Introduction
Introduction

The present study firstly, is an attempt to explain the circumstances of rural development and its levels in the region. Secondly, it attempts to find out the nature of positive or negative impact of Zahedan city on the levels of rural development in the region. Achievement of urban goals and policies is not feasible without taking into consideration the events and evolution of rural infrastructure and development of the rural societies for an overall development in the region (Alizadeh & Kazerooni, 1986). Wide disparities between urban and rural areas and regions in countries in Asia and the Pacific remain in terms of economic conditions, access to infrastructure and services, opportunities for socio-economic mobility and control over natural resources and local development. Disparities are caused by natural differences, social factors and policy decisions (UN, Economic and Social Council, 2001).

A region is not merely an agglomeration of scattered and unrelated settlements. In fact, it is an integrated system of social, economic, and physical relationships. These relations are established through rural – urban interaction which allows rural areas to get benefited from city services, infrastructural facilities, and economic activities in cities (Kalantari, 2001). Most world countries destiny in every period of history especially Iran has related to rural destiny. Considering the agricultural activities principal to
the rural areas and production of food materials supplied by them. Paying attention to rural development and agriculture can play much essential role in order to self sufficiency and progress in economic, social and cultural development and planning in every country (Ghadiri and Najafi Kani, 2003).

The regional personality is the product of the forward and backward rural-urban linkages. These linkages determine the regional accessibility or isolation. The accessibility or isolation also define and determine the changing contours of the socio-economic landscape of the region. Shakoei, (1994) express that some scholars believe that which city is protector and provider of multi dimensional and dynamic economy to villages. In the cities of third world (developing countries), market is not only selling centers of the agricultural products but is the main factor for commercialization of the agriculture sector in the rural areas as well as creation of job opportunities in the none agricultural sector to the urban and rural families. He also believes that cities not only create job opportunities for rural immigrants but they help to the socio-economic rural development through sending some part of their income to their families.

Firouznia and Eftakhari, (2003) emphasized on rural development based on six reasons of rural areas such as humanity dimension,
productivity dimension, environmental dimension, poverty alleviation, integrated rural-urban dimension, and unsuccessful experience of five decades development plan in the world with reference to only urban areas. Motiei (2003) says that villages and village life has immense importance in Iran. Negligence towards rural environment leads to the negligence toward the ability of productivity in rural areas particularly from the angle of the environmental potentiality and man power. It is necessary to adapt the policy of rural planning for national progress. Without this planning, not only rural areas but also urban areas will confront with the several problems because the problems come out of the non-planning of rural area does not stay with rural settlement but also come the urban centers particularly through rural-urban immigration. Also in the future for Iran’s rural areas, it is not possible to imagine a survival or continuation without adequate integration with the urban areas. In order to pace along with ever increasing developmental demands, villages must reconsider the quality and quantity of their relationship with cities (Najjarzadeh and Khorasani, 2006).

Urban-rural relationships in the developing countries have rapidly expanded in the recent decades due to migration, urbanization and the improvement in the communication facilities. These connections have different impacts on rural and urban functions. Hence the changing
situation of rural-urban settlements has affected the urban-rural linkages no less than that of internal characteristics of those places. It is due to this fact that we don’t have sustainable development of rural and urban settlements without understanding the rural-urban linkages (Rezvani and Sheikhi, 2007).

Presently, with the progress of infrastructure, information technology, expansion of communication and mass production of transportation, rural–urban relationships have acquired multiple dimensions and different forms of urban-rural relationship have emerged in different geographical environments. Political, administrative and socio-economic service centers in the cities such as administrative centers, health centers, cultural educational training, religious centers, store-houses, marketing and tourism center etc are aspects of the government role and the impact of the city that functions affect rural development. At present we cannot consider urban and rural areas separately. In the assessment of the impact of urban area on rural infrastructure and land use, we should emphasize on those cases that besides retaining rural–urban relationship also lead to the mutual development (Rezvani, 2003).

Jomehpour, (1996) believes that unsustainable overgrowth of urban areas is one the most serious problems that the world community is experiencing. The seriousness or the gravity of this phenomenon and its
subsequent problems, especially in developing countries, has marginalized the rural societies and their development. Many governments have realized this fundamental fact that the urban crisis is, first of all, the major concern of the rural producers who have been placed in situation where they see no other alternative but to move to cities. This in turn will lead to more complication of the problems. Potter et al (2004) argue that geographies of development are about relationships between people, environment and places in different location and at a variety of scales. The nature of the interaction between city and countryside is at the heart of this focus.

The rapid population growth of third world cities gives rise to concerns about the changing nature of the relationship between urban and rural. The evidence for this is in a growing number of recent publications. Research reports and policy documents of international organizations emphasize key development concepts, like decentralization. These contexts include research papers about rural-urban linkages, promoting rural-urban linkages, research and regional integration and the development of local economies etc which has been done by the World Bank, UNDP, IIED, FAO, etc (Lynch 2005 B.5).

Wide disparities between urban and rural areas and regions in Asia and the Pacific remain in terms of economic conditions, access to infrastructure and services, opportunities for socio-economic mobility and
control over natural resources and local development. It is a geographical truth that disparities are caused less by natural differences and more by social factors particularly the policy decisions (UN, 2001). The importance of city on rural development is as much as which United Nations'-HABITAT (2004) announced that the theme of the World Habitat Day this year - **Cities: Engines of Rural Development** reflect the substance and significance of the Nairobi conference.

