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THE ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC CITIES IN SAUDI ARABIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This study aimed at identifying the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi industrial development. The descriptive approach was used. The study sample consisted of (100) factory managers or industrial companies in Saudi industrial and economic cities. The results showed that there is a high degree of industrial and economic role in industrial development in Saudi Arabia, and there is a low degree of obstacles that limit the role of industrial cities in achieving Saudi industrial development. The results also showed that there are apparent differences between the calculation of the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi industrial development due to the different levels of (scientific qualification, years of experience and monthly income). The study recommended working to attract more skills and expertise to work in industrial and economic cities.

Key-Words

Industrial and Economic Cities, Economic Development in Saudi Arabia.

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Introduction

Industry is a necessary process for development; it is the optimal engine and the cornerstone of the productive start-up phase. The rate of industrial development is one of the rates that affect economic growth rates. This is evidenced by the widening gap between per capita GDP in developed and developing countries. The per capita share of developed countries is higher than that of developing countries because they tend to manufacture because the industry is the most economic sector capable of implementing the development strategy (Mandur, 2015, p. 92).

Industrial cities play a major role in achieving industrial development and prosperity of economic growth, developing industrial institutions and creating a good economic environment suitable for attracting investments and promoting industries. It also provides employment opportunities, attract foreign investments, organize and assemble industry in one specialized place for industrial zones. This reduces noise and protects the environment from pollution, nuisance and social problems (Alsaied, 2014, p. 47).

The industrial cities represent a group of factories and units built on a specific plot of land far from the population, with infrastructure services. The aim of these cities is to make a qualitative leap in industrial development, attract industrial activities and support the export activity in the country (Mekdad and Alkudrah, 2009, p. 607).

There are reasons for the establishment of industrial cities, the most important of which are: they are important means to raise the level of industrial development and to increase the return of industry. They absorb the surplus of labour to work in the industrial sector, increase and diversification of employment opportunities, and achieve the budget in the optimal and appropriate use of natural and human resources through attracting investors and capital owners and attracting scientific and technical expertise, in addition to the contribution of these cities by attracting modern technology to promote the industries which increases the volume of imports for investment projects (Al-Baz, 2004, p. 26).

Problem of the Study-

Industrial and economic cities suffer from problems that limit their performance due to lack of design and planning, which affects the development of the industrial sector, restricts the industrial development process, and impedes the work of these cities to increase production costs and increase investment costs. As a result of the development and spread of the industrial and economic cities in the economic arena, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has increased the interest in the establishment and development of these cities because of their significant role in increasing the gross domestic product and raising the standard of living and reducing environmental pollution by collecting factories in these cities which are established far from the residential communities. So, this study shows the role of industrial and economic cities in the development of Saudi industrial.

Questions of the Study-

This study seeks to answer the following questions:

1- What is the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development?

2- What are the obstacles that limit the role of industrial cities in achieving Saudi economic development?

3- Are there any significant differences at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) for the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development due to the demographic variables (scientific qualification, years of experience, monthly income)?

Importance of the Study-

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is interested in economic development and its improvement depending the latest changes, developments and keeping abreast of the global changes in the field of industry. The Kingdom has taken serious measures to overcome the obstacles and exploit the potentials and elements, in order to diversify the sources of income and to find alternatives other than oil to achieve industrial development. Industrial development is one of the most important pillars of comprehensive economic development and plays an important role in the economy because industry is the engine of economic development. The industrial sector ensures the increase of value added and helps to ensure self-sufficiency of food and clothing and improve economic balances such as trade balance, balance of payments and employment of labour. So, establishing industrial cities and working to improve the conditions of cities are of the most important policies that improve economic development and support the industrial sector and the upgrading of existing industries, which achieves overall economic development.

Purpose of the Study-

This study aims at identifying the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development.

Terms of the Study-

Industrial and economic cities: A defined area for economic and scientific activities, industrial production activities and services. It is equipped for industrial establishment; it is available for sale or rent, and it facilitates industrial conditions to make these cities a potential human and material value (Popescu & Ungureanu, 2008, p18).

Economic development: A process of comprehensive and continuous change accompanied by an increase in real average income, improved pro-poor income distribution, and improved quality of life, quantitative and structural change in production (Mandur, 2015, p. 33).

Variables of the Study-

Independent variable: industrial and economic cities.

