

The Analysis and Planning of Scales in Order to Promote the Subjective Quality of Urban Living: Case Study, Sanandaj City. The Sector (Abasabad Grass Root-Baharan Town Planned)

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Abstract: The hurrying process of urbanism in developing countries has caused complicated social-economical-political problems especially after third world war. The hurrying urbanism and the flood of villagers' migration to cities and following that the appearance of areas with uncommon habitats which was resulting from unreadiness of social conditions of developing country became special in most of these countries more growth and development of the cities without plan and more crowd are cases of problems and difficulties of nowadays cities which has brought about some phenomena like suburbia. The assessment and research of researchers in cities and unhealthy areas of large cities appears this fact that many kind of disease and several moral deviations-unemployment-crime-robbery and illiteracy are more in contrast with other cities. Urban planning should consider the qualitative and mental need of the people in urban environment-social identity-safety and social welfare-permanent employment-mental comfort-sense of duty-social attachment and so on: in addition to considering the functional and anatomical goals. In Iran not to regard the scales of quality of urban living has caused fellow rich areas (management planning) and suburbia area (unmanagement planning) which causes economic-social and mental-psychological. In general assessment we can say that in studying the scales of promoting quality of urban living: in addition to economical-social-cultural-anatomical-political: we should focus on the role of managers and urban planners. These urban crowd changes which shows rapid increase and growth: needs special consideration and suitable planning by scholars and urban managers. In ideal condition of measuring the quality of life, both the objective and subjective scales should be considered. In this way we can get a complete picture of the individuals living conditions in the society. And based on it the politicians can plan for different classes of society in the city of Sanandaj.

Key word: Scale • Life quality • Planning • Sanandaj city • Abas Abad • Baharan city

INTRODUCTION

The writers of urbanism in Iran believe that accelerating the inner migration and rapid crowd increasing in big and middle cities has caused many problems such as suburbia, the loss and lack of deep structures in cities, the handling of traffic and communications, the lack of housing and the problem of selling and buy of land. Horizontal development and irregular increasing of the city area has caused to

diminish the rule of these centers as beating heart and main essence of cities. In other words, these textures are at the risk of valuable heritage which have mainly been settled in these areas [1].

Ignoring this problem has caused to diminish the social historical identity of cities and in other way, the replacement of crowd has caused the phenomenon of city poverty, which has deepened the social-skeletal-functional-economical irregularities, in these areas. Imbalance city in system and skeletal-functional structure,

incapability of urban management and the problem of living are of the effects of urban horizon to development. In this case, the up to down traditional procedures and partnership and groupless aims in economical-social-skeletal areas has complicated the problem. So, in order to reach the urban balanced permanent development, it is necessary to use the skeletal-social-economical capacity within the legal limits of cities and to equalize the crowd settlement and prevent the irregular development of cities. also, providing the safe healthy and standard living condition for a noticeable part of population, which are now settled in irregular. Textures and informal settlements (the mother professional fair, urban building and rebuilding of Iran, the ministry of house and urbanism) [2].

Problem Planning: After world war two, has led complicated social-economical-political problems. The rapid urbanism and the flood of migration of the rapid process of urbanism in developing countries, especially rural areas into cities and sections with uncommon settlements which were emerged from in readiness of social conditions in developing countries; have been dominated [3].

The growth and unplanned and in limited development of cities and their deep density were of the problems of today's cities which lead to problems such as suburbia. The research of researchers in unhealthy areas and huts of big cities clarifies this fact that in these areas, many kinds of disease, obliquities-unemployment, crime, rubbery, illiteracy are more than other areas of the city [1, 4]. One of the basic problems in traditional planning is the more focus on the skeletal-functional goals and less focus on social-economical goals and values. The quality of urban living is one of the recent approaches in regard to the meaning of development and reforming.

In regard to this concept, a new approach has formed in the arena of urban planning. which believe the urban planning in addition to focus on skeletal and functional goals, should respond to mental and qualified needs of people in the urban environment, social identity, safety and social welfare, permanent employment, mental welfare, feel of beauty, integration and social dependence and so on. Li declares that quality should be mental and the most suitable way for discover the quality of life, is to ask the perception of life by people [2, 5].

