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THE EVALUATION OF LIFE QUALITY CRITERIA IN MEHR SETTLEMENT (CASE STUDY: ILAM’S PUBLIC EMPLOYEES’ MEHR SETTLEMENT)

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ABSTRACT

Life quality is a concept to show individual’s satisfaction rate of life, and is a criterion to indicate individual and group satisfaction and dissatisfaction from different dimension of life. At the other hand; residence for most of the families in all over the world, is the most highly cost, the most important property, and the most crucial determinative life quality factor. The present study is an applied research that compiled by the use of descriptive/analytic method and its aim is to evaluate life quality in Ilam’s public employees’ Mehr residence complex. Statistical population of this research was (n=1080) inhabitant in Mehr residence complex which was selected by the use of 285 Cronbach as the sample size. The instrument of the research was a questionnaire filled out by family protectors. The validity of the questionnaire was acknowledged by a group of experts. And in order to achieve the reliability of the main criterion of it Cronbach’s-alpha (O=0.898) was employed. By the use of SPSS software and based on T formula, the data of this investigation was analyzed. Results showed that according to the inhabitants’ view, except the security component, due to life quality, other components did not have a favorable condition.

Keywords: *Life Quality, Subjective Criteria, Mehr Settlement, Ilam*

INTRODUCTION

The Issue Plan

It was in the fifth decade of twenty century that the life quality considered in the social, management studies especially about the weak classes (children, women) and paralyzed people, but there is no suitable sub-structure until now, to do the necessary politics to increase the life quality in the shelters which are very expensive (Bullocok, 2004). Nowadays, such issue has been considered in most of developed, industrial societies especially Scandinavia, Australia, News land, but it is in the contrary with our cultures, and our country (Pacione, 2003). They were Santos and Martins who concerned the life quality that is important support to assign politics and long-term goals (Santos and Martins, 2007). Therefore, because the concept of life quality has been considered, the main goal of study that is to assign the features, measurement, and the examination of different aspects of life quality in Ilam Mehr settlement.

The Review of Research

Table 1: The relative studies to Iran life quality

row	Written by	Years of research	As research	Research results
1	Zabardast-Bani Amerian	2010	Relationship between objective and subjective indicators of the quality of urban life in Public Hashtgerd	. The result shows that the subjective quality of life by improving the objective conditions in the urban environment is of significant importance
2	Poor Ahmad	2011	Classification of the quality	In many cases, the quality of the built environment and other aspects of

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			of urban life by SAW	subjective quality of life, impact on people's sense of satisfaction
3	Fatahi	2011	Assess the spatial distribution of the quality of life in rural areas city Delfan	The findings show that in rural central city Delfan in all components affecting the quality of life in terms of location and distance, you can see the difference
4	Jamshidi	2013	Quality of Life in rural areas of Ilam (Karezan Rural District)	Apart from the residential element of the quality of the environment, and other factors to determine the quality of life lower than average

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methodology

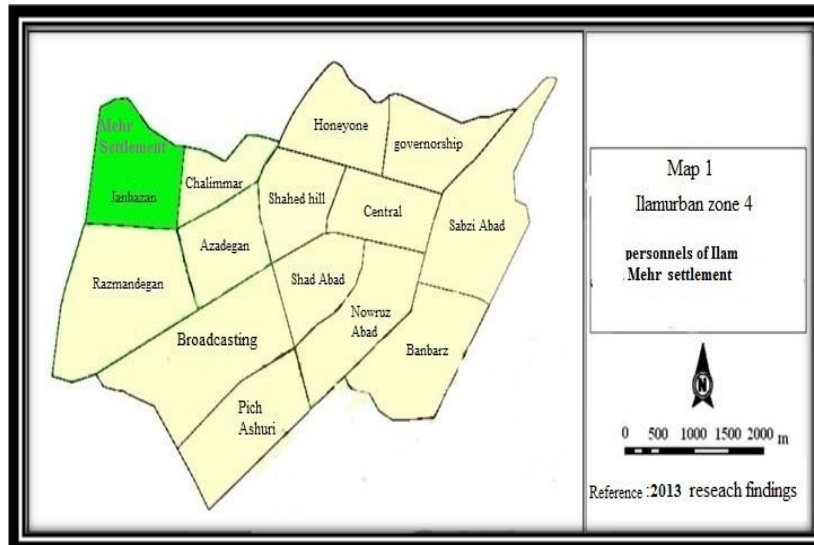
The Geographical Brows of Study

Ilam squire is 2148 m², it has occupied %10.66 of the province (The organ of management and plan in Ilam 2007).

