

Reflections of the phenomenon of urbanization on the Algerian family

AICHA LASSOUED^{1*}, BAKHTA BENFARDJALLAH²

¹LABORATORY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIETY SERVICE. EL-Oued

University (Algeria),aicha-lassoued@univ-eloued.dz

² El-oued University (Algeria),benfardjallah@yahoo.fr

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Abstract: This scientific paper aims to identify the consequences of the phenomenon of urbanization on the Algerian family. The family is the first institution to consist of any society. The Algerian family is characterized by a pattern and characteristics that distinguish it from others. The phenomenon of urbanization has created and introduced several extraneous changes in the Algerian family.

This scientific contribution is therefore an attempt to investigate the consequences of urbanization.

Keywords: urbanization, urban, family, algerian family,

* Corresponding author.

I- Introduction :

Urbanization is a global feature of all societies, whether advanced or underdeveloped, and urbanization is one of the most important social processes that completely changes all levels and aspects of life.

Algeria, like other societies, has undergone transformations in the social, economic, cultural, ecological and urban structures that are born in the process of urbanization. This has led to changes in the structure and social structure, the changing pattern of living and the most important pattern affected by this process. The family, which has changed its pattern and functions, as well as its internal and external social relations, is the first institution in which social construction is formed. It plays an essential role in the upbringing and teaching of the child the values prevailing in the child's society.

Like the rest of the family, the Algerian family has witnessed several changes, including patterns, roles and social relations, as a result of the process of urbanization. The latter is the result of the migration of the population from the countryside to the city. The Algerian family has taken a new way of life, moving from a simple agricultural society to an industrial urban society.

Its members' values change from extended family values to those of the nuclear family, which is characterized by a spirit of individuality, personal autonomy and materialism.

Urbanization is accompanied by various changes, including social and demographic, through which it can be said that urbanization has influenced and changed the Algerian family's pattern.

1. First Subtitle: The main question:

- What are the consequences of urbanization for Algerian families?

Sub-questions:

- What is the concept of urbanization and urbanization?
- What is the concept and functions of the family?
- What is the reality of the Algerian family in the process of urbanization?

Objectives and importance of the study:

Through our study, we wanted to bring forward some of the changes that have taken place in the Algerian family because of the process of urbanization and to explore the most important of these changes and the problems that accompanied them. We also wanted to highlight the values and relations that have become characteristic of the Algerian urban family.

2. Second Subtitle: Urbanization and urban concept and entrances:

A-Urbanization:

It is stated in Arabs that the concept of urbanization is intended "to be present, permanent presence, stability and residence in cities and villages and this is in the caliphate of bedouin". (Bouthah, 2003, p. 134)

Urbanization is defined as the process by which the population of cities is increased by changing life from rural to urban life. (Shawki, 1981, p. 23)

Mahmoud al-Kurdi, who knows the concept of urbanization comprehensively, believes that "it is the general tendency to reside in urban centres and to work towards their reconstruction and expansion, a position that we find prevailing globally and not limited to a particular area alone. Notwithstanding the obvious disparity between their regions in terms of variation in grade and level. (Kurdish, 1986, p. 30)

Sociologically, it is also known that it also relates to cities from the city's life. (Awad, 1997, p. 18)

We can distinguish between five meanings of urbanization: geographical, demographic, ideological, organizational and sociological. We will rely on Mohammed bin Makhoul's writing:

1 Geographical meaning:

Urbanization in its geographical sense indicates the expansion of the national geographical area of urban housing agglomerations, whether by expanding the agglomerations of their rural surroundings or by transforming villages into urban agglomerations owing to economic, administrative or other transformation or to the emergence of entirely new urban agglomerations as in the case of new cities or industrial cities or the geographical distribution of cities on the national geographical area has a critical significance on more than one social, cultural, economic, political and strategic level.

