

Effects of urban growth and urbanization on the social environment: Study of the state of growth and social changes in the old and modern cities of Yemen an example

Abstract:

Aim: Effects of urban growth and urbanization on the social environment (Study of the state of growth and social changes in the old and modern cities of Yemen an example)

Background: Yemenis have a rich history of urban centers, which have played a crucial role in trade, crafts, industries, and science. These cities have become distinct areas of cultural development, economic polarization, and cultural radiation. They are considered crucibles for social and civilizational integration, nurseries for political growth, and areas for the development of national consciousness. The history of Yemen's cities and urban centers demonstrates the close link between trade, delivery routes, political governance centers, and city growth and development. Some Yemeni historical cities have played a vital role before Islam as political capitals, educators, and seaports. Cities have emerged as a result of the desire to coexist and achieve stability, reflecting spiritual, material, social, and political conditions. The growth of cities and architecture is a reflection of these changes.

Discussion and conclusion: Yemen's population growth rate in 2004 was low at 3.01%, but it remains high due to economic and social developments and changes in natural factors such as fertility, mortality, and migration. The 2004 General Population and Housing Census revealed that the resident population is spread across various governorates, with Ta'izz, Hodeidah, and Ibb having the highest proportions. The General Census of Population and Establishments revealed changes in the relative weight of the provincial population between the 1994 and 2004 censuses, with some governorates experiencing an increase in population relative to the population, while others experienced a decrease. The annual growth rate of the resident population was 3.0%, and the proportion of the young age group increased from 46.2% in 1994 to 51.5% in 2004. The gender ratio in Yemen is 104, with some governorates having a higher proportion of species due to urbanization, employment opportunities, or male labor migration. The Central Statistical Agency predicts that population growth will remain high over the next 20 years, with a natural

increase rate of 3.01%. The proportion of married people in the population is higher for both sexes, possibly due to increased living costs and lack of adequate housing.

Key words: Architecture, Economic, governorates, populations, Social, Yemen

1. Introduction:

1.1. Background:

Yemenis knew the phenomenon of urban and stable settlements in early historical periods, and civilizational manifestations mainly represented the civilization of cities and their role in trade, crafts, industries and science. Even in the dark ages of its history, Yemeni cities, like the rest of Arab cities, represented a preserved history in the words of an Arab geopolitics. In modern times, Yemen's cities, like many contemporary Arab cities, have become distinct areas of cultural development and centers of economic polarization and cultural radiation. In the view of some researchers, these cities constitute a crucible for social and civilizational integration, nurseries for political growth and areas for the development of national consciousness. It is the smallest form of urban pollen that infuses change and development in the rural and territorial facets ^[1].

The history of Yemen's cities and urban centers shows the close link between trade and delivery routes, political governance centers and city growth and development ^[1]. In this regard, Ibn Khaldoun reminds us that the prosperity of Islamic cities and cities has been linked to the cultural prosperity of the State and the interest of the rulers. The vulnerability and pyramid of States has been reflected in the weakness and proliferation of cities and cities. Some Yemeni historical cities have played a vital role before Islam as political capitals, such as educators and makers, or as seaports. Some capitals and urban centres have been renewed in the period of Islamic civilization, including Zubaid, Sana 'a, Ta' izz, Ma 'ah and other cities, which were important links in the prosperity of trade and agriculture together, as well as habitat for religious, astronomical and agricultural sciences and the development of urbanization and industrials ⁽¹⁾. Cities have arisen as a result of the desire to coexist as groups for individuals, and to achieve the stability that the old man was trying so hard to obtain. From the countryside, rudiments and forests, he has gradually moved towards a new concept of coexistence, guaranteeing its stability, while at the same time protecting it from all external influences ⁽¹⁾.

The establishment and growth of cities is a difficult issue to track to a remarkable degree for many reasons. Undoubtedly, cities have emerged as an expression of spiritual, material, social

and political conditions. These images have reflected the change of cities and the growth of architecture. Barnes emphasized: "Architecture is a record of the doctrines of society," means the formation of cities: "It is the stage of the city at the dawn of its establishment," and it is characterized by some villages joining each other, and the stability of social life to a certain extent, the city at this stage after the discovery of agriculture and the establishment of handicrafts.

1.2. Old and modern Yemen's cities originated and evolved:

1.2.1. Early cities originated in Old Yemen (until 1950 - 1990):

Ibn Khaldoun felt that the first cities did not appear surprisingly and quickly but went through certain stages in their process of development. land ", Ibn Khaldoun also concluded that the city was largely influenced by the natural elements of the territory in which it is located in terms of its size, function and external relations with the surrounding areas. In his view, the city must occupy a location where grazing areas, agriculture, fuel and building materials are available to meet the population's need for raw and agricultural materials ^[2].

Yemen has ancient cultural roots dating back more than 3,000 years when many famous civilized nations (Spa, certain. Hadramaut, two children, and San, two donkeys) see Table No. (1), which attests to their greatness and superiority in the field of construction in general and water facilities in particular (such as the Marib dam). Yemenis worked to develop their urban settlements and excelled in architecture and construction arts, accompanied by the development of many economic sectors (agricultural, industrial and commercial) in an exciting and surprising manner ^[3].The old Yemeni States also originated in the valleys and fertile bottoms, especially the southern eastern valleys, whose waters come from mountains and pour towards the Sahara East, or towards the Arab Sea South. Yemeni humans have observed the abundance of torrents taking place in these valleys and have recognized their agricultural importance and the fertility of their bottoms. In order to prevent the erosion of the soil, Yemeni human beings built the terraces, and to retain the water of floods for a long time was the result of the construction of dams and barriers that provide water for their agricultural activity ^[3].

Ancient Egyptian, Greek and Roman civilizations were interested in ancient Yemen because Yemen produced important commercial goods such as incense and bitter milk. The region played

an important role as a commercial transit area between Persian and Indian and the Far East, resulting in many distinct commercial cities as described in history books. Early in the sixth century, Christians invaded Yemen and made Sana'a (the case of study) their permanent capital. In the 628 of Christmas, the Persian Governor of Yemen converted to Islam and thus became a very important territory during the first period of Islam with rich natural resources, the human energy of armies, government pimps and wars, and settlers of Islamic cities^[2]. However, Yemen's political and cultural importance was diminished by the transformation of the political and Islamic capital into other Islamic capitals in Damascus, Baghdad, Cairo and Istanbul. The Egyptian and Ottoman Turkish Mamluks continued to campaign against Yemen during the first half of the sixteenth century, affecting the conditions and growth of Yemen's cities^[1].

