ANALYSIS THE RATE OF SATISFACTION OF QUALITY OF LIFE AND ITS ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AREAS

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ABSTRACT: *Quality of life is one of the most important issues facing the world today and of social policy development is the basic topics that issues such as welfare, promote Quality of life, health and basic needs, growing and unsatisfactory life, altruism and selflessness in the midst of the in human include. Accordingly, this research will study the evaluation of satisfaction of quality of life and its role in development in the city of Rask (Located in Sistan and Baluchestan province). The type of research is applicative and its method is descriptive-analytic based on completing the questionnaires. The Statistical population is all the residents of the city of Rask and the sample community is 295 of heads of households living in thirteen districts in city of Rask. Random sampling method is used and the size of sample is computed by using Cochran method. The data is processed and analyzed based on statistical methods of SPSS software. The results showed a high positive and statistically significant relationship between the satisfactions of quality of life and urban development. This means the situation of urban development is significantly effective in increasing satisfaction of quality of life.*

KEYWORDS: Quality of urban life, Satisfaction, Urban Development, City of Rask

INTRODUCTION

Today, most of the urban quality of life as a key concept in urban planning. On this basis in many developed countries, planners are trying to show the levels of quality of life in the different geographical levels are optimal solutions can be used in this way to improve the quality of life of backward regions and they examined. One of the major concerns of every General Manager in the professional decision making activities for achieving, maintaining and improving productivity, which is the most important topics of interest to the Organization (Azar & Azim, 2002) and is one of the principles of decision making for managers, performance evaluation, which shall be in the form of being scientific has an effective decisions help (Mirghafori & Shafiei, 2007).

Due to the holistic approach lies in the quality of life issues, analysis and evaluation in developing countries, and the main role in the holistic planning. Iran, which is a development of the people in connection with the geographical formation, forming the shape of a model is the severity of spatial development was commenced. (Faraji, 2010: 3).

In this regard, the city of Sarbaz and the city of Rask have located in a deprived area geographically. Their residents are facing with numerous challenges in economic, socio-

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cultural and security, environmental and physical affairs. Thus, it seems necessary to study the quality of life and its role in urban development in city of Rask as a low prosperous city. With these attributions, this research is to evaluate urban families' satisfaction with the quality of urban life and its role in development of city of Rask located in Sistan and Baluchestan province in order to make this fundamental issue clear that in what level the quality of life of citizens is and what effect has it on urban development?

History of Research

FO, Quality of life is defined as: "the quality of life in many cases the two sets of objective and subjective parameters is studied.

Indicators of subjective perceptions of the assessment, evaluation and satisfaction of citizens in urban environment received, whereas objective indicators connected to observable facts. According to the definition of, Focan be said that quality of life can be classified in various ways and studied. One of these categories connected to the research work(Zapf, 1984) and (Craglia et al, 2004) where it is stated that, if the individual subjective feelings and objective conditions are favorable living environment, as having or happiness is defined. And an assessment of the environmental conditions and the individual is bad, as it is deprived remembered.

If a person's subjective evaluation was good, but the objective conditions are bad, the process is said to be compatible if the same person's mental condition favorable objective conditions of their environment, is bad, this mismatch is introduced. Several methods for measuring quality of life in urban environments have been used. For example, (Moro et al, 2008) and (Das, 2008) have proposed methods by which these methods could make Quality of life in the context of selected features or aspects of life should be assessed.

(Repheal et al, 1997) quality of life so that one of the important features of life enjoyed define. While the RIVM group claims that quality of life is immaterial equipment life issues, with the objective of such person in accordance with the perceptions about health, living conditions, work, family, and has been determined (RIVM, 2000). Perhaps the concept of quality of life and quality of life conceptual drawing for the four basic dimensions of human life, namely economic, environmental aspects, social aspects, and finally cultural dimensions - political adapted to provide a standard level of expectations (Faraji molaei, 2010). In other words, quality of life is a multidimensional concept that requires a firsthand analysis of expectations and satisfaction of citizens (Faraji molaei, 2010).

Study areas and various cities in the United States in terms of quality of life showed significant differences in some indicators show the different regions (Hagget, 2000: 458-460). On the other hand there is a significant connection between quality of life indicators. In Helsinki, research has shown the quality of life and social maladaptive behaviors such as suicide, social deviance, Alcoholism and there is a direct connection between divorces. While the quality of their housing situation is a reflection of the socio - economic (Shakoie, 2004).

