

## **Analysis of the Social Wellbeing Status in the Rural Settlements Based on Keyes Model, Miringof and Quality of Life (Case Study: Zanjan County)**

Omosalameh Babae Fini\*<sup>1</sup> – ShadAli Tohidloo<sup>2</sup> – Majid Hazrati<sup>3</sup>

1- Assistant Prof, In Geography & Rural Planning, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran.

2- PhD Candidate, in Agricultural Development, Bu-Ali Sina University, Hamedan, Iran.

3- MSc. Student, in Geography and Rural Planning, Shahid Beheshti University, Tejrán, Iran.

Received: 12 December 2014

Accepted: 20 April 2015

### **Extended Abstract**

#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

One of the basic needs in the field of rural development is providing social health for villagers to create appropriate basis to use social, economic and environmental possibilities of the village. So, rural development does not just include economic and agricultural aspects, but includes other aspects of life such as environmental, social, wellbeing and health aspects. Henceforth, dealing with the concept of health and specifically in social dimension, is one of the necessities in rural planning and development in our country, so that -through pathology of rural settlements in this sector, the solutions for social well-being promotion and subsequent development of rural economic, scientific, social, cultural and environmental aspects are provided in these settlements. Thus, the present study aimed to analyse and evaluate the state of social well-being in rural settlements in the county of Zanjan and identify strategies for its development and strengthening in these settlements.

#### **2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

Health, including Full Welfare of physical, mental and social. One of the most important aspects health, social well-being. To analyze the social well-being in society, health -Pivot and patient-Pivot approaches are studied.

In most studies and social researches, the health-Pivot approach is used. There are also different models in this field, that social well-being model of Keyes, model and Miringof model and quality of life model of the most important models in this regard. Social well-being studies done in rural areas in the form of healthy village approach. Based on this approach, healthy rural is village in which they continually be prepared the optimum conditions, the possibility expanding of cooperation Intersectoral of

environmental engender. Hence, in the rural with high social well-being, participation and environmental preservation is a priority than other factors.

#### **3. METHODOLOGY**

This research using descriptive-analytical method, social well-being in rural settlements of Zanjan County is reviewed. In the context, for collecting data from field studies methods and the library is used. The Statistical Society is 258 rural point. And using method of simple cluster sampling, and with the help of province political boundaries from each district were selected randomly 1 village. Thus, 12 rural point were selected as the samples. In the next phase given that the households number of simple rural 12 of about 4213 households is. Using Morgan table, 352 households were selected as samples for the questionnaire distributed. To analyze the data, with Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the amount of normal Frequency distribution of experimental and theoretical Frequency was evaluated. Then by using exploratory factor analysis, the main factors to determine the appropriate Pattern of variables were identified. The statistical calculations were performed using SPSS software and Lisrel. Indicators of research based on models and theories indicator Keyes social well-being, social well-being indicators of Miringof and the indicators of quality of life of Malcolm Shukner is set. And for each of the three models separate questionnaire was designed.

#### **4. DISCUSSION**

The study shows that the social well-being status of rural, based on Keyes model, the amount of social well-being in this rurals is at an average level with an average of 3.32. Also, Based on calculations Kolmogorov-Smirnov, the significant level (P-Value) participation in indicators, prosperity and social

\*. Corresponding Author: [o.babae43@gmail.com](mailto:o.babae43@gmail.com)

Tel: +989123180576

cohesion less than  $P < 0.05$  is. And the null hypothesis is rejected in this index. Hence, the above index very weak in the rurals the studied. In the miringof model, positive and negative are indicators. Low Average indicators will be negative factor for development. And dominant negative indicators, including murder, drug addiction, dropouts were low. But in terms of goodness of fit, in most indicators is the significant level (P-Value) less than  $P < 0.05$ . And only in indicators  $M_2, M_5, M_6, M_7, M_{12}$ , significant level is  $P > 0.05$ . And the null hypothesis is confirmed. Quality of life model is not in Desirable condition, with a mean of 2.6. Weakness in the index, has a direct refers to the weakness of social and economic infrastructure. In this context, Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness of fit test indicates that Economic and health indicators with a significant level of 0.000 ( $P < 0.05$ ), the distribution is not normal and K-S amount in this indicator indicates weakness in this part of rural life. However, environmental and social indicators of has acceptable status. Finally, for determine the relative contribution of each of the models and factor in explaining social well-being status of rural settlements from exploratory factor

analysis using the rotation method is used. In this context, the Keyes Model of with 6.465 have most share in explaining social well-being status rural settlements.

