

Foreign tourists and challenges faced by traveling to the north of Tehran

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Abstract:

The main question of this study is why despite the capacity of city of Tehran, especially the potential and capability of urban tourism industry in Shemiranat, there are weaknesses in this area and it is lowly welcomed by the tourists. The main research question is whether the law and legislation affect the development of urban tourism in Shemiranat.

Methodology was documentary and survey. Data was collected by note taking, questionnaire and interview. Data analysis was done by researcher's arguments and inferences and statistical descriptive and inferential tests.

Results showed tourisms laws, especially those about foreign tourists, play a decisive role in tourism development. Three factors of accommodation and comfort, cultural, and legal factors were key factors related to urban tourism, which should be focus of serious attention in urban management planning.

Keywords: Urban tourism, law and regulations, Shemiranat, Tehran

Introduction

The main objective of this research is to study impact of laws and regulations on tourism development in Shemiranat district, and it was tried to analyze related sources. The main issue of this study was that despite the capacity of our country, especially considering the potential and capabilities of Shemiranat in the city's tourism industry, because there is a weakness in this area, welcoming by tourists is low. Of course, many reasons can be involved. Given observations and studies, we studied challenges faced by tourism and role of legal regulations in the country and especially in district one, Shemiranat, Tehran, on tourism development. The results of previous studies indicate that legal regulation is one of the causes underlying the development of the tourism industry.

Thus, legislation and regulations to support tourism and security for them is essential, since the arrival of foreign tourists to the country and the prosperity of foreign tourism to a great extent related with the laws and regulations that protect their rights.

Given this, formulation and implementation of optimum planning of tourism can help a comprehensive and systematic development in the region to make proper use of natural and cultural features and capabilities of the region. This can reduce negative effects of tourists on the socio-cultural and environment of the area, and also can lead to build a regional economy. Through increased annual revenue, diversifying income sources, circulation of economic benefits among the various strata, boost of complement activities, creating more jobs for residents, integration of women tourism activities, etc., tourism can help strengthen the economy.

Geographic diversity and historical background of Iran has turned it into one of the most spectacular countries in the world, despite the potential of our country, and while countries with half our potential earn much revenues from tourism, tourism in our country is not in good condition.

Overall obstacles to participation in tourism development in Iran, according to the results of research studies and findings, can be summarized in the following cases:

- Weak institutions and local management planning limitations and powers of municipal councils
- Lack of cooperation between governmental institutions: sector measures of different institutions
- The weakness of the private sector: non-coordination of actions and interests of the public and private sectors
- Weakness of professional organizations and people: lack of legal and social bases of organizations

Under the present conditions of Iran, regulations and the establishment of urban management is by no means consistent with the principles of sustainable development and the principles contained in the Constitution on the rights of citizens, nor with principles of public welfare and social justice. Urban management is currently based on central authority and thus fails to respond to local needs, including the needs of leisure time of the public and attraction of public participation. In recent years with the establishment of the councils and of preparing regulations and new approaches in the third development program, good steps have been taken in this new arena, but institutionalization of such measures requires follow-up and training. In the case of private sector participation, the main problem is that the required means to encourage and motivate activities of this division in the direction of the integration of this section's interest with public interest are not there. For this reason, it most probably works under the influence of market in useless fields in social terms. Whereas if the necessary infrastructure for the development of tourism is put in place, and economic and social values and interests for everyone are provided, an important part of capital and the services of the private sector will be attracted towards it. Finally, the existing obstacles in the field of activity of the civil institutions and non-governmental associations should be mentioned, which are faced by two types of internal and external challenges. These associations are often in fetal stages, and do not enjoy social and cultural support, therefore, do not have an effective role in the fulfillment of their duties, including the reconstruction of life environment and cooperation in the development of tourism and leisure time organization.