The dependent variable: economic development.

Limitations of the Study-

Place and time: it is an applying of this study to industrial and economic cities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 2017.

Procedure: it is to identify the role of industrial cities in Saudi economic development, depending on the study tool which uses.

Literature Review-

The researcher referred to the previous studies related to the role of industrial and economic cities in the Saudi economic development, including the study (Bella, 2013) which aimed at identifying the problems experienced by the industrial zones in Sudan and calling for the establishment of industrial zones integrated services that reduces the costs of investment and employment and meet the needs of the industrial sector; it attracts investors as well. The study sample consisted of (50) individual investors and financial managers in industrial areas in Khartoum state. The results showed that the industrial areas in Sudan suffer from high cost of land and high cost of electricity, services and fees, and there are no integrated services. The industrial zones affect investment and production costs, and attract local and foreign investors. There are no statistically significant differences between respondents' (investor - financial manager) and according to the scientific specialization. They agreed at the contents of the study axes.

Misbih (2011) aimed at identifying the economic growth and explaining the relationship between the industrial cities efficiency and their space, and place added to that the environment and economic growth of theirs. The study sample was composed of (7) companies divided into (3) industrial and (4) commercial companies inside Gaza Industrial City. The study found that the government within the Gaza Strip did not provide sufficient funding and facilities to export the products of these industrial zones, which made many factories closed and moved to other industrial areas abroad. The study pointed to the weakness of incentives provided to investors and the increase in rents and operating costs, and the inadequacy of legislation, laws and financing policies attractive to investment and political instability and the negative impact of the tunnel trade on the conditions within the cities and industrial zones inside Gaza.

Halabi (2010) examined the purpose of the project to identify the role of the industrial cities in achieving economic development, and to determine the developmental impact of the industrial city and its response to the goal of the targeted planning. The study sample consisted of workers in the industrial city of Adra in Syria. The results of the study showed that the transfer of industrial establishments to industrial cities being in urban areas is strategically important in achieving economic development, and that industrial cities are the ideal model for what should be the image of industrial planning to achieve balanced development in all Syrian regions. The

national economy was supplemented by important resources.

Mekdad and qadrah (2007) aimed at studying the impact of investment in industrial cities on providing job opportunities and identifying obstacles facing investors in industrial cities. The study sample consisted of all projects operating in the industrial city of Gaza, which numbered (29) projects in 2007. The results of the study showed weak incentives provided to investors and poor privileges and rights provided to employees, and investors' dissatisfaction with the administrative performance of institutions related to investment in the industrial city of Gaza. The study proved that the inadequacy and activation of legislation and laws that attract investment and political instability and high investment and employment costs have had an impact on the ability of industrial cities to provide employment opportunities.

Al-Rajih (2004) conducted a study aimed at identifying the status of industrial city services from the point of view of businessmen and public administration personnel, and identifying the advantages of privatizing the services of industrial cities in Saudi Arabia. The study sample consisted of 197 businessmen and public administration personnel in industrial cities Saudi Arabia. The study showed that the privatization of industrial city services contributes positively to the improvement of services provided in industrial cities.

Tian and et.al. (2014) conducted a study aimed at assessing the economic and environmental performance of the approved industrial zones in the industrial sector in China. A selection of ten measures was implemented, including resource consumption, economic development and waste emissions. Data collection surveys were conducted directly for more than 30 performance appraisal companies by comparing the difference between benchmarks between reference years for planning and certification in industrial environmental industry. The results showed an increase in industrial value added to the 17 industrial complexes of selected sample companies which accounted for 56%. The 17 industrial zones increased by 20%, 18%, 12% and 6%, respectively. The amount of energy and consumption of fresh water, sewage, and solid waste generation in some industrial areas began to decline with economic growth. At the same time, the average density of the four scales decreased by 22%, 25%, 28% and 32%, respectively. Industrial zones achieved a double decline in the total amount of emissions and density.

Comments on Literature -

The previous studies aimed at identifying the problems experienced by the industrial zones such as the study of (Bella, 2013), and the relationship between the efficiency of industrial cities and their area and location in addition to the surrounding conditions and their impact on economic growth such as Musabih's (2011), and the impact of investment in industrial cities on job creation and identifying the obstacles facing investors in industrial cities such as the study of Mekdad and qudrah (2007), and identifying the advantages of privatizing the services of industrial cities, Al-Rajih, (2004). And to identify the assessment of the economic and environmental performance of the industrial zones adopted in the industrial sector Tian and et.al (2014). The current study was aimed at identifying the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development.

