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Assessment of the life quality of urban areas residents (The case study of the city of Fahraj)

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Abstract: Today, the quality of urban life is as the key concept in urban planning and different definitions of quality of life have been presented. At a glance, the quality of life can be defined as favorable environmental objective conditions and positive personal assessment of these conditions. Various scientific fields such as medicine, social sciences, geography, etc have studied the quality of life according to their expertise. So in this regard the goal of the present research is the assessment of the life quality of urban areas and the case study is the city of Fahraj. The research method is analytic-descriptive and based on library, documentary and field studies. The results of AHP model show that the criterion of E (Family life) with weight of (0.254) is in the first place and the criterion of B (material excellence) with weight of (0.121) is the last place.

Keywords: *Quality of life, Urban areas, Fahraj, AHP Model*

I. INTRODUCTION

Quality of life of a community development strategy that includes the most important factors that determine the living conditions in the community and personal welfare are.

Quality of life is the most basic issues of political and economic sciences. Where the material parameters of economic development and domestic production along with other material parameters such as

Quality of work, level of education, culture, medicine and health standards, quality leisure, environment, political environment, individual happiness and liberty and national unity are examined. Accordingly, in many developed countries, planners are trying to show the quality of life in different geographical levels. In order to obtain an optimal strategy to improve the quality of life indicators assessed in terms of backward areas pedigree.

Quality of life in terms of a wide range of fields, including the fields of international development, healthcare, and politics is being used. Quality of life should not be a standard of living that is based largely on income, confused. Instead, standard indicators Quality of life include not only wealth and employment, but also include environmental, physical and mental health, education, recreation and leisure, and social belonging, too.

Discussion of the quality of life and sustainable development released today in literature to plan for social development and the new economy topics raised and has special status and national and local-level Governments and many institutions on its index and measurement of work (Kharazmi, 2008). In the new issue of sustainable human development is a major emphasis on the important issues of the policy-based allocation of resources more efficient, which is a major issue of social justice is Possible (Marsoosi, 2004: 25). Consequently, during the most recent decades, policy makers, social welfare and improve their living standards Persisted (Jabbari, 2002: 55).

With the beginning of the 1980s, a common attitude with titles Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW) and Physical Quality of life Index (PQLI) were raised (Henderson and et al, 2000). Quality of life assessment of infant mortality, literacy and life expectancy as criteria for assessment of welfare and well-being, opinions (Ekins and Max, 1992).

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.

The goal of the research

- It will be tried the following objectives will be achieved in this research:
- Measuring the quality of life in fahraj according to the physical environment, social and economic domains
- Analysis of the quality of urban life in the city of Fahraj.
- determining intellectual and practical framework to improve the quality of life.
- Achieving strategies and operational plans to enhance the quality of urban life.

Theoretical fundamentals and history of research:

Quality of life is a broad concept that ideas like, life, life is precious, life is satisfying and happy life in the (McCrea and et al, 2006). David Smith was the first geographer about quality of life, prosperity and social justice, he spoke in geography. Smith emphasized that indicators of health, housing, public services, happiness, family, education, employment opportunities, salaries and wages, food, franchise, life expectancy, per capita consumption of animal protein, the percentage of school enrollment, number of phone mean newspapers and the like form (Smith, 2002: 160-169).

Domain-connected quality of life may be at any time as the date has been extended. Economists, social scientists and government of each particular viewpoint to look at this issue (Baldwin & Godfry & Propper, 1992: 1). This stems from the fact that a range of indicators relating to the quality of life in the fall. Feeding and clothing ranging from health care, social environment and physical environment surrounding include (Drewnevski, 2005: 53-70). Although some of the sources of living, quality of life is translated (Rahim abadi, 2004: 68). 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 position of the city of Fahraj

The center of the city of Fahraj is located at 58 degree and 53 minutes of eastern longitude and at 28 degree and 57 minutes of northern latitude and it is located 670 meters above the sea level.

The city of Faharaj is located at South East of Kerman province at the edge Lut desert in a desert area.

According to the census in 2011, the population of the city of Faharaj is (68038 people) that (11939 people) are urban and (55289 people) are rural.

Figure (1): applications map of the city of Fahraj

Research method: The research method is descriptive – analytic and is based on documentary librarian and field studies. Model AHP are used for analyzing the findings.

II. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Prioritization of the main indices of quality of life in the city of Fahraj using AHP model First, the problems of converting a hierarchical structure that includes a three-level hierarchy of objectives, criteria, and be choices are.

Table (1): the main indices of quality of life

Options	Criteria
The health	A
Material excellence	B
Job security	C
Social life	D
Family life	E
Political stability and security	F

Source: search results

Comparison matrix to determine the binary parameters (A= aij) question are results and their importance and expertise of specialists in this field is used.

Table (2): Matrix A couple of indicators

F	E	D	C	B	A	Criterion
3	2	4	3	2	1	A
2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1	2	B
1.3	1.2	2	1	4	2	C
3	1.2	1	1.3	2	1.2	D
6	1	3	3	3	4	E
1	1.7	1.2	4	1.2	1.2	F
16.3	8.6	12.4	13.5	13.2	11.4	∑

Source: search results

Matrix pair (two for binary) index is obtained as follows:
It is to fill this matrix; scale of 1 to 9 is used to determine the relative importance of each element relative to other elements.

