

THE QUALITY OF URBAN LIFE AND TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT AN AVERAGE INNER CITY. CASE OF THE CITY OF KHENCHELA (EASTERN ALGERIA)

DJEBNOUNE BRAHIM¹ & BOUKHEMIS KADDOUR²

¹Assistant, Maitre Larbi University, Laboratory "Natural Resources and Development" Tébessi Tébessa

²Professor, Department of Development Badji Mokhtar, Annaba University

BP 12 El Hadjar Annaba

ABSTRACT

During the last decades (especially the black Decade), Algerian cities have experienced a remarkable upset: a pace accelerated, a spread, a transformation on them selves. They have become spatially exploded, socially heterogeneous and composite, economically complex and difficult to manage and environmentally unviable. They take a lawless space configuration and countless pressures that affect the quality of life of its inhabitants into the most intimate dimension. And yet the environmental dimension of the actions of development is often obscured in Algeria. Also the issues of environmental quality and the quality of life arise relevant way and guide reflection on spatial practices and the strategies of the players behaviour.

The objective of this paper is to assess the quality of life in neighbourhoods of the city of khenchela, an inland city of the East Algerian. To do this, he was initiated an investigation by questionnaire on land between 15 and 30 March 2015 at the level of five neighbourhoods in the city basically differentiated in terms of geographical location, age and typology of habitat. Special attention is given to the perception of the quality of the framework of life and the urban atmosphere of these neighbourhoods by their residents.

Map of the results of the survey and statistical representation allows visualizing the practices of the inhabitants in neighbourhoods, and guiding the actions of development specific to advocate for each neighbourhood to improve their quality of life in urban areas.

KEYWORDS: Environmental Quality, Quality of Life urban, Sustainable Development, Neighborhood, Factorial Correspondence Analysis (CA)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Context and Motivation of Research

The acceleration of the process of urbanization had corollary in many cases, a significant impact on:

- The Organization of the urban territory (sprawl, urban - densification of neighbourhoods, proliferation of slums) [uncontrolled urbanization],
- access to adequate housing and local services,
- The quality of the living environment [degradation of the building, diversion of use first of green spaces, urban pollution, unhealthy, etc.],

- Conditions of life of the inhabitants [unemployment, underemployment, deficit of public services, urban violence].
- Urban management [absence of a policy of solidarity and proximity to the neighbourhood level].
- Under the many internal and external pressures, the city loses its attractiveness, and has become, often bearing of poverty, isolation, pollution and violence.
- Yet, the question of the quality of life is a field relatively marginalized by researchers and local stakeholders.
- The social application of living well, of the property be or comfort in the city should now be part of current urban issues at a time when the issue of life is at the heart of development and of sustainable development projects.

It is said that the quality of life should reappear policies, civil society and academic researchers as a major concern

For the Algeria, the balance sheet is relatively unsatisfactory: uncontrolled urbanization, urban absent or marginal, unsuitable habitat, speculative of communal land reserves and abusive use, overloading of equipment and utilities collectives, speculation and real estate rents, inappropriate industrial locations, competition on the utilities (water), pollution, increasing the level of unemployment and the frequency of acts of aggression. All these aspects are all negatively felt that there is absence of a policy of solidarity and proximity to the neighbourhood level. The situation is all the more alarming that there is a weakening of traditional social cues (the tribe where the Arch, the family, school, the State, associations, the syndicats...), the appearance of new behaviours focused more on individual material interests than on collective interests, and the absence of an efficient associative relay, for the support of young people. Often, the authorities have shown little imagination; they make recourse to ad hoc measures allowing young Algerians in disillusionment and disappointment and pushing them to make attempts of crossing to the other side of the Mediterranean (the emergence of a new phenomenon: the Harragas¹).

Society in crisis, changing society, high growth company: on what values to build our fate? At a time where the Algerian population tends to as predominantly urban, thinking about the quality of life in the city is the challenge. Laboratory of social integration, instead of expression of the diversity of individual aspirations, instead of building a common future, the city focuses key contemporary challenges.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE WORK

The objective of this work is to build a grid of reading that is based on evaluation criteria of the quality of the framework of life and the living conditions of the population of the districts of the city of Khenchela, inner city of the East Algerian.

Given that the concept of quality of life is limited not only to the quality of the environment and rack or strictly material conditions, but intangible conditions within dreams, aspirations and projects of the citizens, the grid will have to include two sets of criteria:

¹**The Harragas:** A collided is a migrant clandestine takes the sea from North Africa, with some (boats) is. It is a native Word of Arabic North African ḥarrāga, ḥarrāg, "which burn" (papers) now also in Spanish in this form. This term is very present in the North African Journalism vocabulary

The one for measuring material conditions and the other to assess the level of satisfaction of the inhabitants.

To construct the object of research, he was giving the floor to the subject, the individual to restore meaning to the quality of daily life and justify the exercise of its assessment. This search of meaning can be do that through the representations of the company, to propose the individual "the living" as an actor that structure our territory (neighbourhoods in the city of Khenchela) to give body to this concept of environmental quality and living environment of the inhabitants of neighbourhoods and criteria and indicators, to identify and evaluate them. The individual performances are the subjective basis for the objective assessment of residential frameworks of lives of the inhabitants

3. APPROACH

The quality of life is mainly used to refer to the link between the resident and his space fact and life reference concepts varied ranging from:

- The preservation of the environment,
- improvement of the conditions of existence,
- Enhancement of living spaces.

This concept takes into account also the problems of society such as:

- security,
- employment,
- The satisfaction of the (health, education, culture and leisure needs).

This means that entries are multiple: each of us could address the quality of life according to its own perception, its scale of values, its sentimental attachments. That is the difficulty of finding a common denominator for objectively conducting an analysis on the quality of life, the living environment, environmental quality.

For this communication, the entry by the representations and perceptions of the inhabitants of five neighbourhoods in the city of Khenchela was preferred, it is a way to give the floor to the capita to restore meaning to the quality of daily life and justify the exercise of its assessment.

4. DEFINITION OF THE PERIMETER OF STUDY

To clarify the inequalities in the areas of the city, it was undertaken an investigation by questionnaire in five districts selected according to the following criteria:

- The geographic location of neighbourhoods from the historic centre
- The date of creation of neighbourhoods,
- The type of habitat,
- The urban morphology of neighbourhoods,
- The physical condition of the buildings.

Each of the neighbourhoods of study is characteristic and refers to several structural, social and economic problems specific. To fill the lack of information needed for our study, including the delineation of the districts, fields of our investigations, we conducted by an overlap of the neighbourhoods of the city of Khenchela maps provided by The

Commune and the map of the districts of ONS. This method allowed us to calculate the number of inhabitants by neighbourhood study.

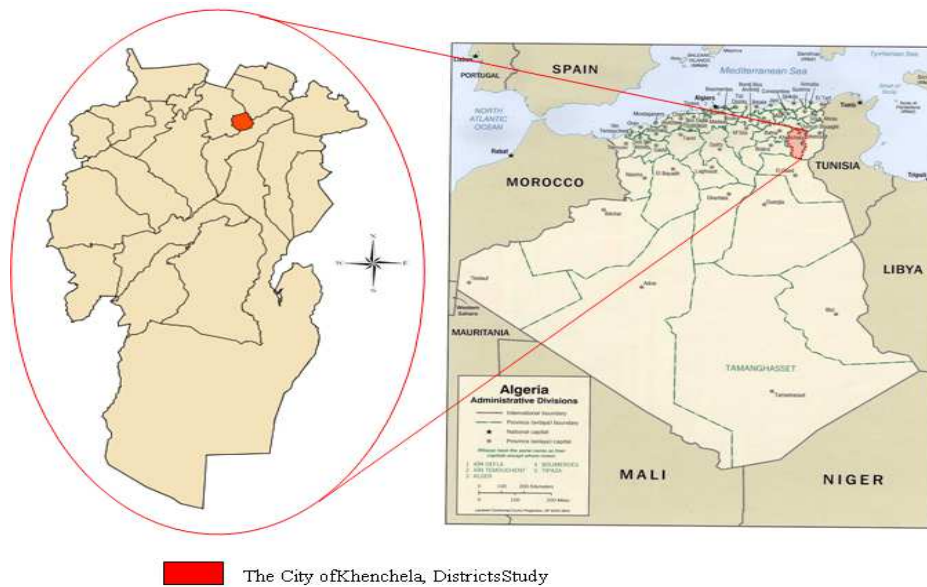


Figure 1: The City of Khenchela in the Algerian National Context

5. PRESENTATION OF STUDY AREAS (FIGURE 02)

5.1. The District of the City (the Colonial Town) Centre: an Identifiable Style

It is the centre of the city of Khenchela. It is considered as the oldest urban entity. It consists of the colonial nucleus and some peripheral streets. This entity that is distinguished by its spatial organization, its morphology and its specific architecture, was created between 1872 and 1912. It presents an urban structure based on a regular cutting or the island constitutes the core element and the fundamental characteristic, which distinguishes it from other tissues component city.