Hamedi et al (2007) suggested that considerable potential economies such as frontier rural areas, villages influenced by cities, tourist-attracting regions, regions lying in functional areas and industrial counties, etc can be exploited for occupational development, increasing incomes, and economic improvement in all.

Recently, the urban rural linkages have considerably expanded and widespread changes are taking place in technology and socio-economic condition, particularly in transportation and communication facilities. These relations reveal itself in the form of current population, goods, beliefs, interest, information and innovation. To same reasons, so many of the changes and development in urban and rural areas has been derived from the qualitative and quantitative relationship between them. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the rural –urban relation in the trend of planning (Clayton et al, 2003).
The President of the Islamic Republic of Iran remarked on the necessity of paying due attention to the deprived areas, service centers the under privileged and the oppressed have always been top on the agenda of the government. The residents of the deprived areas are the hardest working, most loyal and the best social stratum. We, as the servant of people, are indebted to them … the problems and challenges of the under privileged should be resolved in a way so that no harm is inflicted on them, and at the same time, the situation should change rapidly but carefully… Undoubtedly village is the pillar of constructions in this country. Village in a broad sense and not as a limited and separate entity, must be considered as foundation for construction and development of the country, as a base for production, as a source of blessings.

President Ahmadinezhad believes if we want sustainable development of our country, significant attention should be paid to the rural areas, the development of villages, rural employment and production, housing and architecture of villages, education, health and treatment in the villages. It must be on agenda and unlike what has been the case in the past, production and living in the centre of production should be regarded as a national honor. One of the objections is to reconstruct the whole structure of the village in three to five years. Best houses should be built
there and for them and those who struggle and produce (Presidential Centre for Research and Document, 2008).

Rezvani (2002) states that establishment of the social justice in the society by government makes it necessary for the villagers to get their requirements. So that, they may also live side by side with urban societies and play the role of their production and supply to the urban centers. By this they will make available for themselves the socio-cultural, economic and hygienic requirements.

Nevertheless, despite 80 years of the establishment of the modern state in Zahedan city as a center of province, the implementation of a five-years plan before the Islamic revolution (1948-1978) and the implementation of four five-year plans after, this province is still considered as a deprived province by almost all of the authorities and planners. So that the representatives of the province in the parliament have always demanded the development of the Zahedan region as their undeniable right, especially in Nosratabad and Kurin districts.

Zahedan is the primate city in radius of 900 km. Zahedan city as a capital of the province is the biggest city in Sistan and Baluchestan and southeast of Iran and has functions and considerable effects at local, provincial, regional, national and international levels. In a way, it is an important active economic center has attracted many migrant and Afghan
refugees over the time throughout of its history. It has created socio-economic interaction between Zahedan city and other mentioned regions obviously had affected in the development at these levels. But with all the characteristics it is not clear that how this active living center has been impacting its own region and what role it is playing especially on the rural development. Nevertheless, the Zahedan region has experienced a decade of drought and also the rumors of the extradition (come back) more than of 100,000 Afghan refugees from the region is developing new dimensions and it's being intensified day by day. Therefore, identification of different socio-economic and administrative impacts of Zahedan city on rural development at this time can provide valuable help to the concerned authorities to accelerate their planning for better regional development in accordance to the goals of Landscape Plan.

The present research work unfolds the various aspects of ecology and environmental management in Zahedan region both in terms of time and space. The whole study has been divided into seven chapters as well as introduction and the summary and conclusion.

First chapter deals with the nature and significance of study as well as statement of the problem and some questions, research objectives, hypotheses and literature review have also been discussed.
Second chapter takes up the Conceptual Framework, Definitions of rural development, region and Research Methodology.

Third chapter discusses the Geographical and Socio-economic Setting of the Study Area. It also deals with (a) administrative and physical profile, (b) socio-cultural profile (c) economic profile, and (d) infrastructural and public services. The profile of the study area embodies a distinct geographical personality in terms of topography, climate, drainage and water resources, soil and natural vegetation.

Chapter 4th describes the Zahedan city, its urban structure and function including origin and historical background, evolution and physical development, urban hierarchy, socio-cultural and economic aspects, as well as different role and function of the city.

Chapter 5th indicates the rural development levels in Zahedan Region including rural planning and development in retrospect, descriptive analysis of sample villages and rural development.

Chapter 6th reveals the impact analysis of Zahedan city on the levels of development. This chapter has been divided into two parts namely descriptive statistics of independent variables and inferential statistical analysis of independent variables.
Chapter 7\textsuperscript{th} is devoted to discussion including enquires as to why some hypotheses were accepted and some were rejected. The chapter deals with the hypotheses analysis and the result discussion. Finally, there is summary which highlights the major findings. The conclusion and suggestions are a culmination of the research work.
Chapter I

Nature of study, Research Objectives and Literature Review

1.1 Nature and Significance of Study
1.2 Research Objectives
1.3 Research Hypotheses
1.4 Literature Review
Nature of study, Research Objectives and Literature Review

Sistan and Baluchestan province lies in the southeastern part of Iran. Its environmental characteristics belong to the arid zone of the country. Zahedan region of the province is one of the ten administrative regions that the province is divided in.

The interior, dry region of Zahedan has recently passed through a decade-long drought. Despite the vagaries of nature and environmental uncertainties the rural areas are still sustainable and stable with a population growth rate of 4 per cent comparative to 2.7 per cent in the province and -0.44 per cent at the national level in 1996 to 2006. A good number of them are growing in their size and function despite a pressure on their natural potential and on their agricultural sector.

