Abstract:
Concerns regarding population's well-being in terms of day-to-day quality of life are focal points for social enquiry, policy makers and institutions. This paper focuses on the manner in which the urban settings can be transformed and adjusted to fulfill population needs through urban planning. Specifically, it addresses how the needs for urban services are embedded and planned into the urbanism of a city; and how processes of community participation might be considered focal points to fulfill social demands. In order to increase the level of quality of life, and social wellbeing basic services, such as schools and hospitals are means for satisfying demands for health and education. A precondition to increase the level of spatial justice is to underscore the existent spatial inequalities in service provision throughout the city and social groups. This paper discusses concepts and processes related to welfare geography, spatial justice, quality of life and population wellbeing to explore urbanism as a tool of social justice.

Keywords:
Urban planning, social wellbeing, economic geography, social justice