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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Assessment of welfare living and public law with an emphasis on rural areas

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Abstract

Today, the quality of life is the main objective of all planning which is produced by the thinkers and planners. Problems is faced our rural areas challenges such as, weak sources of income, loss of opportunity and good job opportunities and housing instability. Present study seeks to answer the question how is the quality of life of the sample? How been it spatial distribution the quality of the sample villages? Research method is descriptive - analytical with an emphasis on the questionnaire. Based on this approach explain the descriptive statistical analysis and test results show Comments on the conditions the quality of life of society have been evaluated (education and leisure) as moderate and less of it. Meanwhile, can be seen the most difficult aspects of environmental and economic conditions that the calculated T statistic shows Frequency deviation than average So that more rural areas are located the quality of the environment at a disadvantage. Findings show that the distribution of all the components influencing the quality of life in rural Shahindezh is observed significant differences in terms of location or distance of the rural population.

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Introduction

Discussed quality of life have been raised recently the literature on sustainable development and planning community development and economic issues of modern. And have special place and the Government work at national and local levels as well as numerous agencies on measures and indicators (Kharazmi, 2009). Supporters the movement of indicator believe that Supporters the movement of indicator this believe that, descriptive reports are unable in drawing providing an accurate picture and understandable of the issues and the social conditions of the social indicators – economic and In contrast social indicators - economic have high value in planning And provides, accurate and practical information in the field needs now and in relation to national objectives (kalantari, 2008, 724). Such a has led something to change the paradigm of development. One of the major aspects the change concept of development transformation which is the attitude the United Nations and its related institutions has arisen during the last two decades in this concept. In fact the United Nations supports the new model for

development which intends beyond the economic development on sustainable development. (Mehdizadeh et al 2008, 45). So far many centers and institutes have been assessed and studied discussed the concept of quality of life indicators and how to improve it (massam T, 2002, 165·T, and Omidi, 2009, 4).

This paper has attempted to review a number of quality indicators in rural areas Shahindezh city and discussed enjoyment of villages this part of the criteria and then determine whether this spatial distribution of the index has been effective better the lives of rural people or not.

Theoretical Principles of Research

Quality in the covers in all aspects of human life in the villages and towns. Study quality of life is review the factors affecting in the sense of well-being meaning life of people Up to best ways biological be provided for them (Parker, 2005:238). Today many studies have been worldwide about quality of urban life.

Rosen examined getting payment as one of the indicators for quality of urban life. By the same token Nordhars and Tobin were examined the difference paying rent as one of the indicators of quality of life (Delfim, 2006, 411). David Phillips examines a general definition quality of life, individual and collective dimensions which individual level includes the objective and subjective components (Phillips, 2006, 242). (Rinner 2007) and (Taln and et al 2007) also stated that the physical environment social and economic form core of the study quality of life.

Methods

Methods the survey is based on questionnaires in which the most important aspects related to quality of life, test and evaluation, are located including quality of education quality of residential environment quality, environment, income, employment quality. The questionnaire used a Likert type scale from 3 (low, partly, proper) is designed with 25 closed questions and two open questions.

The study areas are including rural of central city Shahindezh (District of Holaso, Mahmoud Abad and Sfakhanh) West Azarbaijan province. In this section have according to the governor of the city in 1390, had a population of 38,106 people and 10,693

households. The statistical population under study is consisted of all villages, more than 20 families villages the central part of the city Shahindezh comprising 89 villages. In the next step were selected having regard to the importance of village-level development and spatial distribution of quality indicators by cluster analysis 10 villages. And also to determine the number of samples, were selected using Cochran formula, 343 households, stratified random sampling. In order to data analysis was used T-test.

Findings and results

Reviews On descriptive indicated that from 91 percent of respondents superintendent and 9 percent of women their total 82 people were, illiterate 171 , has the ability to read and write 68 Third, 8 patients with diploma and 5 people associate degree or higher respectively. For each one dimension of quality of life, and the presence or absence of each of them has been the rural ranking in terms of having the index.

As Table 1 shows, the villages Holaaso and Hacheso enjoyed the highest degree of enjoyment Quality Dimensions of life are in terms of location short distance to the city center.

Table 1 - Ranking of the villages, based on the distribution of spatial dimensions, quality of life

| Rural | C ₁ | Rank |
|--------------|----------------|------|
| Holaso | 490541 | 1 |
| Hachehso | 476890 | 2 |
| Qyzkorpi | 185467 | 6 |
| Yngiabad | 119084 | 8 |
| Yngiarkh | 219034 | 5 |
| Gharetapeh | 156799 | 7 |
| AQtph | 185467 | 6 |
| QvzloyAfshar | 185467 | 6 |
| Safakhaneh | 300564 | 3 |
| Saanjood | 231656 | 4 |

The quality of life community has been evaluated sample (Education and Leisure), middle and lower than it. The most inappropriate can be conditions observed in aspects of environmental and economic. That t- test is calculated indicating the frequency deviation from the average level.

It means that at a disadvantage located the environmental and economic variables such as

presence of a landfill site a method of health satisfaction of income hope for the future job a new house and durable and good quality there are facilities (heating, cooling system, sanitary, bathroom, etc). And the materials and resistant materials the construction of residential units and a skylight through (Table 2).

