

Forecast and Dynamic System Model of the Political Dimensions of Tourism Development in Iran's North-West Border Regions

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Abstract

The emphasis on hardware Management of security to avoid Software Strategies such as "Development" for establishing Social and Political Security has been a dominant approach in Border provinces of Iran. However other options have not been tested. In this research as a part of thesis, the effort is to test the following hypothesis. Improving the economic indicators due to tourism development in some areas of study and Improving the Cultural and Economic indicators. The Negative impact isn't upon Political indicators in Local communities of study.

This purpose, which focuses upon twelve Economical and Political indicators and those intern in "Dynamic System Model", we enterprise to Tourism development trend forecast in Coming years. Results suggest that utilization of Economic capabilities such as "Tourism" in this areas does not lead to Incidences of political consequences, But leads to improvement in Political indicators.

Keywords: *Tourism development, Political development, Dynamic system model and North-West border Regions.*

1 Introduction

Dominant approach in many research studies, particularly in the humanities and social sciences is a perspective drawing of the negative consequences and positive phenomena. Although somewhat by using research qualitative analysis can be done to the representation of future events, but it is not possible except by referring to data obtained from quantitative indicators of various

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dimensions of economic, political, social and cultural aspects on the one hand and establishing a logical connection between these indicators and attempt to modeling on the other hand.

In most reviews and done researches in the field of tourism, focusing on the positive and negative consequences of tourism on economic aspects, social and cultural and environmental aspects have been the dominant effect of these studies and the role of tourism development in the host society on the index of the political community have been less than the amount of attention among researchers. One of the main reasons is the unwillingness of researchers to review the political communities in terms of their specific conditions and limited access to data required for review, especially in developing and underdeveloped communities. So in this review, selection of political tourism development as the dependent variable is due to the following reasons: representation of a new role in tourism development in the host society, particularly in those communities that are suffering from a kind of cultural incongruity with the majority of tissues and in most cases, this incongruity is a cultural challenge against the interests of the majority.

Providing a picture of the economic and tourism development to show its effect on political indicators such as political participation in host communities.

Effort for Possible quantification of some political indicators and establish a logical connection between these indices and economic indicators.

This research is the study of population characteristics such as cultural and social incongruity with the central sector, geographical separation and historical background switching stressors and each of these cases, policymakers, decision makers and planners of large countries faced with this uncertainty that is made in dealing with a society with such characteristics, which must comply with economic policy. Regardless of whether such features take action to increase economic welfare in such a society, it uses its economic potential to empower or to adopt a cautious approach at all levels and time, to follow the central government political management concerns regarding such society and development regardless of their approach towards the axis of such society.

Several decades of experience in central government attitude in the subject of development of boundary areas (especially in the study area) has been suggested that the management of central government political concern has been the dominant perspective of central government policy towards these regions. But the result of adopting such an approach has been very successful but there are high imposed costs on the one hand and the central government and local communities on the other hand.

Assuming increase in the number of domestic tourists or foreign society under study in this disclosure and preliminary results of the economic impact of hosting on the one hand and economic prosperity of attracting tourists on the political parameters of the host on the other hand, the prospect forecast Political developments in the area of the community will be the main approach to this research. Nonetheless, this study has argued that based on the improved economic indicators of tourism development in some areas studied, regardless of improving the cultural, economic, has no negative impact on local communities which studied political indicators.

2 Political Impact of Tourism

Separation of economic and political effects is not possible and tourism can not draw a specific line between the two. Attraction of economic revenues from tourism is contingent upon the existence of political stability and security and peace. Obviously, if the country does not have the necessary security and stability, it does not provide the necessary background (although not sufficient) for tourism development and, if appropriate measures are taken, it is not possible to attract tourists. Therefore, establishing the necessary political platforms such as security, political development and the rule of democracy, consistent policies and lack of distinction between tourists of all countries, enabled embassies and cultural consultations, eliminate or reduce administrative barriers such as visa, membership organization, International organizations such as Tourism and eventually, peaceful relations with other nations, have a very high political importance for tourists before entering a country.

