

***Assessment Quality of Life (QLA) in Rural Areas  
(Case Study: Northern Khâvé Village, Lorestan Province)***

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**Extended Abstract**

**Introduction**

From long centuries, people have been following a good life and for this intention they have been trying to improve their lives as well as their environmental conditions, to become able to receive the uppermost benefit. from their talents and abilities but the real problem have always been the quality of good life. The definitions, models, and subjective and objective different indicators were posed among a vast range of fields, but providing a global definition, identify appropriate indicators and also measuring quality of life have been remained as a problem. In this paper the authors were trying to answer this question, that what is the conditional quality of life from sampling view. In this framework they enable definition as well as of quality of life indicators and at the end they presented a conceptual model for electing indicators and assessment quality of life.

**Methodology**

The characteristics the method of the research a descriptive and analytic. In the present study, in order to recognize the qualiticaive indicators of life in rural areas, one hundred fifty persons were randomly selected among the mentioned rural society, associated with ten villages were randomly selected to fill out the prepared questionnaires. Then, by using SPSS software, one-sample T-Test and ANOVA were run to analyze the data.

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### **Result and Discussion**

The economic development literature advance three main approaches to development: the growth - centered, the state-centered, and the people-centered approach. Here, the people – centered (quality of life, QOL) approach is utilized to response to questions about QOL in study region. Currently , there is a great deal of interests in exploring policies and practices that enhance wellbeing rather than economic growth. Some authors argue that growth-centered and state-centered approaches are insufficient to assess human wellbeing. So they need to be complemented by nonmonetary indicators of quality of life. QOL is similar to wellbeing concept and is a function of people life circumstances, which of course have an economic dimension , but also includes their social networks, their health and their sense of worth as well as the sustainably of environment on which they depend. Based up on the mentioned approach, the results of the study show that education, housing quality, physical environment, income and employment conditions are below the average in the Dehestan Khaveh Shomali; but healthy, satisfy and physical conditions are in average. Also results show that the villages of dehestan Khaveh Shomali are two categorized in term of all dementions of quality of life. The first includes villages Kafraj, Sarab Ghazanfar and Iranshahi in which there is a high level of quality of life and satisfaction. The second cast includes in which have low level of quality of life and satisfaction.

### **Conclusion**

This paper examines the quality of life indicators in rural regions in a people-centered approach. The analysis utilizes data obtained from a survey questionnaire administered to a random sample of 150 residents in Dehestan Khaveh Shomali. Quality of life is measured by a four-point categorical measure of overall satisfaction includes economic, social, physical and environmental satisfaction. The empirical results show that the majority of indicators of quality of life such as education , healthy and safety , leisure , housing, infrastructures , employment , income and environmental quality are below the average in rural centers. So, the results suggest that economic, social, physical and environmental dimensions of quality of life are far from optimum conditions. In this regards, it is necessary to enhance wellbeing and economic growth in rural areas.

**Keywords:** *Quality of life, Subjective and objective indicators, Rural development, Dehestan Khaveh Shomali.*