



University of Guilan



# *Geographical Studies Of Coastal Areas Journal*

**1<sup>st</sup> Year, Vol. 1, No.1 (Serial 1)  
Summer 2020**

**English Abstracts**

- Investigating and Prioritizing the Attractions Influential on the Sport Tourism Development in Golestān Province ..... 2  
**A. Zeytoonli, S. Barzegar, A. Bakhshi**
- Study of the Farmers' Awareness of the Climate Change in the Rural-Coastal Areas around the Tashk and Bakhtegān Lake ..... 3  
**M. Hamidiān Pour, J. Masoomi Jashani, M. Masoomi Jashani**
- Locating the Landfill Site of Rural Wastes in the Riverine Areas (Case study: Sardābrood River in Kelārdasht City) ..... 4  
**M. Hesām, A. Shābahrāmi, R. Mohammadzāde**
- Spatial Prioritization of the Agricultural Conversion Industries in Guilān Province Using TOPSIS Technique ..... 5  
**Z. Akbari Saghāleksāri, M. Ghoreishi Minābād**
- Measuring and Evaluating the Mental Quality of Life in Coastal Cities (Case Study: Bandar-e Imām Khomeyni) ..... 6  
**B. Adibi, M. Ilānlou**
- Analysis of the Environmental and Human Factors Influential on the Incidence of Colorectal Cancer in the Coastal Areas of the Caspian Sea (Guilān Province) ..... 7  
**R. Azimi**

## **Investigating and Prioritizing the Attractions Influential on the Sport Tourism Development in Golestān Province**

Dr. Abdul Hamid Zeytoonli<sup>1\*</sup>  
Dr. Sādegh Barzegar<sup>2</sup>  
Dr. Amir Bakhshi<sup>3</sup>

**Received: 2018/04/10**

**Accepted: 2020/08/25**

### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to investigate and prioritize the attractions influential on the sport tourism development in Golestān Province. It was a descriptive-analytic research. The research population included the university professors of sports and tourism management, the managers and tourism officials of the travel agencies and the tour guides. The research sample consisted of 90 individuals, who were selected randomly. The data collection tool was a researcher made questionnaire. Its face and content validity was verified by the academic professors and its reliability was computed by Cronbach's alpha coefficient ( $\alpha=0.89$ ). The normality of data distribution was assessed using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. The data were analyzed using the descriptive statistics. The Friedman test was used to rank the factors. The SPSS software was also used to calculate the data. Findings showed that the Golestān province has a variety of natural attractions for the development of sport tourism and holding various sporting events. The coastal attractions of the Caspian Sea and Ashurādeh Island, for the development of various types of water, coastal and summer sports have the first rank with the mean rank of 4.17, the mountain and altitude sports attractions for the development of winter, the mountain and altitude sports have the second rank with the mean rank of 4.04, the forest and the plain sports attractions for the development of various summer-quarters, the residential and recreational sports areas have the third rank with the mean rank of 3.95. the sports attractions related to the hills and semi-desert areas of the north of the province for the development of various camel riding and rally competitions have the fourth rank with the mean rank of 3.86, the sports attractions related to the equestrian, teams, athletes, sports venues and universities have the fifth rank with the mean rank of 3.61 and the sports attractions related to fishing and hunting have the sixth rank with the mean rank of 3.40, respectively.

**Keywords:** Attractions, Sporting Events, Sport Tourism, Golestān Province.

---

\*1. Assistant Professor of Physical Education, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran  
Email: h.zitonly@gmail.com

2,3. Assistant Professor of Geography, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran

## **Study of the Farmers' Awareness of the Climate Change in the Rural-Coastal Areas around the Tashk and Bakhtegān Lake**

Dr. Mohsen Hamidiān Pour<sup>1\*</sup>  
Javād Masoomi Jashani<sup>2</sup>  
Mahdi Masoomi Jashani<sup>3</sup>

