

ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY ★ GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

**RECONSIDERING BLURRING BOUNDARIES:
IDENTIFYING CONTEMPORARY URBAN-RURAL RELATIONSHIPS**

M.Sc. THESIS

Caner Murat DOĞANÇAYIR

Department of Urban and Regional Planning

Regional Planning Programme

MAY 2014

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İSTANBUL TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ ★ FEN BİLİMLERİ ENSTİTÜSÜ

**BULANIKLAŞAN SINIRLARI YENİDEN ELE ALMAK:
GÜNCEL KENT-KIR İLİŞKİLERİNİN TANIMLANMASI**

YÜKSEK LİSANS TEZİ

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To the struggles for existence of all, from hamlets to downtowns...

FOREWORD

This study's ideas have started to grow years ago, while listening the head of Confederation of Farmers' Unions (ÇİFÇİ-SEN), Abdullah Aysu, in an event of Urban Regional Planning's student club in İstanbul Technical University, Kent ve Kentlileşme Kulübü. Nevertheless, besides the inspiring events, there are worthy people and places directly or indirectly helped this thesis to be prepared, from the first moment until the printed version.

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ABBREVIATIONS

EU	: European Union
FDI	: Foreign Direct Investment
NUTS	: Nomenclature of Units of Territorial Statistics
PCA	: Principal Component Analysis
TNC	: TransNational Corporations
ANOVA	: Analysis of Variance
LSD	: Laboratory for Simulation Development
CATPCA	: Categorical Principal Component Analysis

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RECONSIDERING BLURRING BOUNDARIES: IDENTIFYING CONTEMPORARY URBAN-RURAL RELATIONSHIPS

SUMMARY

Urban and rural areas have been dealt as segregated units within human settlements for a long time. Scripts and theories, policies and their implications have considered these two types of settlements as separately existing spaces that indirectly keep in touch, slightly to the benefit of urban. Although understanding on spatial relations partly left these invalid points of view behind, there are limited and disconnected tools to theorize and examine tightening spatial interactions across the space. Whereafter presenting the aims, objectives, general treatment on data of the research and the methodology, this study deals with the disconnections and contributions of contemporary understanding on urban and rural areas dynamics and their interactions in 4 chapters and concluding chapters interpretations.

In order to find out the emphasis given on urban-rural relationships, second chapter taken discourses into query to present revealed or underspecified evolution and diversification of spatial interactions and reflections of these dynamics especially from rural perspective. Limits of theoretical frameworks, empirical researches and disconnections between different fields related with urban-rural interactions are explored. Overlaps as clarified and highlighted facts and gaps as underrated facts are problematized.

Eight different definitions and conditions of urban-rural relationships are taken into consideration by literature survey and taxonomy visualization methods. Urban-rural relationships definitional diversity and their representations of contemporary spatial interactions reveal the differences and commonalities among determinants and pathways of access to social and economic values. Although urban-rural linkages particularly define and reflect nested spatial interactions comparatively in best way, geographical variations in this extent remain untold.

Another literature survey for urban-rural relationship in third chapter approaches aims to overcome the missing part of case based literature's inefficiency to capture broader picture of spatial interactions. Different aspects of periods, linkages and flows and local, national and global scales used as variables. Comparison of emphases given on these aspects of interactions for selected case based studies that are collected under seven global territories reflect a diverse distribution of linkages and flows within global, national and local territories. Interpretation and illustration of survey results give the degree of geo-referenced spatial interactions within territories but just provide findings for assumptions, considering interrelations. Geographical routes of spatial linkages and flows across settlements in this sense remain vague.

Rural areas reflections on diverse external and internal forces of urban-rural relationships dealt in fourth chapter by discourse analysis of urban-rural relationship

approaches and rural typology concepts relational arguments. Reconceptualization of two streams of discourses follows the analysis of two different literature surveys. Comparison between these two conceptual grounds reveals generalizing notions of urban-rural relationships and specifying notions of rural typology concepts.

Examining efficiency of empirical research in urban-rural relations in fifth chapter depend on case based rural typology applications. Through the discourse analysis on emphasized spatial interactions of applications and evaluation of methodological contents of 16 researches, a third reconceptualization is drawn. Materials supplied by rural typology applications are limited to observe, measure and interpret spatial interactions through linkages and flows.

Cross-section of three conceptual grounds in concluding chapter reflects approaches, concepts and applications rich context within their specific purposes according to scale, period, location and topic. In addition, there are overlapping discourses between conceptual grounds to strengthen the understanding on urban-rural interactions trajectories. On the other hand, limits to measure variances and routes of space based linkages and flows, disconnected discourses between theoretical frameworks constrain in-depth understanding for broader urban-rural relationships. Collide and merge of diverse related research fields might help to explore human settlement systems.

BULANIKLAŞAN SINIRLARI YENİDEN ELE ALMAK: GÜNCEL KENT-KIR İLİŞKİLERİNİN TANIMLANMASI

ÖZET

Kentsel ve kırsal alanlar, insan yerleşmeleri içerisinde uzun süredir ayrıştırılmış birimler olarak ele alınmaktadır. Söylemler ve kuramlar, siyasalar ve uygulamalar bu iki yerleşme türünü ayrı ayrı, kısmen temas içinde, kısmen kentsel olanın yararına varolan iki mekan olarak kabul etmiştir. Her ne kadar mekan temelli ilişkilere yönelik anlayış bu geçersiz görüşleri kısmen arkada bırakmış olsa da, uzam boyunca güçlenen mekansal etkileşimleri kuram haline getirecek ve tetkik edecek aletler sınırlı ve birbirleri ile bağlantısızdır.

Amaç, hedef, araştırmanın verileri ele alış şekli ve yönteminin sunulmasından sonra bu çalışma 4 bölüm ve sonuç bölümü içerisinde kentsel ve kırsal alanların dinamikleri ve aralarındaki karşılıklı etkileşimleri üzerine güncel anlayışların kopuklukları ve katkıları ile ilgilenmektedir. Bu doğrultuda kent-kır ilişkilerini ele alınırken resmi ve yerleşmiş kurallar, önceden betimlenmiş kent-kır tanımları ve sınıflandırmaları mümkün olduğunca referans noktası olarak ele alınmamış, sınıflandırmalardan öne çıkan ve en esnek olan tanımlar bir araya toplanmıştır. Birbirinden ayrışan ve birbirini tamamlayan kısımları ortaya koyabilmek için güncel anlayışların kavramsal ve ampirik çıktıları çarpıştırılmıştır. Sadece insan yerleşmeleri arasındaki değil, ele alınan anlayışlar arasındaki bağlantı ve akışların da keşfedilebilmesi, bunun için literatür araştırmaları, söylem analizleri, beyin fırtınasıyla akış haritalarının hazırlanması, eskizler üzerinden tablo ve diyagram tasarımları ile var olan konseptlerin geliştirilerek görselleştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Son olarak ileriki çalışmalar için eldeki kavramsal ve ampirik malzemenin yeterlilikleri ve yetersizlikleri tanımlanmıştır.

Kent-kır ilişkilerinin vurgularını ortaya çıkarmak için, ikinci bölümde mekansal etkileşimlerin evrim ve çeşitlenmelerinde ve bu dinamiklerin özellikle kırsal alanlar üzerindeki yansımalarında açığa çıkarılan veya eksik bırakılanları sunmak için söylemler sorgulanmıştır. İncelenen kent-kır ilişkileri tanımları sıfat olmaktan öte birer kavram olmadıkları için bölünme, farklılaşma, dönüşüm, karşılıklı bağımlılık, bağlantılar, çift taraflı eylemler ve ilişkilerin sözlük tanımlarından faydalanılmış, değişkenler altında tanımların içerikleri toplanarak yeniden zenginleştirilmiştir. Kuramsal çerçevelerin ve ampirik çalışmaların sınırları, kent-kır etkileşimleri ile ilintili farklı alanların arasındaki kopukluklar ele alınmıştır. Açıklığa kavuşturulmuş ve vurgulanmış örtüşmeler, gereken önem verilmemiş boşluklar sorunsallaştırılmıştır.

Kent-kır ilişkilerini kapsayan sekiz farklı tanımlama ve koşul, literatür araştırması ve taksonomi metodları kullanılarak ele alınmıştır. Konum, hane halkı ve bireyler ilişkinin belirleyicileri, üretim, doğal kaynaklar, sosyal hizmetler, istihdam, kredi ve varlık, ulaşım ve pazar gibi maddi ve maddi olmayan değerlere erişim ilişkinin değişkenleri olarak kabul edilmiş, ilişkiler çift yönlü, kente doğru ve kıra doğru tek

yönlü ilişki olarak ele alınıp, tanımların literatürün bu belirleyen değişken ve doğrultulardaki vurguları görselleştirilmiştir. Kent- kır ilişkilerindeki tanımlarla ilgili farklılıklar ve bunların güncel mekansal etkileşimlerinin temsiliyetleri, belirleyici etkenleri içindeki ortaklaşma ve farklılaşmaları, sosyal ve ekonomik değerlere erişimin izlerini ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Kent- kır bağlantıları her ne kadar mekansal karşılaşmaları iyi derecede tanımlasa ve yansıtsa da, ölçeğe göre yoğunluklarındaki farklılaşmaları ve mekansal dağılımdaki çeşitlenmeleri bu kapsamda belirsiz kalmaktadır. Bu açığı kapatabilmek için bir sonraki bölümde saha çalışması odaklı literatür incelenmiştir.

Kent-kır ilişkilerine yönelik üçüncü bölümdeki bir diğer literatür araştırması, saha temelli literatürün, mekansal etkileşimlerin daha geniş çerçevesini yansıtmadaki yetersizliği olarak adlandırılabilir. Eksik kısmının üstesinden gelmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Zaman dilimlerinin, bağlantılar ve akışların, yerel, ulusal ve küresel ölçeklerin farklı boyutları değişkenler olarak kullanılmıştır. Sahraaltı Afrika'nın bütün incelenen süreci kaplaması, Doğu Asya'nın küresel ve yerel etkileşimlerinin 2000'lerin başlarından itibaren sürerken ulusal etkileşimlerinin bu ölçeğin rekabet gücünün söz konusu dönemde artmasıyla orantılı mekânsal boyuta ilginin 2000'ler ortasından sonrasında yoğunlaşması, Avrupa ve Kuzey Amerika hakkındaki çıkarımlara 2000'lerin ortalarından itibaren rastlanmaması öne çıkan eğilimler olarak gözlemlenmiştir. Yedi küresel bölgenin altındaki saha temelli çalışmaların, etkileşimlerin boyutlarına yaptıkları vurguların kıyaslanması, küresel, ulusal ve yerel bölgelerin içindeki bağlantı ve akışların çeşitlenen dağılımını yansıtmaktadır.

Radar tablolarından ilham alınarak oluşturulan görselleştirme içerisinde literatürün vurguladığı bağlantılar ve akışlar karşılaştırılmış, küresel güney-küresel kuzey farklılaşmasının öne çıktığı gözlenmiştir. Küresel güneyde akış ve bağlantılara vurgunun daha fazla olduğu, özellikle Sahraaltı Afrika'nın bütün konuların en çok değinildiği, sorunların en çok çeşitlendiği alan olarak öne çıktığı, öte yandan üretim ve ticarete vurgunun bütün alanlarda eksiksiz olarak literatürde yer bulduğu, gözlenmiştir. Araştırmanın yorumlanması ve görselleştirilmesinin sonuçları bölgeler içerisindeki coğrafi referanslı mekansal etkileşimlerin düzeyini vermektedir fakat karşılıklı ilişkiler göz önünde bulundurulduğunda sadece varsayımlarda bulunacak bulgular sağlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda, yerleşmeler boyunca işleyen mekansal bağlantıların ve akışların coğrafi rotaları belirsiz kalmaktadır.

Kırsal alanların kent-kır ilişkilerinin farklılaşmış içsel ve dışsal güçler üzerindeki yansımaları, kent- kır ilişkileri yaklaşımları ve kırsal tipoloji konseptlerinin ilişkisel savları üzerinden yapılan bir söylem analizi ile dördüncü bölümde ele alınmıştır. Kent-kır ilişkilerinin önceki iki bölümdeki ve özellikle üçüncü bölümdeki ilişkinin coğrafi dağılımlarından, farklılaşma ve ortaklaşmalarından ortaya çıkan konu başlıkları, kırsal tipolojilerle ilgili güncel tartışmaların ele alınmasında temel görevi görmüştür. Kent-kır ilişkilerine yönelik yaklaşımlar ve kırsal tipoloji konseptleri olarak ikiye bölünen kavramsal çalışmalar, modern akışlar, modern menfaatler, yapısal baskılar, tarımsal üretimdeki eğilimler, tüketici-üretici bağlantılarının niteliği, baskılara ne tür tepkiler verildiği, mekik hareketi ve hareket desenleri-rotaları ve geçim stratejileri olarak sekiz temel ve beş ana başlık üzerine oturtulmuştur. Başlıklardan birbiri ile ilgili içerikler yatay, dikey ve verev bağlar aracılığıyla akış haritaları içerisinde şablona oturtulmaya çalışılmıştır. Kırsal alanları çevreleyen ve belirlemeye çalışan içsel ve dışsal dinamikler ile bu dinamiklere kırsal alanların özgün yapılarına göre değişen, alışılmadık olan, göz önüne çıkmayan resmi ve gayri-resmi tepkiler, baskın yapı ile buna karşı eklenmiş şebeke şeklinde tasarlanmıştır.

Bu tasarımın içerisinde modern menfaatler, yapısal baskılar ve üretim-tüketim ilişkileri birbirini beslemekte ve bu üçlüye verilen tepki hem baskın yapının hem eklemlenen şebekenin faydalanabildiği bir çatışma alanı, bir ara hacim yaratmaktadır.

İki farklı literatürün araştırmasını, iki akımın söylemlerinin yeniden kavramsallaştırılması takip etmektedir. Bu iki kavramsal temelin karşılaştırılması, kent-kır ilişkilerinin genellenmiş ve kırsal tipolojilerinin özelleşmelerini ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Kent-kır ilişkilerine yönelik yaklaşımların içeriği daha küresel boyutta çıkarımlara imkan verirken, kırsal tipolojilere yönelik çıkarımlar daha Avrupa odaklı olup küresel ölçekteki farklılaşmalara daha az değinmektedir. Öte yandan kırsal tipoloji kavramları menfaat gruplarının kırsal alanı ne kadar farklı şekillendirdiği kent-kır ilişkisine yönelik yaklaşımlara göre daha açıkça incelemektedir.

Kent- kır ilişkilerinde ampirik çalışmaların etkinliğinin beşinci bölümdeki incelemesi örnek olay temelli kırsal tipoloji uygulamalarına dayandırılmıştır. Ele alınan çalışmaların çoğunda Avrupa Birliği'ne üye veya üyelik sürecindeki ülkeleri incelemekte ve genellikle Avrupa Birliği'nin İstatistik Bölge Birimleri Sınıflandırma yöntemleri kullanılmaktadır. Analitik araçların çoğunluğunun panel veriyi temel aldığı, birincil bileşen analizlerinin kullanıldığı ve istatistiki temelli haritalamaların yapıldığı görülmüştür. Yerleşmeler arasındaki, kırsal alanları odağına alacak mekansal etkileşimlerin, akış ve bağlantıların ölçülmesi için en gerekli olabilecek değişkenlerin de bu çalışmalar içerisinde en az ağırlık verilenler olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmaların araştırma odakları gruplandığında kırsallığın derecelendirildiği, çiftlik tarımının farklılaşmalarının gözlemlendiği, arazi değişiminin incelendiği üç ana eksen görülmektedir. Onaltı uygulamadaki vurgulanan mekansal etkileşimlere yönelik söylem analizi ve bu araştırmaların yöntemsel içeriklerindeki değerlendirme şekilleri üzerinden, üçüncü bir yeniden kavramsallaştırmaya oluşturulmuştur. Kırsal tipoloji uygulamalarının sağladığı materyaller, bağlantı ve akışlar doğrultusundaki mekansal etkileşimlerin gözlenmesi, ölçülmesi ve yorumlanması için sınırlıdır.

Üç kavramsal temelin çapraz kesiti yaklaşımların, kavramların ve uygulamaların ölçek, dönem, konum ve konuları doğrultusunda özelleşmiş amaçları içerisindeki zengin içerikleri yansıtmaktadır. Buna ek olarak kent-kır ilişkilerinin karşılaşmalarının gidişatının anlaşılmasını güçlendirmek için kavramsal temeller hakkında örtüşen söylemler bulunmaktadır. Diğer yandan mekan temelli bağlantı ve akışların rotalarını ve değişkenliklerini ölçülmesi önündeki engeller, kavramsal çerçevelerin söylemler arasındaki kopukluklar, daha geniş boyutta kent-kır ilişkilerinin derinlemesine ele alınmasını sınırlamaktadır. Başka bir deyişle, kavramsal temeller mekansal etkileşimleri ve rotaları kategorize etmek için araçlar sağlayabilmekte, statik tanımların üzerine daha dinamik bir tabaka eklemekte fakat coğrafi rotaları sunamamaktadır. Saha çalışmaları ise mekânsal etkileşimlerden çok istatistiki tanımlanmış sınırlar içerisindeki bölgelerin gömülü olan değerlerine odaklanmaktadır.

Yerleşmeler arası değer akışlarını yansıtmak için kullanılacak veri açığını kapatacak, akış ve bağlantıları ölçme ve kavramsallaştırmayı aynı anda sağlayabilecek araçların geliştirilmesi kavramsal temellerin açıklarını kapatabilir. Çeşitli ilgili araştırma sahalarının çarpıştırılması ve kaynaştırılması, insan yerleşmeleri sistemlerinin keşfedilmesi yolunda yardımcı olabilir.

1. INTRODUCTION

The history of planning and development practices left an enormous archive about huge plan sheets and massive blueprints, full of analysis to interpret, assumptions to question, debated arguments, strategies and actions to take into account, development zones and thresholds to trace or neglect. Environmental plans, regional plans and development plans, regional or rural development plans pointed out rural regions in those huge sheets around a central, huge spots colored in dark brown with a crimson core representing urban, placed within green or probably yellow colored patterns with light brown dots. Analysis and observations in those massive blueprints tried to measure the extent of substitution that rural regions needed, assumptions addressed possible deadlines of presupposed development levels of rural welfare, arguments designed theoretical frameworks to overcome underdevelopment with modernity-industrialization-urbanization. Strategies and actions strived to break the vicious cycle of stable rural life and development zones drew projections to handle periphery of rural hinterland. Above all, this study starts with a question: Were/are rural regions really passive, stable, homogenous and peripheral spaces among human settlements? If they were/are not, how can we capture the opposite?

1.1 Background Of The Study

To criticize urban-biased, urban-centric (considering spatial planning approaches) or Euro-centric (considering development approaches) perceptions and presuppositions of former and present planning and development practices about the state and evolution of rural regions, a different perspective is needed. Moving beyond the prespecified norms of modernization, industrialization and urbanization patterns of spatial development need a consideration for the former, present and possible future dynamics of rural regions. Local, regional, national, transnational and global variations of rural regions call in-depth and synced evaluation to create a wholistic view. Such an understanding leads the shift in focus of evaluation from dealing with urban-rural classifications and measurements of segregated performances towards

dealing with rural areas as main, interacting component of human settlement systems with their own specificities. In the inspiring book, “Unfolding Webs”, van der Ploeg et.al (2008) clearly indicate the notion of this understanding:

What is increasingly distinctive is, in the first place, that the rural is no longer the antipode of the city, but above all a multi-faceted prerequisite. Secondly, the reconceptualization of the rural needs to be grounded in the recognition that town-countryside relations are, especially in the current epoch, far from uniform. The sets of interrelations that link the urban with the rural and that co-constitute both the former and the latter are highly heterogeneous. Hence, rural regions should be conceptualized and delineated in terms of, and according to, the specific interdependencies that link them to urban concentrations. (p. 13)

In this sense, proactive, dynamic, heterogeneous and variegated notions of rural areas in hybrid system of settlements have to be revealed. During the contemporary, planned or simultaneously urbanization of rural and ruralization of urban areas, a toolbox to capture the complexity in hybrid system, to develop an inclusive framework is essential. Useful concepts that produced until now must be collected and must be collided to understand fruitful pathways they contain and shortfalls they reveal. Thus, further studies to examine, conceptualize, map or visualize variations of linkages and flows across settlements in this hybridity might step forward.

1.2 Aim and Objectives

This study aims to take a first step to draw an inclusive framework for human settlement systems to capture the differentiating and corresponding components of the whole. In order to do that, this thesis strives to answer the following questions:

- What are the contemporary pathways of interactions within urban-rural relationships?
- How urban-rural relationships’ interactive aspects evolve and diversify across geographies of human settlements?
- In what ways rural areas reflect to internal and external dynamics within these variations of urban-rural interactions in spatial context?
- How does related literature deal with urban-rural relationships various aspects and specifically for rural areas, what types of empirical material do they offer for such interpretation?

- Do these particularly related scientific fields' approaches have supportive components for a wholistic approach of urban-rural relationships?

To deal with specificities and interactions among settlements, aims to by-pass common urban-rural descriptions, definitions, boundaries and classifications. Rather than using formal boundaries, official definitions, constitutional proposals and classifications, the study collects conceptual and empirical scientific papers and book sections that deal with specific or general aspects of urban-rural relationships, rural relations, and rural typologies. The study focuses on these products, topics, discourses and emphases, while grouping them under frames of approaches, conceptualizations and empirical assumptions and colliding all to examine overlaps and gaps between contemporary ideas dealing with urban-rural relationships, interactions, linkages and flows. The thesis makes several literature surveys with concerned scientific fields, uses discourse analysis and brainstorming to visualize relevant conceptualizations, observes and interprets differentiations and commonalities among them. Accordingly, the thesis sets classifications under dimensions and variables to query subjected literatures emphases, uses sketches of flow maps to express links and disconnections among discourses as brainstorming and collects findings under illustrated charts and diagrams for clear evaluations. Finally, a broader conceptualization is targeted to be drawn, in order to present the matching components of different concepts for further development and inefficiencies for further concern.

1.3 Structure Of The Thesis

The thesis is composed by six chapters (Figure 1). The first chapter expresses the motivations, aims, objectives and components that have been used to construct the thesis. Dealing with the objectives of the thesis starts with the second chapter: "Changing Patterns of Urban-Rural Relationship". This chapter introduces former and present definitions of urban-rural relationships and explains the context of these definitions spatial reflections, guided by related literature. Comparison of evolving urban-rural relationships set base for the research, takes place in the next chapter. Third chapter in this sense, titled "Global Variations of Urban-Rural Relationships: Literature Survey", introduces related discourses into the literature survey as data and presents time-space variations of urban-rural relationships using illustrations.

Findings of this chapter tied to the evaluations of fourth chapter: “Contemporary Discussions on Rural Typologies”. Evaluations derive from previous chapter’s results and additional literature of rural studies taken into a re-conceptualization in sub-sections, which used as the elements to discuss in conclusion. Fifth chapter, titled “Case Based Applications of Rural Typology Concepts”, interprets rural typology applications and for comparison with fourth chapters indications, taken into a similar re-conceptualization. Sixth and the last chapter titled “Conclusion: Prospective Thinking on Urban-Rural Relationships”. This last chapter uses the re-conceptualizations of fourth and fifth chapters as materials in discussion of overall overlaps and gaps among them and presents the results of the discussion (Figure 1.1).



Figure 1.1: Structure of the thesis.

1.4 Data and Methodology

In order to achieve the aim and objectives of this study, examination of related fields placed under five chapters. Each specific approach and concept dealt under following four chapters, together with their feedforwards to relative sections. To set into an order, second chapter influenced the third and fourth chapter, which together influenced the fifth. The specific feedforward comes from the results of third chapter

to fourth chapter. Pathways derive from these four chapters, specifically fourth and fifth chapters concluding sections are evaluated together at the sixth, concluding chapter.

Second chapter titled “Changing Patterns of Urban-Rural Relationship”, deals with the definitions and contexts of urban-rural relationships evolution. The examination separates former definitions of urban-rural relationships that lose validity from the present ones, by using 25 pieces of scientific articles, papers, reports and dissertations. Then, it focuses particularly on contemporary definitions discourses considering the determinants and urban-rural accession patterns in relationships, in eight labels. The chapter concludes with taxonomy to see all definitions in common frame for comparison and support findings of literature review in chapter three.

Third chapter titled “Global Variations of Urban-Rural Relationships: Literature Survey” reviews the discourses of the literature dealing with global variations of urban-rural relationships for various purposes. 22 pieces of the literature are used to stress the change of emphases considering different scales of six global territories in time-space context. Dimensions decomposed into time intervals, three scales, as local, national, global, and into two categories; linkages and flows across territories. Chapter ends with a unique visualization of overall comparison for all findings of the literature survey. Evaluation that stresses overlaps and gaps of global variations derived from the survey placed into chapter four to feed the pathways of conceptual grounds for rural regions.

Data collection for these two chapters interpretations is based on online search in plenty periods. Online search for data collection that used scientific papers as inputs of literature surveys is made in the end of first quarter and in the second quarter of 2013. Data drill is made using Google Scholar online search engine with connecting to the network of Istanbul Technical University and by off-campus access to ITU’s electronic databases. Google Scholar helped to reach scientific papers including proceedings and refereed journal articles without scientific citation index, comparing the filters of scientific online search engines like Web of Science and Scopus.

Data search for the literature survey of second chapter is filtered by keywords like former and contemporary definitions or adjectives to urban-rural interactions, for instance *urban-rural relationships*, *urban-rural divide* and *urban-rural dichotomy*.

Other search for the literature survey of third chapter is filtered by different keyword combinations derive from the variables of global variations of urban-rural relationships, placing *global/national/local* variables with global territories, for instance *Sub-Saharan Africa* and with *urban-rural linkages/flows*. Among 25 articles for the second and 23 articles for the third chapter, 18 one of them are the same papers and the rest of them represent the specific purposes of those two chapters.

Fourth chapter titled “Contemporary Discussions on Rural Typologies” consists of two components. One derives from the findings of literature survey in chapter three and the other from the twelve guiding pieces in the literature of rural studies. Overlaps and gaps of urban-rural relationships global variations and rural typologies taken into consideration under seven common pathways under five topics and transformed into two conceptual grounds as urban-rural relationship variations approach and rural typology conceptualizations to be discussed together in last chapter.

Fifth chapter titled “Case Based Applications of Rural Typology Concepts” deals with sixteen empirical studies to design and assess rural typologies. Data collection is again based on scientific papers and online searching engines, same with second and third chapters. Data search is filtered by using keywords *empirical rural-typology*, *rural typology application* and *rural typology methodology*. By analyzing the related contents of these studies, types of classifications, deduced interactions considering rural regions specific or overall aspects, methodological tools and finally components as discourses and emphases related to urban-rural relationships are stressed into a conceptualization. Concluded conceptualization transferred to the discussion in the last chapter.

The last concluding chapter titled “Conclusion: Prospective Thinking on Urban-Rural Relationships” uses three conceptual grounds derive from the two pathways of urban-rural relationship discussions considering rural typology concepts of fourth chapter and final interpreting concept of chapter five. Overlaps and gaps revealed from collision of three conceptual grounds evaluated and discussed to reach the aim and objectives of the thesis.

2. CHANGING PATTERNS OF URBAN-RURAL RELATIONSHIP

Changing nature of urban-rural relationship is evaluated by various disciplines in social sciences and is conceptualized as a way of understanding the status of such relationship. This relationship has been previously evaluated as a linear and continuous process starting from rural communities, which were backward, traditional, and agriculture-based communities to urban societies, which were relatively more developed, modernized and industry-based societies. This evaluation has been shifted and the nature of urban-rural relationship is handled as a complex interaction process that human settlements and their settlers are heterogeneous by offering conflicting relations between urban and rural users of space. The evaluational trend of the related literature seems to be leaving concepts and terms which carry the notions of urban-rural dichotomy and/or divide and give attention to more inclusive concepts which focus on urban-rural accesses, linkages and flows.

This chapter, tracing the changing patterns of urban-rural relationship, consists of three sections: first, the explanation of definitions, which has been used in urban-rural relationship literature; second, unfolding contents and trends in concepts and third, evaluating the literature by the components such as time and space. The end of this chapter remarks about the examined aspects of urban-rural relationship for future concerns.

2.1 Former and Present Definitions of Urban-Rural Relationships

To examine approaches on defining urban-rural relationships helps us to understand how many types of relationships are constructed and evolved and how many combinations of different types of spatial linkages have taken place in geographical contexts. In doing so, first, the vocabulary used to define the substantial nature of urban-rural relationships, is sorted out and briefly explained. Later on, approaches of urban-rural relationship literature has been introduced as a dataset, dismantled into divisions, and framed by the relevant aspects and determinants to examine concerned

literature (Table 2.1). In order to set inclusive framework, concepts grouped into two, which underlines the relationship as opposing urban and rural spatialities, and the relationship as bounded spatialities in a functional unity.

Table 2.1: Determinants, factors and directions of urban-rural relationship.

Determinants of Relationship	Access to Material-Intangible Values	Relationship Across Urban and Rural Based Settlements
Location Households Individuals	Production Natural Resources Social Services Employment Credit-Asset Transportation Market	Unidirectional Relationship Across Urban and Rural* Bidirectional Relationship towards Urban** Bidirectional Relationship towards Rural***

* Represented as (↓) for individual and as (↕) for inclusive illustration

** Represented as (⤵) for individual and as (↗) for inclusive illustration

*** Represented as (⤴) for individual and as (↖) for inclusive illustration

Literature on and relating urban-rural relationship uses various terms and types of definitions to describe the relationship across urban and rural settlements, due to their approach or conceptual perceptions and according to their specific research focus. In order to evaluate these several definitions, subjected list divided into two titles of which deals with spatial relations in a dichotomizing way, called urban-rural contrast and in an integrating way, called urban-rural unity. Definitions of terms expanded on using the formal definitions of “The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English Online” and with the guidance of interactive visualizations of “The Visual Thesaurus” which developed and published online. First list of definitions starts with expression and evaluations of the urban-rural contrast definitions along with the critics of current approaches. Then, second definitions list briefly reviews urban-rural unity and sets a starting ground for the evaluation of these definitions considering different approaches.

