Introduction

Our country is one of the most Disaster-prone countries, and our villages, are among the most vulnerable textures in the face of disaster. According to statistics, about 31.5 percent of the total population of the village in 1385 was 4,428,046 and the number of rural housing units. Only 14 percent of rural housing units, buildings are durable and others are short-lived and ephemeral fatigue, loss of quality housing in rural settlements and rural vulnerability to natural disasters natural population growth and housing shortages on the other side, as well as the infrastructure of the rural and the social, economic and cultural village and failure to respond to previous areas, new trends, new rural housing needs represents more than before. But in the meantime, it is important to build housing to meet the needs of new residents and the robustness of their bona identity and values based on local patterns of rural housing.

Materials and methods

This study is one of the most influential rural housing development program entitled the "Special Rural Housing Improvement and Modernization", and utilizes a qualitative research strategy to study the situation of rural housing construction starts. In this study by Interviews with villagers and rural areas housing planning and rural housing experiences of the author as a fellow Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation have been used..

Finding and results

Improvement strategies for rural housing patterns:

A- "Learning mechanisms provide the necessary training through cooperation with organizations, agencies»: It looks poor education and the continuing importance of the main barriers for knowledge transfer and cultural construction in rural areas is acceptable. These training at various levels are as suggested as follows.

A: Learn the importance of preserving the rural peasants, by radio and television broadcasts of the meetings and speeches by imams in mosques and Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation experts villages.

B. National Building Regulations and procedures for implementing the teacher training workers and construction workers, organized by the Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation and through vocational training classes and technical skills in card.

(C) Training of indigenous patterns of offices, housing, rural engineering, consultant and mother of the Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation through regular meetings and ongoing training.

The education of native patterns of rural housing experts Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation (especially in the centers of cities), by her mother and Consultant Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation Center through training classes, seminars, conferences and so on.

E emphasis on rural education programs at universities and graduates to get acquainted with the rustic architecture.

(B) "Regulatory mechanisms in various stages of implementation through appropriate supervision":To ensure proper implementation of the project monitoring and control is at stake, despite the multi-stage monitoring Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation Special Initiative on process improvement and modernization of rural housing and the success of these regulations, changes are needed in this process. .

A: Control of rural housing schemes by the competent authorities (Engineering and Consulting mother), based on the criteria and requirements set by the mother and Consultant indigenous patterns of rural housing;

B: Control of construction and requiring the same to be carried out by experts of the Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation and Advisor monitoring plan.

C-"Through continued research mechanisms involved in research":As previously mentioned, one of the reasons for this is the lack of continuum models. Usually after a few months of the project, and get a chance to check out the deal of research, a study of the Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation is inserted, but no plans to examine the strengths and weaknesses do not exist. In this regard, it is suggested that long-term contracts with consultants, parents, and counselors should be possible to examine the strengths and weaknesses of models, along with the Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation are all procedure.

D: "the mandatory legal mechanisms through the rural housing patterns": Surely no legal obligation to implement rural housing patterns, the requirement will be impossible to observe patterns, the pattern of results in this direction is the proposal of the Steering Committees of provinces and state law to be approved, so that the pressure necessary to observe patterns arise.

Conclusion

The new architecture of rural villages that are rapidly changing the face fabric to and away from the valuable rural system and their architecture are becoming similar to urban architecture. Of disaster-prone countries, and the need for new housing, repair tissue inevitable villages and villagers do this without the support and participation of the poor economy makes it impossible state. In this regard, rural housing construction

in rural housing improvement plan (second and third applications) and special project development and modernization of rural housing (Development Plan) is planned by government planners. Given that much of the contemporary rural housing construction, the project will be done in terms of evaluating the status of rural housing depends on accurate recognition of local patterns and quality aspects of the project are.

Studies show despite achieving the quantitative goals of the plans, quality was not very successful and while addressing local patterns from the early part of the mission plan of actions undertaken in this regard, Most notably, the development patterns by mother advisors is a native of rural housing. However, the contemporary rural construction, supply of quality space is far from optimal. These problems can be caused by two factors: "1 - lack of integrity and lack of established patterns in compliance with all aspects of rural life, and 2 - Barriers to Implementation", was classified. Editing these two factors are involved in the four areas of architecture, rural housing, rural as the employer, as the specialized engineering offices, Housing Foundation of Islamic Revolution as a mother, as suppliers and consultants responsible for implementation of rural housing patterns, indicate that, despite some problems, the models developed, the opportunity to create a mechanism for the full implementation of rural housing patterns did not exist.

So doing the different levels of education, research, regulatory and legal obstacles can be improved to an acceptable level to provide rural housing patterns and to facilitate their implementation. Training aspect is to ensure transfer of experience and ideas from learning environments and academic field of study to the design and implementation area. Research aspect is to ensure efficient and secure fit between the values of demand applicants and rural architecture.