2 - Demographic meaning: Indicates an increase in the population of the Urban Population Caucus statistically as a result of two basic demographic processes: (Kurdish, 1986, p. 30)

- Population growth.
- Population growth resulting from the population's geographical movement from the countryside to the city.

3 - Ecological meaning:

This refers to the environment resulting from urbanization as a result of the increase in the number and contiguity of buildings and the expansion of the size of the city, its high density and the emergence of neighbourhoods and areas with specialized activities social environment, characterized by special neighbourly relations, intensive social interaction and direct and indirect contact the urban environment may lead to the cross-fertilization and diffusion of ideas and the exchange of experiences, All of this creates innovation and creativity, becoming an intellectual, cultural and urban radiation

environment. By its very nature, the urban environment provides an enabling space for freedom and interaction and is characterized by extreme variation, anonymity and a tendency towards individuality and utility in social relations. Thus, urbanization produces an environment of a special nature.

4 - Organizational meaning:

The city is a large social organization, in which man's control over the field, activities and human relations is clearly highlighted. Thanks to the various organizations that control social life and their relationship in the urban environment for the effectiveness of this large human gathering and the most prominent organizational appearance accompanying urbanization is the system of social control that moves from dependence on customs to law-based regulation. This is in addition to the fact that the urban person becomes an organizational individual who belongs at the same time to many organizations so that his situation in the city can be stabilized that the city is characterized by its organizations, in which relations, efforts and individual and collective actions are organized for those human populations that are wandering away.

5 - Sociological meaning:

Refers to those social processes that accompany the societal, demographic, environmental and organizational transformations affecting the urban population. The spatial distances between the population in the urban agglomeration are close or far from having a clear impact on individuals' and groups' relations with each other, as is the intensity of communication, the degree of interaction, the size of the population gathering and the forced and voluntary organizational affiliation; It all creates a whole new pattern of relationships, behaviours, perceptions and mindsets that results in the so-called city culture or culture that has its values and norms and is earned by the individual travelling to or growing up born in the city. Thus, urbanization leads to a state of social existence with its physical and material complexity and imposes itself on individuals and groups to adapt to it.

-Interpreted theoretical entrances to urbanization:

There are five basic theoretical trends in urban sociology:

1 -Ecological trend:

This trend is known by several names relative to the country and the Chicago School relative to the city where the university where the owners of the ecological school worked in relation to the trend and the theoretical principle that it adopts in the interpretation of urban social phenomena is the founding of Robert Park and another group of scientists, including McKinsey, Ernest Burgess... and others who have developed this trend that has come to bear their ideas, starting in the mid-second decade of the twentieth century. (Gaith, , p. 74)

Arguably, the school's main ideas were based on answering two questions:

- What non-economic forces are creating a city culture?
- What are the possibilities for free choice and renewal of the city's culture?

Park is one of the first founders of the Chicago School and has made a contribution to the City and emphasized this area on a number of important issues that we have outlined as follows:

- The city is a natural place to reside in a civilized man.
- The city is a cultural area.
- The city is a natural construction subject to special laws that are difficult to overcome.
- The city is an integrated construction: what it certifies applies to each of its subsections.

The ecological trend evolved into three theories, including the Burgess Theory, known as the Centralized Circle Theory, which he arrived at through a study of the city of Chicago that "the growth of the American city was not hampered. In this growth, they take the form of five concentric episodes, The first is the CBD, where the city's activities take place, Located on the edges of a second loop is the transition and transition zone, constantly changing as a result of the expansion of the first loop, It is also characterized by its high population density and the emergence of social disintegration, while the third episode is among the working-class population, followed by the villa area.

The fifth episode is eventually located outside the city's borders, where suburbs and periphery form high-income residential areas. Then came the theory of sectors and the theory of multiple intentions.

2 -Psychosocial orientation:

This trend represents the German school and is therefore time-bound known as classical school as known as behavioural or organizational orientation because of its focus on the side of behaviour, action, relationships and social interactions, The organizational manifestation of urban social life as a prerequisite and a prerequisite for the city's society s behaviour and not his place of residence, where rationality and social action prevail and emotional behaviour disappears.

