

VIOLATION OF THE RIGHT TO THE CITY CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND SOLUTIONS

The right to the city is a principle of human right which is illustrated in the jurisdiction, complementarity and access to public services. This right is both a functional and civilized for the city that can be seen as a living entity need through phases of birth, growth and stability, or situations of regression and disintegration. That said, and in all these phases, it is imperative to establish laws that determine the relationship between local communities and the physical components of the city, as part of the purpose of spreading urban justice.

Justice struggling to furnish the common landscape in which we live and despite the interest shown by the man the right to the city from its earliest settlements on earth and the beginning of the effects of planning and of planning land , until today. Despite all the progress that has also made humanity in technical, scientific, economic , civic and technological , not to mention the emancipation of nearly all populations , formerly living under the direct colonialism of the great powers of the nineteenth until the mid- twentieth century , where urban space has undergone its greatest conceptual revolution.

Unfortunately, these major changes did not lead to a viable basis for the establishment of human rights to the city. Instead, they are increasingly violated and degraded in favor of provisional and circumstantial that last and are renewed according to the economical, social or environmental gives. That said, we must recognize that the state of the right to the city is not the same from one country to another and from one continent to another. While it focuses on the environmental and historical aspects in developed countries, it is reduced to a functional component and infrastructure in developing regions. This difference is attributed to the economic and civilized factors in a sense, but also in the foreground and in the political will of the central government in countries that do not yet have a real democracy and local governance , as countries of Europe and North America region , where a local authority, democratically elected and accountable for its failures and successes to , notes , from his inauguration , his supreme mission is none other than the preservation acquired and improved services in the right to the city .

Moreover, it is fair to say that the lack of a clear strategy for regional development in other countries, and the low economic potential, have not helped to make their localities lot of poverty and socio-political tensions emerge. Cities like Gafsa , Kasserine , Siliana , Kef and Sidi Bouzid in Tunisia have continued through the recent history of challenging their mode of operation and design imposed by a hyper- centralized state , reducing them to dormitory towns , over-exploiting their natural and mineral wealth at the expense of the poor and most of the other cities leisure health services and education.

Maybe even the most striking example would be Raoued, a coastal city with an area of 7500 ha to 120,000 citizens, not more than 12 km away from the capital and surrounded by two major urban centers, called Ariana and soukra. Raoued is considered a real precarious city. 60% of its inhabitants are not connected to the network to collect or paved roads. The entire area holds no industrial unit, knowing that it is spread over 5 km of coast, completely deserted, yet we note among the finest in Tunisia.

This is to say that the right to the city is simply synonymous with the right to life with dignity for every citizen who resides there. A principle which recognizes the positive and negative reciprocity. Moreover, in this sense, is not the Arab Spring expresses the vital need for this right, remained for long baffled, to a globalized people despite them? .

In conclusion, the fight against injustice and inequality within the city and between cities inevitably involves the establishment of a system of local governance in the context of local democracy, provided prerogatives and means to implement a real project of equitable development and to give answers to the various problems of the city of today and the one of tomorrow.

Master Halima Tijani
President of the Municipality of Raoued
Tunisian Republic .