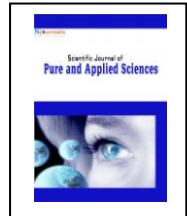

Contents lists available at Sjournals

Scientific Journal of
Pure and Applied Sciences

Journal homepage: www.Sjournals.com



Original article

Tourism, water resources and urban sustainability a case study of the impact of tourism on development agchay dam, sustainability and income in chayparhcity

G. Rostami

university student geography for rural planning:Payam Noor University of uromia – Iran.

*Corresponding author; university student geography for rural planning:Payam Noor University of uromia – Iran.

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article history:

Received 15 June 2014

Accepted 21 July 2014

Available online 25 July 2014

Keywords:

City

Tourism

Sustainable development

Aqchay dam

The high number of towns and settlements has a very top of their undeniable role in the lives of the vast expanse of land, which is so important in the study and planning of sustainable development and more measured information should be decided. However, the use of past experiences and proper planning for the future requires a correct summation of past experiences and needs logical assessment of the situation in the future. Therefore, Recognition of villages and cities can be considered as one of the most important parts of sustainable development. Nowadays The researches of rural and urban community are important in knowing the advancing the country's development goals So, to review the (Qarezyaaddin)City has been studied from the viewpoint of economy and living conditions. (Qarezyaaddin) center of Chayparh city has been chosen as one of the target cities due to Bastam historic castles and Agh Chai dam, which is the first aristocratic arch dam disclosed to fertile lands. to do this study, library and field methods through interviews with target groups has been used. These results indicate that Qarezyaaddin has a rich economic potential of the city native livestock and agricultural fields. This result indicates that the increased revenue from tourism, livestock and agriculture sectors strongly influenced the city. And it has become a dynamic city So that

rapid changes in urban development in recent years is very impressive compared to surrounding towns. satellite maps shows this fact.

© 2014 Sjournals. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

When man learned from experience that by scraping the ground and proceeded to seed to sow the crop cultivation. Gradually in small groups created shelters on the land and created the villages. Urbanization nearly five thousand years before Christ, that after thousands of years of agricultural stage has begun. Changes that have occurred in the wake of drummer agriculture farmers have little more than having their annual food products. In fact, achieving a surplus in agriculture was the first condition at the beginning of urbanization. Because that part of the surplus let agricultural population are fed without working at agricultural part. and this people gradually developed the first urban societies (papiyazdi-rajabisanajerdi<page53>). And tries to institutions, to examine urban phenomena. Investigate the reasons for the formation and analysis of revenues and talents to provide areas of urban development. Those dealing with urban issues, experts, governors, mayors, civil servants, officials, family counselors, planners, urban development can benefit from the achievements and research papers. One of the significant problems in urban settlements, population, and its related developments. Cities and their undeniable role in the lives of the vast expanse of land, which is so important when studying and planning with comprehensive information and deliberately decided to. What is important in this field over population, is the Role of development and sustainability of urban settlements. So to study population and the urbanization process has particular importance in the study of urban geography. However, the lack of comprehensive studies on indigenous communities and urban And then, including the lack of geographical and geological studies, The special Anthropology, Analysis of Population, Income, Economy, How Spread, Development Comprehensive About Urban communities of Iran In the past practically has brought irreparable different damages. Economic damages, social and psychological If not impossible to compensate them, Would be very difficult. Wrong policies and programs, Ignorance and inattention about the local and the social climate and incomplete knowledge about possibilities of alien, causes The disappearance of many cultures and customs and spent resort sickness and unemployment and More importantly, it have been spread of shanty towns and social crime in most of our cities, Without more efficient organizations and effective ways to be a more reliable alternative for them.

This vacuum studies also causes a disconnect between the past and present and has been created a gap between villagers and the urban and aversion Village and lack of programs efficiency. On the other hand, in recent years, migration from rural to urban, Due to industrial development (assembly) in cities, building activity Developments And a thriving job market staffing needs And wages have sharply risen And a large group of villagers abandoned agricultural work And went to cities and industrial hubs catchy, have taken active population that this Problem has arrived Heavy damage to the economy of Iran.

