

# Educational review on the effect of tourism on the improvement of the environmental conditions of the towns of the city of Taleghan (Iran)

## *Análise educacional sobre o efeito do turismo na melhoria das condições ambientais das cidades da cidade de Taleghan (Irã)*

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### Abstract

In this study, the effect of second home tourism on improving the environmental conditions of villages in the central part of Taleghan city (Iran) has been investigated. The research method in this research is descriptive-analytical and the required information has been collected in the field and non-field. The research tool is a questionnaire that validity and reliability have been confirmed through Delphi technique and Cronbach's alpha coefficient. After collecting and processing the data, descriptive and inferential statistical methods were used. SPSS software has been used to answer the research hypotheses and to perform calculations. The findings show that second home tourism has been able to have positive effects in improving the environmental conditions in the lives of villagers. tourism of second homes in the village leads to the development of villages and development of green spaces and collection of sewage and garbage of villagers and stabilization and improvement of rural housing, improving the condition of roads and beautification with rural landscapes, improving the environment and physical development of villages and creating educational and communication facilities, improving health services in the village, improving the quality of rural roads, improving worn-out rural structures and establishing the facilities and services required by the village.

**Keywords:** Tourism Effects. Environmental Conditions. Rural Development.

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## Resumo

Neste estudo, foi investigado o efeito do segundo turismo doméstico na melhoria das condições ambientais das aldeias na parte central da cidade de Taleghan (Irã). O método de investigação nesta investigação é descritivo-analítico e a informação necessária foi recolhida no terreno e fora do campo. O instrumento de investigação é um questionário cuja validade e fiabilidade foram confirmadas através da técnica Delphi e do coeficiente alfa de Cronbach. Após a recolha e processamento dos dados, foram utilizados métodos estatísticos descritivos e inferenciais. O software SPSS tem sido utilizado para responder às hipóteses de investigação e para efectuar cálculos. Os resultados mostram que o turismo de segundas residências na aldeia tem tido efeitos positivos na melhoria das condições ambientais na vida dos aldeões. O turismo de segundas residências na aldeia leva ao desenvolvimento de aldeias e ao desenvolvimento de espaços verdes e recolha de esgotos e lixo dos aldeões e à estabilização e melhoria da habitação rural, melhorando o estado das estradas e o embelezamento com as paisagens rurais, melhorando o ambiente e o desenvolvimento físico das aldeias e criando instalações educativas e de comunicação, melhorando os serviços de saúde na aldeia, melhorando a qualidade das estradas rurais, melhorando as estruturas rurais desgastadas e estabelecendo as instalações e os serviços requeridos pela aldeia.

**Palavras-chave:** Efeitos do Turismo. Condições Ambientais. Desenvolvimento Rural.

## Introduction

The expansion of the second houses is one of the important phenomena of the twentieth century. Due to the tourism situation of the second houses and its relationship with various social activities, the occurrence of environmental changes and socio-cultural effects on rural communities is inevitable. Since tourism has a relationship with the natural environment and social activities, it can have positive or negative effects and consequences in this field. In this regard, increasing migration, reducing visual beauty - villages - destroying beautiful rural landscapes - limiting construction for the host community - increasing land prices (Sharpley, 2001). And against beautifying villages, creating temporary or permanent employment, increasing income for local stores and expanding facilities. In rural areas, one of the effects of this tourism model is related to improving the quality of life.

The growth and development of tourism can cause profound changes in many objective and mental indicators and macro-socio-cultural and environmental characteristics of the destination communities. In this regard, tourism as a basic activity can provide the main contexts for improving the quality of life of local residents. Therefore, in the present article, an attempt will be made to study the effect of second home tourism on improving the environmental conditions of the studied villages and to identify the existing Issues and problems in the field of further effect of this phenomenon and to provide appropriate solutions.

