



Interaction of Urban Life and Rural Life

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Abstract

All environmental factors which are located together as a whole and determine type of understanding about life in that environment are landscape and we call the influence of these factors on the insight of inhabitants of that sitting toward life, type of their communication with natural factors, power of landscape. There are patterns and outside factors, governing nature and the understanding of those people who have more transaction and communication with them are influenced by them. In rural life, understanding time is much different from it in urban life and in every style of life, work and time has its own arrangement. In cities human-made law has the control of working hours but in an sitting the law of nature that is the result of changing of seasons and time cycle has this function and as a result, type of usage of land and cultivating is in its hands [1]. Living in rural sitting is characterized by season and season has influence on every aspect of life. Communications, working hours, conversations and transactions are dependent on season and capturing the process of changing in nature is so powerful in the mind of rural people. These are latent factors and aspects of landscape in rural life. Aim of this paper is to survey the influence of prevalence of urban life in countries and rural life as a new event which is prescribed to urban life, on urban living and city inhabitants.

Keywords: Rural Life; Urban Life; Oral Traditions

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Introduction

Agricultural landscapes - the farms and gardens - are an ancient human heritage. Shaped landscape is the result of human activity which is formed on the basis of needs and experiences of working on the ground. Among these farms, small communities - villages - have been formed which they their lives and the environment is in relation to the surrounding farms and fulfill their needs from it. Life of these communities is dependent on season and every one of them in every point are indebted to rich heritage of their ancestors. Now development of life have forced many people to live in buildings and man-made environments and relation of urban human with surrounding environment is pale, in such a way that his daily needs are met in the same environment and his

relationship with the surrounding natural environment is for recreation and limited to locations that are defined for that purpose [2-4]. In fact, with choosing urban life, experience and strong feeling of natural environment is weak which their consequence is psychologically significant. In addition to the problem with life of children who live in the city is remarkable. Children relationship with natural environment has been substituted with computer games or eventually is limited to a family outing in that environment. This matter is clear in urban children painting and their difference with rural children painting and this shows dream and wishes of urban children is under the influence of life in city. This matter is remarkable from Phenomenology. This again strengthening of the relationship of urban human life with around the city with nature is felt [1,5].

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Figure 1. The surface of Children pointing

The main question is how can increase the relationship between urban human life and environment around the cities?

We chose Amol for our case study

Amol is a northern city in Iran which is located in Mazandaran Province and according to actuary of 2005, its population in addition to its surrounding villages, is about 343860, while 142816 people live in villages. Around of this city, there are farms and gardens which meet the needs of citizens. In addition, it also has forest and mountain ranges. In different seasons surrounding farms and gardens have a variety of products that makes creating different landscapes during the year. Currently production is on farms and orchards in surrounding villages of cities and products are brought to town for sale. The matter here is that in different seasons so much land is under cultivation which produce agricultural landscape and the landscape around the city and people living in cities only buy products within cities and they don't have awareness of the production process and its development and farms that those products are cultivated in them. Another matter here is that in Iran

there are different ethnicities, each of these people have their own language, which has caused Iran's ethnic diversity.

These tribes, their ancient language as well as their noble vocabulary and their past have maintained until last decade that have the source and rich heritage of his predecessors with them, on the other side currently language of these tribes is under the influence of national language of Farsi which in the past has been itself under the influence of Arabic language. For this reason survival of these ethnic languages is threatened and gradually loses its verbal spirit. Language of Mazandaran province is Tabari, which in Iran, next to Persian, Most written legacy is written in this language and among ethnic languages has special importance. This language and its vocabulary are being forgotten in cities. Currently most of families from early years, teach Farsi language to their children for convenience in school in which teaching is in Persian and children don't have any opportunity to become familiar with their native language. Currently Mazandarani language is common in villages. Greater penetration of urban life to rural life can help to maintain stability and identity of this language.



Figure 2. Dialect Map north of IRAN.

In this province due to geographical conditions there is little distance between cities and villages. That is why everyday engagement between urban and rural areas is possible and easy. This paper investigates the influence of urban life of Amol citizens to nearby villages to buy everyday products (including vegetables, fruits and dairy products) that are produced in the villages around and the Impact as a new activity to be injected to city.

In Recent theories of landscape architecture (landscape urbanism, ecological urbanism) the development of urban life with respect and rely on natural law of that area of human life which its target is combination of natural environment with natural environment [6,7]. Result of surveying high-level planning In Iran and selected area is that Planning for urban development with regard to preserving the natural environment and everyday urban surroundings with nature has not been done and expansion of buildings in the city is already so that all spaces other than streets are full of buildings and in this development the aim is to sell all properties. Therefore there is no Space for city dwellers to connect with nature daily. Familiarity and relation of people to their surrounding nature in daily life can be in line with recent proposed theories in the field of landscape architecture and act as a suitable solution and cheap for relationship of citizens in current situation [4,8].

