بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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تم رفع هذه الرسالة بواسطة / مني مغربي أحمد

بقسم التوثيق الإلكتروني بمركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات دون أدنى مسئولية عن محتوى هذه الرسالة.

ملاحظات: لا يوجد

AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Architecture Engineering

The Relationship between Street Urban Environment and Children Life Development in Low-income Neighborhood in Egypt

A Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy in Architectural Engineering
(Architecture Engineering)

by

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Cairo - (2022)

STATEMENT

This thesis is submitted to Ain Shams University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Architectural Engineering. The work included in this thesis was accomplished by the author at the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, to Ain Shams University, during the period from 2018 to 2021. No part of this thesis has been submitted for a degree for qualification at any other university or institute.

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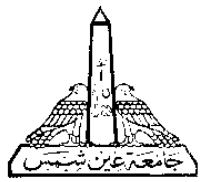

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The God of heaven prospers us; therefore, we his servants arise and build. After thanking God for his blessings and love, I would like to take this opportunity to thank my family for their continued support and dedication to my success. I would also like to express my special appreciation and thanks to my supervisors. You have encouraged me to achieve more than I thought possible. You trusted me, encouraged my research and allowed me to grow as a researcher. I would also like to thank the jury for giving me enough time to bring the research into a perfect picture, and I also want to thank you for your brilliant comments and suggestions. Thanks to you, I would also like to thank all of my friends and colleagues who supported me in striving towards my goal and put a smile on my face. At the end, I would like to express appreciation to everyone who helped me and supported me to reach my goal, and a special thanks to the El-Salam children, who have served as the biggest motivation to complete this work, to help them achieve even one step of their dreams.

Abstract

As a result of the migration of many low-income families to Cairo in pursuit of better living circumstances and employment opportunities, the number of informal housing units expanded, prompting the authorities to begin developing low-income residential communities within the city.

However, in their haste to provide this number of housing units, planners and stakeholders overlooked residents' social and psychological needs, particularly children, in their new communities. That is why these youngsters live in unhealthy residential neighborhoods. Rather than becoming the foundations of the nation's growth, they grew up in cultures that spread criminality and moral decay to other parts of the country[1], El-Salam City in eastern Cairo.

Therefore, this study aims to identify children's subjective experiences of being on the streets as a phenomenon while living in governmental low-income communities. It focuses on the construction of children's social and emotional well-being experiences, with a particular focus on the child and the street urban environment relationship. It examines factors that children perceive as impacting their social and emotional well-being, whether they are individual or environmental factors.

This aids in developing a methodology for consistently and fairly evaluating their experiences of sensing the streets where they live within this context and considers the implications of the research findings for the current situation in Egypt. The findings highlight the research hypothesis that there is a correlation between children's socio-emotional well-being and sensing the residential street environment as a place.

[1] Arafa, A., Senosy, S., Sheerah, H. A., & St. Louis, K., 2021. Public attitudes towards people who stutter in South Egypt. PloS one, 16(2), e0245673.

Therefore, it is critical to collaborate with urban planners, sociologists, and local governments to promote a sense of residential streets and enhance children's well-being.

Key words:

Street Environment, Children development, Low-income Neighborhoods.

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