The Research Hypothesis: It is necessary to study the conditions and factors that lead to improve the conditions of people's life in this regard. In fact, the

quality of life which is the same as social justice must be considered for all social classes and its base structures.

Determine: The income spreading, in the city, the rate of reaching to common and private services of goods by people, the condition of environment the effective factors to family income and the quality of people's life in area sectors and areas within the city [3].

- The objective and subjective factors and residents' behavior on the quality of urban life is effective.
- It is supposed that the action of urban managers affects the quality of urban living.

The Ways of Data Analysis: The gathered data consists of notes, questionnaires and the maps and pictures that are studied in data analysis in order to reach the conclusion. In analyzing the questionnaires, with summarizing statistical analysis include: mean, standard, deviation and correlation are studied.

SPSS Procedure: This program has many capabilities and so, it is used vastly in researches and the contrastive procedure is used in studying urban sectors conforming to the scales of scientific.

Growth and Life Quality: In the analysis of data and information, software is used for researches that contain spatial-geographical aspect. The spatial pattern figures the distributing of phenomenon in the frame of map and picture. And it is used in spatial planning, source management and designing the pattern of optimum distribution and the system of social and common installations.

The Necessity of Focus on Quality: The growth of life quality is of important issues which were at first along with total development of information and the process of industrialization in the attention of west scientist's. The increasing process of industrialization which is shown by extensive production of goods and various services in quantitative aspect; has caused many problems for the new man. In fact, along with the growth of population, urbanism and centralization of industries, capitals, facilities and urban services has grown. And big cities have become nowadays metropolises and the severe urban problems have arisen.

As the cases of these problems, we can refer to the phenomenon of air pollution and the erosion of life environment, which has caused irreparable harms to man, by adding mental stresses and pressures to these. Industrialization and technical progress focus on quantitative aspects of human's life and have neglected the qualitative aspects of human's life. During the several past decades the subject of quality of life was at the concentration of scientists of human science in western countries. According to Das, one of the reasons of less perpetuity of mental records, is disability of this scale for showing the state of environment [4,6].

In this way, the scholars of human science have tried to determine and measure the aspects and scales of the concept of quality of life along with explaining this concept. The living-economical-social-political-health-personal safety-education-transportation-settlement and other urban services are the most important standards that can provide a healthy and qualified city if they are considered in the structure of city management. The range of world cities in regard with quality, not only represents the state of existing standards of these cities to be chosen by citizens but also it helps governments and multi-national firms to establish branches of new firms and expending in a safe environment [5].

The Study of Population in the Understudy's Area:

The city of Sanandaj, center of Kurdistan province with an area 5023 km² and 414177 population in the year of 1385, between 35 degree and 1 minute to 35 degree and 32 minutes of northern latitude and 46 degree and 18 minutes to 47 degree and 16 minutes of eastern long of meridian of Greenwich and in middle height of 1570 meter of the sea surface and is settle in a mountain area in the mountains of Zagros in the south of province. It is limited in the north with the city of Divandare, in the east with the city of Ghorveh, in the south with the city of Kamyaran and in west it is limited to Marivan. The city of Sanandaj is of mountainous areas with humid climate in summer and cold winters. The areas with low height are of hot lands of the region and high areas are of cold regions. This city is of mountainous areas of west and south west of Zagros. (The conclusions of common census of people and housing of the year 2007).

According to population studies in the year of 1385 in the sector planning, Baharan has a population of 8160 people which includes 2034 family and the number of family member is 4.1 people and the suburb region of AbasAbad has a crowd of 17209 people [7].

The chart of scales of life quality and the main variable of forming these scales:

Research hypothesis: Objective and subjective factors and the residents' behavior are affective on quality of urban living.