This urban space presents an orthogonal plan (plan checkerboard) where homes are separated by streets. Covering an area of 134,13 hectares 4,19% of the total area of the city, there are a few administrative equipment and services (the former seat of the THE COMMUNE currently the seat of the Daira, grouping of the mounted police, different directions and technical services, hospital, banks, hotels, shops and travel agencies) generally located in the DRC.

The current state of the district reflects the image of a fabric in decline, does not meet the requirements of a true centrality because of the landslide of the latter to the neighbourhood more Bouzid which is erected in a commercial centre and the nickname of DUBAI was assigned to in reference to the DUBAI of El Eulma (Setif) neighbourhood which has acquired a national reputation.

5.2. A Residential District Ennasr-Saada

Created during the period 1977-1987 (subdivision Ennasr), this district occupies 199,74 Ha or 6,24% of the total area of the city. It is characterized by a fabric homogeneous, consisting of individual habitat structured by two major axes: the road to Babar and Ali Nemer road.

5.3. A Social Area of the Planned City (Close to the City Centre): 700 Housing

Bounded by the streets Sufi Ali and Nasraoui Amar, this district was created during the period 1977-1987. It occupies an area 129,29 ha is 4,04% of the total area. This entity is formed by a collective habitat and empty spaces degraded and unmanaged. It includes some equipment and administrative services (finance, CEM and a hotel Hotel).

5.4. The Concorde District or 1000 Dwellings (Batna Road)

Another district of social habitat near the industrial area.

Limited by August 20, 56 alley and Chabor forest, this area has been created between 1984 and 2000. It extends over an area of 105,07 Ha or 3,28% of the total.

Despite its strategic location on the grand boulevard to which he turns back, he is marginalized and devoid of any equipment and service. This district lack of green spaces, games and relaxation despite the availability of many undeveloped empty pockets.

5.5. A Precarious District, Ennour (Texas): A Space Very Monotonous

Located between the industrial area and Achi Amar Street, this entity has been created between 1954 and 1966. It occupies an area of 143.91 Ha is 4,50% of the total area of the city.

He focused the majority of the spontaneous, very dense habitat unserved very marginalized and of difficult access. Due to a rapid and chaotic urbanization there is no equipment or service.

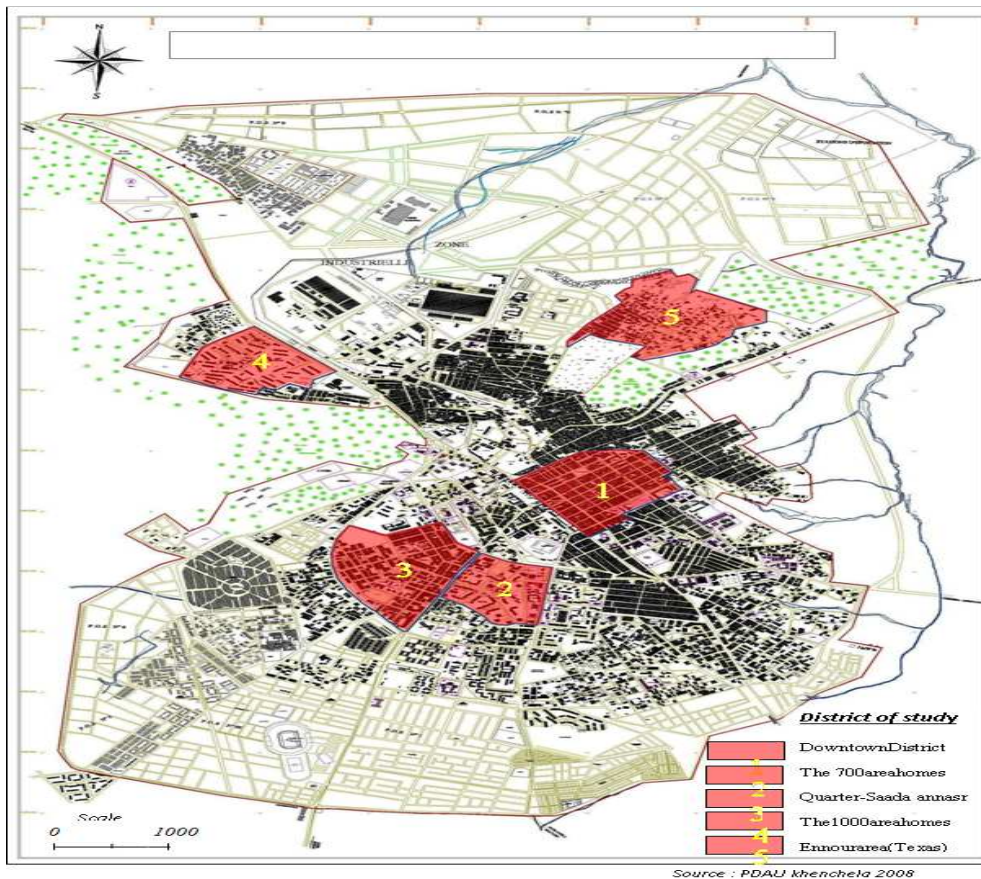


Figure 2: The City of Khenchela, Districts Study

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Methodology

The ground survey was conducted between 15 and 30 March 2013 at the level of five neighbourhoods in the city of Khenchela basically differentiated in terms of geographical location, age of creation and typology of habitat. This investigation is motivated by the fact that particular attention is given to the perception of the quality of life of the inhabitants of the neighbourhoods of the city. Individual performances are compared to the physical data of neighbourhoods.

Investigation by questionnaire therefore was chosen as medium and tool for understanding the quality of life in considering Executive life, the territories of proximity, report to space and everyday life. The questionnaire is built on 38 issues including 32 closed questions to help us to identify practices and individual performances in connection with their implications on urban structures and functioning of the neighbourhoods of the city of Khenchela. Answers to questions, it will indirectly deduct the image of the place by the degree of sensation and gratification of the inhabited place (determined in part by the characters psychological and sociological specific to each individual and each group). The questionnaire and interviews, is introduced in the personal life identification of preferences, priorities and aspirations of the inhabitants.

To assess the quality this life, it has been integrated in the questionnaire of the issues related

- Demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural of the population characteristics,
- Properties of housing (location, size and level of comfort),
- To the external environment (workspaces Greens, services, stores, equipment, cleanliness),
- In the urban atmosphere (the sound, environment, calm/quiet, aesthetic, safety).
- The world of social relationships (social link , with the neighbours, the tribe Arch², solidarity , usability).

All these aspects are involved with more or less of force in the determination of the quality of the framework environmental, living conditions, and social integration, three dimensions or spheres of sustainable development.

During the course of the investigation, it was not possible to respect the established order of the questions in a systematic manner. Indeed, the discussion led the debate frequently on subjects and unexpected issues. This distancing is not experienced as a failure of the questionnaire and maintenance, but as a success, since it enabled to explore non-planned themes and to enrich the knowledge.

The confrontation of questions identical to different households to check the truthfulness and objectivity of information. Particular attention to the examples, stories and experiences cited by the people interviewed, skilfully to illustrate and understand certain mechanisms.

The limits of the method are related to the subjective which remains overall size of the object of study - the quality of life-. How to achieve understanding and correctly interpret the expressions of emotion, frustration, or even of contention?

Thus, the analysis of the quality of life of the inhabitants of the neighbourhoods of the city of Khenchela shares

²Arch (or Aarch) is a group of people living together.

the experience and the point of view of the citizen. It is a considered approach relevant for understanding the different dimensions of lived space and perceived space of residents in the neighbourhood of the city of Khenchela.

Statistics and the results of the survey graphic representation allows to view inequalities in the quality of life of neighbourhoods, and thereby even to point to areas where specific management actions would be to advocate to improve the quality of life.

6. PROCESSING THE DATA OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE STATISTICS

6.1. Crossing of the Data by Correspondence Analysis

Analysis of the data by correspondence analysis (CA).

For the treatment of information of investigation, a factorial correspondence analysis AFC (multivariate statistical analysis) which deals with contingency tables is performed on all the data of the questionnaire by statistics **SPAD version Software**

A contingency table, or PivotTable is defined simply as the table of the distribution of individuals obtained by crossing two qualitative variables.

- The sum online has a meaning
- The amount in column has a meaning.

It is known that there is independence between two random variables (line) i and j (column) taking their values on two sets of size n and p . A test is necessary, he called the test of the χ^2 , is a statistical calculation to determine the question of whether the relationship between two variables is significant or not.

More specifically, it is a procedure to decide the following proposal:

- There is no relationship between two variables.
- This proposal is called assumption of independence (zero). Almost to show that there is a relationship.
- In about us, we have made a factorial correspondence analysis (AFC) for all of the data of the questionnaire.
- Columns of the analyzed matrices correspond to the quality of life indicators and lines to five areas of study.