This rural growth in the command area of the region could be attributed to the good urban support and catering of the rural services. Hence, it is the urban gravity of the dynamic city of the Zahedan which renders the region sustainable even under adversaries. The above situation indicates that there are other stimulants which help the growth trend than the environmental potential in the agricultural sector. These stimulants certainly have the direct and indirect effects of the primate city, the secondary cities and their rural-urban linkages and relations.
1.1 Nature and Significance of Study

United Nations'-HABITAT (2004) and many scholars and researches in Iran and abroad such as Shakoei (1994), Potts (1997), Rigg (1998), Afsar (1999), Rotage (2000), Mirzaee (2004), Rezvani et al (2007) and etc have emphasized on the effects of cities on rural development and they have suggested a simultaneous rural-urban planning in a regional perspective. In some respects there are several opinions about the positive and negative impacts of cities and their generative or parasitic roles in the respective rural areas. The role of the cities may vary from one city to the other city and from the one corresponding area to other and from one country to other country in respect of the developed country and the developing country.

The infrastructural and socio – economic deprivation of Sistan and Baluchestan province obviously lies in its geographical location. As the province is located on the southeastern periphery of Iran, it is farthest from its economic and political capital in the north. Hence, the law of distance – decay is operative in the province of Sistan and Baluchestan in the dispensation of infrastructural facilities and other emergency support during the terms of calamities and inclemency's. This renders the province as one of the poorest provinces of Iran. This situation can be verified from the official records and the findings of other researches as well.
Zahedan city as the capital of province has better development avenues and seems to be in a relatively stronger position for serving the facility and services only to some of its largest number of 1408 settlements in the region. Zahedan region enjoys a comparatively much better position in terms of infrastructure and factors of production than other region of the province in the development efforts. Although Zahedan region is comparatively a little more developed region as against the other regions of the province, still, however, the people of Zahedan, its legislative members and the other administrative authorities assess that the Zahedan region has quite a low level of socio-economic rural development as compared to several other regions in other provinces of Iran. They also point out to several venues of deprivation which the rural Zahedan region faces in comparison to deprivation level in other provinces. The objective of revealing the deprivation levels in Zahedan region is to harness more central assistance for their region and their province. The purpose and objective of their demands is to reduce the regional imbalances and induce the regional and national solidarity and integrity of an equilibrated and consolidated Iran.

According to Iran’s 20th Landscape Plan for 2025, the country is proposed by the planners to acquire the first ranking country in the development of the entire Middle East region. Keeping in view the 2025
objectives, the supreme Leader of the country, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the members of the legislative have emphasized on the reduction of deprivation in the less developed areas like Sistan and Baluchestan. But with all the characteristics it is not clear that how Zahedan city as an active living center has been impacting its own region and what role it is playing especially on the rural development. Nevertheless, the Zahedan region has experienced a decade of drought and also the rumors of the extradition (come back) more than of 100,000 Afghan refugees from the region is developing new dimensions and it's being intensified day by day. Therefore, identification of different socio-economic and administrative impacts of Zahedan city on rural development at this time can provide valuable help to the concerned authorities to accelerate their planning for better regional development in accordance to the goals of Landscape Plan.

The present study has acquired significance in view of the following questions.

1) What is the distribution pattern of rural development or deprivation level in the Zahedan region?

2) What are roles or impact of Zahedan city as the capital of the province and centre of human resources, infrastructural facilities and economic activities has played any significant role in the rural development?
3) What is the role of Zahedan city on the levels of rural development in the region, parasitic or generative?

4) Which factors are more important of high weightage among the linkages between Zahedan city and rural settlement in the maintenance and overall development of the region?

The researcher has about 20 years long acquaintance of Zahedan city and the region and this study was inspired by his long-standing observations of the different urban, rural, and nomad areas. The researcher has some understanding of the area and the social and economic relations. In this background identification of the area, the researcher has made an attempt to make specific inquiries to help the planners and local authorities in the planned development of the region. The researcher with reference to questions mentioned above has envisaged the following objectives and hypothesizes of the present work.

1.2 Research Objectives:

Every inquisitive and consequential research is based on certain objectives. According to their importance, these objectives can be classified into the main and the secondary objectives. The main objective of this research is to explore the different levels of rural development under
the varying impact of Zahedan city. Hence, the objectives of this research are as follows:

1) To depict the variation of rural development.

2) Ranking the rural development levels to identify the more deprived regions.

3) Determination of parasitic or generative role of Zahedan city in relation to rural development in this region.

4) Recognition of significant relation and positive effects of Zahedan city on rural development levels.

5) To identify the effective linkages of Zahedan city in the rural development in this region.

6) To suggest guidelines to improve the rural development on the basis of urban effects.

1.3 Research Hypotheses:

A research hypothesis comprises a set of testing assumptions about the relationship between the independent and the dependent variables hypothesis is meant to explain the research problem in a causal perspective. A hypothesis is an assumption about relations between variables. It is a tentative explanation of the research problem or a scientific guess about the research outcome (Ahuja, 2001). The hypothesis may be proven or
negated, supported, subtracted, disproved or discarded. Formulation of hypothesis revolves around a definite point of enquiry.

