Measurement and Evaluation of Quality of Life Components in Villages of Karasf Dehestan of Khodabandeh County

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Extended Abstract

1. INTRODUCTION

Quality of life is a concept that in recent years, due to his role in mental health, has gain importance. Low living conditions in rural areas results in rural migration to the big cities, have followed many social, economic and environment problems in rural areas and in the cities. The role of rural development in the economic, social, political aspects in various regional scales is evident.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The consequences of not paying attention to the quality of life in rural areas could be widespread poverty, growing inequality, rapid population growth, unemployment, migration, poor people etc. Thus, prioritization of rural development to urban development seems inevitable.

3. METHODOLOGY

The main objective of this study was to evaluate the quality of rural life in Khodabandeh Township has been done with economic, social, cultural elements. Objectives of the review are detailed below: How villagers are satisfied with the quality of life in rural areas?

Which components had roles in improving the quality of rural life? the population survey using a questionnaire was conducted among villagers in the central district of Khodabandeh, was elected district Karsaf including sample villages Hesar, Yarahmadloo, Shahid Chamani, Delayer Sofla, Eynjik and is Paskoohan. One hundred samples for Hesar, 25 samples for Shahid Chamani , the 35 samples for Delayer Sofla , 15 samples for Yarahmadloo, 60 samples for Paskoohan, 50 samples for Eynjik totally 285 questionnaires was completed randomly with people living in rural areas. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire containing eight elements (education, health, participation and solidarity, belonging to place, social and personal security, entertainment and leisure, employment and income, social services) in relation to the assessment of quality of life. The validity of questionnaire was confirmed by twenty professors of geography and rural planning, geography and urban planning, urban planning and rural development. The reliability of the questionnaire, approved by pre-test of 30 questionnaires was completed in the study area and the alpha level of 95% was obtained. After completing questionnaires, the results were compiled and analyzed by SPSS software. To measure quality of life in rural areas T-Test was used.

4. DISCUSSION

The first component is health. Findings from health factors aggregation indicate significant difference between health and average level of component in Lycert which number 3 (Theoretical average) in Lycert 5 choices range. The difference in the level of 0/05 is estimated to be significant. The second component is social services. Findings from social services factors aggregation indicate significant difference between health and average level of component in Lycert which number 3 (Theoretical average) in Lycert 5 choices range. The difference in the level of 0/05 is estimated to be significant. The third component is employment and income. Findings from employment and income factors aggregation indicate significant difference between health and average level of component in Lycert which number 3 (Theoretical average) in Lycert 5 choices range. The difference in the level of 0/05 is estimated to be significant. The fourth component is education. Findings from education factors aggregation indicate significant difference between health and average level of component in Lycert which number 3 (Theoretical average) in Lycert 5 choices range. The difference in the level of 0/05 is estimated to be significant. The fifth component is participation. Findings from participation factors aggregation indicate significant difference between health and average level of component in Lycert which number 3 (Theoretical average) in Lycert 5 choices range. The difference in the level of 0/05 is estimated to be significant. The sixth component is belonging to place. Findings from...

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belonging to place factors aggregation indicate significant difference between health and average level of component in Lycert which number 3 (Theoretical average) in Lycert 5 choices range. The difference in the level of 0.05 is estimated to be significant. The seventh component is personal and social safety. Findings from personal and social safety factors aggregation indicate significant difference between health and average level of component in Lycert which number 3 (Theoretical average) in Lycert 5 choices range. The difference in the level of 0/05 is estimated to be significant.

5. CONCLUSION
The Examination of components of quality of life in the villages showed that belonging to place has the highest average in fact represent the interest of the villagers to living in these areas. Employment and income are in the latest ranking. In fact, in most rural areas, the situation is good because it can be considered in the development of agriculture and animal husbandry activities.

Keywords: Measuring and evaluating, quality of rural life, Khodabandeh County.

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