

Foundations of Entertainment Needs in the Algerian City: "The New City of Ali Mendjeli in Constantine as a Case Study"

Abde Rraouf Mecheri¹, Samir Fareh²

¹Crasc\Tes, Constantine (Algeria). Email: a.mecheri@crasc.dz/ [orcid:0009-0004-6987-5363](https://orcid.org/0009-0004-6987-5363)

²Crasc\Tes, Constantine (Algeria). Email: s.fareh@crasc.dz/ [orcid:0009-0001-3123-4382](https://orcid.org/0009-0001-3123-4382)

Submission: 27.11.2025| Acceptance: 16.04.2026| Publication 26.06.2026

Abstract:

This field-based study investigates the reality of recreational needs in the Algerian city, responding to a notable gap in local academic research on this subject. Ali Mendjeli New City, located in the wilaya of Constantine, was selected as the study area owing to its distinctive urban morphology and its specific spatial distribution of recreational and entertainment facilities. The research employs a case study methodology, complemented by quantitative statistical analysis, to evaluate the availability, quality, and utilization of recreational infrastructure and services.

Primary data were gathered through semi-structured interviews conducted with institutional stakeholders, private sector investors, and end-users of recreational spaces, alongside systematic field observation carried out through planned site visits. These were further supplemented by official statistical data obtained from relevant local administrative bodies.

The results reveal that, despite the existence of a varied range of recreational facilities catering to different demographic and social groups, the current supply remains inadequate to sufficiently address residents' needs and expectations. Nevertheless, Ali Mendjeli New City demonstrates considerable potential for sectoral development in recreation and leisure, driven by its relatively young urban profile, sustained demographic and spatial growth, and its capacity to attract viable and promising investment opportunities.

Keywords: Free time; Recreation; Entertainment and recreation spaces; New city.

1. Introduction

Many countries worldwide today exert significant efforts in building recreational facilities, recognizing the serious issue of idle time if not filled with beneficial activities. Facilitating and providing recreational means today are essential necessities of life. The present time cannot consider leisure as a secondary, unimportant matter, nor can its importance and value to individuals and society be underestimated in any way. It cannot be neglected or left unplanned to exploit and benefit from it through participation in good and fruitful leisure activities. Ignoring or considering it a passing dream or an imaginary fantasy unrelated to the realism and objectivity of things is no longer possible. For a significant number of individuals, groups, and diverse societies, leisure has become a tangible reality, an evident issue that needs study, deep thinking, and objective treatments. (Al-Hassan, 2009)

The developments and changes our cities are experiencing today on all levels have contributed to changing their shape and structure, compensating for the shortcomings recorded in the past. Providing public spaces and places dedicated to recreation has become a priority in their planning

and an urgent need to be taken into consideration. In addition to embodying urban and contemporary manifestations, they provide the residents with lively atmospheres that add many positives to their lives, being a form of self-expression, a way to eliminate the negatives of routine life, and an aim to achieve happiness and balance.

What the new city of Ali Mendjeli in Constantine, the study area, is experiencing in terms of urban expansion and attracting residents has made it represent a new generation of cities living a different reality. Today, it includes more than 400,000 inhabitants. (ONS, 2018)

It also has various facilities and amenities, some of which are realized on the ground, such as commercial centers and neighborhood playgrounds, and others are programmed or under construction, such as the water amusement park and the semi-Olympic swimming pool. Additionally, the private sector has provided facilities that are continuously increasing. Observing the city's area reveals that its residents spread across different neighborhoods and vacant spaces here and there practicing diverse activities. (Ahcene, 2017)

They may be seen gathering in the city center or on its outskirts in front of cafes, markets, and commercial spaces.

This description of the lived reality in the city's atmosphere prompts us as researchers to pay attention to it and monitor it in an attempt to answer the following questions:

- What are the components of recreational services and entertainment spaces in Ali Mendjeli New City?
- Do the available recreational facilities in the city meet the residents' needs?

