

## Analysis of the Effect of Urban Green Infrastructure on Promotion of Environmental Sustainability Components

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### Abstract

In today's world, cities have become the center of human life and work. If, in the not too distant past, cities were exceptional and scarce phenomena, they would have become the main human and normative place of residence today. More than 50% of the world's population currently lives in urban areas, with urban population reaching 6.3 billion by 2050, most of them in less developed countries. Urban green infrastructure is directly linked to human health and biodiversity in urban areas and plays an important role in urban ecology. During the development of cities, urban green spaces were underutilized for some time and many urban green spaces were destroyed as cities expanded. Due to the growing population in cities, there are numerous human-related issues that challenge the viability of cities. Problems such as ethnic segregation, segregation of land, workplace segregation, exhaustion and deterioration, increased street traffic, deprivation and socio-economic inequalities, health, welfare, inequality in access to health, education, recreation, etc. This is one of them. In recent years, research on how cities have been managed, social, cultural, economic, and environmental systems can be stepped up to promote sustainable urban management. In addition to preserving and expanding nature and creating an active urban ecosystem, green urban infrastructures can also provide economic and social benefits to the city and can be used at various scales, from the home or building level to the larger landscape level. To fall. Other benefits of urban green spaces include equity in urban green space, health promotion, public education and citizenship, improving urban environmental quality, promoting clean transportation, environmental diversity, and visual beauty. The present paper examines the impact of different types of green infrastructure on the enhancement of infrastructure, service and environmental factors in urban life. Investigating the relationship between landscape functions, landscape distance from residential environments, and landscape elements on infrastructure and environmental factors and services is an approach to enhance urban sustainability indicators and increase citizens' viability indicators. Understanding the factors studied in the field of services, infrastructure and environment in cities is one of the most important components in this regard, which is extracted from previous research. The research method is descriptive-analytical and survey. The method of data collection was through questionnaire and analysis technique, descriptive and inferential statistical analysis. Statistical population of engineers and specialists was related to quality of life and quality of life and number of samples. Data analysis was done through SPSS software. The results show that the type of green space structure, thematic performance of green space and distance from green spaces have a direct impact on the change of urban environmental sustainability indicators. This paper examines the need for simultaneous attention and multifaceted attitudes to the constituent elements of the landscape and its influential and influential infrastructural, environmental, and service elements on citizens' minds. As urban environments change over time and with the growing population of the world, one vision of infrastructure will break down those systems. Cities need a comprehensive look at management and design so that they can meet the diverse physical and mental needs of citizens and respond to the needs of future generations. Urban residents use green spaces in a variety of ways, so it is important to understand how a green space can meet the needs of its users, as well as an overarching approach to the design of urban green spaces by rooting the cause and effect relationship.

**Keyword:** Landscape Architecture, Green Infrastructure, Green Network, Environmental Sustainability, Infrastructure Factors.

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