## The effects of second home tourism

Second houses are among the phenomena that significantly affect the development of social indicators and rural welfare. The owners of second homes are tourists and therefore the effects of second home tourism are similar to the effects of other forms and patterns of tourism. Of course, the tourism characteristics of the second houses, such as the long stay in the destination area, indicate that some of the effects are more visible (Park, 2009). The tourism

effects of second homes are different from place to place. They argue that the different perspectives of second homes depend on the local situation. In areas where second homes predominate and these homes arise from the conversion of permanent homes, the conditions are different against the point of how the local community can react to the factors causing the effects in comparison with the areas that have been considered with the aim of building second homes in the suburbs (Rezvani et al., 2011).

Second house tourism, like other patterns of rural tourism, can have several effects on rural areas. In some cases, these effects are beneficial. For example, old houses in villages may be rebuilt or converted into new ones, which in addition to beautifying villages, also provide temporary or permanent employment for rural people. Increase the income of local shops and provide other facilities. However, expanding the ownership of second homes can have negative effects on rural areas. In this regard, Wall and Smith believe that the expansion of second homes can damage the rural environment by disrupting the visual beauty of villages and destroying vegetation. In their opinion, in the expansion of second houses in rural areas, little attention has been paid to their beauty and balance. (Rezvani et al, 2005).

## **Environmental effects**

Owning a second home does not Always have an environmental effect. But non-compliance with the principles of tourism, increases environmental pollution in rural areas. This pollution may be superficial, such as dumping garbage in public spaces or audio and video, such as road traffic and pollution of landscapes due to the development of tourism facilities, it may also lead to the destruction of natural beauty because many original areas And natural beauty is transformed in this process and loses its charm. (Kazemi, 2006: 116). In a comprehensive study of the effects of the second home tourism environment conducted by Hiltonen (2007), this type of tourism has some negative effects on the physical environment such as wildlife degradation due to clearing and degradation of vegetation, pollution through sewage sediment, especially near lakes, rivers and the sea.

Environmental issues of second homes are often unstable. Which has important effects on water supply, sewage system, waste increase and Second houses mainly increase the cost of providing infrastructure, additional services, such as garbage collection and water supply, etc. On the other hand, the development of second houses can destroy the beauty and visual value of villages, destroying agriculture landscapes and the reduction of tolerance capacity due to the increase in the number of temporary residents harm the rural environment. In general, second home tourism in many parts of the world, including in rural areas of the country, has adverse environmental effects on the rural environment and endangers its sustainability.

## **Research history**

Fredrik (2011) examining the development of second homes and their consequences in Norway. The results show that the differences between the two micro and macro levels, Local and rural elites, especially those dealing with direct economic benefits in the second home

sector, are positive and correct. There is more development and at the local management level, there is more resistance than second homes. However, due to the large investment, the high growth rate in the increase in the number of second homes seems to have been due to increased local support. (Fredrik, 2011).

Vepsalainen (2011) examined the prospects of second homes in Finland. The results showed that these houses are used as quiet and living areas to experience a traditional rural life style and activities related to traditional leisure and recreation. Kaltenborn et al (2009) examined the second homes in the mountainous regions of Norway. The results showed that the environmentalist attitude has a greater role in relation to the development of this type of tourism. In contrast, the development of infrastructure has had little effect on the construction of second homes in the region.

Jomehpour and Ahmadi in a study entitled “The effect of tourism on sustainable rural livelihood” (2011) conducted a case study of Barghan village in Savojbolagh city. And the general results of this study showed that tourism in the village of Barghan has a very limited effect from an economic point of view and tourism from an environmental point of view has not had a positive effect. In the same way, Akbarian and Jaberi (2012) in the study of the environmental effects of tourism of second homes in rural areas with emphasis on the host community Case study: mountain villages of Alborz province. Findings showed that the growth and expansion of tourism in this area is spontaneous and unplanned, therefore, it has adverse consequences such as pollution of water resources, destruction of natural landscapes and gardens, especially the destruction and change of use of agricultural lands in the area.