We find these ideas and theories in the work of Ferdinand Toney, Max Weber, George Zimmel and Schengler.

Urban social behaviour or action in this way is a product of the complex nature of city life. human density, excess of buildings and diversity of population, It is imperative for the individual to modify the behaviour and be more rational in his relationships in order to ensure that he is adapted and sustained. In fact, this particular characteristic of the city and its reflection on the behaviour of its members among the various sociologists who have been interested in the city's writings and phenomena The first of them is the son

of Khaldoun when he speaks of urban people's resourceful and intelligent morality, Because city life earns them that and with generational succession it becomes a creation and a mood for them or a queen in their personality.

Thus, the complex nature of the city's social life creates and rationalizes the behaviour of its members with rationality and rationality, which tends to reflect on the city itself, on its organization and on its institutions. Having formed its own people and made their own personalities and behaviour, they in turn shape it with what they become perceived and their thoughts, rationality and rationality in their private and public lives and so rationality and the city are something that goes hand in hand.

According to Kas Weber, the city is no different from the common perception that it is a stable and dense area with a competing, undocumented population. social constructions ", which demonstrate the highest degree of individuality, and which is meant not to describe a single way of life but to describe a set of social constructions that can lead to the emergence of multiple and tangible patterns of lifestyles.

3 -Direction of urban culture:

This trend considers urban as a culture resulting from city life and urban images as a way of life characterized by the city In view of its social characteristics and characteristics that distinguish it from rural social life in a diagnostic of urban culture, the trend is highly intertwined with those defined by the German School for the City's Inhabitants, They only differ in the curve, while the German school has a behavioral curve, this trend has a cultural curve.

Urban sociologists agree that this trend is one of Louis Wert's development from the Chicago School, and his famous essay Urban as a Way of Life includes the mainstays of this trend.

4 -Value orientation:

This trend focuses on the role of cultural values in determining the ecological and social construction of the city and in the pattern of land uses. Values also play a role in decisions on city planning through social power, and therefore values are independent variables in the interpretation of many of the urban social phenomena spoken in their ecological and social construction. "Therfert" for land exploitation in Boston and its affirmation of the extent to which cultural values affect this method of exploitation as well as related to various activities and organizations in Islamic cities as it goes "Von Grenaim" in his study of Muslim cities and the effectiveness of religious values in those cities. (El Golani, 1993, p. 83)

We find this trend evident among a group of scientists who assert that cultural values are independent variables in which they explain their manifestations of social life and their ecological and social construction.

5 -Technological trend:

Proponents of this trend in urban studies focus on technology as the main factor in influencing cities and their spatial and temporal halves and thus on social relations in terms of the development of communication and communications media.

William Ebrun and Amos Hawley are pioneers of this trend and are keen to emphasize the role of transport in influencing the spatial and temporal patterns of cities and urban centres. The nature of the city's inhabitants or their places of residence and employment is, in Ajbrun's view, a direct product of local transport functions. Indeed, cities themselves are considered to create external and long-haul transport, and the dispersion of urban centres and the redistribution of urban sites and other ecological processes in its view and in direct response to the marked expansion of the Movement's possibilities and facilities. (p. 346)

Thus, modern technology affects the ecological construction of cities in terms of centralization and lack thereof, and in terms of the pattern of construction and its equipment and its impact on the pattern of social relations. Technology has even produced a certain pattern of social relations. state-of-the-art means of communication may reduce opportunities for direct contact for the benefit of the unborn and may reduce opportunities for social isolation. You may also want opportunities for social cohesion through the communication intensity provided by modern technology.

