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Short Communication

Approach to the Sustainable Development of Cities in the Promotion of Environmental Quality with Green Space Process of Endogenous Development

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The role and importance of urban green space in urban life and physical stability and effectiveness of the system returns to different urban ecological, economic and social, it is undeniable, As far as public green space per capita in cities and urban management planning program is considered one of the main discussion. Urban green spaces should be one of the most essential factors to take into account the sustainability of natural life in new urbanism. In other words endless struggle between application and technology development on the one hand, and preserving and protecting the vital elements such as water, soil, air and green space has been on the other hand. In such circumstances, enjoying nature and greenery, living natural resources pleasant car to lead a life of peace to return to the sustainable urban development. So that the views of city and urban environmental safety more than ever regarded as sustainable development is one of the necessities. **Methods:** This article titled approach to the sustainable development of cities in the promotion of environmental quality with green space process of endogenous development in Marand developed and followed it. **Results:** According to urban green space, or to be more precise, according to the levels of man-made urban land with vegetation, producing oxygen, temperature adjustment, the absorption of pollutants, stabilize slopes, increase moisture and ultimately improve the ecological efficiency the quality of the urban environment and attractive space for social interaction and recreation for the society provides and the results reflect the fact that the city of Marand as a fitness center cities in recent years under the influence of various factors on the issues and problems faced. Therefore urban green spaces, urban planning and urban management is a necessary component. Marand in extreme poverty can be seen in terms of per capita green space and the size of the population and increase the amount of green space will be reduced and whatever the size of the population and increase the amount of green space will be reduced.

1.INTRODUCTION

Today some 50% of the world's population, or 3.5bn people, live in cities (UN, 2010), but between now and 2050 the world urban population is expected to increase by 84%, to some 6.3bn. This means that by the middle of this century the world urban population will be the same size as the world's population was in 2004 (UN, 2010).

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Nearly all the expected growth in the world population over the period to 2050 will be concentrated in the urban areas of the less developed areas which is expected to increase from 2.5bn to 5.2bn in 2050. Although megacities (with populations exceeding 10 million inhabitants) will increase in number from 21 today to 29 in 2025 they will only account for 10% of the urban population in 2025, whereas 45% of the world's urban population between 2009 and 2025 is expected to come from the growth of smaller cities (i.e. population of less than 500,000).

Rapid urbanization and industrial growth rule based on new technologies and trends in the life of the machine, consistent with the damage (Zamani, 2007) and destruction of natural resources and vegetation, converting agricultural lands, agriculture and construction organization and gardens, along with an increase in population growth and environmental pollution, ecological imbalances in the system and can have life and On the other hand, increasing revenue, improving transportation, increasing car ownership, increased education, increased leisure time from work and the importance of parks, resort and recreation and green space has increased (Fild Brayan, 2012) (Soltani, 2013). Due to the increase in population and the increasing pollution in urban environments vital green space becomes clearer by the day (Hosseinzadeh, 2010). Green space as a natural filter of environmental pollutants such as smoke and reduces noise And ensuring the relative health of the individual and community residents and the environment is relaxed (Pourmohammadi, 2009). Parks to meet the need for clean air, quiet and non-polluted environments are designed (Soltani, 2011). The absence or lack of green space and is open to the public is one of the main problems caused by disruption of the physical and social environment at risk. This raises the issue of environmental pollution on the one hand and on the other hand the possibility of leisure activities for the public to strictly limit (Madani pour, 2001).