In American Ghettoes race, early mortality, influenza, heart disease and a major cause of death in black men is murder. Non- standard housing in Harlem ghetto 50 percent unemployment rate for 25 to 30 percent, with almost half the young men are not able to find

work. As a result, residents of these areas are under severe economic pressure and psychological (Shakoie, 1990: 79-80). Thus, the concept of quality of life is associated largely with the concept of welfare. Although there is no consensus on welfare, but welfare is a concept that describes the welfare, security of life and poverty alleviation and therefore closely connected concepts such as justice is (Barry, 2001: 6-12).

The study area

The city of Sarbaz is located at longitude 60 degree and 38 minutes to 62 degree and 19 minutes of East and at latitude 25 degree and 49 minutes to 27 degree and 4 minutes of North. The city of Rask as the center of the city of Sarbaz is also located at longitude 61 degrees and 24 minutes of east and at latitude 26 degrees 14 minutes of North and its altitude from sea level is 410 meters. This city is restricted from the north to the city of Iranshahr and Meherstan, from East to Pakistan and from south to the city of Chabahar and from west to the city of Nikshahar.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Correlation statistics methods (Pearson, Kendall and Spearman) have been used in order to study the question whether satisfaction of the quality of life of urban households has had an impact on urban development.

The results of such correlations indicate that there is a relatively high positive and significant relationship between the satisfaction of quality of life and urban development in the city of Rask. This means that with an increase in satisfaction with the quality of life the understanding of urban development has also been improved. In other words, the situation of urban development significantly affects the increase of the quality of life satisfaction Table1). This situation shows that it will be possible to increase the quality of life of the citizens' satisfaction with the systematic planning and organization to improve urban infrastructure (economic, social and physical) and increase the people participation in Sustainable development and urban desirable governance.

Table (1): the relationship between satisfaction with the quality of life and urban development with correlation

Urban Development	values	Correlation type	
0/451**	Correlation coefficient	Pearson	**Satisfaction with the quality of urban life**
0/000	Significance level		
288	The number of samples		
0/312**	Correlation coefficient	Kendal	
0/000	Significance level		
288	The number of samples		
0/432**	Correlation coefficient	Spearman	
0/000	Significance level		
288	The number of samples		

Reference: research findings

For more accuracy, the separate study of the relationship between each of the three dimensions of (economic, social and physical environment) with urban development through

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the Pearson correlation showed that all dimensions of the quality of life were mentioned, have a direct and significant relation with urban development.

This means that an increase in satisfaction with the quality of economic, social and physical - environmental factors influenced by the index of urban development. In the meantime, the social dimension of urban development shows a stronger correlation. It means that the social and welfare indices, including indices of education, health, leisure and security are more tangible in satisfaction of the quality of life and affects the lives of citizens more than other indices. Then the physical-environment dimension showed a stronger relation with urban development. This means that the physical environmental indices, especially the environmental indices including exclusion and landfill waste, municipal sewage and surface water, pollution control and transportation as well as the impact of natural hazards are dramatically in direct contact with urban life and affect the citizens' lives and livelihoods. However, economic indices showed a weaker correlation with urban development (Table 2). It can be deduced that despite the economic indices that have been in direct contact with the lives of citizens and have the role of infrastructure in urban life, but in many cases are influenced by external conditions such as the regional and national level and practically is beyond the power of the urban management. That is why the relationship between urban development and the economic dimension is weaker than the other dimensions.

According to the results, it can be deduced that the more the urban development indices have favorable status; the satisfaction of the physical quality of life, especially in social and environmental dimensions will increase and the citizens will play a more effective role in the process of planning and urban sustainable participative development.

Table (2): the relationship between satisfaction with the quality of life and urban development with Pearson correlation

Urban Development	values	dimensions	
0/148**	Correlation coefficient	Economic	Satisfaction with the quality of urban life
0/011	Significance level		
293	The number of samples		
0/533**	Correlation coefficient	Social	
0/000	Significance level		
293	The number of samples		
0/483**	Correlation coefficient	Spearman	
0/000	Significance level		
286	The number of samples		

Reference: research findings

This means that an increase in welfare services, improving of transportation, improving of environmental conditions (water and soil pollution, waste management and surface water, etc.), attention to the free times and increasing of the recreation and sport possibilities in the city, increasing of per capita green space, improving of communication and information, health and education per capita promotion, social security and the like are significantly effective to increase the satisfaction of quality of life and the speed of the process of sustainable urban development will be increased.