B-Characteristics of urban life:

Urban is characterized by rapid change both in terms of population mobility and in terms of change in social or economic systems and in terms of change in values, customs, traditions and perception of life. The most important characteristics of urban are: (Ghaith, p. 96)

- The urban population is directly commensurate with the population, so that the larger the city's population, the higher the urban ratio.
- Rural migrants in the city retain rural deposits and their effects remain stuck first by their behaviour and then gradually liberate them until they disappear in the third generation and beyond.
- The most important feature of urbanization is the form of relationships between people, the type of work they do, specialization, division and extent of work.
- The spread of industry in most societies tends to create independent industrial centres that become remote, and therefore private life is mixed with social life affected by industrialization as it is difficult to distinguish between them.
- The city determines the type of work that an individual performs. Each individual specializes in a particular type of work, so that there can be a matching of occupational division and class order.
- Urban life is characterized by rapid adaptation. A rigid individual who cannot adapt quickly varies but is predicted by researchers of psychiatric illness, but a

reactive adaptive individual can survive in the city. Rapid adaptation is a prerequisite for successful urban life.

- Urban life has the advantage of being flexible, non-rigid, rapidly changing, and people's relationships are flexible, variable and adaptable to different attitudes because of changing positions and roles.

C-Urban concept:

- Urban is the set of trends, values, beliefs and behaviors that characterize urban dwellers. (Kranich, 1983, p. 546)

- According to Mr. Al-Atti, the urban concept refers to the state of state or how quality or way of life is characteristic of the city or urban community. In fact, many of the ideas captured by the heritage of urban sociology have tried to encapsulate the characteristics of urban society, George Zimmel, Sorokin, Zimmerman and Louis Wirth went on to believe a large part of these characteristics as an attempt to define urban characteristics as a way of life. and all these attempts were unanimous in the following characteristics: (Mr. P.S. p. 95-96)

- Develop a more complex pattern of division of labour, based on a differentiated professional structure that forms the basis for social caste graduation.

- High rates of social and physical mobility.

- Functional reliance and mutual support among individuals.

- The prevalence and control of a social relationship that is often superficial and impersonal in nature, as well as the division of social roles.

- Lewis Wirth L. Wirth is one of the most famous urban sociologists to carefully study the concept of urban as a way of life that can be addressed on the ground through three intertwined and coherent perspectives: (Wirth, 1990, p. 43)

- as a physicist building with technological, population and ecological dimensions.

- As a form of social organization that includes a distinctive social construction or set of systems, and a specific pattern of social relations

- As a set of trends, ideas share the formation of a pattern of collective behavior that is subject to special mechanisms of prevailing social control.

D -Urbanization stages in Algeria:

Algeria is one of the developing countries that has experienced accelerated urban growth since independence in 1962 to the present day. And the roots of the phenomenon of urbanization in Algeria are the Roman occupation from 42 to 429 AD. Many cities continue to be raised before our eyes as the city of Timkad in Batna, inhabited by urban people of Romanian origin, with a population of between 500 and 2000, We also find in

Algeria's coastal strip a lot of urban areas that confirm the *raison d'être* of an ancient civilization such as Hepirijus in Annaba. In the interior, we find the cities of Sirta, Constantine and Jameela, Batif Tavers, in Ahras Market, all civilized areas witnessed by the civilization of Algerian society in ancient times. With the arrival of Islamic conquests in North Africa in the Islamic era, Muslims created many cities and expanded others that were built before and were built according to the Islamic urban character. (Hadaji, 2022, p. 48)

With successive rulings in Algeria over the past centuries of Rastamites, Ghaliba, Anhajis, Hamadis, monoliths and Zairians, the number of such towns has increased owing to the increase in the number of residents and arrivals, especially Muslim immigrants from Andalusia after their fall. The towns of Qula 'a, Bajaia and Mansoura also emerged, touching and entering the 15th century, which saw the founding of the Ottoman Empire show more manifestations of urban life because of the stability in administration. In particular, Algiers has played a major regional role in urban terms. Its economic, political, social and cultural impact has transcended borders owing to the diversity of urban life, attracting experiences from doctors, engineers, architects and literature from various arts (Hadaji, 2022, p. 49).

