
| RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Comparative Study of Life Quality in Urban and Rural Areas of Afghanistan: A Case Study of Jawzjan Province

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| ABSTRACT

The difference between households in terms of quality of life has many economic, social, and cultural consequences. One of the factors behind the difference in the quality of life and the level of welfare among households is the place of residence. This article compares the quality of life and the level of welfare among households in rural and urban areas of Afghanistan. The data used in this research is first-hand, which was obtained by the self-made questionnaire of the researcher. The variables of this research include all the socio-economic characteristics of rural and urban households, and the variables of the quality of life and welfare of the households in terms of nutrition, cost, housing, housing facilities, ownership of durable consumer goods, etc., have been studied. The results show that in all indicators of quality of life and welfare, urban households have a much better situation than rural households. The most important factors affecting the low quality of life in rural areas are the low level of income in rural areas, the methods of earning income, the type of work, the lack of rural development policies in the country, the low level of investment in rural areas, the lack of development projects.

| KEYWORDS

Quality of Life, Welfare, Urban Area, Rural Area, Households, Afghanistan

| ARTICLE INFORMATION

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1. Introduction

For centuries, people have been looking for a better life, and people have continuously tried to improve their living conditions, to use the talents and capabilities of their living environment to the maximum extent and in the best way (Anabestani, Rosta, Mohammadi, & Rafiyan, 2014).

All humans have been in search of improving their quality of life since the beginning of life, but in modern times, the quality of life has become the subject of study by scientists. They have realized the fact that the future of society depends on the identification of factors that affect people's living conditions (Arora & Kalra, 2018).

Since the 1960s, the quality of life has become one of the topics of interest in the field of social sciences because, in this decade, it became clear that economic growth and development do not necessarily lead to the improvement of people's lives (Bukenya, Tesfa, & Peter, 2002).

This concept also existed in Greek philosophy, and Aristotle mentioned it in the topic of happiness. Also, in the new era, people like Jean-Paul Sartre, Maslow and others have paid attention to it in discussions related to the internal states of individuals. In different sciences, according to the different dimensions and nature of this word, different interpretations have been used for quality of life. For example, economists use the concept of utility instead of quality of life, and psychologists use the term satisfaction or happiness. Although the improvement of the quality of life on individual and social scales has been the attention of planners for a long time, in recent decades, with the priority of finding social goals and formulating them in the form of

development plans, gradually, the human and sociological attitude about the quality of life in The plans and macro policies of advanced countries have been implemented. With the expansion of the human approach and the introduction of the concept of quality of life in sustainable development research and writings, many centers and institutions have studied the concept of quality of life, measurement indicators and how to improve it (Lucumi, Yuosef, & Marzukhi, 2014).

As a geographical space, the city and the village are created from a combination of physical and spatial elements. Although there are many similarities in urban and rural areas that are associated with spatial elements such as activities, people and man-made phenomena, the spatial functions of the city and the village have meaningful differences that are the result of the nature of the place and the spirit that governs its space. H. J. Bastier considered diversity and contrast as the two basic elements governing the spatial differences between the city and the countryside, and he believed that the urban space is a place of diversity and contrasts (Bastier, 1998)

Mutual relations between cities and rural areas in developing countries are qualitatively different from the relations between cities and rural areas in developed countries. In the poor countries of the world, there is more dependence on rural activities, for example, in the field of agriculture, mining and fishing for wealth and jobs. On the other hand, in developed countries, more wealth is created in urban areas (Lynch, 2016).

Mutual relations and links between cities and rural areas are widely considered the main factor in the process of economic and social changes. Despite this reality, most development theories and implementation procedures emphasize the duality of the population and activities of urban and rural areas.

Village-city links are part of the daily life realities of a household living in rural areas. Therefore, rural-urban links in setting and expressing development policies with the aim of reducing poverty and supporting the positive role of urban centers in the development of surrounding rural areas are emphasized by development experts. (Portahiri & Aftakhari, 2013).

The study and investigation of city-rural relations seem necessary in order to understand urbanism issues and find appropriate solutions to establish a balanced urban and rural development process. In the emergence and formation of eastern cities in the Middle East in general and Afghanistan in particular, several factors, such as political, economic, cultural and social factors, relying on the favorable conditions of the natural environment and areas of urban influence, which are mainly villages, have played an effective role (Rizwani, 2002).