2.1.1 Former definitions of relationship: urban-rural contrast

Referring to the definition of “The Longman Dictionary”, dichotomy and divide refers to the differentiation of two phenomena, which are taken granted as oppositional ideas, perceptions and preferences. These two conceptually classified as distinct parts of reality, separated into different concepts that lacks unity with sophisticated barriers. In this sense, availability to deal with diverged concepts in more inclusive approach decreases, so that specific, disadvantaged and conflicting aspects come further to forefront than un-ignorable commonalities.

Concepts for dichotomy and divide of urban and rural reflect these facts in understanding the nature of urban-rural relationship. These two spatialities understood as strictly differentiated categories that take place in the allocation/location of access to productive units, various resources, services and markets, with the variation of factors determined by location, household status and individual preferences/obligations (Figure 2.1).

Urban areas, having locationally advanced conditions came to terms specifically with industrialization era of accumulation and circulation in economic geography of the World where large cities emerged (Jongerden, 2010). Urban areas opened access to production units including manufacturing and cultural industries as newly emerging ones and service sectors. Accesses to specialized social services are oriented by urban centres and by administrative and political power. Diverse employment opportunities are also unique character of urban, which can create access to labor force in non-agricultural sector. Urban areas are financial resources for public and private investment considering the dominating power of administration and politics. Relatively strong transportation infrastructure makes urban areas more central for accessing services and opportunities for markets that are places for rural production. These areas are unique in their densely built-up character with specific urban uses open to regeneration but also to social exclusion considering contradictions in its heterogeneity (Caffyn & Dahlstrom, 2005; Lerner & Eakin, 2011).

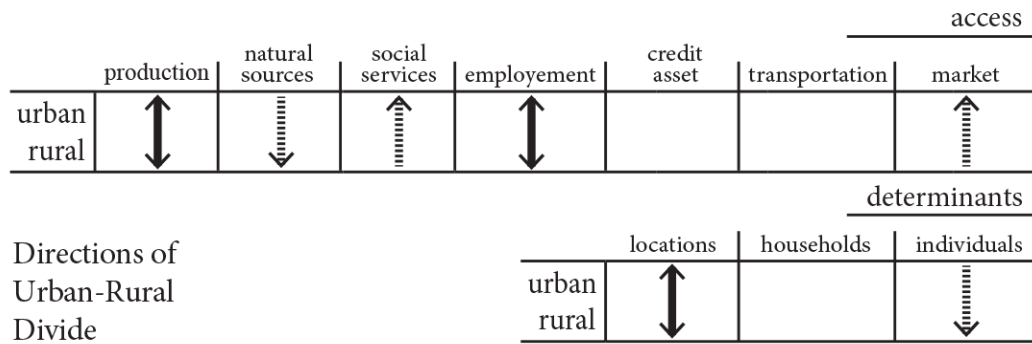


Figure 2.1: Directions of urban-rural divide.

Rural areas, on the opposite side of the relationship, are engaged on gaining access to agricultural and to agriculture-related primary industries for production. Moreover, they produce consumption goods mainly as food, energy and maintain access to low cost land and labor for metropolitan areas. Alike the capacity to produce primary goods and reservoir for cheap workforce and energy, rural areas are places for outdoor recreational facilities and livelihoods based on natural resources at the same time. Employment opportunities are limited which may be not predominantly but still based on agriculture oriented livelihoods and related specific professions. Rural areas have limited access to commute and communicate because of less infrastructure than urban counterparts have. Locationally, rural areas are less dense spaces with sparse population and less built up space which can also include wealth and ‘rural idyll’ on contrast. Rural households as social determinants of rural areas together with locational factors are persistently ‘residual and relative category’ (Caffyn & Dahlstrom, 2005; Lerner & Eakin, 2011). As Jongerden (2010) remarks, existence of rural areas considering the urban-rural divide based on “reverse dualism of disintegration scattering of rural settlements” (Figure 2.2).

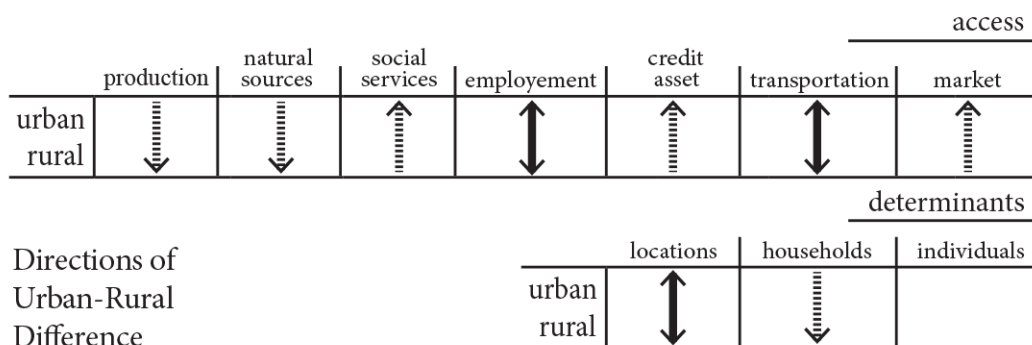


Figure 2.2: Directions of urban-rural difference.

As it is traced through the literature, concepts like dichotomy, divide, difference (Figure 2.2) inside the frame of urban-rural contrast gives limited dual interactions for urban and rural settlements, for instance considering production, employment and transportation access, with a particular urban-biased point of view. Further, rest of interactions across space seemed to be stated as indirect relationships, that makes one or the other inactive receiver under the contrasting relationship. Although the dichotomy between urban-rural seems the easiest distinction among settlements, today's reality offers contrasting views. Next section, explores urban-rural unity together with its varied concepts.

2.1.2 Present definitions of relationship: urban-rural unity

In consideration of the definitions stated in "The Longman Dictionary", present definitions for contemporary conditions of urban-rural relationships, which is named as 'urban-rural unity' are unfolded as following. The term "*relationship*", which represents the almost entire content of definitions of urban-rural unity, refers to connections and reciprocal operations between two sides, moreover emphasizes mutuality. Further, two or more entities in this sense evolve simultaneously. Relationship between settlements based on geographical conditions, economic and social accessions and determinants shape the spatial reflection of urban-rural unity. On this basis, terms used in studies are: "transformation", "interdependency", "partnership", "linkage", and "transaction".

The term "*transformation*" is a bigger question for researchers who deal with urban and regional issues and thus involves field of urban-rural relationship. It reveals the irreversible processes in contexts and ingredients and reflects the motion of these changing aspects. New forms of human settlements must be dealt in this sense of transformation between urban-rural interactions.

The term "*interdependency*" defines the circumstances of mutual relations between two or more entities. Entities either benefit from relations or beware of ruining them. Literature seems to explain spatial reflection of dictionary definition of the term in sense of urban-rural relationships.

The term of "*partnership*" refers to business activities that are constituted between institutions, unions, organizations, communities and individuals, oriented towards social and economic interests. This form of relationship is being operated by

reciprocal tasks and common goals. Urban-rural relations in this sense might cover and tie up specific motivations of various human settlements demands into common sets of policies and actions.

The term “*linkage*” refers to all sets of ties, actions in order to tie, their quality and quantity between things. It also refers to the construction of collaboration, increasing interconnections, form of constructed connections through flows among components. Components either might be individuals and organizations or locations in human settlement systems, hence might determine urban-rural relationships.

The term “*transactions*”, like partnership, defines economic based preferences and attempts among actors connected to market or economic platforms. Translation of the term to urban-rural relationships might give clues to unfold sets of broader economic interactions across human settlements.

The next sub-section evaluates one by one each present term that is used to explain today’s urban-rural relationship from a unity perspective.

2.2 Contemporary Conditions of Urban-Rural Relationships as Unity

Relationship between urban and rural areas in a unity explains the ways of which two spatial contexts connect to and affect the other. In addition, the relationship expresses the state of mutual dealings in social terms for households, communities, unions, and economic terms for business groups, companies, civil organizations, political terms for parties, countries, regional, national and transnational boards and physical terms for various sites of settlement systems. Connections between two categories in spatial unity includes transformation of both, dependency of entities, cooperation’s like partnerships and transactions and overall; dual linkages.

2.2.1 Introducing the literature

In order to feed the concept to set a broader understanding of urban-rural approaches, 25 articles are selected. These articles were directly focusing on urban-rural relationships with a special focus on migration trends, employment conditions in rural areas, household strategies, social capital and gender issues, social networks role in economic crisis conjunctures, development policies, and spatial analysis on

rural and/or urban settlements, small and intermediate towns and peri-urban areas or urban-rural interface (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Emphasized relationships and directions by surveyed literature.

Author	Type of Relationship/Direction Pattern
Funnell (1988)	Linkages/Urban-Rural
Waters (1997)	Relationship/Urban-Rural
Ellis (1998)	Relationship/Urban-Rural, Linkages/Urban-Rural
Kelly (1998)	Relationship/Urban, Transactions/Rural
Rigg (1998)	Relationship/Urban-Rural
Tacoli (1998)	Linkages/Urban-Rural
Dávila (2002)	Linkages/Urban-Rural
Gugler (2002)	Relationship/Urban-Rural
Stead (2002)	Relationship/Rural
Aguilar, Ward, and Smith Sr (2003)	Transformation/Urban
Bah et al. (2003)	Relationship/Urban-Rural, Linkages/Urban-Rural
Silvey and Elmhirst (2003)	Linkages/Urban, Transactions/Urban
Tacoli (2004)	Linkages/Urban-Rural
Owuor (2004)	Linkages/Urban-Rural
Caffyn and Dahlstrom (2005)	Interdependency/Urban-Rural
Henderson, Vernon, and Hyoungh (2005)	Transformation/Urban-Rural
Dabson (2007)	Interdependency/Urban-Rural
Reardon, Stamoulis, and Pingali (2007)	Transactions/Urban-Rural
Zonneveld and Stead (2007)	Partnership/Urban-Rural
Bloh (2008)	Transformation/Urban-Rural
Jongerden (2010)	Divide/Urban-Rural, Linkages/Urban-Rural
Li, Westlund, and Cars (2010)	Transformation/Rural
Lerner and Eakin (2011)	Difference/Urban-Rural
Li (2011)	Transactions/Urban-Rural
Freguin-Gresh, White, and Losch (2012)	Transformation/Rural

Articles' year of publication range between 1988 and 2012, and this covers more than 20 years of a specific academic field (Table 2.2). Articles might refer to more than one approach of urban-rural relationships with respect to different determinants, which shows how interpenetrating and integrated these approaches are under the broader title of relationships framework. Among selected papers, seven articles indicated into broader relationship, 5 of them into transformations, 2 into

interdependency, 1 into partnership, 9 into linkages and 4 into transactions (Table 2.2). Concluding approaches illustrates the determinants stressed to show the prior bidirectional or unidirectional relationships are taken place between urban and rural settlements. Next sub-section evaluates different types of urban-rural relationships by their directions.

2.2.2 Directions of relationships by changes in the urban-rural unity

Based on the above-mentioned background, the literature evaluation suggests five different types of urban-rural relationships. In this sub-section, these five types, viz., transformation, interdependency, partnership, linkage and transaction are evaluated seperatedly in order to show their differences.

2.2.2.1 Transformation of urban-rural unity

Transformations of the urban and rural unity experience and reflect the outcomes of the changing forms of circulations and accumulations across space, quantity and quality of intra and interrelations in scalar context and appearances in localities, representations and lives of dwellers (Figure 2.3).

Increasing interests and influences over urban and rural land give way to new challenges concerning access to natural based resources in urban and rural land (Aguilar et al., 2003). Access to social services contextually turns more complex when public sector synchronizes new legislations from national to local to implicate laws, programs, action plans etc. balancing the demands of international and local interests. Urban areas again play its central role to run the management of governmental actions together with the power derives from the continuous nodal role to absorb capital, accessing the majority of credits and assets. Actor networks in market accession might be run by the brokerage of small traders that may create the exclusion of relatively weaker social groups, communities, unions. Transformation of urban and rural unity does not changes the hierarchies of settlements which keep urban areas as major distributive and productive regional centers, but forces reverse migration that effects overall accession routes (Bloh, 2008; Henderson et al., 2005). Expanding urban space also increases the complexity of metropolitan systems with the penetration into small towns and rural regions (Aguilar et al., 2003).

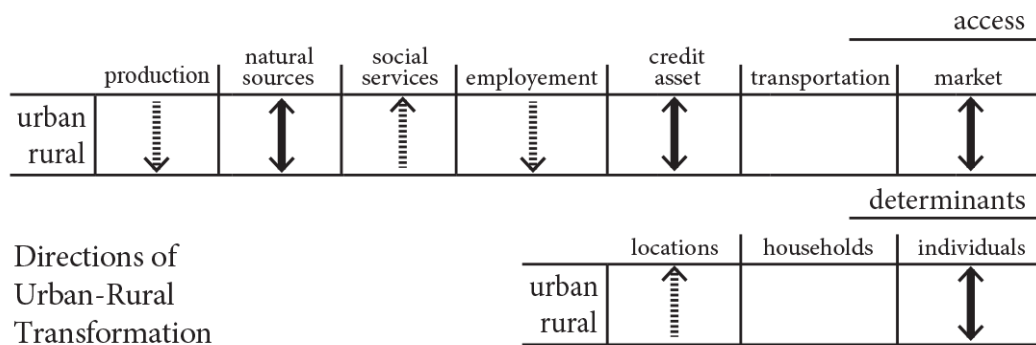


Figure 2.3: Directions of urban-rural transformation.

Rural areas access to productive units transform in competitive conditions of an agricultural sector that promotes specialization, intensity, monocropping which makes rural sectors more bounded and sensitive to external shocks of international and national agri-food industry (Bloh, 2008; Henderson et al., 2005). Access to natural resources in rural space becoming a challenge in land conversion the urban expansion (Li et al., 2010). Access to employment in rural areas shaped by the similar motivations of urban demands of producers and consumers which increase diverse occupations such as non-agricultural wage labor and various enterprises as it narrows the portfolio of farming sector production on the other hand of the rural economy. Rural areas lack credits and assets throughout the urban-rural transformation that drains capital from the peripheral space. Inverse movement of values might be represented as technical transfers which rural sector can benefit. Market accessions helps small traders' off-farm income and acts as broker or information link between market centers and rural producers. Dwellers in rural space benefit from the urban-rural transformation if only wealth and socio-economic abilities are more equally distributed (Bloh, 2008; Henderson et al., 2005).

2.2.2.2 Interdependencies in urban-rural unity

Nature of urban-rural interdependency shows how these two spatialities have constructed and reproduced mutually dependent relations, actions and influence between their entities.

The economic activity of urban areas, especially the production, is based on competitiveness, which requires the circulation of goods and people –especially work-home circulations- across urban regions that can also include rural areas as residential and occupational locations. Access to land is getting more challenging

because of the congestion and declining capacity of empty lots, which makes rural areas attractive for further investments. Access to transportation has already started to mean something different by the spreading economic relations, 'knowledge infrastructures' operated with digital devices across urban and also rural space. Urban areas maintain places for specialized and diverse market opportunities serves also rural dwellers. Policy researchers and developers argue that locational features of urban space in the nature of interdependency might turn it to an operational base of population distribution by taking control of counter-urbanization and cope with risks of urban congestion collaboration with rural initiative (Caffyn & Dahlstrom, 2005; Dabson, 2007).

On the rural side of the interdependency, economic entity serves for accession to its 'de-commoditized high quality food and fiber products' for urban dwellers. Pressure for intensive and industrialized agricultural activities lead environmental conflicts in rural areas. Demand and obligations of ecologic crisis forces the interdependency of urban-rural unity to develop ways for improved and sustained conditions to access natural resources. Retired people are the major contributors of counter urbanization of which raises demands for higher quality of environment as actors of their society, together with the small communities of rural areas. Thus conscious preferences for quality of environment not only includes natural, but also conditions concerning access to social services like health, education, well hosting tourism that needs new policies as 'social innovation' and 'outsourcing of services from urban'. Access to employment for rural dwellers is motivated by opportunities of urban areas, which means low paid workforce for industry and service sectors on the other hand. Along with the clear importance of road infrastructures to be improved, virtual hubs and channels of information technologies that gradually tighten connection of cores of settlement systems with remote areas. What rural areas give access for market opportunities to support interdependency and recently to drive rural development are new marketing and economic capacity building tools like niche markets, farmers markets which serve fresh produce to urban consumers (Caffyn & Dahlstrom, 2005; Dabson, 2007) (Figure 2.4).

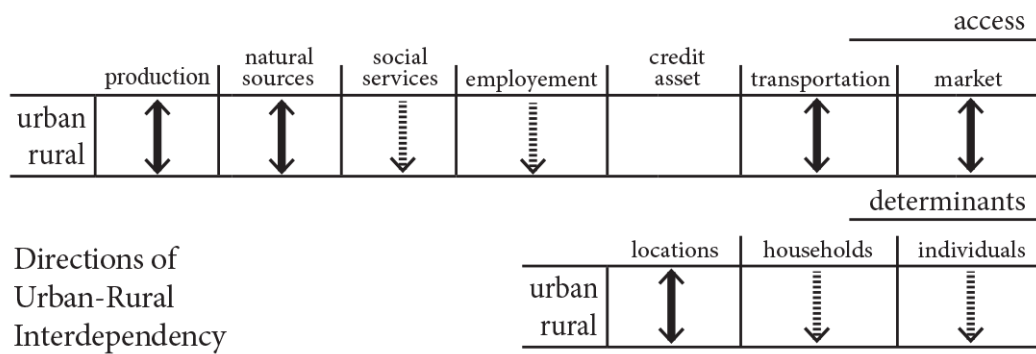


Figure 2.4: Directions of urban-rural interdependency.

Rural areas locational role for interdependent relation is to host counterurbanization, urban oriented leisure trips and compete under conditions of market imperfections by increasing opportunities of virtual infrastructures. This obligations or mutually service supply of rural areas might face the cultural and/or class conflicts between newcomer households, especially retired people of counter-urbanization and old rural households oriented to farming. In household level rural middle class challenge to cope with rising competition for land, jobs, investments and costs overall, that was once out of market relations, considering many daily needs. Thus, policy development must search for ways to reduce poverty (Caffyn & Dahlstrom, 2005; Dabson, 2007) (Figure 2.4).

2.2.2.3 Urban-rural partnership

The term of partnership between functional or exceptional activities of urban and rural areas refers to the cooperation, which reflects the constructed and functioning materially or immaterially, direct or indirect relations. These relations maintain two-sided responsibility for two in order to achieve goals for successful spatial development strategies (Figure 2.5).

Urban areas maintain access to manufactured agricultural goods for daily products for both urban and rural consumers. As hosting high rates of production and consumption, urban areas also challenge for the dispose of wastes of over production and over consumption to prevent rural areas being backyard of urban activities. Nevertheless, urban space is still central for quality education training, health and cultural services as an access point for social needs and access node for transactions of commerce. They also bridges internal and external channels to set the circulation of communication, assets, energy and people to commute. Urban centers also set

accession of markets, especially labor markets to serve both urban and rural populations (Zonneveld & Stead, 2007).

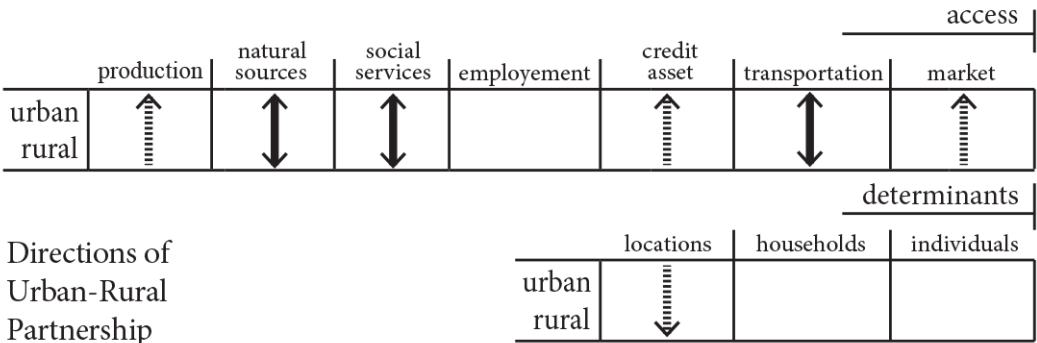


Figure 2.5: Directions of urban-rural partnership.

Rural areas serve its settlers and its urban counterparts as giving access to natural resources that are unique to rural space: Local amenities such as natural heritage, open space for recreation service and under surface resources as energy and underground water. Alike urban areas, rural may host training service for urban and rural populations to access new job opportunities. Rural as a partner of the relationship creates access to urban populations for leisure activities and places its locational role as place for keeping natural and cultural heritage in its landscape wisely (Zonneveld & Stead, 2007).

2.2.2.4 Urban-rural linkages

Increasing rate of relationship between urban and rural areas might be observed in terms of linkages in-between. Urban-rural linkages are tightened, fastened and become intertwined by consisting social and economic activities across space. Linkages between urban and rural areas show how connections are constructed, persist and evolve by institutions, communities, unions, corporations, individuals, households and how they are been operated by the flows run by political, economic and social relations in spatial dimensions. Urban and rural linkages also reflect types of accessions to opportunities and wealth that either allows or blocks persons, groups and territories.

Urban areas links manufactured goods and external inter-city connections imported goods to rural areas by access to its embedded production capacity. Thus embeddedness of accession to manufacturing and service sector drives the

engagement of rural populations to non-farm activities which is stimulated by “squeeze on agriculture” (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). Urban areas demand for healthy agricultural products concerning food sovereignty opens access to rural production into urban systems. (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998).

Resource management for sustained healthy environment requires organized waste disposal from urban settlements. Urban areas send solid waste out of the urban skirts for selection, recycling and composting which are being processes by the access of generally informal workers of the migrated or circularly migrated peri-urban poor or rural poor. Recycled wastes may turn to natural resources positively by reducing the high use of agro-chemical fertilizers in farming, in an informal way and also may be re-saled to urban market as various recycled products (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998).

Urban areas also play a central role to access specific health care and education as a supplier of social services which still makes them attractive for migrants (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998). Expansion of rural land use and limits of urban employment opportunities conjuncture give way to hybrid functioning of working life of which creates access to both rural and urban occupations. In fact, migrant networks use this occupational information to share with members inside the network which is stimulated by “squeeze on agriculture” (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004).

Urban households’ interests on speculative income sources as financial assets and urban and rural land emerge another type of linkages that drives struggle for land grabbing, control over rural land, competition for investing on rent of urban and rural land, on receiving information from land market. This struggle transforms into access between urban and rural interest groups on political base (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998).

Temporary and permanent migration patterns between settlements create new hierarchies and spatial divisions between cities, towns, villages and also households. Export based policies considering agricultural production for instance forms new spatial agglomerations as “exporting regions” and also members of rural households split into several primary cities or secondary cities temporarily or permanently

(Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998). Addition to the need for transportation infrastructure to require adequate industrial forward and backward linkages, interregional and international trade, business or leisure travels, urban and rural households circular movement between towns and villages for diverse livelihood strategies forces for more improved strategies to access affordable transportation (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004).

Bidirectional reasoning between urban expansion in demographic and spatial terms and improved commuting ways between settlements enlarge demands on markets of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Access to information in markets meets urban and rural demands and supply, including labor markets for livelihood diversification, price fluctuations and consumer priorities (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). In addition, this mutual relationship consists of competition and struggle. Competition in the conjunction of domestic and external markets in primary cities, dealing with unpredictable future demands of rising consumerism, exclusion of weaker producers from the market relations by strong interest groups are some conflicts of tightening worldwide market integration (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998).

Locational role of urban areas as being the attractive centers for migrants searching for non-agricultural occupational opportunities is still persistent. However, the growing intension of hybridity in culture, economy and landscape forged with both urban and rural determinants shows that multi-spatial rural households create mutual economic support between settlements beyond their central role by flows of remittances (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). On the other hand, strengthening urban-rural linkages are might be seen as the economic and social conquest of rural areas by former urban centric regional economies. This might lead to social inclusion and exclusion, struggle for enclosure of social rights and solidarity across space (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998).

Rural areas link mainly agricultural and industrially based products to urban markets. Despite this historically rooted fact, hardly predictable future of the persistence of dominant agricultural sector is still the main livelihood of rural households (Bah et

al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). International demands tighten the linkages of rural production to global urban hubs. Specialized agricultural food regimes for vertical linkages of global demands decreases small produces access to urban areas and forces for displacement. Non-agricultural incomes become a necessity along with the inconsistent economic conditions of agricultural sector for rural producers (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998).

Rural populations access to natural resources is getting smaller because of the economic and political tensions on land. It is the direct fact that decreasing available conditions for extensive agriculture is also an aspect for rural producers to engage in more intense forms for production of high value crops demanded by global agri-food linkages. These kind of producers are vulnerable groups in rural areas that might need support by land tenure regulations in terms of management of natural resources by administrative authorities linked to rural areas (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). Considering the pressure on land conversion, these authorities manages the relations between different interest groups, which may be biased on commercializing of rural land and land allocation turning into residential developments in rural areas (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998).

Social services for rural areas means access to nearest administrative center and sub-centers of urban needs, which links them to urban areas for periodical service demand (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). Access to health care services for instance might need to pay regard to multi spatial forms of household relations, which may spread extremely contagious diseases. This shows possible challenges if conventional social service constitutions ignore tightening social relations across space (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998).

Rural areas accession to employment in terms of urban-rural linkages reflects itself in livelihood diversification. Rural populations are increasingly become dependent on both urban and rural employment opportunities and constrains. Diverse hybrid occupational portfolios range from home based work to petty trade which generally links supply-demand relationship with spatial references of urban and rural economies households (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004).

This condition of hybridity and forcing aspects of urban-rural linkages emerges new entrepreneurial type of farmers that are tutoring, researching and developing new opportunities to improve agri-based production (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998).

Credit and asset access of rural populations is also getting diverse in terms of urban-rural linkages, ranging from remittances of migrants to relatives in homeland to informal-like pension accounts for migrants for their return to their homeland after retiring (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). Circulation of material and virtual resources constructed by spatially spread communities migrated from rural areas to urban fringes or centers. Migrant networks supplies remittances mutually to relatives and communities both in rural and urban areas. Existence of relatives in urban areas might facilitate allocation of investments and credits to rural from urban institutions. Investment allocation strategies also shape livelihood diversification in rural households (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998).

Ways of access to and from transportation of rural areas improved by global and interregional commuting channels enabled rural-urban and urban-rural work-home travels both for urban and rural populations and also different circuits of temporary and permanent migration patterns (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004).

Rural areas links with urban areas in terms of access to markets affected in different scales, especially global and interregional markets force parastatal supports to be squeezed that former constitutions of market boards for farmers direct access become out of use (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). On the other hand, alternatively, local and regional market networks improve direct accession of small and entrepreneurial farmers and consumers who are getting ecologically sensitive and low income households that enable fair trade and agricultural production that secures food sovereignty (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998).

Locational determinants of urban-rural linkages for rural areas are indicated as decentralized, diversified interests of urban and, also rural investors. Decentralization might be seen as the containment of rural land by urban interests rather than an

evolution of diversified zones of hybrid human settlements framework (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). Physically and virtually tightening linkages between urban and rural settlements include political conflicts through the engagement of socio-economic relations and widening knowledge spillovers through disadvantaged rural and urban communities that corrode isolation simultaneously across space (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998).

On behalf of households, intensifying linkages of urban and rural areas turns out to be new social intentions and production-consumption preferences. Rural areas may become places of retiree period according to the proximity to primary needs of elderly. Due to the customary practices and attitudes of former settlers of rural areas, newcomers may not be welcomed and transforming rural spaces might face social conflicts. Increasing urban influence in rural space forces rural classes for survival through changing patterns of production and consumption and livelihood diversification (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). Challenges in spatial division of households and occupational activities of rural producers subsidized by supports related with kinship and organization of resources within communities. Those kind of local relations are not exclusive for gender issues including women in decision-making processes, the way of distributing tasks of households and land tenure (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998) (Figure 2.6).

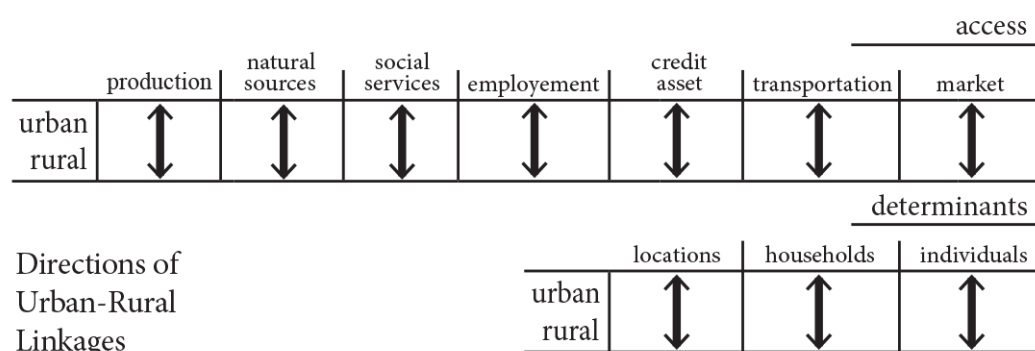


Figure 2.6: Directions of urban-rural linkages.

Considering rural populations in determination of individuals, income differentiation drives the changes and persistence of social and economic activities. When wealthier ones get more specialized in particular occupations and orientate their resources on

on-farm or non-farm, off farm investments, poorer ones become obliged to work in multiple low paid jobs (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). Improving or maintaining savings and “solidarity ties” in communities are general coping behaviors of poorer rural inhabitants (Dávila, 2002; Funnell, 1988; Jongerden, 2010; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003; Tacoli, 1998).

2.2.2.5 Urban-rural transactions

The term transactions mainly used in approaches of business that partly refers to commercial activities between economic groups and individuals. Approach that discusses urban-rural relationship as space-based transactions explains socio-economic activities across space as increasingly complementing considering urban and rural areas access to production, natural resources, employment organizations, material flows, commuting, with particular change in the habits of citizens (Figure 2.7).