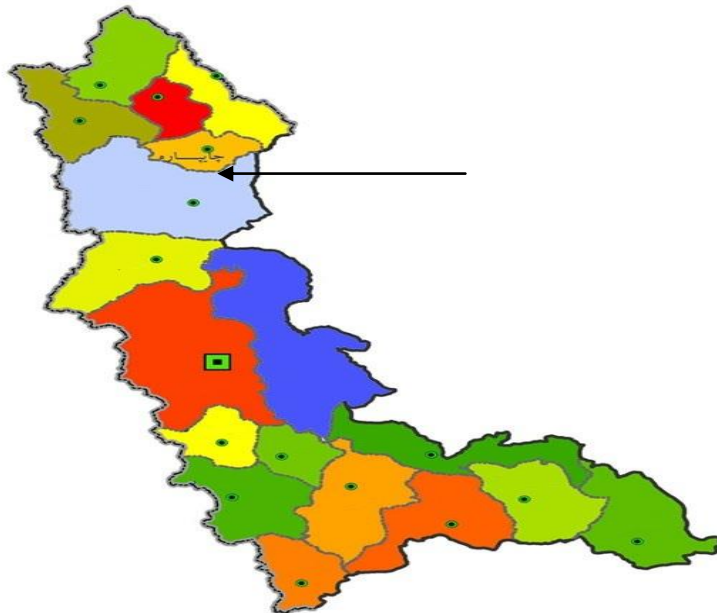
this research in the city of Qarazia addyn Chayparh city center, Is a city of Western Azerbaijan province has been done. To evaluate the impact of tourism And Construction AqChay dam On income, Development and City sustainability. The main objective of this research to Recommend this City And knowledge of Urbansociety And evaluate the impact of water on the agriculture, Animal husbandry and City income And consequently is the development of the city and In Overall, The country.

2. Research methodology

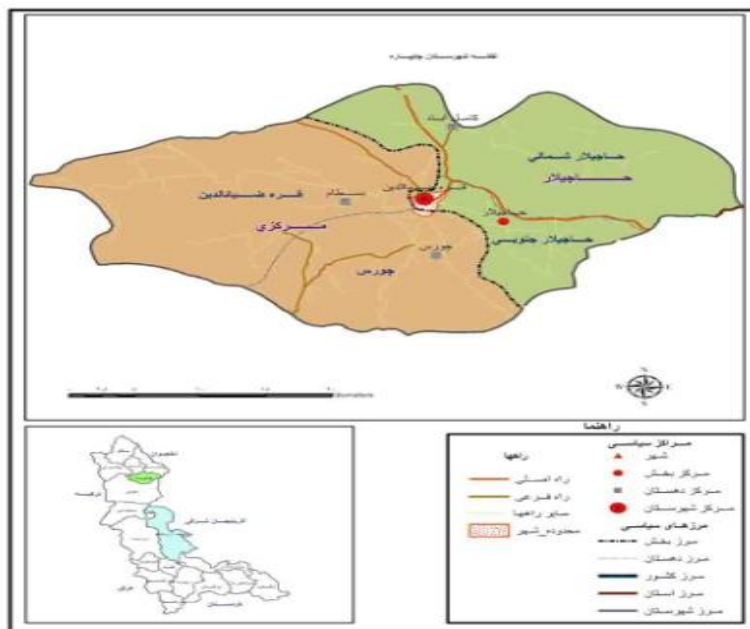
To recommend and the study of area



A - Location of West Azerbaijan province in Iran



B - Location of Chayparh city in the province



C – City chayparh

Area and geographic location

Chayparh city (Chaypara) is one of the northern cities of Western Azerbaijan province. With an area of about 940 square kilometers in the northern city of Khoy, Chayparh city (Chaypara) is bordered shoot, Poldasht from the north, And northwest and from the West to the city of Chalderan. Approximately " has 24,000 people in the population. Based on country divisions city Chayparh (Chaypara) has two parts, namely the center (two villages Chors and qara Ziaaddin) and Hajylar (South Hajylar North Hajylar).