The type and scope of the existing relations between the city and the village in various ways affect the formability, growth and development of rural settlements, as well as their internal and external relations (Sajjadi & Alizadeh, 2010).

The relations between the settlements and especially between the city and the village, which mainly manifests itself in the form of population flows, goods, capital, ideas, information, and innovation, is a spatial-spatial and geographical phenomenon and recognition, explanation and The discovery of the general rules that govern it is made in the framework of the mutual relations between man and the environment, and it is of the theoretical and practical importance of the corresponding features (Sharieh, 1994).

Also, considering the role of these relationships in the process of transformations and development of urban and rural centers, in addition to examining the types and causes of relationships, recognizing the effects and consequences of economic, social-cultural, and spatial-physical on cities and villages and trying to reduce the negative effects. In order to organize them, these relationships will be the basis for the sustainable development of rural and urban areas (Rizwani A. , 2004)

In most of the studies related to the relationship between the city and the village, the city is usually considered as a determining factor. Urban planners, focusing on urban groups, have paid little attention to agriculture and planning oriented towards rural areas. While rural development planners have paid less attention to the urban space and its effect on rural development by emphasizing the village and agricultural lands. It is for this reason that concepts such as urbanization and urban marginalization are (Lynch, 2007).

2. Literature Review

The research titled "Survey of the Quality of Life in the Villages" concluded that in the villages, the components of education, spatial attachment, social welfare, access to information, health, security, infrastructure, residential environment, income, and participation are practical on the quality of life and the quality of life of villages can be compared and analyzed by examining these components (Rahim Bakhsh, Habib, & Gerhani, 2018).

In an article titled "Analysis and evaluation of the effects of the implementation of the Hadi plan in the physical, spatial and environmental dimensions of the quality of rural life", they have come to the conclusion that the Hadi plan has a noticeable effect

on the quality of the village due to its effect on the physical structure and land use. It has the life of villagers. In other words, the villages where Hadi's plan has been implemented have a better quality of life (Maleki, Godarzi, Firouzi, & Taheri, 2018).

In a research titled "Spatial Analysis of Factors Affecting the Quality of Life in Rural Settlements", with the aim of spatial analysis of the quality of life in rural areas, they investigated the factors affecting it and the level of satisfaction of the villagers with the quality of life. The results show that there is a significant relationship between the four dimensions (environmental, physical, economic, and social) and the quality of life, in the sense that with the increase in the quality of the four dimensions, the quality of life in the studied villages increases (Anabestani, Rosta, Mohammadi, & Rafiyan, 2014).

In an article entitled "Evaluation of the differences between urban and rural areas based on the quality of life", comes that in the areas where the quality of urban life is high, the surrounding villages also enjoy a high quality of life and the areas where the quality of urban life is low. The quality of life in the surrounding villages is also low (Ma, Shichun, Fang, Che, & Chen, 2019).

According to an article entitled "Quality of Life of Addicts in Urban and rural areas of Delhi," the families of addicts in urban and rural areas have a low quality of life. This issue is more severe in rural areas. On the other hand, education and marriage are factors that have a positive effect on their quality of life. (Arora & Kalra, 2018).

According to an article titled "Factors Affecting the Quality of Life of rural natives: an interdisciplinary study", income, education, and environmental conditions of the region are effective on the quality of rural life. Also, the status of marriage or singleness and divorce of women also affects the quality of life, and rural divorced and widowed women have a lower quality of life than urban women (Chen, et al., 2017).

James et al. have analyzed the quality of life and rural development by providing evidence and data from West Virginia. In this research, they have examined the effect of variables such as education, the level of internet usage, satisfaction with family and neighborhood relationships, the state of physical and mental health, and participation (Bukanya, Tesfsa, & Peter, 2002).

In an article entitled "Using the Principles of the urban village as a Solution to Improve the Quality of Life in Cities," it is stated that factors such as improving health and hygiene, security, transportation, and paying attention to tourism opportunities affect the quality of life of rural people (Rezaei, 2015).