The number of residents has increased, especially in coastal and inland areas, constituting a large cultural radiation and giving a strong impetus to urban nature. The cities of Tlesan in the West and Constantine in the East became just as important as the rest of the world. At that time, their population exceeded 50,000, in addition to the urban jobs performed by these cities, they had a significant military and administrative role, such as that played by the city of Algiers, which had always been the headquarters of the country's administrative capital, the city of Media, the capital of TProvince in Central and the city of Constof Bin the Bay in the East.

During the French colonial period, the phenomenon of urbanization has been the result of the French occupation of the country, which has had a direct impact on the movement of the population. and, with the beginning of the French occupation of Algeria in 1830, the French people made Algeria's population underdeveloped and displaced by various means, by depriving people of all their property, burning their agricultural lands, pursuing a policy of mass murder, forced displacement and acquisition of communal lands.

Table 1 shows the urbanization rate of Algeria's rural population from 1886 to 2018.

%Urbanization	Population			Year
	Total	Rural	Urban	
13.95	3752037	3228606	523431	1886
16.95	4720974	3937884	783090	1906

18.38	5444361	4344218	1001143	1926
21.99	6509638	5078125	1431513	1936
23.61	7787091	5948939	1838152	1948
23.05	8614704	6456766	2157938	1954
31.43	12022000	8243518	3778482	1966
39.45	16948000	10261215	6686785	1977
49.67	23038942	11594693	1144249	1987
53.3	29100863	12133926	16966937	1998
65.94	34080030	11608851	22471179	2008
74.22	42238087	10887487	31350600	2018

Source: Zanati, 2021, National Statistical Office, p. 201559

E -Family:

.1 Its concept:

Language: The family in the language is the fortified shield, the man's family and clan. (Wood, 1985, p. 54)

The social dictionary defines it as: a man and a woman or more who are associated together with kinship or other close relationships so that adult individuals feel their responsibilities to children whether they are their adoptive or natural children. (Al-Qusayr, 1995)

Kont defined it as "the first cell in a society's body, the first point from which evolution begins, and the natural medium in which an individual is raised. (Turkish, 1985, p. 236)

.2Classification of family:

Family forms and varieties vary according to the family's cultural environment or the history and culture of its society, thanks to the discovery and visibility of this diversity and diversity by early anthropologists.

The family varies from one community to another, and it also differs between rural and urban communities. The family may vary according to the social classes and levels of society. After comparing the forms and functions of family planning in 250

humanitarian communities, MURDOCK has led to the family being divided into three categories:

- Family nucléaire: consisting of husband, wife and children.
- Extended family (Family étendue): consisting of at least two nuclear families.
- Family polygame: consisting of two more Nowitinao families, with social relationships based on the common father, who married several women and were interconnected nuclear families. (Deakin, 1986, p. P98-99)

Family functions:

The family's functions vary from one society to another, including the following:

-1 **Biological function:** The family is based on the preservation of the human species by satisfying sexual needs on logical, legal and legitimate grounds, as well as providing the emotional gratification of individuals, i.e. organizing sexual activities and reproduction and maintaining the continuity of society. It also provides the basic needs of individuals of food, security and dress, love and care, which is if the whole family interacts in depth in emotional feelings. (El Jamil and Abdeh, P.S., p. 25)

2- **Social and economic function:** socialization is one of the first and most important social processes in a child's life Because it is the first pillar on which human personality is based, the function of socialization is one of the most important functions of the family in recent or old, where it works to tame, restore and train the child on how to deal with others. and build good relations with them, and who consists of a sense of responsibility towards his family and society social and psychological maturity, and through its various activities the family transmits culture from one generation to another through education culture ", and purifies and sifts culture from behavioural and intellectual patterns that are inconsistent with its principles and objectives. In addition to exercising the process of social control, refining behaviour and trying to adapt it to community norms, it is also considered the basic unit and main breadwinner of individuals, where the father is responsible for the maintenance of his family members.

