

100, 150 200 50,

8-10

45-60 ^.

2

(. 1)

I

	^			
	50	100	150	200
				150
				50
0,5				75
				2x12
				20
	25	50	75	100
	50	80	120	
	10	10	10	
	8	8	8	

	^			
	50	100	150	200
-	-	1x42 + 10	1x42	2x42 + 16
	21 + 10	21 + 10		
4				
— «— 8			42+ 10	42 + 10
4	21 + 10			
— «— 8		42+ 10	42+ 10	42 + 10
	60+ 10	60+ 10	60+ 10	120 + 10
	60+ 10	60+ 10	2x60 + 10	2x60 +10
-	30+ 10	30+ 10	60+ 10	2x60 + 10

(. 2).

My.

	2			
	50	100	150	200
	-	12	12	12
	12	12	12	12
	-	14	14	14
	12-1-6			12+6
				10
	12+6	12+8	24+8	36+8
	6 ^ 1			
	20+5 1 30+8 1 30+8 1 36+8			
	5 ^ 1			
		30	30	30
			21	21
				20
()				16
	12	12	16	16
	16	2x16	3x16	4x16
	12			

146/.

/3 .

1.

2.

3

3. - .35-36.

3.

2002. - . 145 - 150.

Amir Soltani Rachim
PLANING ORGANIZATION OF PLACES OF
STAY AGED PEOPLE IN TBE DAY TIME
IN IRAN

The basic orientation which forms the current environment of aged people is not isolating them from the society and placing into special institutions, but it is the creation of conditions for supporting their social position, saving family and native places relations. The current system of aged people care is not still able to provide them with the required level of service taking into account the attentive relation to older people in Iranian families. As a result the necessity to develop new courses of aged people adaptation to new life conditions has appeared. One of the solutions for Iran is formation of stay aged people in the day time which is saving them their places of residence, relatives and neighbors, receiving the ability of social communication, feasible labor activity and passing of medical and physiological procedures.