2. Study Methodology

2.1 Method and Tools

2.1.1 Method

Given that Ali Mendjeli New City was the research and investigation area for the topic and considering its distinguished state from other neighboring cities and even the mother city "Constantine" in the reality of recreation and entertainment services, the researcher used the case study method to analyze the topic in its unique form, allowing a comprehensive understanding of similar local units. Additionally, the statistical method was used to obtain statistical data representing the truth of the available facilities, services, and practices within the city.

2.1.2 Tools

The researcher relied on the following tools to collect data:

2.1.2.1 Free Interview

It was specifically used with the commercial agency officer of Ali Mendjeli City to obtain a professional account on the electronic register portal, in addition to providing explanations on how to search the portal to ensure accuracy and comprehensiveness. Moreover, some frequenters of entertainment and recreational spaces in the city were questioned about their practices and perceptions of the reality of recreation and entertainment in the city and their future aspirations for it.

Additionally, interviews were conducted to obtain field data with managers and staff of the youth and sports sector, local administration officials of the study area, and private owners of recreational projects in the city.

2.1.2.2 Scientific Observation

This tool was used during exploratory outings to the study area at specific times and for planned purposes. This enabled the researcher to formulate a notebook of observations used in attempting to understand the reality of recreation in the study area.

2.1.2.3 Official Statistics

These statistical data obtained through the search process in the electronic registry portal, in addition to the data of the youth and sports sector and the local administration of the new city Ali Mendjeli are tabular in the article.

2.2 Limits of Study

2.2.1 Time Frame

The study falls within the completion of an institutional research project PE approved since 2020, lasting three years. Therefore, it can be said that the study's time frame extended from early 2020 to the end of 2023.

2.2.2 Geographical Scope of the Study

The study area was Ali Mendjeli New City in Constantine, located in the western part of Ain el Bey plateau, along the provincial road No. 101 connecting El Khroub and Ain Smara, covering an area of 1500 hectares. The new city is bounded to the north by the East-West highway, to the northeast by Mohamed Boudiaf Airport, to the east by National Road No. 79, and to the west by the agricultural slopes of Aifour plateau. (Official Gazette, No. 12, 1998)

The new city, as designed, is subdivided into five large districts; each of these consists of four neighborhood units, making a city comprising twenty neighborhood units, numbered from 1 to 20. In turn, the neighborhood units are divided into residential blocks (Ahcene, 2020) with a western expansion created on the outskirts of the neighboring Ain Smara city.

2.2.3 Study Human Scope

The study included, as previously indicated, several frequent entertainment and recreational spaces in the new city, most of whom were residents, in addition to a minority of **newcomers to the city**, as it has become a distinct urban pole attracting residents from neighboring cities and other provinces. It also included some city officials, such as the municipal branch delegate, the commercial agency officer, youth house directors, the sports complex director, and private owners of recreational and entertainment projects in the city.

3. Entertainment and Recreation Services in Ali Mendjeli New City

The attempt to uncover the reality of entertainment and recreation services in Ali Mendjeli New City prompts us to search for those commercial and service activities related to the service and enumerate the various established or planned facilities and spaces available in the new city area. These components were identified at four levels:

3.1 Private Sector as an Actor

The process of counting commercial activities related to entertainment and recreation services helps reveal the reality of this service, its availability in the city, and determining its adequacy for the residents, considering the private sector as one of the main actors in creating and providing the service in the study area. This was revealed by the exploratory study, which led us to include facilities that might initially seem unrelated to the topic, such as hotels, large commercial centers, and commercial activities like tea rooms and nut shops, as the study participants indicated

frequenting them for recreation and leisure. We attempted to provide an accurate count of the various activities and spaces available in the new city through obtaining an account in the digital commercial register and searching in the activities section for natural or legal persons, presented in the table below.