Research titled "Evaluation of Spatial Distribution of Quality of Life in Rural Areas" investigated the quality of life in the study area from the point of view of the sample community and the impact of spatial distribution on quality of life. Based on the views of the sample community, the quality of education, residential environment, physical environment, health, and safety, as well as income and employment, can be evaluated below the average level, and the quality of interaction and social cohesion is considered average. Also, the findings of the research show that in the villages of the central part of the city, a significant difference can be observed in all the components affecting the quality of life in terms of location and distance. This is because the residents of the plain villages have more satisfaction with the mentioned components, and after them, the people living in the base and mountain villages are placed. Another thing is that in terms of the distance dimension, except for the economic component, which had no significant difference, the difference in other components (environmental, physical, and social quality) was significant (Eftekhari, Fatahi, & Hajipour, 2016).

The research entitled "Measuring the quality of life in rural areas, case study: Aghbalag district of Zanjan province" has investigated the concept of quality of life in rural areas and also the prioritization of rural areas based on the level of quality of life in the villages of Agh Balag district of Zanjan province. Based on the quality of life indicators, the results of this research show that Mamqan village has the highest and Arqin village has the lowest level of quality of life in the region, which indicates the existence of spatial differences in terms of quality of life among the villagers of the studied region (Faraji Sobkbar, Sadeghlou, & Sejasi Kedari, 2017).

3. Methodology

This research is applied in terms of type and in terms of method, it is a survey and descriptive-analytical, and in terms of the time of research, it is a cross-sectional research that was done in 1402. In this research, a questionnaire was used to collect information. The questionnaire was created by the researcher, and also standardized Quality-of-Life indicators were used. The questionnaire included 10 dimensions and 53 items, which were developed in the form of a 5-level Likert scale. The sample size of this research includes 384 people based on the statistical population. The method of calculating the sample size was Cochran's formula. The selection of the research sample in each district has been systematic random sampling. The reliability of the research was calculated using Cronbach's alpha tool, the average of which was equal to 0.82. The validity of the research was also checked and confirmed through the opinion of geography professors of the Department of Geography and rural development professors of the Faculty of Economics of Jawzjan University. The investigated districts are shown in the table below.

Table 1) Researched districts

No	Districts	Villages	The Population	Population (Percentage)	Sample size (By district)
1.	Aqcha	20	100,652	15.64	60
2.	Khaniqa	72	26,306	4.09	16
3.	Khamyab	20	15811	2.46	9
4.	Khwaja Du Koh	48	30,424	4.73	18
5.	Darzab	72	55,635	8.65	33
6.	Shibirghan	88	192,724	29.95	115
7.	Fayzabad	72	56,032	8.71	33
8.	Qarqin	20	47,243	7.34	28
9.	Qush Tepa	72	26,572	4.13	16
10.	Mardyan	48	43,577	6.77	26
11.	Mingajik	48	48,493	7.54	29
Total		580	643469	100	384

Resource: (UNEMA, 2021)

3.1 The spatial scope of research

The geographical scope of this research is the rural areas of Jawzjan province (10 districts) and the city of Shaberghan, Afghanistan. Jawzjan is one of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan and is located in the north of this country. Jawzjan province shares a border with Turkmenistan and is connected to the Amu Sea from the north, Sarpol province from the south, Balkh province from the east, and Faryab province from the west, and the capital of this province is Sheberghan City (UNEMA, 2021). Based on the country's national statistics, in 2022, the population of Jawzjan province is estimated to be 643,469 people, of which 326,303 are men, and 317,166 are women. According to statistics, 141,241 people of the population of this province are urban dwellers (NSIA, 2021). In the past, Jawzjan was called a vast area that included Jawzjan, Sarpol, and Faryab provinces, but the current Jawzjan includes only Shaberghan City and 10 districts (The district is one of the units of the country divisions of Afghanistan, which consists of several villages).



In Jawzjan province, the spring season is mild, the summer season is hot, the fall season is rainy, and the winter season is cold with lots of rain and snow. The summer heat in Jawzjan reaches 46 degrees, and the winter cold reaches 25 degrees.

Jawzjan is especially important economically because of its underground resources. There are more than 140 natural gas wells in Jawzjan. Currently, 36 rings are active. There are more than 140 natural gas wells in Jawzjan. Currently, 36 rings are active. The Ministry of Mines says that each well has the capacity to produce 260,000 cubic meters of gas in 24 hours (Larry, 2011)

Jawzjan, having vast agricultural fields in the north of the country, is considered one of the agricultural provinces of Afghanistan, where seventy percent of its people are engaged in livestock and agriculture. There are more than 215 thousand hectares of agricultural land in this province; because this province does not have stable water resources, most of these lands remain uncultivated. In order to manage water and increase the agricultural yield of Jawzjan, two dams have been built above the Faizabad district and next to the Sarpol-Shabarghan highway. Farmers use their water extensively and irrigate many lands. Agricultural water of the Qarqin and Khomab districts is supplied from the Amu Sea through drains. The agricultural areas of Darzab and Ghosh Tepe Lalami districts are these two districts; they do not have any other source of water except floods, snow, and rain (Kolabi, 2015).

