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Assessing the effect of industrial spaces on the quality of life of neighborhoods enclosed in this performance (case study of Villashahr neighborhood in the 21st district of Tehran)

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With the advent of the Industrial Revolution and the rise of the urbanization phenomenon, many people migrated from rural areas to urban centers in order to gain employment and a better life for themselves and their families. This migration pattern led to a change in lifestyle and increased social problems in different parts of the city. Due to the problems in these areas, the residential areas adjacent to the urban industries do not receive much attention from the privileged urban strata. Therefore, it is not possible for the urban community to inject facilities and capital in these areas. They live. Villashahr neighborhood, which is located in the westernmost part of the city, located in the western part of Tehran's 21st urban area; this neighborhood is very close due to its social and residential conditions, where it is far from urban support and facilities and is very close to the statistical and study community. Study and research is located. The aim of this study is to analyze the effect of industries on the quality of life of neighborhoods around these uses, which is practical in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical in terms of method. The statistical population was 3759 people, and 348 people were randomly selected using Cochran's formula. In order to conduct this research, the indicators of the impact of industry and quality of life on the questionnaire have been questioned by the statistical community. Data analysis was performed using SPSS software. The results of this study show that the indicators of economy, health, housing are among the three main indicators of Villashahr neighborhood in terms of the impact of urban quality of life have a higher priority than the indicators of infrastructure, entertainment and education. Also, the analysis of statistical information and data shows that the impact of industry on quality of life in Villashahr neighborhood has a negative and significant effect.

According to the present study, it can be concluded that the existence of factors to encourage people and residents to live in neighborhoods is the main factor and life to keep them alive. Urban management in cities is responsible for issues related to urban life in its spirit and body, then creating a city and neighborhoods suitable for the present and future life of citizens, ie creating a sustainable city, is a serious mission and requires good urban management. It is a city based on the definition of sustainable development (its development will be balanced and such that while meeting the needs of the current generation, it does not endanger the ability of future generations to meet their needs); They can live in that perfection of peace and security, and while being healthy, they can enjoy peace and at the same time various services. On the other hand, the theory of urban

quality of life, issues such as preventing unbalanced development of neighborhoods and districts, reducing the capacity of local, regional and urban services, and in return the lack of support for urban fabric and its unbalanced growth. And it raises the gap between rich and poor. The important thing to note is that paying attention to the quality of life in the neighborhoods and the progress of its indicators easily and macro-investment, cultural education, proper knowledge of the officials of other institutions related to the city of issues, careful planning and There will be no clear management, public participation, and so on. Villashahr neighborhood in the 21st urban area of Tehran is one of the industrial neighborhoods that due to the existence of several factories in this neighborhood, especially Saipa car factory, which has a large volume, it seems that the neighborhoods are very developed among the city neighborhoods. Not Tehran. The existence of factories and industrial workshops in a neighborhood and region has always created many problems, both directly and indirectly, in the urban environment and has reduced the quality of life and the level of access to the surrounding areas. Therefore, the present study examines the quality of life of the residents of this neighborhood to determine the effect of industry on quality of life indicators. To do this, a 30-item questionnaire was used in 9 environmental indicators: infrastructure, recreation, education, security, social, housing, economy and health. T-test and Pearson correlation test were used to analyze the collected data. The results of T-test to assess the status of quality of life indicators showed that the average satisfaction with the studied indicators of quality of life is lower than average. So that the indicators of economy, health, housing, social with an average of 3.87, 3.14, 3.09 and 3.07 on average and the indicators of security, environment, infrastructure, entertainment and education with an average of 2.91, 2.86, 2.83, 2.67 and respectively 2.52 are below average; among the studied indicators, the economic index has the highest satisfaction and the education index has the lowest satisfaction among the residents. Villashahr neighborhood is facing many problems. The results of the data analysis indicate that the hypotheses presented in the study have been confirmed, so that the research findings show that the link between industries and neighborhoods is witnessing the eye growth of neighborhoods, but in practice and its body decrease indicators. Life can be seen and the neighborhood has become an industrial-workshop texture.

Region 21 in the area west of Tehran is located at the western entrance of Tehran considered in zoning user's public land proposed in the spatial organization of about 36% zone fitting shop, 20 % to zone residential, 17% zone protected, 4 percent to zone land in particular, the area of business 3%, 1/5 of the military zone, 8 percent of the land area special (the user is determined in upstream projects) and 5.1% to other land uses have mistakenly been Makhsos road This is the basis The dam, which has an industrial role in all high-level national, provincial, regional and urban documents of District 21, and in some cases a combination of living with it has been proposed, and only in Tehran's executive program (which has not been formally used as a criterion for action). Is taken into consideration. Now, in such a context, it has led to a close connection between industry and housing, and achieving the desired quality of life indicators is vital, which not only improves the situation but also grows and revives the spirit of life in such neighborhoods. Industry, which in itself has a violent and arrogant spirit, is divided in

dealing with its quality and values. In such a context, good urban management is proven based on a good model of participation of the people of the neighborhood based on a voluntary and intelligent belief based on a series of basic components of quality of life and its integration with industry and residents in the field. Cities today face new challenges. The growth of urbanization in recent decades has posed serious environmental problems for cities and threatened the sustainable growth of cities and neighborhoods, and thus the lack of uniform and sustainable development. On the one hand, the tendency to live in these areas due to the proximity to the workplace and residence, and on the other hand, sustainable development and addressing these areas as marginal areas need a good management model, which has better access to existing capacities and potentials. Enable quality of life indicators. Good urban management is a good model and background for the development of such neighborhoods in cities and the lack of backwardness and being out of reach and deprived of urban services and provides the conditions for achieving it from urban management. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between industry and quality of life in neighboring areas with industrial activities, which is practical in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical method. The statistical population of this study was 3759 residents of Villashahr neighborhood in District 21, and 348 people were selected as the statistical sample using Cochran's formula. In order to conduct this research, quality of life indicators have been questioned by the statistical community. Data analysis was performed using SPSS software and statistical analysis.

suggestions

- Planning to provide special facilities to non-governmental centers in order to encourage and encourage investment in service-educational units of the neighborhood, including the development of language, computer and ...
- Development of functional and attractive green space in the neighborhood in order to create a space for spending leisure time on the one hand and air conditioning on the other hand;
 - Cooperation between the municipality and other organizations in order to increase public services and also improve the lighting of passages and passages within the neighborhood;
- Establishment of temporary police stations) Police barracks (to increase the security of the neighborhood, especially in insecure areas;

Keywords: Industry, quality, quality of life



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