Dadourkhani et al. (2013) in the study of the role of second home tourism in physical changes in rural areas a case study of Barghan village in Savojbolagh city. Findings indicate that in recent decades, with various physical consequences such as changing the use of gardens and farms, the traditional texture of rural housing, reducing residents' access to residential land, heterogeneous architecture has been associated with inconsistencies in appearance and environmental structure. Ramezanzadeh (2015), to analyze the environmental impact of second home tourism from the perspective of the host and guest community Case study: The villages of Tonekabon district of Dohzar county found that the findings indicate that this type of tourism has spread a lot in Dohzar district and the members of the study community confirmed the negative environmental effects and consequences of second home tourism. But in the field of environmental effects and consequences of this type of tourism, there is a significant difference between the views of local residents and homeowners.

## Methodology

This study is a descriptive-analytical method (Akbarian et al, 2012). The method of this Social research is analytical. The researcher uses the method of Social research when dealing with a problem that has occurred in the past and ended in the past. (Naderi and Saif, 2018).

Social research is a systematic and accurate study of the past, and the historian works with great skill on points about an event or a person. Social research is the application of the scientific method to Social issues (Delavar, 2017). This research is in fact a systematic search. In other documents and sources, which contain facts in the field related to the Social researcher's

question about the past. Therefore, historical research necessarily deals with events that have taken place before the researcher's decision to study them (Delavar, 2017).

The independent variable in this research is: tourism effects and environmental conditions are dependent variables. In order to collect the required information, both field and library methods used in the non-field method, books, articles, dissertations and related theses, Internet, information and statistics of relevant departments and organizations, and prepared maps were used. In the field method, the research tool was the use of a Likert scale questionnaire whose validity was assessed and confirmed by Delphi technique and reliability was assessed using Cronbach's alpha coefficient (Kazemi, 2006). The statistical population includes 23 villages in the central part of Taleghan city, which according to the results of the 2016 census had a population of more than 100 people and 30% of them, according to experts, researchers and tourism activists who had the most capabilities related to the research title as Samples are selected. Then, using Cochran's formula, 277 heads of households were selected from a total of 991 households in the sample villages to complete the questionnaire. In this research, descriptive and inferential statistical methods have been used to analyze the data. In inferential statistics, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine the normality of variables and T-test, a sample was used to answer the research hypotheses and to perform SPSS software package calculations.

## **Introduction of the study area**

The study area in terms of geographical location is between 50 degrees and 58 minutes to 50 degrees and 87 minutes east longitude and 36 degrees and 11 minutes to 36 degrees and 23 minutes north latitude. Taleghan city consists of 2 central and upper parts of Taleghan and 4 villages above Taleghan, lower Taleghan and between Taleghan and along the river and its area is 953 square kilometers which is located 120 kilometers northwest of Tehran.

Map No. 1 – Political divisions of Alborz province in 2016



Source: Map Group of Alborz Management and Planning Organization.

## Results

### Analytical and inferential findings

The effect of the second home tourism on the cleanliness and cleanliness of the village environment.

Table 1 – The status of the effect of second home tourism on the cleanliness and cleanliness of the sample villages

	Abundance	Percentage	The cumulative percentage
very little	0	0	0
little	2	.7	1.8
medium	58	20.9	10.8
much	132	47.7	61.0
Very much	85	30.7	100.0
Total	277	100.0	

Source: Authors' elaboration.

Based on the information contained in Table 1, the results show that 78.40% of the respondents have evaluated the effect of second home tourism on the cleanliness of rural environments are much and very much.

## **The effect of tourism of second homes on the development of green space in the village**

Table 2 – Status of the effect of second home tourism on green space development

	Abundance	Percentage	The cumulative percentage
very little	0	0	0
little	0	0	0
medium	48	17.3	17.3
much	149	53.8	71.1
Very much	80	28.9	100.0
Total	277	100.0	

Source: Authors' elaboration.

