An 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 Sultanate by nearly 10% from 432,000 in 1985 to about 483,000 in 2011, which is when Muscat and Salalah registered nearly 3.7% of the total growth of the Sultanate. They accounted for about 39% of the total population in 2011. This high growth rate, the concentration of population in NCA plus the fact that Omanis’ happiness is explicitly at the expense of land demand. About 4500 applications have been registered only in one month in 2011 in Muscat and challenged the governmental balance concerned. In order to meet this enormous high demand, the sectoral government had to find additional land to allocate, located farther away. Disputes often didn’t wait for the plot being serviced but wanted to build as soon as possible further contributing to the patchy structures and a high consumption of land.

**Economy**

Once services to all of the demand on electricity. During the past decades however energy saving was not on the agenda, let alone environmentally-renovating measures. Buildings and residential units in particular are the main energy consumers. In order to achieve a noticeably more energy-efficient and sustainable lifestyle, the Omani population is currently being educated to use more energy-saving and compact devices. As a result, the electricity consumption is followed by a considerable increase in the demand for electricity. As a consequence, the cost of electricity supply is rising. Therefore, the cost of energy has become one of the major concerns in the development of Oman’s economy.

**Oil Based Economy**

Oman is a small country, relatively densely populated, with a population of about one million in 2010. According to the Ministry of Environment and Water, the per capita electricity consumption in Oman is 3.7 KWh/day. This means that if each household consumed the amount of energy that is consumed in the USA, Oman would need to increase its electricity consumption by 370 times.

**Physical and Administrative Constraints**

Muscat Capital Area is facing certain constraints that hinder its full potential of development. These constraints are not only related to the population and the economy but also to the physical and administrative factors. The most significant constraint is the geographical location of Oman, which is characterized by a desert climate and limited natural resources. The country is heavily dependent on its oil and gas reserves, which are finite and likely to be depleted in the near future. This dependence on oil and gas has led to a lack of diversification in the economy and is a major cause for concern for the long-term sustainability of the country.

**Oman’s Transformation**

The Oman government is taking steps to diversify the economy and reduce the reliance on oil and gas. The government has identified new sectors such as tourism and manufacturing as potential growth areas. The country is also investing in infrastructure projects and education to support economic development. In addition, Oman is working towards improving its environmental sustainability and reducing its carbon footprint.