Introduction

Today, cities are rapidly changing in the spatial dimensions and other aspects of economic, social and cultural. As the cities are growing and expanding day by day, there is a daily emergence of new cities in the world while at any place and at any particular geographical space are considered as a town with different criteria. What more than any other form of consideration in a variety of shapes and controversial policy decisions related to Standards for different parts of the city where urbanization is not intended and urbanization and merely political decision on allowing urban development. Iran determined population of more than 10 thousand people as a measure from the Interior Ministry. But today we are witnessing the rise of cities in which the standards and principles of the country is not very effective and the efforts of those involved in the political grounds town and municipality in establishing a point is provided. Not only representatives in these areas, but many people living in rural areas, as well as trends in their villages. There is a question that what led rural residents to tend to change into urban residents? Village is the birthplace of urban areas, and has always lived in poverty equipment. Urban areas have always been the center of attention, and thus provide the historical context where rural residents at the first opportunity leave the villages to access better opportunities and life standards. Desire to become a city makes the question of whether this has an effect of improving the quality of life for residents? This paper seeks to answer this question.

Materials and methods

In this paper descriptive - analytic methods was used and study was to analyze and describe the subject in the form of statistical SPSS software. However, the two methods of documentary studies and field studies in the form of questionnaire, data needed were collected. You could say this was an exploratory study in which to explore a variety of aspects of life satisfaction and yet it can be considered a kind of explanatory research where the causal relationship between quality of life and the

village Sgzabad is assessed. this research can also be considered as investigate research.

Source documents cited in the studies reviewed and the theoretical framework is presented. To measure quality of life in the city, the number of 315 questionnaires within two large areas (neighborhoods up and down the neighborhood) has been distributed. The questionnaire tried to formulate questions that while simplicity and understanding, able to measure the quality of life and resident satisfaction. For this I have used a triple Likert model. Total number of questions was 30 questions, 10 of which included open descriptions of each person's individual characteristics and 20 close questions.

After completing the initial questionnaire, with the aim of promoting a (narrative) and quantitative (validation) questionnaire at least 30 samples pretest process was taken and post those tales of tragic ambiguity was removed. In order to assess the internal validity content validity of the questionnaire has been used to increase reliability. Using tested measures of quality of life survey and surveys of academics and experts initial steps have been taken. The questionnaire is completed in two preliminary and final stages and the obtained survey responses from 30 questionnaires and performing basic statistical calculations, the final questionnaire was developed.

The sample size in this study is likely to be based on the formula of Cochran with a confidence level of 95.5, is calculated 315 (equation 1). Questionnaire distribution by dividing the city into districts up and down has been made. Divided in every neighborhood sub neighborhood questionnaires were distributed averagely.

$$N = \frac{\frac{t^2 pq}{d^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{N}(\frac{t^2 pq}{d^2} - 1)} = 314.7 \approx 315 \qquad \text{Equation 1}$$

$$T = 2 \qquad p = 0/7 \qquad q = 0/3 \qquad d = ./05 \qquad N = 4958$$

Due to 3-fold range (Likert) and given that the index is ascending, values can range from 1 to 3, 3 represents the highest and 1 representing the least favorable value. For

this study, factor analysis was used to investigate and identify the main factors and also to show the relationship between the city and the quality of life of the Pearson correlation was used.

Finding and results

In order to assess satisfaction in Sgzabad city survey in the form of 3 the built environment, living environment and social environment has been carried out. Analysis of the results in the form of the built environment in form of 5 items and have been asked the citizens to express their opinions about improvement of hygiene and cleanliness of city, water quality and quantity, gardens and parks, garbage collector and housing situation. According to the results, a significant proportion of the citizens expressed satisfaction of the city cleanliness and garbage collectors. According to article 100 of the commission's rules through overseeing the construction of the building in relation to the licensing of building standards have been applied and considered after changing into city. After the survey was conducted in the form of questionnaires, the results showed that more than 53 percent of citizens are positive about it. Nearly half of people believe that there is a positive change. The city has two elementary schools, two middle schools for boys and girls and only one high school for boys and one joint high - intermediate school for girls. However, this number has not changed after the city.

More than 50 percent of citizens have a positive attitude about improving health care. Given that the number of clinics in the city increased affected judgment of the citizens. Considering that the only city with green space and recreational facilities in the field at the entrance to the city as Imam Khomeini Square is located in Bouin Zahra - Takestan axis and has a few sports and entertainment equipment, the per capita green space (except for the green spaces and gardens that surround the city, where the city is located) and leisure space is very limited (0.5 m). Considering the importance of recreation and leisure facilities at the leisure of the residents were

asked, nearly 45 percent of those polled expressed dissatisfaction and only 32.1 percent had a positive opinion.

However, with the establishment of the city council Sgzabad the suburban transport system has become more neatly, mainly in Sgzabad - Buin Zahra axis. But no facility-based delivery system of transportation within the city can be seen. In this connection the results of a questionnaire distributed showing that 51.2% of Sgzabad residents do not consider effective improvement in city transportation.

Considering that the one of the criteria in the quality of urban life is the assessment of social dimensions life for the citizens, so in this research under 7 items of sense of belonging to the environment, improving the participation of civil, public opinion in the development activities, participation in the development activities, a sense of security and satisfaction feeling and, life expectancy; the citizens have been asked specifically about (improving civil partnership) and (community development activities) had a negative view. The majority of citizens believe that the city did not make much after change in Sgzabad Village to city.