## 5– CONCLUSION

According to the results obtained and based on theories and previous studies, for reinforce social well-being in rural settlement, it seems essential consider some strategies: Attention to rural education; Pathology of the social problems of youth; Creating self-esteem among rural youth in order to solidarity, maintain and strengthen of indigenous values; Strengthening the role of the local media and the production of audio-visual programs in the field of social well-being; Strengthening economic infrastructure; Plans Preparation of macro and micro economic and social fields in order to solve concerns of young people in rural households in the field employment, marriage, housing, income, insurance, education, sports and leisure.

**Key words:** Social Well-being, Rural Development, Zanjan County

## References (in Persian)

1. Afrakhteh, H. & Afkar, A. (2012). Factors influencing health status in villages (Case study: villages of shafts county). *Journal of Rural Studies and Planning*, 1(1), 25-43. [In Persian]
2. Ahmadi, M. (1996). History of the pilot projects and rural sanitation. *Journal of Housing and Revolution*, 73(11), 3-6. [In Persian]
3. Azkia, M. (1996). Introduction to the sociology of rural development. Tehran: Information Publication. [In Persian]
4. Babapoor-e-Khairuddin, J., Tusi, F. & Hekmati, J. (2009). Examined the role of determining factors of social health in the students of Tabriz University. *Tabriz University Psychology Quarterly*, 4(16), 26-8. [In Persian]
5. Belloc, N.B. & Breslow, L. (1972). Relationship of physical health status and health practices. *Prev. Med*, 1(3), 21–409.
6. Blanco, A. & Diaz, D. (2007). Social order and mental health, a social well-being approach. *Autonomy University of Madrid, Psychology in Spain*, 11(5), Pp. 61-71.
7. Carr, A. (2004). *Positive psychology, the science of happiness and human strengths* (1<sup>st</sup> ed.). New York, Brunner-Routledge.
8. Cribb, A. & Duncan, P. (2002). *Health promotion and professional Ethics*, Blackwell Science Publishing.
9. Crombie, L., Linda, I., Lawrence, E. & Hilary, W. (1995). *Closing the health inequalities Gap, an international perspective*, WHO regional office for Europe, English text edition by Barbara Zatlaka.
10. Damari, B. & Vosoogh Moghaddam, A. (2010). *Functions of the Ministry of Health in improving community health*. Proceedings of the 1<sup>st</sup> Conference on Social Health (Pp. 84-91), Tehran, Iran. [In Persian]
11. Damari, B. & Vosoogh Moghaddam, A. (2013). Packages of social health services, intervention management system model for urban health. *Monitoring Quarterly*, 3(12), 297-304. [In Persian]
12. Duhl, L.J. & Sanchez, A.K. (1999). *Healthy cities and the city planning process: A background document on Links between Health and Urban planning*, WHO regional office for Europe.
13. Fadaei Mehrabani, M. (2007). Urbanization, media and social health. *Journal of Research and Measurement*, 14(49), 67-86. [In Persian]