Table.1: Early Urban Development Areas and their Capital⁽⁴⁾

No.	Name of State	Urban period		Capital	
		From	To	First	Second
1	Mueayan	1300 BC	650 BC	qarnaw	qarnaw
2	Hadramawt	1060 BC	300 BC	mayfaea	shbwa
3	Saba	950 BC	115 BC	sarwah	marib
4	Quatban	765 BC	545 BC	tamnae	hajr bin humayd
5	Osan	Unspecified	541 BC	hajr alnaab	hajr alnaab
6	Himyar	115 BC	525	zifar	zifar

In 1839, the British occupied the city of Aden, where the function of the city of Aden was associated with British rule as a major and vital port for the economic and military interests of the colonizer, leading to the urbanization of the old neighborhoods directly associated with the port.

1.3. Social and Economic Physical Characteristics in Old Yemen:

The Yemeni tribes have been known to represent combatant military groups as well as farmers' and stable tribal groups. In other words; members of the Yemeni Kano tribes have been described as combatants and farmers at the same time, causing them to suffer a long history of socio-economic underdevelopment, where the population lacks any kind of basic service. Illiteracy and ignorance are widespread. Education is very limited, and it was a traditional education that lacked any speaking class. Health services are missing, as are electricity, drinking water, sewage, etc. ^[5]. The majority of the population was engaged in living farming, suffering from poverty, poor nutrition and poor housing conditions, which could not be compared to any other country at the time. Owing to the lack of modern roads and transport, the population lived in semi-isolation between regions. As a result, epidemics, diseases and famines have spread, and the population has resorted to folk medicine and sorcery to confront diseases. Yemen was also suffering from a high mortality rate, and for many reasons it was normal for the population to resort to an increase in the birth rate: on the one hand for social reasons relating to tribal and family traditions, on the other hand for economic reasons relating to traditional agricultural conditions, and on the third hand to compensate for the high mortality rate. The northern part of 1918 resigned from Ottoman domination, which did not develop or modernize the productive base or improve citizens' standard of living. The Kingdom of Yemen proclaimed, under absolute individual rule, the reign of the Emirate of Hamid al-Din. Until the September Revolution in the mid-twentieth century 1962, neither did the front-line rule make any efforts to save the country or improve the living conditions of the population. Without exaggeration, Yemen did not even know the shape of the modern state ^[1]. The southern part until 1967 was also under British colonial domination. Britain concentrated its efforts on the city of Aden, while the rest of the regions were left under the regimes of Sultanate and Clan, complete with protection treaties with the 23 of Sultanate and Sheikh, where these areas suffered from severe delays in all areas and without any improvement in citizens' standard of life (5).

1.3.1. Social Characteristics in Old Yemen (1900-1950):

The basic social components of the social units (tribal) are based on the belief that there are single blood bonds descended from the father's side where the kinship of the mother branch is not recognized, so the process of descent and division of inheritance and bearing the consequences of revenge or felonies includes only the branched kinship of the father. In other

words, every relative who is not related to the father is not entitled to participate in the division of inheritance, but more so, the uncle himself may become the target of revenge if necessary in case of murder and retribution [1,5].

1.3.2. Economic characteristics and population growth in ancient Yemen:

1.3.2.1. The first stage is the living economy and the negative growth of the population (1900-1925):

Agriculture, which then suffers from the backwardness of the traditional production style, manifested in the underdevelopment of productive forces and the primacy of production instruments such as axe, machete and wooden plough pulled by animals or humans, was the basis of the state's economy, on which about 80 to 85% of the population depends ^[5]. Yemeni cities, with small population sizes, have only known about artisanal manual activity, producing some of the industries that have been famous since the middle Ages "predominantly 1962-115". In terms of services, education is limited to the children of the implementing classes and is obtained in the brochures to teach the principles of reading and preserving the Qur 'an, which is for males without females. Health services are unknown as they were known only near the end of the first half of the twentieth century "Al-Atar 1965-146." The electricity entered Yemeni homes only in the late years of the first half of the twentieth century and was found in imam's palaces in Sana 'a, Taiz and some outlets and relatively nine used in the city of Aden 1965-1946 ^[5].

1.3.2.2. Phase II Emergence of craft bourgeoisie and slow population growth (1925-1950):

This phase runs from 1925 to 1950 and has been delayed in Yemen. It began in the Arab world in general, according to researchers at the beginning of the nineteenth century and ended since the second decade of the twentieth century, "Pumping - 1998 - 7119" and "Imran - 1988 - 1908". Yemen remained without a comprehensive population census in the period (1925-1950) - in both parts - except for the British authorities' execution of a population count for the Aden Reserve only "Pumping - 1998 - 70", a statistic that provides no help to any researcher by limiting itself to the Aden Reserve. The researcher tried to benefit from the estimate from the first issue of the annual demographic book of the World Population Service, as well as from the estimate of "Baldwin" and from the estimate of "Petbot". The population number between 1925 and 1950 was calculated on the basis of their estimate of 4,316,000 at the end of the period

(1925.1900), according to the presentation of Petbot, where he benefited from the first issue of the annual demographic book in 1949. The end of this period saw workers working in the Ta 'izz-Sana' a road project and in the port of Hodeidah, representing the early labour gatherings. The number of working-class workers in North Yemen (15) has been estimated at 1,000 "1970- 57 age". This small number represents about 0.42% of the population according to the aforementioned "Baldwin" estimate.

In Aden, the growth of the working-class has been characterized by being faster than in the rest of the governorates "Baldwin". This class was distinguished by the following:

1. Post-World War I composition due to the relative recovery of the economy in the port of Aden
2. A large proportion of workers are seasonal, unstable and rural workers, although the constant workers increase significantly.
3. Workers organized in political professional organizations, thus forming the initial structures of the Yemeni working class.

The reality of rural women differs from that of urban women. They work alongside men in various agricultural activities, from tillage to harvest, soil purification, tree raising, marketing, etc., in addition to their known domestic duties.

Despite these contributions, their work is not indicative and is not calculated for the following reasons:

1. Yemeni women fall far behind than men.
2. Women's subordination to men is peremptory, making their contribution to work subject to the consent of men.
3. Limit women's responsibilities to domestic affairs and child-rearing.