Theoretical framework-

Industrial cities support industrial development and the national economy as one of the most important pillars of building an investment climate, and a good industrial environment that will raise the value of national exports and create new job opportunities which reduce unemployment and raise the standard of living of the individual. Industrial and economic cities are considered as of the main pillars that help in technology transferring and expertise, which contributes in supporting industrial growth and raising its effectiveness and achieve economic growth (Frank, 2007, p22).

Industrial cities are defined as an area of land designated for use as an industrial zone and a specialization to contain the industries and services necessary for them (Humaidan, 2010, p. 5).

The industrial cities are improved sites that stimulate the establishment of industries of all types and sizes, and that the services provided in industrial and economic cities are limited to the identification of land allocated for industrial projects (Meyer, 2000, p3).

Industrial Cities and Economic Development-

Industrial cities provide distinctive industrial activities and services that contribute to industrial development and thus they affect economic development in general. The industrial cities of services and industrial goods provide for the optimal utilization of resources, the expansion of industrial scope and employment opportunities, the development of individual and national income as well as industrial and economic cities (Al-Baghdadi and Shuba, 2016, p. 197).

The role of the industrial cities is illustrated by the provision of different industries, which is the cornerstone of any economic process. The industry is the basis for the development of all economic sectors. Therefore, the choice of suitable industrial and economic cities is crucial to the industrialization of industrial activities like methods, technology, and other factors that stimulate industrial activity in these cities (Keith & David, 2002, p23).

Industrial Development Strategies-

Strategies that aim at industrial development are varied. Among these strategies is a balanced growth strategy that requires a balance between different consumer goods industries and capital goods. It includes a balance between the export sector of industries and the domestic industrial sector. The strategy is that the implementation requirements exceed the capabilities of developing countries. An unbalanced growth strategy is one of the strategies that targets development policies and encourages investment, creating external savings, helping to reduce projects that use more external savings than they create, and pressures from imbalances in growth that hamper industrial development. Strategies are also appropriate strategies for development and take into account the overlap between the various economic sectors, the integrated system of different industries reduces the risks to each industry, so it is necessary to invest in a variety of industries and not just one industry (Kniivila, 2007, p 300).

Factors of the Emergence of Industrial Cities-

The emergence of industrial and economic cities is due to many factors such as development factor, which aims to develop economic activity and remove all obstacles that stand in the face of the process of industrial development and the social factor, which aims to provide

basic services and the establishment of industrial cities, industrial cities are organized and this is reflected in the social reality, which imposed the presence of industrial and economic cities to create jobs for the unemployed and increase investment opportunities and increase national income and thus achieve economic development in general. The geographical factor imposes the establishment of industrial and economic cities in a specific geographical area to avoid the occurrence of environmental pollution and noise in residential cities (Idris, 2010, p. 2).

To create industrial and economic cities, there are some negative effects that are ineffective in bringing about a qualitative leap in industrial development. The most important of these are the lack of industrial projects within the industrial cities and the failure of industrial projects within these cities to succeed in attracting industrial projects and foreign investments. These include exemptions from taxes, duties and dividends of distributed capital, as well as different wages and incentives for workers of the same skills and skills, which leads to labour instability. The most important negative effects of industrial and economic cities affect the surrounding environment through waste, noise and gas emitted from these cities and this affects the lives of citizens close to these cities (Oserer, 2003, p. 45).

Obstacles Facing Industrial Cities-

Industrial cities are exposed to many obstacles that limit their work and achieve industrial development, including (Musabeh, 2011, p. 60):

- a suitable location is not chosen for industrial and economic cities, or the location of these cities is not suitable and does not have the services and facilities for infrastructure, and the elements needed by industrial and economic projects.
- Administrative obstacles related to the management of industrial and economic cities in terms of technical, financial and administrative.
- There is a lack of scientific research and studies provided to the industrial and economic cities as preparatory studies that may lead to making the wrong decisions.
- Lack of adequate support from government institutions for industrial and economic cities.

Method and Procedures-

Approach of the Study

This study was based on a descriptive approach to identify the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development.