The main crops of this province are wheat, barley, corn, flax, mung beans, chickpeas, cumin, etc. In addition, 24 types of grapes are obtained from this province, which is famous for their quality. Besides grapes, fruits such as apricots, peaches, pears, almonds, walnuts, plums, and apples are also obtained from Jawzjan.

In addition to pottery and leather embroidery, coppersmithing, goldsmithing, carpet weaving, rug weaving, felt weaving, and embroidery are among the old handicrafts of this province. The carpet weaving industry is very important, especially in Aqcheh. Aqcheh carpet is very valuable and is exported abroad along with other carpets. Goldsmithing is also one of the important industries of this province and has been promoted since ancient times. The goldsmiths of Jawzjan were very famous in the past and engaged in doing various ornamental works, but now this industry is in a state of stagnation (Yovanz, 2017).

In terms of cultural values, Jawzjan province has a special place among the northern provinces of Afghanistan because the cultural and intellectual activities in this province are more colorful and popular than the majority of the northern provinces of Afghanistan. For the first time, the publication of the weekly newspaper "Diveh" and the activity of the government printing house officially started in 1340, and it was increasingly accelerated. Considering the rich history of Jawzjan in the past, this province is considered one of the ancient provinces of Afghanistan with a historical background (Ali Abadi, 2016).

Currently, in the field of media activities in Jawzjan, there are National TVs, Ayane and Bator, Moj FM Armaghan, Asayesh, Derman, Ghazal, Bostan and Meli, Jozjanan publications, Gurash, Hokomat va Shahrvand, Payam e Alfat, Al Eiman, Golestan Sawad, Jozjanan magazines, Sada e Zan, Navai Kohsar, Khat Khati, Bayan Naw, Izgo Tuigho (Uzbek language), Government Printing Houses with three cable networks namely Aqche Cable, Aseman City Cable and Jahannama Cable are active.

Literary and social activities of Jawzjan have been known with the Ishraq Cultural Association, National Union of Journalists, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babar Association, Makhdoom Qoli Faraghi Association, Rah No Association, Cinematographers Association, Teachers Association, Eqnah Association, Artists Association, Martyrs and Disabled Association, Women's Welfare Association, Rah e Sabz Cultural Association, Youth Council, Youth and Women Councils of the National Movement Party, Council of the Victims of Darzab and Qush Tapa districts. In Jozjan, in addition to the public library, there are also libraries of the Department of Information and Culture and libraries of higher education institutions (Ali Abadi, 2016).

Although people, with the advent of modern and new musical instruments; have distanced themselves from local music; recently, local music and its history have been noticed again, and Eden School in Sheberghan has started to promote local music, which is the forerunner of Jawzjan local music (before the recent political changes).

Compared to other provinces, Jawzjan has been a leader in the education sector, and the wars of the last few decades have not been able to cause significant damage to the education system of this province. A total of 375 schools, 3 higher education institutions, and a teacher training institute with more than 4 thousand teachers and 175 thousand students, 42% of whom are girls, operate in this province (before the recent political changes). Jawzjan University was established in 1380, and now more than six thousand students are studying in the faculties of education and training, economics, construction engineering, computer science, social sciences, chemical technology, and mining geology (Larry, 2011).

3.2 Variables

For the 11 dimensions formulated for quality of life, 55 variables were prepared, which are shown in the table below.

NO	Dimensions	No	Variables
1.	Education	1.	Educational environment in terms of proper heating and cooling equipment.
		2.	Condition of the school in terms of library, laboratory, and educational equipment.
		3.	Quality of the school building.
		4.	Status of students access to school.
		5.	Satisfied with the teachers in terms of experience, teaching style, and attitude.
		6.	What is the overall satisfaction with the state of educational services?
2.	Health	7.	Level and quality of services provided by the relevant health center.
		8.	Access to health and treatment centers
		9.	Provision of health insurance services
		10.	Overall satisfaction with the state of health and hygiene
3.	Food Quality	11.	Weekly consumption of meat (protein) in the food plan
		12.	Weekly consumption of vegetables and fruits in your diet plan
4.	Safety	13.	Access and timely presence of the police in necessary and needed cases.