In his view, rural women engage in the field of employment without economic status and without social status, so that they are considered in the census form "housewives". Their economic activity referred to as working outside the home or working in private, is not mentioned or described as another characterization.

Thus, it can be said that Yemen in these two phases (1900-1925), (1925-1950) - with the exception of the city of Aden, was living in medieval conditions, so the Yemeni tribes were known to represent their combatants' military groups, besides being their farmers' tribal and stable groups, i.e., members of the Yemeni tribes were described as combatants and farmers at the same time ^[5]. One can summarize the nature of relations between members of the old right-wing society in 1900-1950 before growth and urbanization before and after the revolution. The family was socially and psychologically stable - generally speaking - despite difficult circumstances and the severity of material life ^[5].

- Behavioural patterns within them were relatively stable, as they belonged to a fairly homogenous society, and such homogeneity and its nature would achieve compatibility, synergy and all forms of cooperation that create a sense of social security.
- The predominant system for families was that of extended families, and power was considered absolute to the head of the family, who was often the grandfather.
- The family's entertainment was predominantly popular, performed in simple and inexpensive images, with the participation of all family members, as well as most neighborhood members depending on their age.
- At that time, families did not know images of extravagance, exaggeration of luxuries and interest in phenomena, but there were no real motives for bragging or bragging.
- The majority of households' dwellings were simple; both in terms of construction and furniture, and the tools used within them were considered to be simple tools for the performance of life requirements.
- In addition, the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECOWAS) - 1980 "

1.4. The Development of Cities in Modern Yemen Before and After Unity (1950-1990):

Urbanization is a social phenomenon that relates to social change and is followed by an increase in urban populations through the migration, distribution and residence of villagers to cities. Urbanization is the process or consequence of a social transition from the state of tariff to the state of urbanization, including changes that occur to the nature and customs of rural populations so that they adapt to urban living. The general meaning of urbanization is that: a socio-geographical phenomenon in which the population moves from rural to urban areas, after which

they gradually adapt to the ways of life and living patterns that exist in cities, which essentially means the concentration of the population in cities, social and cultural change, and the strengthening of individuality in relationships that become secondary after being primary in the village ^[5]. The phenomenon of urbanization in Yemen is relatively recent, not exceeding half a century, and Yemen has been subjected to fundamental social, economic, political and demographic changes, leading to a dramatic, sudden and rapid acceleration of the urbanization process. Waves of internal and external migration (return of expatriates from the First and Second Gulf War), the emergence of new urban centers, the improvement of economic conditions in cities and the development of economic, commercial and service industrial centers around those cities; These factors have had the greatest impact on the polarization of the population from different regions of Yemen and on the high rate of population growth of cities ^[4,5].

1.4. Urbanization in modern Yemen before unity (1950-1990)

1.4.1. Urbanization in Northern Yemen (Northern Territories) (1962-1990)

Urbanization in the northern governorates began late, starting in the 1960s and reaching a general urbanization rate (1990) 23% "Compared to 42% in the southern governorates" These two proportions of the low rates represent Yemen's main cities only about 1% of the total population. The growth rate in the major cities is estimated at about 10% annually and the natural growth rate is 3% and the net internal migration to urban areas is 7% annually ^[6]. The cities of Sana'a, Ta'izz and Hudaydah constituted a major urban triangle in "former" North Yemen, and its cities competed for urban polarization and population attraction from the cities and communities surrounding this triangle. The capital, Sana'a, comes out on top, clearly dominates the urban landscape and centrally controls governance, politics and the economy, accounting for 12.5% of the total urban population in 1986.

Urbanization "according to international standards" in Yemen is considered primitive and anomalous, with 29.5% percentage of urbanization estimated to be due to the natural growth of the population and 46.5% due to migration to these cities and 24% due to urban infiltration Urban Creep, which is the creep of towns into villages and to devour them, thus bringing these villages into the urban sphere of these cities ^[7].

Nor has there been a strategy for the urban development of clusters as the Government plans many of its investments for certain cities without attention to the effects of growth and urban development in their social dimension. This led the researcher to do this study to see the effects of urban growth on the social environment by taking advantage of the comprehensive information and planning structures that exist in terms of quality in the urban planning sector. (The General Authority for Lands, Surveys and Urban Planning) as technical adviser for the Urban Planning Sector of Yemen, in cooperation with the Authority's right-wing staff, to select certain provinces represented by governorates and cities for development priority and type by size and density in urban areas ^[6.7].

1.4.2. Urbanization in Southern Yemen (Southern Territories) (1967-1989)

In 1967, the October 14th Revolution and the evacuation of the colony took place on June 30th November 1967. (People's Democracy) After the unification of the colony of Aden and the rest of the reserves in one State, the State committed to raising the standard of life of citizens, the British withdrew from the south of the country, where it was ruled by the Socialist Party, which was concerned with the planning of the city of Aden, Mukalla and the dominance of Aden over the rest of the cities, affecting the development of Yemen cities in the remaining southern regions. There was a total of about 24 large, medium and small cities in the Democratic Republic of Yemen, "former South", according to the official classification and recorded in the 1980 Statistics Yearbook of the Republic, classified by population size. The land area of the south is estimated at 360,000 km² and the population is estimated at 2,059,000 inhabitants and about 33.2% of the total population lives in urban areas. The majority of the population is about 2/3 inhabitants of rural areas or nomadic nature. Yemen's southern territories continued to suffer from imbalances of growth. For a long time, unity remained expelled because of successive pre-unity political regimes, leading to the adoption of an appropriate urban strategy to revitalize them through a strategy to increase attraction or polarization, concentrate attractions and create post-unitary growth poles. In sum, the theoretical statement of urbanization is two aspects: one is qualitative and touched by changes in urban population's quality of life and social relations (Al-Azam, 1971). The other is a quantitative increase in the city's population. In fact, the urbanization process that took place in modern Yemen in the middle of the third quarter of the twentieth century brought profound qualitative and quantitative transformations in various spheres of life,

causing the researcher to pay attention to the trends of urban growth and its effects on the social environment (social relations) as a professional consultant for 30 years in the urban planning sector ^[8,9,10,11].