The analyses focused on inequalities in the quality of life of the surveyed population of the districts of the city of Khenchela. The partition in groups of clouds of points obtained with the AFC was made on the basis of a distribution of the indicators on the factorial.

7. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

7.1. Hypothesis 1

Disparities in the quality of life in district of the city of khenchela studied are the reflection of social inequalities

The realization of the survey by questionnaire 342 households of five very different quarters according to the habitat of the city of khenchela typology to better understand the representations and the practices of the inhabitants.

In-depth perceptions inform on satisfaction with housing. The degree of satisfaction reflects the way in which

housing meets the needs of a household placed under certain constraints, like location or location, which is a subjective concept that should be interpreted with the spatialization of the district. (district)

Table 1: Distribution of Samples by Districts Study

Districts	Sample Size by District
The 1000 area homes	49
Quarter-Saada annasr	89
Ennour area (Texas	85
Downtown District	81
The 700 area homes	38
TOTAL	342

7.1.1. The Location of Housing

The head of household investigated the relations with its housing and where it is located, is a specific form of the relationship between man and his environment. The link to housing is first derived from the construction of territoriality. Housing thus represents the privileged space that covers the human behaviour to the ownership of the premises by the family or the tribe in General.

It was thus necessary to examine the inhabitants on the qualities of life in particular on the manner in which each person perceives the location of its housing.

To do this, we asked residents define the satisfaction with the location of the housing they occupy now.

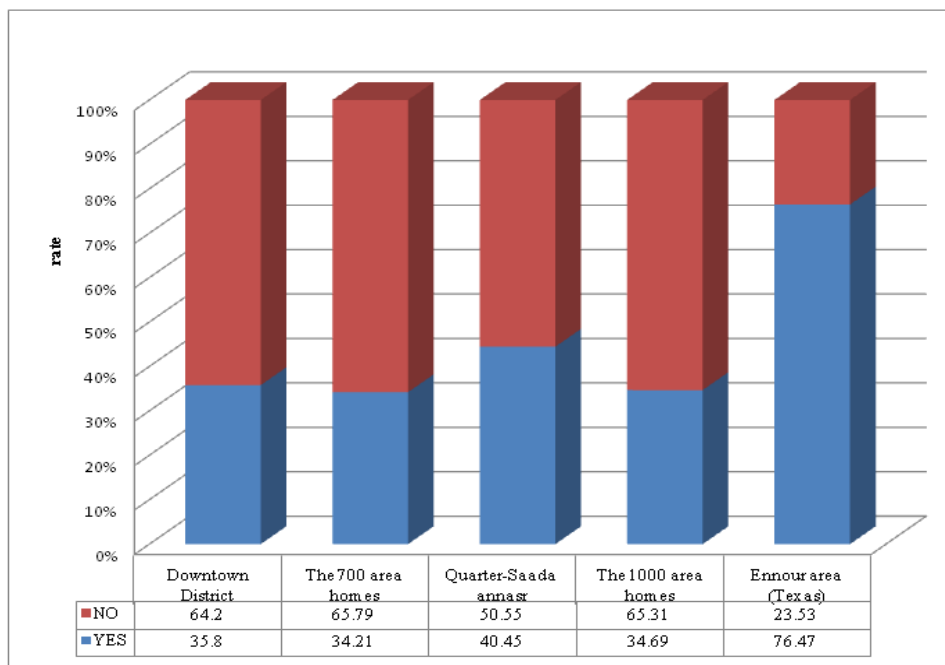


Figure 3: Satisfaction of Housing Emplacement

Household respondents to this question response are a satisfaction more or less broad. Four districts in five above average on the location of the inhabited housing. Nevertheless, it should be noted a spatial disparity in the rate of satisfaction.

The precarious district Ennour (Texas) 76,47% of the population being examined announces a non-satisfaction and feels "not satisfied" in their housing.

Unlike satisfaction is shared by 65,79% of respondents of the district 'the 700 area homes' housing' and 59,55% in the residential area Ennasr (Saada). (figure.03)

These results reflect an attachment differentiated to the inhabited space and its environment. These perceptions of inequality seem to be related to the location of the housing. The report and the relationship to the residential space is a complex phenomenon and the degree of satisfaction varies in function of relevance considered between the needs of each and the housing situation. This relationship between the resident and his housing, the manner in which he saw to the daily and the emotional value he leases him are all involved in the complex system of the quality of life.

The perception of the habitat and the involvement of the inhabitants in rather small and intimate housing suggest the importance of the residence in the definition and evaluation of the quality of daily life.

These geographical disparities result in part from the urban morphology of districts.

7.1.2. The Reasons for Satisfaction or Non-Satisfaction

To better understand the perception of the people, we have to question them about the reasons for satisfaction of the location of the housing through the neighbourhoods. After facing questioning on the criteria necessary for the quality of daily life, should be aware of the experience of the habits of each.

The responses are largely high this question (figure No. 25). The precarious area Ennour (Texas) reasons are related to 71,76% of the households surveyed the safety factor.

Table 2: Indicators Related to the Satisfaction or Satisfaction of Those Surveyed by Areas of Study

Districts Indicators	Downtown District	The 700 Area homes	The 1000 Area Homes	Quarter-Saada-Annasr	Ennour Area (Texas)
Security	29,63	28,95	22,45	71,76	31,46
Green spaces	27,16	26,32	24,49	48,24	23,60
Equipement-service	19,75	34,21	32,65	52,94	20,22
working	12,35	23,68	22,45	62,35	15,73
Calme -quiet	23,46	31,58	32,65	71,76	59,55
Assainissement	66,67	73,68	75,51	85,88	75,28

This statement is expressed by the behaviour of the respondents. The frequencies of sanitation, security and calm and quiet are necessary as a determining element of satisfaction.

In the neighbourhood Ennasr-Saada 85,88% of interviewees consider that sanitation, participate in the quality of life with 71,76% for safety and a sense of calm and tranquillity against 59,55% of precarious headquarters Ennour (Texas).

Indicator of equipment and services with a 19,75% rate in the city and 20,22 % represents the lowest frequencies, for the precarious Ennour neighbourhood centre neighbourhood.

7.1.3. Solidarity in Districts

To better understand the perception of the people, we have to know the reasons for remaining in the same place.

The questionnaire for inhabitants thus propose to address, specifically, solidarity and the links between the inhabitants with their living environment. Responses

concerning the social links with family and the tribe or the physical environment of the district, equipment, perceptions of security and the frustration contribute to the enrichment of the answers.

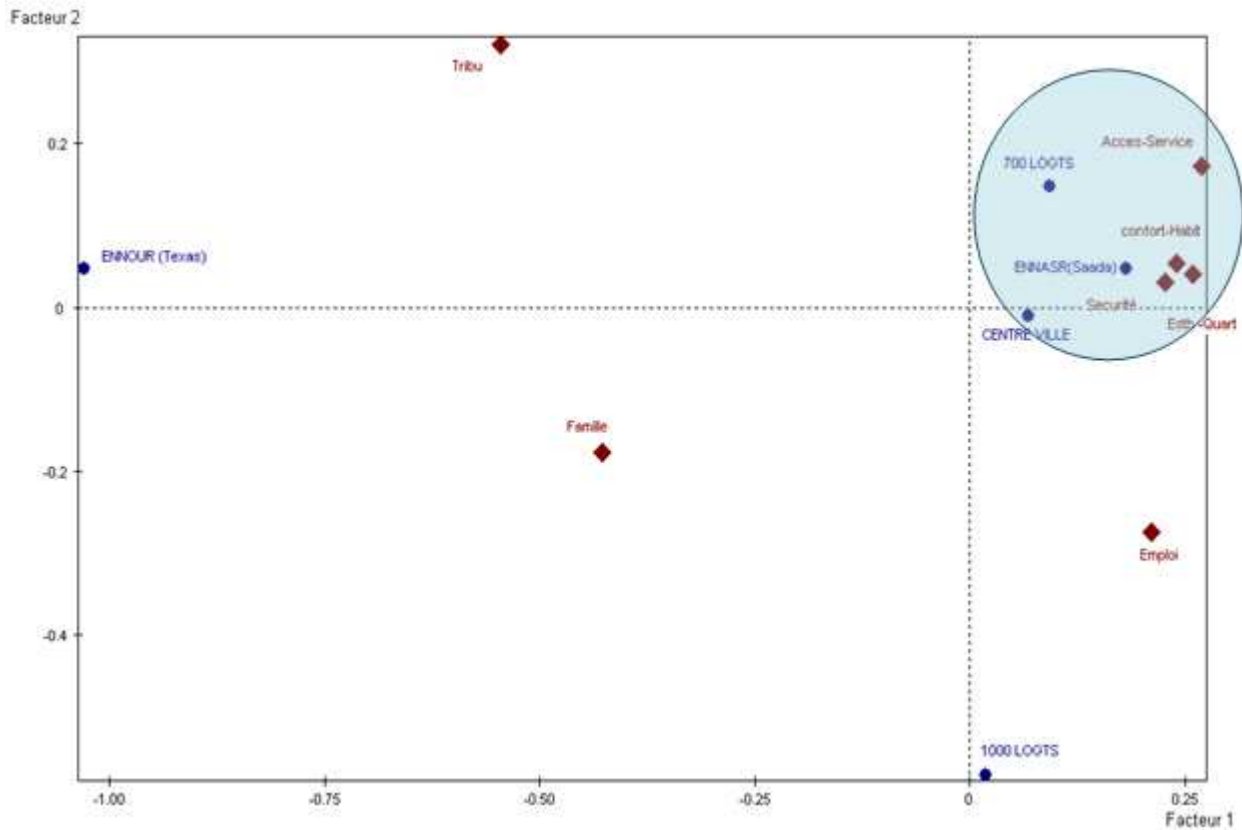


Figure 4: The Factorial Plane (Axes F1, F2) of Correspondence Analysis (AFC) Indicators, 'the Reasons for the Current Residence in Districts Studies'

The factor 1 axis concentrates 72,51% of the variance and the factor 2; 21,70% axis. The two axes represent the phenomenon 'reasons to remain in the same place'.