As a main component of transactions, citizens of urban areas might also engage in rural production. Partly because of the same reason, urban sprawl, encapsulating urban activities with relatively dominant urban land use, which triggered by improved commuting opportunities, emerges crucial ecological footprints. Ecological footprints of urban areas reflect the limits of access to natural resources as “ecological service systems”. Flows of rural inhabitants by the access to affordable transportation to urban centers is still unchanging trends of urban growth (Li, 2011). Triggered by improvements in communication and commuting infrastructures, “symbolic and material practices” run through networks emerge in urban areas and sprawl through rural areas (Reardon et al., 2007; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003).

Due to the transactions across space, reversely, rural citizens might also engage in urban production too. Relevantly, increasing rates of non-agricultural sectors influence on rural land does not require ecological priorities that make pressure on access to natural resources as land, water and air. The process of de-agrarianization is particularly simultaneous trajectory together with occupational orientations to increase access to all off-farm and non-farm employment and income generating opportunities (Li, 2011).

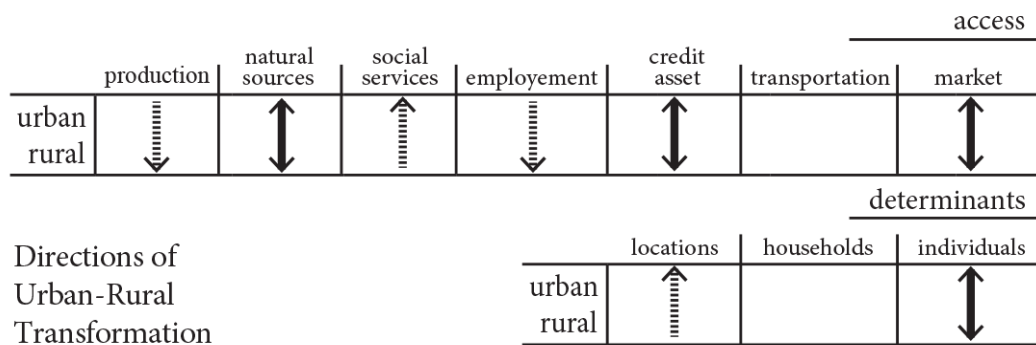


Figure 2.7: Directions of urban-rural transactions.

Another simultaneous trajectory of transactions for rural areas is accession of credits, assets and commuting channels. Conducting knowledge of price fluctuations to rural producers, diminishing transaction costs and maintaining commercialization of agricultural production is correlated with commuting infrastructure (Reardon et al., 2007; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003). As a counterurbanization trend, conducting urban citizens to rural lands, which are usually urban development areas or suburbs, is also a simultaneous strategy between transportation and real estate assets reflects transactions between urban and rural areas. Locational factors of such relationship reveal itself in relocation and displacement of former and new rural livelihoods. Reflections on individuals reveal itself in the changing norms of social identity, related with de-agrarianization process (Li, 2011).

2.3 A Taxonomic Evaluation on Urban-Rural Relationships

This sub-section introduces an overall perspective on the contemporary urban-rural relationships while dealing with the conditions, contents and notions of urban-rural relationships contemporary definitions by tracing the emphasis on different aspects given by the literature.

Urban space hosts production of value added inputs and services to serve agricultural production in rural areas. Another primary support of urban areas is social service access to provide education, health care, training for skills and places of exchange between rural produces and urban traders (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002). Also, these social services might be controlling political decisions for land use, land conversion and development priorities. Although access to occupation should be another dominant role of urban areas, high rates of unemployment forces many

dwellers to participate in informal sector (Ellis, 1998; Kelly, 1998; Rigg, 1998; Waters, 1997). Accessing to places of exchange is not without obstacles. ‘Squeeze on agriculture’ is the result of contradictory economic relationship considering rising costs of consumer goods faster than prices of agricultural products. Access to credits and assets faces restrictions on wage levels of producers and inequalities between urban consumers and rural counterparts. Transportation is the main factor that fosters or diminishes access to urban-rural network. Not only economic activities, but also values, norms and identities run through commuting channels of urban-rural infrastructure (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002). Traders and investors interests on rural areas may rise or fall according to efficient connection of urban centers and rural areas. Infrastructure also gives access to flow of information, technical assistance and social ideas (Ellis, 1998; Kelly, 1998; Rigg, 1998; Stead, 2002; Waters, 1997). Urban areas are locationally advantageous for mobility. Activities of everyday life may not show obvious central role of urban areas when political conflicts, for instance refuge from persecution or civil war force rural populations to fringes or the core of cities. Increasing tension between urban and rural areas also drive contradictions between different designs for living individually or in household or community level. Thus urban-rural relationships determined by social integration, recognition and circumstances concerning identity (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002).

In contemporary state of rurality, rural space hosts not only production of goods, processing of farm outputs and their marketing services and trade in the city, also a combination of farming and non-farm activities of households, which may be observed both developing and developed parts of globalized World (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002). Condition of diverse livelihood portfolios of rural households related with agricultural restructuring forced workforce shift into processing and marketing of agricultural outputs and fostered limited on-farm activity together with irregular accession to urban economy. Access to natural resources in rural areas depends on land ownership that includes restrictions that re-shaped conditions of poverty and livelihood strategies of the poor rural households rather away from land issues and farming sector consequently. Links to employment in rural areas generally refers to cheap labor. Whether direct or indirect, labor markets’ low paid or little capital, low earning occupations in rural areas are diversifying and becoming more common in forms of non-farm wages, rural self-employment varying from petty trade and basket

marketing that does not require high skills to large scale trading and transportation sector (Ellis, 1998; Rigg, 1998; Stead, 2002; Waters, 1997).

Access to credits and assets in rural areas are determined by the condition of conventional agricultural economy called 'agricultural squeeze' which means faster rising rate of costs of agricultural inputs than prices of agricultural products that directly effects productive capacity of rural producers (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002). In relation, household incomes are shifting from farm to non-farm. Addition to payments coming from crop or livestock sales, wages, rents and remittances becoming new assets for minimum standards of rural economy (Ellis, 1998; Rigg, 1998; Stead, 2002; Waters, 1997). Migrants or settlers in homelands (varying from rural to urban to international, cross-border and oversea migrants) remittances like transfer of exchange of consumption items 'provide mutually safety nets' and persistence of former social ties in times of economic crisis. Access to assets also reflects the organizing role of urban areas as administrative centers, which defines rural land rights, state investment, financial movement of taxes and state disbursements by legislative units of regional, national and international territories (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Gugler, 2002; Rigg, 1998; Stead, 2002; Waters, 1997).

Expand of international trade and liberalization of agri-food economy connected rural areas more tightly to urban markets. Unstable nature of global economy and specifically credit market imperfections lead to the rise of farm expenditures, locally produced non-farm commodities and servicing consumer goods to access existing market opportunities. This imperfection consequently results as 'further accumulation for rural rich survival for rural poor and consolidation for rural middle income households' (Ellis, 1998; Rigg, 1998; Stead, 2002; Waters, 1997).

Evaluation of rural areas in locational terms reflects its condition as multiactivity and political conflicts. Continuity and transformation of migrant networks running through urban and rural areas reflects persistence and breakpoints of custom and power relationships in gender and generational norms. Spatially separated communities vary their understanding in kinship (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002). Considering the individuals, demography related to the complicated relationship between urban and rural areas show emerging issues like working life in farming is ageing and increasing importance of rural urban relations mean new electoral support

for political race (Bah et al., 2003; Ellis, 1998; Gugler, 2002; Rigg, 1998; Stead, 2002; Waters, 1997) (Figure 2.8).

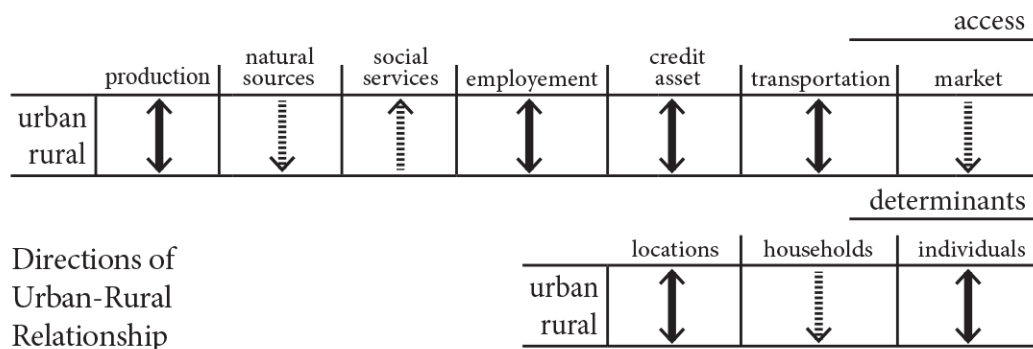


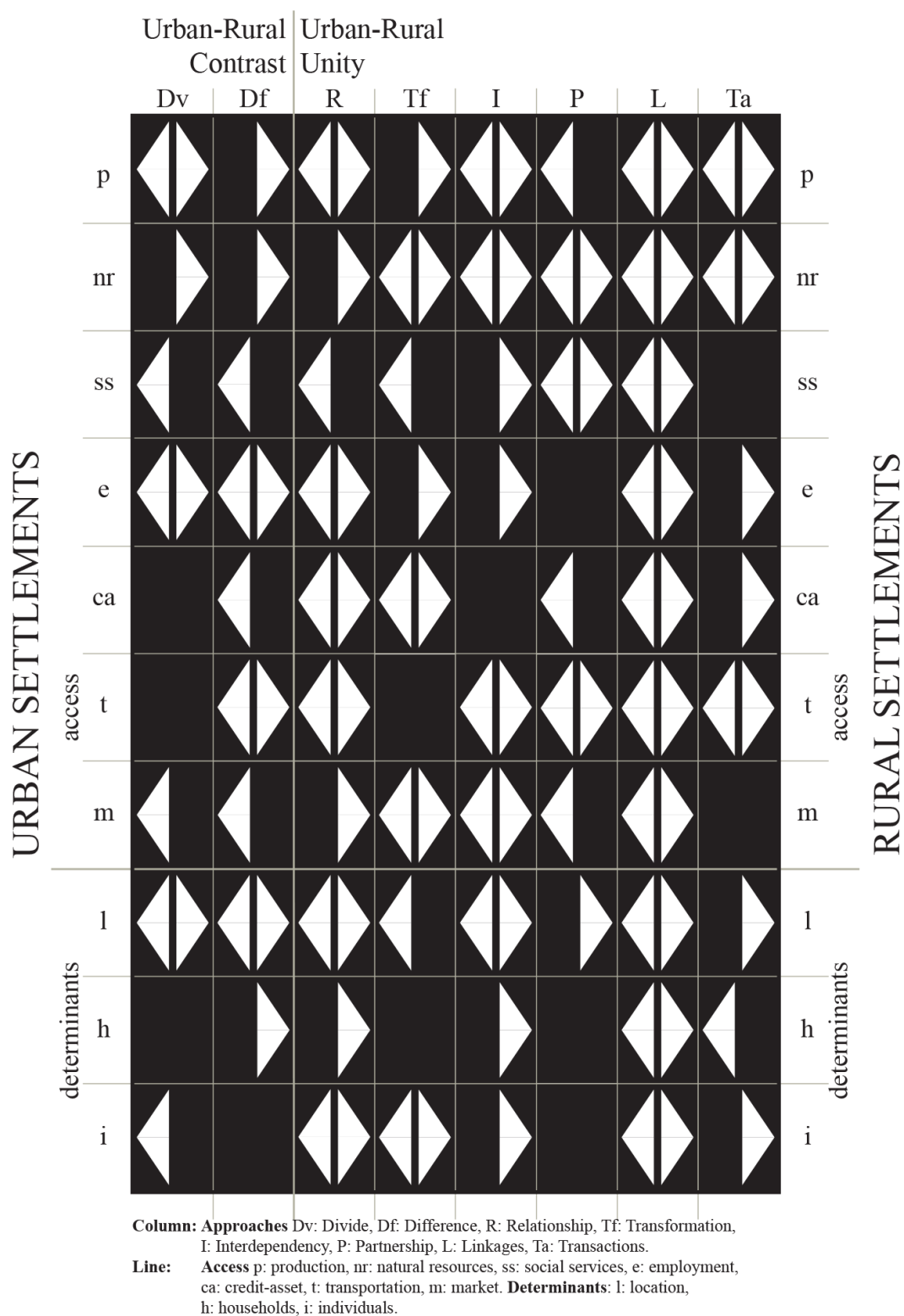
Figure 2.8: Directions of urban-rural relationship.

Against this background, it is obvious that, further attempts to capture the variations of changing relationships in time-space context need an overall evaluation. In order to supply the tool to ease evaluation, an urban-rural relationships taxonomy is designed by collecting 8 types of relationships illustrations that are prepared separately into a common chart (Figure 2.9). The taxonomy chart consists of 8 columns which represents the approaches of urban-rural relationship as definitional concepts and divided into two sections as “Urban-Rural Contrast” and “Urban-Rural Unity” to chase differences between and within these two approaches. 10 lines represents 7 “Access” and 3 “Determinants” topics to chase and query the absence or direction of any emphasis of relationship between urban and rural given by any approach. Directions of relationships in this sense, lie along horizontal axes of 10 lines between “Urban Settlements” at left and “Rural Settlements” at right sides of the chart. Two sided arrows reflect the bidirectional relationships, in other words urban-rural interactions across settlements and one sided arrows reflect unidirectional relationships, which leftward ones show the urban influence and rightward ones show the rural influence of relationships. Composition of relationships in the taxonomy chart give the opportunity to make interpretations in different combination of perspectives (Figure 2.9).

Considering all urban-rural relationship approaches emphasis on accession and determinants, only the general urban-rural relationship definitions and urban-rural linkages concept covers all kinds of relations. As might be expected, Urban-rural divide concept includes the least relations considering literatures emphasis. Urban-

rural partnership concept has the striking composition, which includes the least relations, as same as the concept of divide, even it is one that carries the notion of urban-rural unity. In addition to the absence of any considerations on determinants like households and individuals, also employment relations are not directly been emphasized, which deserves in dept consideration for further research. Similarly the absence of emphasis upon the transportation relations in urban-rural transformation concept is remarkable.

Considering the significance of unidirectional or bidirectional relations between and within the approaches, majority of the relations in urban-rural divide and contrast are unidirectional, which fit with their notion of urban-rural contrast in sense of neglecting the interactions between settlements. Concepts of partnership and transactions composition of relations are similar with the ones of divide, which make their place in the group of urban-rural unity approaches questionable, if the remaining emphasizes on bidirectional relations support on specific interactions are been ignored. Once again, urban-rural relationship and linkages concepts cover the most bidirectional relations to define the contemporary situation of urban-rural interaction (Figure 2.9).



- Unidirectional Relationship Across Urban and Rural
- Bidirectional Relationship towards Urban
- Bidirectional Relationship towards Rural

Figure 2.9: Urban-rural relationships taxonomy.

When titles of accessions and determinants taken into consideration, production, natural resources accession and locational factors are been given the common emphasis of both urban-rural contrast and unity. What they all lack is the particular neglect of household factor emphasizing the aspects of relations across settlements. All conceptual approaches have the common emphasis on the bidirectional relation of transportation in the urban-rural relationships context but have the common neglect of interactions by household factor, except linkages conceptualization. It seems to be a persisting assumption for all concepts to deal with household factor as a rural influenced determinant for urban-rural relationships. Similar tendency might particularly been observed for the rural influence of natural resources and employment, urban influence of social services. It is obvious that urban-rural linkages conceptualizations are the ones that cover all issues of urban-relations in a perspective of interactions across settlements. The next chapter offers different categorization attempts held in the literature on the basis of the urban-rural relationships.

3. GLOBAL VARIATIONS OF URBAN-RURAL RELATIONSHIPS: LITERATURE SURVEY

This chapter examines previously evaluated urban-rural relationships (Chapter 2) by means of scale and time, in order to offer the variety in social, economic and geographic trend at the local, national and global levels. This allows us to interpret the contemporary statues of urban-rural relationship as a whole.

3.1 Prefatory Remarks

In order to reach our aim, 22 empirical based studies gathered (Table 3.2). Overall composition of studies does not refer directly to urban-rural interpretations to spatial theories priorities, but gives wider sets of material, which derive from various interests on social phenomena's. Emphasises of these studies are ranging from migration and rural employment issues including off-farm, non-farm sectors to issues concerning sustainability, food security and gender and also to peri-urban zones to small and medium sized towns roles on development (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Determinants of literature survey.

Scales of Territories	Linkages Across Territories*	Flows Across Territories*	Change in Time
Local National Global	Migrant Networks Production-Trade Household Dynamics Gender, Generational Relations	People Goods Wastes Sectoral Interactions	Time Interval

* Represented as (≡) for individual and as (≡) for inclusive illustration

Table 3.2: Territory-scale focus of surveyed literature.

Author	Territory-Scale
Waters (1997)	Latin America-Local; National; Global
Kelly (1998)	Southeast Asia-Local; National; Global
Rigg (1998)	North America-National; Global Europe-National; Global Southeast Asia-Local
Tacoli (1998)	Latin America-Local
De Janvry and Sadoulet (2001)	Latin America-Local; National; Global
Lin (2001)	East Asia-Local; Global
Dávila (2002)	Latin America-Local Sub-Saharan Africa-Local South Asia-Local Southeast Asia-Local
Gugler (2002)	Sub-Saharan Africa-Local; National; Global
WinklerPrins (2002)	Latin America-Local
Aguilar et al. (2003)	Latin America-National; Global
Bah et al. (2003)	Sub-Saharan Africa-Local; National; Global
Silvey and Elmhirst (2003)	Southeast Asia-National
Owuor (2004)	Sub-Saharan Africa-Local; National
Tacoli (2004)	Latin America-Global Sub-Saharan Africa; Local South Asia-Local Southeast Asia-Local
Caffyn and Dahlstrom (2005)	Europe-Local; National
Dabson (2007)	North America-Local; National; Global
Zonneveld and Stead (2007)	Europe-Local; National
McGee (2008)	East Asia-Local; National; Global
Li et al. (2010)	East Asia-Local; National; Global
Lerner and Eakin (2011)	Latin America-Local; Global Sub-Saharan Africa-Local; Global East Asia-Local; National; Global
Li (2011)	East Asia-National
Freguin-Gresh et al. (2012)	Sub-Saharan Africa-National; Global

Collected studies grouped in their concerned geographical regions of which explained below and examined in three layers of scales, viz. local, national and global levels. Local scale covers specific settlements dynamics or observable evolvments, tangible expressions of intensifying relations across the lower level of settlement hierarchies and networks. National scale covers general trends, which includes all settlement system pretty well within the national territories. Finally global level covers interconnections of all lower scales across the world, reflects the external and internal dynamics of urban-rural unities. These studies are screened into the schema, which was useful to distinguish if they express any spatial flows and linkages in 8 different categories. Linkages across space evaluated under categories of migrant networks, production-trade relations, household dynamics and gender-generational relations. Flows across space likewise evaluated under categories of peoples, goods, wastes movements and sectoral interactions in distinguished circuits.

3.2 Changing Relations of Urban Rural Relationship

This section focus on the variations of urban-rural relationships together with collecting the literature by their year of publish and by their dealt scale. First, the interpretation based on the periods that literature focus for each determined scale. Then, according to determined variables as for global, national and local territories, differentiating emphasis of subjected literature considering these variables evaluated.

3.2.1 Changes in time

Case based studies scalar tendencies for the emphasis of urban-rural relationships variations in times taken into consideration according to their published years. Selected studies years of publishment give a time interval to make interpretations from 1997 to 2012, which taken as the contemporary period of urban and rural interactions (Figure 3.1). Emphasize given to the variations of relationships within and between three scales of global territories reflect striking tendencies that deserve in-dept focus.

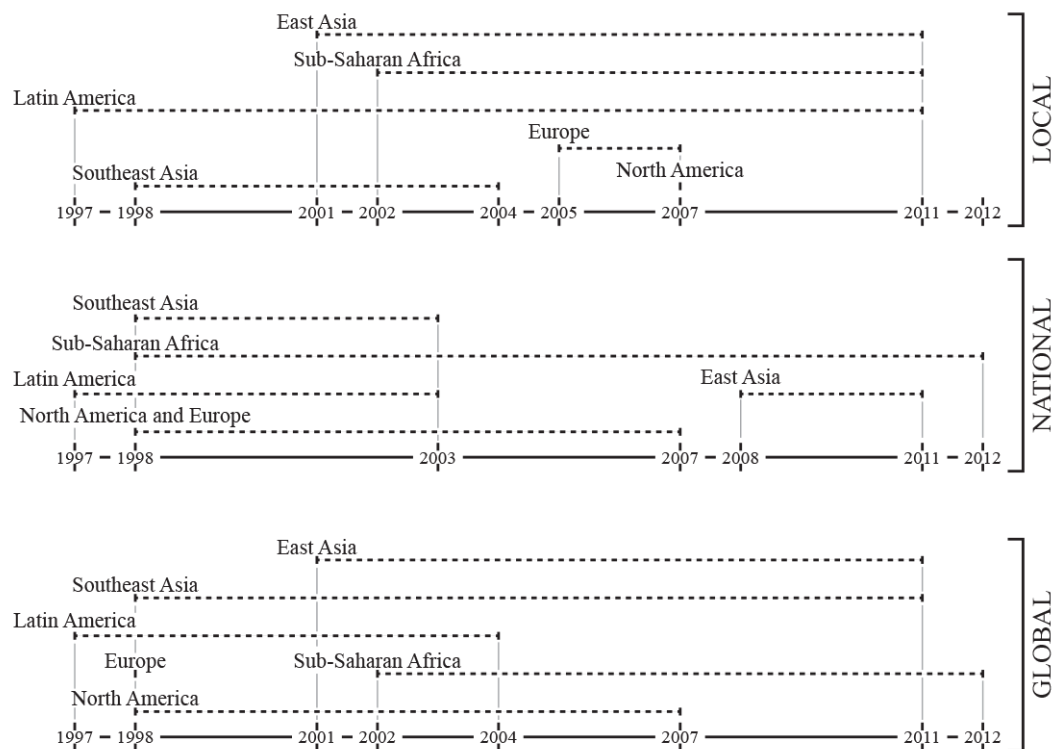


Figure 3.1: Changes in the literature due to periods.

Studies that deal with North American and European territories cover a period between 1998 and 2007; vary in considered emphases on three different levels of urban-rural relationships. Significantly, local focus for North American and European territories are stressed in the second half of 2000's and more striking part is the only year the literature give emphasis on the global context of linkages in European territory is 1998. Global content of urban-rural relationships for European territory might be neglected in following years, or same global processes for the territory might be still valid.

Periods of Latin American territories scalar focus seemingly overlap for national and global levels between 1997 and 2004. Literature refers to local scale dynamics of urban-rural relations in Latin America covers almost whole of the considered period for this study. This might be interpreted as a shift from a wider focus for the contemporary nature of urban-rural relations, derive from the notion of development studies, to case-based, segregated evaluations for Latin American spatial dynamics.

Studies that focus on spatial dynamics of Asian territories have notable scalar differentiations in periods. When Southeast Asian studies local and national scale interpretations last until mid 2000's, global focus seem to be continuing until recent years. Dominance of global emphasis for the territory gives the clue to argue the external influence on urban-rural relationships in Southeast Asia. Inclusive local and global emphasises for East Asian urban-rural relations start at the beginning of the century, but the emergence of national scale emphasis at recent years might be the reflection of the need to deal with the role of state interventions in the territories. Finally, spatial focus on Sub-Saharan African territories urban-rural relations covers almost whole periods in three scales, which might be interpreted as the need to evaluate contemporary, persistent and evolving issues that are kept up-to-date across this spatial territory of the continent.

3.2.2 Urban-rural relationship: evolution on space

In order to evaluate global variations considering their evolution of urban-rural relationships in different aspects and integration across different layers, according to the available literature, global landscape divided into significant territories that include unique diversifications and commonalities. North America covers United States of America and Canada, while Latin America covers the rest of the continent.

Although main focus of the literature based on European spatial relations is north-western core of the continent, these sources are taken into consideration that represent all Europe Continent upon the Russian Federation territory. Sub-Saharan Africa covers the main territory of the continent below the Saharan Desert, which carries particular differences than North Africa. South Asia covers Pakistan and India's territory upon the peninsula of Asia, which dealt under Southeast Asian Territory with Pacific Countries of Asia. Finally, East Asia covers China, South Korea, Taiwan and Japan. According to limited access or the absence of internationally shared studies, North Africa, Western Asia, Central Asia and Australia are not been taken into examination of global territories (Figure 3.2).

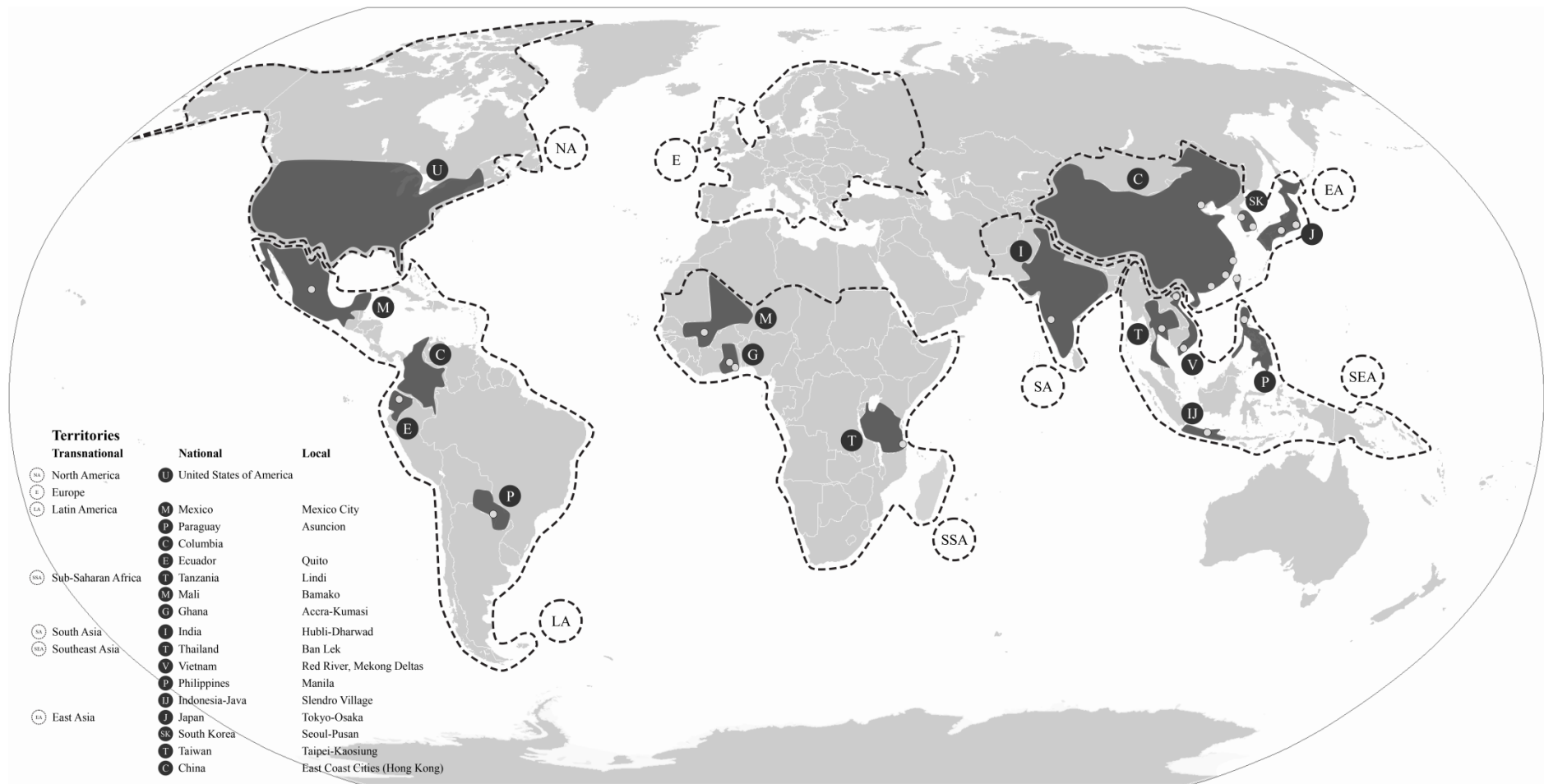


Figure 3.2: Distribution map of selected studies.

3.2.2.1 North America

Geographical focus in available literature gives attention to urban-rural linkages and flows on North America reveals mainly evaluations in national level, some details in local level and general determinants of global dimensions. In local level, subjected reference focuses mainly on the flows between urban and rural areas, of which people, wastes and sectoral interactions dominates the inter-regional relationship on local scale of North American geopolitical context (Figure 3.3).

Rural tourism, retirement preferences and seasonal sectors drive the local flows of people across space. Quality infrastructure, welcoming leisure activities serves for tourism, second homes of urban residents and communities of retired and seasonal workers flow across urban and rural space. Rural stewardship, as named in rural policies in United States, serves as arrangement of recycling activities of rural and especially urban wastes that shapes the spatial flows of wastes that are had been brought under control. Biotechnological innovations spatially spillover from urban clusters to rural regions, which interacts sectoral counterparts of former rural and urban oriented industries with knowledge and technology flows (Dabson, 2007).

