

Effects of Urban Growth on Settlement Pattern of Tripoli Libya

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■ Abstract:

Human settlements are essential, apparently fixed yet changing, landscape ecology characteristics that have sparked a number of research owing to their importance in human existence. The consequences of urban expansion settlement pattern in Tripoli were investigated in this article, with a focus on the role of economic, social, and political elements in urbanization. Regardless of the actuality that municipal planning authorities created as well as developed a number of projects and planning generation series, there have been issues and challenges in dealing with Libya's rapid urbanization, that has ultimately resulted in urbanization process and a shortfall of housing services. This has resulted in a tremendous and haphazard urbanization, resulting in the loss of vast agricultural or green landscapes in favor of new metropolitan settlements. It suggests that there have been persistent problems in regulating and limiting urban development inside urban centres in general, and Tripoli in particular, based on archival evidence, interviews, and intimate knowledge of the research region. In this study, I looked at the importance of each aspect of urban expansion and urbanization in the Libyan example VS Africa as a whole, using theories of Myers.

● **Keywords:** urban growth, settlement pattern, human settlement, Tripoli, Libya,

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■ المستخلص:

تعد المستوطنات البشرية من الخصائص الأساسية لبيئة المناظر الطبيعية ، والتي يبدو أنها ثابتة ومتغيرة على ما يبدو ، والتي أثارت عددًا من الأبحاث نظرًا لأهميتها في الوجود البشري. تم التحقيق في عواقب نمط التوسع العمراني الاستيطاني في طرابلس في هذا المقال ، مع التركيز على دور العناصر الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية في التحضر. بغض النظر عن الواقع الذي أنشأته سلطات التخطيط البلدي وكذلك طورت عددًا من المشاريع وسلسلة التخطيط التوليدية ، كانت هناك قضايا وتحديات في التعامل مع التحضر السريع في ليبيا ، مما أدى في النهاية إلى عملية التحضر ونقص في خدمات الإسكان. وقد أدى ذلك إلى تحضر هائل وعشوائي ، مما أدى إلى فقدان مساحات شاسعة من الأراضي الزراعية أو الخضراء لصالح مستوطنات حضرية جديدة. ويشير إلى وجود مشاكل مستمرة في تنظيم الحد من التنمية الحضرية داخل المراكز الحضرية بشكل عام ، وطرابلس على وجه الخصوص ، بناءً على الأدلة الأرشيفية ، والمقابلات ، والمعرفة الوثيقة بمنطقة البحث. في هذه الدراسة ، نظرت إلى أهمية كل جانب من جوانب التوسع الحضري والتحضر في المثال الليبي ضد إفريقيا ككل ، باستخدام نظريات مايرز.

● الكلمات المفتاحية: النمو العمراني ، الاستيطان ، الاستيطان البشري ، طرابلس ، ليبيا ،

1.1 Introduction

Since the dawn of time, when humanity began to modify space, their behaviours in space have been influenced by its usage. Land use has altered and developed over time in tandem with the evolution of settlement forms, starting with existential land uses as a means of survival and progressing through economic, existentialist, then lastly realist land uses. Settlement patterns have evolved throughout time as manufacturing methods have altered. Trends as well as structures of permanent settlement began to emerge with the agricultural revolution; with the urbanisation revolution, villages developed into towns and cities as a result of division of labour; and the industrial revolution ushered in globalisation as well as rapid urbanization, as well as the most recent information revolution, which has conditioned new sorts of social partnerships as well as associated with social procedures. The margin or periphery around the urban tissue, that may be classified into nameless, housing tissue, tissue with unique architectural elements, plus free regions of the connection network, determines the image or development

of urban structures. Urban structures are either compositions or forms in respect of their emergence (agglomerations). Formations are unintentional created forms, whereas designs are deliberate built forms. (Košir, 1993). Urbanisation is now defined as the growth of cities as well as the urban mode of living, resulting in demographic, social, economic, and physical changes (Mihelčič, 2015).