		14.	State of avoiding conflict.
		15.	Public security in terms of the absence of nuisance, theft, thugs, and miscreants.
		16.	Street lighting and night traffic safety.
		17.	Level of reluctance to use drugs.
		18.	Overall satisfaction with the state of public and social security?
5.	Housing Quality	19.	The residence in terms of being newly built and the amount of use of resistant materials.
		20.	The degree of security of the residence against natural disasters.
		21.	The amount of luminosity and lighting in the house.
		22.	Use of comfort facilities at home (toilet, heating, and cooling system).
		23.	The condition of the residence in terms of the absence of pests and insects (flies, mice, etc.) and the problems caused by it.
6.	Quality of life	24.	Overall satisfaction with the quality of life.
		25.	State of available sports facilities (sports field, etc.)
		26.	The state of cultural and artistic facilities (library, etc.)
7.	Community Relations	27.	The number of visits from relatives and neighbors.
8.	free time	28.	Existence of travel in the annual family plan.
		29.	Overall satisfaction with the vacation situation.
9.	Infrastructure	30.	How long does it take to reach the city?
		31.	Public Transportation.
		32.	Condition of the transportation system.
		33.	Condition of drinking water.
		34.	What is the sewage disposal network like?
		35.	Electricity network.
		36.	Gas supply network.
		37.	The telecommunications system (telephone)
		38.	What is the overall satisfaction with the state of the infrastructure?
10.	Occupation and income level	39.	Income level.
		40.	Ability to saving.
		41.	Level of satisfaction with job.
		42.	Physical health necessary to perform the relevant job activity.
		43.	The level of hope for future career and career advancement?
		44.	Job security (job insurance and pension).
		45.	Job diversity
		46.	Level of employment.
		47.	Overall satisfaction with employment status and income level.
11.	Participation and Solidarity	48.	People's adherence to ethnic and religious customs.
		49.	Participating in each other's ceremonies and celebrations.
		50.	Cooperation and help in organizing each other's ceremonies.
		51.	Consultation of residents in important matters and giving importance to the opinions of each other.
		52.	The general state of interactions and social solidarity.
		53.	Participation in public works and activities.
		54.	Friendly relations between neighbors.
		55.	The spirit of teamwork and helping each other in work.

4. Results and Discussion

The research findings in the tables below show that in most of the economic and social variables, urban areas have good quality compared to rural areas.

Table (3) shows the quality of life dimensions of urban areas. In general, quality of life indicators is low in Jawzjan province. Among the 11 dimensions, the infrastructure has the worst condition, and the duty and income level has the best condition.

Table 3) Quality of Life in Rural Areas of Jawzjan Province

NO	Dimensions	Very Good	Good	Somewhat	Bad	Very Bad	Mean
1.	Education	54	109	44	112	65	2.93
2.	Health	46	121	43	123	51	2.97
3.	Food Quality	67	111	54	87	65	3.07
4.	Safety	45	98	87	78	76	2.89
5.	Housing Quality	41	88	98	101	56	2.89
6.	Quality of life	58	79	121	73	53	3.04
7.	Community Relations	68	112	98	74	32	3.29
8.	free time	51	79	122	77	55	2.98
9.	Infrastructure	40	69	108	121	46	2.83
10.	Occupation and income level	69	123	98	53	41	3.33
11.	Participation and Solidarity	63	122	105	49	45	3.28

Resource: Researcher's findings

Table (4) shows the quality of life index in rural areas. In general, the indicators of the quality of life in the rural areas of Jawzjan province are low. Among the 11 indicators, infrastructure has the worst condition, and participation and solidarity have the best condition.