Studying the rate of influence of economic factors on life quality in the two regions of AbasAbad and Baharan:

The economic factors are one of the main aspects on promotion class of life quality which are relevant to the concepts of employment -expense of family and distribution and expending in the economic structure of society and for assessing the affective factors in the region of AbasAbad and Baharan; the variables of employment-expense of families-distribution of wealth-were understudied and were analyzed and assessed. As an example the expenses of life that it's diagram is presented below [8].

- The study of scale of influence of skeletal factors on life quality in two regions of Abbas Abad & Baharan: the skeletal factors are one of the main aspects of quality of life that relates to the safety of citizens and feeling of safety from natural events such as flood and earthquake. The rule of urban structure and standard of building and skeletal safety criterion is important in this feeling of safety. For assessing the affective skeletal factors in regions of Baharan and Abbas Abad; the variables of residential, happiness, house closing and the period of living in the region were asked and assessed and fallowing results were reported [9].
- The study of rate of influence of political factors on quality of life in two regions of Abbas Abad and Baharan: political factors are one of the main aspects of class promotion of life quality. Political factors mean the existents of civil freedom and political stability in the society which is in a close relationship with the feel of the people of society toward civil laws and political institutions. For assessing the effective political factors in the regions of Abbas Abad and Baharan the variables of the rate of membership in councils-rate of partnership, tax payment were asked and assessed that its results follows bellow;
- The study of rate of influence of social factors on the quality of life in the two sectors of Abbas Abad and Baharan: the social factor are of basic role in the structure of developing quality of life in a society,

because it is formed of coming people together and their interactions and social and communicational feedbacks against each other for assessing the social affective factors in Abbas Abad and Baharan ; the variables of safety, free times and satisfaction to facilities were asked and assessed and following results were reported [10].

- The study of the range of influence of cultural factors on the quality of life in tow region of Abbas Abad and Baharan: the cultural factors are one of the main aspects of the promotion class of life quality.
- Totally we can say that cultural values are affected from the opportunities and facilities which urban living environment provides for people.
- Cultural growth is to some extent based on the environment stimulus and the individual's response to these stimulus's so we can say that cultural growth is to some extent because of social and physical stimulus within the city For assessing.
- The effective factors in the region of AbasAbad and Baharan:The variables of education, the place of birth, cooperation in improvement were asked and assessed and fallowing results were reported [11].
- 2-it is supposed that the action of urban managers is largely affective on urban living quality.

Urbanism and Urbanite and Urban Managements:

- One of the problems of urbanism which is because of urbanity is growing the size of cities and the complicity of city structure and relationship.
- According to one of the experts of urban problems, SerajAdin, nowadays, one of the matters and conflicts of urban management systems in third world countries is concerning with the growth of urban inequalities [12], Competitions the high demand for high share in urban incomes and occurring other cultural political problems and urban law so the project of urban development can be regarded as the bases for rebuilding the urban social-economical-political structures and urban laws that its aim is at the first stage improving the urban living condition along with all improving the urban living condition along with all citizens cooperation in the other level improving the urbanism process and urbanity process-repairing living environment ordering the urban economy and promoting the cultural social-political aspects of urban living

The urban management is a multilevel process and it is a procedure to reduce the amount of urban problems. The urban management is today relevant to welfare of all citizens and should provide necessity background for providing house-healthy water, urban hygiene, education and employment, municipality is a common institution and the responsibility of city management is related to that ; so, urban management is the expression of local governing. The structure of urban management in Iran should admit himself with new conditions. Suitable structures for solving the problems should be able to act both from up to down and down to up.The problem of cities cannot be solved without this mutual stream and communication between city and citizens. In other words, the city life is nothing more than its citizen's living and the citizen's living determines the city's destination. It is not achievable to solve the problems without considering this point.The bigger the cities are, the most complicated they become. This point makes it necessary to have a stable relationship between urban management and urban societies [6,13].