The disintegration of several of the general spatial components that formerly characterised the settlement structure of urban form, namely, the boundary or periphery, which constrained and defined this structure within space, was caused by the processes of urban sprawl or suburbanisation. The expansion of (sub)urban regions also illustrates the move from urban structures to an archetype of forms agglomerations, from clearly compositional, planned, and ordered structures. Therefore, in respect, we're talking of cities disintegrating as built spatial systems that are transforming into their polar opposites. The wasteful development of land in the suburbs is being replaced by the growth of urban structures in space based on analytical results and their implementation. "suburban areas" stand for "growth and advancement of starting to emerge transition phase zones, which have been the direct consequence of evolutionary processes of scattering occurring from dense population city centres to sparsely populated rural areas," owing to the increased research into this occurrence for whom the expressions have become extremely difficult. (Ravbar, 2005). Every method in which urban areas expanded, their spatial manifestations, and the motivations for the expansion created new types and categories of urbanisation. In comparison to many other African countries, the urbanisation development began normally. In the city of Tripoli, (Park, 2018) conducted a study on migrants and growth. He emphasised how migrants were drawn to North African towns in the 1950s and 1960s because they were manufacturing hubs. He claimed that in the 1950s, Libyan industry was centred in two cities: Tripoli and Benghazi, with Tripoli accounting for 79 percent of the industrial labour force. The processing of agricultural goods was the extent of industry. Tripoli's population was densely concentrated due to the clear lack of services in the ancient city. More than 100,000 migrants reached Tripoli under the Italian colonialism (1915–36), according to estimates. (Robert, 1967)

Since the 1930s, Tripoli has received thousands of migrants each year, and the rate of urbanisation has continuously increased, hurting availability of data and causing urbanisation patterns more comparable to those of other African nations. As a reason, Tripoli is experiencing housing shortages with urban sprawl. This study examines the role of migration as a component of urbanisation and a secondary element, in addition to. Regardless of the fact that Libya's urban development rate has decreased, the urban population has expanded as well as the rural-urban population ratios have almost reversed: the urbanisation rate had climbed from 49.7 % in 1970 to 77.9 % in 2010. Since the late 1960s, Libyan economic development has been dependent on oil earnings, with the government diverting the surplus to massive infrastructure projects in the 1980s. Oil has been the country's primary resource and source of wealth since its discovery. Libya has been growing economically until the last several years, thanks to petrodollar assets that help spread urban expansion over loans from real estate banks. So as to reduce the problems of the lasting shortage of housing, the ministry of planning imposed numerous processes for more available bank loans and youth organisations. The majority of loan policies and procedures follow an amorphous structure, which has an impact on the function of planning oversight. As a result of the increased expansion, many unplanned places with inadequate infrastructure and, in many cases, unplanned urban sprawl have emerged.

1.2 Aim

The aim of the study is to analyse effects of urban growth on settlement pattern of Tripoli.

2.1 Methodology

The goal of this study is to see how urbanisation affects Tripoli's settlement pattern. Using a literature review as a tool for analysis. The nature of this study necessitates a field survey, however owing to time constraints, this is not possible. As a result, previous research from diverse scholars has been used to examine the consequences of urban expansion on Tripoli's settlement pattern. Various strategies for detecting the reasons of scattered settlement and urbanisation are described in the literature. Unique indications that define the properties of the phenomena and are measurable are typically used for detecting and determining the sources, properties, or extent of the occurrence.

The observation of historical methods and the way it was well structured, altered (temporary transformation), and watching alterations in the phenomena by numerous indicators which were typical characteristics of the phenomena that are often used techniques mostly for observing the phenomenon.

2.2 Location

Libya's capital is known as Tripoli, the city is situated in the country's northwest (in-between longitude $13^{\circ}10'48.5796''\text{E}$, and latitude $32^{\circ}53'7.2708''\text{N}$) and is located 190km eastern part of the Tunisia's border with the country. Tripoli has over 1,000,000 persons living in about 850sq. km. The city is regarded as the largest urban centre in Libya in terms of both human population, manufacturing and commercial (Figure 1). Tripoli has a major harbour; there are many industries mostly for national local uses: produces processed tomatoes, carpets, and olive oil extraction. Tripoli originated from the Phoenicians around 7th century BC and was named originally Oea.

Tripoli is frequently mentioned as Tarabulus al-Gharb (Tripoli Western) to differentiate it from the Tripoli of Lebanon.



