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## **Investigating the Attitudes of Tourism Service Suppliers toward the Economic Impact of Coastal Sports Tourism in Ramsar Destination**

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### **Abstract**

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the attitudes of tourism service suppliers to the impacts of coastal sports tourism on the economic development of destinations in Ramsar. The research population was the senior and middle managers of all the tourism services suppliers in Ramsar. from which 404 participants were selected as the research sample based on the Cochran formula. The data collection tool was a questionnaire. The validity of the questionnaire was confirmed through formal validity. Chronbach's alpha was used to examine the reliability of the questionnaires. Data analysis was performed using SPSS software version 25. The findings showed that based on the attitude of tourism service suppliers the coastal sports tourism has a significant effect on the economic development of Ramsar tourism. Also, the study showed that there is a direct relationship between the coastal sport tourism variables and economic development of coastal units, including catering facilities, shopping centers, formalities, accommodation, welfare, recreation, and sports, as well as transportation (respectively, the highest intensity to the lowest) in Ramsar. Also, the greatest effects of coastal sports tourism development on regional economic development factors are related to the multiplier effect, income, and employment, respectively. Based on the findings, suggestions were presented.

**Keywords:** Tourism Service Suppliers, Coastal Sport Tourism, Economic Development, Ramsar Destination.

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## **Assessment of Citizens' Satisfaction with the Quality of the Urban Environment (Case study: Mehr Housing in Rasht)**

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### **Abstract**

The construction of Mehr housing is one of the recent government supports for the construction of suitable housing for the low-income groups, which introduces the provision of housing in its social forms as an important approach. This study aimed to assess the residents' satisfaction with the quality of the urban environment of Mehr housing in Rasht. The research population included all residents of the Mehr housing in Rasht, from which 380 participants were selected as the research sample based on the Morgan table. It was an applied and developmental study in terms of purpose, with descriptive-analytical methodology and mixed research (qualitative and quantitative) in terms of nature. Also, a documentary-survey method with a questionnaire was used for collecting the data. To analyze the data, descriptive (including mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (including one-sample t-test and regression analysis) were used. Chronbach's alpha was used to examine the reliability of the questionnaire. All data analysis was done using SPSS software. The results showed the residents were satisfied with residential features and dissatisfied with urban features. The quality of the urban environment resulted from the residential and urban environment features, which is 2.93 less than the theoretical average (3), indicating the low quality of the urban environment and citizens' dissatisfaction. The results of the hypothesis also showed that the content features with a beta coefficient of 0.735 were more important than other sub-indices.

**Keywords:** Assessment, Quality of Urban Environment, Mehr Housing, Rasht City.

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## **Performance Evaluation of the Penalized Maximal T and F Algorithms in the Quality Control of Monthly and Daily Climatic Time Series on the Southwest Coast of the Caspian Sea**

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### **Abstract**

Given the broad application of long-term meteorological data in various sciences and the need to predict their possible changes at local and global scales, it is very important to ensure the accuracy and homogeneity of such data. The penalized maximal T and F tests in the Rhtests software package were used to control the climatic parameters of the western half of the Caspian region on a daily and monthly scale. The data included precipitation, maximum and minimum temperature, wind speed, relative humidity, and sunshine hours, during 1979-2017 in Bandar Anzali, Rasht, and Ramsar stations. The missing data were estimated using the standards of the World Meteorological Organization and using the k-nearest neighbors algorithm. For the monthly time series, 23 change points were identified, which were homogenized in two stages, before and after reconstruction. The standard normal method was less sensitive than the penalized maximal F method by identifying 9 change points. Then, the daily data of the mentioned parameters were homogenized, which was homogenized by identifying a total of 32 points of change. However, it was not possible to thoroughly homogenize the sunshine hours due to the consecutive missing data. Data homogenization reversed the trend in 33% of cases. The studied method had acceptable results in homogenizing meteorological data in the study area based on the obtained results.

