Analysis of the Health Status of Housing in Forest-mountain Villages and its Affecting Factors in the Eastern Region of Bandpey in Babol County

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Extended Abstract

1. INTRODUCTION
One component of human rights is suitable housing. Certainly after the air, food and clothing, suitable housing is among the most basic necessities for living with honor and human dignity and it is one the most important standards for a desirable living and a perquisite to achieve social justice. The very important aspect of quality of housing is health or the safety of housing. The housing health depends on some circumstances which are the physical and spiritual needs of its residents should be provided and the incidence and transmission of communicable diseases and injuries and accidents should be prevented as much as possible. In this context, this study aimed at understanding how the factors influencing the quality of rural housing, quality health of housing villages in the area forest - mountainous city of Babol will have been examined.

2. METHODOLOGY
This study is applied - developmental and the methodology is "descriptive - analytic". It aims to assess the health status of rural housing and the factors influencing it. The population of this research is the forest – mountainous villages in eastern region of Bandpey in Babol city. Among the 235 forest - mountain villages, 36 villages was chosen as the sample of the study based on systematic random sampling method that included 683 families. The study area is located at about 25 km south of the city of Babol in the geographic area” 31°37’ 52" 59’44" 52° 01’15” 36’ east longitude and latitude to” 23°22’ 36’ 36. The data was collected through questionnaires, semi-deep interview and from health center. The data was analyzed by the use of Excel and the SPSS statistical software.

4. DISCUSSION
The results of the survey indicated that among 683 houses, 380 houses of wood, 189 houses of wood, concrete and block, 21 houses of wood, brick, concrete, 93 houses are made up of beams and blocks. However, in recent years, non-local materials and the pattern of construction of not native are severity to this area, but still play an important role in the construction of wooden houses in rural areas. Starting new construction and new building techniques and new materials have improved the level of physical security and sustainable homes in recent years. The findings indicate that in 1382, 31% of homes have been sustained over ten years; means from 1392 - 1382 to 44 percent in the past ten years and is also durable and continued low number of homes has decreased. According to the research findings, nearly 80 percent of homes lack insurance and nearly 20 percent have insurance and are on fires. Since the studied area has not have gas cabling, nearly one hundred percent of families caregivers have acknowledged the use of LPG capsule and electricity fuel and firewood as their primary fuel. So given that most rural houses are wooden, it is necessary to have house insurance. Findings from the questionnaire of section Analysis factors affecting home health show that about 55 people Staff, 33 people workers, 26 people farmers and 69 people were self-employed and ranchers are 500 people with an average age of 41 years. However, almost all people next to main their jobs number to keep livestock. 653 persons were even a few meters without any legal title. Average distance of sample village about 40 kilometers from town to and distance from the main road out of the 8/2 km.

5. CONCLUSIONS
The results of study the housing health status show that despite in the past decade improve housing quality; But still not suitable conditions. The results indicate that the major health challenges of the rural houses are mice and other harmful animals, not having a fire fighting capsule, the electrical and fire hazards and the unsanitary disposal of household waste are the most important

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home health variables that need special attention. The safety of roof and floor and the foundation of the building and the stairs guard, walls and windows are the second priority. The home lighting, kitchen, toilet, bathroom and garden area as well as the lack of an emergency door is the next priority. The economic factors (income), occupation, education and the property status have direct and significant relationship with housing health and also the family size factors, distance from the city, distance from the road and the age have inverse and significant relationship with housing health.

Keywords: Health, housing, forests villages, sustainable development, Bandpey East.

References


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