Municipalities are known as the main proctor of urban managing and most part of urban management is related to this organization. Although, other decisive organizations such as Housing and urbanism, the technical offices have a great rule in land division, land control. And also the service firms such as watering, electricity, Dispatch, have a great rule in citizen's satisfaction. In this way and assessing the rule of urban managers in assessing the quality of citizen's satisfaction; a questionnaire was done as a preview that assesses the rate of control on the quality of common services and the amount of its reachability according to municipality's capabilities and focus on suburbia. But, in housing level, because of various variables; the municipalities have lower ability to handle and organize the problems in this regard, Santos and Martines in 2007 offer that cooperation of local community in the studying of quality can be an important support for determining sites and longstanding aims [7,14].

Measuring and quantitative assessing of quality of life is a difficult task in different nations and societies based on life condition value system and totally their different cultures. As a whole, any scale which is studying the life quality; should include many factors that improves or increases human welfare. As the people's expectations are different in different societies, we should use different scales in order to assess and measure life quality. The common scale that is used in determining life



Fig. 1: The situation of Sanandaj on the Iran and its situation in province.



Fig. 2: The situation of Abas Abad sector



Fig. 3: The situation of Baharan sector

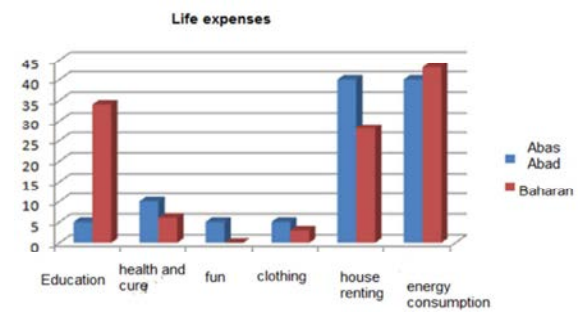


Fig 2: life expenses

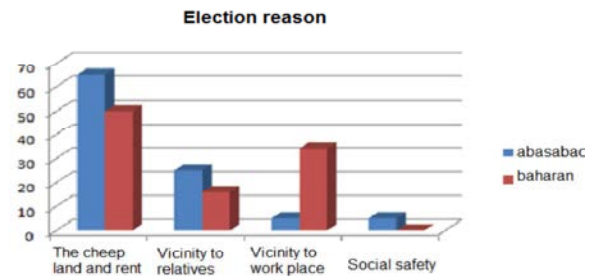


Fig. 3: Election reason

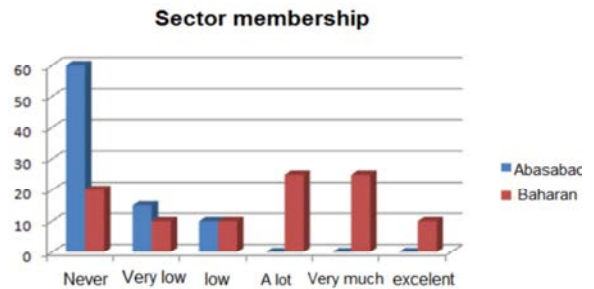


Fig. 4: Sector membership

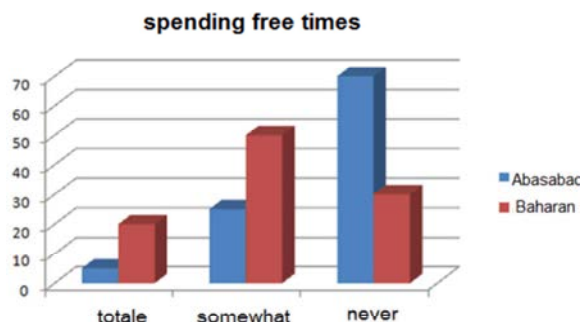


Fig. 5: Spending free time

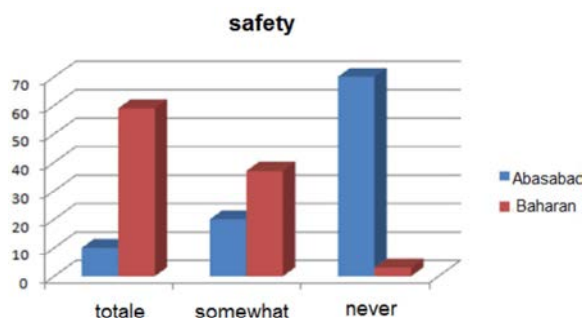


Fig. 6: Safety

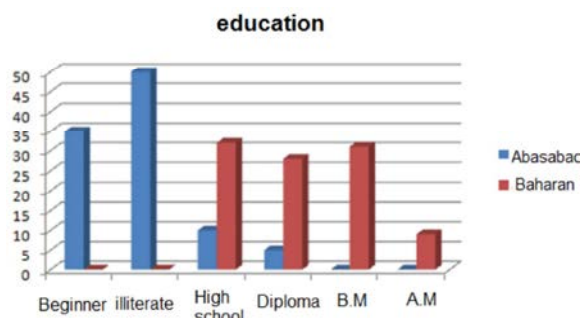


Fig. 7: Education

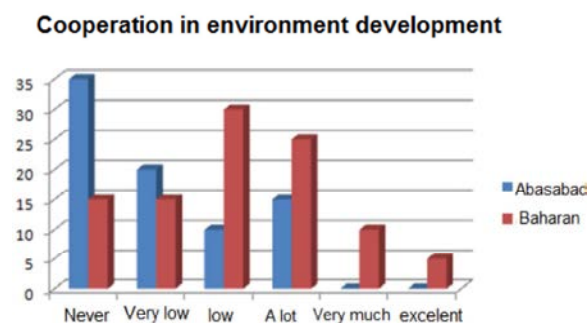


Fig. 8: Cooperation in environment development

quality includes two objective and subjective scale. The objective criteria are mostly touchable and include the focused aspects of life such as economic and social conditions. This scales which is mostly focused on

Table 1: The chart of scales of life quality and the main variable of forming these scales:

Low	Scales	Variables
1	Social	-Safety -Free times -The satisfaction
2	Economical	-
3	Skeletal	-The region resident -The region happiness -The region choosing factor -The period of region resident
4	Political	-The council membership -The rate of social partnership -Education -The place of birth -The cooperation in environment rebuilding