1.5. Urbanization in Yemen, North and South, before Unity ^[12]:

1.5.1. Phase III Growing market economy and remarkable population growth (1950-1990)

Before we talk about this topic, we saw that it would be advisable to set a precursor in which we describe all the transformations that have taken place in Yemen. (Northern and Southern), which we believe to have a direct bearing on Yemen's population perception during the contemporary period, was the accelerated growth of the population. It should be noted that these transformations, as we have reminded us, began virtually only after the political stability of the 1970s in both the southern and northern parts, and we will summarize them as follows:

1.5.1.1. Political Transformations:

The political transformation that has taken place in modern Yemen on a partial basis since the beginning of the 1960s has brought about profound transformations in comparison with the conditions of the monarchy (old Yemen) in various spheres of life. The two most important political events are:

- **The revolution of September 1962 (in the northern part):**

It ended the monarchy's absolute frontal rule and announced the establishment of a republican regime. Yemen/Committed to raising the level of citizens economically, socially and culturally. One of the most important things of the revolution is the quest to build its modern States.

- **Independence of the Southern Part 30/11/1967 from British colonialism:**

It announced the establishment of the South Yemen (People's Democratic Republic) after the reunification of the colony of Aden and the rest of the reserves in one State and the State's commitment to raising the standard of living of citizens.

- **Yemen's unity:**

After a series of attempts at unification beginning in 1977, the two leaders signed the Aden Agreement on 30/11/1989 on unity on 22 May 1990.

1.5.1.2. Population and economic transformations:

Although the two pre-unity political systems differ in terms of economic policy, they have ensured the organization and planning of the economy through development plans (tripartite and quinquennial). The President paid attention to the development of the country's infrastructure, which was totally lacking (with the exception of the city of Aden) ^[12].

Many goals have been achieved in the field of finance, industry, agriculture, fishing and petroleum. Domestic and external trade has been active, and the private sector has been active in many areas, particularly in the northern and Aden parts. All of this means opening up many new areas of work for citizens, which means an improvement in the standard of living compared to pre-revolutionary conditions.

Studying demographic reality and evolution in population size in this period is probably much easier than the previous two periods of old Yemen:

- The first stage is the living economy and the negative growth of the population the first quarter (1900-1925),
- The second stage is the emergence of artisanal bourgeoisie and the slow growth of the second quarter population (1925-1950). This is due to the implementation of population censuses and demographic, economic and social surveys that can benefit a population researcher, such as those on housing, family, occupation, poverty, etc., as mentioned above.

Table (2) data show a clear state of population growth that has begun to emerge in Yemeni society after many years of demographic or semi-population, a situation that demographers describe as Malthusian in which births and deaths are balanced ^[12].

Table No. 2: Modern Yemen's population in the years 1950 – 1975 (before unification):

Year	Governorates	Population	Increase	Percentage Rate
1950	All governorates	4316000	-	-
1960	(North)	4390000	-	-
1960	(Southern)	1208000	-	1.8
1960	All governorates	5598000	1282000	-
1970	(North)	4835000	-	-
1970	Southern	1497000	-	-
1970	All governorates	6332000	-	-
1973	(Southern)	1590275	-	-
1975	(Southern)	1654521	-	-
1975	(North)	5036985	-	9.1
1975	All governorates	6691506	2375506	-

*Source: United Nations Children's Fund, Results of the 1973 census in the southern governorates: People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics (1984), 1983 Statistical Yearbook (second issue), Hamdani

Printing and Publishing House, Aden, tables 3/2. -The population in the southern governorates was calculated in 1975 on the basis of the annual growth rate of 2% as described in the United Nations study above ⁽¹³⁾.

The statistical data show that demographic mobility has begun to grow since the 1970s. The population increased from 4,316,000 in 1950 to 6,691,506 in 1975, increasing by 23,75,506 people, with an annual average of 95,000 and an annual rate of 1.8%. Perhaps this growth is illustrated by the change in the age structure of the population. The proportion of the population (1565 years) dropped from 30% years of age in 1950 to 24% in 1975 (U.N.- 1988- 258) ^[13]. This decline is due to the high proportion of the population under 15 years of age due to accelerated growth, which usually leads to an increase in the number of children and young person's first ^[14]. As economic and political awareness of the workforce grew, the working class took the initiative to support the revolution against the Ummah regime on September 26 development projects contracted with some countries such as the cement plant, the canning plant, the paving of the Hodeidah Road, the Ta 'izz Road and the Construction Road, Sa' ada and agrarian land rehabilitation projects, 1962 and the progressive growth of the social economic entity of the workforce. (1973-1975) Impact on the development of non-agricultural economies in North Yemen. The programme's objectives are as follows:

- Increase in national income by at least 6%
- Developing agriculture and generating surpluses that help contribute to financing development efforts.
- Taking care of and developing the industry to play its role in the development process and operating the entire existing and proposed energy in the industry sector and training the necessary number of citizens to work in industrial projects at different levels.
- Developing and upgrading Yemeni traditional crafts.
- Increase employment, employment and equal opportunities for citizens and combat disguised unemployment and unemployment.
- Breaking the isolation of underdeveloped areas and distributing projects to different regions.
- Raising citizens' standard of living and ensuring their minimum standard of living.

Despite the trend towards the development of social economic realities, the mechanisms for such development have been very slow. The change in the structure of the national product sectors is very limited, as shown in table 3 ^[5].

Table 3 reveals the continuity of the dominance of the agricultural sector, which is close to two thirds of North Yemen's national output, while the industry remains a very weak proportion indicating a state of increase but a slight recurrence of this slight increase in the construction sector, while the rest of the sectors appear to be in a state of instability. This phase was characterized by the emergence of industrial enterprises in which 5 and more are employed. The number of these enterprises has evolved from 95 to 172 and 262 in the years - 1962-1967-1971 respectively, in addition to which 1354 enterprises are employed in less than 5 enterprises, thus bringing the total number of industrial enterprises to 1616. They are mostly small enterprises operated on a family basis and in a traditional, artisanal manner "The Republic of Yemen, Development Programme, 73" The number of employees in these enterprises has reached 5,425 "The Yemeni Arab Republic." 9- 592.