Table 1. Commercial Activities Related to Recreation Services Registered in the Electronic Commercial Register in Ali Mendjeli New City, Constantine

Activity	Code in Registry	Number in City
Hotels	601101	4
Tourism hotels without restaurant	601102	0
Youth hotels and for-profit shelters	601103	0
Tourist Camp	601104	0
Tourist complex or holiday village	601105	0
Hotel Bar & Restaurant	601108	0
Motel	601109	1
Shrine	601110	2
Youth Holiday and Recreation Center	601112	0
Chalets	601116	0
Family hostels	601107	0
Alcoholic beverage consumption shops	601302	0
Tea room	601303	1
Coffee Shop	601307	0
Mall	611003	7
Organizing exhibitions and events	605003	0
Mobile Dry Fruit Dealer	511154	0
Selling nuts with a roasted shell	501208	18
Cafe	601301	104
Literary café	601305	1
Party Revival	605023	3
Utilization of the concert hall	603003	2
Exploiting cybercafe	607026	13
Exploitation of a games hall	605019	4
Utilization of exhibition halls, leisure and entertainment	605009	0

Activity	Code in Registry	Number in City
Amusement Establishment	605011	0
Exploitation of the club	605025	0
Exploitation of the night bar	605026	0
Exploitation of the discotheque	605027	0
Exploiting circus shows	605028	0
Sports facility	605015	1
Sports complex for profit purpose	605017	2
Sports Betting and Lottery Foundation	605014	0
Exploitation of the theater	605010	0
Sports Talent Formation Center	607053	0
Professional Gym	605031	0
Public Institution for Management of Office of Sports and Youth	615105	0

Source: National Centre for Trade Registre Portal (2021)

3.2 Youth and Sports Sector as a Breathing Space

Ali Mendjeli New City, like other Algerian cities, has several spaces and facilities affiliated with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, primarily aimed at youth and organized by the Youth Institutions Offices of the province as per Executive Decree No. 07-01 of 2007. Article 06 of the decree names the youth institutions available to the offices: "Youth houses, youth hostels, multipurpose halls, youth camps, neighborhood sports complexes, all youth institutions established with state contribution outside municipal development plans, and facilities transferred or ceded to the Ministry of Youth and Sports from municipalities and provinces according to current legislative and regulatory provisions."

Article 20 of the decree defines youth institutions as: "Social, educational, and recreational institutions belonging to the office, dedicated to organizing and filling youth leisure time during the entire year and especially during leisure periods, under the supervision of specialized educational frameworks".

3.2.1 Youth institutions available at the level of the new city "Ali Mendjeli"

Table 2. Youth Institutions Available in Ali Mendjeli New City

Establishment	Location
Youth House: Sharqi Mokhtar	Neighborhood Unit 01
Youth House: Ezzedine Majoubi	Neighborhood Unit 06
Youth House: Bouhrom Abdoullah	Neighborhood Unit 10
Youth House: Melki Saad	Neighborhood Unit 14

Establishment	Location
Multi-sports Hall	Neighborhood Unit 05

3.2.2 Neighborhood playgrounds available at the new city Ali Mendjeli

Table 3. Neighborhood Playgrounds Available in Ali Mendjeli New City

Neighborhood Unit	Number of Playgrounds Available
01	3
02	1
03	0
04	0
05	2
06	1
07	4
08	2
09	2
10	0
11	0
12	1
13	4
14	1
15	0
16	1
17	3
18	1
19	1
20	1
Western Expansion	1
Total	30

Source: Delegated Directorate of Youth and Sports, Ali Mendjeli Administrative District, Constantine (field data)

3.3 Public Parks and Green Spaces

Green spaces are defined as: "The area or space within a geographic region where the natural element predominates, either in its initial state as in the case of forests and natural parks, or in a modified state as in the case of gardens, orchards, and public parks". (Mohamed, 2001)

The law 07/06, dated May 2007, classifies green spaces in Algeria as follows: (Official Gazette No. 31, 2007)