Overview of the research done by the tourism industry on the need to establish political platforms required for tourists before the host

society can be realized in this part of the multitude of political literature in the field of tourism in comparison with political impact of tourists from new host society. Baker and Coulter study (2007, p257) on the vulnerability of regional tourism in Bali, Indonesia from terrorist attacks, studied by Bhattarai and colleagues (2005, p670), terrorism and political unrest in Nepal and its negative effect on constructive impact on tourism and embassies and consular offices in seven member countries by Salvador Gil and colleagues (2007, p355).

On the other hand, a significant part of the political consequences of Tourism shows its tourists after arrival to the host society. However, discussed literature among researchers in this area have not received considerable attention and has been limited to several case studies, particularly from North Korea. For example, research paper of Kim and Prideaux (2006, p124) regarding the role of tourism to promote peace on the Korean Peninsula, is one of the few notable examples in this respect.

We Should not be kept away from the important fact that unlike extensive studies on the positive or negative impact of tourism on host community in economic, cultural - social and environmental aspects there are still so many undone studies in this regard. The findings in this area has been limited to the general description of the political impact of positive or negative development of tourism in a region or a country and empirical studies in this regard which is very limited. This study considers these shortcomings and review positive or negative consequences of tourism development in terms of a society that enjoys many political factors of high sensitivity.

Table 1) Political factors that impact tourism development

Negative consequences	Positive consequences
Abuse of tourism weapon to achieve political goals, Possible incidence of insecurity for tourists as hostage taking and blackmail and terrorism, Threat to safety of tourists, Can occur between groups hostile political and government.	Trying to create political stability in the country, Enhance the security level in the community, Decrease due to political conflicts in the country to reduce unemployment, Efforts to reduce political chaos and seizure inside the country, Contact between different nationalities and ethnicity and to promote mutual understanding between them, Increase mutual respect between different communities.

3 Model and its Structure

Dynamic system was first invented in 1950 by Forrester in the University of M.I.T(Forrester,1971).This method is based on the structure of the circuit board and provides the possibility of structure and behaviour of complex economical, social, biological and technical systems. After nearly six decades of introduction of dynamic common model system this model has been used only in basic science, technical and somewhat in the economy and modeling the nature of social phenomena - such as cultural tourism which are not very common. The power of this model is to establish cause and effect relationships in pairs of indices used. And finally, researchers follow each ring forming this model achieve the stability or instability of a phenomenon.

Model used for the determination of credibility and the practice of statistics and data for each of the indicators used in this study (7 economic indicators and 5 political indicators) are collected from the Statistical Center of Iran, the governor and County police and border Jolfa and Piranshahr from 1381 to 1385. In fact, the structure model used for this study consists of two parts: political and economic. It is explained that some indicators have been cited in statistics prior to 1381. Prediction of each of these indicators for future years has been run by the software Vensim. The maximum model error is 3/2. The above error can be considered due to the lack of adequate statistics in the field of study.

4 Data Processing Techniques

Methods work on available data so that we first need to normalize our data, because the data are not similar. For example, for indicators related to the number of tourists, the data is 4 to 5 digit numbers (6096-21593),but for active employees in hotel and restaurant sector as a percentage (3or8). To this end, the researcher enters all this data in Excel software and obtain the total, then, with each divided data in each index the sum total of data assimilation is achieved. But this method is used only for indicators that have data from 81 to 85 years and from year to year. For a few indicators(3 indicators) data is periodically every 10 years or four years, so although the way it works for the normalization of these indices is given as previous indicators, before the proposed process for the previous indicators (i.e., divide

each total number), the attempt will be made to extract the annual growth percentage (rather than a period) for these three indicators, and then we attempt to normalize the data to the previous indices.