**Keywords:** Homogeneity test, standard Normal, Climatic parameters, Caspian coast.

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## **Delineating Polycentric of Mazandaran (Sari-Babol-Amol\_Ghaem Shahr)**

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### **Abstract**

Polycentric urban regions (PUR) are the answer to balancing and addressing the shortcomings of the monocentric model. In the polycentric model, centers with relatively equal spatial and demographic sizes that are spaced a short distance apart form cohesive assemblies and, with the benefit of energy synergy, complement each other with competitive activities. The cities of Sari, Babol, Amol, and Ghaemshahr are among the main centers of Mazandaran province; But despite having the features of a polycentric model, there have not been many joint synergistic and competitive activities that lead to the development of the region between the centers. In this regard, the present study, with the help of flow analysis method, gravity model, and also calculating the connection strength between the cities of the province and the main centers, has provided an area for the polycentric urban region of Mazandaran through which to plan for this area. And bring progress to the region. The final boundary of the PUR of Mazandaran has been delineated and presented by ArcGIS software by examining the determined indicators according to theoretical bases and information obtained from the current status recognition section. This area includes the cities of Sari, Ghaemshahr, Babol, Amol, Imamzadeh Abdullah, Dabudasht, Zargar Mahalla, Gatab, Amirkola, Hadi Shahr, Kiakola, Joybar, Arateh, Pa'in Holar, and Miyandorud.

**Keywords:** urban region, Polycentric, PUR, Delineating area, Central Mazandaran.

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## **Factors Affecting the Quality of Tourism in Coastal Villages of Talesh City**

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### **Abstract**

The expansion of tourism activities in rural areas is affected by various factors, from which we can mention the environmental quality of the rural regions. Improving the quality of touristic villages requires recognizing and measuring the environmental quality in the village. Improving the quality of touristic villages requires recognizing and measuring the environmental quality in the village. Given the importance of the subject, the present study aimed to investigate the factors affecting the quality of tourism in the coastal villages of Talesh city. This research was applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical in terms of nature. The research population included 15 coastal villages of Talesh city. This research was applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical in terms of nature. This research was applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical in terms of nature. The research population of the study included 15 coastal villages of Talesh city with 3201 inhabitants, from which 371 participants were estimated as the research sample based on the Cochran formula. The dispersion of the samples in the villages was distributed in proportion to their population. A framework of environmental, physical, and social indicators was selected based on the studies of other researchers to analyze the subject. A panel of experts confirmed the face validity of the questionnaire. The reliability coefficients for the environmental, physical, and social dimensions were 0.77, 0.74, and 0.78, respectively. The results showed that the indicators for environmental quality were lower than average; therefore, the host community (head of household) was not satisfied with the environmental quality indicators.

**Keywords:** Factors Affecting Environmental Quality, Rural Tourism, Coastal Villages, Talesh City.

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**Local Community and Marine Tourism Development  
(Host community's attitude towards marine tourism development in  
Mazandaran province)**

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**Abstract**

Marine tourism in recent years has been one of the most popular branches of tourism at the international level, which has a significant part of the tourism economy. The main subject of this research is to investigate the local community's attitude towards the development of marine tourism in Mazandaran province. According to the conceptual space of marine tourism, in the present study, the attitude of the host society to the development of marine tourism was considered from three dimensions of economic, social, and environmental. It was a survey study, and the data collection tool was a questionnaire. The research population included all residents of coastal cities of Mazandaran province, from which 397 participants were selected as the research sample using the simple random sampling method. The validity of the questionnaire was confirmed through face validity. Chronbach's alpha was used to examine the reliability of the questionnaires (tolerance capacity: 0.752). Findings showed that the average attitude of the local community towards the development of marine tourism (from a score of 5) was 2.67 in the economic dimension, 2.34 in the social dimension, and 2.11 in the environmental dimension. The hypothesis test results also showed that the local community's attitude towards marine tourism is low. Because the social support of the local community for the development of marine tourism is a prerequisite for the development and success of development projects, it is suggested that local policymakers and planners take action to attract the public attention and develop an attitude towards the development of marine tourism, before doing the developmental action and implementation of tourism development programs.

**Keywords:** Community-based Tourism, Local Community Attitude, Social Acceptance, Marine Tourism, Coastal cities, Mazandaran Province.

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