**Received: 2020/06/10**

**Accepted: 2020/08/25**

### **Abstract**

The phenomenon of climate change has many negative influences on the various systems including the water resources, environment, industry, health, agriculture and all systems interacting with the climate system. The water resources system is one of the most important of them, which plays a vital role in the people's lives in rural areas. The purpose of this study was to assess the farmers' awareness of the climate change in the rural areas around the Tashk and Bakhtegan Lake in Fārs province. It was a descriptive-analytic research. The research population included all 17 villages within a 3 km radius of Tashk and Bakhtegān Lake with 2522 households who are engaged in the agricultural activities, 333 households were selected as sample population using Cochran formula with 0.5% error rate. In order to achieve these goals, in addition to documentary studies, a wide range of indicators was studied in the framework of field studies (the questionnaires and the field observation forms). The SPSS software was used for the data analysis. Findings indicated that the farmers with the mean of 4.47 and the significance value of 0.000 have the most awareness and knowledge about the climate change in the study area. Also the results of Kendall correlation coefficient test showed that there are a *significant negative correlation* between the negative effects of the climate change and the classes of distance of villages from Tashk and Bakhtegān Lake (-0.06) with the error less than 0.01%. Also, the results of the Spearman correlation coefficient test showed that there is a significant positive correlation between the farmers' awareness of the climate change and the use of adaptation strategies to climate change with respect to the correlation coefficient (0.197) and the error level less than 0.01%.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Farmers' Awareness, Rural Areas, Tashk and Bakhtegān Lake.

---

\*1. Assistant professor, Department of Physical Geography, University of Sistān and Baluchestān, Zahedan, Iran

Email: mhamidianpour@gep.usb.ac.ir

2. MA student of Physical Geography, University of Sistān and Baluchestān, Zahedan, Iran

3. Graduated in geography and rural planning, Faculty of Humanities, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran

## **Locating the Landfill Site of Rural Wastes in the Riverine Areas (Case study: Sardābrood River in Kelārdasht City)**

Dr. Mahdi Hesām<sup>1\*</sup>  
Amir Reza Shābahrāmi<sup>2</sup>  
Robābeh Mohammadzāde<sup>3</sup>

**Received: 2020/06/21**

**Accepted: 2020/08/25**

### **Abstract**

Kelārdasht city as one of the tourist destinations in the country with high growth rate and population absorption compared to the other parts of the province and due to its short distance from the large population centers such as Tehran has many environmental problems such as landfills. The presence of Alamkouh's natural glaciers, dense forests and other tourist attractions in this area highlights the importance of how to dispose the rural and urban waste, considering the important Sardābrood river, its location and management as an environmental issue. Considering the key parameters in the selection of landfills, the spatial analysis was performed to determine the optimum areas for the rural waste landfill using the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) and Geographic Information System (GIS). The main factors in selecting the appropriate landfill site are: natural and human factors, each of which is subdivided into several sub-criteria. In the next step, the layers were classified according to the existing standards and the judgment of experts. Then, using a hierarchical analysis, the weight of the criteria was obtained and applied to the layers in the GIS. The results show that with the implementation of the AHP method in this area, only 1.09% of the studied area has an appropriate condition for the landfill, which is consistent with the field studies.

**Keywords:** Rural Waste, Riverine. Locating, AHP, GIS, Kelārdasht city.

---

\*1. Assistant Professor, University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran  
Email: mhesam@guilan.ac.ir

2. MA in urban planning, University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran

3. MA in Geography and urban planning, University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran

## **Spatial Prioritization of the Agricultural Conversion Industries in Guilān Province Using TOPSIS Technique**

Zahrā Akbari Saghāleksāri<sup>1\*</sup>  
Dr. Mohammad Bāset Ghoreishi Minābād<sup>2</sup>

**Received: 2019/06/08**

**Accepted: 2020/08/25**

### **Abstract**

Villages should be more productive as a source of life for urban centers. The establishment of conversion industries is one of the ways to increase the agricultural production. While, accelerating the establishment of the above industries requires the use of appropriate methods, among which the TOPSIS technique could help the planners. Therefore, the present research wanted to answer this question: which cities are in the top priority according to the population indices and per capita agricultural production? with the aim of the spatial prioritization of the agricultural conversion industries in Guilān province. The research was applied in terms of its purpose and the method was descriptive-analytic. The information obtained from the library studies and the statistical documentation of the country. To analyze the data, the TOPSIS model was used and to weigh the agricultural indicators, the questionnaire was distributed among 10 experts of agricultural conversion. Findings showed that to establish the agricultural conversion industries in terms of the accessibility to the raw materials, the Rudsar city as the first selected choice had the shortest distance from the ideal answer with the final score of 0/3914 and it has the furthest distance from the most inefficient place, i.e., Māsāl city with a final score of 0.0434. Therefore, the human and financial capitals must be utilized in the places with the superior potentials to achieve the goals of sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Agricultural Conversion Industries, Prioritization, TOPSIS, Sustainable Development, Guilān Province.