Fig.1: Map of Libya showing Tripoli (the capital) along with some other few cities

2.0 Literature review

2.1 Urbanisation

Urbanisation can be seen as the processes of settlement formation in an area, it is also recognised with growing population, and conversion of rural settlements areas into urban centre i.e., extension of the urban mode of living to rural villages. Agreeing with the major features, we differentiate among 3 periods development of urbanization (Rebernik, D., 2008). Primary urbanisation, also known as the preindustrial phase, secondary urbanisation, also known as the industrial phase, and tertiary urbanisation, also known as the post-industrial or metropolitan phase of urbanisation, are all phases of urbanisation that are common in highly developed nations. According to the literature, suburban regions are defined in essence by the emergence of emergent transitional zones that are the outcome of dynamic dispersion processes directed from highly populated city centres to rural areas. The majority of academics agree that suburbanisation is a geographical representation of all societal developments. Such shifts may be seen not only in the growth or development of regions with single-family homes on the outskirts, but also in the changing forms of workplaces in cities and their outskirts. Despite urban planning attempts in diverse social situations and at various levels, nowhere in the globe was it feasible to prevent or at least attenuate this process (Ravbar, 2005). In accordance with the development geographic index and stages characteristics, suburbanisation is subdivided into 3 phases, these are: tertiary suburbanisation (dispersal of jobs in service activities), industrial suburbanisation (dispersal of jobs in production activities), and

demographic suburbanisation (first, migration of population occurs). Rebernik, (D., 2008) recognises 4 kinds of suburbanisation based on their locational and spatial features:

- Peri urbanisation is the urbanisation of a city's surrounding rural environment (periphery), generally in the form of sparse or abandoned habitation. There are three key features of peri urbanisation areas: Recent settlement, a big number of commuters, and good city connections (Rebernik, D., 2008)

- Ex urbanisation is the phenomena of expanded suburbanisation or urbanisation of metropolitan centres' rural environs. It has to do with the phenomena of holiday homes in rural regions, as well as retiree and middle-class emigration to remote regions. (Rebernik, D., 2008)
- De-urbanisation (counter urbanisation) The departure of people from cities to rural regions is known as de-urbanisation (counter-urbanisation). Some writers call it "emigration beyond commuting distance." (Rebernik, D., 2008). Advanced roads and transportation networks, enhanced access abilities to village community, additional commuting long-distance, low rate of living in villages, dispersed employment, growth of operations that are non-agricultural in villages, possibility of occupation, high earnings in addition to high living standard of residents, larger percentage of retirees resulting in higher retirement income levels are the most familiar factors contributing to suburbanisation.
- Major scale settlement dispersed (urban sprawl): The words 'sprawl' and 'urban sprawl' were often utilised in professional papers by American scholars, before being adopted by other science disciplines in the 1990s; likewise, the definition first was widely accepted among experts, societies in general and the U.S., which was afterwards accepted globally. Given certain shared qualities, it is important to note that "sprawl" implies various things to different individuals. (Calthorpe and P. in Fulton, 2001) In addition, the terms "urban sprawl" and "urbanisation" are employed differently in Europe and the United States. Despite the fact that the starting point normative were typically identical or comparable, the urban sprawl reasons along with the prevalence vary. (Patacchini, E., zenou, Y., Henderson, J. V., & Epple, 2009). As a form of suburbanisation, dispersed urbanisation manifests itself in uncontrolled space sprawling of all the rural and urban regions. The predefined word expression in the literature that describes uncontrolled low-density sprawl on the periphery of large metropolitan space or urban area. Various definitions have been proposed to characterise the phenomena, however there are certain basic traits that appear across the literature (Brody, 2013). Sprawling (distributed) expansion outside the current urban

areas, strip or ‘ribbon’ construction along roadways, and an ambiguous border among rural and urban regions are all examples of low-density, single-family housing. Despite the fact that we use this phrase frequently, giving a precise definition is challenging. In a nutshell, a settlement is any type of human habitation, ranging from a solitary dwelling to a big metropolis. The word settlement has another meaning, as it refers to the act of humans opening up and populating a previously unoccupied territory. This is referred to as occupation in geography. As a result, we may define settlement as a process of bringing people together and obtaining land to build dwellings and provide economic assistance. Rural and urban settlements are the two sorts of settlements. Before delving into the definition and varieties of rural and urban settlement in Libya, it’s important to understand the fundamental contrasts between the two.

- (i) The main differences amongst urban and rural regions are their functions. Rural villages are areas where mainly principal activities are carried out like farming and mining, while urban regions has dominance of the tertiary and secondary activities taking place.
- (ii) Normally, the rural centres have small population density compared to urban centres.

2.2 Types of rural settlement patterns

The terms type and pattern before examining kinds and patterns of rural communities in Libya. The word pattern means a regular form or sequence in which a succession of things occurs, whereas “sorting” relates to a group of items with certain common traits. When we talk about a settlement pattern, we’re talking about the spatial arrangement or distribution of settlements within a certain region. It is distinct features from the settlement form, the geographical qualities of particular settlements are more important than the settlement type. However, forms and patterns are frequently utilized simultaneously. However, we will just explore patterns in this article. The extent of dispersal of the homes is referred to as the kind of rural settlement.