The districts 'town centre', the '700 housing' and 'Ennasr-Saada' are very close and have similar behaviour. This proximity is justified by the presence of habitat comfort, aesthetics,

The factor 1 axis concentrates 72,51% of the variance and the factor 2; 21.70% axis. The two axes represent the phenomenon 'reasons to remain in the same place'.

The districts 'town centre', the '700 housing' and 'Ennasr-Saada' are very close and have similar behaviour. This proximity is justified by the presence of habitat comfort, aesthetics, and access to the service and security.

Table 3 : The Values of the Variance in the AFC, Figure. 4

Number	Eigenvalue	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
axis1	0,1145	72,51	72,51
Axis2	0,0343	21,70	94,20
Axis3	0,0069	4,40	98,60

Contrast these neighbourhoods, the precarious district Ennour (Texas), is located at the other end.

For the inhabitants of the districts 'town centre', '700 housing' and 'Ennasr-Saada' the reasons most frequently cited are:

- The comfort of the housing,
- Aesthetics
- Access to the service,
- Security.

Contrary to the expected results, the tribal and family ties and the lack of means are not explanatory variables of the maintenance of the residence in the same district.

7.1.4. Satisfaction of those Surveyed in Terms of Support by Local Authorities

The factor 1 axis concentrates 71,34% of the variance and the factor 2; 15,61(1) % axis.

The two axes are the phenomenon with 86,95% of inertia in the areas of sanitation, transport, public lighting, flood, the waste collection and the EPA.

Table 4: The Values of the Variance in the AFC, Figure 5

Number	Eigenvalue	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Axis1	0,1227	71,34	71,34
Axis2	0,0269	15,61	86,95
Axis3	0,0161	9,33	96,28

With regard to the perception of the households surveyed with the intervention of the services concerned (The commune³, Daïra and Wilaya⁴) three groups emerge: frequent support, occasional support and a lack of support.

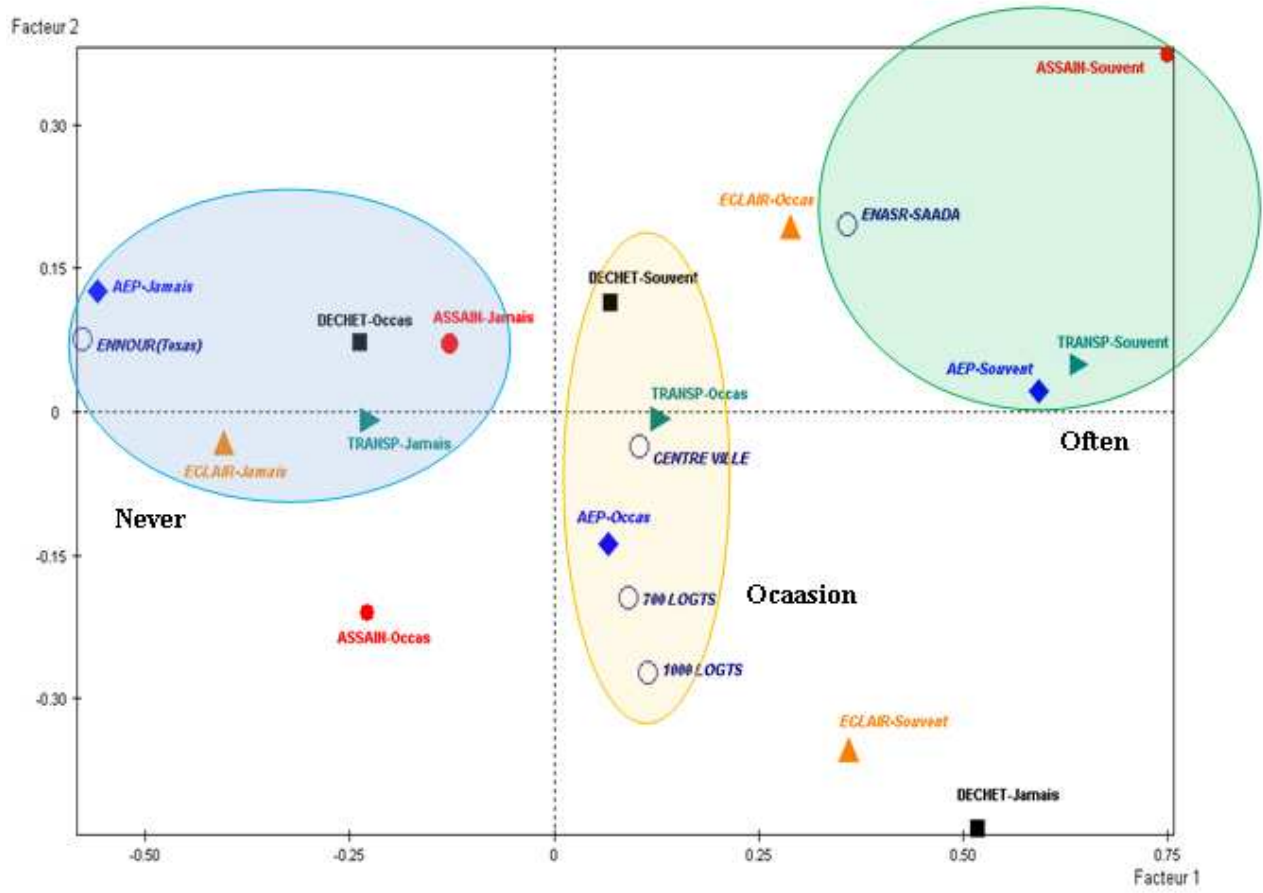
First Group: in this first group is the residential 'Ennasr-Saada' neighbourhood where support is frequent, sanitation, transport and the EPA. This district seems to take advantage of the landslide of centrality with the creation of new administrative seats including wilaya and The commune.

Second Group: for the neighbourhoods in the second group was whether the city centre and the neighbourhoods of social housing (planned), support is occasional transport and EPA. In the case of the city centre, the explanation lies in the landslide of centrality while in the case of social housing neighbourhoods, it is explained by the quantitative planning (housing policy) making these neighbourhoods, dormitory towns.

Third Group: support is absent in the neighbourhood, precarious Ennour (Texas) .his peripheral situation seems to explain its marginalization by the services concerned.

³The **commune** is the basic territorial unit of the Algerian.

⁴The other local authority in Algeria is the **wilaya**, which is divided into **daïras** strictly administrative subdivisions.



