

Analysis urban life quality, case study residents of Rostamabad City

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Abstract: - One of the main issues raised about sustainable development and the quality of human life. Life quality, economic, social, physical, biological, cultural and political advocacy. City Rostamabad Narmashir city center, which is located in the South East province. Based on the material provided above, the present study is the evaluation of quality of life in the city Rostamabad. The purpose of this studies the physical aspects of quality of life, economic, social and Rostamabad is in the city. Research question is: subjective quality of life of residents in the city Rostamabad (Narmashir) How so? This study is a descriptive analysis. Data collection methods include observation, enterprise statistics, and library resources, and Inventory. Quality of Life Questionnaire research tool households. They Collection data by, correlations Statistical tests, Binomial T test, Wilcoxon, and one sample T- test were analyzed. Findings indicated the objective quality of life of city residents Rostamabad is desirable and less desirable in some areas. The results showed the following subjective satisfaction with the quality of this type of service, cost, access time, and so is low. The subjective quality of life in the next few social good and is close to the average. While the have become more favorable for quality of life in all three dimensions of economic, social, and spatial - ecological status of the city.

Keywords: - Urban life quality, Rostamabad city, residents

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the main issues raised about sustainable development and the quality of human life. Life quality, economic, social, physical, biological, political, cultural, and it can be said. That quality of life is one of the main areas of study in science, human geography; urban planners have a serious want to explain their research into this area. Smith was the first geographer quality of life, prosperity and social justice, as discussed in geography (Mohammadi Savadkoohi, 2011, 16). Since the late 1960s, the concept of quality of life in terms of social justice, social welfare, public life, quality of living environment and geographical science literature was compiled. Meanwhile, Liberal and Radical Geographers than other Schools of thought were affected. Issues such as social welfare, inequality, extreme poverty, disease, racism, crime, life expectancy, housing and were quickly attracted the attention of geographers (Shakui, 2007, 141).

Quality word in Latin (qual) means "what and how" of quality in the sense of "how" and qol the meaning of the word "quality" of life, and comprise the difference is that each individual is unique and different from others. Brown believes that quality of life means having fun and favorite work, a sense of security, inner joy, a feeling of closeness with those who share. Their lives with confidence and self-satisfaction, having fun and living with the values and beliefs of important (Brown and et al, 2003, 20).

One of the fundamental characteristics of quality of life is a multidimensional being. Those of It All experts agree that world. And despite all the efforts of many researchers have identified these dimensions, but overall, but they opened it can be said common is that they differ more from (Kurd zanganeh, 2007). Quality of life can be classified into two groups based on a shared objective and subjective. In concrete, there are objective indicators that point to an aspect of urban life are visible and obvious. These indicators quantitatively and in terms of numbers, figures and statistics (secondary data) are investigated and displayed. The second category is the subjective indicators in the form of mental retardation that are usually the same people through a questionnaire to measure satisfaction (Lotfy, 2010, 75). The broadest and most differentiated in quality of life,

clean the objective and subjective quality of life (Lee, 2008, 1206). Subjective than objective indicators index is more suitable for planning purposes.

Objectively necessary for the provision of basic necessities of life, personal and material resources to meet the social needs of citizens. And after having autonomy in mind: 1 - increasing mental well-being, including sensuality, satisfaction, purpose in life and personal growth; 2 - growth and prosperity in the course of prosperity and other pro 3 - participation in a wide range of social activities concerns. (Yung-Jaan Lee, 2008, 1206-1209). Various methods for studying the quality of life in rural and urban areas are employed. However, no comprehensive framework for the study of life quality integrated and holistic and based on physical characteristics, and social location is (Kamp et al, 2003, 5) it is therefore necessary to examine the quality of life in different parts. Among the nearly 200 countries, Iran ranked 150 among 2010's in terms of quality of life. This ranking indicated in the cost of living has increased 71 percent. According to Middle Eastern countries can be said the quality of life in Iran is moderate.

City Rostamabad is a center of Narmashir County, which is located in the South East province. Based on the material provided above, the present study is the evaluation of quality of life in the city Rostamabad. The purpose of this studies the physical aspects of quality of life, economic, social and Rostamabad is in the city.

II. THE NECESSITY AND IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

Because the debate on sustainable development, quality of life, including the issues raised in today's scientific study on this subject in each region and in each period, it seems imperative. In fact, it is the quality of life of people in any place, in any time period are reviewed.

Research on quality of life in a community, as can be assessed, and a description of the nature or circumstances of life in a particular region or country to be considered. Quality of life, social groups or individuals by external factors such as technology, manufacturing, infrastructure, communication with other groups or countries, different organizations in the community, the natural environment as well as internal factors that reflect the interaction between personal values and cultural values are determined by (Fattahi and et al, 2011, 9).