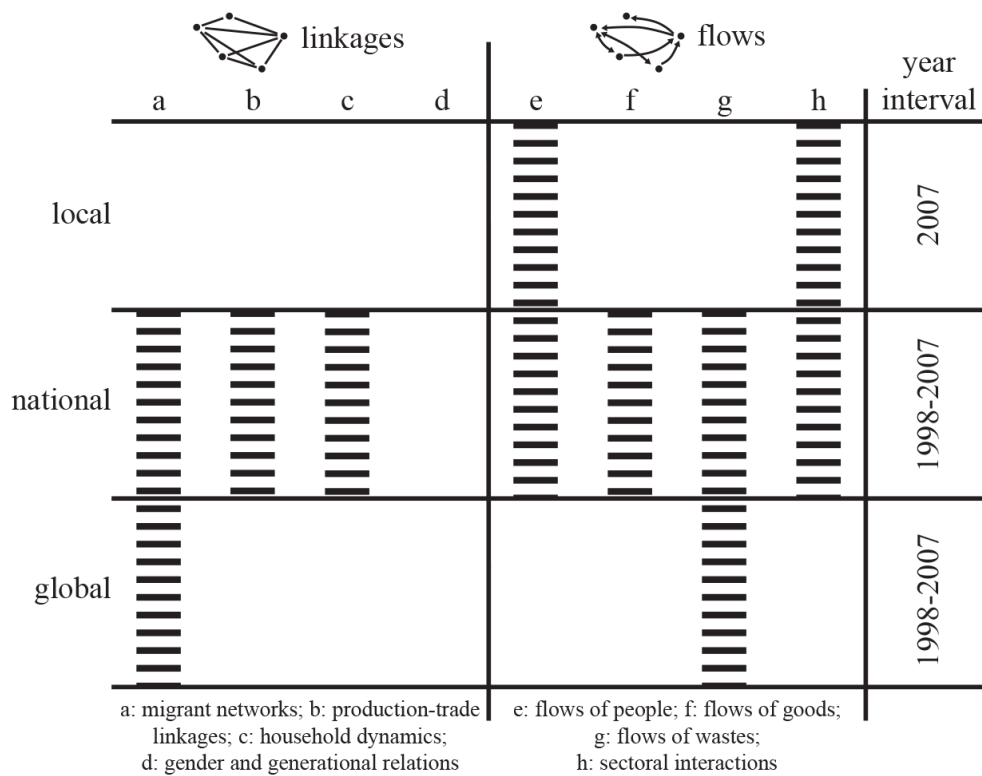


Figure 3.3: Directions of urban-rural relationships in North America.

In national levels of North America, urban-rural linkages considering migration networks are generally shaped by the demands of central business districts of metropolitan centers. Large cities financial districts, need for specialized labor for service sectors, absorb social capital of rural settlements, thus emerges daily flows between suburban and urban core areas. Along with the industrial based agricultural mass production, niche outlets and restaurants, farmers markets give way for consumers and producers to construct linkages of fair trade and more collaborative consumption, especially in metropolitan regions to bypass agri-food chains of corporations. Links between productive sectors and trade relations create allocations of farming and related industries on rural and peripheral landscapes of North America (Dabson, 2007). This ongoing trend increases non-farm employment opportunities in greenfields. Also spatial division of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors emerges rising dominance of flexible economic activities for rural labor (Rigg, 1998). When household dynamics have taken into account, partially different from counter urbanization, there is a new trend of urban and rural linkages. Many households once migrated to metropolitan areas of North America returning to their homelands, generally rural communities, to raise their families in more nature oriented sites and to use their working experiences in rural entrepreneurship (Dabson, 2007).

Considering the flows of people, specific service demands of both rural and urban communities are still maintained by daily circulations to relevant centers. Flows of goods are still dominantly maintained from non-renewable resources, commonly by exploiting rural landscapes. Similarly, what has not changed for peripheral areas of metropolitan regions is the allocation of power generation, sewage treatment, landfill, prisons, military bases and treating rural space as a backyard of metropolitan economies. On the other hand, access to metropolitan markets and urban capital is accelerated by improvement of communication. Accordingly, flows of rural entrepreneurs to urban oriented markets and flows of venture capital from urban institutions to small scale enterprises is increased (Dabson, 2007).

Finally, what drive local and global dynamics of North American regional interlinks for migrant networks are the intensified overseas interrelations. Flows of goods and wastes in global scale reflect the challenge of rural areas to overcome the pressure of geopolitical energy demands (Dabson, 2007).

3.2.2.2 Europe

European territories variations in spatial linkages and flows dealt mainly with local and national level dimensions. Moreover, for further policy construction attempts, subjected literature gives action routes, which used for this study's categorization of flows across local, regional and inter-regional space (Figure 3.4).

European policies' aim is to provide direct support non-agricultural sectors to diversify production-trade linkages and improve performance of rural production patterns. Diversified sectoral composition in rural areas is supposed to raise incomes of local producers and stimulate emergence of niche-markets Household relations are to be transformed into more community involvement state to improve spatial decision making processes.

Flows of people in local scales depend on perceptual motivations like education, training or occupation. Circular or permanent patterns of migration regarded as a stimulator of knowledge flows, so called knowledge spillovers, between rural and urban settlements. In this sense, growing sensitivity and consciousness on environmental issues bring urban and rural counterparts together on taking collaborative action on controlling waste and carbon based outputs of over production in an ever-enlarging world economy. Diversified sectors in agricultural production, processing and marketing create opportunities to establish new types of enterprises that combine former primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in rural areas (Caffyn & Dahlstrom, 2005; Zonneveld & Stead, 2007).

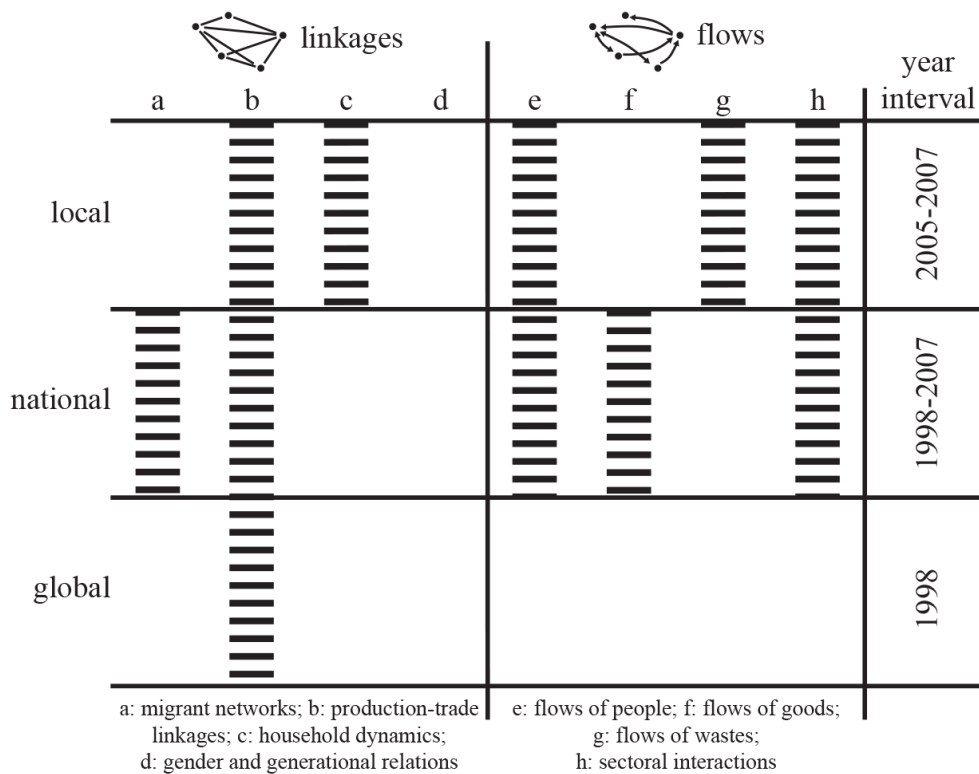


Figure 3.4: Directions of urban-rural relationships in Europe.

Migration networks of European national territories are been driven by urban sprawl with housing development areas and new commuting patterns. Meso-scale market towns are considered as nodes of production and trade linkages to fill the economic and social services supply gap between sparsely populated rural and over-concentrated urban areas (Caffyn & Dahlstrom, 2005; Zonneveld & Stead, 2007). Local enthusiasm for new types of enterprises lies behind the motivation of more flexible rural labor and activities and developing commuting networks across settlements (Rigg, 1998).

Managing flows of people aims to orientate mobility of citizens into more collaborative base, problem-solving capacity in more understanding. Flows of goods in rural areas getting more specified with demands of tourists consumption behaviors (Caffyn & Dahlstrom, 2005; Zonneveld & Stead, 2007).

3.2.2.3 Latin America

Geographical diversification of urban-rural relationship for Latin American context is evaluated in local, national and global scales in similar attention in case of available literature (Figure 3.5).

Linkages between production and trade including local spatial references take place in the shift of employment towards off farm activities as observed in Mexico, listed as off-farm activities like agricultural and non-agricultural wage labor, to seize livelihood in construction sector and self-employment (De Janvry & Sadoulet, 2001; Lerner & Eakin, 2011). Reasons of the shift towards off-farm activities are the ongoing problematic linkages oriented in agricultural sector. When smallholders struggle to continue farming in terms of limited land and credit in Asuncion, Paraguay, for instance, high income farmers on the other hand might reserve their funds for reinvestment or capitalist farms might challenge the increase in labor costs. The city gives opportunity for non-farm income to cope that links Paraguayan low income rural households to informal service and industrial production. In contrast, Columbian urban poor might generate their income using linkages to agricultural paid labor, specialized in temporary coffee-harvests. Household dynamics create precarious conditions for rural communities related with land-ownership issues, which can be observed in Quito, Ecuador (Dávila, 2002; Rigg, 1998; Tacoli, 1998; Waters, 1997; WinklerPrins, 2002). Local tendencies in gender issues in Latin America reveal itself in occupational preferences. When married women prefer self-employment options in commerce, micro enterprises; younger ones are likely to beware or “being kept off”, off-farm activities. Controversally, younger males prefer agricultural wage and older ones prefer the opposite and also hesitate and beware self-employment. Although these factors demonstrate the findings of specific localities and time periods, shows how gender norms might affect the state of urban-rural linkages in terms of production and trade relations (De Janvry & Sadoulet, 2001; Lerner & Eakin, 2011).

Flows of goods between regions might be oriented on the demand for traditional dishes along the increasing movement of standardized goods across the global economy (De Janvry & Sadoulet, 2001; Lerner & Eakin, 2011). The form of flowing goods is shaped by land ownership issues. How goods are being produced and been brought to consumers is the result of decreasing opportunities to access affordable land and resources for small farmers and permanent migration from rural communities (Dávila, 2002; Rigg, 1998; Tacoli, 1998; Waters, 1997; WinklerPrins, 2002). As a local value for Mexico, sectoral interactions might have an embedded component by improving chinampas by linking local urban markets and rural

livelihoods with the flows of cash and non-cash resources in this unique way of agricultural production (De Janvry & Sadoulet, 2001; Lerner & Eakin, 2011).

Policies in national scale might reduce the pressure on peasants of which searching for strategies to find links to agricultural labor markets and/or other low paid jobs with improving linkages finding affordable land and technical support to pursue on farming (Aguilar et al., 2003; De Janvry & Sadoulet, 2001). Lack of communication, credit and assistance links to knowledge and competence in market relations and consumer and industrial demands otherwise, might force the demise of farming. Cultural norms, habits still can tie hardly rural households to their homeland (Aguilar et al., 2003; Waters, 1997). Everlasting discriminatory linkages crosscut gender and generational issues that limits employment opportunities, harden occasional and seasonal migration to work and push for self-employment (Aguilar et al., 2003; De Janvry & Sadoulet, 2001).

Nationwide flows in Latin America reveals its dense interregional interaction in movement of people and between mutual relationships of different sectors. Rising new urban centers of which surrounding primary cities of Latin America, sprawling for decades, set dynamics of peoples overall commuting routes (Aguilar et al., 2003; De Janvry & Sadoulet, 2001). Flows of people might be patterned in long and short term by landless and near-landless farmers, which are directly related with production-trade linkages in the continent that break ties of rural households with farming. However flows of goods from rural areas are still being produced by peasants (Aguilar et al., 2003; De Janvry & Sadoulet, 2001). Sectoral interactions in national level are underlined in sense of participators and workers qualifications –for instance, agricultural wage labor does not require educational formation in contrast with off-farm employment and with occupation of urban expansion as capturing agricultural sector into urban functions (Aguilar et al., 2003; De Janvry & Sadoulet, 2001; Waters, 1997).

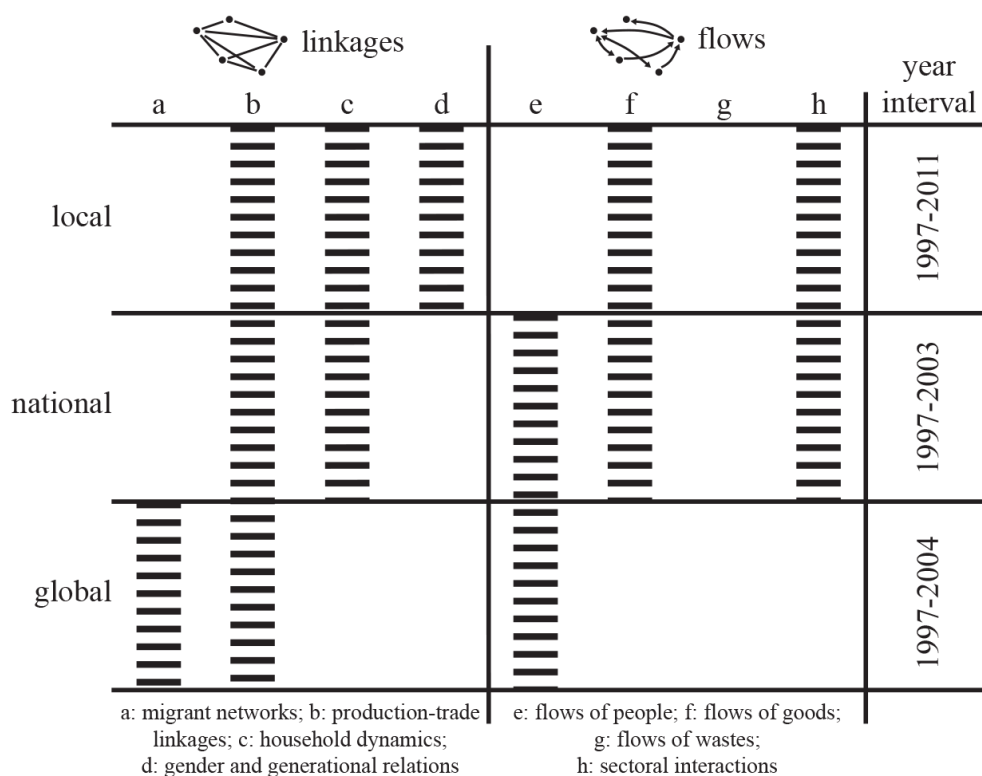


Figure 3.5: Directions of urban-rural relationships in Latin America.

Global dynamics of flows and linkages across Latin American geopolitics are emphasized especially in migrant networks, production-trade relations and flows of people. Linkages of migrants operated through cross-border or overseas remittances by family members living in core regions of global economy. Production-trade linkages in global level of Latin America supported by foreign direct investments for international industrial and service production, for instance in maquiladoras of Northern Mexico engaged in North American market, force especially rural producers into non-farm jobs and might push them into unsecured economic obligations (Aguilar et al., 2003; De Janvry & Sadoulet, 2001; Lerner & Eakin, 2011; Tacoli, 2004). More specifically, global agri-food economy demands non-traditional agricultural products creates new linkages in production and labor supply like wage labor and subcontracting (Waters, 1997). Flows of people turns into more seasonal movements as mentioned before in local and national dimensions together with decrease in farming activities, which can be observed in flows from rural Mexico to United States of America (Aguilar et al., 2003; De Janvry & Sadoulet, 2001; Lerner & Eakin, 2011; Tacoli, 2004).

3.2.2.4 Sub-Saharan Africa

Literature that deals with urban-rural relationships in Sub-Saharan Africa refers almost all aspects in three different scales and each linkage and flow. Also questioned literature shares empirical findings derive from case studies of various locations in settlements of this large region that conducts findings into an evaluation considering national and global contexts (Figure 3.6).

Migration networks of Sub-Saharan Africa in local scale serves as highly dense linkages across urban and rural areas. Seasonal visits of relatives to homelands means supports mainly as money, goods and informal service supply. Sponsoring to education in all kind, fellowship for specific health care in urban centers, thus providing employment for their own interests come up with migrated relatives integration to informal urban networks. Linkages of agricultural production with urban markets are set in outskirts of urban areas that might be called, peri-urban areas or urban-rural interface. Stimulating role of prosperous urban population's service and good demands also raises non-farm income and shape unique multiplier of peri-urban agriculture. For instance, farmers of Lindi in Tanzania, gather market information by generating farm and non-farm activities. Intensified and specialized agricultural activities linkages also shrink the number of small-scale farms. Linkages to job opportunities reveal the preconceptions and perceptions of gender and generational differences. Young people try to avoid working as unpaid family labor. Rural household man might see land conversion as an inconsistent trend for their occupation, when women see it as an opportunity for self-employment jobs to work (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002; Lerner & Eakin, 2011; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). When women in Bamako, Mali used being close to market and small scale trading for surrounding settlements products, elderly heads of rural families of Accra-Kumasi, Ghana, moved out for farming (Dávila, 2002).

Flows in local context in the literature give clues to evaluate movements of people, goods and sectoral interactions. Well-conditioned migrants in urban areas return their homelands for visits and investment, as long as transportation conditions are affordable (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002; Lerner & Eakin, 2011; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). As stated in example of Accra-Kumasi, temporary or permanent migrations from rural areas result from need to work farm or non-farm jobs (Dávila, 2002). Flows of goods from rural areas mainly shifted from mixed content to

commercially originated content. As values of crops decreased, flows of assets and goods from urban households of migrant families to rural households are increased. In addition, common flows of non-commercial goods from rural areas continue to keep their relatives, urban poor, cope. Flows in between sectoral interactions reveal the struggle between landowners. Urban interests in land turn to rural landscape as investments of migrants for new urban originated economic activities, which displace rural poor by real estate development projects or larger scale farming (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002; Lerner & Eakin, 2011; Owuor, 2004; Tacoli, 2004). For instance, Accra-Kumasi's natives selling their agricultural land and livings space off for residential development (Dávila, 2002).

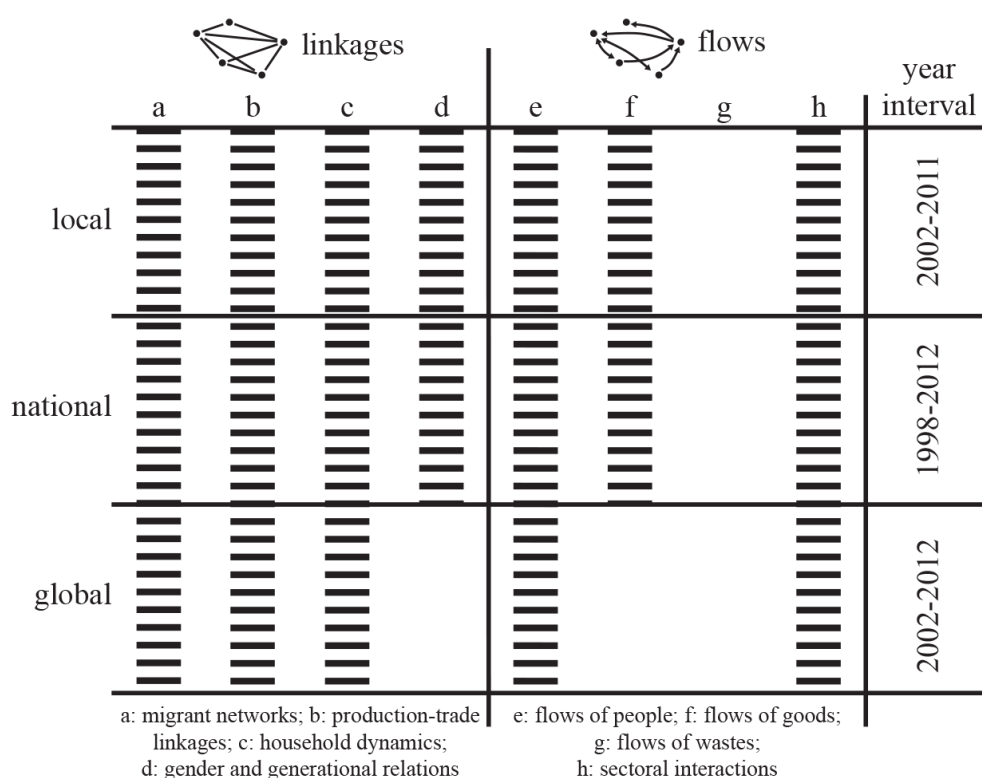


Figure 3.6: Directions of urban-rural relationships in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Speaking of migrant networks of Sub-Saharan Africa in a larger, national scale, mutual relationship between urban and rural members of families and expectancy for maintaining urgent social and economic needs by rural and urban resources in particular demands for possible vulnerable periods are common dynamics of households in different territories of the continent. Production and trade linkages across urban and rural areas are shaped by overlapping zones of urban and rural functions by means of encapsulating expansion of metropolitan areas, which forms a

patchwork of residential development, industrial sites and farmlands. Remaining farmlands inside the urban sprawl sharpens the struggle of small and large scale farmers into tough strategies for persistence of production and reproduction (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002; Owuor, 2004). Integration into food markets, value chains in respect, providing linkages to non-farm incomes differentiate between different scales of farming households, in this sense. Related with the changing nature of production and trade linkages, some common households dynamics in national scale are “income level oriented production for self-consumption”, isolation of unique reproduction style of small scale rural households (Freguin-Gresh et al., 2012; Rigg, 1998). On the other hand, individualization and household split among rural households work as risk management to mobilize reciprocal urban and rural resources. In national scale of Sub-Saharan African territory, gender and generational relation hosts opportunities and constrains due to different cases. Multi-spatial organization of contemporary households might be supported by remittances from young unmarried women of families by incomes linked to international tourist resorts and on the contrary be left behind in rural settlements by male migrants. Nation-wide flows of people are driven by trust relationship between families, which maintains accommodation and occupation in the city or constrains entrance back to rural network. Flows of goods on the other hand are still oriented through the physical structures functioning (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002; Owuor, 2004). Another multiplier effect for the concentration of goods flow is the condition for producers to provide minimum links to markets and averse risks with a conventional increase in the production of food crops and livestock (Freguin-Gresh et al., 2012; Rigg, 1998). Finally, sectoral interactions of national territories face ruralization of urban economies with the permanent trends in input of agricultural production to urban economies. These permanent flows of agricultural products that are in exponentially rising rate run through informal networks of sectoral interactions, which serves mostly to large farms and small traders (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002; Owuor, 2004).

Relationship across the settlements of Sub-Saharan Africa in global scale according to the literature gives attention to linkages considering migrant networks, production-trade relations, household dynamics and flows of people and material and virtual values between sectors. Migrant networks motivations run by informal patterns and

are spatially motivated through urban supply in economic and social terms of employment opportunities, urge of escape from rural community constraints (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002; Lerner & Eakin, 2011). Ways of production and trade linkages to global markets are shaped by producers bounds and habits to former forms of production and reproduction and adaptation and resistance to global market demands, which set the portfolio of territorial commodities whether traditional or agro-industrial crops (Freguin-Gresh et al., 2012). Flows of people oriented through economic conditions. They prefer shifting their environment between their possible future locations close to employment opportunities and former rural homes. As mentioned above, marketing systems that construct the inter-sectoral relations are being run by small-scale traders constraints (Bah et al., 2003; Gugler, 2002; Lerner & Eakin, 2011).

3.2.2.5 South Asia

Despite the great literature related to planning, development, agriculture and urban-rural issues, limited resources could be gathered to conceptualize urban-rural relationships in the framework of our study. Subjected literature deals with some local dynamics of linkages and flows between urban and rural areas.

Production and trade linkages operated through specific market places whether settled in urban or rural bring traders, middleman and consumers knowledge together (Tacoli, 2004). Change in consumer preferences and policies from global to local that diminish subsistence to traditional agri-food production and support more commercial products come into being in market places that links production and trade patterns. Flows of wastes might become an essential part of informal production for construction, energy and food sectors by specialization on composting organic wastes, as observed in Hubli-Dharwad, India (Dávila, 2002).

3.2.2.6 Southeast Asia

Literature that focus on urban-rural relationships considering Southeast Asian territory stresses the importance of local dimensions of linkages and flows and national linkages across space with overall global observations (Figure 3.7).

Linkages between production and trade in local context of Southeast Asia can be traced in masses shift to non-farm activities detached or gave away traditional crops,

rice for instance, in farmers of Ban Lek, Thailand and Red River and Mekong Deltas, Vietnam. In parallel, negotiations on zoning laws for land use and allocation bring local brokers, landowner tenants and public authorities together to benefit legal transformations sync production and trade linkages among rural and urban space (Dávila, 2002; Kelly, 1998; Rigg, 1998; Tacoli, 2004). Household relations, in some circumstances, might response to ongoing or proposed land conversion policies with resistance in political manners. Inner household relations on the other hand might reflect with unease to unpredictable mobility of ever changing migrants to their settlements, as stated in Manila, Philippines (Dávila, 2002; Kelly, 1998; Rigg, 1998).

Flows of people in local scale of Southeast Asia are driven by harsh survival conditions of both agricultural and industrial labor markets. Workers commute outside Slendro Village in Java, Indonesia, daily travels for construction work villages and landless Manila's agricultural workers in Philippines precarious conditions for being kept out of industrial labor are some facts that shape, forge and constrains flow of people. Flows of goods for locales of territory are directly related with state of household incomes. Incomes of majority of poor farmers in Thailand and Manila are insufficient for reproduction of organization, if not for persisting food production for self-consumption. Urban functions wastes are another category of flows to agricultural infrastructure, polluted, as observed in Manila. Previously mentioned urban functions are also former farmlands surrounding existing rice farmlands in the outskirts of the city. As boundaries of urban territories expand towards rural landscape, public/private interests, rural workers occupational preferences considering sectoral interactions form into fluid flows in blurred descriptions of demands and supplies (Dávila, 2002; Kelly, 1998; Rigg, 1998).

National scale urban-rural relationship reference of the literature for the territory is more focused on Indonesia. Linkages for movements of people are been determined by the circular migration. Migration linkages across space are directly correlated with production and trade linkages. Land conversion policies that force rural producers to split their households and/or occupational strategies through circular movements across space might maintain particular subsistence mechanisms for the low-income. Indonesian experience shows how rural settler's circular movement along spatial division of their occupational opportunities made them more resilient in economic crisis period in late '90s relatively from urban counterparts. Household

relations in this respect depended on these improvised, informal subsistence mechanisms as a coping behavior. Gender and generational relations is a major reflection of urban-rural linkages regarding split households origin perceptions for mutual supports and power relations that set positions of women in the family (Kelly, 1998; Silvey & Elmhirst, 2003).

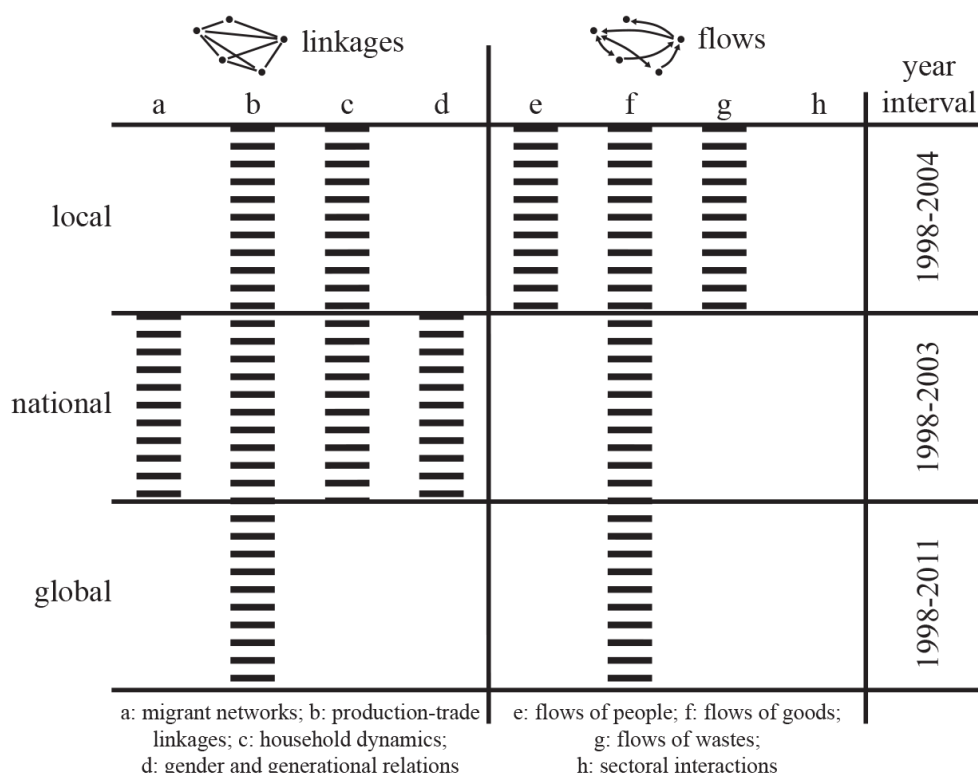


Figure 3.7: Directions of urban-rural relationships in Southeast Asia.

Global intersections of urban-rural relationship reveal itself as production trade linkages and flows of goods. Addition to former agri-export role of Philippines primary city Manila and Indonesia's Java, foreign direct investments specialized in electronics industry settle in agricultural areas of the metropolitan area. Existence of such industries creates no linkage with agricultural product cycles rather than using cheap rural land in a decentralized spatial strategy and penetrating capital accumulation and circulation in contemporary forms of world economy (Kelly, 1998).

3.2.2.7 East Asia

Urban-rural relationship in East Asian context deals with geopolitical territories with rapidly urbanized, industrialized and overpopulated regions, especially Tokyo-Osaka, Seoul-Pusan, Taipei-Kaosiung, China's East Coast (McGee, 2008), together with dominant and aggressive nation-state and global initiatives policies. Subjected literature mainly focuses on national scale processes and trajectories to conceptualize different scales of urban-rural transformations, linkages and flows.