- **Urban and Adjacent Parks:** These consist of designated and fenced green spaces, if necessary, that provide areas for rest and entertainment. They may include facilities for relaxation, play, recreation, sports, and dining, as well as water features, walking paths, and cycling tracks.
- **Public Gardens:** These are places for rest or pauses in urban areas, featuring flowering plants or trees. This category also includes small, planted gardens, as well as public squares and small tree-planted spaces.
- **Specialized Gardens:** These include botanical gardens, decorative gardens, communal or regional gardens, and private gardens.
- **Urban Forests:** These areas contain tree plantations and groups of trees, as well as any urban tree-planted areas, including green belts.
- **Tree-Lined Avenues:** These include all tree formations along roads, highways, and other types of roads in urban and adjacent areas.

Thus, green spaces and public gardens are significant indicators of quality of life and well-being if they are available within an urban fabric. Based on this belief, the new city allocated 160 hectares for various types of green spaces in its structural plan, out of the total city area of 1500 hectares. Some of these spaces have been realized, while others are still in progress.

3.3.1 Completed Spaces

3.3.1.1 Public Gardens

A preliminary survey of the new city reveals the existence of two public gardens. The first is named "Martyrs' Square Garden" and is located in Neighborhood Unit No. 07 at the intersection of Larbi Ben M'hidi and Abane Ramdane roads. It covers an area of 5,900 square meters and was established in 2004. The garden underwent refurbishment works in 2020 after experiencing deterioration and vandalism. It features various trees, plants, and palm trees and is particularly popular among young males and the elderly.

The second garden is located in Neighborhood Unit No. 01, covering an area of 5,781 square meters. It has also undergone maintenance, and expansion works behind the municipal delegation's headquarters.

3.3.1.2 Public Tree-Planted Spaces

The preliminary survey of the study area identifies several public tree-planted spaces scattered throughout the new city "Ali Mendjeli" as follows:

- A public square in the 290 Housing Estate, covering an area of 134 square meters.
- Two public squares in the 392 Housing Estate along Abane Ramdane road, covering areas of 891 square meters and 1,091 square meters, respectively.
- A public square in Neighborhood Unit No. 07, covering an area of 1,080 square meters.

3.3.2 Spaces Attached to Buildings and Residential Complexes

These spaces vary according to the housing pattern they are attached to. We can distinguish between two types here:

3.3.2.1 Individual Housing Pattern

Within this pattern, there are also two types:

- **Villas:** There is an almost complete absence of green spaces attached to them.
- **Subsidized Housing:** Some of these are equipped with a private garden.

3.3.2.2 Collective Housing Pattern

In this pattern, a green space is allocated, varying from one type to another according to the general plan. Recently, it has been observed that newly constructed buildings in the new city, whether in the forms of LPA, LPP, AADL, or social housing buildings, are accompanied by areas that include seating benches and children's playgrounds.

3.3.3 Programmed Green Spaces According to the Structural Plan

Within the framework of the master plan for the new city of Ali Mendjeli, a program for green spaces was adopted, structured at tiered levels encompassing the city, neighborhoods, and residential units.

At the city level, three major urban parks were planned. The first, an urban park in Neighborhood Unit 4, was included from the initial stages of city planning. The second urban park is located in Neighborhood Unit 7, bordered by individual residences to the north and east, Abane Ramdane Road to the west, and the main street to the south, covering an area of approximately 10 hectares. Meanwhile, a recreational park was planned in Neighborhood Unit 19, covering an area of approximately 22,975 square meters, intended as a space for children to play and families to relax. At the neighborhood level, the program included several parks, among them the park in Neighborhood Unit 6, located in the center of the unit and surrounded by social housing on all sides. There was also a park in Neighborhood Unit 7, situated at the intersection of Larbi Ben M'hidi and Abane Ramdane roads, a park in Neighborhood Unit 1 near the unit's center, and another in Neighborhood Unit 17, with varying sizes and functions. A number of parks were also planned within the same neighborhood units, specifically for Units 7, 2, 19, and 18, in addition to landscaped public spaces that serve as open recreational areas.

