

Optimal positioning of public parking by using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) in geographic information system GIS. Case Study: Ramsar

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Abstract

With the increase in population and vehicle traffic in the city center texture due to attractive land travel as well as low-power access networks create a lot of traffic problems which can be solved by constructing public parking as one of the most important transport system infrastructure and passages in proper places. This research seeks to identify and select potential sites for construction of parking due to effective measures to meet the traffic volume. As a result, passing traffic and residents and problems will be reduced and the problems of having access to parking and a place to park the car will also be resolved. The present study was conducted within the Ramsar coastal towns with performance and criteria such as absorbent travel land uses, access to main streets, proximity to areas of dense population, proximity to main squares and intersections downtown, parking existing, land use, slope and distance from the river It is intended to locate parking. According to the traditional method, it is difficult to consider all criteria, so Geographic Information System has been used. Also, because of different importance measures in the located, they were used for weighting the analytic hierarchy process. Finally, we used the method of combining overlapping indexes, measures were combined and suggested places for construction of parking were identified. These locations adjacent to main streets and passages are narrow and use multiple travel absorbent.

Keywords: location, public parking, geographical information system(GIS), AHP, Ramsar.

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**An investigation of tourism impact on the development of
entrepreneurship in coastal villages
(Case study: Coastal villages in Saman – Chaharmahal and
Bakhtiaree province)**

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Abstract

Many of the villages in the country are among the challenges of the economic downturn and the expansion of entrepreneurship in these settlements, with the tourism approach, plays an important role in improving the income and livelihoods of rural people. Accordingly, this research studies the effects of tourism on entrepreneurship development in coastal villages in Saman. This research is purpose-oriented, applied and methodologically descriptive-analytical. The required information has been collected based on documentary and field studies (questionnaire). The statistical population of this study consists of 5181 households of coastal villages in Saman (19 villages). The total sample size of rural households is based on the Cochran formula, consisting of 358 household heads that have been randomly completed in proportion to the population share of each village. Based on research findings in relation to entrepreneurship, components like the willingness to use banking facilities to launch productive activities - tourism-related services, prefer individuals to run a household production network, the lack of any particular tension in the village during the arrival of tourists and the rate of tourism acceptance and etc, the opinion of households was appropriate and on the contrary, in the areas of financial resources necessary for productive activities - tourist services, entrepreneurship training courses, coordination between institutions and organizations, existence of easy rules, presence of supportive plans for entrepreneurship in tourism, good human power and supporting organs and government agencies from the development of tourism-related activities, the answers were mostly negative and the average of these components is less than the total average. Also, on the impact of tourism on rural entrepreneurship, although it has increased employment and improved revenues, on the other hand, rising land prices and housing in the villages, extension of second homes, land use change and etc, is the negative results of the expansion of tourism in the region.

Keywords: Tourism, Rural Entrepreneurship, Zayandehrood Beach Villages, Saman.

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An analysis of the drying of Urmia Lake with an emphasis on manmade factors

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Abstract

Today, the effect of mismanagement of water and soil resources is more dangerous than drought and climate change crisis. If drought and climate change were the only crises, it would be a better situation than existing one. Lake Urmia's drying off is an environmental and regional problem that has been focused in last years. Decreasing its surface level to less than 5 percent and converting to salt plain sparked this crisis. The research method used in this study is a descriptive-analytic one. After gathering the required data, GIS, ENVI and EXCEL were used for analysis. The research results indicate that Lake Urmia basin temperature (1984-2014) increased 1.92 C° that comply with global warming. Also, in the same period, rainfall increased 1.68 mm. Dam construction concentration (104 Dam) in this basin is very high (8.65% of constructed dams and 6.16% of under constructing dams), so that spatial dispersion of dams is complying with drying up direction (East and South). The number of semi-deep, deep wells and chain of Qanat (2002-2016) increased 38.81%. Dry land and watery farming levels of basin (2004-2013) decreased but it is more in watery farming land. Human settlement's densities also indicate that rural settlement's density complies with drying up direction. Therefore, it can be concluded that human made factors are the main reason in comparison to the climate changes in Lake drying up and shows the lack of sustainable and effective management in using water resource in Urmia Lake basin.

