



AENSI Journals

Journal of Applied Science and Agriculture

ISSN 1816-9112

Journal home page: www.aensiweb.com/jasa/index.html

Study of history and historical attractions, cultural and tourism city areas Arsanjan

¹Sareh Rahimi, ²Saeed Hasanshahi, ³Maryam Ahmadi, ⁴Hamidreza Ebrahimi

¹Young Researchers and Elite Club, Arsanjan branch, Islamic Azad University, Arsanjan, Iran.

²Young Researchers and Elite Club, Arsanjan branch, Islamic Azad University, Arsanjan, Iran.

³Young Researchers and Elite Club, Arsanjan branch, Islamic Azad University, Arsanjan, Iran.

⁴Young Researchers and Elite Club, Arsanjan branch, Islamic Azad University, Arsanjan, Iran.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 14 November 2013

Received in revised form 16

December 2013

Accepted 20 December 2013

Available online 1 March 2014

Keywords:

Tourism Areas, Arsanjan

Ecotourism

ABSTRACT

Ecotourism is a new trend in tourism industry. Beautiful landscape and natural views are the focal points and tourist-attraction points of this tourism. Thus, it is necessary to consider the importance of its role in environmental preservation to achieve a sustainable development. Although, the relative importance of ecotourism is still lower than collective or traditional tourism, it is gaining an increasing validity and reliability in some countries. Eco tourists travel to natural and genuine parts of earth and gain valuable experiences for their own motifs. Arsanjan town with a long past, the same as in the past, most books Farsnameh Nasseri, Asar Al Ajam Forsat aldoleh Shirazi, Bostan Alsiyahat Zeynyn al-Abedin Tousi, Encyclopedia Dehkhoda and dozens of other books listed with the detail of their But the correct date and accurate according to the search so it did not have in building up the city, but because of the emergence of some great ancient historians and archaeologists history It was before the advent of Islam and a number of other buildings in the city are estimated to be 2,500 years before Christ. Over Arsanjan city has several monuments, cultural heritage and tourism mosque, school Saidiyeh, Ivan Steps of the Hakhamaneshian, Sassanian era Ghlatekhar, and Tel Aviv Teimurian palace, Dam girl, beautiful fountains and monuments and works Ghommban another wonderful and is addressed in this paper is.

© 2014 AENSI Publisher All rights reserved.

To Cite This Article: To Cite This Article: Sareh Rahimi, Saeed Hasanshahi, Maryam Ahmadi, Hamidreza Ebrahimi., Study of history and historical attractions, cultural and tourism city areas Arsanjan. *J. Appl. Sci. & Agric.*, 9(2): 1123-1125, 2014

INTRODUCTION

They join to nature preservation and friends groups after getting insight on cultural-environmental aspects of the nature of each region and country. The certain fact is that tourism activities influence environment and to prevent or control negative effects on environment. (Megan Epler Wood, 2002), The policy makers and planners should predict basic needs of tourists on one hand and think of the positive and negative effects of tourism on the other hand, when preparing detailed and comprehensive plans. After long years of mankind's life in earth, the natural landscapes and sceneries are exposed to the dangers and risks resulted from human activities. (Lydia & Annadel, 2007), To confront this increasing risk and danger, an urgent need is felt in global level to make people aware of the importance of preserving natural resources as a critical issue and to start a new movement to obtain active participation of people, particularly local people of any region to preserve natural resources and landscapes and present it as a tourist goods. (Vienna, 2006) The World Tourism Organization; too, recognizes sustainable development as an activity that not only preserves natural and cultural resources, but also increases the capacity to create job and earn income Tourism or tourism is moving from a start point and an end point, the rotation around an axis and return to the starting point. The industry is currently one of the world's top three industries (automotive industry, oil and tourism) is considered. (Lydia & Annadel, 2007). Some types of tourism that maybe we've ever heard of or eaten as an independent type of tourism that we have not include Adventure Tourism, Tourism Niyashenasi, E-Tourism or virtual tourism, nature tourism or ecotourism, tourism, medical tourism, recreational tourism, heritage tourism, pilgrimage tourism, sports tourism, space tourism, geotourism, and so on. (Megan Epler Wood, 2002) Ecotourism is defined as a form of market-based tourism as a sustainable development tool by NGO, development experts and academics are 1990 identified and studied. Defined by The International Ecotourism Society (TIES) in 1991, the last one about definitions is: "Ecotourism is travel to natural areas with a commitment to preserving the environment and the welfare of the indigenous people." Can be sub ecotourism geotourism, tourism, education, tourism, exploration, experiential tourism or adventure tourism categories. According to (Valentine, 1996) at eco-tourism and pristine natural spaces with the objective attitude to the sights, scenes, flora, fauna, can be viewed and photography, camping and walking with leisure