Migrant networks in local scale are driven by demand for cheap labor of urban economy and managed through kinship ties, as has been expressed in the example of Hong Kong Metropolitan areas peri-urban industrial sites labor market (Lin, 2001). Production trade linkages of newly industrialized countries of East Asia show differences by state policies which reveals it in urban and rural localities economic and social structure. For instance, despite China's serious effort to intensify and industrialize agricultural production, particular subsistence and investment allocation strategies keep rural small-scale producers relatively away from agricultural squeeze and enable them go on with traditional crops production, specialized in rice or pork. Flows along with the sectoral interactions seem instrumental in policies of China's development strategies, as quoted by Li et al. (2010): "Industry nurturing agriculture and cities supporting agriculture".

Mainly stressed facts of urban-rural relationships as in national scales of East Asian Countries require similar directions comparing to developing territories of the Global South. Migrant networks managed in poor and precarious conditions of labor markets and affordable service and care supply of urban areas. Production and trade linkages develop in circumstances of commodification of both urban and rural land, demands of urban food retailers, processors and credit suppliers together with class differentiation in both rural and urban economies. Generational relations seem to be in long-term trend of aging of rural areas and resource transfer produced by younger family members and public-private authorities from urban areas (Lerner & Eakin, 2011; Li et al., 2010; Li, 2011; McGee, 2008).

National flows of people in East Asia is still requires the need of improved accessibility, more convergent regional life expectancies. Although East China is rapidly absorbing the population of the rest of the country, policies of the regime is

relatively the most successful to limit loss of social capital of rural areas towards urban centers. Still, peripheral regions lose people in circular and permanent movements of people for non-farm employment to urban areas and continue to attract urban consumers by hosting leisure activities. Flows of goods from rural areas are not only related with the rising demand of urban consumers but also connected with aspects of self-consumption. Flows of wastes are reflecting a usual circulation of pollution, starting from urban agro-chemical production, effecting irrigation systems and quality of agricultural crops and products distributed back to urban consumers. Sectoral interactions might be seen not only across rural-urban regional but specifically in rural regions too, considering rural East Asian industrialization (Lerner & Eakin, 2011; Li, 2011; Li et al., 2010; McGee, 2008) (Figure 3.8).

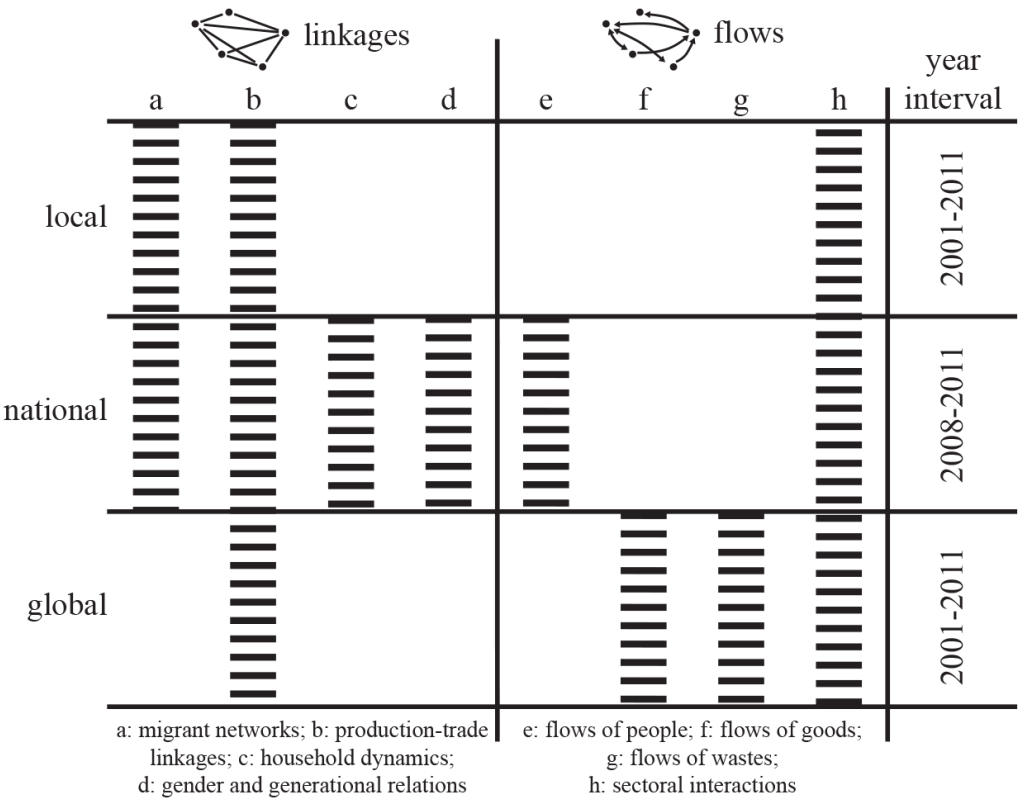


Figure 3.8: Directions of urban-rural relationships in East Asia.

Global linkages constructed on and foster simultaneous regional integration and isolation across East Asian territory. Primary metropolitan regions absorb foreign direct investments and they might decentralize afterwards and/or constructs dependency links with their hinterland like Eastern China's agglomeration comparing with remaining parts of the country and triggering role of Hong Kong on

Pearl River Delta (Lerner & Eakin, 2011; Lin, 2001). Urban entrepreneurs of the economy might fail competence with cheap and quality products of world market. Likewise, newly industrialized countries of East Asia more rely on food imports despite import-substitution part of their industry (Lerner & Eakin, 2011; Li et al., 2010; McGee, 2008).

Flow of goods produced in the territory is based on the interdependent relationship of rural and urban service and production supply. Unpredictable enlargement of economies emerges expanded geographies for flows of wastes produced through urban-rural interdependency (Lerner & Eakin, 2011; Li et al., 2010; McGee, 2008). Sectoral interactions of the relationship densely settled in the peri-urban areas, which termed as “Desakota Regions” (McGee, 2008).

3.3 Concluding Remarks

Urban-rural dichotomy, divide and difference underlines urban versus rural and relationship, relation, interdependency, linkages, partnership, transactions and transformation focuses urban with rural on the contrary. Classification of these conceptual definitions of urban-rural relationship which is taken from the work of Tacoli (1998) and Bah et. al. (2003) requires a division into determinants which considers access to productive units, natural resources, social services, employment, credits/assets, transportation, markets and variations of relationship determined by locational, household and individual factors. Concluding the classification of descriptive definitions requires the overview of concepts trying to collect them with their similar and differentiating notions in to an inclusive frame.

Secondly, empirical studies of the literature are taken under a survey under the guidance of the two conceptual works mentioned above to focus on the time-space variations in several territories in the world of urban-rural relationships. As an introductive step, subjected literatures general and related content is expressed and projected as our second data set to be evaluated in terms of their focus on time period, scalar preferences considering their territorial field of study and attention on linkages and/or flows across concerned territories. Considering linkages within migrant networks between rural producers and urban traders, household dynamics, gender and generation relations and flows of people, goods, wastes and sectoral interactions, geographical differences across global territories needs evaluation.

Therefore, empirical parts of the literature that deals with urban-rural relationship listed under a second framework to discuss the findings about the relative spatial variations of linkages between urban and rural areas across various regions of the world.

Thus, time-space focus on the urban-rural relationships literature survey concludes the aim to trace and frame changing patterns of urban-rural relationships literature with a discussion on the contemporary state of these relationships across the subjected parts of the world concerning the variations along with their contradictory development paths. End of the chapter revises two ways of illustrations to frame literature of urban-rural relationship into an inclusive concept and to screen global variations of urban-rural relationships in order to set a framework to understand diversification of rural areas in following chapters.

Seperately visualized global variance of urban rural relationships illustrated in two frames inspired by radar charts that collects six global territories determinants in chart of linkages and chart of flows (Figure 3.9). Each chart expresses determinants influence for each global territory in local, national and global (the order distributed inward to the center) scales. Linkages as migrant networks, production-trade linkages, household dynamics and gender and generational relations coded as “a, b, c and d”, and flows of people, flows of goods, flows of wastes and sectoral interactions coded as “e, f, g and h”. Differences between the influences of determinants in three-scaled evaluation of global territories give significant spatial divergences and convergences to highlight.

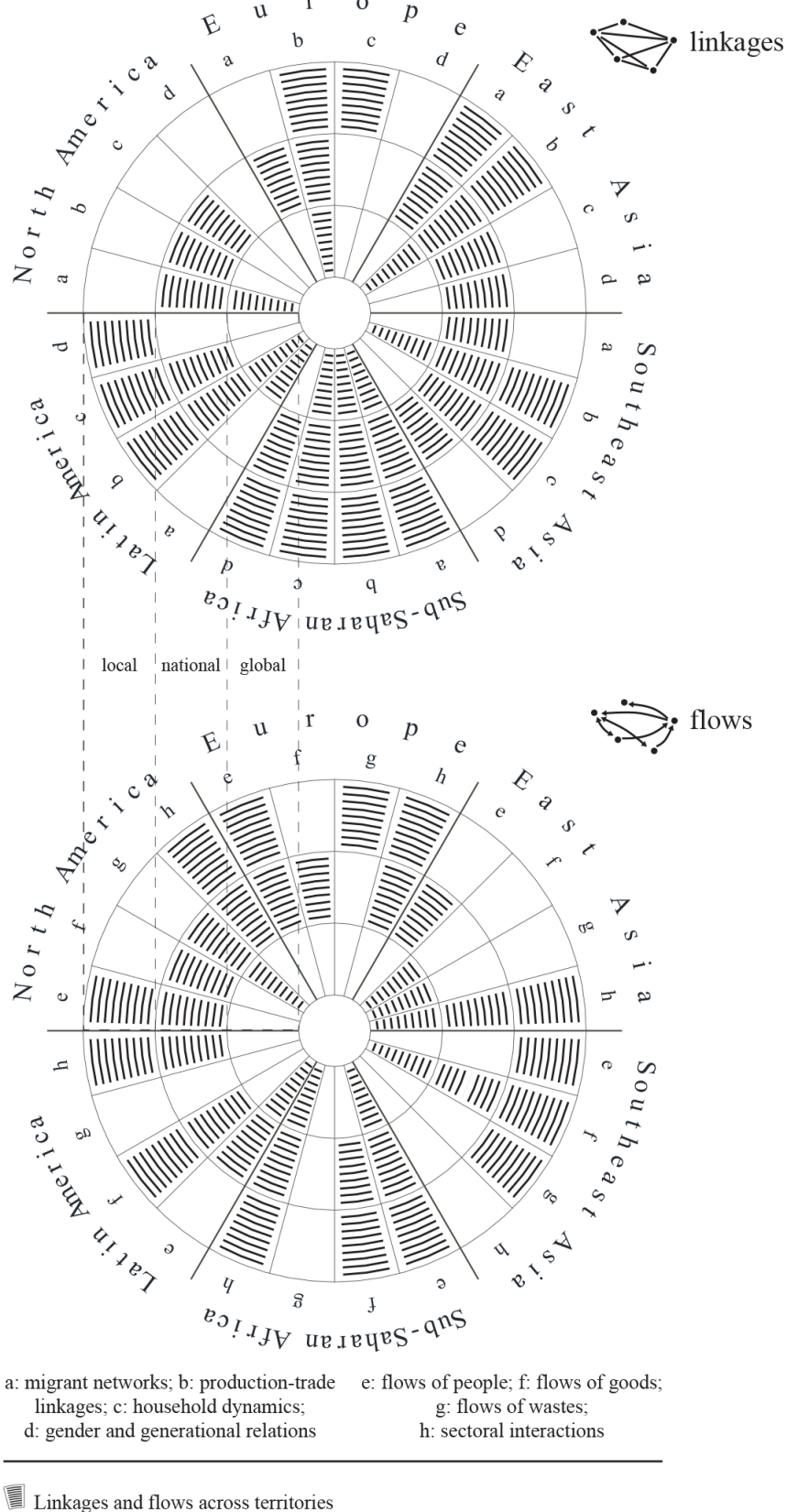


Figure 3.9: Chart of linkages and chart of flows.

Interpretation of linkages among global territories shows obvious differences. Sharpest one is that Sub-Saharan African territories include almost all influences of linkages in all three scales and on the contrary, European territory has few influences of considered linkages. The difference might give the evidence to argue the strong linkages of Sub-Saharan Africa in all aspects together with carrying both opportunities and issues that crosscut spatial interactions of the territory in almost every scale. Majority of spatial interactions influences, which crosscut three scales, seem clustered in developing territories, in other words “The Global South” of the world. This might show the attempt of The Global South to integrate into global and national networks comparing to North American and European Territories. The Global North on the other hand seems to be least integrated into global networks, which is misleading. Argument that is more coherent might be the European and North American origin literatures inward-oriented emphasis on the spatial interactions. Comparison of linkages according to territories shows that production-trade linkages covers all five territories pathways of scales, keeping the North American territory as an exception. So that linkages related with production and trade still have the majority among all spatial interactions. Gender and generational relations on the contrary, have comparatively least emphasized linkages. Migrant networks importance differentiates by the scale they reinforce spatial interactions. While North America, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa’s migrant networks shaped by global-national dynamics, East Asia, Southeast Asian and European territories migrant ties seem more dense in national dynamics. Finally, the interpretation shows that only Sub-Saharan African household dynamics play role in global scale.

Interpretation of geographical flows shows the comparatively more evenly distributed composition of flow paths among global territories than paths of linkages. Similarly, most local-national-global territorial integration observed for Sub-Saharan Africa. In the opposite, the least influence of flows take place in Southeast Asia, which perhaps not because this relatively empty pie of radar reflects the reality of contemporary urban-rural relationships in the territory, but because the surveyed literature did not focus on such interactions. Apart from more homogenously distributed flow paths of Sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia, remaining four global territories seem influenced specifically by national and global dynamics. Focus on

flows one by one reveals that only Latin American and Sub-Saharan African territories have flows of people beyond local and national contexts. That does not mean other territories societies limited commuting across different spatial spheres but may highlight the historical origins and contemporary tendencies of tight ties of these two territories human mobility. Flows of goods dealt within all territories, which overlap with production-trade linkages dominance in the first illustrated frame. Excepting East Asia and Southeast Asia, remaining four territories goods flows dealt in their national or local context, which might help to argue these two territories export-oriented political and economic structure in the world order of spatial interactions. The last but not the least, the emphases given on flows of wastes within territories shows a general neglect for the issue.

4. CONTEMPORARY DISCUSSIONS ON RURAL TYPOLOGIES

In order to capture evolution, condition and possible trajectories of urban-rural relationships, rural areas relations internal and external dynamics are taken into consideration for a side by side comparison with previous chapters resulting evaluations. First, these evaluations are further clustered into topics using converging emphases on contemporary relations and variations among urban and rural areas. Then, spatial interactions emphasized in the rural studies literature collected under same topics for further comparative evaluation.

Second section stresses these two evaluations topic clusters into a re-conceptualization. Pathways derive from converging emphases and discourses of these approaches and concepts dealt to design two conceptual grounds consist of structures and networks that shape urban-rural interactions. Concluding section presents a summarized comparison of evaluations and re-conceptualizations, which leads to the concluding discussion of overall urban-rural relationships.

4.1 Overall Approach for Defining Rural

Tracing the literature survey of second chapter and stepping forward with another field, rural studies, gives the opportunity to deal with overall dynamics of human settlements. Overall approach examines two fields of literature by collecting arguments and discourses of interactions, linkages and flows across settlements into seven pathways under five topics.

4.1.1 Overlaps and gaps of urban-rural relationships variations

For an overall approach for global variations of urban-rural relationships similarities and differences might have been dealt in a number of titles. To underline social and economic factors and aspects and to set them in spatial contexts, varied relationships according to the determinants of linkages and flows are examined under significant

subjects. These significant subjects are listed as: contemporary flows across settlements, contemporary interests of social groups, structural pressures in economic and political terms and responses to these structural dynamics, trends in agricultural production, consumer-producer links, commuting patterns and occupational-livelihood strategies.

4.1.1.1 Contemporary flows across settlements

Interests of tourism sector, alternative life seekers and demographic changes in rural areas are seem to be the drivers of contemporary flows between urban and rural settlements. Leisure activities and second homes are growingly take place in rural areas. Touristic interests on rural areas attraction raise demands for rural areas sector related specializations. According to the literature, young couples, migrants trained, experienced and ones who made efficient savings, started to return to their home areas to raise their families in a more natural environment, to establish rural enterprises and to invest. Migrant networks might also constrain re-entrance to rural communities in response to these new urban interests. It seems that, peripheral depopulation fosters rural aging in notable rural areas of the world. Also these areas might become the retirement address of people. North American, East Asian and partly Sub-Saharan African territories are seem to be expressing clues of these trends in local and national scales.

4.1.1.2 Contemporary interests of social groups

Different social group's motivations to operate and interests might derive from both opportunities and threads of economic and political conjunctures. Improving new types of enterprises, struggles between "persistence of farming" and "entrepreneurial agriculture", women initiatives on trading and labor-intensive jobs and migrated relatives investments in homelands are the emphasized ones of different social group's preferences.

Receiving adequate venture capital from urban institutions and integration to urban markets for rural small-scale enterprises, development policies supports for new types of enterprises including production, processing and marketing, for instance rural stewardship and recycling wastes are ones that represent improved entrepreneurship. Literature shows the advanced position of North American and

European territories to tighten urban-rural relationships in more organized and planned process.

Developing territories of the world host more brutal struggles between small farmers persistence in peasant form of production and entrepreneurial investments on agricultural sector, though it is an ongoing world-wide process. Urban members of rural families might be the ones of those investors. Women, in this mess of transition in production-trade linkages, might by-pass gender norms of their societies to engage in job opportunities or might be forced to work in hard jobs. Trading in this sense might be seen as an opportunity but waste composting and processing for various sectors on the other hand has innovative notion but still is a burden for women.

4.1.1.3 Pressures of economic and political structures and responses

World-wide international and national economic and political structures aim to shape urban-rural relationships requires to force the change of labour markets, continuity of uneven linkages, transformation of productive sectors, global obligations and management of land and environment.

Reflections of changing labor markets emerges in North American and European national territories as flexible rural labor in collaborative action and as absorption of rural social capital for urban labor markets. On the other side, relevant trends in the rest of global territories emerge as informal labor markets, cheap labor, precarious conditions, survival conditions, wage labor, subcontracting, unsecured obligations, and if policies in social focus succeeds, it is called as limited rural social capital loss.

Transforming productive sectors linkages based on allocation of farming to peripheral areas to replace it with real estate developments or large scale, intensified and specialized agriculture, by forcing the surplus labor of agricultural development into non-farm jobs. Discriminatory and uneven linkages between urban and rural workers productive sectors are being fed by uneven access to market knowledge and occupations based on qualifications.

Foreign direct investments (FDI) under international economic relations determine the global linkages and flows across regions. Although there are new actors and investors in the world economy, FDI's flow mainly from core countries of North America and Europe to developing countries in the rest of the examined territories, so called 'The Global South'. Together with tightening global linkages and flows

across global territories, obligations for production type, technology, quality and quantity of end-products are also getting more defined and tough, which effects the relationship between urban and rural areas.

Management of urban-rural space and environment in general, seem to be oriented on the unpredictable and dominant expansion of urban regions. Thus, rural exploitation for non-renewable energy demand, commodification of land and vicious circle between urban wastes and unhealthy agro-foods are also a common trend of all rural areas in examined global territories. Emergence of regions, which urban and rural production and reproduction types evolving and interacting to each other side by side, is also a crosscutting trend, but distinguishably settled in 'The Global South' as a result of exponential spread of urban areas and encapsulation of rural areas.

Responses to mentioned political and economic dynamics from especially low-income social groups are emerged in different ways of transnational solidarity ties, household strategies, re-positioning of gender obligations, preferences, and income generating strategies, which is dealt under diversified livelihood portfolios.

Overseas and cross border interrelations of migrants are managed by families split to core countries and outskirts of primary cities or peripheral regions of developing or underdeveloped countries. Remittances sent by family members from core regions of the world to members in homeland work as subsistence mechanism. These types of linkages reveal the divide in the nature of urban-rural relationships between 'The Global North' as North American and European territories and 'The Global South' as Latin American, Sub-Saharan African, all Asian territories and perhaps, the other territories out of sample.

In European policies, potential strategies of social group's actions are listed as raising consciousness on environmental issues, using the geographical knowledge spillover as a stimulator of social capacity improvement, collaboration and actions for problem solving. Especially in Sub-Saharan African, Southeast and East Asian territories, social groups split households and occupations geographically and support each other with seasonal visits, supplying money, good and informal social service. These improvised informal subsistence works bidirectional and through kinship ties with trust relationship, which can be detailed as education sponsoring,

healthcare fellowship and informing about job opportunities, remittances and resource transfer across urban and rural settlements.

4.1.1.4 Trends in production-consumption patterns

Scales, types and linkages of agricultural production seem to be in transition and challenge. Unique, traditional and partly non-commercial farming styles and products are in a survival or in a transition to standardized and commercialized ones. In North American and European territories, as mentioned above, transition is processed to create niche outlets with niche products, restaurants, farmers markets together with the support of biotechnologies to be developed in urban campuses and transferred to innovative agricultural producers. In the rest of the global territories, transition between persisting traditional farming and agro-industrialized production, together with the global pressure of cheap imported foods seem more challenging.

Consumption patterns geographical weight and primary actors are essential for the contemporary state of global urban-rural relationships. For European territories, consumption-production orientation between urban and rural settlements is more dependent on market towns. For Latin American territories it seems to be newly emerging urban centers, for Sub-Saharan Africa and East Asian territories it likely is peri-urban areas or urban-rural interface and global market demands. Primary regions dominant role and blurred boundaries and definitions for spatial demand-supply divisions are taken place mostly in South East and East Asian territories. Furthermore, rural space is taken for granted as backyard of metropolitan waste and pollution, geopolitical energy demands.

4.1.1.5 Commuting patterns and occupational-livelihood strategies

In long-term temporary (mostly seasonal) and permanent migration; in short term daily commuting patterns are cross cut dynamics of all urban-rural relations of global territories. For the most parts of The Global South, these dynamics play a vital role for urban and rural settlers. Insufficient incomes of rural producers and lack of formal subsistence for low-income households seek for various livelihoods in terms of off-farm and non-farm activities. These livelihood portfolios might require complete split with farming, self-employment, for instance in trade, and/or persist on farming for self-consumption and for maintaining urgent needs. Variations of livelihoods drive preferences or obligations for their commuting patterns.

4.1.2 Contemporary rural conceptualizations on a relational basis

Using the same structure of the previous section, external and internal dynamics of rural regions clustered, interpreted and evaluated rural studies in-depth observations and arguments to conceptualize. Thus, spatial interactions within the notions of these studies revealed to extract pathways of rural conceptualizations for further comparisons, despite of their partly limited content for such purpose comparing to the approaches of urban-rural relationships variations.

4.1.2.1 Contemporary flows across settlements

A couple of mentions in the literature of rural studies are given to the flows across settlements in contemporary conditions of urban-rural relationship. According to the subjected literature, from almost late 1990s to late 2000s, and specifically in regional and national scales of Britain and Northwest Europe and regional scales of developing countries in the Global South face old and new types of flows across settlements (Marsden, 1998a; Reardon et al., 2007; van der Ploeg et al., 2008). Marsden (1998a) mentions the unanticipated and salient demographic, and relatedly economic, flows from urban to rural settlements as one of the horizontal dimension of economic restructuring. These overflows across space, state van der Ploeg et. al. (2008), emerge new formal and informal linkages between urban and rural that constitutes the fusion of actor networks, specifically across northwest Europe. Reardon et. al. (2007) narrate from the development literature that, villagers are still pushed into the vicious circles of tough livelihood strategies that force peoples flow from rural to urban waged works.

4.1.2.2 Contemporary interests of social groups

Rural studies emphasis on different social group's emerging interests and their reflections with various aspects among rural areas together with urban rural relations are taken into consideration. In doing so, these interests dealt by categorizing under global interests, interests of different classes, interests of mediators between actors and formations of those various interests.

To deal with global interests on rural areas and their condition in the context of urban-rural relationships, Marsden (1998a) notes the scalar point of view in the economic perspective on rural geography. Accordingly, linkages and flows across

settlements between regional and global levels include and trespass interests considering national level at the same time in contemporary globalization tendencies. Specifically, theoretical approaches to spatially categorize rural regions, address hot-spots where these global and regional interests overlap. Marini and Mooney's (2006) zoning unfolds three rural typologies called *rent-seeking*, *dependent* and *entrepreneurial economies*. Among these typologies, *dependent economies*, which partly refer to *clientalistic relations* in the conceptualization of Marsden (1998a), are the regions that are tied and in penetration of rising flows of capital in global level. These regions treated as spaces of capital accumulation to settle production in low costs. Another spatial zoning, focusing on variegated development of rural non-farm employment based on economic activities, classify rural space under *booming (export-focused) fruit zones* and *advanced rur-urbanization*, *rural industrialization zones*, *corridor zones*, *low globalization influenced zones* and *rural hinterland*. In this classification, first two are treated under the category of *rur-urbanized dynamic growth-motor*, where carries opportunities to benefit urban and global level markets (Reardon et.al., 2007).

Interests of different classes on rural regions might be categorized as demands and actions of historically embedded populations, new comers and outsiders. Together with his focus on United Kingdom, Northern Europe and North America, Marsden's (1998a) conceptualization for rural regulation in political and social economy perspective addresses *preserved countryside*, of which embedded populations like farmers might benefit. This spatial formation contains protection of environment, attraction and accession for new inward investments that farmers can adopt their livelihoods to newly emerging service sector. Another viewpoint in development studies that focus on rural livelihoods also addresses category of *hinterland* areas where includes classifications *low globalization influenced zones* and *rural hinterland* and in practice mediate it's limited rural non-farm sectors by local initiatives (Reardon et.al., 2007).

Demands and actions of newcomers of rural regions, excluding rural to rural migration, are reflected with *ex-urban groups*, named by Marsden (1998a). Several distinguishable motivations are underlined, which change agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, property relations in, and capital flows across rural regions. One is seemed to be *rural fetishism*, derived from consumption and

developmental/preservational attitudes of middle classes that create contemporary interests on rural build-up landscape. Uncertainties concerning the trajectory of agriculturally related land markets, and consequently conversion of agriculturally related amenities into real estate resources complement the former one (Marsden, 1995, 1998a, 1998b).

Even the everlasting interests of metropolitan areas to consume rural regions in various ways are well-known trends (van der Ploeg et. Al., 2008), post-productivist era of rural regions requires new institutional relationships that link local and central authorities across space for regulation of management of new consumption interests (Marsden, 1995). Specifically, McGee (2008) draws new space based trajectories for East Asia's urban-rural relationships using four typologies among rural regions and in this sense, emerging *high amenity rural areas* are shaped by incline of urban demands. Increasing interests of consumers and producers from each scales and localities together change the quality and quantity of public/private goods/services demand and supply flowing across settlements and as a *self-propelling process*, *mutually* improve social groups capacity to *re-shape spaces* (Marsden & van der Ploeg, 2008; van der Ploeg et al., 2008).

Mediators participate in the urban-rural relations through vertically regulated processes between *in-situ actors and non-local actors*, and commoditization processes that encapsulate rural resources. As these vertical dimensions are observed in new types of corporations, agents become new actors by searching gaps of new regulatory arrangements over urban-rural relations, conducting knowledge produced by actors mediated by market and regulatory constitutions (Marsden, 1995; 1998a) and providing expertise and capital to all actors across various regions (Marsden and Van der Ploeg. 2008).

Variegated interests of global actors, national and regional class fractions and mediators, have taken place by increasing accession to rural land, and links to land based capital (Marsden, 1995; 1998a). As stated in the conceptualization of Marini and Mooney, *dependent economies* of rural typology represent temporary spaces of private investment in mid or long-term till their capital finds more friendly, called cheap and friendly to flow into (2006). This on-going rural commodification is directly linked with urbanization of rural regions (Marsden, 1998b), which reveals its dynamics in *rent-seeking economies* of rural typology, which former economic

activities replaced by more space consuming ones (Marini and Mooney, 2006). Formations of different interests might be constructing physical and financial infrastructures to link non-farm resources to keep or improve income, specifically in *paternalistic countryside*, internally establish new enterprises specifically in *preserved countryside* (Marsden, 1998a), or becoming dependent to external capital flows, specifically in dependent economies (Marini and Mooney, 2006). Simultaneously, natural resources keep their importance for rural regions as *non-importable* and historically embedded relations are non-replicable assets as material and social forms (van der Ploeg et. al., 2008).

4.1.2.3 Pressures of economic and political structures and responses

Evaluations of rural studies literature considering economic and political actions might be indicated into three titles. To examine the complex web of actors and links in the context of political economy across human settlements, first, interests, attitudes and regulatory tools of state and capital oriented constitutions, second, strategies and actions that mediate pathways and motions of nested actors ground and finally responses of historically embedded populations in specifically rural regions are taken into consideration.

Constitutions motivations, actions and required operational tools to manage and exploit rural regions are listed under titles of finance-trade relations, land based policies and acts of planning. Motivations of former nation-states on rural regions have not been changed in transition to transnational-states, when control and guidance are taken into account (Marsden, 1998a). What the new trend is the shift, Bonanno (2006) notes, in the preferences of orientation from financial focus to programme focus, specifically in related ministries of *transnationalizing states*. It is stated that strict regulation mechanism to control and guide flows and linkages through rural areas still dominate European space based constitutional structures and emerging *rural webs*, which are trying to gain nodes and hubs as *parts of multiple structures* in this this evolvment (Marsden and Van der Ploeg, 2008). Inside these multiple structures, actors that take place in rural economy search for opportunities to exploit and gain development for their economic benefits, which make rural webs *arenas of successful resistance and commoditization* and reservoirs for the use and investment of external capital (Marsden, 1995). Transnational Corporations (TNCs)

in this sense are the least embedded actors in rural webs concerning regulations and operations on flows and linkages across local, regional and national scales (Bonanno, 2006).