5	Cultural	-Education -The place of birth -Cooperation in improvement

material facilities are mostly based on the national income balance and the rate of satisfaction and responsibility to the society's needs and so on. In other words, the subjective criterion of life quality measurements mostly measures the feelings about life and the fact that what imagination people have about their life. And that assessment is measured based on the rate of satisfaction or happiness of society's people. In ideal situation we should consider both objective and subjective scales. In this way, we can get a whole picture of the conditions of people's society and based on that fact, politicians can plan for all classes of the society [2, 14]. The management of life quality means changing the objective conditions of life in a best way which is the main duty of government; changing the subjective patterns of life and individual's perception about the fact which is related to individual. But if the individual and life quality do not have any place in government's estimation, what will happen? The permanent attempt of individual is effective in changing subjective models and it is suggested that the real conditions must be either favorite or the government must have the anxiety to improve the situation maybe, the familiarity and sensitivity to concept of quality of life help the governments to make the objectives conditions of life favorite and put steps realities and help individuals to control their life management. However, the quality of life is a paradigm that correlates to the concepts of new economy and permanent economy and it is now in concentration of many countries. It is in fact, in a world discourse, a natural reaction against the effects of bad governing and irrationality of social economical political

developments governors of the society in massive management. Municipalities are known as the main proctor of urban management and they are in charge of the most part of duties of urban management [15].

CONCLUSIONS

Although, other decisive organizations such as house and urbanism organization and technical offices have a great rule in land division and control changing and service giving firms such as watering, electricity, gas, communication have also a rule in citizen's satisfaction. A research was done in order to assess the rule of urban management in assessing the quality of citizen's satisfaction by means of an interview questionnaire that studied the rate of control on quality of common services in city environment based on the ability of municipalities. It focused on the suburbia. But in housing, the municipalities have a lower ability to control and organization because of various variables [14,15].

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