Keywords: Human Made Factors, Climate Change, Lake of Urmia.

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**The analysis of lake Urmia's drying on coastal zone environment
(case study: rural settlement on Urmia)**

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Abstract

There are varieties of different factors which are influential in the change of rural settlements. But it seems that changes in the settlement system, more than other factors, are under the control of the management that has been applied in different ways. Village as a system needs the dynamics of interconnected elements to survive, and management is an important and determinant part in relation to these elements. The aim of this study is to evaluate and analyze the spatial change level of Urmia villages in four dimensions of economic, environmental, social and physical based on 31 indicators, using the multi-criteria Vickor model. The present research was conducted based on a descriptive-analytical method. At first, the required data and information was collected through a documentary method and secondary information was collected through a questionnaire. Using the Vikor model, Villages were categorized into four categories, highly critical, critical, subjected to crisis, less critical, and appropriate status, The results of the research show that improper disaster management in the pre - disaster period has been effected the spatial change of the villages, although the situation of the villages in the economic and physical dimensions is better than the pre- disaster period, but in the environmental and social dimensions, the villages are not well-off and changeable. So, negative change of these dimensions has on affected other dimensions.

Keywords: disaster, disaster management, spatial change, Urmia lake, Vikor model.

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Evaluation of community's environmental culture in coastal tourism destinations of Guilan Province

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Abstract

Environment is the most essential assets and tourism resources. Among human activities, tourism has undoubtedly the important effects on the environment. The environmental issues have profound social nature and a cultural root. The impact of coastal tourism is manifold and delicate for the coastal community and their livelihood. The negative impacts on the coastal environments are resulted from the tremendous pressure on limited areas. Most of environmental problems rooted in lack of awareness and cultural depauperation about relation between human and environment. This study aims to evaluate the environmental culture of tourism stakeholders, including tourists, villagers and organizational experts in Guilan province. In this study, environmental culture was taken into account in terms of environmental attitudes and behavior. One-sample t-test and ANOVA were used for data analysis. This study was conducted in rural coastal tourism destinations of Guilan Province. So in addition to coastal tourists, villagers and organizational experts were also studied. The results of this study show that tourists and villagers have poor environmental culture, and the average environmental culture of experts is at an intermediate level. The results of this research were consistent with the results of other studies and indicate a low level of environmental culture in the community.

Keywords: coastal tourism, attitude, behavior, environmental culture, Guilan.

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The necessity of marking the "limit of bed" and determining the "dynamic confines" of the Caspian Sea

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Abstract

The Caspian Sea has been lagging behind the northern shores of the Alborz Mountains for the past several thousand years, despite its progressive and steady retreat. The same principle causes the continual extinction of land from the water of this sea. The exodus of land due to the retreat of the Caspian Sea, which since the 1340s has been referred to as "**landed land**", was not a problem in the past. But since the beginning of the 1340s, with the importance of the "commodity" of land and the role of the exchange of this commodity, the seizure of land in **landed land** was also important. Since the legislator began to legislate in the mid-1340s for these lands, how it was seized and its privacy found significant importance. The provision of these laws in general reserved the right to public use of the shore, namely, "right to the beach". In general, this law continued in the following years, due to the general pressure on the beach to seafront, and led to the adoption of laws and regulations relating to the limit of seabed and sea privacy. But, on the contrary, the will to enforce the above laws was not seen and the seizure of the land and the Caspian Sea area, whose commodity in the last two decades has been astonishingly increased due to the deepening of capitalist relations and commodities, both by real and legal people. This article seeks to show that according to the existing laws, these lands belong to the public and should be used for public use.

Keywords: Sea advance, Sea retreat, Landing limit, Dynamic confines, Land area.

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