qarazyaaddin Chayparh has located with geographical coordinates of the city center, one minute and thirty seconds of longitude 45 degrees and 38 degrees fifty-one minutes latitude, altitude 1080 m above sea level. the distance of qara Zia Addyn city with the capital Tehran is 810 kilometers, and with province (Orumieh) 200 kilo meters. and the time difference of The city to b Tehran is 25 minutes and 32 seconds.

The appellation

Chayparh, the first name of this area was Chors which later renamed Chayparh about The appellation of Chayparh There are two views: Some people argue that the original name of the Chayparh is "four", "part", and It is for this reason that in ancient times the area was composed of tetra parts. But some are also of the opinion that the same Chayparh is true

Because the Aghchay river pathes the West to the East, and divides this section into two parts. qarazyaaddin, the fund is composed of two distinct parts

that One part of it is the "qara" in principle "has been literally villages (villages) of rural The word villages over time and for ease of pronunciation become qara .

Age and Date

qarazyaaddin is not many historical old town It is a developed village, that has become a town. It was the old name of Chors later that "because of the deadlock and lack of central importance to the region lost its status assigned its location to qarazyaaddin. (Bagheri p. 183)

Reasons for the establishment and formation

Located in the center of the road through the cities khoy - Maku - Chalderan is of great technical importance . The city is located on alluvial soils derived from AqChay

Crucial Aghchai River runs through the city Initial areas of the old city constructed near the river, But the city Spreads to flat land of the northeast side of the international Bazargan - Tabriz road.

Weather

General features of the climate of each region is dependent on the following factors:

A) Climate factors

Including altitude, latitude, water resources, vegetation, forests, etc. that remain constant over time.

B) Climate elements

Including rainfall, temperature, wind and the variable and changing the location and time changes. Elements are said to be influenced by climatic factors.

D - Comparison rainfall (mm) during the growing season 91-90 with the same period of last year

E - Comparison of average temperature during the first half of 91 and last year by the same

Biannual Year Normal	Biannual Year Back	First six months of Statistical period	First six months of year 90	First six months of year 91	Crop year Station
0.4	0.2	20.6	20.8	21	chayparh

The average absolute minimum temperature of province in summer 91 is 11.9 degrees Similar to last year, compared to 0.4 and the ratio of long-term temperature has increased by 1 Absolute minimum of sardasht with the highest grade average is 18,2 and the lowest associated with a 7.1 degree is Tekab

Current Year Normal	Similar last Year	Average The Max Long-term Summer	Average The Max last Summer	Average The Max Summer 91	Season Station
-0.3	-2.0	36.5	38.5	36.5	chayparh

The average absolute maximum summer temperature of province was 35.4 degrees, compared to 91 last year a similar reduction of 1.2 degrees and 0.1 degrees has declined over the long term.

According to what is observed Increases occurred at higher temperature corresponds to the temperature minimum (morning) in rectal temperature and maximum temperature reduction can even be seen

Language and religion

Azeri language in their religious and their religion is Islam. But some local dialects As you age is that religion (that have migrated to the city from the surrounding villages) can be seen.

Architecture and context

the Old Effects the Town Including caravanserai and a bathroom Has been, Which currently Of them do not have anything. And the old part of town It is evident from the labyrinthine alleys

But in most parts of the city has new buildings and alleys and streets is arranged.

Clay brick the factory Gorgin

the largest factory of Clay brick Mideast is in this city .

Historical monuments and spectacular places:



**f - The famous
castle bastam**

The avrartvyy castle bastam village

The castle is owned by Avrartvyy civilization in 800BC that it is located 7 km to the West city. inscription Stone at the top door of the Bastam castle (The length of 72 and width 16 cm) obtained to the cuneiform Describes how to build the castle .