But the most important part in data processing is related to data entering and extraction of the software Vensim between pairs of indicators. In these relationships, an equation is obtained which is used in the production slope (on graphs) and it predicts the situation in a landscape index (year 1404). Equation to fit the concordance that is obtained in Equation A1 has a direct effect on the slope and equations figure 1 to 12 and any change in the slope and equation figure 1 will cause changes in the slope equations and figure 2 to figures 12. But changes in the slope equation will not cause changes in the previous equations and slopes. For example, changes in the slope equation and the figure 10 will cause changes in the slopes and equations figure 1 to figures 9.

5 Process of Indicator

Identify indicators of the dimensions considered for hypothesis testing first, will feel the necessity of segregation indices, classification and processing separately. Hence, 12 indicators used in this section are classified in three economical, economical - Political and political classes.

6 Economic Indicators

The first and most influential factor in shaping political and economic conditions index investigated in this indicator assume the number of incoming tourists to the area between the years 1381 to 1385 from the border areas studied. Current trend suggests that the activation of Crossing the border, particularly in border areas of Iran and Iraq in recent years have seen fairly good growth in passenger transport to the border areas of Iran's main motive passengers in two provinces in border areas studied, for Buying boundary between (as one of the dominant aspects of daily tourism in border areas), and the next stage of entertainment has been motivated in this connection, a significant proportion of tourists travel to Azerbaijan to the cities of Tabriz and Tehran in particular for Medical inquiries and incoming tourists from traveling to Iraq cities of Urmia, Tabriz and Tehran for medical reference. Forecast which is available for future years indicate the continuation of this growing trend.

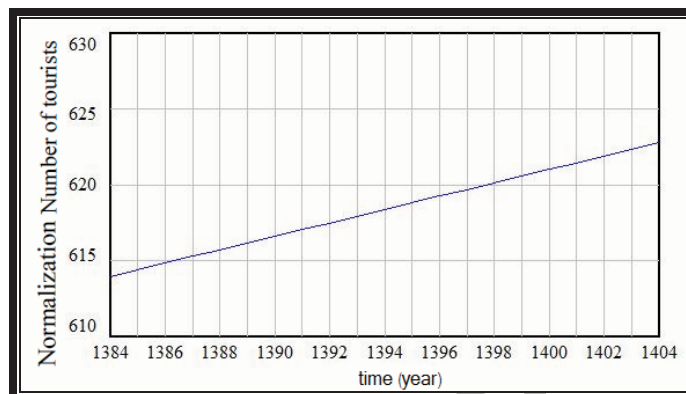


Figure 1: Incoming tourists

Crossing the border to fit activation and increased entry and exit of people, and a significant proportion of people in border areas, cover requirements for travelers, tourists and foreign nationals to migrate to the city border. In the studied population, most of these people, particularly between the years 1375 to 1385 have migrated to these areas. Impact of immigration according to ethnic and religious fabric of its withdrawal on one hand and spirit of these communities in the past years has led to a kind of social mobility very positively.

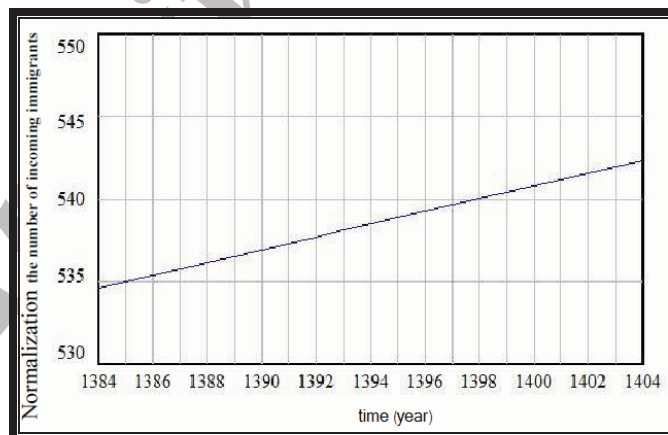


Figure 2: Incoming immigrants

Expanding foreign nationals entry to the study area as well as gains from migration to other regions of the country's border areas, we