● Types of rural Settlements

The following are generally categorised under 4 parts:

1. Semi-clustered/fragmented settlement/semi-compact

2. Clustered/nucleated/compact settlement
3. Dispersed settlement.
4. Hamlet settlement

2.2.1 Compact Settlements: As the term implies, the settlements are densely populated. As a result, all of the homes in such towns were focused in 1 principal location, the populated regions were isolated and distinctive from the meadows and farms. This category includes the majority of our country's settlements. They may be found practically everywhere throughout the nation. Because these villages are dispersed across the town, they wish to make the most of the natural resources available. These villages typically consist of a cluster of 30 to 100 of houses of various shapes, sizes and purposes. Their population average ranged from 500 to 2,500 people in less inhabited areas to more than 10,000 people in densely populated areas. Due to densely constructed areas and intersecting street systems, these towns frequently have a distinct pattern. There are as many as 11 patterns found. Only five important patterns will be discussed. These are:

- (i) Linear Pattern: It's common near major highways, trains, and waterways, among other places. It might possess only one row of dwellings alongside the major thoroughfare. Villages near the sea shore, river valleys, mountain ranges, and so forth are examples.
- (ii) Rectangular Pattern: This is a relatively typical kind that development within the rectangle agricultural shape of land since land measuring systems based on square units are popular. Settlement walkways and cart tracks travel around the rural areas in northern to southern and eastern to western directions, confirming the rectangular field layouts. The rectangular shape of communities is due to access to farms and fields, as well as connectivity to neighbouring villages.
- (iii) Square Pattern: This is essentially a rectangle variation. This design is connected with communities that are located at the intersection of cart tracks or roads, as well as characteristics that limit the village's expansion outside of a square space. An ancient border wall, dense orchards, a road, or a pond are examples of these characteristics.
- (iv) Circular Pattern: Large communities are known for their dense population

density. The outside walls of homes connect and form a continuous front, giving the settlements the appearance of a fortified and walled enclosure with few windows when viewed from the outside. Historically, greatest aggregation for the sake of defence resulted in the round shape.

- (v) Radial Pattern: A number of streets converge around a single point, which might be a water supply (well, pond), a mosque or temple, a commercial hub, or just a space that is open. As a result, the streets appear to radiate from a central point.
2. Semi-compact Settlement: As the term implies, the homes or not tightly packed houses together. The communities were categorised by a little yet compact nucleated area that is surrounded by hamlets. It has a larger footprint than compact settlements. Depending on the local climatic circumstances, these villages can be located on both plains and plateaus.

2.2.2 Semi-compact settlements: These settlements may have a variety of patterns, a number of these patterns are:

- i. Checker Board Pattern: This is a sort of community that is typically located at the intersection of two highways. Village streets converge at an angle or run parallel to one another. This is due to the common practise of aligning homes along cardinal axes. This is a frequent pattern across the northern plains.
- ii. Elongated Pattern The rectangular pattern elongates owing to the effect of site factors, resulting in such settlement. In places prone to flooding, for example, the rectangular shape becomes unusually extended along the high ground. Even if there were no additional advantages, the riverbank position compels this layout.
- iii. Fan Shaped Pattern: This may be observed at one end of the hamlet, where several focus points or lines are located. A riverbank, orchard tank, well, road, or worshipping area may all serve as focal points. The delta area that the homes merely trail the delta's fan-shaped contour, such designs are frequent.
- iv. Hamletted Settlements: Many towns are dispersed among multiple tiny units. The major settlement has very little impact on the smaller units. The original site is sometimes difficult to recognise, and frequently these hamlets were dispersed throughout the landscape with intervening fields. Social and ethnic variables frequently affect segregation.

- v. Dispersed Settlements: Isolated settlements is another name for this. The settlement is defined by tiny units, which might range from a single house to a small group of dwellings. There is anything from two to seven cottages. As a result, hamlets in this category are dispersed across a large region with no discernible structure.