The work tends to examine the following hypothesis;

1) Whether most of Zahedan’s rural areas are developed and developing.
2) Whether there is a distance – decay pattern of village distribution and rural development in the region.
3) Whether there is a significant relationship between impact of Zahedan’s geographical factor (distance) and rural developments levels in this region.
4) Whether there is significant relationship between impact Zahedan’s economic factors and the region’s rural development levels.
5) Whether there is significant relation between impact Zahedan’s socio-cultural factors and the rural development levels in the region.
6) Is there a significant relation between impact Zahedan’s administrative factor (government role) and rural development levels in the region?
7) Whether Zahedan city exercises a positive role (generative) or a negative role (parasitic) on the rural development in the region.

1.4 Literature Review

This study is consisting of two topics, rural development and its levels and other, impact of Zahedan city on that level. So the literature review provided related to both subjects. On the other hand the literature
review sometimes directed to topic and somewhere indirect to subject. Noticeable point of subject, goals and hypothesis in this research, is that the most of the literature review directly concern with that and some part of it indirect well as. But in the main part of statistical analysis particularly in inferential statistics part of this research didn’t find any reference directly concern as instance evidence. And that is why, another reasons which I perused this topic. At first step follow up the literature review in rural development and its levels in abroad and then in Iran and region afterward, the literature review concern to the impact of Zahedan city on levels of rural development in Zahedan region respectively.

1.4.1 Measurement of Rural Development Levels and Development of Zahedan Region

Mitra (1965) using a somewhat different method has grouped 324 districts of India into four levels of development for this study he selected 63 variables and these were grouped into six convenient blocks. These variables pertain to natural factors, agricultural, infrastructural, traditional economy, human recourse, organized industrial, etc. this study is unique for its simplicity and systematic approach. Nevertheless, the author himself pointed out in this introductory remarks that, the lack of more important indices and methods of giving important to different variables is a hindrance to this study. There are no universally accepted approaches to rural development. It is a choice influenced by time, space
and culture. The term of rural development connotes overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people. In this sense, it is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept, and encompasses the development of agriculture and allied activities, village and cottage industries and crafts, socio-economic infrastructure, community services and facilities and, above all, human resources in rural areas. As a phenomenon, rural development is the end-result of interactions between various physical, technological, economic, social, cultural and institutional factors. As a strategy, it is designed to improve the economic and social well-being of a specific group of people – the rural poor. As a discipline, it is multi-disciplinary in nature, representing an intersection of agriculture, social, behavioral, engineering and management sciences (Katar Singh, 1999).

Wide disparities between urban and rural areas and regions in countries in Asia and the Pacific remain in terms of economic conditions, access to infrastructure and services, opportunities for socio-economic mobility and control over natural resources and local development. Disparities are caused by natural differences, social factors and policy decisions. Most new opportunities are being created in the urban areas and this will continue. Emerging trends such as the information revolution, free market economic policies, and economic globalization can reduce disparities between urban and rural areas and
between regions. Decentralization to give local communities more control over their resources and their future, good governance, empowerment of the poor and social safety nets are recommended to reduce disparities and create new opportunities (UN, Economic and Social Council, 2001).

Rezvani, (2002) states that establishment of the social justice in the society by government makes it necessary the villagers also get their requirements. So that, they may also live side by side with urban societies and by the role of their production and supply it's to the urban centers, make available for themselves socio-cultural, economic and hygienic needs.

Ziyari et al (2001) in a research have estimated the degree of rural development in "Yazd" province, using 60 indices of development in different social-cultural, economic, agricultural, infrastructural, industrial and health and curative sectors at the level of townships. Population of this research has been 20 and more household's villages, by using the taxonomy method and three levels of developed, developing and deprived villages. Sharbatoghli (1999) in his research concern to urbanization and regional development in Iran which has done at 1991, showed that Sistan and Baluchestan province due to development level has lain in ranking 23 among 23 provinces of Iran in
Pre-Revolution of Iran and also after Islamic Revolution of Iran. Ebrahimibysalami (2005) believes that under developing of east country particularly margin east borers more than of it would be result of natural resources and shortage water resources is influenced of historical and management problems. Thus, he believes that development of these regions is not only part of peolpes' demands but also can cause of removing deprivation and decreasing amenity problems, drug and informal goods.

Hasanzadeh and Meshkini (2009) proved that Sistan and Baluchestan province due to human development index is rank 22 among 27 provinces of the country. On this basis, province has lied in the lowest situation of economic development with rank 28. Nearly, inequality index has the same condition with 27 ranks among 28 provinces. Taqvaei and Akbari (2009) illustrated that the Zahedan city due to central index located in the 19 rank among 30 large cities in Iran and as level of development lies in the deprived cities.

Afrakhteh (2006) believes that development variables and the specifications of the social-spatial structure of Zahedan City shows that this region suffers from underdevelopment compared with other parts of Iran. Governments are not willing to make infra-structural and productive investment in the area. Nevertheless, the extraterritorial
exchanges, along with the borderline location of the area as the operational base of the government, has attracted a large population to the area and the urban settlements have rapidly increased. However, due to the instability of income, the people have not shown voluntary participation in development.

Badri et al (2006) state that recognition of rural areas potentialities as well as determination of development levels is the first step regarding planning and development issues. He has determined Kamyaran rural areas development levels using infrastructure, health, cultural, educational, economic and demographic indicators. Morris model with 34 corresponding indicators were applied to determine development level and its magnitude into three levels. Based on development scale one of its rural areas (tehsil) is placed on developed, five on developing level and finally one on less developed level scale. Kalantari et al (2003) in their study on Torbat-e-Haydarieh County showed that there is a need to carry out proper research to measure the relative development level of rural regions for helping the policy makers and planners. Hence they applied to achieve the objectives of the study in the level of village 10 socio-economic indicators to measure the relative level of rural development and also calculated by composite indices. The acquired results of this paper reveals that according to rural classification in
relative development level, 24.74 per cent of villages are categorized in fairly developed, 39.32 per cent in developing and 35.94 percent among under developed (deprived) regions.

