

An Analysis of the Effects of Guiding Plan on the Improvement of Quality of Life in Villages of Central District in Rasht County

Maryam Alinaghipour¹ - Eisa Pourramzan^{*2}

1- MSc., in Geography and Rural Planning, Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch, Rasht, Iran

2- Assistant Prof., Geography and Rural Planning, Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch, Rasht, Iran

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Extended Abstract

1 .INTRODUCTION

Rural villages in Iran have special place and lack of attention to rural areas of environmental data and powerful human can be a barrier to progress and prosperity of rural and even urban areas. As it is clear to achieve national development, we are forced to plan rural development with multiple targets. Now for solving the problems of rural areas and villagers and protecting the environmental need for careful planning that we could make a good use of the investment potentiality. One of the most important factor to improve the quality of life among human societies is standard of living in terms of health, employment, the environment and the body; so satisfaction of society, economical and physical characteristics of the location has an impact on the lives and quality of life. The rural planning sets a specific design and a clear pattern for development and prosperity of rural life with anticipated specific socioeconomic problems to develop that cannot be done without considering the human and material resources available in the village. So for useful planning you should review all aspects of quality of life in the village. In recent years, many conducted projects were prepared and implemented and now the question arises that whether the project has had an impact on quality of life of the villagers? This study has been developed in order to answer this question.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Guiding plan is the revival and village guidance regarding social, economic and physical dimensions. It should be noted that guiding plan despite of providing relative prosperity for the villagers, in the village organization was not successful and evaluation of this plan is essential. In different areas of the country numerous studies have been conducted on the effects and results of guiding plan on the lives of the villagers. Studies shows that the most effective rural guiding plan in

the opening and modernization of street network and according to their findings executive solutions has suggested such as legal and institutional capacity building in order to facilitate and enhance public participation of physical development in rural areas, to allocate sufficient funds for implementation of projects and programs of financial credit, to prevent the entry of the written law and urban and rural areas and to review them and etc. One of the most important factors in improving the quality of life among human societies is the standard of living in terms of health, employment, environment and framework so satisfaction of socioeconomic and physical characteristics of the location has an impact on life satisfaction and quality of life.

3. METHODOLOGY

The research, by its nature and due to the utilization of statistical techniques to evaluate the correlation between variables is considered as descriptive- analytical. We use descriptive method for studying and understanding of the current status and for statistical analysis of the analytical method. The other aspect of the study is applied, so that the results will assist executive officers in decision making and planning. In this study and in the data collection phase, two methods have been used: documents (library) and field studies. Thus conceptual framework and theoretical research, geographic and demographic characteristics of the study area is set by documentary way .And has benefited from field method .In order to assess the impact of implementation of guiding plan on quality of villagers life in the range of five option at all, low, medium, high and very high through questionnaire, a direct observation, interviews with local administrators, database information .The validity of the questionnaire substantiated through using expert opinion of the rural development plan and reliability of the questionnaire substantiated through Cronbach alpha test that equals to 0.9 and indicates acceptable reliability. According to the

*. Corresponding Author: pourramzan@iaurasht.ac.ir

statistical community and based on a Morgan standard table and at 0.95 affiance level from 8298 sample, 387 villagers were interviewed that by using random sampling (quota) proceed is to distribute and complete the questionnaire in the studied villages.

4. DISCUSSION

The result of sample t-test indicate that running the guiding plan at the 0.05 significance level with 214 degrees of freedom has a positive effect on the economic dimension but it is a low impact on other aspects or the amount of the assessment is medium to low. In this study, it is tried to measure the connection between people consciousness of guiding plan implemented and the quality of life plan. In this way correlation and regression analyzes were employed. The correlation coefficient between social indicators and level of consciousness equals to 0.235 which indicates direct partial correlations. The correlation coefficient between economic indicators and the consciousness equals to 0.018 which indicates direct partial correlations. The correlation coefficient between the physical and consciousness equals to -0.032 and indicate inverse partial correlation. The correlation coefficient between the environment indicators and consciousness equals to -0.173 which indicates and indicate inverse partial correlation.

Proportional with increase or decrease in consciousness of the villagers would be expected to increase or decrease the quality of life. Based on comparison between guiding plan implemented villages and villages that only has guiding plan show that the social dimension of 10 variables, the strengthening of local institutions, the creation of new local institutions, the opinions of people in rural affairs, future ability to provide for the basic needs of the household and tend to stay in the village there were no significant differences between groups at 99 percent, the economic dimension of the seven variables, job creation, job variety, level of household savings, the level of household assets, reduce economic inequalities and the rising cost of rural housing in the village, there is a significant difference between groups at 99 percent and there is no significant difference in income level variable, the framework of 8

variables, the quality of materials used in housing ,bathroom facilities such as housing, health, housing affordability, collection and disposal of surface water, quality of the street network, the quality and ease of access roads, pedestrian pathways in the village there is a significant difference between groups at 99 percent and only in expansion facility in the village variable, there is no significant difference.

5. CONCLUSION

The results show that implementation of guiding plan only have a positive impact on the economic dimension of quality of life in Central District of Rasht County. The course options above also observed in the present study but the impact is in the middle and lower level and is not significant. The study results in the villagers consciousness from guiding plan implemented can be an effective step in improving the quality of rural life. The result of this study have shown that guiding plan implemented of the social dimension has a positive effect on strengthening local institutions, the creation of new local institutions, changing the opinions of people in rural affairs, future ability to provide for the basic needs of the household and tend to stay in the village. On the economic dimension has a positive effect on job creation, job diversity, the level of household savings, the level of household assets, reduce economic inequalities and the rising cost of rural housing in the village. On the physical dimension has a positive effect on the quality of materials used in housing, health bathroom facilities such as housing affordability, housing, collection and disposal of surface water quality road network, quality and ease of access roads, pedestrian pathways, on the environment has a positive effect on partnership in the rural life, the creation of new local institutions, the opinions of people in rural affairs, personal security against natural disasters (floods and earthquakes), hope for the future, the ability to provide basic needs of the family, immigration, sense of community and willingness to stay in the village

Keywords: Village, guiding plan, quality of life, Central District, Rasht country.

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