Table. 3: Structural ratios of the northern governorates' national output sectors

Northern Yemen (1969 1972)%

Sectors	1969—1970	1970—1971	1971—1972	1972—1973
Agriculture	61.92	64.79	64.65	60.07
Industry	2.4	2.56	2.72	2.98
Construction	2.85	2.7	2.78	3.12
Trade	12.53	11.05	10.77	12.56
Housing	3.47	3.13	3.09	3.36
Transport	2.19	2.09	2.19	2.3
Finance and expenses	0.54	0.67	0.68	0.8
Services	1.24	1.17	1.33	1.5
The Outside World	10.34	9.14	8.71	9.34
Government	2.52	2.7	3.08	3.97

Source: Yemen Arab Republic, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Central Planning Agency, 1973, Tripartite Development Programme. Sana 'a, p. 31

The formation of manpower outside the traditional sector, agriculture and animal husbandry, despite its modest beginnings, illustrates the signs of the transition from a living economy to a

market economy. So, it can be said from Table 3 above that the population increased in the third quarter of the twentieth century. (1975) 2620,000 inhabitants and an average of 104,800 annually, although economic, social and cultural conditions were delayed, directly affected the population issue. At that stage, the population issue was characterized by the relatively low mortality rate, which largely explains the population's high size and the high annual growth rate at this stage before the unit.

1.5.1.3. Social and cultural transformations ^[6]

Implementing the State's commitment (in both parts) to improving the standard of life of citizens, it has delivered and provided many basic services, although it still falls short of meeting citizens' needs, the most important of which are:

- Education: Establishing many general education schools, specialized institutes and two universities and sending students to study abroad. Education in Yemen is free at all stages
- Health services: - Establishment of many hospitals and many health units in rural areas, service centers, maternal and child care, treatment and health services free of charge for citizens.
- Potable water: Deliver it to almost all cities, and to many villages.
- Electricity: - Introduced to all cities, and to many villages, whether with the State's or citizens' contribution.
- Media: - Establishment of a number of audio broadcasts, two television stations, a large number of newspapers and magazines and publication of books.
- Housing: - Construction of many residential complexes and establishment of YNC real estate credit. It should be noted that citizens themselves have tended to improve and modernize their homes in both rural and urban areas.

Since that time, Yemen had been two States until 1990, when the integration unit had been concluded and the Republic of Yemen had declared that those transformations and social and economic changes had continued. (Urbanization) in cities in general and Sana 'a city in particular through its various social, cultural and economic urban characteristics of these societies, resulting from the processes of urban growth and urbanization as a result of natural growth on the one hand and migration on the other, which naturally play out the repellent and attractive

factors in its continuation and its increasing urbanization. As a corollary of the magnitude of achievement and the importance of the national territorial unity^[14].

In summary, the totality of these shifts and changes has directly affected the social environment (social relations) in general and the population in particular with regard to the relatively low mortality rate, which largely explains the population's high size and high annual growth rate at this stage.... Reducing births remains a difficult topic as it relates to value aspects.

1.6. Urbanization in modern Yemen after unity (1990)^[6,14]

1.6.1. Demographic characteristics (composition and distribution of population)

After a series of attempts by Unity beginning in 1973, the two Chateurs signed the Aden Agreement on Unity on 30/11/1989 on 22 May 1990. The subsequent functional restructuring of urban centres, where many small villages were transformed into commercial centres and military sites, has led to an increase in the emergence of commercial and new military cities, as well as an improvement in the population's economic level and numbers, and a higher proportion of rural migration to cities. This confirms Khaldoun's son (the city is essentially a political act, because it is produced by the ruling class)^[12].

- Population Size and Evolution: Yemen's population size prior to the September 1962 Revolution in the North and Colonialism until 1967 in the South, or especially before the 1970s, was slowly evolving.

However, this form has changed clearly, especially after the 1990 unit in the last three decades, where it has experienced an accelerated population growth, and Yemen's population statistics have been characterized by their modernity, as they started only in the 1970s. According to the United Nations study, Yemen's population was 4.3 million in 1950, rising to 5.2 million in 1960, to 6.3 million in 1980 and to 12.2 million in 1988. In 1994, Yemen had 15.831757 inhabitants. In 2004, Yemen's most recent census reached 19685161. Thus, in twenty-eight years (from 1960 to 1988), the population increased by 7 million, an increase of 1 million women every four years. Between 1994 and 2004, the population increased by 4 million, an increase of 1 million women every two and a half years, while between 1950 and 1960, the population increased by only 1 million in 10 years^[15]. This confirms what we have already explained that the tangible improvement in citizens' lives after the September 1962 Revolution in the beginning of urbanization has directly affected demographic variables (population issue), especially in

reducing mortality. From table 3 to 7, Yemen saw a significant jump in the last quarter of the twentieth century. After the population growth rate between 1965 and 1970 was about 1.61%, Yemen rose to 1.98% for the period 1970-1975 and to 3.7% during the period 1988-1994. (1994-2004), one of the highest rates in the world. This means that if the annual increase continues at this rate, the population of the Republic of Yemen will double after 20 years. This steady increase in the population is due to the tendency of the mortality ratio to decrease (11) per thousand, as we will see later.

- There are governorates where the annual population growth rate is higher than the average growth rate in the Republic. The Capital Secretariat includes a growth rate of about 5.5%, the skilled (4.5%) Aden (3.8%) Sa 'ada (3.7%) involved (3.5%) Hodeida (3.3%) Hadramawt (3.1%).

In the governorates of Hajjah, Dhamar and Rimah, the annual population growth rate in these governorates was about 3.0%, the same as the overall growth rate in the Republic. Finally, the other governorates where the annual growth rate of the population is lower than the overall growth rate of the Republic are Muhawit (2.9%) Marib (2.7%) for Hajj (2.6%) Ta 'izz (2.5%) Ibb (2.5%), Omran (1.8%).

1.6.1.1. Population growth rate [6]:

1.6.1.2. Total fertility:

Population fertility means the number of live births in a population society and is one of the three main components that determine the rate of population growth along with mortality and migration, thus affecting the population's overall demographic, economic and social structure, migration and geographical distribution. Many of Yemen's population data are among the highest in the world. Fertility is one of them, with a total fertility rate according to 1990 data (8.4%). The highest provincial rate was recorded in Lahij governorate ^[9], and below in the governorate of Aden (4.86). The improvement of citizens' standard of living after the September 1962 revolution and after the independence of the southern part of English colonialism in 1976. has undoubtedly affected total fertility. The final results of the 2004 General Census of Population and Establishments indicate that the annual growth rate of the resident population was about 3.01%, compared with the annual growth rate of the total population:

- The total fertility rate decreased, with an average of 7.4 births per woman nationwide according to the 1994 census and 6.5 births in the 1997 Yemeni Demographic Survey on Maternal and Child Health, reaching 6.1 births per woman in the 2004 census. The decrease between the 1994 and 2004 censuses was seen, reaching (1.3) births in the 10-year interval between the two censuses.

