



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 referred to it 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 and how it was seized and its privacy. 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 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.



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 no doubt the important effects on the environment. 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. Environmental problems have social concept, and generally Environmental problems have a deeply rooted in social concept. The most of Environmental problems rooted in lack aware and cultral depauperation about relation between human amd Environment. This study aims to evaluate the environmental culture of tourism stakeholders, including tourists, villagers and organizational experts in Gilan 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 as well as villagers and organizational experts were studied. According to the results, 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 whit the results of other researches, these results also indicate a low level of environmental culture in the community.

keywords: coastal tourism, attitud, behavior, environmental culture, Guilan.



Analysis of lake urmia drying on coastal zone environment (case study: rural settlement on urmia county)

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Abstract:

There are a variety of different factors that 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. Villages as a system, need 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 Vikor model. The present research is based on 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 affected other dimensions.

Keywords: disaster, disaster management, spatial change, urmia lake, vikor model.



An analysis on the drying of Urmia Lake with focus on human made factors

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Abstract

Today's, the effects of mismanagement of water and soil resources is robust than drought and climate change crisis. As it would be different and better situation to existing situation, if drought and climate change were the only crises. Lake Urmia drying up is 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. Research method is descriptive-analytic one. After gathering required data, GIS, ENVI and EXCEL were used for analyzing. The research results indicate that Lake Urmia basin temperature (1984-2014) increased 1.92 C^{\square} that comply with global warming. Also, in the same period rainfall an 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%. Dryland 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 compare to 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.



Investigating Tourism Impact on the Development of Entrepreneurship in Coastal Villages (case study: coastal villages in Saman county – 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 county. 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 but, 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 County.



Optimal Positioning public parking 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 Attractive Land Travel as well as low-power access networks creates a lot of traffic problems the construction of public parking in the proper places, As the one of the most important transport system infrastructure and passages could have helped solve many problems in the central tissue. This research seeks to identify and select potential sites for construction of parking due to effective measures to meet the traffic volume is as a result of passing traffic and residents and problems caused by reduced and problems access to parking and a place to park the car, will be resolved well. 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 is difficult considering all criteria, Geographic Information System has been used and 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 uses multiple travel absorbent.

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