Study Population

This study population consists of all managers in industrial and economic cities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Study Sample

The sample of the study consisted of (100) factory managers or industrial companies in the industrial and economic cities of Saudi Arabia, randomly selected and the following table (1)

Table (1): Distribution of the members of the sample of managers according to the variables of academic qualification, administrative experience and monthly income-

Variable	Category	Number	Percentage
Certification	Diploma	24	24.0
	Bachelor	45	45.0
	Post-graduate	31	31.0
	Total	100	100.0
Management experience	1-5 years	28	28.0
	6-10 years	32	32.0
	More than 10 years	40	40.0
	Total	100	100.0
Monthly income	Less than 12000 RS	41	41.0
	More than 12000 RS	59	59.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table (1) shows the number of managers in the scientific qualification category: 24 (24%), the number of managers in the scientific qualification category is 45 (45%) and the number of managers (31%) for the experience variable: The number of managers in the category of experience (1 - 5) years (28) and by percentage (28%). The number of managers in the category of experience (6_10) (32%) and by percentage (32%). The number of managers in the category of experience was more than 13 years and 13%. As for the monthly income variable, the number of managers earning less than SR 12,000 was 41 managers, 41%. The number of managers earning more than SR 12,000 was 59 and 59% respectively.

Data Collection-

The study was adopted to achieve its objectives and answer its questions and analyze the data on the following:

1 - Preliminary Sources: To achieve the objectives of the study, the primary data was collected through the questionnaire to measure the variables of the study developed by the researcher in order to obtain the information and data needed to answer the questions of the study.

2 - Secondary sources: This represents the theoretical side of the study, which was obtained through access to books and previous studies, periodicals, research and specialized databases related to the subject of the study.

Tool of the Study -

For the purposes of enforcing the current study, the questionnaire was used as a data collection tool for study sample individuals. In order to identify the role of industrial and economic cities in the economic development of Saudi Arabia, where the researcher prepared a questionnaire consisting of (24) divided into two areas: the first area, the role of industrial and economic cities in the economic development of Saudi Arabia, and the second area constraints that limit the role of industrial cities in Achieving Saudi economic development, with 12 paragraphs per field.

Validity of the Study Tool-

To ascertain the veracity of the study tool, was presented to a group of experienced arbitrators, with a view to judging the appropriateness of the wording of the resolution paragraphs, the relevance of the paragraph to the domain to which it belonged, and any proposal for deletion or modification. In the light of their proposals, some changes have been done on the paragraphs of the questionnaire.

Reliability of the Study Tool-

To extract the stability of the study instrument, it was applied two times by a two-week interval on a survey sample of (30) director and a correlation coefficient between the two applications to extract the stability of the return (Test.R.test), and the Cronbach Alpha formula was applied to extract the internal consistency of the fields and measurements of the study on the original sample, the following table (2) illustrates this.

Table (2) The values of the persistence of the study domains in Cronbach's Alpha method and the stability of the repetition (Test.R.test)

Variable	Number of Paragraphs	Stability Repeats (Test.R.test)	Cronbach Alpha
the Role of Industrial and Economic Cities in Saudi Industrial Development	12	0.83	0.85
The obstacles that limit the role of industrial cities in achieving Saudi industrial development	12	0.90	0.86

The value of stability in the Cronbach Alpha method for the industrial and economic cities role in Saudi economic development was 0.85 and the return method was (0.83). The area of impediments that limit the role of industrial cities in achieving Saudi economic development was the value of internal consistency (0.86) and the stability value of the return method (0.90), which is high values and indicates the degree of stability acceptable for the purposes of application of the study.

It should be noted that the stability of Cronbach Alpha measures the strength of homogeneity of the paragraphs of the study instrument, while the stability of the repetition measures the rate of obtaining the same results Lute was re-applied to the study itself.

Scale Correction

The questionnaire consisted of (24) paragraphs. The five-point Likert Charter was adopted to correct the study tool by giving each of its paragraphs one of its five degrees (strongly agree, agree, disagree, disagree, disagree strongly). It represents digitally (5, 4, 3, 2, 1). The following averages have been adopted for the purpose of analyzing the results: from (1- 2.33) to represent a low level, (from 2.34 to 3.67) to represent an average level, and from (3.68-5) to represent a high level.

