.

2. Accelerate the transfer of agricultural slum areas to residential lands in order to integrate them with other residential areas in the city, provided that the process is carried out in a scientific and technical manner that guarantees the right of citizens and the city at the same time.

3- Expanding the activity of the development sectors inside the city of Mosul to include the slums, in order to save them on the one hand, and rescue the development sectors in the neighboring areas.

4 - The need to study the small slums that were established on the state property in the city of Mosul to find out the most important effects on the development sectors within the city.

5 - Study the implications of the slums on development sectors in the rest of Iraq.

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