witnessed quite perceptible change in the economic structure of communities border, so that agricultural and industrial sectors did not have too much growth compared to service sectors. For example, according to 1385 census, the number of employees aged 10 and more in Piranshahr border city is 36,354 people. From this amount, 21,626 people, nearly 60 percent have worked in the service sector. But because the service sectors were impressed border areas studied passengers and tourists from entering, and see domestic travelers and tourists to use the capacity of this market, particularly the border areas is significant to develop parts and service to travelers Tourists such as reception centers and residential centers, and the same proportion, direct and indirect employment of citizens in border communities of these sections has enjoyed considerable growth.

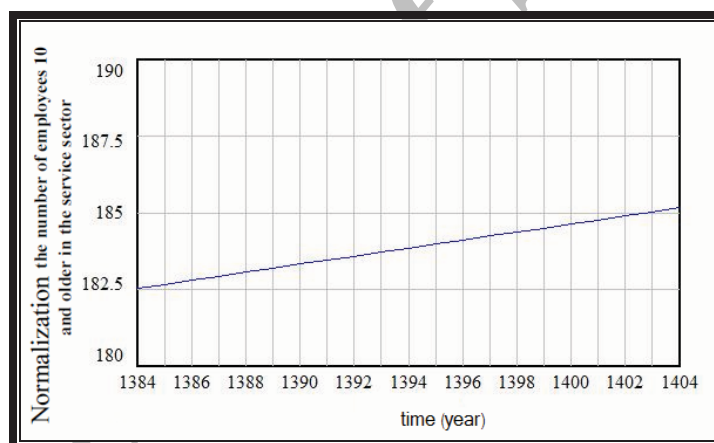


Figure 3: Number of employees 10 and older in the service sector

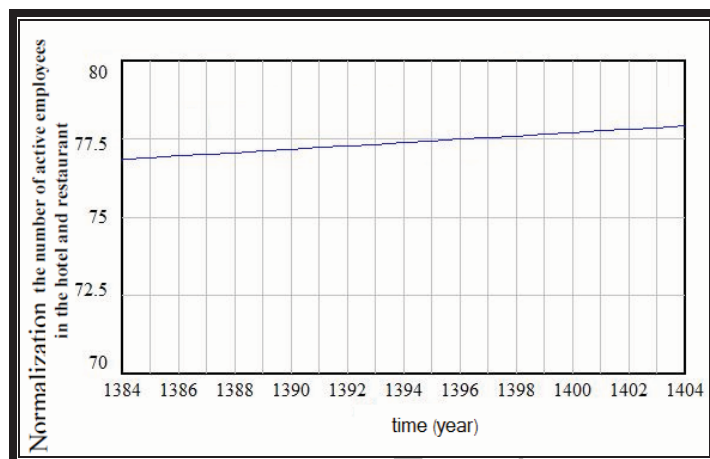


Figure 4: Number of active employees in the hotel and restaurant

New visitors can clearly influence the border areas. Studies can be investigated with three very important economic indicators: the average annual household income, average costs, and ultimately the amount deposited. Our findings in this section suggest that higher per capita income of people in border areas studied has led to more attention to their living standards, such as education, health, leisure time, and welfare aspects of life. The average annual net income of rural households in border areas studied for the year 1385 compared to 1384, has grown more than 84 percent. The rate for an annual cost of rural households grew 83 percent. But the important point of attention in this review has been citizens of border areas to the formal aspects of the economy and into their official national economic cycle in the form of deposit and investment in formal sectors like banks and securities purchase plans to participate in national, from 1384 to 1385, the amount deposited under study in this community has grown over 67 percent.