Constitutional arrangements for de-regulating rural economies change financial and trade relations by by-passing former agricultural corporations and supporting market based relations by limiting access to financial subsidies, loosening linkages constructed on marketing boards and replacing those former marketing infrastructure with free trade linkages (Marsden, 1995). In his focus on the transformation of rural communities' social and economic ties, let's say historically embedded populations production, re-production and consumption relations, Lyson (2006) indicates spatial hot-spots of these de-regulations as "corporate boardrooms in London, New York, Tokyo and other financial centres around the world". Land based policies considering rural economy on the other hand, is restructured on inconsistent texture of rural land rights and aims to maintain accurate flows of capital through rural regions by searching innovative property forms and implementing more flexible forms of land ownership (Marsden, 1995; 1998b). Planning is another essential tool to manage conservation in rural environment, in terms of restructuring process and mediate commoditization of rural land (Marsden, 1995; 1998b), in order to allocate investments of global capital (Lyson, 2006).

Motions and paths of political and economic acts, in other words how tools of constitutions are operated might be traced through global circuits and mobility of capital over, and accumulation processes by investments, exploitation and resource conversion in rural regions. De-regulation of rural economy requires primarily the mobilization of capital flowing through rural regions, in which creates uneven spatial development (Marsden, 1995). Local rural economies and specifically traditional communities, narrated by Lyson (2006), are opened to the penetration of production and consumption linkages that are operated in global scale of circuits. Marsden (1995, 1998b) notes that restructuring in rural regions come up with investment and exploitation of natural, built-up and social capital and resources of which accumulates on farms in sense of agricultural sector. Exploitation expresses itself in the accurate flow of agro-food products from rural regions to urban regions and to advance capitalist national territories. It is the result of *transnationalization of the nation-states* guidance and aim to control that mobilization of production and

consumption linkages tighten the ties of dependency for rural regions and penetration fills common rural space by conversion of resources (Marsden, 1995; Bonanno, 2006).

Rural communities, or historically embedded population of rural regions responses to interests, attitudes, regulatory tools and operations of state and corporation based constitutions vary due to integration degree to the global circuits of production and consumption regimes linkages. To be kept out of those circuits might “provide shelter from global exploitation” (Bonanno, 2006). On the other hand, together with searching new sources of income out of agricultural production (Marsden, 1995), there are innovative ways of rural producers embedded in production, which van der Ploeg (2006) conceptualizes as *pluriactivity*, *farming economically* and *fine tuning* that combine innovative notions of traditional farming styles with integration into global linkages and flows across urban and rural regions.

4.1.2.4 Trends in production-consumption patterns

Changing linkages between production and consumption related with rural areas are evaluated through the persisting trends, new consumption demands that mediate production, emerging linkages and alternative pathways.

One of the prominent developments related with agricultural sector is the post-productivism which has taken place in the rural economy scene and coexists together with the former productivist agriculture (Ilbery & Bowler, 1998; Marsden, 1998a). The persistent forms of productivist production are conceptualized as *commercialization*, *commoditization* and *industrialization*. Commercialization might be summarized as transfer of farming technologies to rural regions from basically developed in urban centres, which creates surplus labour in rural economies, forces temporary or permanent flows of people to attractive labour markets and links rural economies to dominant agri-food chains. Spatially, this process is still being mediated by proximity to urban centres and/or fertile land, in local level. Commodification is the process of capitals extension and subsumption in formal/informal and material/immaterial ownership, likely as external forces into rural economy. Industrialization at last, is the penetration of modern production processes into unique, nature based traditional ones. These processes, specifically in farm business development, which changes production-consumption linkages

inevitably, reflect itself in on-going transfer of biotechnological services and spreading intellectual property rights (Ilbery and Bowler, 1998).

New consumption demands emerge upon the vertical chains between local and external forces. Articulation of those demands narrated in European, North American and developing economies in general. Marsden (1998b) indicates the emergence of *quality food markets* that demand end products quality, obliged to socially negotiated principles and initiate for networks together with rural producers. Marini and Mooney's (2006) space based indication points *entrepreneurial economies* in rural regions with reference to *preservationists countryside* (Marsden, 1998a) as the place to set well-working supply-demand links of quality food markets with traditional based goods integration. In case of developing economies, consumer demands force rural economies to differentiate division of labour. In this sense, *booming (export-focused) fruit zones* and regions of *advanced rur-urbanization* improves local services supporting agricultural production, *corridor zones* become more dependent demands of urban markets and in contrast *low globalization influenced zones* are kept loyal to local demands and dominance of agricultural production itself (Reardon et. al., 2007).

Emerging linkages between production and consumption in rural regions are observed in formations of businesses, engagement of agricultural or non-agricultural sectors to consumption demands and attitudes, and vertical integration strategies. Rural businesses are in long term scale enlargement and specialization (van der Ploeg et. al., 2008). These processes are being run together with re-formation of and *inward investment* on and beyond their firms or farm households, as Marsden (1998a) addressed in *preserved countryside*. Integration of farm and off-farm businesses to production-consumption linkages across urban and rural settlements varies according to the uneven spatial development of new food supply systems in conditions; where state subsidies flow to rural areas in decrease (Ilbery and Bowler, 1998), external market conditions shift towards more non-local context and non-agricultural content (Marsden, 1998b) and nature becomes new spaces of consumption rather than primary source of production and re-production (Marsden and Van der Ploeg. 2008). Farm business strategies to adopt economic ties with subjected conditions diversify through transferring assets and human capital to non-agricultural, service based production in on-farm and off-farm activities (Ilbery and

Bowler, 1998). Spatially, for developing economies, Reardon et. al. (2007) points out *rural industrialization zones* as regions of non-farm activities that are engaged with global production-consumption linkages. Vertically designed marketing on the other hand, aims to consider different consumption needs to orient production, thus sets platforms of knowledge to be informed from different groups ranging from farmers to retailers and to representatives. Marketing strategies in this sense construct innovative organizations to mediate complex demand-supply chains, which are pinned on urban-rural relationships (Marsden, 1998b).

Alternative pathways of production-consumption patterns are being paved in downstream of urban-rural relationships. Van der Ploeg et. Al. (2008) states that alternative webs in this sense have the unique potential which is the persisting non-commodity exchange. Based upon *territorial capital* (includes ecological, economic, social, cultural and human capital) is the primary source that rural populations and nature has, to break the vicious circle of uneven spatial development and construct *new commodity frameworks* (Marsden and Van der Ploeg, 2008).

4.1.2.5 Commuting patterns and occupational-livelihood strategies

The ways of material and immaterial values and people flow across urban and rural regions, ways that rural populations developed to survive or improve their wellbeing are directly related with changing consumption and production relations and linkages run through settlements. Changes in the production relations in agricultural sector generally develop in non-farm and non-traditional activities, with broad tight linkages in local representations of rural regions, which Marsden (Marsden, 1998a; 1998b) addresses *preserved countryside* specifically for United Kingdom and Northern Europe. Van der Ploeg (2006) uses the term *extended re-grounding* as an innovative form in agricultural to construct new networks to commute through.

Alike the integration degree of rural populations to global circuits in response that mentioned above, occupational-livelihood strategies too, vary according to their engagement to new production-consumption regimes. As mentioned above, while productivist agriculture evolve together with post-productivist agriculture, Ilbery and Bowler (1998) indicate that there are three types of farm households: accumulators as investors with their labour resources on diverse on-farm activities and agri-environmental enterprises, disengagers as they mediate their labour towards off-farm

activities and survivors as they persist on traditional production and transfer information, technology and obligatory demands. On the other hand, improvement of social, ecological and cultural capital might give chance for rural producers to avoid linkages of dependency. Shifting attention from usual patterns of traditional production to direct commercialization of production chains, taking control over the end products in the chain and household and community based innovative divisions of embedded labour might improve the resilience and wellbeing of rural populations (Van der Ploeg, 2006).

4.2 Thinking on Urban-Rural Relationships

Two overall approaches to define rural dynamics on a broader view are re-conceptualized to put key pathways forward together with visualizing. Re-conceptualizing of urban-rural relationship approaches and rural typology concepts consists of topic clusters and linked-detached discourses that represents spatially interrelated aspects and dynamics in networks and hubs. After detailed re-conceptualization of pathways, guiding visualizations presented.

4.2.1 Pathways of the approaches

Approaches dealing with varied contents and geographies of urban-rural relationships collected under five topics, which in detail includes seven pathways. Contemporary flows and commuting patterns might overlap as well as livelihood strategies that constructed upon the nested channels of communication and transportation. Contemporary interests of groups, political and economic pressures and production-consumption relations seem to be a trio that shape urban-rural relations separately and simultaneously.

On the other hand, Responses to transformation of these structures, strategies and actions to gain place in and to exit from dominant structures are directly related with livelihood strategies. In other words, contemporary flows, commuting patterns and livelihoods strategies have strong relations for the producers, consumers and re-producers of especially rural populations and rural originated populations in urban areas, but their urban counterparts are also actors of these flows, patterns and strategies. According to various aspects, three intertwined directions are also construct juxtaposing and contradictory linkages with dominant structure trio, as

mentioned above. These directions have direct linkages with each other and strands within, which gives the opportunity to make comparisons through geographical variations and deductions for underrated and overrated emphases on urban-rural relations.

Contemporary interests of different groups dealt with their preferences that emerge new enterprises, new grounds for struggle and related various gender relations. The emphasis on political and economic pressures is been given under the subjects; global obligations, labour market relations and transformation of productive sectors, land and environment. Together with the production-consumption patterns that deal with agricultural transion and consumer demands orientations, these three construct the dominant structure of varied urban-rural relationships. Especially, emerging new enterprises, global obligations, transformed agro-industry relations and new interests on land and environment, consumption based orientation, shifts in agricultural sector, are the containers of strong linkages within the dominant structure. Counterpart of the dominant structure consists of resposes to the pressures reflected across urban-rural space with emphasize on solidarity ties and income generation ways that links with interest groups actor networks and political-economic structures. The combinations of solidarity ties and income generation strategies linked to labour market relations and struggles in actor ground (Figure 4.1).

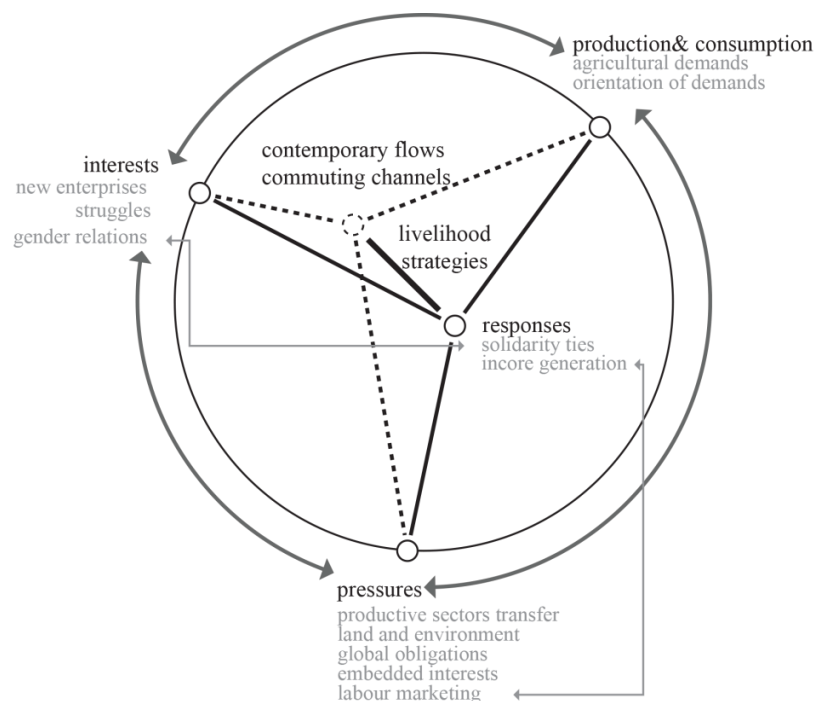


Figure 4.1: Conceptual ground for urban-rural relationship approaches.

It can be argued that there are two networks between three dominant structures. One is through the responding strategies and the other is through the contemporary flows and commuting channels. These two networks reflect the struggles to gain nodes in the network through two parallel webs articulated by solidarity ties and income generation strategies of rural populations, rural originated populations in urban areas, linked to commuting channels and contemporary flow which dominant structures benefit or compete along, simultaneously. Thus, another argument from the interpretation derive from the relations between seven topics is about the complex nature of urban-rural relationships: Considering both investor-entrepreneur actors and historically embedded populations, linkages across the networks within urban-rural regions dominant structures might express opportunities and threads at the same time.

Finally, we can argue that scalar influence and aspects of differentiating, juxtaposing topics of urban-rural relationships give the opportunity to capture the linkages and flows in various territories so that we can chase changes in periods and regions. On the other hand, the concept does not show linkages and flows by addressing geographical directions or expressing their quality and quantity along cross border territories and transnational territories, other than internal and external dynamics considering global, national and local scales. For instance, when The Global North and The Global South, are observed and examined separately, external dynamics that represented as global scale become an un-addressed, vague factor. Thus, inbetween geo-variations between global territories and different national, regional and local components left unclear.

4.2.2 Pathways of concepts

Alike the interpretation of urban-rural relationships overlaps and gaps in it's global variations, conceptualizations of rural typologies interactions constructed on the trio of dominant structures and intertwined networks through responses, emerging commuting channels and flows across rural areas in a relational basis. Following the examination of rural typologies applications interactive contents, former construction of urban-rural relationships variations and spatial interactions of rural typology concepts and applications are together taken into a wholistic interpretation.

Observing directions of rural typology concepts on a constructed relational basis in this sense is the second leg of this process (Figure 4.2).

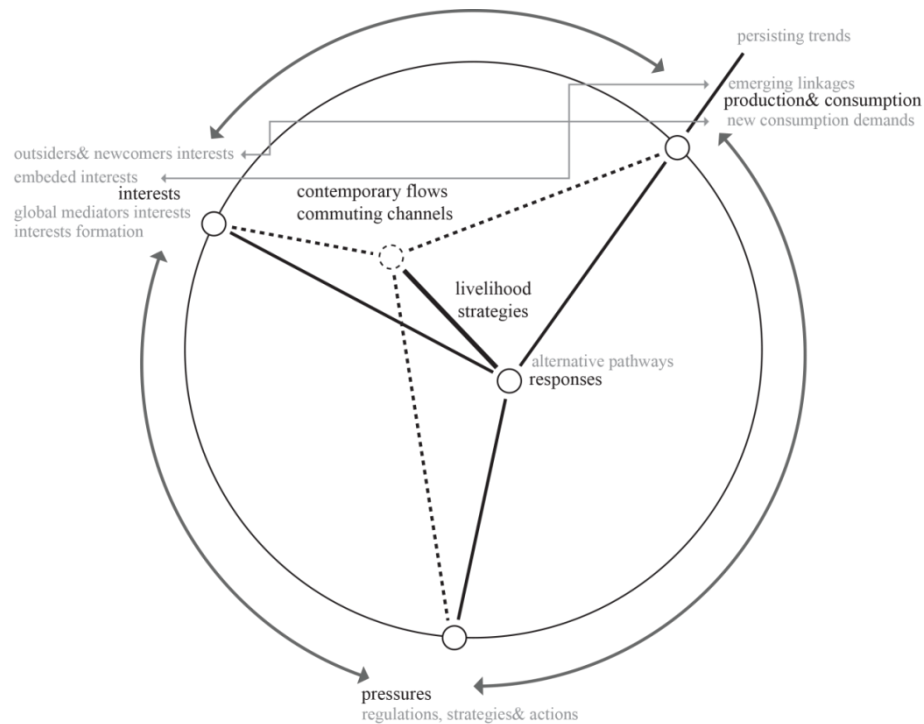


Figure 4.2: Conceptual ground for rural typology conceptualizations.

What differs from the previous conceptualization of urban-rural relationships variations is the emphasis given on the topics of contemporary interests of groups, political and economic pressures and production-consumption patterns. Contemporary interests consists of global originated, historically embedded, new settler, outsider, mediator fractions in rural regions and their overall differentiated and juxtaposing formations of rural space. Political and economic pressures includes persisting trends of productivist agricultural economy, new consumptions demands, emerging linkages beyond and within agricultural sector and alternative pathways of rural producers. Contemporary flows, commuting channels and livelihoods strategies that link responses to dominant structures fixed in construction, except their notions.

Between interests of fractions and patterns of production-consumption relations, embedded interests tied with emerging linkages in rural regions, in sense of unique solutions in exchange for market relations. Outsiders and new settlers' interests tied with new consumption demands that take place in production-consumption patterns. A chain run through interests, political and economic pressures and production-consumption patterns, which tie mediators and global originated corporation's interests

with regulation tools, overall interests formation with strategies and actions derive from regulations and all these layers with new consumption demands in production-consumption relations.

What rural typology concepts fail to capture in spatial interactions across settlements is geo-coding of emphasized networks, linkages and webs, as an additional layer on rural zoning they proposed. In addition to the weak scalar point of view, urban and global dynamics are taken granted as exceptional categories, so that rural regions become territories that adopt themselves and vary according to external forces out of the frame. In other words, despite emphasizing on some interactions, conceptualization neglects urban-rural interactions, and expresses rural regions territorial capacity as the component to keep position against and help to improve the node inside the web of actors. In this sense, political and economic pressures and responses expressed as opportunities and threads of policy documents. Again, with some exceptions, class formations dismissed in spatial interactions and reduced into “actors”, which winners and losers of the actor ground might fail to explain informal and formal survival and disengagement processes of rural populations.

4.3 The Reflection of Definitions on Classifications

Overall evaluations to assess approach and conceptualization and re-conceptualizations reveal that each concept and way of thinking considering urban-rural relationships and rural typologies have their own strongly highlighting and blowing up perspectives. Global-national-local scaled urban-rural relationships reflect various aspects and interrelations of dominant structures and networks of struggle grounds and by-pass routes in a spatial context, which rural typologies can not highlight. On the contrary, rural typologies gives more in-dept explanations of diverse and nested relations of interest groups, political and economic pressure mechanisms and production-consumption patterns. There are significant differences between commuting channels, contemporary flows and responses that tied to the ways of livelihood strategies of these two concepts and approaches pathways. This is because one is fed by dynamics in territories of developing world and the other is particularly inspired by Euro-centric conditions. Detailed comparison; overlaps and gaps of these two conceptual grounds are screened together with the evaluation of the next chapter, is held in concluding chapter.

5. CASE BASED APPLICATIONS OF RURAL TYPOLOGY CONCEPTS

Rural areas have been examined by various fields, as empirical based investigations, ranging from studies of regional science to researches focusing on environmental issues, land use policies and agro-ecology. The examination of contemporary empirical studies considering rural areas induced into four sections, which primarily deals with subjected studies classification of rurality, in their related content and then searches for their attention on rural regions interactions with surrounding regional territories in different scales. Examination is supported by collecting subjected studies analytical tools to measure aspects of rural variations in an inclusive frame and finally reviews contributions and limitations of the empirical based literature to capture the framework of linkages and flows across human settlements.

5.1 Introducing the data

In order to examine contemporary studies conceptualizations to create specific typologies, preferences of indicators for occasional emphasize on interactions and to evaluate their overall limitations and contributions, 16 empirical researches are taken into consideration. Years of selected studies give us a time interval starts at 1998 and ends at 2013. Among 16 researches, 10 of these are published at 2009, 2010 and 2012, which shows a concentration of scientific productivity for considered field of study in these 3 years (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Surveyed studies and their case locations and scale.

References	Location of study	Scale
Blunden, Pryce, and Dreyer (1998)	United Kingdom (UK)/Wales, Montgomery and Southeast Hampshire	LOC2
Ballas, Kalogeresis, and Labrianidis (2003)	European Union (EU)	NUTS3
Leisz, Ha, Yen, Lam, and Vien (2005)	Vietnam Northern Mountain Region	Commune
Bogdanov, Meredith, and Efstratoglou (2008)	Serbia	Rural municipality
Gulumser, Baycan-Levent, and Nijkamp (2009)	Turkey	NUTS3
Raupeliene and Jazepcikas (2009)	European Union (EU)	NUTS3
Tudora (2009)	Romania/ Moldavia	Settlements
Öğdül (2010)	Turkey	NUTS1, NUTS4
van de Steeg, Verburg, Baltenweck, and Staal (2010)	Highland Kenya	Households
Verburg, van Berkel, van Doorn, van Eupen, and van den Heiligenberg (2010)	European Union (EU)	NUTS2, NUTS3
Neculai (2011)	European Union (EU)	NUTS3
Rouabhi, Hafsi, and Kebiche (2012)	Algeria/ Setif Province	Private farm owners
Baldan and Ungureanu (2012),	Romania/ South Muntenia	Communes
van Eupen et al. (2012)	European Union (EU)	NUTS3
Johansen and Nielsen (2012)	Denmark	LAU1, LAU2, NUTS3
Debolini, Marraccini, Rizzo, Galli, and Bonari (2013)	Central Italy/ Grosseto	Representative collective structures

Preferences for the locations of collected studies show that majority focus on European Union (EU), member states of the union and states in process of EU accession negotiations, which covers 13 of 16 works: 5 studies deal with overall territory of EU, 5 studies focus on a region in a member state and 3 studies use the statistical methodologies of the union in regional or country level for states in the negotiation process of accession to EU. Remaining 3 studies locational preferences are specific provincial zones from North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia (Table 5.1).

5.2 Classifications of Rurality

Preferences for the scales of studies reflect the relative dominance of EU's statistical methodology. 8 studies use the geocoding based statistical referencing system Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) in different levels, in different combinations of levels between NUTS1 to NUTS4. Remaining ones use the former statistical methodologies before accessing to EU or use different scaling like communes, settlements, local municipalities and socio-economic units like households, farm businesses or agricultural collectives.

Literatures preferences to classify rural space are dealt in parts, considering primary interests to classify rural regions, main indicators preferred to classify rurality in different aspects and typologies for the zoning and categorization to help further assessments of provisioning and projecting.

Interests of subjected literature to examine trends, variations, relations and aspects in rural areas are generally based on constructing a typology for specific further research and operations. In this sense, focus is paid mainly on screening of spatial distributions considering various components. These interests might be summarized as mapping the spatial distribution of social and economic structures related with agricultural sector, specifically farming systems (Debolini et al., 2013; Leisz et al., 2005; Rouabhi et al., 2012; van de Steeg et al., 2010); monitoring the complex progress in land use changes in consideration with overlaps of different sectoral activities (van Eupen et al., 2012; Verburg et al., 2010) and mapping degrees of rurality together with screening homogeneity and heterogeneity of rural regions (Baldan & Ungureanu, 2012; Ballas et al., 2003; Blunden et al., 1998; Bogdanov et

al., 2008; Gulumser et al., 2009; Neculai, 2011; Ögdül, 2010; Tudora, 2009) with sector based or broader socio-economic indicators.

To classify typologies and make assessments from their constructed concepts, examined empirical studies indicator preferences change with correspondence to their interested issues that are listed under. Spatial classifications based on agricultural sectors variagated development uses agricultural systems and their collective structures within, to compare their attitudes, actions and interests and to query their similarities and overlapping activities on rural space (Debolini et al., 2013). Similar ones take their economic actions and attitudes as responses to external market conditions and internal farm management conditions, called as dynamic and conservative (Rouabhi et al., 2012); specifically focusing on different combinations of subsistence farming, crop farming and diary activities (van de Steeg et al., 2010); and use variations of intensive and extensive agricultural systems, called as pure/mixed farming systems (Leisz et al., 2005).

Spatial classifications of rural areas based on land use changes use the combination of different types of accessibility criteria and economic density dimensions on specific environmental zones (van Eupen et al., 2012) and land conversion trends related with territorial expansion , recession or decrease in agricultural or urbanized areas. These trends are classified for empirical examinations as Stabile/ Agricultural Abandonment/ Agricultural Expansion/ Urbanization/ Urbanization and Abandonment/ Urbanization and Expansion (Verburg et al., 2010).

Rural typology concepts subjected contributors aim to construct space-specific and scale-specific criteria for further research in a cumulative and progressive field and to help operationalize policy packages for various issues of rural regions. Dominance or combination of economic sectors, demographic and economic conditions and performances, related clustering or polarization of activities, relationships, knowledge as human or social capital and common dimension that crosscut all; accessibility in physical and virtual terms, are used as basic indicators to classify rural regions variety (Blunden et al., 1998; Ballas et al., 2003; Bogdanov et al., 2008; Tudora, 2009; Neculai, 2011). More recent work adds new indicators to develop the perspective and improve the classification. Johansen & Nielsen (2012) suggest community based representations of rurality to be used in regional scale analysis, while Gulumser et al. (2009) uses urban attractiveness, non-agriculture skilled

employment potential, rural attractiveness, agriculture and the use of capacity for technology consumption to examine their definition of rurality and Ögdül (2010) introduce credit-asset, goods and peoples flow into the previous rural typologies.

Typologies of rural zoning that emphasized in the examined literature might be indicated into variations of agricultural producers, dominance levels of urban-ness and rural-ness, intensity of traditional and contemporary aspects of rurality, problem and opportunity based classifications and finally variance according to levels of development.

One of the emphasis given on agricultural producers variance in economic circumstances is the agriculturally related collective structures differing service production that is induced into basic services, which support inputs and products marketing, technical assistance, and advanced services, which aims to create innovative solutions for financial needs of farmers (Debolini et al., 2013). Other two studies focus on directly the change in the performance of farm management. Together with the 5 combinations of farmer activities ranging from major or minor diary activities, intensified or export cash crop production to subsistence farming and off-farm activities (van de Steeg et al., 2010), these two studies classify farming activities into integration degree into external markets and high-moderate-low economic performance (Rouabhi et al., 2012).

Dominance of urban and rural characteristics is identified according to indicators that are set considering the scale and purpose considering examined study areas, regions and territories. Generally transnational or nation-level classifications measurement according to their indicators is based on embedded social, economic and environmental requirements of regions and global scale tendencies and scenarios. In this sense, typologies range between predominantly rural to predominantly urban, peri-urban to deep rural or attractive rural regions (Gulumser et al., 2009; Ögdül, 2010; Verburg et al., 2010; Neculai, 2011).

Classifications that aim to adress zones of opportunities and issues collect rural regions in clusters attached to central places of economic activities, social services and physical and virtual commuting channels or cover agriculturally dominated areas, particularly plains, recreational amenities to be consumed, natural resources to

be exploited or remote areas that need support and social and cultural conflicts to be solved (Bogdanov et al., 2008; Baldan & Ungureanu, 2012).

Rural regions uneven spatial development might be traced in development based classifications. Development patterns of rural regions in settlement hierarchy interpreted in poles of several types of markets, agglomeration centers, periphery typologies and in different degrees of urban development (Blunden et al., 1998; Ballas et al., 2003; Tudora, 2009).

5.3 Conceptualization Of Interactions

Empirical studies examine the variety of rural areas through assessing space based data, which are embedded in administrative regional boundaries, macro scale social and economic indicators that supported by high resolution raster data and data surveys. Main share of the data used in these studies do not directly reflects the quality and quantity of flows and linkages across settlements but screens accessions of settlements to specific services, goods and various kinds of capital. These deductions derive from the screening of assessed data in subjected studies that are examined to extract any kinds of interactions among urban and rural regions to support conceptualize links and flows in urban and rural relationships. In doing so, emphasized features of spatial accessions dealt together with conditions, relations and opportunities of agricultural producers; constrains and advantages in accessibility and proximity to particular centres of service and exchange supply, public and private corporations policies and interests and finally unique opportunities of rural regions.

Economic growth and expansion of urban activities pressures on agricultural producers reflect itself geographically in the simultaneous process of both agricultural expansion of land and land abandonment, which changes due to uneven spatial development due to agri-food markets demands and economic performances of farmers for expected supply (Verburg et al., 2010). Focus on spatial variance of performance in farm scale agricultural sector shows that climatic factors and land productivity are still vital components, together with the adaptation of various farming systems into geographical differences, economic and ecological change (van de Steeg et al., 2010; van Eupen et al., 2012). Demand-supply linkages in a process of accelerating integration into market relations might limit the capacity to survive,

considering the quick loss of savings and cultural capital, which reflects another part of the pressure on farm based sectors (van Eupen et al., 2012). In case of adaptation, social and economic organizational ability of farm management becomes an important factor. Empirical studies indicate that social services which specifically refers to expertise that supports improvements in agricultural skills, knowledge and organizational networks for knowledge and experience sharing might help farm based sectors vicious cycle in demand-supply linkages (Johansen & Nielsen, 2012; Debolini et al., 2013). Improvement in the conditions of production, further vary due to farms and in general agricultural sectors strategies to use their capacity whether in technology consumption, non-agricultural skilled employment, patent applications or improving virtual infrastructures in market relations (Blunden et al., 1998; Ballas et al., 2003; Gulumser et al., 2009).

Accessibility of rural areas are taken into consideration by subjected empirical studies with respect to proximity of settlements, locations or regions to specific centres of public or private services, markets, urban activities and main commuting routes. Blunden et al. (1998) and Ballas et al. (2003) emphasise on the accessibility of rural areas by using lowest time travel to particular distances in their empirical based assessments. In this sense, assessment of proximity measurement helps to interpret differentiation in access to services and economic activity, in terms “accessible rural areas” and “remote rural areas”, as argued by van Eupen et al. (2012) to examine territorial cohesion in the European Union. Both administrative centres, like capital cities, and metropolitan regions give base for rural populations to reach to better services and rural producers to reach suitable consumers and large scale producers of domestic and global markets, in terms of locational factors including good access and optimum time travel (van de Steeg et al., 2010). Proximity to urban centres are still been taken as reserves of employment opportunities and income resources to surrounding rural regions (Gulumser et al., 2009; Baldan & Ungureanu, 2012). Proximity to centres on the other hand, is not just taken into consideration in terms of geographical distances, rather in terms of being integrated into communication hubs and airway traffic (van Eupen et al., 2012). Öğdül (2010) sets place for flows of money, goods and people in terms of spatial variance of accessibility. Peoples flow from rural to urban regions as temporary, permanent,

circular migration and daily trips are still seem to be dominant in urban rural relationships and are measured by relative attraction of specific urban regions.