As regards the disparity in the Republic's urban and rural areas, between the 1994 census and the 2004 census, this rate decreased from 6.2 to 4.8 births, and in rural areas from 7.8 to 6.7 births per woman.

1.6.1.3. Deaths (crude mortality rate) ^[6.16]

Before the other two decades, Yemen's crude mortality rate was over 38 per thousand. With the improvement of services, health care and others during the last two decades, this rate has been gradually decreasing. Table 4 refers to the fact that demographic studies have seen that the change in the movement of the natural population resulting from births and deaths in developing countries is gradually falling, while the birth rate continues at its level. And may even be increased by relative improvements in socio-economic conditions, the significant decline in mortality is also caused by the relative improvement in health services. Mortality, the subject of mortality relates to health services and treatments and this is an accessible issue. The topic of births concerns social demographic behaviour based on the value aspect. The call for reproductive control and family planning is a "difficult issue" because it needs to create convictions. Yemen's situation in that period is reflected in the results of table 4, which notes the gradual increase in the rate of crude births with the relative improvement of the social economic reality, while the steady decline in the rate of crude mortality has fallen below half over the years of the fourth quarter of the twentieth century. The crude birth rate was 49.0% births per 1,000 inhabitants between 1980 and 1985. This rate fell to 47 births per thousand inhabitants in Yemen's Demographic Survey on Maternal and Child Health (1990-1994), reaching 42.5 births per thousand inhabitants in the 2004 census, which contributed to a decline in birth and mortality rates, which in turn led to a decrease in the annual population growth rate, as shown below in Table No. 4.

This rate varies clearly in the country's urban and rural areas, where 34.3 births per 1,000 urban inhabitants and 42.7 births per 1,000 rural inhabitants.

Table No. 4: Raw birth and mortality rate and annual rate of natural growth of Yemen's population

Year	Crude birth rate per thousand	Crude mortality per thousand	Natural Growth Rate (%)
1955-1950	(1) 44	(1) 34	1.0
1965-1960	(2) 47	(1) 28	1.9
1975-1970	(2) 49	(2) 24	2.5
1985-1980	(2) 49	(1) 22	2.7
1994-1990	(3) 47	(2) 16	3.7
2004—2000	(2) 42.5	(2) 11	3.01

1.6.1.4. Immigration ^[6, 16]:

Migration of persons or human groups from one place to another ", does not in itself constitute an offence or an unlawful act, Or it is contrary to the nature of things, because natural and human conditions themselves are presumed and warranted, In many cases, it contributes to alleviating people's pain. human rights ", whether resulting from the injustice of nature, or from the injustice of man himself, his brother. and the right treatment for her, if she turns into a phenomenon In Durkham's words, it is to restore the ecological and social balance between man and nature, on the one hand, and between man and man, on the other, where the role of planning and urban meeting is to take place. Migration is one of the three main components determining the rate of population growth (birth and death) and regards migration as a socio-economic demographic process influenced by conditions affecting migrants' exporting and receiving areas. In terms of age and gender, young people are more migrable than elders, males are more migrant than females, and in transition migrants are undergoing new changes regarding occupations, relationships and social organizations in the urban communities to which they migrate.

1.6.2. United Yemen's social, cultural and economic characteristics ^[17]:

1.6.2.1. Changes in the social and cultural life of the United Yemen

Rural displacement to urban centers is the basic indicator of the process of social change defined by Yemen. This displacement is not interrupted by geographical mobility but affects various aspects of social realities, such as the forms of gatherings, graduations and values. This situation requires change and adjustment in the level of behaviour and relationships between individuals and social groups. Urban inflation and the emergence of new forms of urban life are a phenomenon known to all societies and, as Chambart de Law puts it, "a global process that tends to transform all the globe into a broad urban sector. However, it must be emphasized that urbanization and the enlargement of urban centers in poor and underdeveloped societies do not proceed at the same pace and pattern, which European societies have known, because they do not industry in cities, nor introduce technology into agriculture, which has created this phenomenon, but are the result of other reasons that must be confined to these societies. " The effects of urbanization are very complex. For Yemen, these changes have brought about a major transformation, on the stability and stability of patterns of living and ideological frameworks, and if the 1962 revolution is the factor that causes this shift in social edifice by affecting both the shelf and the city. Today, however, this shift is seen more in urban centres, as it constitutes an excellent social and economic organization. Today's change in right-wing society not only touches material analogies, but goes beyond values, ideals, habits and ways of thinking. It also includes different ways of regulating family life, methods of socialization, social relations and changing the attitudes, customs and behaviour of members of society. Urbanization is one of the processes that drive the family to change, as this process affects family construction, helping to reduce and limit the size of the family, as well as family-kinship social relations, changing values and social systems. The family displaced from the shelf on the city, or emerging from the walls of the Old City, found itself in this urban setting. Which requires adaptation, in new ways of life, and therefore did not remain that isolated unit and they are sharing jobs with various social institutions, so the parameters of change are beginning to become clear. By changing values, it has influenced constructions and relationships to replace them with new constructions and relationships that are more in line with new gifts and urban conditions. The economic change that has affected rural social life in general and cities in particular has become dependent on monetary dealing in the labour market and the exchange of services and benefits and rural links

to the city and other business centers, the recovery of commercial traffic and the spread of contraband across Yemen's current borders with neighboring countries And all this from growing migration from the countryside to the cities has led to changes in the extended families and the relationships they governed and organized, where they were divided into secondary families. (Nuclear family) These families have become self-employed to provide for their members. If the son marries, it is largely accepted that he does not live with the mother family, but separates from her and if he lives with her on a basis different from that of the extended family, where he can be relatively independent in his economic and social life. The increase in employment opportunities and independence with high monetary economic pensions has resulted in relatively changing cooperative relationships between family members and increased people's mobility and the breadth of social and economic relations between individuals and not just the kinship groups on which they were based, Consequently, it is less important to rely on work within the extended family as in the past, where it was often not easy for an individual to work outside the confines of a large household. Even in cases where it was engaged away from parents in economic activity such as state service or migration for work in neighboring petroleum countries, the production of all family members' work was a common source of consumer needs for the family community as a whole. On the other hand, one of the effects of economic change is that some nuclear beds become more divided and divergent than in the past, both in terms of place and in terms of the strength of relations and social commitments. The large family or the common family no longer meets and gathers only on the occasions of holidays, marriage, death and other occasions. This is helped by the independence in housing and living and provides employment opportunities in many different areas and sectors ^[17]. This change in the manifestations of exploitation and individuality is reflected in family relations, especially among young people, who are relying on themselves in many important aspects of their new lives in the direction now prevailing with regard to the power to choose a wife. The family no longer has the ultimate power to choose the wife now. Young people now and to a large extent have the right not to take their families into their wives' choices, but not to be prevented from consulting them and seeking their consent. Some have even moved towards marriage from outside Yemen, such as from Egyptians in particular. Especially after the dowry paid by the young person for marriage at present, especially in urban areas, is excessive and expensive to reach an average of YRI 150,000. One of the variables in society's social and cultural life is women's employment. The