Quality of life in its collective dimension of the physical environment and social stability, social resources within communities in which they live are emphasized. Social resources include civil cohesion, Cooperation, integration, extensive network of connection and temporal connection at all levels of society, and society's norms and values such as trust, altruism and altruistic behavior, fairness, social justice and the equality(Phillips, 2006, 242).

Rostamabad city as a center of Narmashir County, less than 5 years, the city has become the center is a deprived area. To the current status of objective and subjective quality of life in the city will be investigated.

III. THY HISTORY OF RESEARCH

Perhaps the most famous of the highest quality ever taken place. The United Nations Human Development Report, the Human Development Report by the WHO in 1990 and successively developed as far as the most comprehensive studies on quality of life was raised. Quality of Life in New Zealand reported in 2007 showed a picture of life in New Zealand and was characterized by an improved quality of life, in what areas or areas where improvement is needed. This report covers 68 key indicators of quality of life. The purpose of this report was to provide information that could explain the perceived economic and environmental conditions, to describe and quantify the quality of life for residents living in urban areas in New Zealand, to be used.

Projects in the United States of America Jacksonville's quality of life, quality of life as "a feeling of well-being or satisfaction resulting from factors that are present in the external environment" are defined. External environment is divided into nine factors, and each factor is a target image. And indicators to measure progress toward these goals are determined. The nine factors are: economic, political / governmental, environmental, health, education, social, cultural - recreational, public safety and transport (Fattahi et al, 2011, 29-23). Since the late 1960s, the concept of quality of life in terms of social justice, social welfare, public life, quality of living environment and geographical sciences, literature and extensive research was conducted by researcher's worldwide geography. Iranian globally and multiple studies have been conducted on the quality of life in urban areas:

In the Yeager Study (1962), quality of the environment based on the structural condition of the existing facilities (including the number of inhabitants per square foot) was measured.

In the O'Connor Study (1978), housing quality index of the number of persons per room and bedroom crowding in Florida were examined.

In the Nelson et al Study (2005), the presence or absence of hot water and other facilities index to measure the quality of urban housing is considering.

In the Harris study (1976), in this study, the connection between housing quality and the characteristics of the housing price is to be created.

In the Ha and Weber Study (1994), 1040 people through questionnaires in order to assess the current situation and living conditions of living index is based on 77 questions and answers were in terms of satisfaction. Furthermore, given the importance of ideal and actual situations presented.

In the Carp and et al study (1976), Evaluation of a rapid transit system in coastal area residents was conducted on the environmental quality of life. This study evaluated the audience about their current living situation based on more than 100 properties in question were settled.

In the Bonaiuto and et al study (2003), as indicators of environmental quality perception of residence and neighborhood associations in urban areas, two instruments measuring quality connection with the residents live in urban environments is presented. These tools include the 11 criteria that perception of the environment in urban residential environment measures and criteria to measure the dependence of a neighborhood has been applied.

Moloudi (2010), the criteria and sub-criteria indicate that the consent of any of the physical characteristics of spatial structure - there is no content and performance at low quality of the new city Hashtgerd is many reasons.

Rezvani et al (2010), Quality of life domains were identified as follows: housing, water, light, food, fuel for cooking and heating, collection and disposal of garbage and sewage networks, health, safety, employment, ownership of the goods durable, education, information and communication, participation, freedom, fun and leisure.

Kokabee (2008), indicators and measures of quality of urban life in multiple dimensions and studies worldwide have examined.

Research questions:

- The objective quality of life of residents in the city Rostamabad (Narmashir) How so?
- Subjective quality of life of residents in the city Rostamabad (Narmashir) How so?
- The quality of the objective and subjective quality of life of residents in the city Rostamabad (Narmashir) is there a difference?

Research theories:

It seems the objective quality of life of residents in the city Rostamabad (Narmashir) is not desirable. It seems the subjective quality of life of residents in the city Rostamabad (Narmashir) is not desirable. Appears between the objective and subjective quality of life quality of residents in the city Rostamabad (Narmashir) There is a difference.

IV. RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is a descriptive analysis. Data collection methods include observation, enterprise statistics, and library resources, and Inventory. Quality of Life Questionnaire household survey tool that has been developed in three dimensions and is capable of measuring all aspects of the lives of the citizens remaining Rostamabad evaluation.

In Rostamabad almost 1540 families live in the city. In the present study, using the estimation method chosen by 15 % of the population (about 225 households) was measured. While we have tried to sample each of the four main areas of town are randomly selected.