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In addition, single-group T-test results obtained from the review and the test of separate sub-indices of mentioned dimensions showed that the satisfaction with the quality of life in all indices is statistically significant (income, employment, wealth, housing, education, health, security, leisure, life satisfaction, the natural environment, pollution, transportation) which are consisted of several variables by themselves. Since the difference between the average and the upper and lower bounds on all mentioned indices is negative, it can be concluded that the quality of life in all studied indices were considered less than average so it will be assessed weakly.

Table (3): Evaluation of satisfaction with the quality of life according to the different indices

Test value = 3						Indicators
Level of confidence of 95 percent		Mean difference	Level of significance	The degree of freedom	The value of T	the average of community	
Upper bound	Lower bound						
-0/2411	-0/0117	-0/0311	0/004	294	-2/12	2/97	**Income and employment**
-0/2815	-0/0318	-0/0710	0/000	294	-3/93	2/93	**property and wealth**
-0/3101	0/2472	-0/0908	0/00	294	-4/08	2/91	**Housing**
-0/2911	-0/0352	-0/0610	0/04	294	-3/98	2/94	**Education**
-0/3359	-0/2684	-0/1121	0/03	294	-4/53	2/89	**Health and hygiene**
-0/3981	-0/3128	-0/2013	0/000	294	-6/05	2/8	**Security**
-0/7865	-0/5661	-0/4315	0/000	294	-12/6	2/57	**Leisure Time**
-0/2428	-0/0125	-0/0416	0/03	294	-2/08	2/96	**Life satisfaction**
-0/4513	-0/3623	-0/3142	0/00	290	-8/15	2/7	**Natural environment**
-0/5010	-0/3964	-0/4213	0/02	291	-9/96	2/6	**Pollution**
-0/8957	-0/6907	-0/7932	0/000	294	-15/2	2/37	**Transportation**
-0/1123	-0/1483	-0/1603	0/000	291	-3/32	2/84	**Total**

Reference: the research findings

According to what was said and the results of T-test single group in 5 value range (Likert range), it can be found that the satisfaction has been below the average in all economic, social and physical environment dimensions and in all the indices listed in Table 3. This means that it couldn't fulfill the quality of life of its citizens as it was expected to help and improve the satisfaction of the citizens of income and employment, wealth, education, health, health care, facilities and utilities, leisure, environmental protection, improving environmental health and pollution control and etc. Thus the quality of life and welfare of residents in the study city can be assessed as weak and below in the current situation.

CONCLUSION

The results showed a positive and statistically high significant relationship between the level of satisfaction of quality of life and urban development. It means that the situation of urban development significantly influence the increase the satisfaction of quality of life. This situation shows that it will be possible to increase the quality of life of the citizens' satisfaction with the systematic planning and organization to improve urban infrastructure

(economic, social and physical) and increase the people participation in Sustainable development and urban desirable governance. The significant relationship between the economic, social and physical environment dimensions with satisfaction of quality of life and urban development was also confirmed. This correlation was positive and direct. This means that an increase in satisfaction with the quality of life (economic, social and physical – environmental) is influenced by urban development indices. Meanwhile, social dimension has a stronger relationship with urban development. This suggests that social and welfare indices are more tangible in satisfaction of quality of life including indices of education, health, leisure and security and affect the lives of citizens more than other indices. Then the physical-environment dimension showed a stronger relation with urban development. This means that the physical environmental indices, especially the environmental indices including exclusion and landfill waste, municipal sewage and surface water, pollution control and transportation as well as the impact of natural hazards are dramatically in direct contact with urban life and affect the citizens' lives and livelihoods. However, economic indices showed a weaker correlation with urban development. It can be deduced that despite the economic indices that have been in direct contact with the lives of citizens and have the role of infrastructure in urban life, but in many cases are influenced by external conditions such as the regional and national level and practically is beyond the power of the urban management. That is why the relationship between urban development and the economic dimension is weaker than the other dimensions. According to the results, it can be deduced that the more the urban development indices have favorable status; the satisfaction of the physical quality of life, especially in social and environmental dimensions will increase and the citizens will play a more effective role in the process of planning and urban sustainable participative development. This means that an increase in welfare services, improving of transportation, improving of environmental conditions (water and soil pollution, waste management and surface water, etc.), attention to the free times and increasing of the recreation and sport possibilities in the city, increasing of per capita green space, improving of communication and information, health and education per capita promotion , social security and the like are significantly effective to increase the satisfaction of quality of life and the speed of the process of sustainable urban development will be increased.

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