Rezvani (2004) expressed that the study and recognize of rural areas, and analyze of theirs potentials and difficulties are important in process of rural development. Determining and analyze of development levels of rural areas by quantitative methods can be effective in this process. He determined and analyzed the development degree of rural areas in the Zanjan province by "Morris method" and using 27 indicators and variables in contexts of economic, social and physical. The results indicate high disparities in development levels, so that 12 counties in all contexts of economic, social and physical are deprived or less developed and only 11 counties are developed relatively. The distance from cities development points and pivots and industrial zones have effective role in development level of counties. Therefore, enforcement of local centers include towns, rural centers and creating new development points and pivots in deprived areas were necessary for integrated and balanced development of rural areas.

Shakoor et al (2010) with determines 23 various variables and criteria, have studied the rural development of Darab region from different aspects such as economical, social and servicing based on the
Morris model. The result of the studies indicates that there are differences at development levels which may result in a need to reduce the imbalances through the accomplishment of proper developmental planning in rural regions. In addition, the study shows that rural regions are highly deprived of economical development and it is expedient to give priority to economical growth in these areas. Pashang (2007) believes that deprivation removal and offices establishment are deserve demands people of Nosratabad and Kurin districts. He also expresses that, with attention of potential and special condition of Mirjaveh district, it should be promote to township status (especial governorship).

Ebrahimzadeh et al (2001) studied the degree of development of rural areas in the level of township and district in Sistan and Baluchestan province with use of 35 indices in 5 groups of population, socio-cultural, economic, infrastructural and health and curative by using the taxonomy method and three levels of developed, developing and deprived villages. In this basis, Zahedan region has located in the deprived region with Mirjaveh and Markazi districts at the developing level and Nosratabad and Kurin district at the deprived level. Ebrahimzadeh et al (2010) also showed that Zahedan region is a developing region but with a static growth in the decade of 1996-2006.
1.4.2 Rural-Urban Linkages and Impact of City on Rural Development

Since the 1970s, comprehensive rural-urban development frameworks have been formulated as an explicit attempt to promote rural development, and with the implicit aim of curbing migration to large cities (Tacoli, 1998). Rural –urban linkages have different dimensions. Preston (1975) is, perhaps, the first to provide geographers with a typology of rural-urban relations. His five-fold classification of interactions between rural and urban areas included movement of people, movement of goods, movement of capital, social transactions, and administration and service provision. Rondinelli (1985) attempted a classification of rural –urban linkages in seven major linkage type such as physical linkages, economic linkages, population movement linkages, technological linkages, social interaction linkages, service delivery linkages, political, administrative and organizational linkages. Unwin (1989) also with reference to Rondinelli, has done a classification of rural – urban linkages into four major types such as economic, social, political and ideological. This classification of rural – urban linkages also has stated by Kaur (2007) in the urban- rural relations and regional development with reference of Unwin. Douglass (1998) divided the rural – urban linkages flows into five groups of people, production, commodities, capital or income and information.
Singh (1968) points out that the effects of urbanization on villages can be marked by the presence of commercial crops and numerous institutions like educational, Welfare and health center, tube –wells, cooperatives, seed-store, veterinary centers and brick-kilns which are frequently an available in these villages. Rao (1970) has distinguished three types of urban impacts on villages. First is that in which a large number of villages migrate for employment in cities and send money regularly and visit their village a few times in a year. Many invest their money in building houses in the village. The second type of impact is to be seen in villages which are near an industrial town and which are particularly or totally swallowed by it and from where a large number of immigrants come. The third type of impact is seen in villages lying on the outskirts of an expanding city. Such villages are either totally absorbed in the expansion or their land is increasingly used for urban development.

Aziz (1968) in his survey of villages around the Aligarh and Delhi recorded changes in the land-use, cropping pattern and establishment of dispensaries, veterinary, hospitals seed depots and brick-kilns, factories etc. in the villages. Derruaau. M. (1992) states that city by implementing its role, is able to attract some of villagers who are forced to travel to city to do their works which are related to trades and some of official affairs. The city, in turn, dispatches its representative, experts and specialists to villages.
for trading, supplying goods and proving services. The city develops agricultural technologies by universities and agricultural schools, on other hand, the village plays the role of laboratory for schools of city (city is the teacher of village). Existing interactions between city and village are residential, feeding, cultural, psychological and social generally, the role of city toward the village is a kind of guiding and directing. The government is established in city has a more active aspect. Innovations, all originate from the city.

Farid (1989) says that Bojougarneih believes that population relation of city and village can be cause of capital relation and it's at the time when the work force of village who is working at city, invests its income in development of village. Financial and banking affaires of city affect on the region, because, the city is accumulation center of capital, wealth, originated from industrial and trading development; and income resulted from agricultural products some of them are invested in area itself. Douglass, (1998) express the challenge for rural regional planning is to overcome the rural-urban divide by incorporating this reality into development frameworks and, further, identifying policy measures to foster mutual benefits for both town and village households. Mazumdar (2001) by using The technique of multivariate analysis assessed the quality of life in India cities and observed that the impact of social infrastructure is more
than the physical infrastructure, and hence education and health play a vital role in the qualify in particular and socio-economic development as a whole. Rabinovitch (2001) believes that urban-rural linkages not abstract and absolute but concrete notions and like the flow of individuals, capital, goods, information and technology; do exist among rural and urban spheres. The materialization of potential utility of urban-rural linkages not only depends on strengthening these ties but it fully depends on our capacity to clarify and prevent from their negative effects.