2.3 Factors that affect the type of rural settlement

There are 3 elements that affect the settlement types in Libya, and they were mentioned below:

- i. Physical Factors: Relief, height, soil capabilities, ground water level, drainage, climate, and other factors are among them. These elements determine the style and spacing of dwellings. For example, in arid places, water is a critical component, consequently the buildings are constructed close to a well or pond, guiding the compactness of the settlements.
- ii. Ethnic and Cultural Factors: Caste, community, ethnicity, and religion are examples of these. In Libya, it is customary to see the dominant land-owning caste in the rural centre and the additional service-provision casts through the outskirts. As a result, there is social segregation and the settlement is divided into different divisions.
- iii. Historical or Defence Factors: Outsiders regularly invaded or assaulted the north western plains' boundary territories in the past. Apart from attacks from foreigners, there had been a constant struggle within the nation between princely states and kingdoms for a long time, thus concerns of security favours the formation of communities that are nucleated.

2.4 TYPES OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS

Urban settlements, like rural communities, are divided into categories. The most popular classifications are based on size and function. Let us look at them one by one. Population Size Classification Libya's census divides cities into six categories based on population size. The population of urban settlements by class is listed in the table below. This research examines Tripoli through the lenses of urbanisation and urban expansion. The literature and scientific contributions to each of these themes are listed below.

2.5 Urbanization in Libya

At the local, regional, and national levels, urbanisation may be defined as a rising share of the total population living in urban areas. At the global level, urbanisation is a relatively new phenomena in western nations such as the United Kingdom, Eastern Europe, and the United States. The natural rise rate for the urban population and net in-migration from rural to urban regions are the two variables that drive urban expansion.

2.6 Urbanization and Urban Growth in Africa

In the previous three decades, Africa had seen tremendous urbanisation at the price of agricultural and rural growth. (Hope., 1998). He referred to it as “over-urbanization.” According to Hope, the phenomena of over-urbanization in Africa is caused by three pull forces. First, due of improved public health care and individual education, the natural population grew. The second reason was rural-urban migration, which occurred as migrants sought a better life through economic advancement, better job, and greater income prospects; many African city 5 employees make three to four times more than rural employees. According to UNDP statistics from the 1990s, the average urban pay in Zambia was 2.3 times higher than the rural wage, while it was 5.2 times higher in Swaziland. Thirdly, educational opportunities are a crucial factor driving migration to metropolitan regions. In the 17 years following Hope’s publication, these variables have remained important (Parnell, S. and Pieterse, 2014) Selectivity is a demographic characteristic that has influenced the African pattern of migration, in which well-educated and highly driven young individuals from rural areas may obtain good government employment in metropolitan cities. As a result, Sub-Saharan cities have seen an increase in population, putting a strain on services, land ownership, security concerns, and inefficient land use techniques, resulting in environmental resource deterioration. Over-urbanization has resulted in high rates of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among urban residents, as opposed to migrants, who take lower-paying occupations, producing social instability and family dissolution (Hope., 1998). The urban areas were incapable of providing facilities to meet up with the increasing demands of the inhabitants based on numerous problems, for example insufficient housing, congestion of traffic, and pollution of the environmental. Despite the overall problems, there was an urban prejudice (lagging behind rural areas

compared to the urban areas) in the aspect of availability of elementary facilities and poverty strengthening at speedy rates in the rural areas. These are the major constraints faced by the rural areas daily. Across Sub-Saharan Africa for example, safe drinking water, sanitation plus health services is only available in half of the cities (Njoh, 2013). There is economic deterioration and substantial environmental within numerous rural areas within African. Such dynamics as well as their repercussions are also noticeable and prevalent within Northern African cities, notably in Libya's urban centres.

2.7 Urbanisation in Europe

The industrial revolution began the urbanisation of rural regions in Europe. During the industrialisation, Europe became more urbanised. The primary settlement wave shifted from cities to their perimeter or towards agricultural hinterland in the following era, with European cities seeing the most increase. Cities' spread into the countryside expedited the progression of mass transportation as well as vehicle access, allowing for travelling. Other industries, such as service activities and manufacturing and, lastly, research activities, commercial, as well as financial, all of which are situated in business centres with good accessibility and reduced prices, have sprung up in response to the increase in population (e.g., the City of London).

The population of urban areas is declining in certain regions, while the surface area of built-up land is not rising. People move away from both high as well as low population density areas, hence population emigration hence city expansion are no longer connected to density of population. (EEA, 2006). The pace of population growth in the periphery of town in various European nations now surpassed that of metropolis (Rebernik, D., 2008).

