

Miniature Mountain in Sistan and Baluchestan Province and its Role in Economic Development and Tourism of Chabahar

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ABSTRACT: Although tourism is a new industry and decades of life that does not revolve more but in that short time has become one of the main sources of income and the world. Parliament Research Center tourism industry enjoyed an average of 10 percent of GDP and 10% World's employment and for some countries as the most important economic activity is gaining. So that the automotive industry after oil and the third largest industry in the world is the employment rate. The tourism industry also has numerous cultural ornaments and so can the industry is the largest industry in the world's cultural interaction of the institution. Miniature mountain province that has the most beautiful natural attractions of these mountains can be found in a few places in the world In many parts of the world are the mountains in the region and stimulate the growth of the tourism industry. Martian mountains or miniature beautiful port of Chabahar, located in the East, this project focused on the cultural and economic development of the mountains And seeks to introduce the vast region known to tourists and tourism increase economic activity in order to increase employment, investment and economic development. The results of this study indicate that the anonymity of the big tourist area in which attention on ways to develop cultural tourism can Underlie the economic prosperity of the region.

Keywords: Sistan and Baluchestan, miniature mountains, Chabahar Tourism.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is the largest economical industries of the world. This industry establishes 12% of gross domestic production of the world and 7% of world jobs. The number of tourists in 2006 is 200 millions. This number is expected to increase to 1/6 billion people in 2020 tourism is expected to increase the living standards, incomes easier and cheaper transport and the role of tourism in the world economy is more than before.

Tourism industry is now more diverse than even before and is more complicated. Today, tourists stay in place for shore instead of long time, but they added to their trips. They have more emphasis on place environment and expect greater value about their costs and demand better services. To be successful in the field of tourism, one area must be stable form economical, social and environmental perspective and for sustainability, it must be carefully planned and managed and various factors be considered.

While tourism world income amounts to hundred bilious dollars annually, Iran is the most talent countries in this area and its historical and cultural attractions are famous in the world. Tourism section is considered as one of sections of services in the economy of country and has public economical problem policy-making and management problem had special importance and must be paid attention. Solving management crisis requires awareness and understanding management problems and perhaps the most important element of management function is planning is the key for all problems of the third world.

One of the benefits of tourism is to create jobs for the aborigines of the region. This industry is growing and courses changes in the environment. Sistan and Balouchestan province with special capabilities about tourism is famous and these attractions promise hopeful futures by tactful management and investment of private and policy-

making in the govern mental sect careful sides and according to spatial-local realities of tourism region of miniature mountains and its correct management cause that aborigines benefit from economical perspective and provide a condition for preservation and development of region.

The general objectives:

A: Identify the position of proving tourism in gross domestic production.

B: Identify the tourism potentials of Miniature Mountains in province.

Secondary objectives:

A: The role of tourism in province economy.

B: The position of Miniature Mountain in tourism economy and especially in employment.

Research questions:

What is the status of tourism in the economy?

What is the potential of the tourism industry of Miniature Mountains in the province?

Whether is province tourism in the actual position of our economy?

Concepts, definitions and examples of ecotourism studs for “Ecological Tourism” that in Persian literature has been called ecotourism and is a new tendency and relatively new phenomenon in tourism industry which constitute a part of this industry, this provides human leisure activities more in the nature and base on targetful trios along with the cultural and spiritual visits of the natural attractions and enjoying the various phenomena. Ecotourism includes a wide range of choices from scientific visor to accidental visit of one natural region as the activity of weekend or long-term trip. Beautiful natural landscapes such as beaches, lakes, lagoons, is lands, bush fires and lash green grease, wild plants, forests and natural parks, walk ways, mountainous and high laud areas, sports- recreational potential as care climbing, mountaineering, hiking, geological explorations, walking in nature, diving and surfing, swimming, water skiing boating fishing and seafood, hunting, recreation, water treatment facilities such as mineral water springs and even desert regions are the centers and attractions of tourism.

The main objectives of ecotourism and its characteristics.

Ecotourism characteristics include:

- 1- The responsibility for the preservation of biodiversity?
- 2- Participation in the welfare of local community?
- 3- Rein forcing the properties of subcultures?
- 4- Providing the teaching and learning opportunities?
- 5- Responsibility of tourisms?
- 6- Strengthening the employment through activating?
Micro organizations to attract Eco tourists and providing the related services.
- 7- Ability to manage small enterprises, companies and groups.
- 8- Commitment to lower consumption of non- renewable resources.
- 9- Strengthening the public participations local communities, landowners, businesses and government departments (Niazmand, 2003).

Ecotourism and development

Considering that the performed discussions about ecotourism, we can say that the life conditions of humans is always changing and there are new requirements and development is a process to answer these needs. In fact, development is a change, progress and a transition from the current situation to optimal condition (Eirooznia, Eftekhari, 2003).