Kalantari (2001) stated that regional development take place by variety and growth in the function of the settlements and more fortify linkages between them. These functions increased through the physical relation (transportation), economic relation (raw material and goods flow), population mobility (migration), technology relation, social interaction, services, administrative and political communications. In this regard government plays main role. Tripathi (1993) regarding rural-urban interaction believed that urban and rural are intimately related with each other in a special frame. Urban centers are the centers of various social and economic activities and provide different services to the rural areas. Rural areas also serve urban center by supplying food items and raw materials for productive functions. Thus, one cannot think of urban centers without rural areas and vice-versa. The interplay of urban-rural interaction exerts a great
influence on social and cultural attributes of rural areas. It is commonly
held that greater degree of urbanization results in better situation of socio-
economic well-being on this ground, it is hypothesized as follows:

The greater degree of urbanization results in higher level of literacy
in rural areas. The greater degree of urbanization generates higher
explained that only two urban centers, Aba in southeastern Nigeria and
Himo in northern Tanzania, seem to play a role in the economic
development of their regions. Both are regional market nodes and, perhaps
more importantly, both are integrated into national and international trade
networks. Both serve as markets for goods produced in the rural areas and
as destinations for migrants and commuters engaged in non-agricultural
rural employment.

Tacoli (2004) about the role of government to explain that local
governments, whose role in many nations has dramatically increased, at
least in theory, with decentralization, can play an important role in
supporting positive rural–urban linkages. Local government and other local
actors are best placed to identify local needs and priorities and provide an
adequate response to them. Local decision-making can help avoid the
neglect of forward and backward linkages between agriculture and services
and manufacturing. It can also negotiate and regulate the use of natural
resources by rural and urban residents and enterprises, which can otherwise become a major cause for conflict. However, although decentralization has great potential with regards to efficiency and democratic accountability, it is often accompanied by costs and constraints.

Local government may be unable to provide the services needed, either because of the reduction in central government public investment or because it fails to generate sufficient revenue at the local level. And whilst local decision-making, supported by adequate resources, can support positive rural-urban linkages, wider issues such as land tenure systems, institutional structures of markets and broader national development strategies are likely to affect local initiative. Better integration of local development strategies in national planning is therefore crucial. Finally, especially in nations where decentralization is relatively recent, substantial efforts are necessary to ensure the legitimacy and the capacity of local institutions to carry out their new functions.

United Nations'-HABITAT (2004) in its background of announcement for Nairobi conference state that it is now widely recognized that there exists an economic, social and environmental interdependence between rural and urban areas and a need for balanced and mutually supportive approach to development of both ends of the continuum. The discrete consideration of rural development as completely distinct from urban development is therefore no longer and lid. A new
approach, contemporaneously referred to as the “rural-urban linkage development perspective” has become the more accepted approach. Rural-urban linkages generally refer to the growing flow of public and private capital, people and goods between urban and rural areas.

It is important to add to these, the flow of ideas, the flow of information and the flow of diffusion of innovation. Adequate infrastructure such as transportation, communication, energy and basic services is the backbone of this urban-rural development linkage approach. There is also a positive relationship between adequacy of infrastructure, ease of mobility and access to employment and enhancement of income.

Adequate investments in infrastructure also improves rural productivity, allows access to markets, jobs and public service by both men and women. The International Development Agenda has increasingly recognized the potency of the urban-rural linkage development approach to sustainable development. The Habitat Agenda also clearly makes the case for economic, social and environmental interdependence and for the need for balanced and mutually supportive development between rural and urban areas. Mirzaee, (2004) believes that urban knowledge management not only provides the good condition of urban life but it also be affect in the dynamic of rural life.

Shakoei, (1994) expresses that cities and towns are cause and effect factors in the rural development, because the function of the city centers is
in the form of centers of distribution of services and centers of economic, cultural, scientific and technological diffusion which support the dynamics of rural development. Barimai (1997) believes that city brings about stability and integrity. The formation of urban centers makes the use of the surrounding resources possible. In fact, development has been birthed in the city and flow toward the surrounding (villages).

Azkiya and Ghaffary (2004) have pointed to main shortcomings of rural planning of post Islamic revolution such as:
- The continuation of Top–down planning and concentrated programming.
- The nonexistence of the expanding in effective people participation in rural development process.
- To gain advantage enjoying groups from development programs
- Rural development lack of enjoying from independent place.
- To ignore the rural- urban relationship in the planning process

John Friedman re-emphasized on the region as a critical factor in development and was believed which rural-urban linkage that was of vital importance in the economics of the developing world and spoke to the importance of the agricultural hinterland that supported a cities economic existence and viability. In this concept, Friedman refocused planning on rural development as the engine that drives urban development in small- and medium- scale urban centers (David Simon, 2006).
Kalantari et al (2008) believe however 60 years of planning in Iran, has led to better living conditions for villagers. But the important point is that there is a long way to achieve a sustainable local community. Most of the rural development projects have been designed and prepared through government agencies during the past six decades of planning with the least or lack of participation of rural people. It must be emphasized that this kind of centralized planning has been organized through centralized oil revenue. Now with the necessity for more decentralization and privatization; people’s participation is very critical to the whole process of sustainable rural development. It is emphasized that rural development cannot be observed without public support and involvement of the whole society. They say that villages are extremely diverse and more than 65 per cent of them have population less than 250 persons, which do not provide sufficient population threshold for most of services and sustainable economic and job creation activities. They also given some suggests such as diversification of rural economy, supporting job creation activities, promoting sustainable rural tourism, business and industrial activities, establishing a stable urban-rural network are among important agenda which can create an appropriate condition for sustainable development in Iranian rural communities.