Ilam is located in 46 degree and 28' of Eastern height, and 33 degree and 38' of North width, in the west of Iran. The height of sea level is 1363 m. It has been surrounded by North, East, the Eastern south by Ivan, Sirvan, Chardavol and Dare Shahr. From south and western south, it ends with Mehran (Rahnamaee, 2000).

The governmental staff's residential Mehr is located in the fourth region, Janbazan region, which has not been

Formally considered due to the families, and crowd, but it can be said that it is about 4 persons due to the number of suits which include 1080, the crowd is 4320 persons. There are 24 suits in every block in 6 floors and pilot, as whole, it is 112.42m².



Figure

The Research Method

It is survey study and it concerned every variable in Lickert spectrum. The statistical society were inhabitants living in Janbazan region, it is about 1080 suits (N= 1080). There was used Coecran formula

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(d= 0.06 and q= 0.5) to assign the number of families, then the questionnaires were randomly distributed among them.

There were used two statistical, survey methods to analyze data (T-test, Mono-example). Whereas T-test, Mon-example was supposed to compare the middle, in order to compare the middle of life quality in the first hypothesis, there was used the middle due to the number of ingredients as the first point to examine the life quality.

For example, the middle mark was taken 21 to measure the middle of life quality owning 7 factors that each one contains 5 portions. It is clear that the marks that are higher than the middle show the more suitable life quality due to every ingredient.

The Variables of Study

Regarding what was said, the present study examines four aspects of life quality (social, economical, environmental, and structural) in the region. Besides, the hypotheses including 43 items examine the life quality in Mehr settlement which was located in Janbazan region.

Table 2: The variables, the features to examine the life quality in Ilam settlement Mehr

Number of factors	of factors	Variables	Quality of life
7	Quality residential units and a refractory material -Interior design of residential units -Scenic view of residential units - Skylight and good lighting -Heating and cooling systems -Area and infrastructure units	Quality Housing	Physical quality
10	Access to safe drinking water †Access to commercial services † Access to public transport †The quality of the pedestrian streets † Quality roadways †Access to appropriate learning spaces †Access to health centers -Drmany †Access to finance and administration units	Quality Infrastructure	
5	Using the methods of sanitary waste †Sanitary method for disposal of household waste †Cleaning the streets in residential environments †Away from noisy workshops †Population density residential neighborhoods	Environmental quality	Environmental
6	Low crime rates †Good access to police †The movement of persons and unemployed bum †No spaces defenseless †Traffic safety of women and children †The lighting at night	Security quality	Social
3	Cooperation and cooperation between neighbors †Belief neighbors, The problems associated with the neighbors and exchange comments	Neighborly relations	
3	Convenient access to sports facilities in the neighborhood †There are cultural centers and public libraries †Access to Green Park conference space	Quality Leisure	
4	Satisfaction of the neighborhood †The offering accommodation to friends and relatives †The attachment and dependence on residential environment †The feeling of belonging to a neighborhood association	Sense of belonging	
5	Family residential neighborhoods affect the economy †Job satisfaction †Hope for a better future job †Savings †Access to new job opportunities in residential neighborhoods	Employment income matter	Economic

Source: *The Research Findings, 2014*

The Hypotheses of Study

Regarding the main goal of study, there are 7 hypotheses including;

- 1- It seems the collection of governmental staff’s residential Mehr is not so much suitable in Ilam.
- 2- It seems Ilam settlement Mehr is not suitable due to the quality of foundation.