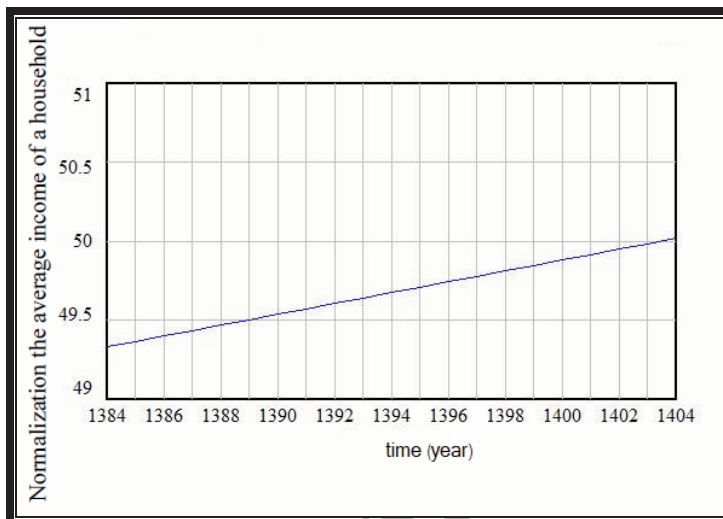


Figure 5 :Average income of a household

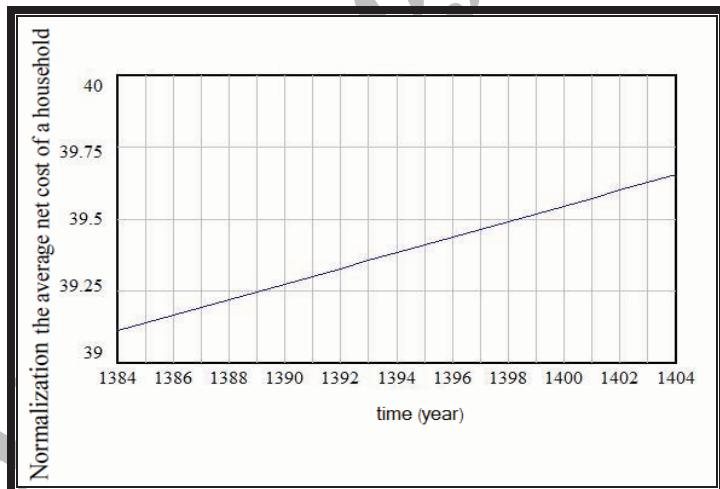


Figure 6: Average net cost of a household

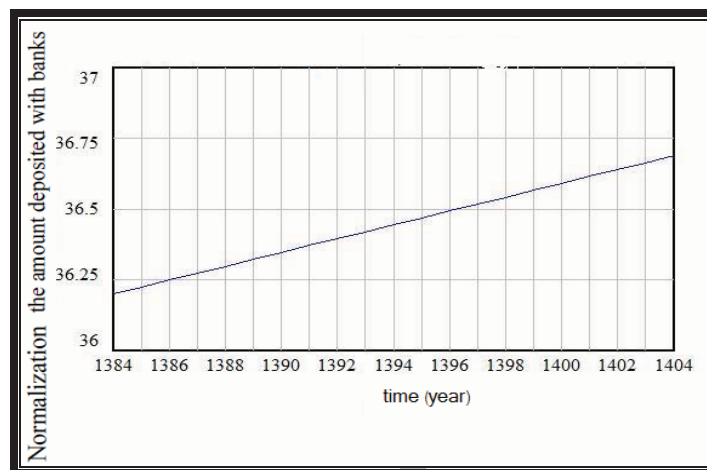


Figure 7: Amount deposited with banks

7 Political and Economic Indicators

Development (economic development generally) is the culmination of an evolutionary cycle Butler for tourism development in a region that from this period has had to wait for the next recession, or negative consequences of this industry recovery. What is considered in this section is that those are the negative consequences that are directly affected by the emergence of the economic prosperity of a community and purpose, using multiple indicators combined (with the political - economic nature), as loop interface between economic and political indicators.