Sarrami, (2005) says, therefore, it seems necessary that in planning and reviewing of function, specially economic ones related to cities and
villages, the planners should move to the dimensions that cities and villages both assume an active and efficient role in their environmental operations and in the different and various special functions, and mutual affiliations, so that the existing income gap in the center and peripheral areas and also the services and life facilities are coordinated and the difference are moderated. Rezvani, (2002) express the studies that has been made in rural–urban relationship in Iran a recent phenomenon and does not have long history. Today, such researches are very essential and have their own importance; because of the increasing population and tendency toward urban life style, necessity of the rural-urban interaction in geographical studies and urban planning has gain primary importance. We should are planning for proper understanding of them by empirical and academic methods.

Nadjarzadeh and Khorasani (2006) believe that in future Iran’s rural areas, it is not possible to imagine survival or continuation without integration in urban areas. In order to pace along with ever increasing developments, villagers must reconsider the quality and quantity of their relationship with cities. Taleb (2007) make mention of sets of conflicts and contradictions which have hampered the creation of the background for the rural development during the last 70 years planning in Iran, such as the contradiction between the traditional and modernism, urban development
against rural development, industrial development against agricultural development, consumption culture against production culture, reinforcement of the individualism etc. He proposes linkage between these contradictions as a practical means of solution.

Gharakhloo and Rajaee (2007) showed that despite the forecasts on reinforcements of small and intermediate towns for integrative development of rural areas, in practice, the actions taken have led to the benefit of large cities and losses of small towns. Hamedi et al (2007) suggested that considerable potential economies such as frontier rural areas, villages influenced by cities, tourist-attracting regions, regions lying in functional areas and industrial countries, etc can be exploited for occupational development, increasing incomes, and economic improvement in all. Sayed Moosavi (1997) in his thesis entitle rural-urban relationship of Sarakhs Township showed which Sarakhs city as a most important urban center in the Sarakhs region is giving services to the surrounding villages and account as centre of trade for selling of surplus agriculture products of the region. His study has shown that the topographical situation, condition of transportation network, relative situation of the city and land property etc are as large impact on the rural-urban relationships. Kalantari, (2001) believes that a region is not just a scattered and unrelated residential system, but an integrated system of
social, economical, and physical relationships. Theses relations are established through rural – urban interaction which allows rural areas to get benefit from facilities, infrastructures, and economic activities in cities.

Fanni (2006) express that the Iranian cities are not often ‘self-contained’, and cannot act independently from their nation and region. Dependent urbanism not only leads to uneven urban hierarchies and high levels of ‘intra-urban inequality’, but also creates cities that are more likely to be economically ‘parasitic’ on the surrounding region than ‘generative’. Therefore, today we are witnessing an increase in the gap between regions and cities and the creation and spread of squatter settlements or poor housing, especially in the suburbs. Certainly, several projects have been developed in order to reduce the inequalities of urban development, but none of them have been executed completely. Hardoy, (1988) express that, nature and process of urbanization differ from one country to another. In the last two decades, fundamental changes have taken place in ideas about the roles which settlement plays in the developing countries. Specifically, new critical approaches have been introduced as to the assumed function of big cities as the generators of modernization and development.

In addition, the role of cities has been increasingly considered as a part of the global economy. Cities are always the main centers of political and social problems, contacts and thoughts in every country. In addition to
being the focus of political and social processes, Iranian cities are usually the heart of economic and cultural changes that have occurred after the Islamic revolution in 1979 (Hesamian and Eatemad, 1989 and Shakoei, 1992). These cities are increasingly having impacts via political–economical arrangement and chiefly by urban management structures. Structural features have led to the increasing growth of cities and urbanization (in number, population and physical frame) and the main problems in them, for instance, housing, water supply, traffic jams, social welfare, security, health, etc. The beginning and continuation of the war with Iraq accelerated these circumstances (Abrahamian, 1998 and Kohli, 1977).

As a factor in urbanization and modernization, rural-urban migration plays an important role in reducing the difference in old age support pattern between rural and urban areas. Shah (2002), in his research work illustrate that the place of birth of the respondent, i.e., rural and urban setting, played a significant role on fertility. The respondents in rural areas had higher fertility in comparison to respondents from urban areas. The analysis of variables affecting fertility behavior and women status clearly indicates that a number of variables influence fertility; however, education and economy of the spouses are highly significant. Although it has been pointed out those migrant daughters generally maintain connections with
their parents and send them remittances (Jacka 2006).

Shuzhuo et al (2006) in their research work found concerning financial support of migrant children for their parents and parents-in-law remaining in rural areas are based on observations in Shenzhen, which is a highly developed coastal city with a high prevalence of rural-urban migrants. Their findings may have potential implications for the current and future population and social development of rural China. Knodel and Saengtienchai (2005) in their research work found that for many, probably most rural Thai elderly parents, the migration of children to urban areas contributes positively to their material well-being.