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- 3- It seems Ilam settlement Mehr is not so suitable due to the environmental quality.
- 4- It seems Ilam settlement Mehr does not consider in the quality of security.
- 5- It seems Ilam settlement Mehr is not so good due to the quality of neighbor's relations.
- 6- It seems Ilam settlement Mehr is not considered in the quality of vacations.
- 7- It seems Ilam settlement Mehr is not so suitable due to the sense of belonging.
- 8- It seems Ilam settlement Mehr is not so suitable due to the quality of income and vocation.

The Theoretical Principles of Concept (The life Quality and the Aspects)

The word quality means how, it is in Latin, Qual, Qol means how to live concerning the difference of every person, unit the makes it different (Zangeneh, 2007). According to what Finovick *et al.*, (1966) said, the concept of life quality is social; it does not mean by itself, instead, the people mean it (Collados, and Duane, 1996).

Regarding Pal's view, the life quality means to measure to provide the people's psychological needs, the material of society, here, it means how it is the quality of life among the families (Dal and Kumar, 2005). The studies of life quality show the different definition of concepts concerning: first, its multi-dimensional aspects (Allen *et al.*, 2002), second, the use of it in the technical regions that are different such as medical, psychology, human geography, the study development, economy, sociology, and the analysis due to the processes, situations or structures (Smith, 2003).

Therefore, the life quality is multi-dimensional and complex including factors such as time, place, and the individual, social values; hence there are many meanings due to the individual view among the different groups. Some defined it as the capacity of living in a region and some has interpreted it as the degree of attraction, general welfare, social well-being, pleasure, being content (Epley and Menon, 2008).

Foo has defined the life quality as a person's being content (Foo, 2003), Das supposed it as the people's well being in the environment (Das, 2008), Pacione has considered it as the condition of people's life as well as the personal condition. As whole, life quality is the interaction of human's needs and people's being content to provide the special needs (Rezvani *et al.*, 2000). Therefore, life quality is influenced by internal and external factors forming the individual and social level of life quality (Auh, 2005).

Therefore, all of studies of life quality are classified in the subjective and objective branches (Allen *et al.*, 2002).

Most of researchers believe that life quality has social, physical, psychological, social, environmental and economical aspects. It is in the physical aspect that the questions of human's physical aspects are considered including; power, energy, and ability to work, to take care of one self, besides the disease signs such as pain is measured. It is in the social aspect that the sense of being better, the quality at people's relations with family, friends, colleagues and society are assigned. It is in the psychological aspect that most of psychological signs are considered such as anxiety, depression, fear and deprivation are considered, it is in the environmental aspect that the human's environment is considered, and it is in the economical aspect that the features such as the content income, the kind of job are considered (Kovkabi, 2006).

The objective factors of life quality are exactly cultural. As whole, due to the mingled model of life quality, it can be said that the sense of welfare and the objective factors are usually marginal, because they relate to the people's ability to accept the cultural values, while the aspects of content life and the need fulfillment deeply relate to the life quality (Vangoto, 2003). Therefore, there are two definitions due to the conceptual model of life quality.

Including:

- 1- Is settlement Mehr of Ilam well-qualified?
- 2- Is there any meaningful difference between the life quality in settlement Mehr and other cases in Ilam?

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Findings of Study

Examination of Inhabitant's life Quality in the Studied Region

The results of descriptive studies showed that there were %40.4 male and %59.6 female who answered

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the question. There were %28.4 were under diploma, %24.9 diploma, %6.7 were A.A, and there were %40 license and higher. Besides there were % 42.5 older than 35 years, and % 57.5 younger. There were %43.9 was staff and there were %56.1 unemployed. There were %56.6 owners and % 41.6 was not. The results of table (3) show the conditions of life quality in the studied region in all of factors (other than security) were less than the middle. The most non-suitable condition are the features including; free time, inhabited environment, income, application, life quality and sub-structures, as whole, T statistics of mono-examples were measured, every feature shows a great deal of frequency which was higher than the middle.