To illustrate the degree of correlation between the grade and quality of life in the village Sgzabad using a computer program SPSS correlation between these variables was determined. The sig value was 0.001 which the results less than 0.05 show significant relationship and more than 0.05 shows no significant relation. On the other hand one of the other outputs of this program is the Value which shows the intensity of this relationship. The Value is 0.103 which shows direct relation. The initial data in this study has been collected and analyzed by 16 variables related to satisfaction and quality of life of residents. The results show that the KMO value is 0.734 and a significance level of 0.000 for Bartlett's test and the data can be said to be suitable for factor analysis.

Based on specific criteria (greater than 1) the factor is 8. That's 8 percent of the total variance explained is 61.243. Factors can be categorized as the following:

First factor: the first factor is related to the built environment, This factor is known as environmental quality.

Second factor: the housing index is the only index that associated with the built environment. It can be called the quality of housing.

Third factor: the third factor that gives maximum load on the learning environment. The factor is entitled to education quality.

Fourth factor: This factor has the greatest load on the environment. This factor is called as health care quality.

Fifth factor: Factor 5 has the greatest load on leisure and recreation time index this factor is called as the quality of leisure and recreation.

Sixth factor: This factor with the greatest load on the transportation environment and is related to living environment therefore this factor is called transportation quality.

Seventh factor: This factor has the most loads over the index of social environment. This factor is called as the quality of participation.

Eighth factor: This factor has the most loads on the index of social environment. So it is called the individual welfare factor.

Factors								Variables
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
							0.653	Hygiene and cleanliness satisfaction
							0.701	Water quality and quantity
							0.598	Gardens and parks
							0.823	Garbage collector
						0.643		housing situation
					0.512			Education situation
				0.719				Satisfactory state of sanitary facilities

			0.503					Satisfaction with leisure and recreation
		0.756						Satisfaction of transportation
	0.823							Sense of belonging to the community
	0.509							Improve the participation in civil
	0.517							People opinion on activities of civil
	0.511							Participation in the activities of civil
0.738								Sense of security
0.687								Life Expectancy
0.702								Sense of satisfaction
10.117	1.187	6.430	4.365	8.615	6.160	5.101	15.012	Special value
12.512	12.871	6.999	6.032	7.835	6.980	6.657	14.924	Variance(%)
61.243								Sum of variance

Rotation Method: Varimax with Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis Kaiser Normalization

Finally, as the final sum average dimensions determined in the form of surveys of Sgzabad residents is studied to show how the city has been effective in the improving the quality of life for its citizens. The dimensions of the quality of the environment, personal well-being and the quality of participation by citizens with the greatest satisfaction had been evaluated. the quality of transportation, recreation and leisure, quality of education were not desirable base on residents opinion. The average percentage of overall quality of life (48.80 percent) we can say that citizens of the Sgzabad city have positive opinion on total improvement of life quality after changin to a city.

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
								-	Environmental Quality
							-	0.36**	Quality of education
						-	0.26*	0.51**	Quality of Housing
					-	0.38**	0.43**	0.58**	Quality of Partnership
				-	0.51**	0.39**	0.29**	0.62**	Sanitary facilities
			-	0.30**	0.40**	0.13	0.09	0.17	Recreation and Leisure
		-	0.18	0.59**	0.54**	0.38**	0.29**	0.67**	Individual Welfare
	-	0.53**	0.27*	0.52**	0.42**	0.31**	14	0.52**	Quality of Transportation
-	0.66**	0.82**	0.41**	0.74**	0.81**	0.58**	0.49**	0.86**	Overall quality of life

Table 2. Correlation matrix quality of life and overall quality of life

Table 2 shows that the quality of life factors have high and positive relation with overall quality of life which highest and lowest correlation between the quality of entertainment and leisure environments. This means that the best predictor for quality of life is environment quality. The next predictors are individual well-being, quality of participation, sanitation, quality shipping, quality of housing, quality education, and recreation and leisure respectively.

Conclusion

Quality of life as a multidimensional concept today means being provided for the optimum citizens that this concept can be obtained by interaction characteristics and the environment physical, social cultural and economic characteristics. Different

geographical areas with different characteristics, socio - cultural and economic dimensions of quality of life bring different concepts. In many cases, especially in developing countries life in rural areas with unequal distribution of facilities, compared to urban living, quality of life is less than what is in the objective and subjective dimensions. Asking people for changing from village to town steam from taking advantages of associated facilities prepared in towns. Does conversion of these areas affect the improvement of the people's quality of life? Nearly 50 percent of residents in the study area have a positive view toward improvement of the quality of after getting into town in their dwelling place. However, physical size or improve the physical aspects of the city through the eyes of citizens has clear difference with previous.

According to the results obtained in this sample, we can say that the conversion of city into a rural spot, since the area provides opportunities is effective in improving quality of life. As a final conclusion we can say that since the development and welfare funds in accordance with management criteria (or village of the town) has a population base, it can be said that the city is seen as a means to enhance the quality of life levels. This can have negative effects on the regional balance of production and consumption. Guidelines and recommendations include:

Changing into town is not the only way to enhance quality of life in rural areas following the action; the following suggestions are recommended to improve the living standards of these areas:

- Increase access and associated infrastructure.

- creating parks and leisure areas as a free space in the main road of Rudaki

- considering care clinics and medical offices and pharmacies

- Improving the quality of education in the form of increased facilities

- Create mechanisms to improve the quality of housing