G - historic bridge Duqoozgoz

Historic bridge duqoozgoz

this bridge is located within three kilometers of the West This city. In the Qajar period by foreign engineers (The length of 50 meters and a height of 7 meters) is constructed on the Aghchair river. And because of its unique architectural style. Has become to one of historical monuments district.



H - A view of the red mosque

Red mosque(germezimasjed)

the Red Mosque is famous to MortezaQoli Khanmosque(1049 AH) ,masonry is to dimensions of 19 x 19 meters With infrastructural an area of approximate 360 square meters, arches of the mosque by Baked brick and Its walls are built of red stone and The name of the mosque because of the rocks are red. (Bagheri, pp. 80-84) .



I - a view of the aqchay dam

AqChay Dam: symbol of city development

Aghchai River is a permanent river that from the highland cityChalderan originated And with crossing from through of the Chayparh city is flowing to the Aras River , It is the country's largest arch damin15 km West of the chayparhcity.itsHas been constructedfor water transferto Chayparh city plains and nazok plainsWith the aim of improving 2988 acres of landAnd water transfer to The 14,824 acres of land in these plains , River flood control , More welfare farmersAnd prevent their migration . The time now 4,500 acres of prairie land ChayparhUsefrom this dam WaterUsing traditional streams .

According to the Research conductedjustWheat production in this cityDue to water use thisdam ,Amount of wheat production of 14 thousand tons per year has risen to more than 20 thousand tons per year.

It is expected ,The Amount of wheat productionWill increaseMore than 80 tons per yearWith the completion of the transmission networks and Will becomeThe cityOne of the major poles of wheat production in the province.

2. Materials and Methods

research methods is done two parts, Field and library

2.1. Method library

The Library Methodology has been to data collectionFrom Written sourcesWith clear frameworkAbout conditions of study areaAnd the population .

2.2. Field methods

In this sectionThrough ReferralAnd presence in research place and depth and direct observationCombined with qualitative interview and face to faceHas been paidTo the data collected From targeted groups(Breeders and farmers and shopkeepers). In this section by visitingGovernors, Mayors, civil registration, Irrigation Office, Bureau of meteorological , other agencies and knowledgeable

individuals and some ordinary people, a series of general information of them received and questions such as the population of permanent and temporary, income of herders and merchants, the number of livestock and other functions of herders and agricultural and of them were asked a series of questions relating to the tourists.

3. Results

3.1. Changes in population

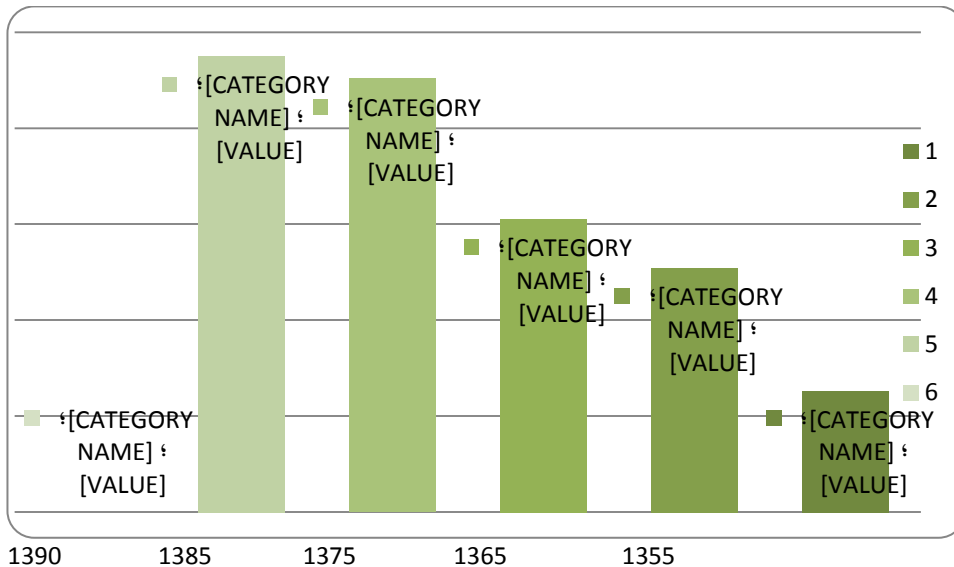
According to the 1355 census, Chayparh has 1192 households, including 6307 people.

