Sheikh Heydar Monument Role in Tourism Development

Raveyeh Azizzadeh

Department of Geography, Ardabil Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ardabil, Iran.

ABSTRACT

Sheikh Heydar Monument in Meshkin Shahr county in Ardabil province having the tissue with valuable architecture and beautiful buildings is located at hillsides of Sabalan Mountain and in different period of year, is attracted many tourist. Natural Attractions with Unique landscapes and natural varied and especial etiquette are the most important factors of tourism in this region. The main objet of current paper is introducing Tourism capabilities of Meshgin Shahr County especial Sheikh Heydar Monument with regional planning and providing needed Suggestions and operational and Collection of information to help development of tourism and provide satisfaction of inhabitant and tourist of the region.

Key words: Architecture and Tourism Industry, Sheikh Heydar Monument, Tourism capabilities.

Introduction

Tourism in the long years has become to one of highest income economic section and everyone or every country somehow wants Take advantage from this market. Although in different regions the conditions vary. But tourism industry always has been a factor for the economic improvement.

Tourism development in anywhere establishes a two-way relationship if that we think unilateral we will not be successful and for the boom and development of it both tourist and residents of region must be satisfaction. And in fact, willingly or unwillingly, be formed a market with perfect competition in this industry.

Only governments and organizations can survive that firstly have augmentative capabilities and capacity and secondly, be able with deep understanding of the concepts of quality and competitiveness by adopting the most appropriate policy pave the way for the development and progress.

In this field, regeneration monuments left from the past as a tourism product is very important for tourism development.

2 Position of New Meshgin Shahr County:

Meshgin Shahr city or Khiav is the capital of Meshkin Shahr county, One of the famous cities of Ardebil that is located in 90 km from Ardabil and in 295 km from Tabriz from the Ardabil way and in 168 km from Tabriz from the Ahar way, Meshkin Shahr is located at 47 degrees, 1 minute and, 7 seconds east longitude and 38 degree, 23 minute, 32 seconds north latitude and its height is 1830 m.

Khiav or contemporary Meshkin Shahr is limited on the north by Pars Abad county, on the south by Sabalan mountain ranges, on the east by Ardabil county and Soviet and on the south by Ahar.

The area of this city is at 1530 km². Its Length is 51 km (Along the East – West) and the Its Width is 30 km.

3 Architectural Characteristics the Tomb of Sheikh Heydar:

Sheikh Heydar Monument is a brick building, it is a brick building with stone foundation and calcic mortar with undertone as regular twelve laterals. The majority materials used in building consist of stone and brick. The building Marquee is gable now. According to studies it had a bent marquee that has been degraded over time its body adorned with stronghold brick and Quranic verses. Its exterior is made of sawing stone with calcic mortar and the height of it is 2.20 m.

4 Current Status of Sheikh Heydar Monument:

Sheikh Heydar Monument is located in 90 km from the west of Ardabil Province center and in the center of Meshkin Shahr. It recorded under the number 184 as national monuments on 8 July, 1932. This building is circular tower form with geographical coordinates (47 degrees, 1 minute and, 7 seconds, 1
second longitude and 38 degree, 23 minute, 2 seconds latitude) and height 18.5 m and Diameter 10.5. This building from the outside decorated with turquoise tiles, Quran Karim verses and geometric shapes. In the outer body of the monument two types of tiling used. One of them as mosaic used at the portal of building and other one, tiling combined with the brick and tile with turquoise color and size 6×6 that illustrated with word Besmellah and Jalle Jalaleh and vesicular 27-28-29 from Fatah verses with Kofi building lines.

About antiquity and construction date of building there is different statements, but this building is monument of the 14 or 13 century. In the Safavis era its tiling decorations was completed. According to the inscription remained over the entrance, the tower construction date is estimated by the doctor Gouchani 1952.

Sheikh Heydar monument that is a building like tower is located in a green and beautiful garden that was been the Meshkin Shahr old cemetery and located in the center of city. The building is composed from two floors that the entrance of lower floor (basement) is located in the north tower. And the entrance of basement with tow stairs is combined to a hallway with width 2.30 m and arched stone arches and there are seven graves in the basement. Six graves in middle of the basement and one of the graves is located separately at the end of the basement.

5 Investigation of Tourism Capabilities:

Meshkin Shahr except green pasture and medical plants like Bee balm, Boolagoty, Khakshir, and Goch Bashi and inheritance diversity of plants caused to that numerous enthusiasts and tourisms come to this region and internal and external experts, do various studies at this area.

The flow of surface waters, especially from among of Meshkin Shahr County and other clear and transparent and hot mineral springs and beautiful pasture and fields in the especial seasons, spring and summer can led to presence of tourism in the region. Also specific etiquette of the region especial Nomadic life of the Shahsavayn of region and being located in the pathway touristic cities include Babak Castle in Kalibar County can attract internal and external tourisms.

6 Status of Tourism in Meshkin Shahr:

Due to the existence of other historical monuments of the region

Meshkin Shahr including: Davegallas in five kilo meters from the historical village of Kovyg, historical village of Onar and its historical cemetery, Qishlag Zakhor Castle in 50km north of the city, The tomb of Sheikh Suleiman Fakhrabad, the tomb of Sayed Jafar in Onar village, the tomb of Sayed Ebrahim in Lahrod city, Shahr Yari in the near of the Pyrazmyan village, the historical city of Oramy in the northern of city, Aylanly Daq castle, historical cemetery of Onar, historical cemetery of Arbab Kandy, Adl bath, Lahrod historical caves, prehistoric people works, Ganly blog caravanserai, Razey Karvansarai old sycamore of Onar, and almost 10 hot mineral water, unparalleled ecotourism of region, other tourism attractions of region and being on the climbing mount Sabalan way, 750,000 people annually visit historical and touristic monuments of region, include internal or external tourisms.

7 Seasons and Duration of Tourism Residence:

Since seasons and duration of tourism at any tourist attraction is influenced by different factors includes diversity of tourism attractions and the levels of tourism facilities and the level of services of residence etc. Meshkin Shahr at certain seasons including spring and summer has a lot of tourists and in other seasons mostly they are included sporting tourisms to climb Sabalan and the duration of tourists residence is limited due to lack of infrastructural and services facilities and domestic and foreign tourists. Because of this tomb is located in the way of them, visit it as a monument that is located in the downtown.

8 Suggestions:

1. Tourism tours with topics such as nature, religious and cultural and historical tours
2. Establishment of facilities besides historic buildings
3. Training local people for tour guidance
4. Raining how to deal with tourists
5. Holding various exhibitions and festivals in the region.
6. Construction of new hotels according to international standards and improve service quality in hotels
7. Installing tourism brochure on the signposts
8. Sending students to see the tomb.
9. Publishing articles in newspapers that introduce this historical monuments
10. Holding Novrouz feast ceremonies in tourism places and inviting intellectuals
11.Naming sport competitions names, for example Sheikh Heydar
12. Preparation CD of tourism from tourism places
13. Putting it for public, especially for tourists
14. Presentation the handicrafts of that region, with special packaging in tourism places
15. Participation of the private sector to develop tourism

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