Table 2 - Significant levels of population size and components of quality of life assessment

| Dimension | Component | test T | Mean | Significance level | Test value (intermediate level) |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------|--------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Social | Education | -3/38 | 12/00 | 0/021 | 12 |
| | Spare time | 0/543 | 16/240 | 0/470 | 15 |
| Somatogenic | Residential environment | -8/579 | 18/340 | 0/000 | 21 |
| Economic | Income and employment | -11/720 | 9/465 | 1/000 | 15 |
| Environmental | Environmental Quality | -13/890 | 18/401 | 0/000 | 21 |

It is according to the analysis of the relationship between quality of life and population size and distance from the city center in the villages studied indicating the existence of a direct relationship and statistically significant at the alpha level.

So that with the increase in population increases the overall quality of life and it seems that population size and the spatial dimension are factor affecting on quality of life social economic and environmental aspects in that area (Table 3).

Table 3 - The correlation coefficient between the population and the quality of life of indicators

| Component | values | Indicators of quality of life | population size |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Indicators of quality of life | Pearson correlation | 1 | .694** |
| | Significant level | 0 | .000 |
| | The number | 10 | 10 |
| population size | Pearson correlation | .694** | 1 |
| | Significant level | .000 | 0 |
| | The number | 10 | 10 |

Villages are divided on the basis of quality of life physical social and economic and environmental the rural sample 1, 2, 3 and 2 class. And in general the sample villages of in two categories are divided for convenience according to the variable distance to the city center Table (4).

Table4 - classification of villages of sample based on components of quality of life and their distance from the city center

| Rural | Meaningful categories, the alpha level of 0/05 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|------------------|----------------|-------|
| | Physical quality | | | Environmental Quality | | Economic quality | Social Quality | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 11-20 km | 42/82 | | | 17/58 | | 19/22 | 61/15 | |
| Less than 10 km | | 40/26 | | 17/45 | | 18/11 | | 56/26 |
| 21-30 km | | 38/20 | 16/40 | | | 18/43 | | 56/61 |
| 31-40 km | 37/46 | | | | 15/33 | 18/29 | | 55/77 |

Rural areas which are located at a distance of 11-20 km from the city center the highest class quality of life such as Holasv village.

The Villages are located at a distance less than 10 km, 21-30 km and 31-40 km from the city center on the 2nd level have been with the lowest levels of satisfaction and quality of life.

Table 5 - Classification of the quality of life in Villages of based on class size and significance level alpha 0/05

| Rural | Physical quality | | Environmental Quality | | Social Quality | | | | Economic quality |
|--------------|------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Holaaso | 49/7143 | | 20/1875 | | 53/7143 | | | | 10/125 |
| Hachehso | 48/0625 | | 17/3339 | | | 49/812 | | | 9/400 |
| Safakhaneh | 44/8667 | | 16/3339 | | | | 43/6000 | | 11/000 |
| Saanjood | | 38/4667 | 17/8571 | | | | | | 9/446 |
| Yngiarkh | | 37/3333 | 17/800 | | 17/800 | 47/6000 | | | 10/400 |
| Qizkorpi | | 133/36 | 17/0006 | | 17/0006 | | | | 8/800 |
| Aqtapeh | | 142/35 | 17/1333 | | 17/1333 | | 43/1333 | 41/8000 | 9/400 |
| QvzloyAfshar | | 33/785 | | 16/5333 | | | | 41/6000 | |
| Gharetapeh | | 31/858 | | 15/5333 | | | | 40/800 | 8/4000 |
| Yngiabad | | 30/398 | | 15/4667 | | 47/2000 | | 40/8000 | 8/886 |

Villages of Holaaso Hachehso Sfakhaneh, Saanjood, Yngiarkh, QizCorp and AQtph are located and in environmental quality dimension will be assessed rural people life. Village of Holaaso is located the level of benefit of the social quality at level 1 and are located Villages of Hachehso , Yngiarkh and Yngiabad class 2 and Villages of Sfakhaneh and Aqtapeh at level 3, and the rest of the village are at Level 4 the quality of Social.

Villages of Holaaso and Hachehso have the highest percentage In terms of the quality of economy, ie (jobs and income) and that is due to topographic conditions and nearby villages the city center.

In terms of the quality of physical are located Villages of Hachehso, Holaaso and Safakhaneh in better condition than other villages.

Conclusions

This study was performed aims to review and assess the spatial distribution of some aspects of quality of life the sample size in rural central city Shahindezh.

From the results obtained it can be concluded that among the five factors affecting the quality of life: education, employment and income, environmental quality residential environment, leisure is evaluated

the criteria's employment, income and environmental quality the lower level middle specified and the rest moderate or higher than of its.

Quality education the low level evaluation for reasons such as minimum facilities and lack of educational facilities and a lack of higher education facilities and a high distance from the city center in many rural areas.

The quality of the residential environment the lower limit is designated due to low income and employment problems and in terms of safety and beauty.

In general it can be stated that the spatial distribution of the quality of life in villages in city is affected the rural location and distance from the city and population size. So that the Hachehso and Holaaso villages have a good quality of life as compared to other villages due to the position of the plain and communication and as a result infrastructure facilities and access to basic needs and agriculture and enjoyment of agricultural resources including benefit the mechanization.

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