Border location and access to the study population Crossing Border on one hand and increasing economic power of some jobber and opportunistic individuals to use more of the situation on the other hand, to realize their routes in order to earn more deviation in the more cases, economic consequences few people understand it and in particular between the majority of society and government action are encountered with many dangers, which is not far from the negative political consequences for society and government. And currency smuggling, alcohol, drugs and human risk in these areas is much potential in all sections when, faced with uncertainty makes the development of border areas (especially in the context of tourism development).

Collecting accurate statistics on the cases mentioned can be very difficult and the only statistics cited in this regard is the discovery made by the military and law enforcement in the study area. In general, overview diagrams presented in this context suggests that by recognition of Crossing the border, customs, border market development and domestic and foreign tourists in border areas studied in this research, we see decline in these cases .

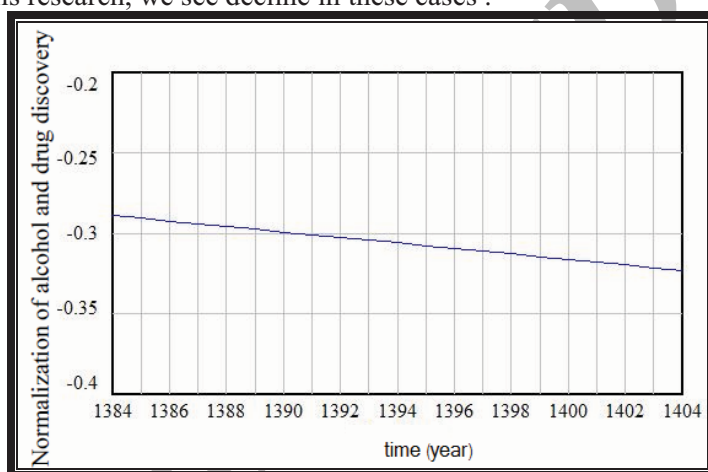


Figure 8:Alcohol and drug discovery

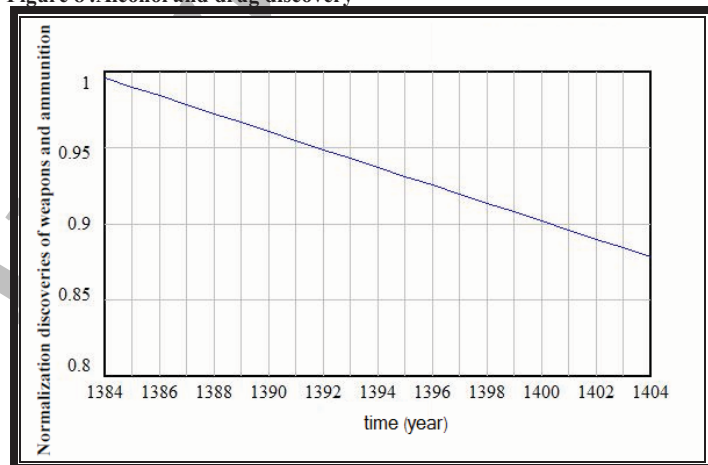


Figure 9:Discoveries of weapons and ammunition

8 Political Indicators

When the country's region or place in the economic situation is unfortunate, to be able to use the budget it brings some public or private sector in tourism development, and it should be offered convincing reasons and purposeful presented documents. If tourism is to be a method or a tool for purposes of security, then understanding this phenomenon, or development of that is obtained in the shadow of its existence, so we must be able to justify it with the documents and in this way must calculate and present the costs and benefits. In this research effort is to provide documentation to help clarify the issue that concerns the government in economic development and increased prosperity in the border areas between citizens. For this purpose, three indices were used for important political formal membership in organizations, and political participation of NGOs.