Based on the information in Table 2, the results show that 82.70% of the respondents considered the effect of second home tourism on green space development to be very much.

## **The effect of tourism on second homes in the village wastewater collection**

Table 3 – Status of the effect of tourism on second homes in the village wastewater collection

	Abundance	Percentage	The cumulative percentage
very little	0	0	0
little	0	0	0
medium	34	12.3	12.3
much	147	53.1	65.3
Very much	96	34.7	100.0
Total	277	100.0	

Source: Authors' elaboration.

Based on the information in Table 3, the results show that 87.80% of the respondents have evaluated the effect of second-home tourism on sewage collection as very much.

## The effect of tourism on second homes in the village garbage collection

Table 4 – Status of the effect of tourism in second homes on waste collection in the village

	Abundance	Percentage	The cumulative percentage
very little	0	0	0
little	0	0	0
medium	45	16.2	16.2
much	155	56.0	72.2
Very much	77	27.8	100.0
Total	277	100.0	

Source: Authors' elaboration.

Based on the information contained in Table 4, the results indicate that 83.80% of the respondents stated that the effect of second home tourism on garbage collection in the village is very much.

## The extent of the effect of second home tourism on strengthening and improving the quality of rural housing

Table 5 – The status of the effect of tourism in second homes in strengthening and improving the quality of rural housing

	Abundance	Percentage	The cumulative percentage
very little	0	0	0
little	3	1.1	1.1
medium	27	9.7	10.8
much	169	61.0	71.8
Very much	78	28.2	100.0
Total	277	100.0	

Source: Authors' elaboration.

Based on the information contained in Table 5, the results show that 89.20% of the respondents have evaluated the effect of second home tourism on strengthening and improving the quality of housing is very much.

## The effect of tourism on second homes in improving the condition of village roads

Table 6 – Status of the effect of improving the condition of rural roads

	Abundance	Percentage	The cumulative percentage
very little	0	0	0
little	8	2.9	2.9
medium	33	11.9	14.8
much	164	59.2	74.0
Very much	72	26.0	100.0
Total	277	100.0	

Source: Authors' elaboration.

Based on the information contained in Table 6, the results indicate that 85.20% of the respondents considered the effect of second home tourism on the improvement of rural roads to be very much.

## The effect of tourism on second homes in beautifying the village

Table 7 – Status of the effect of tourism on second homes in beautifying the village

	Abundance	Percentage	The cumulative percentage
very little	0	0	0
little	0	0	0
medium	41	14.8	14.8
much	159	57.4	72.2
Very much	77	27.8	100.0
Total	277	100.0	

Source: Authors' elaboration.

Based on the information contained in Table 7, the results show that 85.20% of the respondents have evaluated the effect of second home tourism in beautifying rural landscapes are very much.

## Research Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis (It seems that second homes tourism has been effective in improving the environmental conditions of the villages).

:  $H_0$  Second houses tourism has not been effective in improving the environmental conditions of the villages.  $H_0 : \mu \leq 3$

:  $H_1$  The tourism of the second houses has been effective in improving the environmental conditions of the villages.  $H_1 : \mu > 3$

Table 8 – Results of one-sample t-test related to the effect of second homes tourism on improving the environmental conditions of villages

Average	Standard deviation	Value T	meaningful level
3.98	.24	67.15	0.00

Source: Authors' elaboration.

As it is known, the significance level of t-test is less than 0.05, as a result, the equality of the mean of the statistical sample of the research with the number 3,  $H_0 : \mu = 3$  rejection and the opposite assumption  $H_1 : \mu \neq 3$  is confirmed and According to the value of the average rank in the above table, (3.98), which is more than the number 3, we conclude  $H_1 : \mu > 3$  that the assumption is confirmed. That is, most respondents believe that second homes tourism has been effective in improving the environmental conditions of villages. Therefore, the research hypothesis is confirmed.