But the census of 1390, the official census has been conducted by the Statistical Center of Iran, the city's population is 23,769 people, including 12,031 males and 11,738 females. The population consists of 6482 households.

According to statistics, censuses between 1355 to 1390 the table below is summarized

Table 1
Population in the Years 1355-1390.

1390	1385	1375	1365	1355	year
23769	22589	15276	12715	6370	Population



A - plot of the population changes during 1355-1390

As you can see there has been an increase in population between the years 1375 to 1385

Particularly in rural counties adjacent to the surrounding rural migration due to drought and lack of water for agriculture consecutive years is one of the main causes

The increase between the years 1385 to 1390 were normal. This implies that the existence of AqChay Dam water has solved the problem. With the creation of new agricultural lands from urban to rural migration is also likely to be predicted.

4. Conclusion

it is estimated 2,000 people visit the town each year .that The highest Is during the spring,and summer .

Because in addition to the archaeological areas of natural scenic at the path of Armenians that departure the old Chaldiran black Church in summer each year.And thus the city is the only city that crosses through Both have such cheap houses in the city, causing a large influx of tourists from the surrounding towns and even big cities, as well as the distance places it to the ChurchSo stop in this cityAnd shopping

Both have such cheap houses in the city, causing a large influx of tourists from the surrounding towns and even big cities, as well as the distance places

Some people agree with tourism developmentAnd believe that living conditions are more favorable than the past .According to studies conducted

These groups often are people had little income before tourism development due to limited land and their gardenAnd now they are pleased with the increase in income . Most of these people today are employed in the service sectors .But all tourism supporters are notThe other group is the class of educated people, During an interview with one of these individuals

he commented :People are not opposed to tourism, They want a detailed definition of tourism

The city suffers from problemsthat no one cares about themWhen people would agree TourismBefore proceeding, including the construction of new hotels in the city, tourism master plan with the participation of the people, especially the elite are drafting and adoption.

And infrastructures for tourism in the city, such as parking, recreation, health services etc should be considered

Another group believes that tourism development has increased the income of some people.

But what is more important to them than the increase in incomeand The development of tourism has eliminated the spirit of life.And even more importantly, it changed the relaxing environment, in to the strange environment and people, So that the weekend is a rest day,

Due to excessive tourist traffic streets are crowded on weekendsThe other reason people oppose is the increase in proAccording to the survey, which was conducted in the city has talent and capacity of natural resources and tourism perty prices and rents Having more than four thousand hectares of very fertile water land , numerous factories and workshops, having highest number of Truck and trailer in the city, And one of the poles of honey production in the provinceAnd other incomes ,Requires authorities have more attention to the city .Despite the historical and natural sights of the city it is offered to the authorities to prepare Substrates necessary for the comfort of tourists and citizens.

References

Bagheri Bastami Adel - Chayparh in the Through out history - publishing hadi.

Geogr. J. I - Issue 63 - the spring., 2008.

<http://www.khabarpu.com/pu/site-pu/news/www.yjc.ir.htm>.

Paply Yazdi MH - RajabiSanajerdyHossein - theories of the city and surrounding the – Publicat. smt winter of 1382 - Page 53.

Population and Housing Census., 2012. and previous years.

Ziyari karamatollah- jaafartaghi Aghdam - the central city of Khoy in West Azarbaijan province of spatial development.