

Assessment of the Second home tourism role on the quality of life of permanent residents (Case Study: Saeedabad County- Ijrud Township)

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Received: 14/03/2017

Accepted: 09/06/2018

EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Introduction

Rural areas in developing countries have several limited options for economic development and Traditional agricultural activities are as the primary sources of income and job. For this reason planners and decision makers try to find new options for socio-economic development. According to the experiences of various countries shows that tourism is one of the most important development approaches to rural development. Tourism, especially rural tourism, is an important resource that has to be taken into consideration for developing rural areas. Rural tourism represents an opportunity for local communities for socio-economic development in developing countries. This can contribute to reduce the exodus of population from rural areas and to create job opportunities, promoting the socio-economic development of disadvantaged areas. Rural tourism is referring to all types of activities carried out by tourists in rural areas (agritourism, direct sales in farm, educational farms) including the elements related to traditions, culture and hospitality of the people from villages. One of the most important forms of rural tourism can be in the form of second home ownership as a new lifestyle in the rural areas. To increase investment in rural areas to create employment and improve the social environment can provide the rural economy and improve residents' quality of life can help. So that, while respecting the stability and protection of environmental assets, strengthening and diversifying the rural economy works through income generating employment, improving local markets, etc., to strengthen the non-monetary factors affecting the quality of life such as the development local social networks, health, feel valued and so play a vital role in rural settlements.

Methodology

The aim of this study was to investigate the role of rural second home tourism in permanent resident's life quality in Surveyed villages in Saeedabad County (Mountainous region in the southeastern of Ijrud township- Zanjan Province). This applied study methodology of research was based on analytical- descriptive methods using questionnaires and Observation. After survey of theoretical bases, the questionnaire was set by using Likert spectrum and distributed randomly among the sample. The number of permanent residents of the village of Saidabad

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rural households and population according to 1390 census figures amounted to 818 cases. For this purpose 313 respondents (Above 20 years) from a total of 818 household in 7 rural settlements were selected. A questionnaire was further validated by an academic panel of experts in the field of research. Its reliability was determined by Cronbach's alpha that was up of 0.881 for measured indexes. The data were analyzed by Wilcoxon, one sample T test, Spearman correlation coefficient and linear regression tests in SPSS software package.

Results and Discussion

In order to answer the research questions and goals to examine changes in the population and households in selected villages based on population and housing census data (1996, 2006 and 2016) are discussed. Population Fluctuations in the sample villages show that the population growth rate of 1.02 percent is a positive trend. In addition, Statistics received from local authorities in the villages show the number of rural houses in the form of tourist villas in studied villages on the warm season or holiday used by people living in cities about 800 units.

In the second stage, to evaluate the positive and negative effects of tourism on the development of second homes indicators of quality of life for permanent residents of the village, in this study, five indicators of life quality such as living conditions of residents, economic prosperity, quality of the physical environment, a sense of social and environmental protection and vision was investigated. To evaluate the influence of second home tourism development in the quality of life in rural settlements in the area of multivariate linear regression analysis was used. So that, quality of life index as independent variables and the second homes of Tourism Impact Index (physical and infrastructure, economic, environmental and socio-cultural dimensions) as independent variables in regression models were constructed. Investigation regression model indicates a positive influence on quality of life measures, they believe that is the second home tourism in rural areas, and the coefficient of determination in this regard is calculated at the rate of 0.91.

Conclusion

The findings reveal a high level of numerical average for all indicators examined the utility of the test number (3 as the average Likert scale) is. Finding of the study show that among the indices of quality of life the physical environment (Housing, infrastructure, road quality, assessments, privacy streets and rivers), they believe that the highest average number is allocated. The results of standardized β coefficient values of the independent variables on the dependent variable show that between four indicators evaluated, the indices of physical-infrastructure, economical aspects, environmental aspects and socio-cultural dimensions affected by second home tourism development and its impacts with the beta coefficient 0.418, 0.375, 0.133 and 0.246 in indicator of the quality of life of local residents had the view. In all cases quite significant so that the effects have been reported.

Assessment of the results of the study show that the findings Tayyebnia and colleagues (2016), parsley and empty Jaafari et al (2016), Anabestani and Romyani (2016) and Petersen (2010) about the effects of second homes tourism in economic development and diversification of its economy, particularly the creation of new economic activities in the rural match. The findings of the study also Ramezandadeh Lasboei (2015), Anabestani and Khosh Chehreh (2016), Einali et al (2016) to improve social capital, such as promoting local participation and local cooperation correspond sense of responsibility. In addition, the study Anabestani et al (2017), Anabestani and Romyani (2016) and Einali and Romyani (2015), Petersen (2010), Ramjit (2015) about the positive effects on physical development of rural areas such as physical rehabilitation, particularly housing and public places as well as intensification of land use changes correspond tourist attraction.

Finally, according to the survey results see the following suggestions:

- Regulated of rural constructions through of strict in relation to physical changes, especially in at the foot of the mountain and gardens in margins of tourist attractive villages in order to preserve the local beauty.
- Delegating regulatory authority to local institutions in the county in the management of rural constructions.
- Construction permits for non-permanent resident's sufficient precision, particularly in mountain villages within the district.
- Agreements providing for investment or local cooperatives to build facilities related to the development of rural tourism due to having numerous attractions with regarding to having tourist attraction in ecotourism and winter sporting in the area.

Keywords: Rural tourism, Quality of Life, Second Homes, Zanjan Province

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