

Conclusion

Eziddin El-Qassam in his Jihad (holy War) was the pioneer of the national strife in Palestine. He was true patriotic and brilliant in forming effective underground organizations.

Religion was the main factor that made Eziddin El-Qassam declare his revolt; he was a well-known religious and socially esteemed personality. His religious education and understanding of Islam made him refuse the oppression and be ready to confront it not only as a contribution to restoration of a part of his usurped country, but also as an execution of the order of God the almighty which dictates the "Jihad" in the cause of God and confrontation of oppression.

As an "Imam" of Al-Istiqlal mosque, he made use of his position to achieve, at the same time, three objectives: Instigation, Organization, and Training. The objectives of his "Jihad" were:

1. Expel the British colonization from Palestine.
2. Prevent the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.
3. Establish a temporary Arab state in preparation for the achievement of comprehensive Arab unity.

The revolution of El-Qassam left a great shadow on the Palestinian political life. All attempts to have rapprochement between Palestinians and British authorities were failure because El-Qassam believed that only by Islamic "Jihad", the Palestinian issue could be solved. He also believed that all factions are just amusement, corruption and pastime unless they are based on true faith.

The revolution of El-Qassam was a strong blow to Palestinian politicians to whom honor and fame were more important than the homeland.

To say the truth, the martyrdom of El-Qassam and his comrades in the forests of "Ya'bad" was the spark of the Palestinian revolution against Britain and the zionism in 1936.

In the morning of 20 November 1935, he became "a mark of Jihad". His name echoed throughout the country; his martyrdom revived the meaning of sacrifice and pride, and strengthened the will and resolution of Palestinians although they lacked ammunition and supply.



**Bulletin of
Arab Research
and Studies**



Published
Annually
by the
Institute
of Arab
Research
and Studies

- Contributions are invited from all over the Arab World especially from members of the teaching staff of Arab Universities. The focal domain of this Bulletin embraces all studies and researches relevant to current Arab problems in the fields of: Politics, Economics, Sciology, Law, Geography, History, Arabic Literature and Palestinian Studies.
- Papers written in Arabic or in any other foreign language must be accompanied with a resume or abstract of not more than 1000 words. The average length suggested is 6000 words.

All correspondences should be addressed to the following:
Prof. Dr. M.S. Abulezz
1, Sharia El-Tolombat, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt, (P.O. Box 229).

The Population and Urban Growth of the City of Riyadh

Dr. Abdul Rahman El-Sharif

The city of Riyadh was built over the ruins of Hejr town, which was established about 2000 years ago on the west of Wadi Batha. The city of Riyadh, which was considered as a node of caravan transportation routes in the Arabian Peninsula, was one of its famous markets, and one of its administrative capitals.

It is possible to pursue four stages of Riyadh urban development. The first stage began in the middle of the 18th century and ended when it was restored by the Saudi family in 1902 during which it witnessed prosperity at one time and recession at another, depending on political and economic stability. But the second stage lasted the first half of the 20th century, that is, the period of the establishment of the Saudi State, its expansion and unification which facilitated the growth of Riyadh inside and outside the walls until it became 8.5 Km². The third stage covered the late part of the 20th century, that is, the period which witnessed the socio-economic growth. Riyadh is characterised by the gigantic extension and utilisation of concrete, and the area has been developed to become 65 Km² approximately. The fourth stage began in 1974, which was called the economic boom, resulting from oil royalties which led to the astronomical rise of revenues of the state. Consequently, more projects were implemented, and more loans under lenient terms were granted. Public and private housing, and road constructions were established. This has caused the extension of Riyadh to about 40 Km in every direction, in which the built-up area exceed 350 Km² in 1986.

This urban development has witnessed a parallel growth in population which was estimated to have been under 8000 people during the early part of the 20th century. The population gradually increased to reach 80,000 in 1950, but it surpassed 660,000 in 1974, and 1.2 million in 1985. This rapid increase is interpreted to be due to the natural rate of growth as well as the rural and foreign immigration.

The density of population in the old city of Riyadh was high because of the lay-out of houses and of the narrow roads. This density has begun to diminish owing to the external extension, widening of the roads, and the demolition of old quarters, which led to a decrease in building or room density. There has been a tendency in Riyadh for raising the percentage of the middle-age groups especially

the male ratio, and for the size of the family to become smaller.

The exploitation of lands has undergone several changes. The concentration of administrative, educational and religious posts has been unprecedented in the history of Riyadh. The residential areas, the commercial and service sectors have flourished at an astronomical rate. Simultaneously, a significant industrial sector has been crystallised. The green areas have become more extensive as a result of annexing part of Wadi Hanifa, parks as well as children's playgrounds and the plantation of roadsides.

The supply of water and the extension of its net-work has become a necessity to meet this expansion. Part of Riyadh water has been brought from Wasih at a distance of 100 Km east of Riyadh, and the other part from desalinated water from Jubail. The increased consumption of propane and electricity, and the increase in imports of vegetables and animal stock to supplement the local production. It is worth noting that some of the services have lagged behind construction projects.

Thus the population and area of Riyadh have increased at an astronomical rate which has necessitated to rethink of new ways of solving the resulting problems especially the failure of providing services to some of the built-up areas.

The solution lies in the adoption of some measures to stop any further expansion, and the transformation of the existing outskirts to suburban towns, so that they will have their own services, and to stop the urban expansion on the lands that are located between these suburbans and Riyadh, but to build on lands that are inside each zone so that services can be catered.



Abstract

The Distribution of Public Gardens in Medina

By Mohammad S. Makki

The purpose of this research is to compare the green area in Medina during the period extended from 1382 to 1406 A.H. (the period of the available data) in relation to the changing total area of Medina city and the number of its population and according to the international standards with more emphasis on the distribution of public gardens in 1406 A.H. The aim of such comparison is to test the efficiency of one of the aspects available for recreation in Medina. This test hopefully will lead to the development of green area to serve the local and visitor population.

The research used the nearest-neighbour analysis and the multiple regression to explain the pattern of public gardens distribution in Medina, and the relationship between the area and number of these gardens and the area of Medina's quarters and the size of population.

It was evident that the problem in Medina is not related to the lack of green areas but to the non-efficient distribution of these areas. Several recommendations were suggested to increase the efficiency of such distribution.