Okpala Don as director of United Nations'-HABITAT(2003) stats, Considering economic, demographic and environmental complementarities that exist between rural and urban areas there is a need to promote rural-urban linkages development approach, which posits urban and rural areas as the two ends of the human settlements continuum. Thus, current discussion on the rural dimension of sustainable urban development should emphasize policies that are supportive of urbanization while addressing the challenge of increasing investment in physical, economic and social infrastructures that are necessary for improving rural productivity and access to markets. As rapid urbanization of developing countries is inevitable, particularly amidst the phenomenon of globalization, the capacity of cities and towns should be strengthened to enable them
productively absorb excess rural population and to better manage urban
development. This includes addressing problems of high urban
unemployment rates, pressure on urban infrastructure and services and in
some countries, labor shortages in rural areas. While accepting the
inevitability of urbanization, people remaining in rural areas should be
guaranteed decent standards and conditions of living.

Rural development should not be based on policies that deter rural-
to-urban migration but rather on the need to improve economic and social
conditions of rural population and the need for the rural areas to effectively
contribute to the national economic growth through increased agricultural
and non-agricultural productivity. An improved rural infrastructure is a
necessary condition for improving productivity in rural areas as well as for
enhancing access of agricultural produce to both urban areas and the export
market. This brings to the fore the urgent need for developing countries to
design and implement realistic urban-rural and spatial infrastructure
policies within the context of a set of coherent national human settlements
policies. In many developing countries, addressing rural-urban
infrastructure gaps requires therefore more, rather than less, government
action.

The old orthodoxy of a discrete and dichotomous approach to urban
development as distinct from rural development no longer accords with
reality, functions and flows of people, capital, goods and services,
employment, information and technology between the two areas. Rural and urban areas are economically, socially and environmentally interdependent. United Nation's-HABITAT is committed to and has invested efforts and resources in promoting a more holistic and balanced urban-rural development inter-relationships and raising awareness of the process and helping in developing the capacity of central governments and local authorities in this process.

Al-Rimmawi, H. and S. Bhardwaj (2007) showed that residents’ socio-economic and educational characteristics of Al-Yazeed village have changed and are accompanied by spatial changes in terms of landscape, space and culture through the government services. Economic prosperity, education, communication and socialization are taking place and the rigid social stratification of the rural areas is disappearing. The society is trying to adjust itself to a modern way of life in the globalization era.

Afrakhteh (2005) believe that in spite of many serious structural limitations the urban centers in Sistan and Baluchestan province have an important role in organizing and encouraging the regional development, so supporting of their functions is a basic need in the development of the area. He also shows that there is positive relation between progress of city centers of province and creation of proper economic opportunities progress of urban centers has increased the sustainability of population of rural influencing domain and relatively has improved people access to basic
Considering agricultural products development and rationalization, relative improvement of rural life quality as well as relative optimization and modification of rural and urban life difference as other resulted of city centers progress, he says that despite of basic shortages, the cities of province have organizing role in the development of the area.

Rezvani and Rejaei (2007) express those immigrant villagers who resided in Tehran while maintained their relationship with each other and formed various social institutes, targeted the growth and development of their birth place’s villages. They play a major role in revival of social life by creating job opportunities and diversification of economy and finally helped in development and growth of the villages in the region through retaining the ownership of their lands and providing their fellow villagers with funds, technology transfer, participation in development projects and direct investment in workshop and industry.

Ebrahimzadeh (2001) states, today the socio-economic existence of the city is not dependent on villages and benefits gained from rural products but it depends on oil incomes and government investment along with the provision of funding for infrastructures and social services, etc., the city of Zabol can be described as an example. Zabol district was affected by a severe drought to such an extent that agricultural economy was paralyzed. However, the government was able to tackle the problem by providing people with investment and creating job opportunities.
Therefore, Zabol has not been in condition of exploitation and dependent on village but contributed significantly to the growth and development of village. As if which has proved the reverse of the view held by exploitative rent capitalism in the current situation of the region and it approximated to the view point of Wirth who believes that the Islamic East City has been able to play role in investment on rural production.

Afrakhteh (2001) claims in an article, entitle of mutual relations of city and village in Iranshahr, that since the city of Iranshahr has no weakening role on agricultural production and evacuating role on rural population, the concepts of parasitic city and the absorbing role of city cannot be mentionable. He doesn’t know Iranshahr as a productive city, in its relation with rural regions, because of its poor role in providing services. He emphatically suggests that direct intervention of the government is necessary for a appearing the phenomenon of penetration in bottom of development effects.

On the issues of rural relations of city-village, in Sistan Ebrahimzadeh (2001) illustrates that Zabol has not been successful in establishing spatial order of rural settlements in the region. The economic relations including the flow of raw materials including capital, production and income in spatial relations of the city with the villages in the region has been in favor of the city, however, in recent years the economic existence
of villages has been dependent on services and facilities dispatched from the city by the government due to the prolonged drought. These aids including distribution of flour, interest free loans, compensation for the losses resulted from the drought along with illegal border activities such as selling different types of petroleum fuels, flour, etc. have alleviated the destructive effect of the drought and prevented from evacuation of villages. On the issue of administrative-political relations, the establishment of institutes and executive organizations in city and their agents in some villages led to the growth and development of villages. However, with the deposition of oil dollars in the region, a significant part of urban and rural activities faced recession and rural and urban development has slowed down in practice, although in absence of this up to down trend of development, with the prevailing human and environmental condition in the region, the situation would be worse than the existing condition.