Intersets and actions of public and private units, corporations or groups interactions have been induced from subjected empirical studies emphases on public and private sectors investments on urban and rural space. Rural regions may orient, mediate or lose their human capital through development of labour market poles across space (Tudora, 2009). In this sense they rotate and transform their employment composition according to developing industrial and service sectors which replace agricultural activities as a consequence of land abandonment that characterized by the combination of states interests, external pressures and adaptive capacity of rural regions (Verburg et al., 2010). On the one hand, foreign direct investments creates a pool of employment opportunities and technology flow for surrounding territories as emerging growth poles and simultaneously may exploit surrounding territorial capital (Baldan & Ungureanu, 2012). On the other hand, state intervention or organization may support or limit occupational capacities, built-up and institutional infrastructure for public, private and civil activities by its spatial preferences on investments (Baldan & Ungureanu, 2012; Rouabhi et al., 2012).

Featured deductions considering the possible linkages and flows derive from the subjected literature are attractiveness of rural areas (Gulumser et al., 2009), rural regions capability for innovative actions (Ballas et al., 2003). Management of uniqueness of rural territorial capacities are stated as natural and cultural capital to be consumed by new interests of urban social groups (Baldan & Ungureanu, 2012), and alternative income resources derive from improved flows and linkages together with the development of tourism sector (Verburg et al., 2010).

5.4 Analytical Tools

To pick up the useful tools for the construction of an inclusive framework, 16 empirical studies' analytically relevant contributions are evaluated by briefly unfolding methodologies and focusing on the overall composition of variable selection. As introduced above, created typologies and classifications are based on location selections, scale of territories and investigation about specific subjects. Issues derive from location size, scale and topics reflect that there is no correlation between sample sizes and number of variables; considering locations size, ranging

from EU borders to communes of Romania; scale, ranging from NUTS1 level to farm owners and topics that directs researchers to collect panel data of socio-economic labels for statistical assessments or to interview with farm businesses. After all, although the sample size and number of variables vary due to different contexts of scales and subjects, it can be observed from the introduced methodologies that majority of the studies used panel data for data gathering and principal component analysis and mapping for their space based statistical assessments (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Data and methodology of surveyed studies.

Reference	Data gathering	Method	Sample size	Number of variables
Blunden et al. (1998)	Panel data	Neural network method	41	17
Ballas et al. (2003)	Panel data	Principal component analysis (PCA)	1107	28
Leisz et al. (2005)	Panel data	Mapping	19	5
Bogdanov et al. (2008)	Panel data	Correlation analysis, factor analysis, cluster analysis, PCA	129	43
Gulumser et al. (2009)	Panel data	PCA	81	16
Raupeliene and Jazepcikas (2009)	Panel data	Principal component analysis (PCA), cluster analysis	1303	12
Tudora (2009)	Panel data	Model	-	2
Ögdül (2010)	Panel data	Mapping	881	7
van de Steeg et al. (2010)	Survey, panel data	Model	3294	7
Verburg et al. (2010)	Scenario	Model, dynamic typology	-	4
Neculai (2011)	Panel data	-	-	8
Rouabhi et al. (2012)	Questionnaire	Analysis of variance (ANOVA), Laboratory for simulation development (LSD), Categorical principal component analysis (CATPCA)	188	6
Baldan and Ungureanu (2012)	-	Cluster analysis	519	5
van Eupen et al. (2012)	Panel data	PCA	-	6
Johansen and Nielsen (2012)	Panel data	Exploratory literature review	-	11
Debolini et al. (2013)	Interview	Mapping of local spatial knowledge	26	8

Composition of selected variables are collected and decontaminated by extracting the duplicated ones. 170 different variables are listed for the evaluation of the composition as a result and grouped under 10 labels : Main conditions, economic structure, socio-economic conditions, employment, demography, farm, technology, land conditions and infrastructure, accessibility, migration and undefined. More than 100 of variables are listed under 4 labels among 10: Economic structure, employment, demography and land conditions and infrastructure. It is necessary to underline the smallest share of accessibility, migration and technology labels in contained number of variables, which might be the most significant tool to measure the interaction between regions or territories in order to add observations and results derive from linkages and flows across settlements to geocoded statistics. In addition, it should be noted that undefined label contains helpful variables for such purposes called “flows”, “supply of contract services”, “technical advertising”, but seemingly they are relatively undermined.

5.5 Limitations and Contributions of Applications

All subjected empirical based studies that aim to construct a typology for rural areas or specific rural activities have contributions in their scientific novelty for the construction of an inclusive framework of urban-rural relationship. As well, they have limitations to feed the proposed first step of framework construction, because of their specific motivations based on the subject, place, scale, types of variables, data selection and lack of data. Deductions, arguments, discussions and suggestions of these studies dealt to figure out what are the tools, obstacles and shortfalls for such construction.

It is stated in one of the considered studies that examining the particular or general components of rural regions by spatial distribution is assessed through screening similarities and differences in simplified clusters (Baldan & Ungureanu, 2012). Another study on the other hand shares the limits of the study in sense of focusing on one site and excluding external structures from the case (Debolini et al., 2013). Van de Steeg et al. (2010) indicates the unignorable effect of external dynamics for rural regions, with respect to their focus on farming systems. Considering the way of assessment, sample sizes and scales determination are build upon administrative boundaries, land coverages or territorial zones of particular activities. Scale and level

of analysis in spatial based samples give different results and some of the studies argue that single thresholds in defined boundaries lack validity and limit expressing several variations within those administrative boundaries, unless the approach narrows down the scale (van Eupen et al., 2012). These boundaries, as argued by Verburg et al. (2010), blow up to capture the variations in sub-scales to set distinguishable typologies in seemingly homogenous regions in larger scale.

Contributions of considered studies might be simplified as the proving the importance of spatial distribution to express the emergence and geographical variance of underdevelopment (Tudora, 2009), inefficiencies of traditional definitions of rurality to understand the complexity of rural regions (Gulumser et al., 2009; Ögdül, 2010), space based classification of farming systems juxtaposition and segregation (Leisz et al., 2005), combination of local values and representations with regional indicators to expand the context of rurality (Johansen & Nielsen, 2012) and screening the rural producers differentiated ways of adaptation to changing conditions (Rouabhi et al., 2012). Suggestions for further research addresses measuring remote rural regions engagement into virtual commuting channels for their benefit and movements of home workers across urban and rural regions (van Eupen et al., 2012), which might maintain opportunities to go beyond blurring boundaries of settlements through the analysis of urban-rural relationship.

5.6 Concluding Remarks

Analysing content of case based applications in the studies related directly or indirectly with design and measurement of rural typologies aims to reveal the context within these applications that carry the notion of spatial interactions and expose components that leads to observe, analyse and interpret linkages and flows among urban and rural regions. Results reflect that majority of cases focus on similar territories that constrain further conceptualizations for interpretations in broader scales. Moreover, emphasized spatial interactions derive from applications methodologies are seemingly assumptions build upon geo-referenced clustering of social and economic values, which is far from adresssing an applicable conceptualization and measurements. Extracted interactions overlapped and gapped pathways are illustrated below to design a conceptual ground regarding interpreted applications.

Examined rural typology applications are seemingly take EU borders and sub-territories as case studies, using NUTS methodologies to set scale, panel data and generally PCA methods for interpretations. Minority uses specific national or local administrative boundaries and agriculturally related units as studies scales. What is common for all empirical studies are their aim to create a rural typology for specific purposes, stated as space based policy guides, clustering topic based aspects of rurality and examining the complex dynamics of socio-economic conditions (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Overall evaluation of case based applications.

Focus	Indicators	Zoning	Spatial interactions
Degrees of rurality	Accessibility, dominance-polarization of socio-economic factors	Level of development	Virtual interactions in markets, access to employment, producers improvements, technology flow, exploiting territorial capital, capability for innovation, development of labour markets
		Zones of opportunities and issues	State interventions support or limitation, exploiting territorial capital
		Varied dominance between urban and rural	-
	Attractiveness, new professions, technology consumption	Varied dominance between urban and rural	Producers improvements, access to employment, attractiveness
	Flows of credit-assets-goods-people		Money-goods-peoples flow
Variations of farming	Producers responses to external market	Integration degree	Adaptation of farmers to changes, access to centres, state interventions support or limitation, producers improvements, organizational improvements, experience sharing
Variations of land use	Accessibility, economic density, environment	Varied dominance between urban and rural	Markets demands-farmers performance, transforming employment composition, tourism sector, adaptation of farmers to changes, access to services and economic activity

There are three main aims for selected applications in general that focus on the degrees of rurality, variations of farming types and variations of land use. To examine the degrees of rurality, indicators like accessibility, dominance and polariazation of certain socio-economic factors are used to measure the level of development, dominance of urbanness and ruralness and to mark opportunity zones and zones of issues, in terms of rurality. Starting with same motivation, rural attractiveness, emergence of new professions in rural regions, flows of credits-assets-goods-people are taken as indicators to the dominance of urbannees and ruralness with particular emphasis on spatial interactions. Examining the variations of farming types uses rural producers responses to external market as the indicator of measuring producers integration degree. Measurement of dominance between urbannees and ruralness, again a zonng preference in the motivation to capture variations of landuse. Similarly, these type of studies use accessibility, economic density and environment as the indicators in the application.

Stepping along the same way of interpretation for conceptualizing urban-rural relationships global variations and rural typology concepts spatial interactions, rural typology applications emphasized interactions are constructed on a similar ground. Overlaps and gaps between these three conceptual grounds discussed in the next chapter. However, significant differences should be expressed. Broader title of production-consumption is replaced by agricultural production and absence of rural fractions interests is replaced by a new title, rural uniqueness. Moreover, there is only one web of relations between this new trio, that is through the network of accessibility and proximity (Figure 5.1).

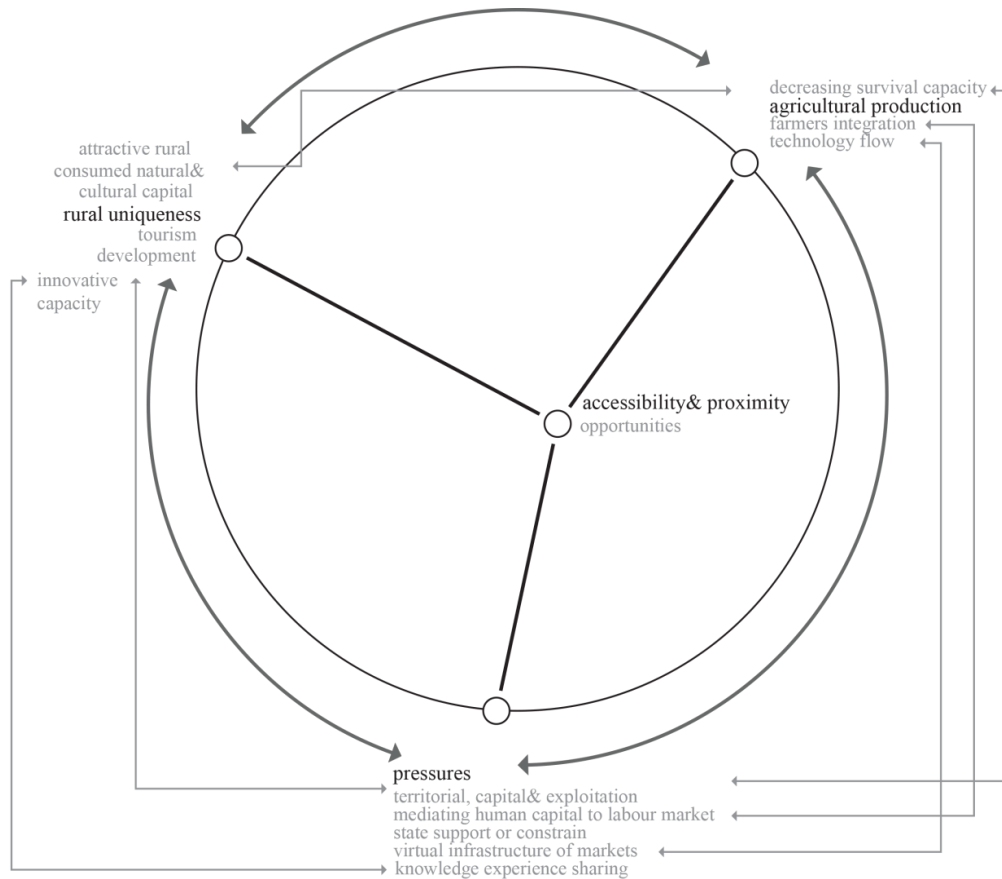


Figure 5.1: Conceptual ground for rural typology applications.

Pressures of political and economic structures consists of basis for knowledge and experience sharing, virtual infrastructures for markets, mediation of rural human capital to labour markets, states supports or constrains and exploitation of territorial capital. Agricultural production, which is narrowed version of production-consumption patterns of previous conceptualizations, consists of lowering survival capacities of rural producers, integration to markets and technology flow. Rural uniqueness, which is the new title of this concept construction, consists of innovative capacity, rural attractiveness, consumed natural and cultural capital and development of tourism sector.

One leg of construction is between pressures of political and economic structures and rural uniqueness. This leg contains basis of knowledge sharing that is tied to innovative capacity and territorial capitals exploitations that are tied to, in a way, development of tourism sector. Another leg, between pressures on rural regions and agricultural production contains ties along exploitation of territorial capital and lowering survival capacities in one hand. On the other hand, rural human capitals mediation labour markets and state support-constrain are tied to farmers ways of

integration. And at last, virtual infrastructures of market relations are tied with technology flow. Third leg of the structure connects rural uniqueness and agricultural production with ties between consumption of natural and cultural capital, and lowering survival capacity. The main component of the network, accessibility and proximity indicators are stated as the stimulator of opportunities, specifically the tie of rural uniqueness with attractiveness.

Lacked and overlapped interrelations between three conceptual grounds is evaluated in next chapter. But it is necessary to mention the inefficiencies of rural typology applications to emphasize, observe and assess spatial interactions between urban and rural regions. In terms of accessibility, expressing the distribution of regions that have better access to components of urban-rural relationships just give assumptions about the content, quality, quantity of the accession, derive from socio-economic data. Assessments of rural typology applications do not help to explore varied, unevenly spread directions of linkages and flows across space.

Similarly, specifically for agricultural sectors relations considering farming businesses, applications give material to interpret market accession, but limitedly explain how they are integrated, what type of production and consumption linkages to shape farming systems there are and what types of flows circulate and accumulate in rural regions.

6. CONCLUSION: PROSPECTIVE THINKING ON URBAN-RURAL RELATIONSHIPS

Concluding evaluation collects pathways derive from approaches that aim to capture variations of urban-rural relationships, concepts that aim to explain variances of rurality in a relational basis with urban and emphasized spatial interactions of applications that aim to assess rural typologies. Collected three conceptual grounds taken into cross-sections to capture overlaps and gaps in-between for the construction of an inclusive framework for further research that aims to deal with complex and interactive evolution of human settlements. In doing so, promising complements and shortfalls in cross-sections of conceptual grounds are stated, in other words inefficiencies of these concepts and possible further research fields are argued in last sub-section of this chapter.

6.1 Overlaps and Gaps of Three Conceptual Grounds

Lacking links and corresponding emphases between pathways of urban-rural relationship approaches, pathways of rural typology concepts and rural typology applications, need an overall attention to unfold inefficiencies and in mutual connections between conceptual grounds. As summarized below, overlaps and gaps of these three conceptual grounds examined in two cross-sections and visualized as a framework guide in order to design further researches.

Interpretation of cross-sections between three conceptual grounds dealt under interactions naming “Cross-section 1” and “Cross-section 2” and four comparisons for each conceptual grounds related cross-section mismatches screened under sub-sections. Each interpretation in cross-section starts with the composition of overlaps and concludes with the overview of gaps as mismatches in comparisons.

6.1.1 Cross-section 1: Between global variations of urban-rural relationship and spatial interactions in rural typology concepts

Along Cross-section 1, urban-rural relationships and spatial interactions of rural typology, there are particular overlapping discourses and overall matching topics between dominant structures intertwined network hubs as commuting channels, contemporary flows, responses inbetween livelihoods strategies.

Political and economic pressures discourses under two concepts linked in an overall correspondence. Production-consumption patterns of each concept are linked along discourses of orientation of demands and emerging linkages in this sense. Agricultural demands and alternative pathways under responses discourses are linked in a different axis. Struggles and new enterprises under interests groups of urban-rural relationship approaches fits with interests formations dealt under rural typology concepts. Struggles also correspond to historically embedded populations interests emphasized under rural typology concepts. Intertwined networks of commuting channels and contemporary flows, and livelihood strategies as inbetween linkage between networks of each concepts, particularly correspond to each other (Figure 6.1).

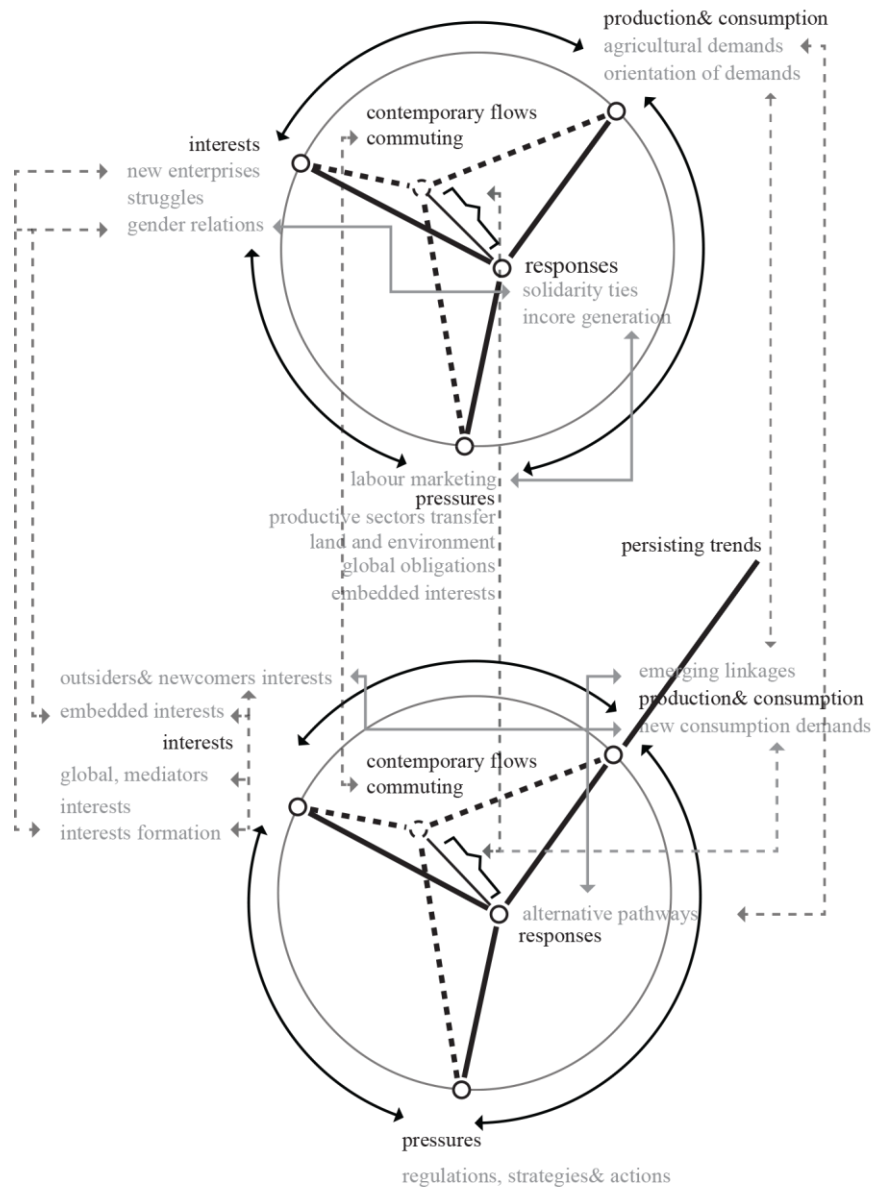


Figure 6.1: Cross-section 1 between concept 1 and concept 2.

6.1.1.1 Mismatches in concept 1 compared to concept 2

Considering the notions of seven pathways derive from overlaps and gaps of urban-rural relationships, lacking links reveal themselves under the discourses of contemporary interests of groups, political and economic pressures, production-consumption patterns, as they dealt as components of dominant structures. Moreover, some determinants of networks run through responses and contemporary flows-commuting channels left unconnected.

In this sense, rural populations' relatives' investments in their homelands or women initiative to integrate into labour intensive jobs, as down-stream preferences of

different interest groups, are left untold in rural conceptualizations. Under discourses of political and economic pressures, flexible rural labour, uneven market accession conditions in various global territories, and pressures of non-renewable energy demand on land and environment, do not have a clear provision in its enquiry. Similarly, production energy demands and waste disposal towards rural backyard of metropolitan areas, because of consumer demands orientation, is not mentioned under rural concepts. On the other hand, against the dominant structure, solidarity ties and income generation strategies are almost irrelevant for rural conceptual grounds responding rural populations. Finally, networks of contemporary flows and commuting channels contain unmatched emphases like constrained re-entrance of rural migrants to their homelands and general trends of temporary-permanent migratin-daily commuting.

6.1.1.2 Mismatches in concept 2 compared to concept 1

Under rural conceptualization ground, varied interests of groups ranging from global scale, newcomers, outsiders, mediators and their formations, some regulatory, strategic components of political and economic pressures, and persisting trends of post-productivist agriculture as dominant structures aspects are disassociate from urban-rural relationship approaches pathways. Some discourses of responses, commuting channels, contemporary flows and livelihoods strategies seem irrelevant considering global variations and aspects of urban-rural relationships.

Emphasis given to global fractions of interest grups motivations like searching for low cost geographies of production, rural newcomers interests on various properties along with developmental/preservationsit attitudes, mediators search for customers to provide expertise and knowledge platform are not primary interactions in urban-rural relationship approaches. Together with these aspects of interests, formations in rural regions like commodification, temporary investments, non-replicables of rural territorial capital, are not conceptualized properly in urban-rural relationships approaches. Discourses considering struggles in political and economic grounds in rural conceptualizations add new interactions in terminology of rural webs, conservationism and mobilization of capital, which urban-rural relationships merely focus on. Similarly, under the disources of production-consumption patterns, emerging linkages derive from states changing role in markets like limiting

subsidies, encouraging non-local and non-agricultural markets and perception of nature as a subject of consumption is more underlined in rural conceptualizations. Responses, related commuting channels, commuting flows and livelihood strategies counter to the components of dominant structures reflect different observations comparing to urban-rural relationship approaches. Innovative notion considering embedded local production relation, local communication and division of labor, has apparent differences with coping behaviours and informal networks developed in geographical variances of urban-rural linkages.

6.1.2 Cross-section 2: Between spatial interactions in rural typology concepts vs spatial relations in empirical based rural typologies

Although the components of rural typology concepts and applications are less compliant comparing to first evaluation between pathways of urban-rural relationship approaches and rural concepts, there are several linkages between, which narrow down the context towards rural typology applications. Discourses in social and economic fractions interests and some emphasis given in production-consumption patterns tied to discourses political and economic pressures. Some discourses of production-consumption patterns, responses and livelihood strategies referred to discourses of rural uniqueness. Direct relevance is only observed between production-consumption patterns and agricultural production relations; and between contemporary flows-commuting channels and accessibility-proximity components (Figure 6.2).

All interest groups including outsiders, newcomers, global actors, mediators and their formation in rural territories are referred to exploitation of territorial capital, mediation of human capital, states support and constrain, which are components of political and economic pressures, considering applications. Persisting trends in agricultural sector is also induced to the same component. Emerging linkages are tied to innovative capacity of rural uniqueness, together with alternative pathways as responses and livelihood strategies. Finally, these emerging linkages discourse is also tied with farmers integration to markets.

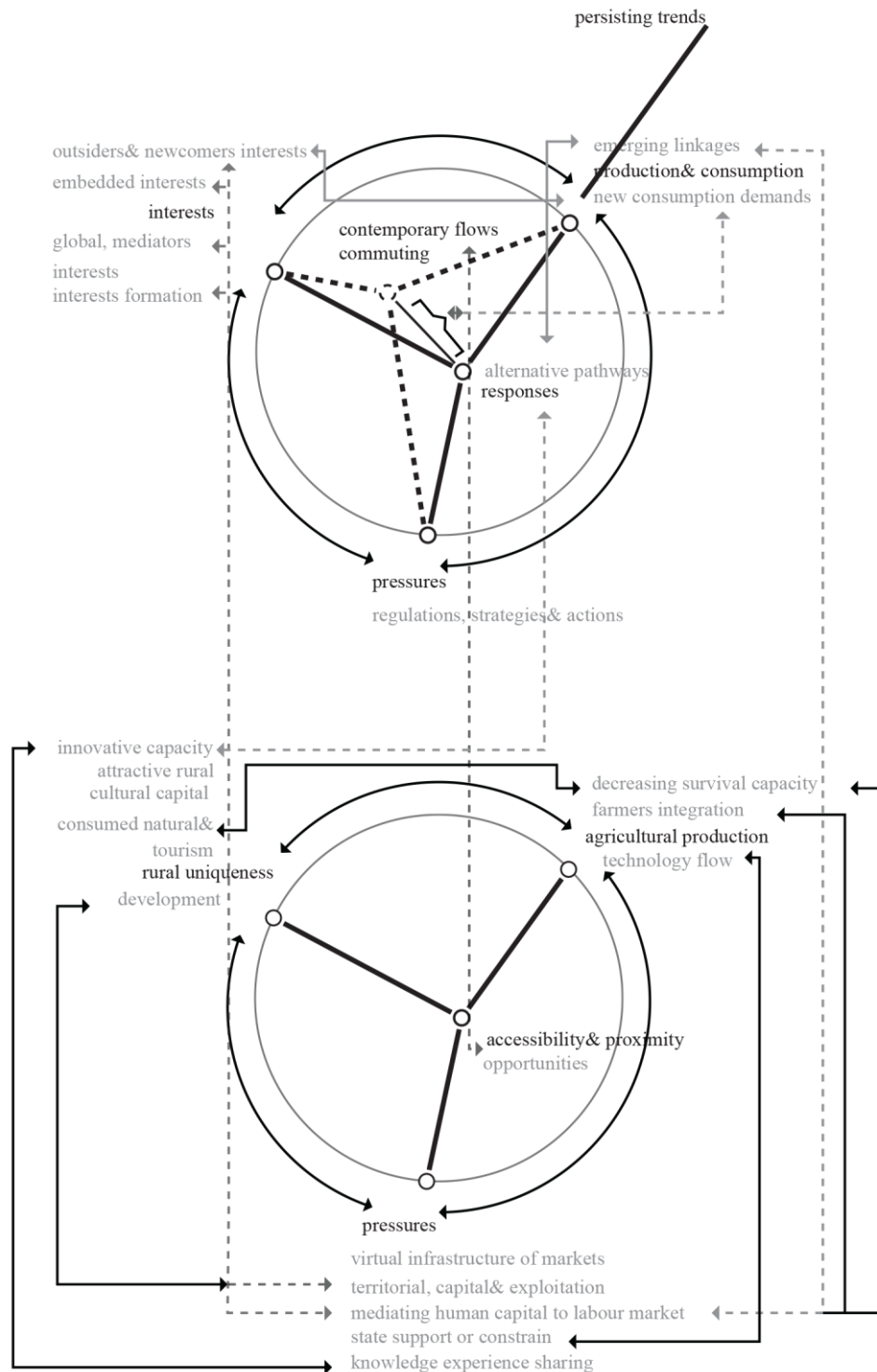


Figure 6.2: Cross-section 2 between concept 2 and concept 3.

6.1.2.1 Mismatches in concept 2 compared to concept 3

Alike the mismatches observed between rural typology concepts and urban-rural relationship approaches, discourses of rural conceptualizations have similar disconnections with typology applications emphasized interactions. However, there are additional lacked inbetween ties derive from the components of rural concepts.

Cases in rural areas that benefit urban and global markets, inconsistency in rural land rights, penetration of global capital to common rural spaces and modern production relations into agricultural sector relations, protection of territorial capital and non-commoditized exchange relations as alternative pathways, which are the components of dominant structures, do not take place in rural typology applications. In addition, it seems that responses like searching ways to stay out of globally organized market relations or combine traditional and globally demanded production relations are not taken into consideration in rural typology applications.

6.1.2.2 Mismatches in concept 3 compared to concept 2

Final conceptual ground, the interactions derive from rural typology applications also have some mismatched components in its discourses. Considering the agricultural production relations, which is the narrowed version of production-consumption patterns of other two conceptual grounds, climate factors, decreasing survival capacity of farmer businesses and market linkages developed by virtual infrastructures are could not be referred back to rural typology concepts.

6.2 Conclusion

Urban-rural conceptualizations supply the way of understanding human settlements beyond categorizing them by prespecified criteria and classifying settlements by common indicators. Rather, these concepts are useful tools to guide tracing determinants of spatial interactions and categorically pathways of access between settlements. Thus, settlements dealt as not just spaces of accumulated social, economic, ecological values, assets and locational factors but also dealt as nodes or hubs that various interactions pass through. In other words, urban-rural relationship approaches add another layer of urban-rural interactions on static urban-rural classifications. On the other hand, while these approaches explain the determinants and pathways within interactions, it gives limited evidence to trace geographical routes of those relationships.

In the absence of empirical analysis to eliminate the gaps of urban-rural relationships lacking focus on geographical variations, literature survey of field studies that are directly or indirectly related with urban-rural interactions provide data for such interpretations. Various focuses of related studies supply inputs of social

phenomenon that link spaces to each other in different scales and territories. Hereby these factors give the opportunity to compare differentiations of global, national and local territories urban-rural relationships. Literature survey presents underlined and undermined aspects of linkages and flows through global variations and materials to illustrate comparisons between territories. Again, like urban-rural concepts, it does not explain global territories in-between interactions to improve the structure of framework. Aim to construct a framework in this situation still lacks to capture evolution of human settlement systems.