manifestations of independence in the attitudes of young people in the patriarchal family about the preferred place of residence after marriage and the type of work that young people like to do, and the change that may mean in the position of head or head of family (Home) and patterns of behaviour that regulate its relationship with the rest of the family, their independence and dependence on it; The social status that he enjoys may be changed, which is the place around which all the family's economic and social life is resolved, and thus what his status and supervision may be exposed to members of his family. As a result of his children's increased sense of independence. s economic and private sectors and opportunities for emigration abroad. This has helped cash to be available in their own hands and feel economically and socially independent from their families ^[17].

1.6.3. Economic Transformations in United Yemen ^[5]:

For cities to grow and develop, they must have viability, continuity and effective functioning, many of which are, for example, infrastructure, administrative aspect, state policy, geographical factor, economic activity and other factors. But one of the most important factors is the State's economic situation and activity, because this factor can control and affect the other elements of the city. Although the two pre-unity political systems differ in terms of economic policy, they have ensured the organization and planning of capture through development plans (tripartite, five). With the President's interest in developing the infrastructure that the country was totally lacking (with the exception of the city of Aden). Many goals have been achieved in the area of finance, industry, agriculture, fishing and petroleum. Domestic and external trade has been active, and the private sector has been active in many areas, particularly in the northern part. All this means the opening of many and new areas of work for citizens, which means an improvement in the standard of living compared to pre-revolutionary conditions (1962). Given the importance of the population census for planning and development, Yemen's first consolidated population census was completed in 1994 and 2004 ^[5]. The general features of the economic system of the right society show us how much change or transformation has been experienced by the tribal (rural) living natural economy that existed before 1962. Following the connectivity of tribal (rural) areas to the capital and other major cities and the linkage of the local Yemeni market to the global market (openness) The transformation of the living natural economy into a monetary exchange economy, although it did not reach the demise of the tribal economy (Rural) which existed or disappeared completely, as the rural natural agricultural and pastoral

economy as well as the monetary exchange economy still lived side by side until 1990, complementing each other. The emergence of critical handling has not completely eroded the traditional economic pattern prevailing in tribal areas (Rural) Such as in urban areas cities, farmers have not been distracted from the cultivation and production of power or from the interest in the cultivation of livelihood crops; But field harvests aimed at providing daily subsistence continue to play an essential role in society's economic lives. And that's even though they don't look at cashless crops like grains of all kinds as important as they look at dealing with cash crops like khat, grapes and other fruits. as well as new economic and functional activities that depend on critical handling that enables them to acquire manufactured goods to satisfy their new consumer needs, which are growing day by day. As a result of the increasing effects of new civic behavioural patterns on them and the prevalence of education in their society, On the other hand, the economic changes experienced by rural tribal economic construction in the post-1962 period to date have gone beyond the manifestations of social organization, tribal social differentiation and the related differentiation of work and occupations that are subject to the same traditional tribal and nomadic systems. Members of distinct tribal ethnic social groups have been forced to organize in new relationships in the modern economic format, which depends on new relationships and systems that differ greatly from those of the closed agricultural and pastoral pattern. Therefore, some constructive relationships between distinct tribal productive units have disappeared, i.e., ethnic tribal social groups ranked higher in the traditional tribal social arrangement and differentiation are no longer avoiding and refusing to engage in certain economic activities that until recently were despised in cities and the countryside. Professor Fazal Ali Ghanem also emphasized that those social groups that rank lower in order and social differentiation in society are also no longer committed to engaging in such social and economic activities and actions as were formulated and imposed on them by the higher social groups in urban society in exchange for granting them protection and economic, social and political care. new political and economic changes and the consequent modern production relationships, New legal and political regimes not entirely dependent on such traditional care and protection, especially in economic terms Because it has become possible to rely on new economic sources as a result of the opportunity for its members to engage in various economic activities like the rest of the members of other groups, They are also entitled to equality and justice in the army, teachers, educational institutes and government functions, as well as in other different social

groups. In the post- 1962 period, some of the children of these lower groups were able to assume high political, economic and military positions ^[5].

2. Conclusion:

2.1. Summary of demographic indicators and characteristics:

By tracking many of the demographic indicators and characteristics shown by the final results of the 1994 and 2004 censuses, the following summaries can be accessed: -

2.1.1. Despite Yemen's low population growth rate for 2004 census (3.01%) Compared to the annual growth rate of the total population according to the 1994 census of 3.7%, however, it remains a high rate of growth and the reasons for the decrease in the growth rate are due to the consequences of the economic and social developments in society during the last two decades from 1994 to 2004 and their impact on changes in the natural factors affecting population growth represented by factors (fertility, mortality, migration).

2.1.2. The overall rate of population growth in the provincial capitals has reached about 7.2% annually, a high rate that indicates that the population of the provincial capitals and urban centres is expected to double in number (10-12 years). It is noted that growth rates in urban centres will continue to increase owing to internal migration and rural-to-urban displacement motivated by job search, improved standard of living and the availability of basic services, which have contributed to the country's high urbanization.

2.1.3. The final results of the 2004 General Population and Housing Census showed that the total resident population of the Republic of Yemen (19685,161) is spread over the governorates in varying proportions:

- Ta 'izz governorate is ranked first in size, where the proportion of the population to the total population of the Republic is about 12%. It is followed by the governorate of Hodeidah by 11.0% and the governorate of Ibb by 10.8%. The proportion of the population in these three governorates to the total population of the Republic constitutes about 34.00%, slightly more than one third. This is followed by the Capital Secretariat (the case of the study) at 8.9%, the governorate of Hajjah at 7.5%, the governorate of Dhamar at 6.8%, and the governorate of Hadramawt at 5.2%.
- Both Ma 'rib governorates are 1.2% skilled at 0.5% of the smallest in the population.