Data from field operations was analyzed using SPSS software, and then statistical tests (Binomial T test, Wilcoxon, and one sample T test) were analyzed. The two main methods of data analysis are:

- Statistical tests for assessing connection such as correlations Statistical tests
- Appropriate statistical tests to examine differences: like the one sample T test, and the Binomial T test

The study area

City Rostamabad between longitudes 58 ° 20 'to 58 degrees 46 minutes east and latitude 28 degrees 52 minutes north and 17 degrees and is accurate to 28. The city is located in the southeastern province of Kerman. From the north to the Dasht-e Lut, in the east city Fahraj, on the south west part of the city Rigan and Rud Ab and Bam city limits. (Kerman province Governor. Deputy of Planning. Office of Statistic, information and GIS).

V. RESULTS

In order to test the first theory, which says: "It seems that visual quality is not optimal Narmashir residents living in the city," the library is used in the field and the objective quality of life in the city Rostamabad (services utilities applications infrastructure production and consumption) show. The results show a

good level of service to citizens residing Rostamabad enjoy life. Only two of the "Recreation and sewage networks' have absent or weak. Also, since the table (1) the inhabitants of the city in the aftermath of the civil service have increased, we can conclude the objective quality of life of residents in the city Rostamabad is desirable.

Table (1) - Quality of life (Enjoyment or Lack enjoyment)

Row	Topic	Before becoming city	After becoming city
1	Banks and credit institutions	Lack enjoyment	Enjoyment (4 Bank)
2	Adequate Housing	Enjoyment 47.3%	Enjoyment 95.6%
3	Beautiful passages and quality	Enjoyment 18%	40% Enjoyment
4	Asphalted streets	Enjoyment 40 %	70% Enjoyment
5	The proper way of communicating	Enjoyment	Enjoyment
6	with the outside locations	Lack enjoyment	Enjoyment
7	Water supply network	Lack enjoyment	Enjoyment The cylinder supply of centers
8	Gas pipeline or gas cylinder the supply	Lack enjoyment	Enjoyment
9	Post and Post Bank	Lack enjoyment	Enjoyment
10	Landfills Center	Lack enjoyment	Lack enjoyment
11	Proper sewage network	Lack enjoyment	Enjoyment
12	Rubbish transfer trucks	Lack enjoyment	Enjoyment
13	Public library	Lack enjoyment	Enjoyment
14	Culture Centers	enjoyment	Enjoyment
15	New school with a capacity	Lack enjoyment	enjoyment
16	Academic institutions and higher	Lack enjoyment	Enjoyment
17	education	Lack enjoyment	Enjoyment
18	Health centers and pharmacies	Lack enjoyment	Enjoyment
19	Hospitals Hostels	Lack enjoyment	Enjoyment weak

Source: research results

In order to test the theory that says "subjective quality of life of residents in the city Rostamabad (Narmashir) is not desirable" test one sample T test, and the Binomial T test, were used.

The results of Tables (2), and Table (7), we can conclude subjective quality of life of residents in the city Rostamabad not desirable. Only the social dimension of satisfaction is slightly more than the average is desirable. In particular, the economic and physical - environmental, resident satisfaction, quality of life is low. The tables show the results of the city, residents ' satisfaction is greatly increased. Results Table (1) shows the values? Of items is done is winding down. And most of them are below average. It is noteworthy that all the items have improved during the Rostamabad to town.

Table (2) - Descriptive Results of the binomial T-test

Topic	Average	Number of respondents	Standard deviation
Quality of Economic life, before become city	2.0524	221	.72356
Quality of Economic life, After the become city	2.3928	221	.85510

Source: research results

Table (3) - Analytical results of the binomial T-test

Topic	Differences in the two samples before and after the becoming city				The value T	Dregees of freedom	Significance level
	Average Difference	Standard deviation	Average Standard deviation	Difference at 95% level probability			
				Lower limit			

Citizens' satisfaction in terms of life quality economical dimension	.34039	.57169	.03846	-.41618	-.26460	-8.851	220	.000
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Source: research results

Table (4) - Descriptive Results of the binomial T-test

Topic	Average	Number of respondents	Standard deviation
Quality of social life, before become city	2.1965	222	.77886
Quality of social life, After the become city	2.8078	222	1.07358

Source: research results

Table (5) - Analytical results of the binomial T-test

Topic	Differences in the two samples before and after the becoming city					The value T	Degrees of freedom	Significance level
	Average Difference	Standard deviation	Average Standard deviation	Difference at 95% level probability				
				Lower limit	Upper limit			
Citizens' satisfaction in terms of life quality social dimension	-.61134	.71046	.04768	-.70531	-.51737	12.821	221	.000