Accreting to the definition of development conceit and other discus sinus, it can been said that a development is a continuous and dynamic process with the goal of increasing abilities to meet material and spiritual needs through balanced development of structures and coordinated improvement of the function of economical and social institutions and utilization of all resources and capabilities to grow society.

Table 1. Statistics of latitude and longitude of chabahar city 2006

North latitude						East longitude						City
Max	Min		Max			Min			City			
Degre	Minute	Second	Degre	Minute	Second	Degre	Minute	Second	Degre	Minute	Second	Chabaha
e	s	s	e	s	s	e	s	s	e	s	s	r
26	07	40	25	03	45	61	51	45	60	28	15	

Source: Governor of Sistan and Balouchestan province

Table 2. Immigrants during the last 5 years by gender age and cause of immigration- according to the last movement, 2011
Source: same

Gender	Total	Searching job	Searching better job	Job transfer	Education	End of education	Termination of military service	Attainment to better household	Following household	Other	Undeclared
Man and woman	6636	482	346	705	1217	8	428	245	2790	104	311

Form population of 218079 persons during 6 years in chabaharcity, 132846 persons is literate and 82230 persons are illiterate.

Table 3. Tourism attractions of the studied region

Attraction	Attraction kind	Descriptions
Natural	climante	This attraction can be considered as the main attraction and as complementary of other attractions and all tourism activities depend on suitable climate.
	Beautiful landscapes	Can be viewed as the main motivation for visit especially if it be accompanied by conservation criteria for survival
	Coastal and marine area	They are as the main tourism attractions that is an axis for developing tourism activities
	Plants and animal life	Zoos, aquariums and nautonical gardens are the most important subsets
	Special environmental properties	Mountains, geographical features such as eaves, water falls, fountains so on that a variety of tourist attraction and the rape cretic activities carry
Cultural	Archaeological historical and cultural sites	In eludes cultural and national heritages historical and religions places soon that attracts tourists with diverse cultural interests
	Cultural model	Includes traditions, customs, festivals and religious beliefs that is a different experiments for tourist
	Arts and crafts	Includes in the performing arts dance, music, theater and fine arts like painting so on that is considered as one of tourism attractions
	Special economical activities	Rice, tea, silk so on and traditional agricultural techniques are considered as one of economical attractions that attract tourist to visit and experience these activities
	Beautiful urban sites	Squares, shopping centers, urban museum, in other parts of the city are proposed as attractive leisure activities
Special	Museums and other cultural possibilities	Museums or various cultural and historical aspects, anther apology, arts crafts, so on are considered as tourist atractional
	Cultural festivals	Various types of festivals including rituals
	Theme parks of circus	With topics such as historical, geographical locations adventures, imagination, that day's activities are done in a variety of parks
	Hopping	Malls and shops where goods and products imported from a particular region or location. Shopping is one of tourism activities that generate economic resources for community
	Meetings, con fences and gathering	Meetings, training courses, seminars and workshops so on are the tourism attractions that abreact other tourism attractions and official tourist
	Special events	Sport competitions, festively, exhibitions and special kinds of natural and cultural events can be considered as touristic abreactions
	Sport and recreations	Sport activities are attract tourist to watch and do activities

Analysis swat

This method is used to direct and diagnose the problem using this method, the strengths (s), weaknesses (w), opportunists (o) and threats (t) of an organization or company are determined that is one of analysis phase for case study.

In strategic planning, vision, missions, objective, strategies, projects and activities respectively for organization are defined.

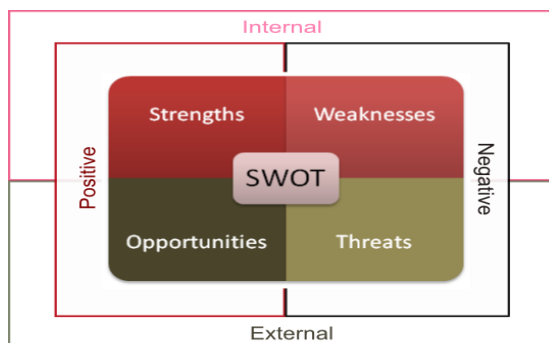
Vising and missing are determined according to the highest decision- making reference which can be seen in article of association cod opted by the general ass embody.

Table 3. Strengths and weaknesses

Weakness	Strength	
Competitive Strategy wo	Invasive Strategy so	Opportunities
Defensive Strategy wt	Reactive Strategy st	threats

Swat analysis is one of strategic tools of matching strength and weakness within organization with opportunities and threats outside organization swat analysis presents a regular analysis to identify these factors and compile

strategy to create the matching between them. This model is a strategy that brings strengths and opportunities to maximum and weaknesses and threats to minimum. For this purpose, strengths weaknesses, opportunities and threats are in general framework so.wo.st.wt. In this analysis, all four strategies are recommended. In swat analysis, the effective factors on company or organization are divided in to two external or.