---

\* 1. MA in Geography and rural planning, Islamic Azad university, Rasht Branch, Raht, Iran  
Email: akbarizahra14@yahoo.com

2. Assistance professor, Department of Geography, Islamic Azad university, Rasht Branch, Rasht, Iran

## **Measuring and Evaluating the Mental Quality of Life in Coastal Cities (Case Study: Bandar-e Imām Khomeyni)**

Dr. Behnāz Adibi<sup>1</sup>  
Dr. Maryam Ilānlou<sup>2\*</sup>

**Received: 2018/08/11**

**Accepted: 2020/08/25**

### **Abstract**

The quality of life becomes a very important concept considering its role in mental health in recent years. The quality of life studies can help to identify the problematic areas, the causes of people's dissatisfaction, the priorities of citizens in life, the influence of social demographic factors on the quality of life, and the monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies and the strategies in the field of quality of life. Therefore, the main purpose is to determine the indicators and to evaluate the quality of life in Bandar-e Imām Khomeyni city. It was a descriptive-analytic research. Data were collected using survey studies and the completion of the demographic information checklist and the quality of life questionnaire-expanded by the residents of the five selected neighborhoods (Farhangiān, 250 units, 100 units, Phase I and Shahrak-e Meqdād). The sample size was estimated using the Cochran formula and considering the maximum heterogeneity ( $p = 0.55$ ) equal to 436. They were selected randomly from the residents of the five selected neighborhoods. The data were weighted by the analytic hierarchy process (AHP) then; it was analyzed using the fuzzy similarity to ideal solution. Also the cluster analysis was used to identify the homogeneous groups to determine the level of satisfaction in the neighborhoods. The results showed that the Farhangiān neighborhood has a better status than other neighborhoods in most measures of the quality of life. But in general, there are no significant difference among the neighborhoods in terms of the mixed indicators of the quality of life.

**Keywords:** Quality of Life, Analytic Hierarchy Process, Fuzzy TOPSIS Method, Bandar-e Imām Khomeyni.

---

1. Department of Geography, Islamic Azad University, Māhshahr Branch, Māhshahr, Iran

\* 2. Department of Geography, Islamic Azad University, Māhshahr Branch, Māhshahr, Iran  
Email: m.ilanlou@mhriau.ac.ir

## **Analysis of the Environmental and Human Factors Influential on the Incidence of Colorectal Cancer in the Coastal Areas of the Caspian Sea (Guilān Province)**

Rāzieh Azimi<sup>1</sup>

**Received: 2020/06/06**

**Accepted: 2020/08/25**

### **Abstract**

The incidence of different types of cancers is not the same in the different geographical areas. The environmental factors are one of the most important factors influential on the incidence of colorectal cancer in the coastal provinces of Iran. Being aware of the environmental effects influential on the incidence of the disease can play a major role in preventing the colorectal cancer. The research method was library and documentary studies and the Excel, SPSS and Arc GIS software were used to analyze the statistical population of about 1512 patients with colorectal cancer during 2010-2014. The effect of environmental factors on the incidence of this disease was also studied. The correlation of these factors was investigated by GIS software, using variance analysis and Pearson correlation. The results showed that the men were 10% more than the women, with the mean age of 60-69 years and Bandar-e Anzali, Lāhijan and Fooman cities had the highest incidence. The reduction of the sunshine hours in the cold seasons has a significant relationship with the reduced production of vitamin D and the increase in the number of patients. Imbalance in the distribution and amount of chemical fertilizers per unit area of the agricultural land in the province is influential on the health and quality of the products. Moreover, the lifestyle changes, the use of cheap and fast foods with the saturated fats and the preservatives and the reduction of the consumption of fruits and vegetables, were significantly associated with increasing the incidence of this disease. The results of the correlation analysis showed that the environmental factors including agricultural soil composition, change in the diet and lifestyle are influential on the incidence of colorectal cancer in Guilān province.

**Keywords:** Colorectal cancer, Environmental-human factors, Medical geography, Coastal areas, Guilān province.

---

1. MA in Medical Geography, Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch, Rasht, Iran  
Email: azimi.raz.95@gmail.com