Although causes of urbanisation are numerous; in summary, different types of factors behind urbanisation were recognised.: social (transport with the growth in the use of cars and poor public transport, legislative framework with deficient spatial planning, population growth, housing conditions, lack of vertical plus horizontal coordination in implementing land policies, problems of city centres with inferior quality of residential and natural environments, higher household income,).economic (Globalisation, agricultural, economic, price of land, growth, raising of the standard of living, European integrations etc.).

3.1 Result and Discussion

Over-urbanization has resulted in high rates of unemployment and underemployment, particularly amongst urban residents, as contrasted to migrants who take lower-paying jobs, producing social instability including family dissolution (Hope., 1998). Cities are unable to deliver services or fulfill increasing citizen needs due to a variety of issues, including limited housing, transportation congestion, or pollution. Despite these challenges, there has remained a rural-urban divide in terms of access to essential amenities, sustaining poverty at greater rates in rural regions. Every day, rural regions confront significant challenges. Within Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, health services, safe drinking water, and sanitation are only available around half of the cities. (Njoh, 2013). Several African rural communities are experiencing significant environmental and economic degradation. These processes and their repercussions are also noticeable and prevalent in Northern African cities, notably in Libya's main cities. There has been a significant transition in urban living for individuals who relocate to major cities, because many pursue new occupations in industries as well as abandon the old conventional living. Cesar Chelala (2010) emphasised the numerous effects of increased migration to cities on urban life. Urban migration, he explained, is the pursuit for a better living. He cited a lack of basic amenities and food insecurity as causes of migration from rural to urban regions in Africa; over the last two decades, growing desertification and its repercussions on agricultural productivity have displaced nearly 10 million people in Africa. To find a better living, some folks have been compelled to relocate to metropolitan regions. Environmental deterioration, poverty, political persecution, and religious turmoil are all issues that migrants face in their rural locations in Libya. This research looked at the primary variables which have fuelled Tripoli's quick expansion, so it offered to comprehend the significance of the factors using a conceptual framework. Fully comprehending urbanisation and its trajectory is thought to be a topic of refined future studies. It is critical for geographers or urban planners to comprehend the function of urbanisation in terms of socio-economic factors, such as changes in the economy or their consequences on population and people's lives, which have been primarily influenced by urbanization's expansion and pace. Naturally occurring phenomena plus

human actions are said to be constantly changing the aspects of the human landscape. The study's findings show that settlements in Tripoli have gone through dynamic processes of fragmentation, migration, merger, displacement, or relocation. Depending on the specific the findings of quadrat count and closest neighbour studies, the settlement distribution pattern is clustered. The findings are significant additions to information that might help influence Tripoli's settlement policy frameworks. Within a one-kilometre radius of 100 percent of the communities in Tripoli, one to six nearest neighbours can be identified. This suggests that common amenities like schools, hospitals, post offices, and leisure areas might be developed and delivered. As a result, a settlement planning and development policy focusing on village grouping or the model village method is advocated.

4.1 Conclusion

The sprawl of settlement in areas in which dispersed settlement is a native settlement pattern is becoming more intensive, owing to residents' measures for shifting zoned land use, that are conveyed in the adoption of spatial records, as well as illegal construction as well as its (subsequent) legal recognition. Whereas if extension of such a town includes both growth and traditional, existing settlement patterns, it will assist to preserve the cultural landscape as well as the natural and architectural landscape quality. The maintenance of designated land use as well as agricultural and cultivated land in the affected areas exemplifies the latter. Dispersed urbanisation, or "urban sprawl," on the other hand, does not help to preserve landscape patterns, but rather hastens the degradation or shrinkage of agricultural and cultivated land in these places. So far, the discussion has revealed that the rise of settlements in regions of autochthonous dispersed settlement is largely scattered building, which does not contribute to increased preservation and recognizability of rural areas while increasing societal costs for maintaining enough supply. This assumption will be investigated by determining the most suited places for a full examination utilising specific indices of urbanisation (social, economic, and environmental). Well evaluate whether this is, in fact, this form of settlement or the so-called organic development of settlement in the designated areas, based on a combination of features that characterise scattered urbanisation. The technique for verifying distinct indicators will be

determined by the regional features and the sort of indicators utilised to assess them. Each of the above-mentioned approaches can assist us in determining the amount of urbanisation (to a certain extent), but they all have flaws in terms of identifying physical aspects of space, since their treatment is limited to urban areas along large city centres. i.e.. metropolitan regions. Whenever it comes to selecting or establishing technique for measuring such occurrences in sparsely inhabited rural regions, we must look beyond the large-scale framework and look at the phenomenon in settlement structures on a micro level.

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