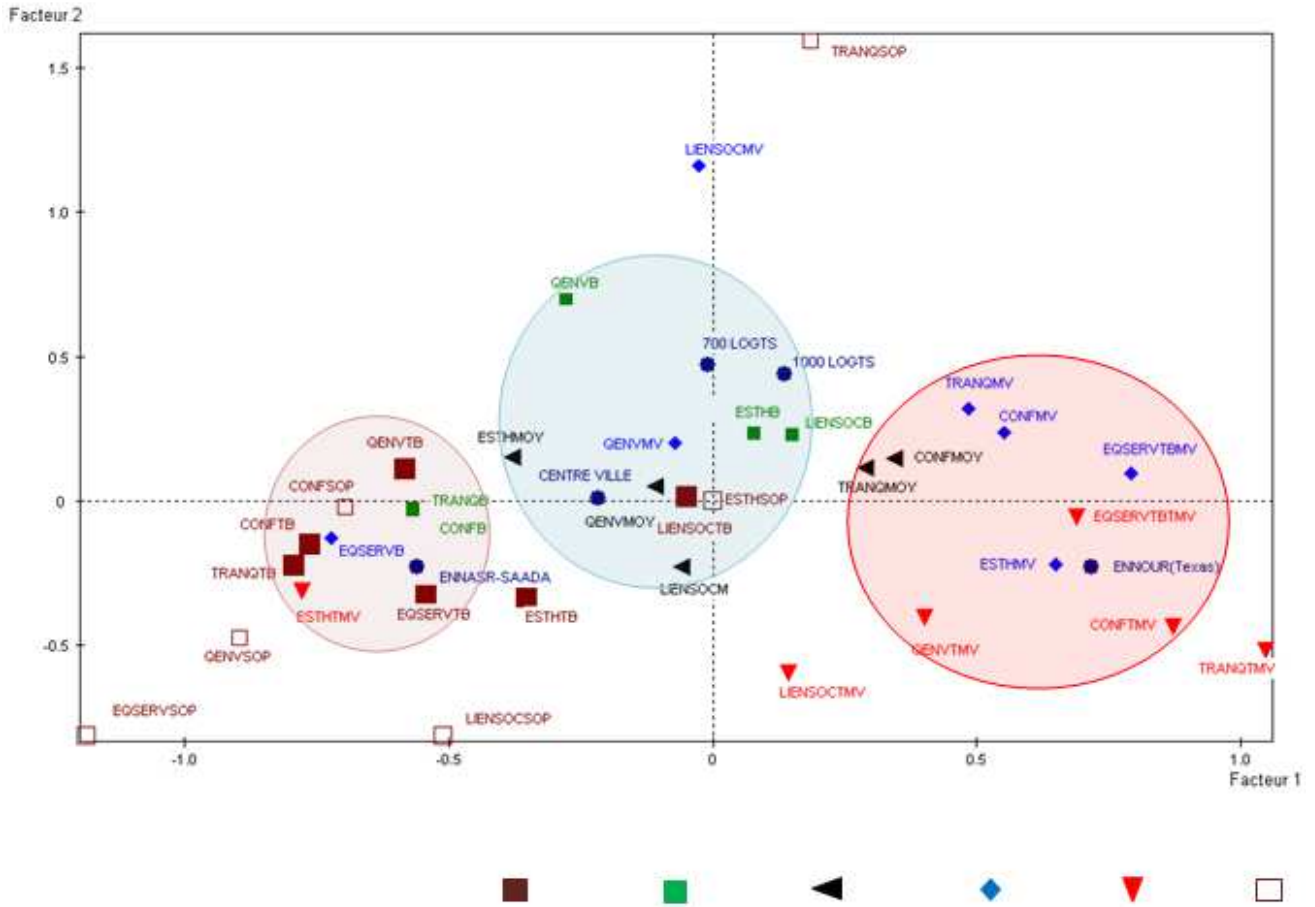
	Never	Occasional	Often
◆ Drinking water supply	AEP-Souvent	AEP-Occase	AEP-Jamais
■ Waste Collection	Dechet- Souvent	Dechet- Occase	Dechet- Jamais
▲ Lighting public	ECLAIR- Souvent	ECLAIR- Occase	ECLAIR- Jamais
▶ Transport	TRANSP- Souvent	TRANSP- Occase	TRANSP- Jamais
● Sanitation	ASSAIN- Souvent	ASSAIN- Occase	ASSAIN- Jamais

○ Neighborhood of study

Figure 5: Plan Formed by the Axes F1 and F2 and Correspondence Analysis (AFC) Indicators of Perception of the Surveyed Households Against the Operation of the Services Oncerned (THE Commune, Daira, Wilaya)

7.1.5. The Appreciation of the Living Environment: the Global Assessment of the Quality of Daily Life

The realization of the factor analysis of correspondences (AFC), the classification of individual lines (neighbourhoods) and columns (residential life framework) individuals and elements of current assessment of the quality of daily life can correlate the criteria and synthesize them. Thus could group the elements in three groups



	Very Good	Good	Means	Bad	Very Bad	Unanswered
The size and comfort of home	CONF TB	CONF B	CONF MOY	CONF MV	CONF TMV	CONF SOP
The tranquility of your district	TRANQ TB	TRANQ B	TRANQ MOY	TRANQ MV	TRANQ TMV	TRANQ SOP
The level of equipment in your local shops and services	EQSER TB	EQSER B	EQSER MOY	EQSER MV	EQSER TMV	EQSER SOP
The aesthetics of your district	ESHT B	ESHT B	ESHT MOY	ESHT MV	ESHT TMV	ESHT MOY
Environmental quality natural	QENV TB	QENV B	QENV MOY	QENV MV	QENV TMV	QENV MOY
Your social ties with your district	LIENSOC TB	LIENSOC B	LIENSOC MOY	LIENSOC MV	LIENSOC TMV	LIENSOC MOY

Figure 8: The Factorial Planeformed By Axes F1, F2 of Correspondence Analysis(AFC) of Indicators for Assessing Current Context of Everyday life

- The first group is characterized by elements 'bad' and 'very poor' of everyday life. The proximity of these elements with the 'Texas' District means an over-representation of housing comfort of aesthetics of the area, equipment and services, tranquillity and the quality of the environment as well as green space and cleanliness.
- The contrast of this group evaluated 'good' and 'very good' elements are over-represented in the Saada Ennasr neighbourhood life framework.

- Between these two groups is the centre of the factorial characterized by views 'means' assessment of the quality of life. It concerns the districts 'town centre', '700' and 1000 units.

Table 7 : The Values of the Variance in the AFC, Figure 8

Number	Eigen Value	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Axis1	0,2229	64,65	64,65
Axis2	0,0788	22,86	87,52
Axis3	0,0373	10,81	98,32
Axis4	0,0058	1,68	100,00

It is noted that in figure N°.8, the phenomenon is well represented with 87,52% of information on axes F1, F2 and almost 100% in the axis F1, F3.

This method of evaluation of the quality of life, provides a baseline for the analysis of the city actors perceptual system. Directly questioning people who believe, and live the city on the criteria they deem necessary for the assessment of the quality of daily life, the approach to identify the current concerns of the inhabitants.

The look on the basis of the quality of daily life information more broadly on the company itself. Only, it is not frozen, it evolves. The criteria of quality of life presented match short-term and specific perceptions marked by a specific temporality and shaped by a geographic context as they allow to identify the criteria deemed necessary to the assessment of the quality of daily life.

These indicators are the reflection of representations of a company. They allow, therefore, seize what is important for the inhabitants and to understand what gives meaning to their lives daily.

7.1.6. The Most Important Elements of the Framework of Daily Life

Presentations and previous analyses seem interesting insofar as they allow to structure the distribution of the elements of the framework of daily life considered important by the households surveyed in the five areas of study.

Also, we have proposed a list of indicators, which seems to be decisive and necessary to the improvement of daily life.

We note that a number of themes detaches from all and appears particularly essential for the quality of daily life. This is safety, convenience and security-convenience.

A factorial correspondence analysis (CA) is carried out.

Table 8 : The Values of the Variance in the AFC, Figure 9

Number	Eigenvalue	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Axis1	0,0734	85,06	85,06
Axis2	0,0129	14,94	100,00

The FI axis concentrates 85,06% of the variance and axis F2; 14 and 94 %, (85,06+ 14,94=100) these two axes represent perfectly the phenomenon reflects the associations of three groups:

The first group concerns Ennasr-Saada neighbourhoods and the 1000 units. The observed proximity is justified by the security indicator.

A convenience contrast is seen as crucial for the inhabitants of the neighbourhoods Enour (Texas), and 700

dwellings.

Finally, the last group corresponds to the neighbourhood of the city centre where the quality of life is perceived through the combination of security and convenience.

Note that the theme of convenience includes sanitation, protection against floods, hygiene, car parks and green spaces.

The theme of security groups when his crimes, the movement of pedestrians decreased, street squatted by the vendors and the fences around the residence.

Finally, the inhabitants of each district perceive this typology differently:

- The 'convenience' for the 700 housing– neighbourhoods and Ennour (Texas).
- The 'security'– for the residential area Ennasr-Saada and 1000 housing district.
- 'Convenience-safety' to the city Centre district.