Table (3): 9 Saaty scale quantitative comparison of binary options

Intensity of importance	1	3	5	7	9	2-4-6-8
Definitaion	Equal importance	Weak importance of one over another	Essential of strong importnace	Demonstrated importance	Absoloute importance	Intermediate values

Source: research findings

After forming the matrix of paired comparisons and values should be the norm. For this purpose, the value of each column of the matrix corresponding to the sum will be divided

Table (4): Paired comparison matrix normalized relative indicators and weights

F	E	D	C	B	A	Criterion
0.184	0.232	0.322	0.222	0.151	0.087	A
0.122	0.174	0.096	0.088	0.075	0.175	B
0.079	0.139	0.161	0.074	0.303	0.175	C
0.184	0.139	0.080	0.096	0.151	0.105	D
0.368	0.116	0.241	0.222	0.227	0.350	E
0.061	0.197	0.096	0.296	0.090	0.105	F

Source: search results

The logical consistency of judgments: Now the same steps for all choices of (a, b, c,) we do. This step must be calculated to determine whether the inconsistency rate between paired comparisons we are compatible or not. Here are just a couple of inconsistency rate for comparisons of account we choices of similar operations to be performed on every indicator. Inconsistency rate can be obtained from the following relationship be:

$$I..R. = \frac{I..I.}{I..I..R.}$$

Table (5): Inconsistency rate (IR): the table below is extracted:

N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$I..I..R$	0	0	0/58	0/9	1/12	1/24	1/32	1.41	1.45	1.45

Source: search results

So the inconsistency rate calculations in the present study, 0.046 is .Since $IR =$ 0.046 smaller than 0/1, then the paired comparisons, there is a remarkable consistency All calculations of the eigenvector (eigenvector) is carried out .In the questionnaire, and explain briefly introduce the measure compiled and presented in Table values for comparison of paired preference, paired- comparison was requested to be completed. The sample questionnaire, and program managers are urban planners. After collection, analysis and verification questionnaire, the following results were obtained:

A (L: 0.199) B (L: 0.121) C (L: 0.172) D (L: 0.125) E (L: 0.254) F (L: 0.140)

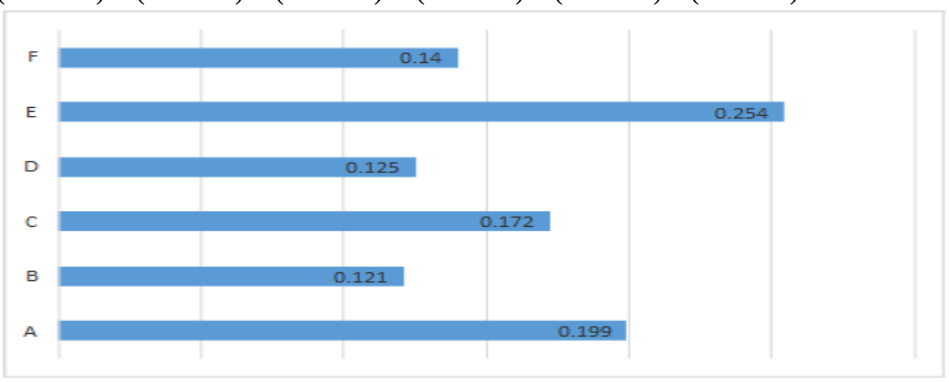

Figure (2): Results of hierarchical analysis using expert choice software, Source: research findings

III. RESULTS

Table (6): Final prioritization the main indicators of quality of life

Rank	Weight	Criterion	Indicators
2	0.199	The health	A
6	0.121	Material excellence	B
3	0.172	Job security	C
5	0.125	Social life	D
1	0.254	Family life	E
4	0.140	Political stability and security	F

Source: search results

The final results show that the AHP model: E>A>C> F> D>B

- Index (E) (Family life) with standard weight of (0.254) in the first place
- Index (A) (The health) with standard weight of (0.199) in second place
- Index (C) (Job security) with standard weight of (0.172) in third place
- Index (F) (Political stability and security) with standard weight of (0.140) in the fourth place
- Index (D) (Social life) with standard weight of (0.125) in the Fifth place
- Index (B) (Material excellence) with standard weight of (0.121) in the last place.

IV. CONCLUSION

Urban areas are centers of economic social and political growth in any country that have demonstrated themselves as attractive places to create wealth, work, creativity and innovation but some urban areas are facing with major challenges in the field of social deprivation, insecurity, unemployment, economic inequality and housing shortage and these problems reduce the quality of urban life significantly. Today, the quality of life issues are considered by planners and managers in development planning as a continuous fundamental principle of the development.

Enjoyment of residents of a city, Clean water, electricity, telephone services, public transport (including bus and subway fleet), Low density traffic areas, appropriate services such as restaurants, theaters, cinemas, sports halls, Adequate green space, parks, forests, cities, schools and universities with high standards of teaching and ... In the meantime, health, environment and safety connected quality of life in cities is a priority. There are also hospitals and health services tailored to the relative population of each city, a city of quality indicators. Benefit residents of suitable and affordable housing, and services available to them and.... well, another indicator of is an ideal city.

So in this regard the goal of the present research is the assessment of the life quality of urban areas and the case study is the city of Fahraj. The research method is analytic-descriptive and based on library, documentary and field studies. The results of AHP model show that the criterion of E (Family life) with weight of (0.254) is in the first place and the criterion of B (material excellence) with weight of (0.121) is the last place.

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