Source: research results

Table (6) - Descriptive Results of the binomial T-test

Topic	Average	Number of respondents	Standard deviation
life quality in dimension physical - environmental, before become city	2.1671	219	.91774
life quality in dimension physical - environmental, After the become city	2.6152	219	.94990

Source: research results

Table (7) - Analytical results of the binomial T-test

Topic	Differences in the two samples before and after the becoming city					The value T	Degrees of freedom	Significance level
	Average Difference	Standard deviation	Average Standard deviation	Difference at 95% level probability				
				Lower limit	Upper limit			
Citizens' satisfaction in terms of life quality in dimension physical - environmental	-.44810	.64490	.04358	-.53399	-.36221	10.283	218	.000

Source: research results

VI. THE THIRD HYPOTHESIS TESTS

Between objective quality and subjective quality of life appears to be urban residents Rostamabad (Narmashir) There is a difference.

Results Table 1 shows the objective quality of life of residents Rostamabad is desirable. But the results of Tables (2) to (7) showed an objective quality of life of residents Rostamabad is not desirable. Therefore, we can conclude the objective quality and subjective quality of life of their citizens' lives are different.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

The quality of life of city residents Rostamabad results found desirable in some areas like entertainment and sewerage network is relatively good. Residents enjoy a relatively high because of the service. Especially social indicators such as access to health and education services are desirable. And people have the right level of service. The results showed that the subjective satisfaction of the people from this kind of quality, cost, access time, and so is low. The subjective quality of life in the next few social good and is close to the average. In interpreting these results, we deal with this question, which, despite many infrastructure services, communications, social and economic satisfaction with the services and quality of life is low, why?

Factors such as age and education level can be effective in reducing satisfaction, so if you want to be able to investigate the role of such factors as the results of correlations Statistical tests (Table 8, 9)'s satisfaction to be determined refer inhabited (subjective quality Living) communicative no age group and education level of residents.

Table (8) - Results of correlation test

Dimension	Topic	The correlation of age with any subject
economic	Pearson correlation	.052
	Sig	.438
	N	221
social	Pearson correlation	.061
	Sig	.370
	N	220
physical - environmental	Pearson correlation	.069
	Sig	.312
	N	216

Source: research results

Table (9) - Results of the correlation between education and quality of life

Dimension	Topic	Correlation between education level and any subject
economic	Pearson correlation	.148*
	Sig	.029
	N	218
social	Pearson correlation	-.059
	Sig	.384
	N	217
physical - environmental	Pearson correlation	1
	Sig	
	N	219

Source: research results

Finally, we stated that the city Rostamabad has a desirable effect on quality of life in the city. Tables 10 and 11 show the results of all quality of life indicators in all three dimensions of economic, social, and spatial - ecological status of the city have become more favorable.

Table (10) - Results of T-test analysis of binomial measure quality of life dimensions

Dimension	Indicators	Period before becoming city	Period after becoming city
economic	Quality of occupation	1.8374	2.2881
	Quality of earnings	1.8638	2.2612

	The quality of the urban economy	2.4395	2.6214
social	Access to quality social services	2.0922	2.7862
	lodging Quality of	2.2563	2.7837
	Quality of Urban Management	2.2355	2.8348
physical - environmental	Quality of the physical landscape	2.1345	2.5045
	Quality natural landscape	2.0580	2.4978
	Access to quality telecommunications services.	2.3605	2.8627
	Access to quality to urban services	2.1639	2.6601

Source: research results

Table 11 - Results of T-test analysis of binomial measure quality of life dimensions

Dimension	Period before becoming city	Period after becoming city
economic	2.0524	2.3928
social	2.1965	2.8078
physical - environmental	2.1671	2.6152

Source: research results

VIII. SUGGESTIONS

Now that quality of life was assessed in Rostamabad is necessary to provide recommendations based on the current status of this issue to be dealt with.

A - in economics

Developing industrial town in the area. Because it increases employment and income in the region. Processing of agricultural products in the region and will eventually lead to regional development.

Raising workshops and small factories, especially for women and youth.

Prevent land speculation and rein pressure groups that raise the price of land in the town and surrounding villages, have been followed by agriculture destroyed.

B - The social dimension

Improve administrative and cultural environment (cooling and heating work, etc).

Increased tourism and recreational services and facilities specially equipped beautiful park has a variety of features and attractive to people.

Sewer system and its development in the future.

Development of the housing sector, especially the old houses are built of mud brick. It is located on a fault zone with natural hazards such as earthquakes and floods combined.

Increased interaction with the public authorities, in particular the Council and Mayor.

Prepare for increased public participation in city development Rostamabad.

C - in the environmental and physical

Increase the brightness of the lights on the city streets.

Increase the quality of paths (Alleys and Streets).

Improvement of urban furniture painting, lighting, and design of buildings.

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