The middle of studied variables (other than the variables of security) was less than the theoretical middle or touch stone mark. In other words, there is meaningful difference between the content inhabitants living in the region and the theoretical middle of test which was %95, therefore, the level of life quality of studied persons were less than the middle, it means, the main factors of features of life quality of inhabited environment includes the immortal, well-qualified house, the suitable acceleration in the inhabited suits, the squire and the foundation of house due to the number of family, light, air conditioner system, the internal designing that were not well-qualified, therefore the first hypothesis was approved.

The other case of life quality was structural, it means how it is possible to access the drinkable water all through the year due to the numbers of floors in the houses, how it is possible to access the commercial service centers, the public transportation, the quality of passenger by, streets, the suitable instructional places, the hygiene-treatment centers, the financial centers that all and all were not well qualified, therefore, the second hypothesis was also approved. It was in the environmental aspect that the life quality was used to recycle the trashes in the hygienic ways, in order to collect the trashes, and the waste water, it was necessary to consider the cleanness of streets, far from industrial centers, and the crowd density which were not well qualified, therefore the third hypothesis was approved.

Table 3: The meaningful level of examination in the aspects and the features of life quality

DF	Test value	S D	Significance level	Average	Statistics T	Component	Dimension
284	21	0/939	0/000	18/16	-11/001	Quality Housing	Skeletal
284	30	0/925	0/000	21/33	-28/789	Infrastructure	
284	15	0/964	0/000	13/38	-9/751	Environmental quality	Environmental
284	18	0/926	0/830	18/05	21/50	Security	Social
284	9	0/963	0/000	5/74	-20/899	Neighborly relations	
284	9	0/719	0/000	5/33	-41/386	Quality Leisure	
284	12	0/835	0/000	6/33	-33/694	Sense of belonging	
284	15	0/989	0/000	10/39	-22/281	Employment income matter	Economic

The economical aspect included the variables of vocation, and income which influenced on the

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inhabitation, the family economy, the content families of their jobs, the accessibility to the new job chances, the hope to improve the job conditions in future, the amount of saving money which were measured, and they were not well-qualified, therefore the hypothesis was approved too.

It was in the social aspect that the variables of cohesive quality relations, vacations, the sense of belonging in the governmental staff of Mehr residence were not well-qualified, but the quality of security has considered the factors of research such as the less degree of crime, the less accessibility to the police organs, the wandering riff raff, the non-defended environment, the security of women and children, the number of lights in the night showed that the statistical data was higher than the middle, therefore, the hypothesis was rejected.

Conclusion

The great density of crowd is one of factors of life and the environment of inhabitants that face the main challenges. One of the challenges was the inhabitant's less life quality. The goal of life quality was the accessibility to the accessibility and to the city centers. The goal of essay was to measure the life quality in the collection of Mehr settlement in Ilam. The results show that the citizens who inhabit in the collection of Mehr settlement in Ilam were less qualified. On the other hand, the variables of environmental, economical, structural, social quality were less than the middle; it was only the security variable which was higher than the middle. Therefore, it was only the security variable which was 18.05 among the relative factors of the quality of social aspects. Regarding the results of T statistics ($T = 0.215$) that shows the well-conditioned security. There were not any content to other factors of social, structural, environmental, economical quality which were chosen and subjective due to the life quality. Among the objective features of life quality that was not well-qualified in Mehr settlement.

Suggestion

The results of study show the most important methods including;

- 1- The increase of supervision in building the house aiming to improve the quality (especially Mehr settlement)
- 2- To provide the services in the places
- 3- To make the green place for vacations
- 4- Whereas the results of study shows the most unsuitable condition of replies in the life quality, it is necessary to develop the civic equipment in the quality and the quantity in Mehr settlement as well as the civic organ.
- 5- To build hospitals, drugstores, the cultural houses, libraries, in order to approach the thoughts, the governmental services in the collections of Mehr settlement that increase the content life, and to improve the level of life quality.
- 6- They were the different families with the various education and income in the collection of Mehr settlement, while the lack of necessary equipments caused the in cohesive, social, cultural, economical field of services even in the region, which should be examined.

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