Amol four seasons has around itself different products that provide the food needs of the citizens in every season. There are studies which show this potential

that, in the everyday activities in contrast to citizens travel from urban to rural villages to buy their products instead of villagers go from village to town to bring their products to sell. In this process children with parents also participate in this activity. It can be considered the special stations in different parts of the rural cities for transport services to take passengers to villages. In these stations can information about type of products under cultivation in farms and gardens be presented to people, so they can choose their destination with regard to the products they need. People can pick fruits they need from garden or farm or they can buy it from selling stations in farms and gardens. In farms, there are pathways they can walk on them and go to farms that have their suitable products. Also stations can be considered in villages that people can go back to their home after buying. Also with regard to the nature of this activity, there can be publications and journals to raise awareness of people in the field of environmental issues and it can have an educational role.

In each of the rural areas, a kind of product is popular and villages have been classified according to them. (Figure 3).

C area: Its land is devoted to the cultivation of rice and fruit orchards in this section are absent. Rice cultivation starts in all areas in spring and until late summer, the land is under cultivation of this product.

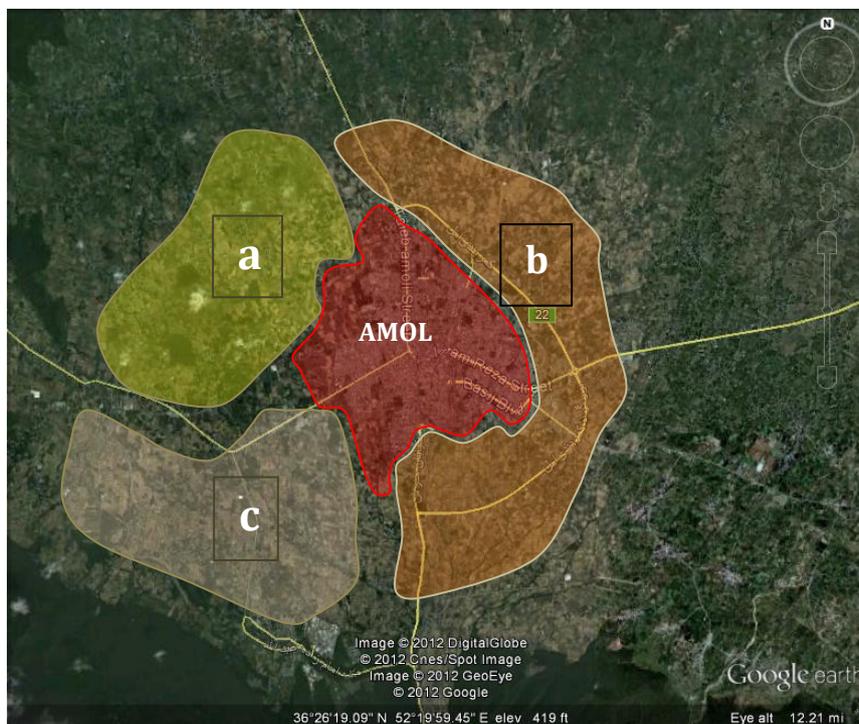


Figure 3. Aerial Image from villages and popular products have been classified.

B area: In addition to rice cultivation, also includes cultivation of vegetables and citrus fruits gardens. Vegetables, citrus fruits in autumn, winter and some kinds of fruit trees in spring and summer bear fruit.

A area: In terms of timing and product type is the same as the "b" with this difference that is more dense with citrus orchards.

In this activity, citizens are more familiar with its surrounding landscape and tangible relationship with the farms and gardens and the general surroundings are established and new relationship between urban and rural people arises that is socially significant and needs study.

The most important factors in this event are to be noted as the following:

- To convert an activity that was made solely for purchase to recreational and educational activities
- People become familiar with the surrounding natural environment and natural systems and establish close relation to natural factors
- Understand the nature and process of the circuit changes of nature with time and the seasons change in travels of urban people from urban to rural cities.
- Understanding the perspective of production landscape and close ties of citizens with manufacturing and production processes and product development effort that takes place by the villagers.
- Contribute to the stability of Mazandarani oral tradition with the relationship between citizens and villagers, regarding the points mentioned.
- New activities for the children who go into the villages with their parents to buy, in this action are familiar with environmental surroundings factors (around vistas, farms and gardens, animals and birds and sounds of nature, etc.) and to them new relations with villagers and their children are defined. This act is important socially.
- Children in these activities with the conversation between parents and the villagers are more familiar with their ethnic language. This act in terms of role of education for children to learn their ethnic language and its cultural values are very important.
- Create the experience of "walking" in the gardens and fields and enjoy this experience, this experience is forgotten in the city.

Conclusion

In comparison to discussed theories that development of cities with regard to preserve natural factors and its combination with urban life, it should be noted that in

cities where policy of government to develop cities isn't human-base and planning of city development doesn't consider preserving natural factors of surrounding, a solution should be looked for that separately from development policy, life of urban people can be interacted with natural life and in the solution that is presented in this article urban daily life of citizens can be combined with surrounding nature. This phenomenon from can be surveyed from different views and can have role of intellectual development and learning and teaching of the natural environment. After surveying expressed problems and issues that currently living in Amol in terms of urban planning isn't at suitable level and there aren't new activities that connect people with nature. Injecting a new activity to the city and the human relationship with nature can improve the quality of urban life; here there are positive issues from the perspective of phenomenology, cultural, social and emotional.

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