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Assessing Tourist Resorts Surrounding Metropolitans Applying SWOT- AHP Models Case study: Malaga Resort

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Extended abstract

1-Introduction

Today, the urban concept is not understandable without resorts in different forms and the results of urban development and environmental problems have made the development and existence of resorts unavoidable.

Ahvaz is one of the metropolitan cities. For the reason of its pollution, oil-dependent industries, hot and humid weather, having a long hot and dusty season, the citizens have been encouraged to travel to other areas with better climate. Therefore, it is necessary to locate a place with appropriate climate in the province.

In this study, we use the descriptive combination and analytical method and this research is applied. We aim to examine three patterns: the final level pattern walkway areas of major cities, Robert pattern and standard distance pattern. Results show that, because of the long distance between Ahvaz and Malaga, the above-mentioned models could not determine Ahvaz walkway field.

2- Theoretical bases

The Tourism has expressed as the specific spatial patterns. One of them is spatial patterns of urban tourism. Urban areas are important tourism places because they have historical and cultural attractions. The major cities have many diverse attractions, including museums, monuments, theaters, sports stadiums, parks, toy city, Shopping centers, and places of historical and architectural sites of important events with famous people.

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Moreover, if the tourist attractions are located in rural areas, urban movement supports the objective location.

To examine the influence of large urban parks, three methods are used that are:

A - The final model of the metropolitan park

B - Robert pattern

C - Standard distance model

3- Discussion

There are three different variations of climate in Khuzestan province: desert climate, semi desert climate and mountainous climate that are suitable for tourism. Ahvaz city has taken in desert climatology; therefore, there is a need for amusement places at mountainous climates. As map 2 shows there is a 200 km distance between Ahvaz and Malaga; thus, it can be a suitable place to attract tourists in Ahvaz city.

In the previous issue of the metropolitan area of the walkway in Ahvaz based on Robert, it was found to be 39 km. It seems that the proposed index for the city of Ahvaz is not generalizable to all seasons. So that, in the longest period of tourism (summer), according to the climate characteristics of the region, the index reaches to more than 100 km.

To determine the influence of travel distance, the standard model of distance is used to determine the pattern of metropolitan Ahvaz. For this purpose, a moderate center in the metropolitan area is selected.

4- Conclusion

We aimed to examine three patterns: the final level pattern walkway areas of major cities, Robert pattern and standard distance pattern. Results show that, because of the long distance between Ahvaz and Malaga, the above-mentioned models could not determine Ahvaz walkway field.

Because of four-season climate of Iran, more recreational and tourism travel is based on climatic differences between regions of the country. The positive point regarding Malaqa region tourism attractions is that citizens are not forced to leave the province because Malaqa is the most proper place in the province.

Ahvaz region's climate is different from Malaga; Ahvaz is a desert region and many citizens like mountain regions; so, they choose Malaqa for tourism. The far distance (186 km) is accountable. Statistical analysis show that Ahvaz citizens welcome this region and they spend part of their time in Malaqa. Tourism infrastructure is undesirable in Malaqa but this recreation place can be enough for citizens if infrastructures are provided in this region.

Key words: Tourism, Rural tourism, nearby resorts, Malaqa, Ahvaz

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