Statistical Processing-

To answer the questions of the study, the following statistical treatments were used

through the Statistical Packages Program (SPSS): Frequency and percentages of the demographic variables of the study sample. And the standard averages and standard deviations of the responses of the sample members of the study on all areas of the study instrument. The use of t-test, the analysis of variance to detect the differences due to study variables, and the "Scheffe" test for post comparisons.

Results-

This section includes the results of the study aimed at identifying the role of industrial and economic cities in the economic development of Saudi Arabia and uncovering obstacles that limit the role of industrial cities in achieving economic development.

Results of the first question: What is the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development?

To answer this question, the average and standard deviations of the industrial and economic role of industrial and economic cities were calculated in the Saudi economic development.

Table (3): The arithmetical averages and the standard deviations of the "Industrial and economic cities role in Saudi economic development" and the scale as a whole (N = 100)

Num	Range	Average	S.Deviation	Rank	Degree
1	The creation of industrial and economic cities leads to the development of various types of Saudi industry.	4.36	0.67	10	High
2	Industrial and economic cities contribute to the growth of investment in the Saudi industrial sector.	4.39	0.58	9	High
3	Industrial and economic cities contribute to the promotion and creation of jobs and reduce the problem of unemployment.	4.42	0.71	8	High
4	Industrial and economic cities contribute to increasing competitiveness of the Saudi industrial product.	4.31	0.63	11	High
5	Industrial and economic cities contribute to providing an environment conducive to industrial stability by expanding infrastructure.	4.55	0.58	2	High
6	Industrial and economic cities contribute to technology transfer and application in Saudi industry.	4.55	0.50	1	High
7	Industrial and economic cities contribute to Saudi GDP growth.	4.54	0.56	3	High

8	Industrial and economic cities contribute efficiently and effectively to the needs of the local market.	4.43	0.56	6	High
9	Industrial and economic cities contribute to encouraging scientific research to achieve industrial development and growth.	2.72	0.94	12	medium
10	The establishment of industrial and economic cities contributes to reducing the problem of environmental pollution.	4.48	0.72	5	High
11	Industrial and economic cities provide facilities and incentives for local and foreign investors to promote Saudi industrial development.	4.42	0.70	7	High
12	Industrial and economic cities contribute to a qualitative shift in industrial development and export activity.	4.53	0.58	4	High
	Total	4.31	0.19	_	High

Table (3) shows that the statistical averages of the industrial and economic role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development ranged between (2.72 - 4.55), all of them in medium and high grades, most notably paragraph (6), which states that "industrial and economic cities contribute to the transfer and application of technology (5), which states that "Industrial and economic cities contribute to providing an environment conducive to the stability of industry by expanding the basic infrastructure" with an average of (4.34) and high, and the lowest of paragraph (9) Industrial and economic cities in the promotion of scientific research to achieve industrial development and growth "and to a medium extent, and the arithmetic average of the field as a whole" the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development "(4.31) and to a high degree. Saudi Arabia is witnessing a comprehensive industrial boom, supported by ambitious strategic plans adopted by the UAE to promote economic growth; to achieve urban and industrial development throughout the Kingdom. The Kingdom has implemented a plan for the development of industrial cities as the industry must be the main component of GDP. Therefore, the authorities have developed plans for the resettlement of existing factories and the establishment of new factories in cities that have all the elements needed by the industry, such as basic services, and what is needed to preserve the environment, safety requirements and job opportunities for citizens and the distribution of resources in a manner that achieves equality between the regions of the Kingdom. In addition, industrial cities are working to cover the needs of the local market of industrial goods and services and are working to bring technology, make it available and use it in local industries.

The result of the study was agreed with Halabi's study (2010), which showed that the transfer of industrial enterprises to industrial cities endemic to urban areas has a strategic dimension in achieving economic development, and that industrial cities are the ideal model for what should be the image of industrial planning to achieve balanced development in all and that

industrial cities contribute to the national economy with important resources.

To demonstrate the statistical significance of the arithmetic mean of the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development, one sample t- Test was applied. Table 4 shows the following:

Table (4) Results of (One Sample t- Test) to reveal the strength of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development.

Variable	Average	S.deviation	Degree of Freedom	t-Test Value	Sig.
The role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development	4.31	0.19	99	68.70	0.000

Table (4) shows that the value of the t-test was 68.70, which is statistically significant at α (0.05) indicating a significant and statistically significant role for industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development.