At the residential unit level, a distinction was made between private gardens for individual residences, which occupy approximately 40% of the building's area, and communal gardens within multi-unit housing complexes that utilize the spaces between buildings. Furthermore, green spaces accompanying public facilities vary in size depending on the nature of each facility. In addition, the city's streets were landscaped with green belts of varying widths, depending on the type and function of the road. (Belaid, 2018)

4. Entertainment and Recreational Projects Under Construction

The new city "Ali Mendjeli" has several ongoing projects that fall under the category of entertainment and recreational spaces. A field study of the area identified numerous projects from both the public and private sectors spread across the city's territory, with varying progress levels. They are as follows:

4.1 Municipal Stadium

Located at the entrance of the new city adjacent to the tramway line in Neighborhood Unit 09, the stadium has a seating capacity of 3,000. Construction began in 2015 and has surpassed 60% completion.

4.2 Semi-Olympic Pool

Situated directly behind the municipal stadium in Neighborhood Unit 09, this facility includes a 25-meter pool and was inaugurated on July 5, 2023.

4.3 Amira Land Water Park

A private project located at the border of Neighborhood Unit 14 with the western expansion. It features numerous water games. Construction began in 2016 and it became operational in the summer of 2023.

4.4 Retaj Land Recreational Complex

A private project located in Neighborhood Unit 04, it includes various entertainment and recreational spaces as outlined in the project plan. It occupies a significant area, but construction has yet to begin.

4.5 Business Center and Exhibition Palace "Ramadani Abdel Karim"

A private project that began construction in 2016 but has not been completed to date.

4.6 Neighborhood Unit 13 Garden

A modern park was built in Neighborhood Unit 13 along the road linking the roundabout of the multi-service clinic "Ben Kadri" to the vehicle depot of the delegated state, covering a distance of one kilometer. It was divided into three parts: seating areas, children's play areas, and a track for athletes. The space bears the name of the French lawyer Jacques Vergès, a friend of the Algerian Revolution.

5. Informal Spaces and Practices (Non-Registered Sector)

The field study of the new city "Ali Mendjeli" revealed the proliferation of spaces and practices related to entertainment and leisure that are not registered with the commercial register. These can be considered as evading official regulation either by operating during evening and night hours, outside the working hours of commercial oversight authorities, or by not declaring these spaces and using them without a license. Through the use of structured observation tools at different times and across various parts of the new city, it can be stated that these spaces and practices are widespread in the city. Examples include video game shops, internet cafes, and football (baby-foot) venues.

The clientele of these informal spaces mainly comprises young people and teenagers from the neighborhood who frequent these places at various times, especially in the evenings and at night.

6. The State of Entertainment Services and Leisure Spaces in the New City "Ali Mendjeli"

Attempting to uncover the reality of a given situation within a specific temporal and spatial framework requires the researcher to be well-versed in all aspects of the subject matter and its practices in both temporal and spatial dimensions. As researchers interested in the topic of entertainment and leisure in the new city "Ali Mendjeli," we were compelled to enumerate the city's capabilities and resources directed towards meeting entertainment needs. This was achieved by tabulating the statistical data extracted from the National Electronic Register, considered the most accurate source to rely on for constructing a preliminary perception of the available spaces and commercial outlets that fall under entertainment needs or can be considered as such.

This initial perception was further supported by exploratory field visits to the study area to closely observe these commercial outlets. The exploratory study also targeted various institutions within the youth and sports sector, such as youth centers, sports complexes, and neighborhood playgrounds, examining their diverse activities and the reality of their patrons. Additionally, the study included counting and visiting the parks and green spaces throughout the city and surveying their visitors from various demographics.

Through field observation of the area, we were also able to identify the programmed projects aimed at enhancing entertainment needs in the city. This effort sought to understand all of "Ali Mendjeli" city capabilities in the field of entertainment and leisure and to determine their capacity in relation to the city's population, which has exceeded 400,000 according to the latest estimates.