## Discussion

This research was to effect of second home tourism on improving the environmental conditions of villages in the central part of Taleghan city has been investigated. Among the limitations of this research are the lack of available information resources, lack of cooperation of officials and lack of time to do work.

The results showed that second home tourism has been effective in improving the economic situation (income and employment) of rural residents. Therefore, the first hypothesis of the research is confirmed. The results showed that second home tourism has been effective in improving the environmental conditions of villages (Amar, 2009). Therefore, the second hypothesis of the research is also confirmed. The results showed that second home tourism has been effective in improving the condition of facilities and services in villages. Therefore, the third hypothesis of the research is confirmed (Dadvar Khani, 2013).

According to the results, the highest average was allocated to the economic situation. In other words, most of the respondents stated that second home tourism has had a significant impact on improving their economic situation (Ramezanzadeh, 2015). The next priority was related to the situation of facilities and services in the villages. Environmental conditions have been the last priority from the perspective of the villagers (Vepsalainen, 2010). To strengthen and improve the quality of rural housing, improve the condition of roads and beautify with rural

landscapes, improve the environment and physical development of villages and create facilities for educational and communication centers, improve rural health services, improve the quality of rural roads, improve worn rural structures and establish facilities and services needed by the village (park, 2009).

The results obtained in this study are consistent with the research of Jomehpour and Ahmadi, 2011, they in a study entitled "The effect of tourism on sustainable rural livelihood" conducted a case study of Barghan village in Savojbolagh city. And the general results of this study showed that tourism in the village of Barghan has a very limited effect from an economic point of view and tourism from an environmental point of view has not had a positive effect. In the same way. Akbarian and Jaber, 2012, in the study of the environmental effects of tourism of second homes in rural areas with emphasis on the host community Case study: mountain villages of Alborz province. Findings showed that the growth and expansion of tourism in this area is spontaneous and unplanned, therefore, it has adverse consequences such as pollution of water resources, destruction of natural landscapes and gardens, especially the destruction and change of use of agricultural lands in the area Dadourkhani et al, 2013. in the study of the role of second home tourism in physical changes in rural areas a case study of Barghan village in Savojbolagh city. Findings indicate that in recent decades, with various physical consequences such as changing the use of gardens and farms, the traditional texture of rural housing, reducing residents' access to residential land, heterogeneous architecture has been associated with inconsistencies in appearance and environmental structure.

In a general conclusion and based on the studies, suggestions can be made in two formats. On the one hand, there are suggestions for proper organization of land uses in the areas where second homes are created, and on the other hand, suggestions are provided to increase the impact of positive effects and control the negative effects of second home tourism. The need for planning for sustainable tourism in rural areas is essential. In fact, planning is the best way to increase the impact of positive effects and control the negative effects of second homes and prevent the growth of discrete and harmful restraint. Therefore, the main policy in this region should be planning to determine land use and development. Considering the formation of second houses in Taleghan villages, the following measures can play an effective role in increasing the positive impact on improving life and controlling the negative effects of second house tourism.

## Conclusion

In general, the results of the present study can be summarized in the following cases. Most of the respondents most often agreed with the effect of second homes tourism on improving the environmental situation. And believe that tourism of second homes in the village leads to the development of villages and development of green spaces and collection of sewage and garbage of villagers and stabilization and improvement of rural housing, improving the condition of roads and beautification with rural landscapes, improving the environment and physical development of villages and creating educational and communication facilities, improving health services in the village, improving the quality of rural roads, improving worn-out rural structures and establishing the facilities and services required by the village.

The average impact of second home tourism on improving the economic situation The environmental situation The facilities and services of the villages related to their economic situation have a significant impact and the next priority is related to the situation in the facilities and services in the villages and environmental conditions from the perspective of villagers Study is the third priority.

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