Rural typology concepts set basis to understand internal and external dynamics in rural regions. Detailed interpretations of these dynamics reflect ruralities specificity in certain relations comparing to urbanization-modernization-industrialization patterns. However, emphasized interactions derived from specific relations of rural regions do not reflect coherent ties neither with urban-rural relationship concepts, nor with pathways emerged from overlaps and gaps of global urban-rural relationship variations. How, why and in which routes these conflicting interactions through internal and external factors emerge or dissolve is something limitedly answered. Rural typology applications in this sense either have methodological constrains and regarding this, limited emphasized spatial interactions to capture urban-rural relationships variations.

Comparison of all approaches and concepts to understand varied contexts and geographies of urban-rural relations is arranged by grouping pathways, clustering discourses and cross-cutting evaluation of designed three conceptual grounds. Evaluation reveals the final overlapped and gapped components of these three useful conceptualizations and presents significant corresponding and diverging ties to understand urban-rural relationships and in general, human settlements systems in wholistic point of view. Main common lack of information among these fields seems to be the tools to simultaneously measure and conceptualize linkages and flows across settlements. Specifically, boundary based data of settlements and regions constrains interactions and absence of origin-destination data between settlements, together with related case studies cross-cutting various scales and territories, weakens interpretations.

Further efforts to deepen and extend inclusive framework of human settlement systems depend on improving overlapping components of corresponding concepts

and filling the gaps of lacking ties between concepts. Search for comprehensiveness and diversity among urban-rural relationships may come to terms by hard work for data mining and data craftsmanship. Collide and merge of fertile conceptual grounds and research fields is urgent in contemporary dynamics of hybridity and heterogeneity, not just for blurring boundaries of regional interfaces, but also for departments of scientific fields.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: List of variables

APPENDIX B: Sketches for figures

APPENDIX A

Table A.1: Classifications of variables in case based rural typology applications.

Undefined	Main Conditions	Economic Structure	Accessability	Migration	Employment	Socio-Economic Conditions	Land Conditions & Infrastructure	Demography	Farm	Technology
6 Variables	7 Variables	34 Variables	13 Variables	2 Variables	29 Variables	14 Variables	24 Variables	21 Variables	13 Variables	6 Variables
Flows	Type	Gva in sectors	Travel distance	Share of migration to rural areas in total migration	Employment structure	Socio-economic conditions	% of land with fertilizer	Population density % of population living in settlements larger than 10.000 inhabitants	Farming systems	Technological change
Supply of contract services	Members	Gdp	Accessability	In or out migration rate	Share of the labor force with secondary schooling or higher education Share of the labor force with primary schooling	Social infrastructure	% of land with food crops		Farmer's agricultural practices	% subscribers connected to a digital trunk
Technical advertising	Main cs agricultural members	Gva	Accessability(km ²) Main distance to Areas with a great Surplus od Workplaces			Demo-social dimension	% of land cash crops	Age structure	Sale of farm inputs	Penetration of telephony
Policies	Area of region	Share of gva in sectors			Economically active population % of working age population with higher education Share of employees in agricultural professions	Educational level	Territory equipment	Demography	Farmer's attitude and motivations Cattle breeding and poultry farming	Patent applications
Local serving index	% of the municipality's acreage in rural areas	Economic density	Mean distance to a motorway			Education	% of landscape under agriculture	% population change		Telephone use per person
N1 serbia =100%	Land size	Agrcultural production	Transport Infrastructure			Family size	% of agricultural land	Population	Farm water resources	Number of telephones/1 000 persons

Table A.1 Cont'd: Classifications of variables in case based rural typology applications.

Undefined	Main Conditions	Economic Structure	Accessability	Migration	Employment	Socio-Economic Conditions	Land Conditions & Infrastructure	Demography	Farm	Technology
	Number of villages	Economic dimension	High roads/km2 Travel time to the nearest of the 52 important international agglomeration centres in minutes (by road and air)		Employment by branch	% university graduates in school graduates	Number of cultural facilities	Population in settlements larger than 10.000 inhabitants	Average size of farm holdings	
		Investments	Travel time to the nearest of the 52 important international agglomeration centres in minutes (by road and rail-planned)		Employment rate	Gender ratio (25-44) f/m	Electricity consumption per person	Share of rural population	% farms without income from agriculture	
		Structure of agricultural production	Travel time to the nearest of the 52 important international agglomeration centres in minutes (by road and rail)		Unemployment rate	% persons with social payments	Land productivity (serbia 100%)	Population in rural areas and cities with fewer than 1000 citizens	% part time farms	
		Stock/selling	Travel time to the nearest of the 52 important international agglomeration centres in minutes (by road and rail)		% of service employment in total employment	% without formal education	Owned land	Population development	Farm distribution per size	
		Promotion	Travel time to the nearest of the 52 important international agglomeration centres in minutes (by road)		Employment in sector	Recreation and leisure related activities	Used land (own + rented)	Share of the population in the 17-64 age group	% of active farmers >65	

Table A.1 Cont'd: Classifications of variables in case based rural typology applications.

Undefined	Main Conditions	Economic Structure	Accessability	Migration	Employment	Socio-Economic Conditions	Land Conditions & Infrastructure	Demography	Farm	Technology
		Number of workplaces compared to the number of employees living in the local area	Travel time to the nearest important international agglomeration centres in minutes		% of agricultural employment in total employment	Activities	Ratio upland agriculture to rice paddy	Share of the population in the 25-44 age group	General farming system type	
		Non-agricultural production			% employment in non-agricultural sectors of total employment	Number of persons per doctor road length/km2	Normalized landscape shape index upland	Demography	Average yields	
		Workplace development Agricultural production value per person			Labour productivity	% households with social payments	Normalized landscape shape index rice paddy	Crude birth rate		
		Number of agricultural enterprises per person			% of employment in agriculture		Mean height of land Built up area (settlement) spatial dispersion index	Crude death rate % of households in densely populated areas		

Table A.1 Cont'd: Classifications of variables in case based rural typology applications.

Undefined	Main Conditions	Economic Structure	Accessability	Migration	Employment	Socio-Economic Conditions	Land Conditions & Infrastructure	Demography	Farm	Technology
		Number of manufactiruing enterprises per person			% of employment in manufacturing		Area in km2	% of households in intermediate areas		
		% tertiary sector in m			% of employment in services		Purchasing power standard per capita	% of households in sparsely populated areas		
		Overall economic development (gdp)			% workers in primary sector activities		Topography	Importance of young people (<15)		
		Gross domestic product (gdp) - (ecu)			% workers in secondary sector		% faculty or college	Importance of aged people (>65)		
		% of agriculture in total gross value added			Edr (employees/total)		% with primary school			
		% of manufacturing in total gross value added			N1/total number of employees		% of area under forestry			
		% of services in total gross value added			% employees in primary sector		Artificial surfaces			
		% annual change in pps per capita			% employees in secondary sector					
		Total unemployment			% self employees					

Table A.1 Cont'd: Classifications of variables in case based rural typology applications.

Undefined	Main Conditions	Economic Structure	Accesibility	Migration	Employment	Socio-Economic Conditions	Land Conditions & Infrastructure	Demography	Farm	Technology
		Unemployment of persons bellow 25 years old % secondary sector in ni Number of beds in hotels per person Number of hotels per person Number of hotel beds/1000 persons Bed-places in hotel % primary sector in ni* Number of hotels			% employees in tertiary sector % employees in public sector Unemployment					

APPENDIX B

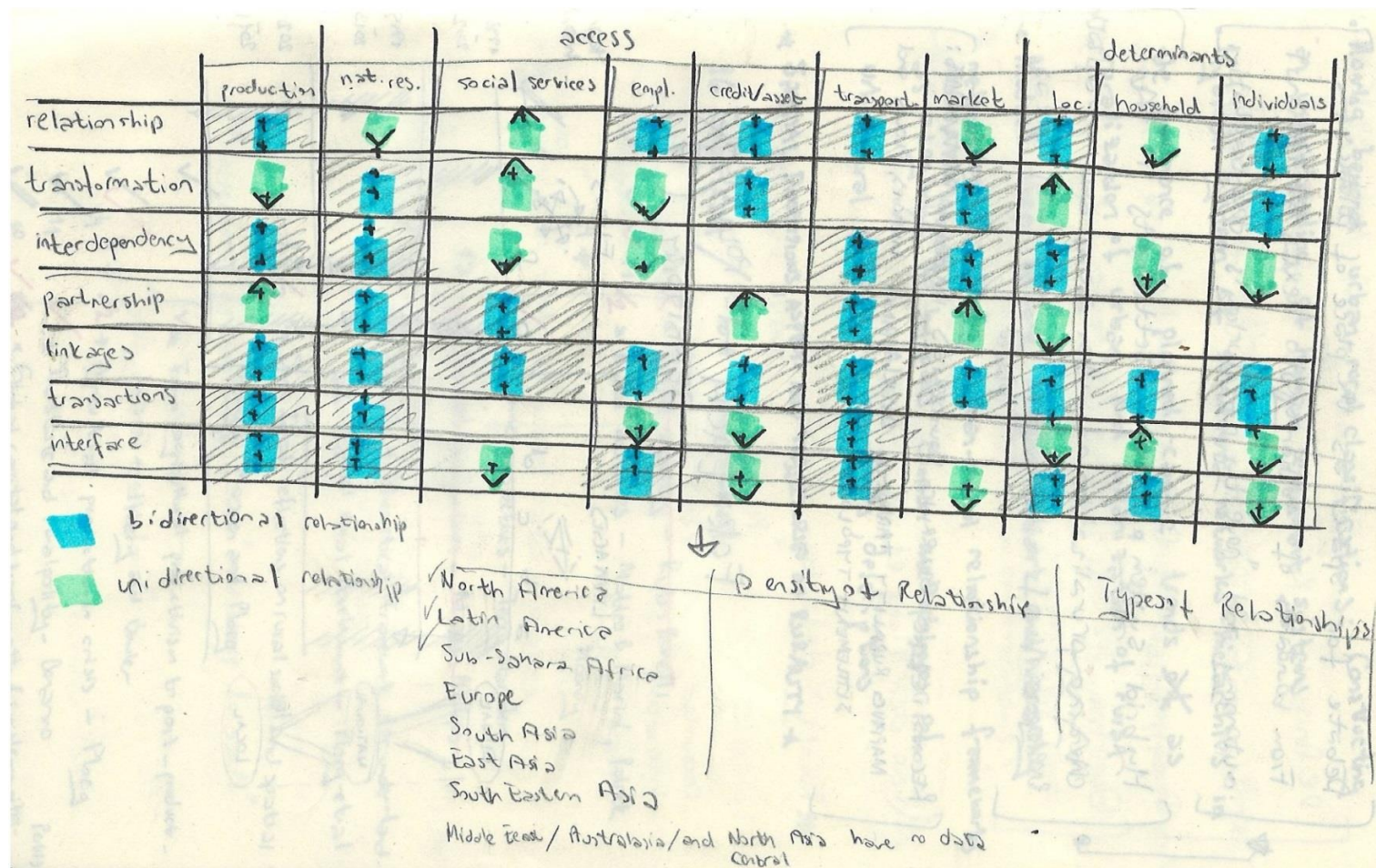


Figure B.1: Sketch for urban-rural relationships taxonomy.

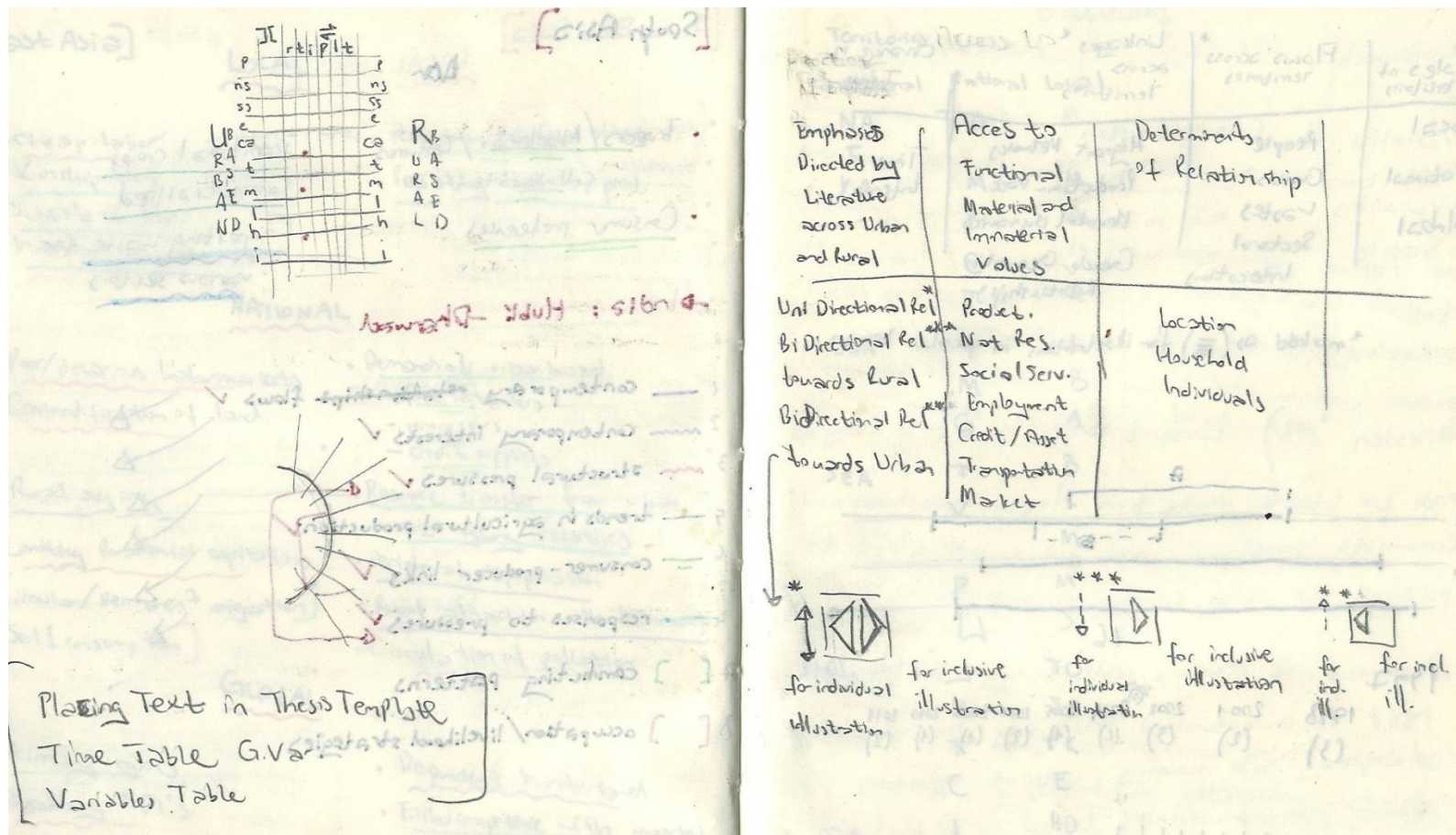


Figure B.2: Sketch for urban-rural relationships taxonomy and determinant & variables of literature survey.

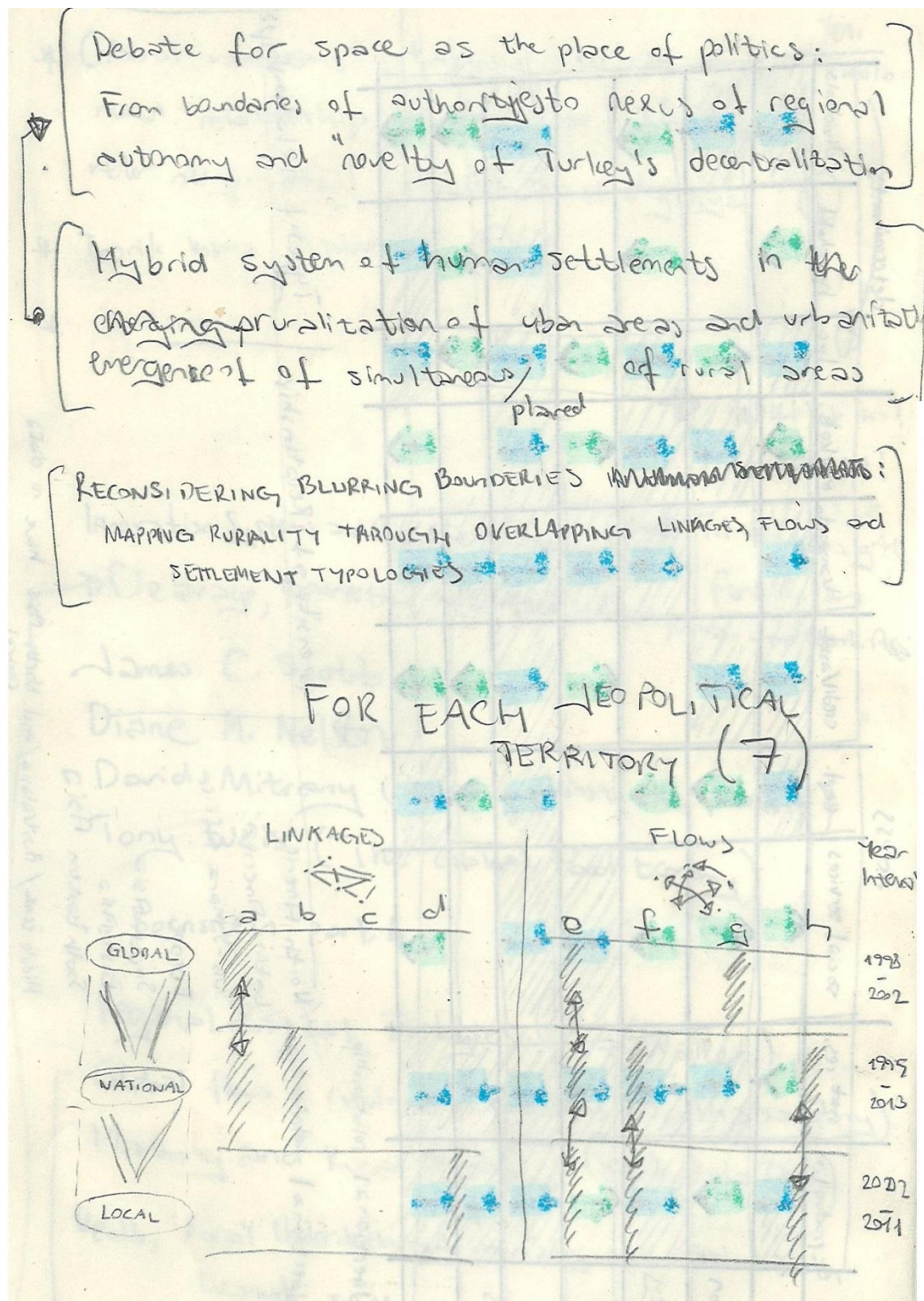


Figure B.3: Sketch for illustrating urban-rural relationships variations.

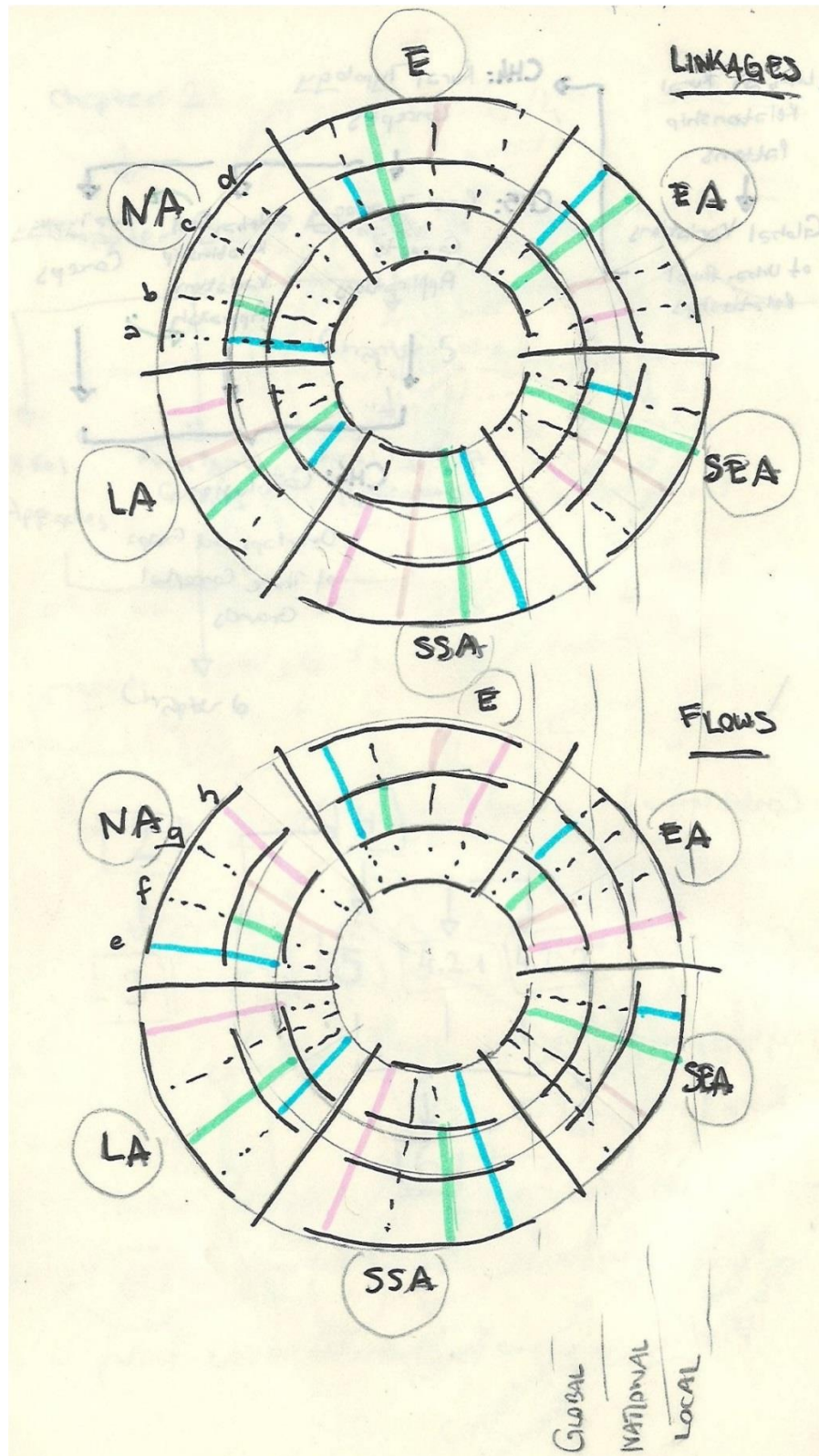


Figure B.4: Sketch for radar charts for linkages and flows.

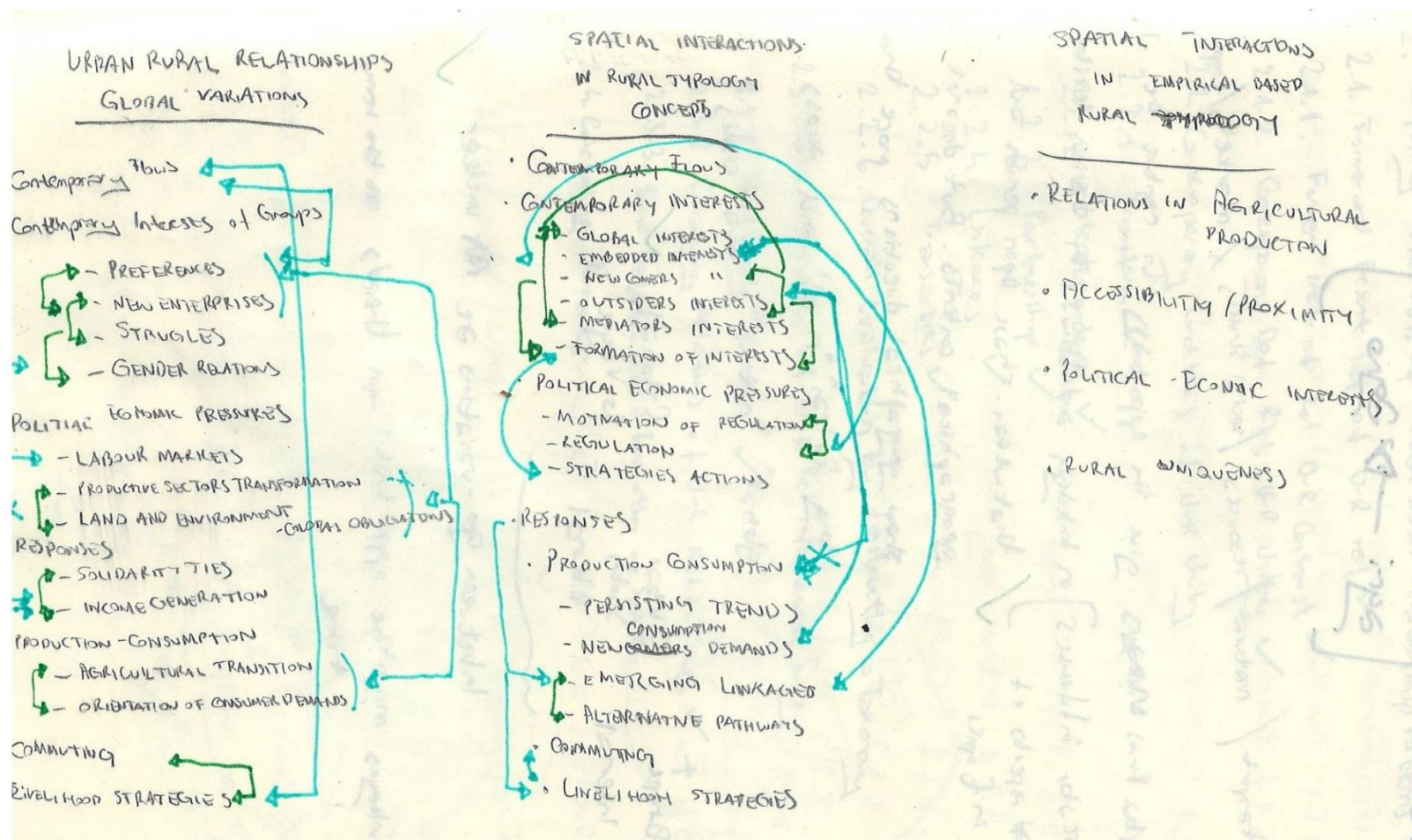


Figure B.5: Sketch for discourse.

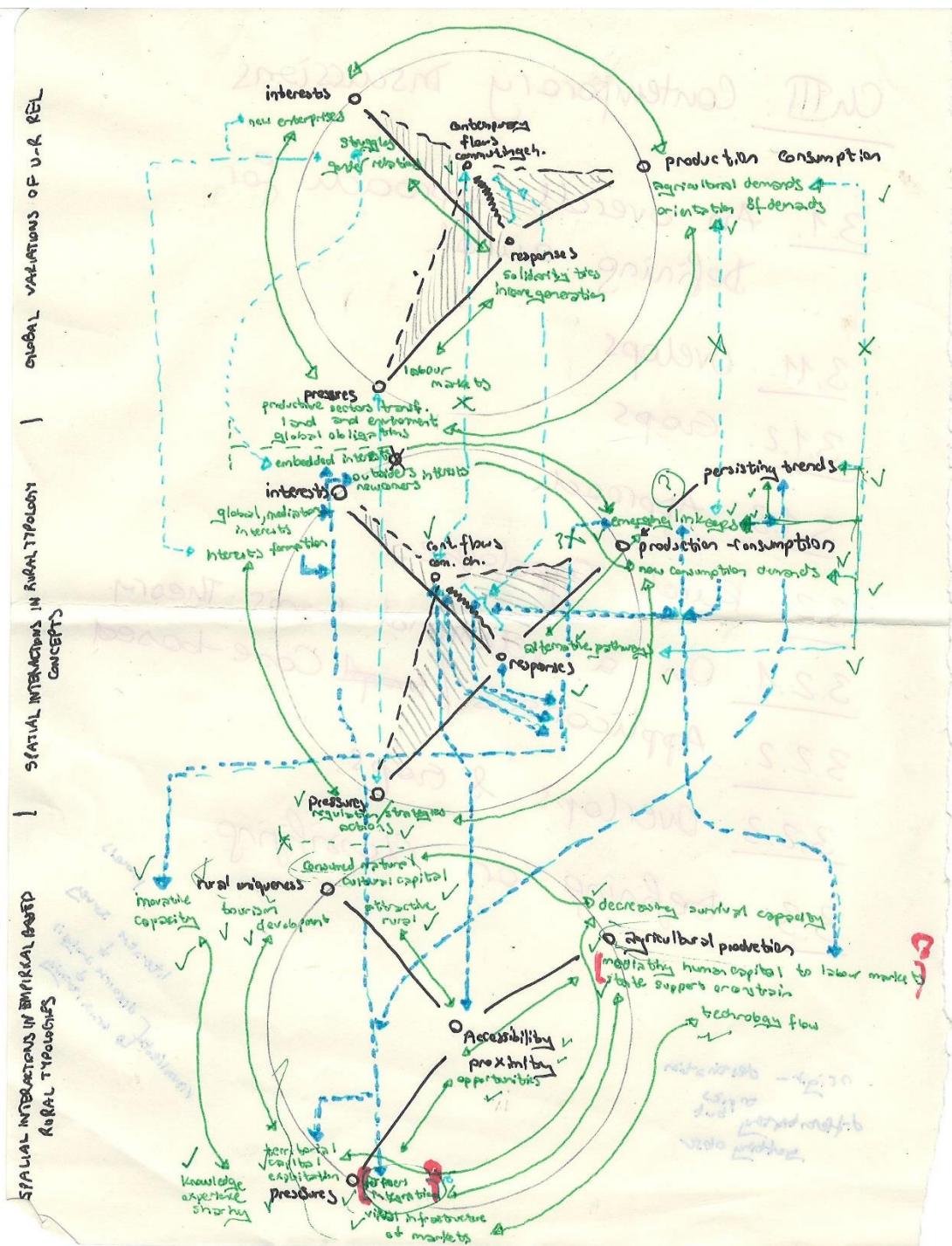


Figure B.6: Sketch for cross-section of three conceptual grounds.

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