In The three indicators studied, we witnessed a growing trend. But the important point in this relationship is upward organizations and nongovernmental organizations such as sports centers and the Association of Environmental Protection in the study area which indicate that this positive trend is the successful transition of two institutions studied the local community and government legitimacy-building and entering stage Trust stage.

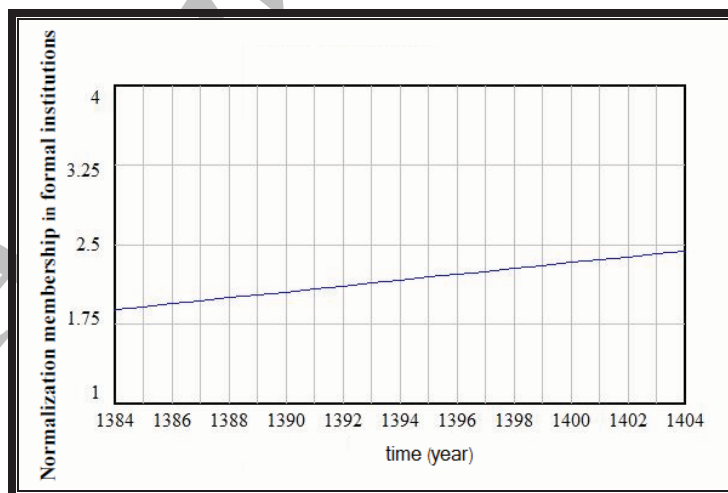


Figure 10: Membership in formal institutions

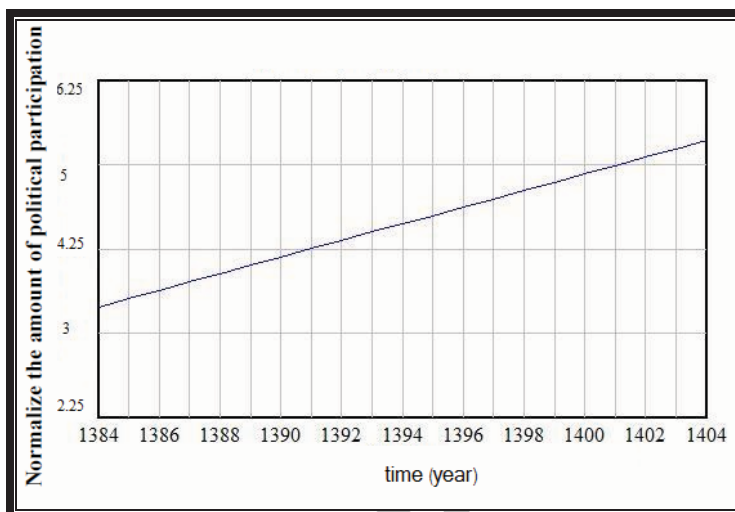


Figure 11 :Amount of political participation

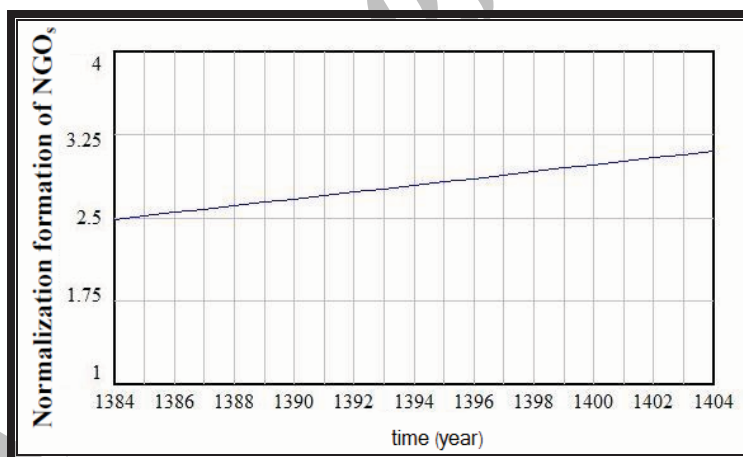


Figure 12: Formation of NGOs

9 Conclusion and Discussion

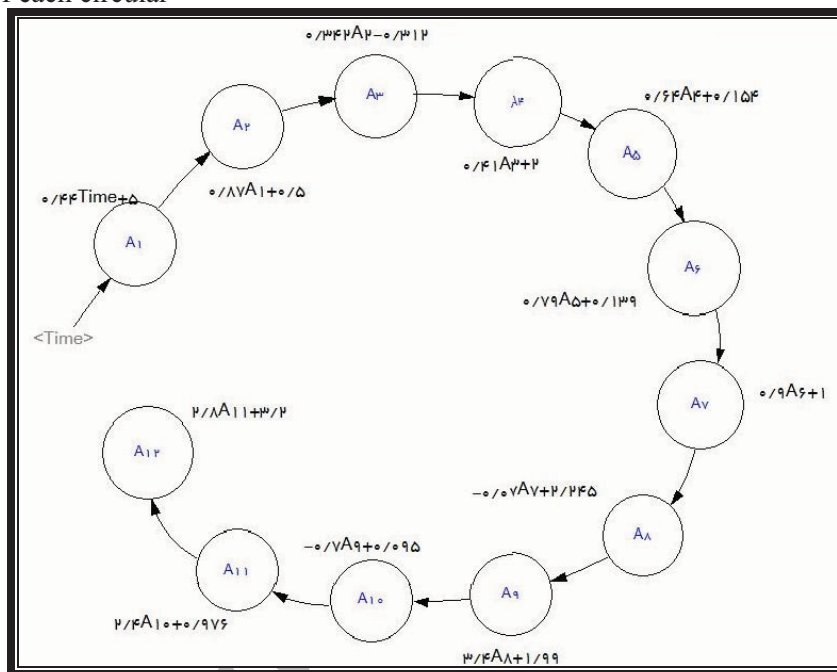
Overcoming the security space, spending on resource allocation, policy making, legitimacy building, etc. in some parts of Iran is right or wrong to prevent testing of other options. This has led to social exclusion of significant sections of society and consequently, into disturbing the social cohesion in Iran because there is a conceptually

very close relationship between social cohesion and social exclusion and the two can be known as two sides of the same coin. Addressing the issue of exclusion is often a repeated fact and there are unhappy or marginalized groups that are there and are causing gaps and obstacles in the national development and integration. For example, while the coherent communities are able to identify problems, prepare goals and strategies developed to achieve these goals and apply this approach, a cohesive society with solidarity individual may cause the incidence of social gaps (distance class) and fragmentation of society. Due to the demands of separate groups and ask for having a more general view of society is a daunting task for politicians.

Very important factor in importing a range of social groups in isolated and deprived society is a comprehensive framework to develop categories. From this on, in this part of this paper effort was focused on tourism development issues in areas of limited scope to explore whether this major increase in economic welfare resulting from tourism development in some areas of study research has had political impact on improving indicators of the study population as the most important aspects concerning the central government of Iran or not?

To achieve the mentioned answers 12 economic and political indicators were selected and for extraction of the latest available data for each of these indicators, we put them inside a loop chain system dynamic model. The structure of this model is such that any change in data will address the first ring at the next loop, with the difference that the impact of some of these rings in the ring make, some less and some more. Slopes derived for predicting the future trend of tourism development in the study area and its positive or negative consequences of this matter suggests that the increased prosperity of tourism development at least in the timeframe next two decades, cause concern of not only the central government towards development of border areas studied, but also is more convergence and confirm their entry to the more general framework of economic and political system of society. Studied population learn to live in a national environment that is more formal and provide benefits to the majority and have their social behaviours, the greater amount of rationality and logic.

Circular charts from dynamic system level effectiveness in the offices of each circular



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