As urbanization is a complex process, driving forces of urbanization have been identified at different levels and in different sectors.

Dynamic Population Growth
Population growth and migration have contributed to an increase in population of the Suburbs by 2020 of 45,000 to 45,100 by 2021 in Oman. While Nabul and Barkah represent nearly 31% of the total area of the Suburbs, they account for about 36% of the total population by nearly 36% each. The high growth rate plus the concentration of population in NCA plus the fact that Oman's housing projects are eligible to be extended up to the maximum permissible land demand. About 4500 applications have been registered only in one month in 2021 in Muscat and challenged the governmental balance concerning. In order to meet this outstanding high demand, the governmental planning has had to find additional land to allocate, located farther away, displacing citizens when they wait for the plots being serviced and started to build soon as soon as possible further contributing to the patchy structures and in a high consumption of land.

Economy
Oil-based economy
Oman recently started to yield on exploring of reserves. During the past decades however, energy saving was not on the agenda due to seemingly never-ending fossil resources. Building residential units in particularly remote regions requires building energy knowledge and skills to represent on energy systems. The corresponding energy transition and the demand side management of energy demands is in Oman. Competitive urban and architectural design have grown out, smart technology such as air condition devices and concrete blocks, thus the problems are being overcome. The high cost of basic energy needs and the efforts are needed to create a comfortable indoor environment, thus the reduction of the energy cost is examined. Fixed values with oil and natural gas in particular are the sole energy source trapped in the Suburbs. Natural gas is used in the boilers and to generate electricity. Decentralized systems are the main source of energy in the Suburbs. The use of the electricity is used to run-coverage units. The design of modern Oman's flats requires one AC per room. Since both gas and the pump station and natural gas for combustion in furnaces, power and water devices is heavily subsidized, there is no incentive for the population to reduce the energy consumption. The lack of demand side management and energy saving leads to less encouraging case, devices, house typology, and overconsumption. In Oman, the problem is in the allocation of the share of potential resources on entire environment and conditions for urbanization. In the abstract study of the levels of urbanization, the relative urban factors are economically.

Physical and Administrative Constraints
Muscat Capital Area is facing certain constraints that hinder as well as the most important administrative and spatial constraints. These constraints are overused in the urban development and蔓延 schemes as studied in Al Khub on the outskirts and other urban areas in Oman. The fragmented and patchy urban structure which is very similar to other urbanizing areas in Oman.

Urban Management Practice
A variety of governmental institutions (Ministers, Parliament, and Municipal Council of Planning) are involved in policy and decision-making, planning and implementation. As threats to local economy has been decreased due to urbanization in Oman. These threats are discussed as follows:

The real estate market is booming and the demand for rental housing is increasing constantly. The focus on projects and property in Oman have been surrounded into a profit-oriented urban development and public control. Therefore, it cannot be limited to consider that the urban development is practised in Oman and it is not the individual joint owner either to develop its land or to seek for urban increase and not in the urban growth programs. Urban development is practically not monitored. Analyses have been conducted in this study in the different levels and in different sectors.