Now, with little reflection on this, we can conclude that entry of tourists in any country not only has tourist attractions (natural or human) but has preconditions, with one of the most important of them

being consideration of the rights of tourists. Security and freedom are the main conditions in the tourist destination countries. Current trends may be cause of repulsion for attracting tourists, but the principle that law (fiqh) of Islam ensures personal security is unquestionable fact. But the emphasis of this study is on revision and updating of our Islamic and legal rules in the field of tourism and tourists. According to above said, the main question of this research is, "if the regulation and laws affect development of tourism in the city, especially Shemiranat?

As said, tourism in general and urban tourism in particular, as an emerging industry can become one of the main pillars of the business world, so that today, tourism is known as smokeless industry that is both a cause and consequence of globalization.

Given the importance of this issue, namely tourism, study on that is important theoretically, as such study leads to knowledge the theoretical and experimental aspects of it and also the tourism situation in Shemiranat and by study of documents and literature, legal obstacles are identified and eventually causes the knowledge and expansion of theoretical and fundamental part of the issue. On the other hand, this research is important in strategic and applied terms as field findings identify factors positively contributing to tourism development.

By identifying the conditions and problems and factors affecting comprehensive development of tourism, formulation and implementation of optimum planning of tourism can be done, which will help a comprehensive and systematic development in the region so that proper use is made of natural and cultural features and capabilities of the region.

Formulation and implementation of optimum planning of tourism can reduce negative effects of tourists on the socio - cultural and environment of the area.

Also, Formulation and implementation of optimum planning of tourism can lead to build a regional economy. Through increased annual revenue, diversifying income sources, circulation of economic benefits among the various strata, boost of complement activities, creating more jobs for residents, integration of women tourism activities, etc., tourism can help strengthen the economy.

The current economic and social conditions of our country require revision of existing facilities and capabilities to find a solution for dealing with such problems as inflation, oil dependence, the growth of labor and increasing unemployment. Potentials of our country in tourism industry are among potentials that can solve many of the said problems if they are actualized.

In order to answer the main research question, the followings are purpose of the present study: to identify the status of urban tourism in Shemiranat, understanding the relationship between the legal rules and the development of urban tourism in the region Shemiranat, providing suggestions and solutions to strengthen and develop urban tourism in Shemiranat.

Literature review

Since writing the first book written in the field of tourism, as tourist guide book in 1778, by Thomas Nugnet, 224 years have passed. Most studies in the field of tourism can be categorized in three groups: First, studies and books that rather focus on introduction of spectacular venues for tourists and sometimes are kind of publicity and marketing or experience of tourists from different areas that take the form of the book and print itinerary.

Second, studies and books that examine the characteristics and effects of tourism.

Third, recent studies which specialized in different fields of study, such as urban and rural tourism, etc.

Research in the field of tourism in Iran, especially in universities, are mostly research articles, at the macro level (national and regional) or in very micro level (single buildings). In the following, we describe some of these theses.

1. Design of Maharloo Lake Tourist Resort collection / Ali Mosalanejad / advised by doctor Taqi/ M.A. thesis / Shahid Beheshti University / School of Architecture and Urbanism / Architecture Department/ 2006

2. The role of tourism in the city and the urban developments in Fereydunkenar / Mohammad Mehdi Fatemi / advised by Tavalae / MA thesis / Tarbiat Modarres University, Tehran / Faculty of Humanities / 2007
 3. The factors affecting the development of sports tourism with an emphasis on natural attractions of sports / Javad Adabi/ advised by Hashem Kuzehchian/ MA thesis / University of Tarbiat Modarres University / Faculty of Humanities / 2006
 4. Locating areas for ecotourism in the coastal areas of the cities of Rudsar to Astaneh Ashrafiieh, Gilan province using GIS / Azadeh Karimi / advised by Majid Khadum / MA thesis / Tarbiat Modarres University / Faculty of Natural Resources and Marine Sciences / Department of the Environment / 2005
 5. Design of Tus Cultural-Tourism Complex / Majid Yazdani / advised by Shahram Pourdeihimi / MA thesis / Gilan University / School of Architecture and art / Department of architecture / 2004
 6. Solutions and suggestions for the improvement of the tourism industry and ecotourism in Ardebil / Akbar Gozali / advised by Kazem Jajarmi / MA thesis / Islamic Azad University, Science and Research / Faculty of Arts / 2007
 7. The tourism potentials of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari Province with an emphasis on ecotourism / Ashraf Mahmoudi/ advised by Ali Rahimpour / MA thesis / Islamic Azad University, Science and Research / Faculty of Geography / 2005
 8. Analysis of the spatial pattern of urban tourism / Ali Movahhed / advised by Hussein Shakuei/ MA thesis / Tarbiat Modarres University / School of Geography and Urban Planning / 2002
 9. Physical Planning for Tourism (Case Study: Astara) / Behbud Dehestani / advised by Hussein Shakuei/ Tarbiat Modarres University / School of Geography and Urban Planning / 2004
- Tourism initiatives undertaken by public and private bodies are as follows:

Development and management of ecotourism in the country's first national document / 13 volumes / Water and Energy Research Jihad Co. / 2007

2 Draft Tourism Development Strategy / National Plan for Tourism Development Project Office for Iran Touring and Tourism Organization / 1380

3. Urban Development Studies of Tehran urban areas (Zone 1 of Municipality) / 9 volumes / Baft Shahri Consulting Engineers / 2002

4. Tourist Development Studies on hills of Abbas Abad, Hamedan / 3 volumes / Baft Shahri Consulting Engineers / 2003

Also, the research on the subject and the relationship between the of the legal rules and the development of tourism can be divided into two groups: the first group include opinions of legal economic law and legal lawyers and international law and other groups include the article of professors and students of master's degree of geography and urban planning of the University of Tehran.

Vahid Asamkhani and Farinaz Faizi (2013), paper examining the place of tourism in the Third Development Plan.

The fourth development plan developers have paid serious attention to the issue of tourism. Article 114 that was effective from 2004 to 2011 required the Government to take measures in order to ensure national effort in identification, protection, restoration, research and introduction of exploitation of country's cultural heritage and promotion of tourism, generation of wealth and be job creation and cultural exchanges in the country.

So lack of progress in the field of tourism cannot be attributed to the lack of planning. The program has been there and things such as creating and equipping the cultural heritage sites in the country's important historical monuments, promoting the position of the non-governmental sector and increasing competitiveness in the tourism industry through the reform of laws and regulations and providing the necessary facilities, providing supportive, administrative and bank regulations for non-governmental departments and institutions as well as attraction of investors and the participation of domestic and international specialized agencies and insurance for foreign tourists have been on agenda and relevant plans have been submit it to Parliament for approval, and completion of a comprehensive statistical monitoring system of tourism statistics Center and several measures during fifth development plan to develop tourism in country have been in place. The research center of the Parliament stated in its

report that the main obstacles to the development of tourism in our country is lack of articulating the rights of the tourists in Iran and failure to define the position of tourism industry in the economic system of the country and that for the development of the tourism industry, it is better to fix these obstacles first.

Afzali and Faraji (2010) paper on place of foreign tourists in Islam and laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Another point that is important for tourism development is task of local governments in securing the tourists and the protection of their belongings. The safety of foreign tourists and what belongs to them is responsibility of the authorities of the host country. The expert of international law put an emphasis on this issue: authorities should provide special facilities to inform, protect, secure and provide insurance to meet the needs of tourists. Undoubtedly, countries that are seeking to enjoy the benefits of tourism in their economies should sincerely continues to provide these facilities. Faizi added, "In the global code of ethics for tourism, any aggression, attack, abduction or terrorist attack against tourists or tourism industry professionals and also eliminating tourism facilities shall be condemned firmly and the the perpetrators shall be severely punished". He also said, "Other recommendations in this ethical international document is that tourists and visitors need should before heading to the desired destination be perfectly familiar with features and be aware that travel in an unfamiliar environment has many potential risks and try as far as possible to keep risks to a minimum.

