Review and Assessment of Factors Influencing Villagers' Satisfaction with Rural Housing  
(Case Study: Avramanat Region, Kermanshah Province)

Davood Jamini*, Seyyed Hedayatolah Nori Zamanabadi, Alireza Jamshidi, Mohamad Sadegh Ebrahimi
1- Ph.D. Student in Geography and Rural Planning, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Iran  
2- Associate Prof., in Geography and Rural Planning, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Iran  
3- Ph.D. Student in Geography and Rural Planning, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Iran  
4- Assistant Prof., Rural Development, Technology University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran

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Extended Abstract
1. INTRODUCTION
There are different types of housing in rural areas due to geographical and climatic diversity. The houses are built according to geographical features, land status, kinds of living, and ways of living and lifestyles of each area. Rural housing is often given access to raw material supplied from local sources and then they started to build their own housing, which does not conform to the housing standards (of welfare, health, and physical facilities). It is necessary to pay attention to the quantity and quality of rural housing in rural development programs because they are the standard of affordable housing and rural development indicators. Therefore, psychological and social damage in rural living, rural residential disturbance and abnormalities in residential context, and the economic and social crisis at the national level is some consequences of lack of access to adequate housing standards, which are the indicators of rural development. The reason for this concern is the issue of rural planning policy, planning affordable housing and having access to appropriate pattern for rural residents. One of the important ways to know the status of the planning process for rural housing is rural housing satisfaction survey. Avramanat area with population of 102,956 people (about 52 percent in rural areas) and 492 rural, is one of the few areas having more rural population than the urban population. Due to specific natural conditions of this area (such as slopes, poor access, use of local materials, etc.), Avramanat area has unfavorable conditions. Therefore, the present study sought to answer the question of how much are the residents of Avramanat rural area satisfied with their housing conditions? And what are the factors influencing the level of satisfaction?

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
The word culture has a sense of satisfaction or pleasure to meet and be satisfied. Create a state of happiness, pleasure and utility as a result meet the needs and demands and requirements of the clients referred by the service provider is established, satisfaction is defined as. Studies of the efficacy of the residences that have different perception of satisfaction from each person in different situations, personal, social, economic, cultural and physical. Several researchers have investigated the effect of these parameters on the perceived level of satisfaction. Among individual characteristics influencing satisfaction can be pointed to demographic factors, personality, values, expectations, comparison with other settlements and hope for the future can be mentioned. Some of the personal and household characteristics such as age, gender and equity affect the perception of environmental quality. In general, older people were satisfied more than young people with their living conditions. Residents with higher socioeconomic status were satisfied more than residents with lower socioeconomic status with their living conditions.

3. METHODOLOGY
The research is applied and the methods of descriptive and analytical survey. Two methods were used to collect the data and documents as well as a library of field observation. The statistical population included 22,279 rural households in four Avramanat Township located in Kermanshah province. Of these, 280 were selected as the sample of households stratified sampling using Cochran's formula (d = 0.06; p & q = 0.5). It should be noted, that the share of rural households and more than 20 subjects were selected from four rural districts where the share of households in the study were 15 to 20 households and more than 15 households, was selected as the rural respectively 3 and 2 rural villages. Finally, 52 villages were examined at random.

4. DISCUSSION
The results of the present study was the level of satisfaction with 40.7% of rural residents Avramanat region of Kermanshah at low and very low, 37.9 percent moderate and 21.4 percent as very good and
very nice. In general, it was found using single-sample t-test at 95%, which is the satisfaction level of rural residents in the study area from its rural housing less than average. In general, three factors are considered robust, economic factors and health factors in all areas Avramanat Kermanshah Province, proved to be the most important factors influencing satisfaction levels - taking villagers from their homes.

5– CONCLUSION
According to the importance of strength and economic factors in satisfaction of the people with their residential units and low satisfaction of rural residents in Javanroud, a short-term plan must be submitted for this county. To prevent people leaving villages and counties, the governments and authorities should submit a medium and long term plan for the rest of the cities.

Keyword: Rural housing, satisfaction, Avramanat region, Kermanshah Province.

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