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The Impact of Atbat-e-Aliat (Religion) Tourism on the Physical Development of Intermediate Cities (Case Study: Shabab City)

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Introduction

Shabab city is one of the cities of Chardavol city in Ilam province of Iran. This city is located in Shabab section and according to the general population and housing census in 2016, its population is 3063 people (in 852 households). This city is one of the cities between Arbaeen pilgrims and it can be said that a very high percentage of Arbaeen tourists pass through this city. And the commercial sector has strongly affected restaurants and transportation, and this tourism community has a very high potential for the development of the city. In fact, Shabab is the main gateway of Holy Shrines to Ilam province, which has passed the huge and maximum volume of Arbaeen Visitors, and the activities of the service sector, especially catering services and its restaurants and delicatessens, benefit greatly. Also in economic, social, physical-spatial and demographic dimensions, many effects can be imagined for its development.

Methodology

Different methods and tests are used to analyze the data obtained from the research according to the number of variables and their level of measurement. The statistics used in the descriptive statistics section are: mean, view, frequency, percentage of standard deviation, minimum and maximum. In the inferential statistics section, a one-sample t-test was used in proportion to the type of data and the study of research hypotheses. The software used in this research is SPSS 23 software.

To better understand the impact of tourism on the sustainable development of Shabab, a questionnaire that was designed was randomly distributed among residents. This questionnaire tries to identify the impact of tourism on economic, social, physical and environmental dimensions and also in the basic questions of the residents' sense of belonging questionnaire has been examined.

Five criteria (very low, low, somewhat, high and very high) were used to measure the effectiveness of each question.

Results and Discussion

In order to evaluate the effects of religious tourism on the indicators of physical stability, a one-sample t-test was used.

Of the 14 indicators studied in the physical dimension, the indicators of urban beautification change, expansion of durable housing units, satisfaction with drinking

water and pressure on urban infrastructure, tourism effects on these indicators are above average.

According to the residents of the city, religious tourism in the physical dimension has the greatest impact on the development of durable housing units, and the statistics confirm this well compared to before the walk.

Which has highlighted the growing trend of population and immigration of Shabab city and shows that the residents of Shabab city are willing to build new buildings due to the special conditions that religious tourism has provided for them. The costs are high and durable.

Conclusion

According to the library, field perceptions and analysis of information obtained before and after the Arbaeen Congress, it has shown a significant increase in construction, a 33% increase in new buildings, and the improvement of urban and suburban roads.

The statistical results of this hypothesis after completing the questionnaire by the statistical population show that the average opinion of respondents regarding the impact of tourism on sustainable physical development of Shabab is 2.45, which is less than the average and also according to the level. It is considered significant that this value is significant at the level (0.000). Also, the most negative impact of tourism from the residents' point of view has been expressed in the physical dimension of pressure on urban infrastructure.

Keyword: Tourism, city, between roads, holy shrines

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