All of these efforts contributed, in one way or another, to forming a perception of the reality of entertainment in the city under study.

7. Do the Available Recreational Facilities in the New City Meet the Needs of Its Youth?

A stroll through the new city "Ali Mendjeli" and its outskirts reveals rapid urban growth compared to neighboring cities; concrete mixers, various machinery, and groups of builders hardly stop working, even late into the night and on holidays, to provide the maximum number of housing units within the stipulated timeframes. However, has this pace been matched by the simultaneous development of facilities and spaces aimed at entertaining the residents of different demographics?

It is undeniable that noticeable efforts have been made to enhance entertainment services in the city, both by the public and private sectors. However, based on the findings of the field study, the facilities and equipment available in the city that fall under entertainment services remain inadequate to meet the needs of the city's residents of various age groups and both genders. The construction of these spaces and facilities often does not keep pace with the completion of residential complexes, as observed in the field. Additionally, these newly constructed spaces are not evenly distributed or aligned with the actual need within the city. They are implemented wherever local authorities find space or where an investor sees commercial benefit.

Moreover, these spaces, especially those belonging to the public sector, are not specialized. They do not cater to the specific needs of each age group and gender, except for institutions belonging to the youth and sports sector. Thus, these facilities become a destination mainly for the youth and anyone seeking an escape from the confines of their home.

The youth in the study sample from the city acknowledge that they often do not find what they are looking for in terms of recreational needs. Many are confined to their homes, using their smartphones and digital spaces as an alternative to going out and wandering the city. The city still needs to address security issues, and there are also transportation challenges, particularly with public urban transport, which limits individuals' ability to move around the city in search of entertainment spaces or to meet with their peers.

During the field study, numerous deficiencies and negatives were observed concerning entertainment and recreational facilities in the city. Although it is classified as a new city that should represent a qualitative urban leap, the state of entertainment here is not significantly different from that of the areas from which most of its residents have migrated. In fact, the relocated residents from the city of Constantine were previously living in an urban area that had many recreational spaces and facilities, even if many of these were inherited from the colonial era.

In contrast, our meetings with local city officials and representatives from the youth and sports sector revealed concerted efforts to address the recreational needs of the city. They acknowledged the existing shortcomings and recognized the importance of enhancing urban life and improving the quality of life for residents by catering to various age groups and considering gender differences. Additionally, the ongoing construction projects and the influx of residents present promising

opportunities for investment, especially in this sector, which has become as crucial as other areas such as health, transportation, and education due to the demands of urban life.

8. Discussion of the Study Results

Reviewing the theoretical data from the 2021 statistical reports provided by the National Commercial Registry Portal, it becomes apparent that there is a notable absence of many recreational facilities and services in the new city of "Ali Mendjeli," such as: exhibition halls, entertainment venues, swimming pools, cinemas, theatres, and professional sports clubs. However, the city does offer a significant number of other facilities and spaces, including hotels, shopping centers, cafes, cyber cafes, and game rooms. While these venues have been increasing in number following the urban expansion and population growth, they have not fully met the diverse needs of the city's residents, particularly the youth of both genders.

The city of "Ali Mendjeli" hosts a considerable number of cafes spread throughout, and what stands out is the quality and modernity of these spaces. They represent a significant upgrade and have become popular among various segments of the city's population, especially young males. Additionally, these cafes, while primarily consumer spaces, have also served as venues for building relationships, making friends, and socializing, particularly since many of the city's residents are relatively new to the area.

The administrators managing the city's affairs acknowledge the current deficit in recreational services and attribute this to the state's focus on housing issues, which has been given top priority. This has negatively impacted the provision of recreational facilities and services, which are often implemented after the housing process rather than concurrently. Furthermore, the distribution of these facilities and services has not been based on the needs of each neighborhood or district but rather on available space, local initiative, or population pressure. This has adversely affected the principle of equal opportunities and fair distribution within the city.