Corresponding Author: Sareh Rahimi, Young Researchers and Elite Club, Arsanjan branch, Islamic Azad University, Arsanjan, Iran.

and academic enrichment, cultural and adventure activities and objectives it is. (Rhimi, 2010) Tourism should be regarded as a combination of several different components: the act of traveling, stopping short, purposes and activities that will be performed at destination. Following the principles of ecotourism can include: reducing negative impacts on nature and culture of the area, which can cause damage to the residents. Educate travelers about the importance of environmental protection. Emphasizing the importance of doing so in partnership with local authorities and related businesses, and people in order to achieve the benefits to be gained from protection (Rhimi, 2010) Working primarily with small groups of indigenous small-scale businesses was delivered to emphasize local participation, ownership and employment opportunities, especially for rural people and obtaining their cooperation in the management of local resources. And so on. (Cabanban, 2007) According to (Getz, 1987), there are four common ways for tourism planning (Cabanban, 2007). Method Boosterism, industry-based approach - economics, physics-based methods - space-based method forum (community) that none of these prevented the exclusive are not. recently added a number of other ways as the fifth method. Planning for sustainable tourism, with an emphasis on resource conservation, economic development, environmental impact and its ability to meet current and future needs.

Characteristics and city monuments Arsanjan:

Arsanjan name of several historical books, including works by Asar Al Ajam, take the Bostan alsiyah and Farsnameh Nasser City building on some 2500 years before the advent of Prophet Jesus (as) and some build on City Before the advent of Islam can be attributed to its numerous monuments like Saidiyeh school with more than 400 years old, the location of war has been a great character. Many personalities from the region in the field of calligraphy, science, religion and mysticism, which the warriors have stood as examples of Mulla Ali Askar Arsanjani, Mullah Mohammad Shafi Arsanjani, Mulla Mohammad Hossein Arsanjani (the writers of the Holy Quran) Writing that it has been selected as the Quran, the Islamic Republic and the SM Arsanjani, Ayatollah Mirza Ali Akbar Rohh Aliman, Ayatollah Fahqih Arsanjani and ... Named. The city culturally specific indicators to be Saidiyeh school and mosque dating back more than 400 named, as well as many other authors have published on the residents of the city including Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammed Hussein Arsanjani, Hojjat Al-Eslam Ebrahim Kalantari, Haj Sheikh Ali Agha Mahmoodi and ... Farsi is the language of the people of this city and some villages in the central part Arsanjan Ghomban and tribes sweet spring celebration, Khan Abad, Najaf Abad speak Turkish and Arabic accent.

Monuments are:

Step porch of the Ghadamgah, Ghalatekhar, Saidiyeh school and mosque dating back more than 400 years Arsanjan Hill House, Cave Zahhak, Tel Teimurian and ... Therefore, natural lush forests, Fijan, Khalil Beg, tight breakers and springs, mountains, and lakes Dal dwellers Tashk, Zahhak, Cave Springs Shirkhon, pleasing old, single tree, grown on rocks and lush gardens in North and West South Arsanjan can be named. Since the water in the middle of the forest, therefore the channel's coverage of this years' time Resort is a suitable place for development.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study area:

Area of 146,000 hectares and is Arsanjan city from the north to the cheese and the city of Pasargadae, the provinces of East and City's: Neyriz and Bavanat the West side of the city near Shiraz and other cities to the south leads Power Plant and MARVDASHT City area of 37/1468 sq km is 1650 meters above sea level and at longitude 52/54 degree longitude width of 28/30 degrees there. The city has a temperate climate is hot, has an elevation of 1660 meters above sea level and the top of the slab settlers (predominantly heart), one of the most famous peaks of the mountain ranges is bent with a height of 3270 meters above sea level mountain ranges around the highest peak Arsanjan is around lush forests and mountains of the Arsanjan proud new vistas surrounded by.

Discussion and conclusions:

Nature tourism (ecotourism) and the use of visual effects to be one of the most attractive aspects of the narcissistic nature of tourism in the world, the country requires planning and hosting infrastructure. Ecotourism, tourism accounted for 40 percent of the world market data. Ecotourism, particularly in Europe and the Far East tourists planning is an important issue in the new millennium development plan to boost tourism in developing countries that are developed by experts from UN, visiting the ancient Middle East countries, ecotourism is a special place. The UN believes that countries like Iran, which has the charm of ancient phenomena of natural resources; it has the merit of a high share of international tourism 500 billion dollars allocated to. According to the latest statistics announced in last year's total of fewer tourists arriving only 2/2 percent were touristic. Experts believe was a need for the development of tourism infrastructure allow approximately one million five hundred

thousand foreign Ecotourism Plan of reach , according to predictions made. As previously declared Iran Tourism & Touring Organization, according to its natural tourist attractions in the year 2004 the income from ecotourism site gets about 180 million dollars to achieve this goal , but statistics show the situation as it certainly would be unattainable. 8 main branches of the World Ecotourism And about 800 branches and agencies have the expertise to hold it because no individual, group or agency alone all categories ecotourism due to its extensive coverage. This is not considered in our country, therefore, Has failed to achieve its actual proportion is probably why the tourism industry, which is currently the highest authorities of the statements ecotourism Cultural tourism and religion comes second after his organization has introduced. Some experts pointed out that tourism, ecotourism area in the world dedicated to a specific place on the map for tourists Desert Access to the deserts of Iran as a unique attraction, forming groups based on eco-tourism and benefits the local community Tourism based on the doctrine of national focus.

REFERENCES

- Baez, A. and A. Acuna, 1998. Guia para las mejores practicas de ecoturismo en las areas protegidas de Centro America. Guatemala: PROACA/CAPAS
- Bradon, K and R. Margoluis, 1996. Structuring ecotourism success: Framework for analysis. Plenary paper presented at the Ecotourism Equation: Measuring the Impact, New Haven, Connecticut. International Society of Tropical Foresters, Yale University, April.
- Ceballos, H., 1996. tourism, ecotourism. And protected area: the state of nature-based tourism around the world and guidelines for its development. The World Conservation Union (IUCN), Gland, Switzerland; The Ecotourism Society. Bennington, Vermont
- David, N., 2006. Geo-tourism development in the region toward a new window Julfa, (Faculty of Geology, University of Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University President Julfa Center).
- Lydia, F., S. Annadel, 2007. Cabanban, " Planning for sustainable tourism in southern Pulau Banggi: An assessment of biophysical conditions and their implications for future tourism development"
- Megan, E., 2002. " Ecotourism: PRINCIPLES, PRACTICES & POLICIES FOR SUSTAIN ABILITY" , <http://www.ecotourism.or>.
- National Park Service, U.S., 1992. Guiding principles of sustainable design. Denever, Colorado: Department of the interior
- Page, S., K.J. Thorn, 2000. Towards Sustainable Tourism Planning in New Zealand: Public Sector Planning Responses", Department of Management Systems, Massey University Albany.
- Sadegh, K., and H. Mohammad, 2001. Assareh b, Majid Ahmadian c Ecological Economics., 58: 665-675.