2.1.4. We note from the changes in the relative weight (level of urbanization) of the provincial population during the period between the Census (1994-2004) the following:

- There are governorates whose relative weight has increased during the period between the two censuses: Al-Hadidah, Zamar, Sa 'da, Adan, Al-Dahra, Al-Mehra and Amana Al-Dawr.
- There are governorates that have seen the relative weight of their inhabitants during the period between the two censuses.

The other governorates experienced a decrease in the relative weight of their population during the period between the two censuses, namely the governorates of Ta 'izz, Ibn, Sanaa, Amran, Hajj, El-Bayda, Shabouh, Al-Jawf and Abyan.

2.1.5. The final results of the 2004 General Census of Population and Establishments indicate that the annual growth rate of the resident population was about 3.0%, compared to the annual growth rate of the total population:

- The proportion of the population in the age group (0-14 years) decreased from 50.3% in the 1994 census to 45.0% in the 2004 census. This was offset by an increase in the proportion of the population in the young age group (15-64 years) from 46.2% in the 1994 census to 51.5% in the 2004 census. Yemeni society is still young.

2.1.6. The gender ratio in the Republic of Yemen is 104, i.e. for every 100 females there are 104 males. Comparing this proportion with its 1994 census results, which is about 105, it is noted that there has been a slight decrease during the period between the two censuses. If we look at the type ratio at the governorate level, we will find the following:

- There are governorates with a higher proportion of males in the 2004 census than the upper limit of the normal extent of this effect depending on what is demographically known. This includes the Capital Secretariat, where the proportion of the type is (122) Male/100 Female and Aden Governorate Where This Ratio Reached (114) and Hodeidah governorate (106), as the high proportion of the type in these governorates is due to the fact that it is a large urban governorate with employment opportunities, which in turn leads to the migration of males, as well as both Ma 'areb governorates where the percentage of the type has reached 115), Shabwah (107) and Hadramaut (106), as the

high proportion of the species in these governorates is due to the fact that they are oil governorates that usually attract male labour migration.

- Other governorates with a high gender ratio include Al-Jawf governorates 119. "Skilled" (119) Hajjah (109) Sa 'ada (107) Amran (106) The high proportion of the species in these governorates may be due either to the existence of certain attractions resulting from the emigration of males to these governorates or to the existence of social reasons for the retention of female names by some families of boys, resulting in a decrease in their female population.
- The governorate of Ta 'izz, which has a very low gender ratio of 93 males/100 females, is due to the fact that the governorate, which is one of the most densely populated, remains one of the most expelled governorates for the male population.
- The rest of the governorates are situated within the demographically recognized natural boundaries of 95-105.

2.1.7. According to the final results of the 2004 census, the average number of family members of the resident population was about (7.01) A person per household, this average is considered a relatively high average, as a rise with population growth despite a slight decline in its level has affected the rise in the average number of family members compared to the 1994 census. Here, it can be noted that despite the development of Yemeni society in many areas, the size of the index has increased from (7-6) Individual to (7.01) during the period between the 1994 and 2004 censuses due to the annual increase in the number of families and adults (2.7%) Still below the annual population growth rate of (3.01%) Although lower than in previous years, it should be noted that the rates of increase in the number of households and the population growth index are affected by many economic and social factors.

2.1.8. The crude birth rate decreased. The crude birth rate (47.0%) was born per thousand inhabitants in the 1994 census. This rate fell to 42.5 births per thousand inhabitants in Yemen's demographic survey on maternal and child health in 1997, reaching 39.7 births per thousand inhabitants in the 2004 census.

This rate is clearly different in the country's urban and rural areas, where 34.3 births per 1,000 urban inhabitants and 42.7 births per 1,000 rural inhabitants are relatively low. This decrease is due to a relative improvement in the standard of living, health and education, which in turn

delayed the age of marriage than in the past, as evidenced by fertility indicators for women at the age and educational levels as well.

2.1.9. The results of the census showed that Yemen achieved a significant achievement in the field of health and reduced the level of mortality that was previously high. The infant mortality rate fell from 130 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1988 to 88 deaths in 1994. The crude mortality rate fell from 21 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants in 1988 to 11 deaths in 1994. This resulted in an improvement in life expectancy from 46 years 1988 to 57.5 years 1994. The decline in mortality reflects the significant improvement in the population's standard of living, health and education.

2.1.10. The high level of education and low illiteracy rates and their impact on raising the population's levels of economic awareness, and their impact on the identification of population trends towards the formation of new families. Many studies indicate that there is a delay in the age of first marriage among individuals owing to the improved level of education.

2.1.11. The education system is a product of the social system with its ideas, philosophies and so on. Education in the countryside is a true reflection of the reality in favour of the urban population, where illiteracy remains high among males. (41.82%) in the countryside compared to (32.14%) in urban areas, while illiteracy among females has reached (84.93%) in the countryside compared to (48.8%) in the urban area according to the 1994 census and to the unbalanced distribution in the establishment of schools and the preparation of teachers. Although there are initiatives and interest from the State in the construction of schools and their keenness to enroll rural children, this is still limited to boys and not to females.

2.1.12. The results of the 1994 census indicated that the proportion of married people in the population (10 years and more) was 50% for both sexes. (At the male and female level, this figure was 53.2% for females and 47.2% for males) in the Republic, perhaps because females marry at younger ages than males. The phenomenon of low marriages and high male bachelorette at urban and rural levels may be due to the increased living costs faced by young males wishing to marry and form a family, as well as the lack of adequate housing, traditional dowry and wedding spending. This is confirmed by the fact that the average age at the time of the first marriage was 24.8% for males and 20.7 years for females nationwide, an increase of four years between males.

2.1.13. The results of the population projections conducted by the Central Statistical Agency (CSO) through the results and indicators of the General Census of Population, Housing and

Establishments 2004 indicated that the population growth will remain high over the next 20 years. As a result of the impact of high fertility and the age composition of the population, in the best circumstances and probabilities, the natural increase rate will not fall below 3.01% during this period, which requires mobilizing all available resources and resources and making significant efforts at all levels to cope with the burdens of this increase economically and socially.

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