The Youth and Sports sector, with its provision of youth centers, sports complexes, and local sports fields, has been a vital outlet for the city's youth. Although the number of participants may be limited, these facilities have played a significant role in guiding their interests, investing in their abilities, and managing their leisure time through diverse programs, ongoing activities, and specialized staff.

The private sector has emerged as a key player in providing recreational services in the city. It has introduced various facilities such as hotels, major shopping centers, and specialized halls. While these investments aim to generate financial profit and invest capital, they have effectively filled the gap left by public sector services. These private projects have become popular destinations for city residents and those from neighboring cities. It is noticeable that private sector investments in "Ali Mendjeli" are continuously increasing and diversifying, reflecting the growing demand and benefits in response to urban expansion and population growth.

We cannot overlook the public parks and open spaces scattered throughout the city, which are characterized by their free access and availability to everyone. Despite their deteriorated condition, particularly the neighborhood sports fields equipped with artificial turf, these spaces remain important. Additionally, there are informal recreational practices, as noted in the theoretical section, which have specifically attracted young males from the city.

Conclusion

Many challenges continue to face the new city of Ali Mendjeli, which have impacted the improvement of recreational services. Foremost among these challenges is the issue of security coverage, which remains inadequate despite efforts to maintain safety. The rapid pace of housing development has negatively affected this aspect. Additionally, the city's transportation problem, including inadequate coverage and high prices, particularly in informal sectors, often prevents residents from reaching their destinations for recreational activities within the city. Transport outside the city is also costly, especially during peak times and events, when official transport services like buses, trams, and taxis cannot meet the demand.

However, considering the natural resources of Ali Mendjeli and the substantial budget allocated for its management and the needs of its residents, including recreational and leisure needs, it can be said that the city has the potential to address its shortcomings. This potential relies on local commitment supported by facilitation for private sector and investors, addressing the needs of different age groups and genders, and keeping pace with ongoing developments in the field.

References:

- 1- Al-Hassan, I. M. (2009). *Sociology of leisure* (2nd ed.). Amman, Jordan: Wael Publishing House.
- 2- National Bureau of Statistics (ONS). (2018). *Estimates. Eastern Regional Annex, Constantine*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.dz/spip.php?rubrique298>
- 3- Ahcene, L. (2017). The new town of Ali Mendjeli: A space shaped by the practices and representations of ordinary townspeople. *Les Cahiers d'EMAM*, 29. Retrieved January 7, 2026, from <http://journals.openedition.org/emam/1365> <https://doi.org/10.4000/emam.1365>
- 4- Law 98/83 (March 4, 1998) Approval of the master plan for the joint development and reconstruction of the municipalities of Constantine, El Kharoub, Ain Smara, Didouche, L Hamma, 21. Algeria.
- 5- Ahcene, L. (2020). The new city of Ali Mendjeli put to the test of ways of living. *Les Cahiers d'Outre-Mer*, 282, 81–114. <https://doi.org/10.4000/com.12098>
- 6- National Center for Commercial Register. (2021). Sidjilcom database. Retrieved February 10–25, 2021, from <https://sidjilcom.cnrc.dz/en/web/sidjilcom/>
- 7- Delegated Directorate of Youth and Sports. (n.d.). Field data. Ali Mendjeli Administrative District, Constantine.
- 8- Mohamed ,F. (2001). The urban environment in the cities of civilizations and the impact of urban sprawl on its ecological balance. Unpublished doctorate dissertation. University of Mentouri Constantine 1, Institute of Architecture, Algeria.
- 9- Law No. 06/07, relating to the management of green spaces; protection; and development within the framework of sustainable development, 13/5/2007, official gazette No. 31.
- 10- Belaid, J. (2020). The reality of the environmental situation in the new city of Ali Mendjeli. *Social Researcher Journal*, 16(1), 193–206.