Internal factors:

A) External factors:

These factors are outside of organizations and effect on organization activities, but organization has no effect on them.

The purpose of studying external environment is to provide limited list of opportunities that can be benefit for organization or threatened for organization.

External opportunities are divided in two species.

Opportunities

Opportunity is a major position in the institution. That is what help institution to achieve in good and is as driving engine that makes several times the movement speed. Three main sources of opportunities and threats include.

- 1- Pressures and procedures economic, political, social and techno logical.
- 2- Clients, customers and taxpayers.
- 3- Competitors and partners.

The institution has adequate opportunities to maximize its efforts in order to take advantage of them.

Threats

Threat is an undesirable situation in initiation environment and is an obstacle for institution that avoids organization to achieve its goal. About opportunities and threats in can be said that what is a threat for an institution, in may be one opportunity for other institution.

Opportunity on threat is a relative factor; invitation must minimize threats or convert them into advantage and opportunity farces. Appropriate understanding of environmental opportunities and threats help to managers to take organizational strategy with the insight and determine more effective the direction of organization.

B) Internal factors

The internal factors are part of the company. They effect on organization activities and vice versa. The purpose of internal environment is to provide a list of strengths that organization should enjoy them or weaknesses that organization should avoid them to prevent loss. Internal factors include two classes.

Strengths

Strength is a source of skill or advantage for competitors and needs of marker strength is a excellent merit that is comparative advantage of institution in market strength is dependence point of organization to achieve its goals. Based on the straight, executive branches can be a powerful engine for growth innovating and service so each organization must maximize these strengths to implement its mission and them as competitive advantage over rivals.

Weaknesses

Weakness is a limitation or lack of skills or abilities. It is an internal factor that hinders organization activities and organization cannot achieve its goats. It is necessary that organization minimize these factors or use them to reach its goals.

Capabilities and dilemmas, opportunities and threads of sample region.

In this section, the most important results are expressed. In this study, it is tried to pay attention to spatial. Local realities and the essential recommendations for tourism area with the sea have significant capabilities in tourism. The principles of sustainable development are examined in detail.

Table 4. Assessment of strength

Row	Strengths	Primary coefficient	Secondary coefficient	Grade	Final inefficient
1	Access to sea the natural and beautiful landscape	0.153	3	0/051	206
2	Suitable position for activities related to astronomy	0.24	4	0.060	240
3	Relatively appropriate position of martin mountains in reign	0.159	4	0.053	212
4	Possible diversity of tourism activities in the regain	0.248	4	0.062	247
5	Product diversity (craft, gardening products and crops)	0.108	2	0.054	218
6	Diversity of fishing activities in the Regina in terms of sea	0.18	3	0.060	241
7	Suitable collared and social bed	0.11	2	0.055	221
8	The present of spirit of hospitality and tourism	0.248	4	0.062	249
9	Relative desirability of spirit of hospitality and tourism	0.198	3	0.066	263
10	Appropriate opportunities and potentials for water, coastal tourism so on	0.252	4	0.063	252
11	Opportunity of water transportation development in the district	0.183	3	0.61	245
12	Enjoying favorable climate in the cold season	0.201	3	0.067	267
13	Proximity to other attractions like pink lagoon, beach, Bunyan	0.268	4	0.067	266
14	Diverse and pristine area of tourism resources	0.11	2	0.055	219
15	Helping to improve the livelihoods of local communities	0.11	2	0.055	222

Source: Researcher

Table 5. Pearson correlation coefficient of the research parameters

	Tourism growth rate	Access to sea	Tourism activity possibility	Historical and cultural bed	Job opportunities	Tourism infrastructure	Excellent martin mountains	diversity wide mountain	ofrole of development the free zone
Tourism growth rate	1	.602**	.732**	.832**	.877**	.861**	.825**	.779**	.815**
Significant level		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Access to sea	.602**	1	.811**	.869**	.820**	.622**	.809**	.807**	.897**
Significant level	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Tourism activity possibility	.732**	.811**	1	.812**	.813**	.697**	.753**	.897**	.862**
Significant level	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Job opportunities	.877**	.820**	.813**	.985**	1	.789**	.867**	.870**	.923**
Significant level	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
Tourism infrastructures	.861**	.622**	.697**	.801**	.789**	1	.719**	.757**	.726**
Significant level	.825**	.809**	.753**	.875**	.867**	.719**	1	.777**	.883**

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