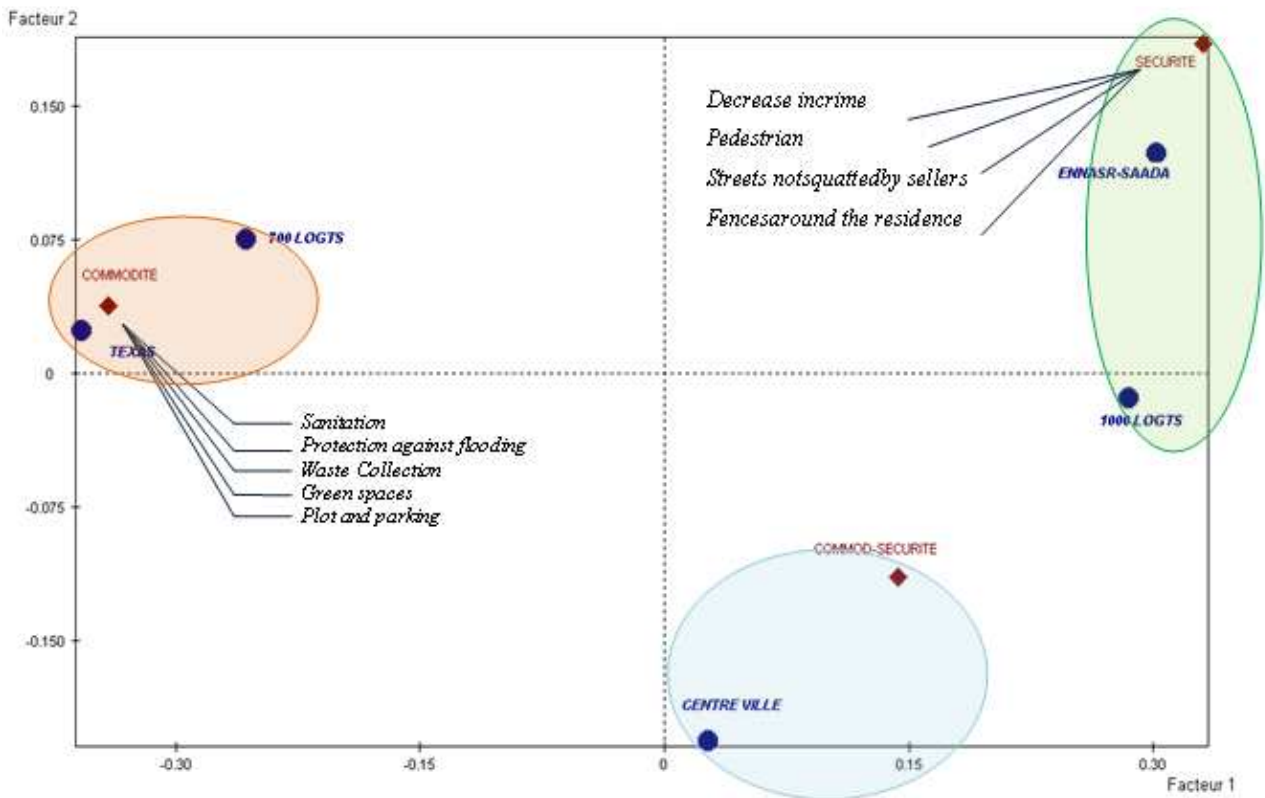


Figure 9: Planformed by the Axes F1 and F2 of Correspondence Analysis of the Most Important Part of Everyday Life

7.1.7. Presentation of the Cross-Variables of the Indicators of the Environmental Risks that Threaten the Health of the People Surveye

7.2. Hypothesis 2

The inhabitants of the neighbourhoods of the city of Khenchela assess the habitability of their districts by the evolution of the indicators of the quality of life.

Why do they want a better quality of life?

To test this hypothesis and answer this question we we are set for objective knowledge of the opinion of the inhabitants and the extrapolation of the indicators of quality of life that ' they wish to and involved in improving the quality of life for the housing, neighbourhood or city.

The formulated wish is to build a city resident able to strengthen the social link between the people and that their allows to better live.

7.2.1. The Criteria for the Services and their Degrees of Importance for the Quality of Daily Life

To better understand the criteria for services, we have to know their degrees of importance for the quality of daily life.

On the responses obtained from the heads of household and the classification provided by factor analysis (CFA), we obtain a partition into two asymmetric classes presented on the factorial. Each one reflects the wishes of the respondents.

Table 11: The Values of the Variance in the AFC, Figure 13

Number	Eigenvalue	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Axis1	0,0658	59,48	59,48
Axis2	0,0234	21,12	80,60
Axis3	0,0159	14,38	94,99
Axis4	0,0055	5,01	100,00

The district 700 housing justified by the proximity of individual columns represents the first group. The interviewed believe that the presence of equipment and health, educational and administrative services (THE COMMUNE, Sonelgaz) is a "major" concern for the improvement of the quality of daily life.

Contrast, respondents due second group corresponds to neighbourhoods 700 housing, Ennasr-Saada, centre city and Ennour (Texas) consider that these same facilities and services are "very important" for the quality of daily life of the inhabitants.

Presentation of the cross-indicator variables

To better understand the wishes of the inhabitants concerning the use and the solutions to problems of equipment and spaces for play and relaxation we asked the following questions:

- That is what you expect a space or equipment?
- What are the solutions that can ensure a better quality of life.

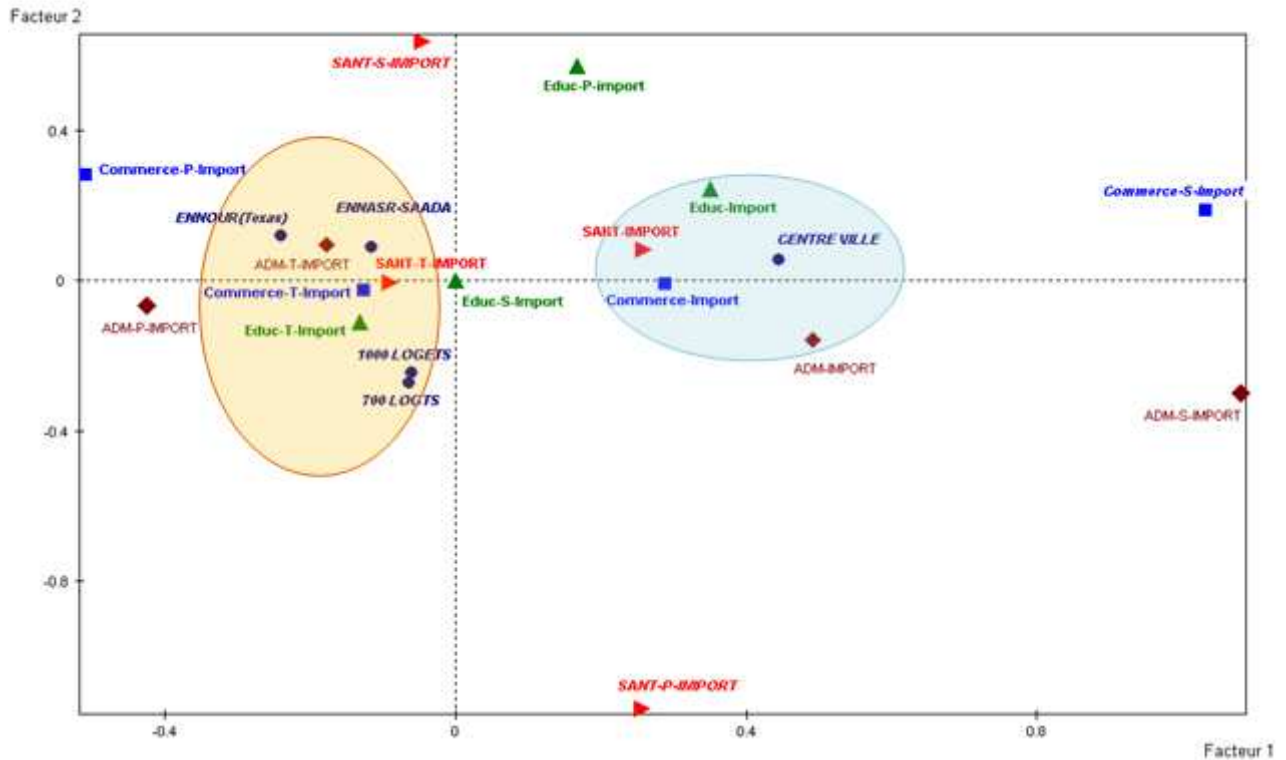


Figure 13 : The Factorial Planformed by Axes F1, F2 of Correspondence Analysis(AFC) Criteria for Services and their Importance for the Quality of Life

The answers to these two questions are presented on the factorial. In this graph, the configuration of the cloud of points on the factorial clearly shows the existence of skewness of the location of a space or equipment and solutions of precaution to ensure the quality of life.

The quality of the information exceeds 90,56% 57, 63% for the F1 axis and 32, 94% for axis F2.

Table 12: The Values of the Variance in the AFC, Figure 14

Number	Eigenvalue	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Axis1	0,0560	57,63	57,63
Axis2	0,0320	32,94	90,56
Axis3	0,0079	8,13	98,69
Axis4	0,0013	1,31	100,00

The components that deviate left the factorial is neighbourhoods Ennour, 1000 housing and the city centre. The resident inhabitants wish to dispose of the equipment and spaces of relaxation near their place of residence and aspire live in security. These wishes are translated by the replies: 'that it is close to place residence and secure'.

Contrast is a second group consisting of 700 housing and Ennasr-Saada neighbourhoods. This proximity is explained by the aspirations of the people to benefit from support of quality services and dispose of the necessary equipment. They aspire to security of their neighbourhoods by the police and the solidarity of the people.