Table 4) Quality of Life in Urban Areas of Jawzjan Province

NO	Dimensions	Very Good	Good	Somewhat	Bad	Very Bad	Mean
1.	Education	46	78	88	107	65	2.83
2.	Health	38	79	78	129	60	2.76
3.	Food Quality	29	87	123	75	70	2.82
4.	Safety	49	96	77	86	76	2.89
5.	Housing Quality	36	79	60	121	88	2.62
6.	Quality of life	47	83	121	83	50	2.98
7.	Community Relations	69	112	97	73	33	3.29
8.	free time	32	76	102	104	70	2.73
9.	Infrastructure	32	45	85	143	79	2.50
10.	Occupation and income level	41	87	78	120	58	2.83
11.	Participation and Solidarity	98	123	107	35	21	3.63

Resource: Researcher's findings

The above tables show the indicators of the quality of life in urban and rural areas. Based on the results of the above tables, the status of eleven indicators in urban areas is better than in rural areas. Among the 11 measures of quality of life, only the measure of participation and solidarity in rural areas is better than in urban areas. All other quality-of-life indicators are higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Among the above indicators, the biggest difference can be seen in the income criteria of rural and urban areas.

4.1 Mann-Whitney U Test

Mann-Whitney test is used in this section. The purpose of this test is variable comparison. The number of items was 55. The purpose of this test is to determine whether the location variable (village-city) caused the quality of life variables to have a significant difference. That is, there is a significant difference in the quality level in rural and urban areas. The existence of a significant difference in each of the items indicates the effect of distance on that quality of life variable. In Tables 3 and 4, it is clear that the

quality of life in rural and urban areas is clearly different. This difference has not been seen in only a few cases. The cases in which there is no significant difference include Safety and Community Relations.

Table 5) Mann-Whitney U Test results

NO	Dimensions	Mann-Whitney	z	Sig.
1.	Education	111.5	-8.23	0.0004
2.	Health	433.5	-7.67	0.0000
3.	Food Quality	959.5	2235.5	0.0154
4.	Safety	1104	-1.231	0.3221
5.	Housing Quality	537.5	-5.512	0.0001
6.	Quality of life	643	4.651	0.0000
7.	Community Relations	1210.5	-0.546	0.0987
8.	free time	1178	0.453	0.0012
9.	Infrastructure	420.5	6.211	0.0004
10.	Occupation and income level	1123	-2.43	0.0002
11.	Participation and Solidarity	389.5	5.546	0.0000

Resource: Researcher's findings

5. Conclusion

At the same time and in parallel with life on earth, which is done with the help of the factors and forces of nature and by using the facilities of the physical world, people also live in the inner world with their thoughts, perceptions, feelings, and ideals. In other words, what we call life and the experience we call living do not happen entirely in the physical and objective world outside and are affected by its countless components. The scope and quality of this unique experience are derived from and influenced by the world and other non-physical possibilities inside with categories and qualities of thought, perception, and feeling. What is important is the integration and entanglement of these two human worlds and the mutual influence between the elements of these two worlds, which is always changing and evolving, and the result is the uniqueness of the life experience. An experience that can be interpreted as "quality of life" in terms of measurement and evaluation. Living with hardships, the harshness of nature, poverty, and anxiety has always been intertwined with the lives of the people and societies of this land since the distant past and has had profound effects on its quality.

Although the occurrence of the industrial revolution in recent centuries and the emergence of development and planning ideas in a modern way have brought noteworthy developments, especially for rural communities, simultaneously with the emergence and expansion of a new way of living and living in the form of urbanism and promoting and strengthening it much more compared to rural life and living, it has created inequalities and imbalances between these spaces and fueled them. The negative effects of these inequalities on the rural people's assessment of the quality of life in rural communities were and are more than the positive and first effects of such physical development. In recent times, with the emergence and rise of the far-reaching third wave - the information and communication revolution - and its consequent modernity, the extent of these inequalities has increased.

Undoubtedly, rural communities, especially in the so-called third-world countries, are considered the most peripheral parts of human societies and are at the lowest level of this unfavorable hierarchy. Such a situation with the accumulated history and historical memory of long-standing deprivations and deep-rooted inequalities, the external reality and the internal perception of people and rural communities from the experience of life or the quality of life and their life in both the physical world (environmental and residential) and Their thinking affect them in many ways, directly and indirectly, and with different degrees.

This research has been done with the aim of investigating the level of difference in the quality of life in rural and urban areas. The results of this research show that urban areas have a favorable situation compared to rural areas, and rural areas have a poor quality of life compared to urban areas. This research showed that location is an important variable in people's quality of life, and in this regard, it is appropriate for the government to provide appropriate programs to improve the quality of life in rural areas far from the city.

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