Results of the second question: What are the obstacles that limit the role of industrial cities in achieving Saudi economic development?

To answer this question, the mean and standard deviations of the field and the scale were calculated as a whole.

Table (5): The Statistical Meanings and Standard Deviations of the Paragraphs of the Area of "Obstacles that Limit the Role of Industrial Cities in Achieving Saudi Economic Development" (N = 100)

Nom	Rage	Average	S.Deviation	Rank	Degree
13	Industrial and economic cities suffer from lack of skills and expertise.	3.14	0.92	1	Medium
14	Industrial and economic cities suffer from high operational and institutional costs.	2.96	0.95	3	Medium
15	There is a lack of promotion and marketing of industrial and economic cities and products	3.00	0.89	2	Medium
16	Industrial and economic cities face administrative problems related to technical and financial management policies.	2.86	0.85	4	Medium
17	Industrial and economic cities suffer from weak export potential.	1.57	0.57	11	Low
18	Industrial and economic	1.85	0.67	5	Low

	cities suffer from the absence of labor laws and trade unions, which negatively affects the labor force.				
19	Industrial and economic cities face weak Saudi industrial development	1.80	0.79	8	Low
20	Industrial and economic cities suffer from the absence of planning and random distribution of industrial activity.	1.62	0.53	9	Low
21	Industrial and economic cities suffer from poor benefits and rights to their employees.	1.62	0.56	10	Low
22	Industrial and economic cities suffer from the weak contribution of the private sector in financing their industrial projects.	2.84	0.96	6	Medium
23	Industrial and economic cities depend only on domestic resources in their production processes.	2.83	0.93	7	Medium
24	Industrial and economic cities suffer from weak customs and tax facilities.	1.57	0.57	12	Low
	Total	2.32	0.24	_	low

Table (5) shows that the arithmetical averages of the field of impediments that limit the role of industrial cities in achieving Saudi economic development ranged between (1.57-3.14); all of them are in medium and low degrees. The most prominent of these is paragraph 13, which states that "industrial and economic cities suffer from (15), which states that "there is a shortage of promotion and marketing of industrial and economic city products and goods" with an average of 3.00 and a middle grade, and the lowest of paragraph (24), which states that "industrial and economic cities suffer from weak customs and tax facilities "and at a low level.

The arithmetic mean for the whole area was "the constraints that limit the role of industrial cities in achieving Saudi economic development" (2.32) and low. The researcher points out that the plans for the development of industrial cities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is based on encouraging investment, providing facilities and loans to investors, and seeks to focus on the aspects of rehabilitation and training, in order to create a solid industrial and economic structure, based on the elements of attraction and growth and continuity to regional and international competition. Saudi Arabia's industrial city planning policies provide for all infrastructure

requirements that facilitate the work of these cities (electricity, roads, water, transportation and shipping) in order to achieve the development goals for which these cities were established.

This result differed with the result of the Musabih study (2011), which pointed to the weakness of the incentives provided to investors, the increase in rents and operating costs, the lack of legislation, laws and financing policies attracting investment, political instability and the negative impact of the tunnel trade on the situation inside cities and industrial zones.

To demonstrate the statistical significance of the arithmetical mean of the obstacles that limit the role of industrial cities in achieving Saudi economic development, one sample t- test was applied. Table 6 shows the following:

Table (6): Results of (One Sample t- Test) to identify the level of obstacles that limit the role of industrial cities in achieving Saudi industrial development.

Variable	Average	S.Deviation	Degree of Freedom	t-Test Value	Sig.
Obstacles that limit the role of industrial and economic cities in making Saudi economic development	2.32	0.24	99	-28.30	0.000

Table (6) shows that the value of t-test was (28.30-) a negative value and a statistically significant function at $\alpha \geq (0.05)$ indicating that there are no obstacles limiting the role of industrial cities in achieving Saudi economic development.

Results of the third question: Are there significant differences at the level of (α=0.05) for the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development due to the demographic variables (scientific qualification, years of experience, monthly income)?