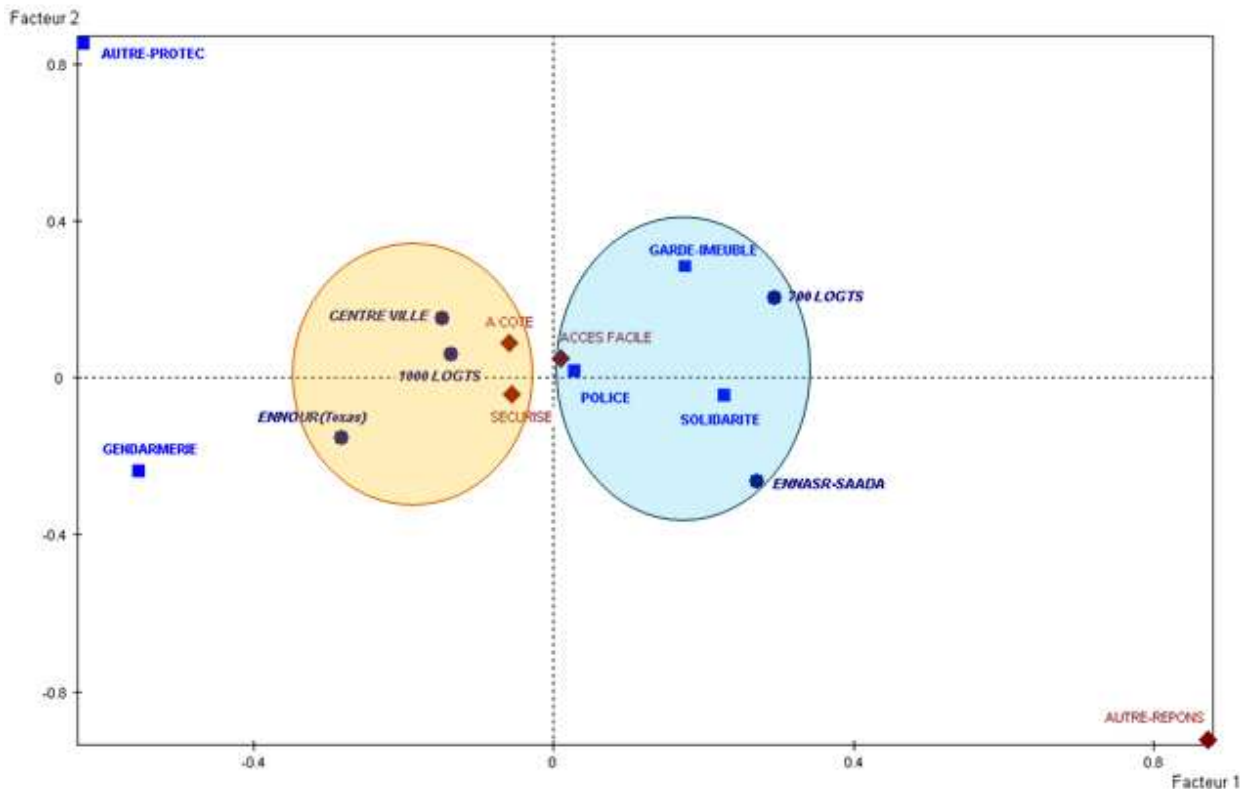


Figure 14 : The Factorial Plane formed by the Axes F1, F2 of Correspondence Analysis(CFA) of the Indicators role of a Space or Equipment, and Solutions for these Curityprecautions in Daily Life

CONCLUSIONS

At the end of this work on the quality of life is great inequality in the quality of life at the level of neighbourhoods and a relatively negative assessment by the population of the quality of life in their respective neighbourhoods.

The reasons for dissatisfaction differ from one district to another: insecurity, sanitation, access to services and equipment of proximity. These findings are the result of a lack of articulation between the policies of the habitat, housing and the environment policy.

The well being and the development of populations is a much desired goal but not easy to reach both the constraints, issues and conflicts which policymakers face are important. The search for a better quality of life is frequently mentioned implicitly in the speeches and policies of the State.

In the words of the inhabitants of the city of Khenchela, the quality of life remains dependent on a harmonious and balanced urban development and an improved environment. Improvement of a certain number of indicators, such as security, tranquillity and the availability of the equipment and services, are likely to respond positively to the wishes and desires of the people that we interviewed and that we consider to be representative of the population of the city of Khenchela.

Considered as sites promoting solidarity and conviviality between the inhabitants of the neighbourhoods, promoting the Exchange, recreation, relaxation and the game, green spaces seem to favour the social link.

Upgrading of equipment and services in the city is also becoming a priority especially for 700-1000 housing social neighbourhoods and precarious Ennour (Texas). Based on accessibility of nearby shops and sanitation, education and

the approximation of the administrative services of the citizens can contribute to the improvement of the quality of life and urban furniture.

The notions of security and peace are transverse to the proposed action. It is thus hoped to integrate them as a major concern in the local policy. The objectives of peace also have their place in the town planning and habitat policy. In addition to the enhancement of the quality of life in the fight against noise, (street squatted by the vendors), local authorities must opt for a policy to ensure a better support of the inhabitants.

REFERENCES

1. ADJA D., Drobenko B., (2007). Planning law, the conditions of land and space, layout, control, financing, litigation, collection law practice Berti Edition Algiers.
2. FRANCOIS ASCHER. (1998). The end of the district. In Nicole Haumont (ed.) The city in all its forms: to live and tell the city. Paris, L'Harmattan. Pages 183-201.
3. AUTHIER J.Y. (2002). "Living in the district and city life : residential reports of people in old city centers," Space and society. No. 108-109. Pages 88 to 131.
4. BAILLY ANTOINE. (1995). Representations in geography. In Antoine Bailly, Robert Ferras & Denise Pumain (ed.) Encyclopedia of Geography. Paris, Economica. Pages 369 - 381.
5. A.S. Bailly (1981). The geography of well-being. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 239 pages
6. Barbarino-SAULNIER N. (2005). Quality of life in urban diagnosis. The case of the city of Lyon. PhD in Geography and Urban Planning, University of Lyon.
7. BERNARD. (1878). Medical principle. exp., 1878, p. 242
8. BONARDI C., F. GIRANDOLE, ROUSSIAU N., SOUBIALE N., (2002). Applied Social Psychology. Environment, health and quality of life. Paris, In Press Editions, 390 pages.
9. Desthieux G. (2005). Systemic approach and participatory urban diagnosis process cognitive representation of the urban system for the development of geographical, PhD Science and Environmental Engineering, Lausanne, EPFL 2005
10. BOUJROUF S., Hassan E (2008) "Toponymy and territorial reorganization in Morocco: Figures, sense and logic." political space No. 5 (02-2008)
11. BRODHAG C. (2004). Sustainable development and energy, X-ENS-Day UPS Physics, Ecole Polytechnique, May 14, 2004.
12. BRODACH A., Goggi M. (2005). The policy of the city: a path of sustainable urban development? Review Sustainability and Territories, November 17, 2005, 14 pages.
13. CHERQUI. F (2005). Methodology for assessing a sustainable development Project of a district méthode adequacy. PhD thesis, University of La Rochelle, Department of Civil Engineering, p. 4-10.
14. CHRISTOPHER D. (1998). "Territory, quality of life and social well-being," 4th Congress Wallonia to the Future.

15. CLAUDE C. (1984). *Lexicon of human and economic geography*, Editions Dalloz, 1984
16. CATHERINE C., P. Valdieu (2006). *Sustainable development and urban renewal tools operational HERMATAN*, p 296.
17. DI MEO G. (2003). *Territoriality*. In Jacques Lévy and Michel Lussault (ed.) *Dictionary of Geography*. Paris, Belin. Page 919.
18. B DEBARBIEUX., Vanier M. (2002). *These territories are emerging*. Paris, Editions de l'Aube. Datar.
19. DI MEO G. (2003). "Territoriality," in Jacques Lévy and Michel Lussault (ed.) *Dictionary of Geography*. Paris, Belin. Page 919.
20. DAUPHINE A. (1988): *County of Nice Côte d'Azur, Nice Region: the transformation of a regional space*. *Rev. Spatial analysis, quantitative and applied*, Nice, No. 25, p. 3-9, 2 fig. Foucault B. BRUNET R. (1997). *Territory: the art of cutting*. *Journal of Geography*, Lyon, Volume 72 Issue 3 p.251-255.
21. E. Diener, E. Suh (1997). *Measuring quality of life: economic, social and subjective indicators*. *Social Indicators Research*, pp. 189-216.
22. DI MEO G. (2003) *Territoriality*. In Jacques Lévy and Michel Lussault (ed.) *Dictionary of Geography*. Paris, Belin. Page 919.
23. DJABIR (1996). *Technology and social Ed Elmaarifa Egypt*. 1996 P145.
24. A. Eckmann, ZIMMERMANN M., Bosshart F., Steiner V., (2004). *Sustainable development in the area. Four pilot districts*. BBL, 2004, 24 pages.
25. EDWARD G. (2000). "The Politics of Poverty Deconcentration and Housing Demolition," *Journal of Urban Affairs*. Vol.22, Number 2. Pages 157-173.
26. FLEURY S. (2005). *Urban design and high environmental quality, memory engineering ESGT*, France p 7.
27. FORUM GLOBAL CITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE ISSUES GLOBAL LOCAL SOLUTION. (2006) GENEVA 18-20 MAY 2006.
28. Georges Perec. (1974). *In Species of Spaces*, Paris 1974 edition of midnight.
29. Grafmeyer Y., JOSEPH I. (1990). *The Chicago School. Birth of urban ecology*. Paris, New Edition, Urban Champ RES: Sage, 378 pages.
30. H. Gumuchian (1989). "Representations in geography: definitions, methods and tools." In Yves Andre, Antoine Bailly, Robert Ferras, Jean-Paul, and Herve Guerin, Gumuchian. *Represent space. The imaginary space in school*. Paris, Anthropos. Pages 29 to 43.
31. H. Gumuchian (1989). "Representations in geography: definitions, methods and tools." In Yves Andre, Antoine Bailly, Robert Ferras, Jean-Paul, and Herve Guerin, umuchian. *Represent space. The imaginary space in school*. Paris, Anthropos. Pages 29 to 43.
32. Grafmeyer Y., JOSEPH I. (2005). *The Chicago School. Birth of urban ecology*. Paris, Éditions du Champ areas.