At the present time, the population growth, uncontrolled expansion of the city and the life of the machine, the destruction of gardens and green spaces in cities, especially in the Marand city and People blessed companionship and presence in the built environment and instead of confusion and neglect, the city has learned (Mehdizadeh, 2001). In such circumstances, enjoying nature and greenery, natural resources will lead to a pleasant car life and sustainable urban development, peace returns to city life (Seyed Marandi, 2009). The paper tries to study the role and importance of urban green spaces and parks, balance and improve the quality of environmental, psychosocial, medical and cultural cities in the areas of Marand as one of the countries examined. While the current status of compliance with the standards, recommendations are made for improving the quality and quantity of it. Because Marand is a garden city in recent years, as the influx of considerable lack of attention to the problems which undoubtedly will follow cannot be compensated.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to the discussion in this paper is different from the two types of "documents" and "field" is used that using the techniques and tools used in it are different. The libraries of documents or following methods were used: Taking notes, statistics and data archiving organizations (parks and green spaces of Marand) and websites. In field studies, according to the nature and objective of direct observation, measurement, and interviews were used.

2.1.Research objectives

1- Investigating the city's green spaces and parks Marand.
2- Study is necessary because there are too conventional green spaces and urban parks.
3- Evaluation standards and per capita green space Marand and compared with international standards and national.
4- Scientific-practical suggestions and strategies to improve and expand public green space in Marand city.

2.2. Hypotheses

1- The extent and level of green space and did not comply with the standards Marand meet the needs of citizens.
2- Determinant role in improving the quality of urban green space in the city's environment.

3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cities, a dynamic system of human society are considered which has several elements that any one of these elements effects on each other and change any of the other elements of the cause (Consulting Engineers of Environment. 2007) (Comprehensive Plan Marand. 2002). Attitudes and practices with a view to identifying the existing system of cities, towns and foresight and planning the next day in the city of issues. Regardless of style, subject matter and ignoring other issues and their relationship to one another has led to an incomplete understanding and our understanding of the phenomenon and causal time they will be opened (Tang, 2011). Green space is part of the face of the city and as one of the real phenomenon of the issues that people have always been and will be in contact with it and it should be one of the most basic life-sustaining natural and human factors are considered urban. One of the main problems that the physical and social environments are the absence or lack of green space and inquiries (Majnounian, 2005). Marand distribution of green spaces in different places have shown in table 1.

Table 1: Marand distribution of green spaces in different places

Distribution of green space	Number	Area (M^2)
Parks	7	91678
Delta and related fields	11	18565
Boulevards middle of the street	20	37999
Sidewalks	35	67605
Rezvan Gardens and Greenhouses	0	42000
Garden and green space in the neighborhood	0	1700
Green spaces, public and private places.	0	28780
Total	73	250527

This is on the one hand, environmental pollution increases and on the other hand the possibility of leisure activities for the public to strictly limit. In this paper Marand city parks and green spaces that can be studied and evaluated the results were as follows. The plants and the garden, and the tree were and are an integral part of life in old age and should the new era, and given the progress of technology and industry should be more the result of urbanization and parks and urban green space with respect to the property and their specific functions in the attention of authorities, urban planners and managers. One of the main causes of the destruction of urban green space in our country, including Marand is not development of green space. Obviously, such a scenario requires specific and in-depth studies of the region (Soares, 2011). Now the only program that is in the green space, spot maps of urban development plans that are recognized as areas of green space. Often, these limits cannot be easily acquired, or have no applicability.

In addition, it follows from what has happened in relation to the program developers conference space Green Park as:

- Financial difficulties in the development of green spaces and parks.
- There are many misconceptions about the need for green space.
- Shortage of personnel, especially staff specializing in urban management and urban green space.
- The lack of a coherent structure for the construction and maintenance of green spaces.
- Construction of multiple applications with different functions within parks and green spaces with large dimensions, regardless of the level of service.

CONCLUSION

Cities are increasingly the arena for tackling climate change, resource depletion and environmental degradation. Cities are seen as the problem and the solution in this respect, and they can in a positive sense act as 'policy laboratories', with many cities in the world taking action on climate change and green issues. The costs and complexity of transforming cities through major retrofitting programmers are immense. New build programmers can tackle some of the issues we have to deal with to 2050 as evidenced by the growth of the 'eco city' concept, and there are some exemplary developments from both developed and developing countries as to how to achieve step change. Nonetheless, the biggest wins will come through major retrofitting programmers at urban scale.

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