14. Fraser, G. (2005). Changing place, the impact of rural restructuring on mental health in Australia, *Journal of health and place*, (11)28, 157-171.
15. Howard, G. (2002). *Healthy villages, a guide for communities and community health workers*, WHO, Geneva.
16. Huppert, F., Marks, N., Clark, A., Frey, B., & Siegrist, J. (2006). Personal and social well-being. *Module of European Social Survey*, 3(5), 1-18.
17. Iran Meteorological Organization. (2011). *Yearbook of meteorological organization in between 1996-2006*. Tehran: Iranian Meteorological Organization. [In Persian]
18. Iranian Rural Development Institution. (2002). *Challenges and prospects of Iran rural development*. Tehran: Iranian Rural Development Institution Publication. [In Persian]
19. Jokar, B. (2007). Mediating role of tolerance in the relationship between emotional intelligence and general intelligence in relation to life satisfaction. *Journal of Contemporary Psychology*, 4(2), 23-48. [In Persian]
20. Keyes C.L. & Shapiro, A.D. (2004). *Social well-being in the United States: A descriptive epidemiology*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
21. Keyes C.L.M. (2006). Mental health in adolescence: Is America's youth flourishing?. *Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 76(3), 395-402.
22. Keyes, C.L.M. (1998). Social Well – being, *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 2(8), 121 – 140.
23. Khosh Chashm, K. (1995). Healthy city and healthy villages. *Eastern Mediterranean health Journal*, 1(1), 103-111.
24. Labonté, R. (2010) Health systems governance for health equity: critical reflections. *Revista de Salud Pública*, 1(1), 1-9.
25. Larson, J. (1993). The measurement of social well-being, *Social Indicators Research*, 28(92), 285-296.
26. Marsaglia, G., Tsang, W.W., and Wang, J. (2003). Evaluating kolmogorov's distribution. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 8 (18), 1–4.
27. Miringoff, M., Miringoff, M.L. & Opdycke, S. (1999). *The social health of the nation: how America is really doing?* Oxford University Press, Oxford.
28. Motiee Langeroudi, S. H. (2003). *Rural planning with emphasis on Iran*. Mashhad: University Jihad Publication. [In Persian]
29. Naidos, J. & Wills, J. (2000). *Health promotion*, Bailliere Tindoll, London.
30. Pahlevan Zadeh, F. & Jarollahi, A. (2011). Investigate the effect of social factors on the mental health of rural seniors. *Journal of Rural Development*, 1(3), 65-84. [In Persian]
31. Papoli Yazdi, M. H. & Ebrahimi, M. A. (2006). *Rural development theories*. Tehran: SAMT Publication.
32. Por Eslami, M. (2003). Empowerment in health promotion. *Medicine and Refinement magazine*, 1(12), 9-21. [In Persian]
33. Raymond, M. M., & Maarten, C.M., (2014) Misery loves company: Exogenous shocks in retirement expectations and social comparison effects on subjective well-being. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 97(1), 1-26.
34. Ross, S. E., Nienling, B.C. & Heckert, T.M. (1999). Sources of stress among college students. *College Student Journal*, 33(2), 312-316.
35. Safa, M. (2004). Healthy village, a new approach in the promotion of health, *Dehyari Magazine*, 2(11), 64-68. [In Persian]
36. Sajjadi, H. & Sadroasadat, J. (2005). Social health indicators. *Economic & Political Quarterly*, 207, 244-253. [In Persian]
37. Sam Aram, A. (2009). Examine the relationship between of social health with an emphasis on policing of Community based approach. *Journal of Social Discipline*, 1(1), 42-61. [In Persian]
38. Sawatzky, R., Ratner, P. A. & Chiu, L. (2005). A meta-analysis of relationship between spirituality and quality of life. *Social Indicators Research*, 72(4), 153-188
39. Sharbatian, M. H. (2012). A consideration of the relation of semantic components of social capital and benefit rates from social health between students of Payam Noor University of Mashhad. *Journal of Youth Studies Sociology*, 2(5), 174-149. [In Persian]

40. Sheikhi, D., Rezvani, M. R. & Mahdavi, M. (2012). Measurement and analysis of health in the rural areas According to approach of healthy village: A case study Khondab county, Markazi Province. *Journal of Rural and Development*, 15(2), 138-109. [In Persian]
41. Shookner, M. (1998). *A Quality of life index for Ontario*, Centre for the Study of Living Standards Centre d'étude des niveaux de vie (CSLS), Ottawa.
42. Statistical Center of Iran (2011), Population and housing census 2011. Tehran: SCI Publication.
43. Strategic Research Center of the Expediency Discernment Council of the System. (2007). *Identify social damages and threats of Iran in the next decade*. Retrieved Aug 16, 2014 from <http://www.swi.ir>. [In Persian]
44. Wissing, T. F. & Fouri, A. (2000). Spirituality as a component of psychological well-being. 27<sup>th</sup> *International Congress of Psychology*, 23-28 July, Stockholm, Sweden.
45. Wolinsky, F. D., Zusman M. E. (1980). Toward comprehensive health status measures. *Sociological Quarterly*, 21(12), 607-622.
46. World Health Organization. (1994). Ottawa Charter for health promotion, *an international conference on health promotion*, November 17-21, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
47. World Health Organization. (2001). *Health and environment in sustainable development*, (A. A. Farshad, et al., Trans.). Tehran; Published by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education. [In Persian]
48. Yazdan Panah, L. (2004). Investigate the factors affecting social participation of citizens 18 years and above in Tehran (Unpublished Doctoral dissertation). University of Allameh Tabatabai, Tehran, Iran. [In Persian]

**How to cite this article:**

Babae Fini, O., Tohidloo, S. A. & Hazrati, M. (2015). Analysis of the social wellbeing status in the rural settlements based on Keyes model, Miringof and quality of life (Case study: Zanjan County). *Journal of Research & Rural Planning*, 4(3), 127-140.

URL <http://jrrp.um.ac.ir/index.php/RRP/article/view/42270>

ISSN: 2322-2514

eISSN: 2383-2495