33. GROUP CHADULE. (1997). Introduction to statistical practices in geography Armand Colin Paris
34. GERARD B., Luis M. (1998). Quantitative method and data analysis in the humanities SMG.
35. Gumuchian H (1989) "Representations in geography: definitions, methods and tools." In Yves Andre, Antoine Bailly, Robert Ferras, Jean-Paul, and Herve Guerin, Gumuchian. Represent space. The imaginary space in school. Paris, Anthropos. Pages 29 to 43.
36. Ghorra-Gobin C. (2007). the legitimacy of a redefinition of the territory: citizenship and civic culture Critical analysis of the urban American Journal of Geography, Lyon, Volume 72 numéro3.p233-237.
37. HILGERS M. (2000). Towards sustainable development of districts. ECOLO, report as part of EGEC page. 47.
38. Houga A., D. HADD (2007). Management of municipal solid waste, if the city of Khenchela. Memory Engineering, Department of Management University Mentouri Constantine.
39. JORADP. <http://www.joradp.dz/HFR/Index.htm>.
40. KHALFAN M. M. A. (2002). Sustainable development and Sustainable Building A literature review for C-Sand. Loughborough University, January 24, 2002 p. 45
41. KOÏCHIRO M. (2002). Director-General of UNESCO, UNESCO award, Cities for Peace. Marrakech, 18 March 2002.
42. L. LAMBERT (2006). Sustainable districts, bicycle for local action in December, 2006 Page 4
43. The Guelta L., Berri G. M. Dahan, R. Ramousse COULON & J. (1983). Computerized statistical processing of data in ethology. Studies and analyzes behavioral, 1 (4): 202-268.
44. LIUYINDULADIO E., N. Lusenge (2009). Globalization, Poverty and Inequality: International Trade.
45. LOURDEL N. (2005). Teaching methods and representation of the understanding of sustainable development: Application to the training of engineering students. PhD thesis, National School of Mines der and Saint Etienne University Jean Monnet, Saint Etienne, 298 p.
46. Maby J. (2004). Conceptual and practical indicators in geography, Objects and geographical indicators. ABTES Avignon Collection 5.
47. MC CALL S. (1975). Quality of life. Social Indicators Research, pp. 229-248.
48. MEKOUAR M.A. (1988). Studies in Environmental Law, published by Okada.
49. MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT. (2001). Agenda 21. Balance Sheet for Algeria.
50. FRENCH MINISTER OF THE CITY CAN MINISTER OF SOCIAL COHESION AND URBAN RENEWAL. 2001-2004 period.
51. MORALES M. E. S. A. (1993). Forms of urban intersection. Edition UPC Barcelona Catalonia.
52. MONDADA L. (2000). Describe the city: the construction of knowledge in urban interaction in the text. Paris, Anthropos.

53. Noschis KAJ (1984). The emotional significance of the district. Paris, Librairie meridians.
54. Noschis KAJ. (1984). The emotional significance of the district. Paris, Librairie meridians.
55. OECD. (1997). Better understanding our cities. The role of urban indicators, spatial development Collection. OECD, Paris.
56. A. OLIVEIRA DE SOUZA, DIAB Y., Morand, D. (2004). Development of a system of indicators for sustainable conservation of the urban sites of historical interest applied to the Brazilian sites. XXII Meeting of Civil Engineering University, Marne-la-Vallee, France, 3 and 4 June 2004.
57. ONS. (2009). Wwww.ons.dz statistical service.
58. ONS. (2008). Manual mapping census.
59. PARK P. (1996). "(Chicago School): The City: Suggestions for the Investigation of Human Behaviour."The Urban Environment from Flight A.J.S .1916.
60. Paulette JP (2002) Mental representations in geography. Paris, Anthropos.
61. PDAU of Khenchela, El Hama and N'SIGHA (2008). REVISION. "LDS" interdisciplinary studies office for assistance and advice Bordj Bou Arreridj.
62. PHILIP., Pinchemel G. (1997). the face of the earth. Arman Colin / Masson Paris / Masson Taken 1997 p 115-140.
63. PHILIP., Pinchemel G. (1997). the face of the earth. Arman Colin / Paris Masson p .116.
64. NAP-DD. (2002). Ministry of Physical Planning and the environment. In November 2001.
65. Quality of Life Research, The University of Oklahoma School of Social Work, www.soc.titech.ac.jp / uem / qol-define.html.
66. RACINE J.B. (1987). Quality of life, well being and social change: towards a new geography of lived spaces and relations of man to the territory, Publication of the University of Rouen, 1987, No. 208, 288 pages.
67. REPEAT A., R. Prélaz-Droux (2003). An urban monitor as support for a participative management of Developing cities, Habitat International, 27: 653-667.
68. SUSTAINABLE REVIEW. (2003). Folder Making sustainable cities with their inhabitants. No. 5, May-June 2003, p. 11-58.
69. J. Rotman, B. de Vries (1997). perspectives on global change: The Target Approach, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
70. R.J. ROGERSON (1998). "Quality of life and the global city." International Conference on Quality of Life in Cities - ICQOLC'98 - Volume 1, School of Building and Real Estate National University of Singapore, pages 109-124
71. P.a. Rumley (2002). The Planning between change and continuity. Journal DISP No. 148 p 19-23
72. SAPHIR. (2008). (Swiss Public Health Automated Information Resources)

<http://www.hospvd.ch/chuv/bdfm/saphirsc.htm>.

73. Pierre-Yves Saunier. (1997). Variation around a bad subject: administrative districts in Lyon in the nineteenth century, *Journal of Geography, Lyon*, Volume 72 Issue 3 p.167-171.
74. S. SIEGEL (1956). *Non-parametric statistics for the behavioral sciences*. McGraw-Hill Book Company.
75. WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. JOHANNESBURG. 2002. Country Report Algeria.
76. SPANGENBERG H. H., Pfahl S., I. DELLER (2002). Toward Institutional Indicators for sustainability: lessons from year analysis of Agenda 21, *Ecological Indicators*, 2: 61-77
77. I. Stockar (2000). *Planning Director cantonal sustainable, synthesis*, internal publication, Federal Office for Spatial Planning, Berne.2001; Joerin et al., 2005, Both et al., 2003
78. Tobelem-Zanin C. (1995). *Quality of life in French cities*. Rouen, Publication of the University of Rouen, No. 208, 288 pages
79. Topalov. C (2002). *The divisions of the city*, Ed Unesco, the home of the human sciences, France. - VALOUR P. (2005). *Technical review cites 75à80 No. 2004-2005 edition*.
80. VARNIER M., G. FEYT, Dérioz P., JOHN Y., (1997). *the boundaries: the light of geographers elected officials*. *Journal of Geography, Lyon*, Volume 72 Number3 p.239-249
81. VICTOR J.C. (2004). *Study the history and progress of the process of job hazard analysis sites, France 2004*.
82. VICTOR J. C. (2004). *Study the history and progress of the process of job hazard analysis sites, France 2004*.
83. C. Weber, J. HIRSCH JACKY (2000). "The process of growth and urban boundaries." : *European Journal of Geography, records, documents 158: April 25, 2000*.
84. YOUNG M., WILLMOTT P. (1983). *The Village in the city*. Paris, Centre Georges Pompidou, Industrial Design Centre.
85. ZAMOUN S., D. TABUTIN, YAKOUBD A., A. KOUACI (1995). *Population and environment in North Africa*, Editions L'Harmattan, 1995.