Table (7) Average and standard deviations according to study variables (scientific qualification, years of experience, monthly income)

Variable	Category	Average	S.Deviation
Certification	Diploma	4.38	0.20
	Bachelor	4.26	0.18
	Post-graduate	4.32	0.19
Management experience	1-5 years	4.24	0.16
	6-10 years	4.37	0.20
	More than 10 years	4.31	0.19
Monthly income	Less than 12000 RS	4.34	0.21
	More than 12000 RS	4.29	0.18

Table 7 shows the differences between the computational mediums of the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development due to different levels of variables (qualification, years of experience and monthly income). In order to verify the significant differences between them the following table (8) illustrates this.

Table (8): Results of the analysis of the variance to detect due to (qualification, years of experience, monthly income) variables.

Variable	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean squares	F. Value	Sig.
Qualification	0.02	2	0.01	0.39	0.676
Years of experience	0.74	2	0.37	13.22	0.000
Monthly income	0.48	1	0.48	17.31	0.000
Error	2.62	94	0.03		
Total Corrected	3.59	99			

Table (8) shows:

- The existence of a statistically significant difference at the significance level of 0.05 between the two computational variables of the role of industrial and economic cities in the economic development of Saudi Arabia is due to the variable of qualification and in favor of the Diploma, where the mean is 4.38. The researcher attributes this to the fact that most diploma courses are applied practical disciplines the majority of its courses are based on training in the workplace, and are designed according to the labour market and the need of industrial cities, which is a specialized education more than others, and contributes to supplying industrial cities with skilled technicians who have taken training hours in the workplaces and learned courses in art culture. They become more qualified to work on production lines, the certificate itself is not suitable for joining the labour market; if not fit between the science of knowledge and practical.

The results of the study differed with the study of Bella (2013), which showed that there were no statistically significant differences between responses according to scientific specialization.

- The existence of statistically significant differences between the two computational variables for the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi economic development is due to the variable years of experience. The "Scheffe" test was applied to post comparison in table (9).
- There were statistically significant differences between the two computational variables for the role of industrial and economic cities in the Saudi industrial development due to the variable of monthly income in favor of (less than 12000) riyals where the arithmetic average reached (4.34), while the monthly income category (more than 12,000 riyals) . The researcher attributed the reason to the fact that there is a difference in the monthly income of the managers of industrial cities according to the qualifications and experience, and the researcher finds managers who earn a monthly income less than 12000 Saudi riyals tend to develop their skills and abilities training, and look to achieve high levels of the role of these cities in development economic development.

In order to detect the difference positions for the years of experience, Scheffe was tested for post-comparisons between the arithmetical averages of the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi industrial development, as shown in table 9 below.

Table (9): The results of the application of the "Scheffe" test for post-comparisons between the arithmetical averages of the role of industrial and economic cities in Saudi industrial development is due to the years of experience-

Variable	Years experience	Average	5 years and less	6-10 years	More than 10
			4.24	4.37	4.31
Experience Years	5 years and less	4.24	-	0.13*	0.07
	6-10 years	4.37		-	0.06
	More than 10	4.31			-

Table (9) shows that the differences between the two categories of experience (5 years and less) and (6-10 years) to favour of the category (6-10 years) with an arithmetic average (4.37), while the arithmetic average of the category (5 years and less) was (4.24) . This may be due to the fact that the manager has the ability to develop the appropriate solutions for each casualty who is objecting to his work as the years of experience increase due to similar administrative positions. The more years of experience, the greater the abilities and skills that enable managers to accomplish the work with high quality and accuracy. In the years of experience (6-10 years), the manager is more capable of making decisions that are commensurate with achieving the goals of industrial cities than the manager who is at the beginning of work Which may take administrative decisions that are not commensurate with the work and strategies of industrial and economic cities as a result of lack of sufficient knowledge of the nature and characteristics of these cities and the administrative strategies adopted therein.

Recommendations-

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher recommends the following:

- Working to attract more skills and expertise to work in the industrial and economic cities, through incentives to attract them and work to maintain the presence of current competencies.
- Improving the performance of the industrial cities in the Kingdom through the development of industrial technical institutes, which is the most important source of trained workers that contribute to the decentralization of the management of industrial cities.
- Coordination between government agencies to avoid conflicts in decisions, procedures and competences.
- The need to build small or medium-sized cities, and to apply the decision to give preference to national products in contracts concluded by state agencies.
- Conducting further studies that deal with evaluation of industrial and economic cities and their impact on Saudi industrial development.

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