3- **Educational function:** The role of the family is to supervise and follow up on children's homework and to understand lessons. It can be said that it is the parents who determine the child's progress or delay in school by helping their children recall lessons The degree of parents' education here has a significant impact on the level of attainment, Some facts about the educational function can be summarized by the fact that the role of an educated mother is greater than that of a father in overseeing the education of children, performing their schooling duties, refining their behaviours and protecting them from deviation in the pattern of civilized society than illiterate women, as well as the supervision and monitoring of their younger brothers, especially in poor classes.

.4Algerian family:

Algerian society has witnessed many changes in its various systems, including the family system, which is the most important system on which society is based. The family is the first cell to be affected by economic, social and cultural changes.

The Algerian family, like other families, has undergone a series of changes that have affected its structure and shape. The most important of these are the prevalence of industrialization, the departure of women from work and the subsequent changes in the methods of education, socialization and welfare.

- Migration to the city: As the city has become an industrial pole and a centre of progress, social development and technology, it has made it the subject of transmission and displacement by many in search of employment and a high standard of living displacement has had its roots in independence since colonialism, occupying homes left behind by Europeans. This was one of the factors in the contraction of the Algerian traditional family, in the sense that European housing imposed a kind of family formation. The large migrant family was divided by the quality of small-space housing and European architecture and became subject to the requirements of new life and its many commitments.

- Economic development: Economic development or industrialization is an influential factor in the division of the traditional family into nuclear families. It has changed the system of the wider family. In this regard, Professor Butvinocht says, "The process of introducing new technologies in the macroeconomic and micro or domestic economics has accelerated and accelerated the process of developing attitudes and behaviour within society as well as within the Algerian family. (Butvinocht, 1984, p. 238)

Industrialization has brought radical changes to Algerian society, opening doors to the labour force, reflected in the level of thinking and attitudes of young people. Their thinking and opinions are different from that of their parents and grandparents. Young people who resign must resign in their lives and hence aspire to form an independent marital family.

Economic development has had a clear impact on the family's transformation from a traditional family pattern to a modern family with material and social autonomy. It has also diminished the intersection of social relations. The nearest people are no longer involved in or physically supervised the upbringing of their grandchildren.

-Women's exit from work:

Women's role in the traditional family has been limited to obeying men and working to satisfy them by complying with all their orders, whether father or husband. In addition to domestic work, childbearing and caring for children, and with the social and economic development of Algerian society, women's right to education has enabled them to impose their presence as actors and producers in society. But this right has caused her a number of problems, most notably psychological and nervous stress. social problems, most notably family disintegration and frequent divorce among female workers. The Algerian family can be divided into three types:

- Conservative family: the family, which is found in many numbers in rural areas, reduces in cities and urban areas and is characterized by its adherence to values, the preservation of customs and traditions, and the commitment to custom and social laws.

II- Results and discussion :

The phenomenon of urbanization has repercussions on the Algerian family. These have to do with changes in values, behaviours and the distribution of roles within the family. Here are some points that can illustrate these repercussions:

1. Transformation in social roles: In the past, roles were clearly defined in the Algerian family, where women were primarily responsible for the care of the family and the home, while men were responsible for providing money and protection. With the phenomenon of urbanization, these roles have changed, and women have assumed more responsibilities in the areas of employment, education and political participation. This change in roles can lead to tensions and challenges within the family.

2. Influence on values and beliefs: With urbanization, values and beliefs change in society, and this is reflected in the family. Different views and attitudes may occur among family members, especially with regard to social and cultural issues. Individuals may face challenges in aligning with these changes and understanding each other's perspectives.

3. Increased education and awareness: With urbanization, the focus is on education and awareness in society. This can positively affect the family, as it can contribute to improving family members' employment and income opportunities, and increase their awareness of their rights and responsibilities. However, this may also cause different abilities and trends among family members, leading to new tensions and balances within the family.

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