Statistics show that tourism has increasing growth as the industry without the smoke. This Organization opened in 1925 under the title of the International Union of Official Travel Oorganizations and in 1975 became international organization and the main agent of the United Nations in the field of tourism with the name of World Tourism Organization. The newest laws and principles approved in tourism include Sworn Statements of Peaceful Tourist approved in 1988 Summit in Vancouver, Canada, with the participation of 500 delegates from 65 countries and titled "Tourism: vital force for peace", and a universal code of ethics for tourism approved December 21, 2001. In 1991, Iran Industrial Development of Iran touring and tourism Act was approved for determining policies pf Iran traveling and tourism and the necessary coordination between the relevant organizations of the Supreme Council of Iran Touring and Tourism presided by first vice president and membership of the Ministers of Culture, Foreign Affairs, Economic Affairs and Finance, Culture and Higher Education, State transportation, Head of Environmental Protection Organization of Iran, and the head of the PBO; however, Minister of Justice or the judiciary wasn't member of the Supreme Council for dealing issues and legal obstacles unfortunately, and no provision has been provided in this regard.

Noruz Taghipur, Moslem Shajaei, Handicrafts and Cultural Heritage and Tourism of Shemiranat, Master Plan of Tourism, vol. I

In urban development plan in of district one of Tehran, natural elements including gardens and green space, open and uncultivated land and mountain river valley in this area were introduced as environmental and tourism potential of the area, which have a special role in the region. Of the fundamental issues raised in this plan is establishing a protective green belt in North of Tehran (height of above 1800 m).

This project aimed to define the natural boundary of north of area and also is aimed at the prevention of the spread of unauthorized expansion of city on northern heights of 1800 m (vol. 1, p. 70 paragraph nos. 2 and 3), and also aimed to prevent the construction in the river area and protecting the bed in its natural form as well as establishing and maintaining the air corridors with the natural elements of the mountain views and the location of the concentration of corridors with respect to the river, to prevent the conversion of river to concrete channel or construction of road across the river (in form of local access only if necessary) (given weakness of urban law to prevent such obstacles to private property as attained to private purposes through judicial authorities) (vol. 1, p. 71, paragraphs 8-10).

In river-valley organization plan, and green belt and green space and public gardens uses, unfortunately, due to lack of supportive urban laws of municipality and cultural heritage organization and lack of budget, private property has gained priority, and construction continues. And municipality of district should solely resist in most cases and prevent such consequences.

Theoretical framework

Analyzing and comparing different views and sociological theories about the origin of the human tendency to leisure, three kinds of theories can be categorized:

The first theory holds that recreation and leisure time activities are based in and religion or belief as in primitive societies virtually religious traditions and recreation and play were interwoven and dance and singing and recreation had intimate ties with religious traditions. Fluid House in “social theories” says that recreation has its roots in old times in religion, and says that with the domination of Christianity over the world, engagement in recreation became a sin. Durkheim and Jane Harrison can be named as supporters of this theory who along with other scholars like German Ernest Gross and the English Gilbert Murray supported relationship between religion and entertainment. In general, according to this view the religion was origin of different forms of entertainment and the latter is type of social behavior that creates unity among members of a group (Zahedi, 1983: 9).

The second categories are theories considering leisure time from view of instinct theory “play and recreation”. Among proponents of this theory, James Baldwin, William McDougall and Carl Gross. Carl gross in the book “game and man” says that the human game like animal game originate from an innate need, and its main task at an early age is preparation for older ages. William McDougall says that desire for game is originated partly in warrior instinct and Gross says desire of human for game and recreation is rooted in his lifestyle, which has instinctual bases. For him, monotonous nature of life and lack of happiness in modern life results in sense of suffocation that leads to attempt at love and recreation.

The third category includes theories that are based on assumptions of “resting and gaining pleasure”. Spencer considers the human tendency to leisure and recreation to be release of additional forces. Motrin Lazarus, German psychologist, says that cause of creation is human needs for recovery from fatigue. Thomas Mill believes that release from the monotony and gaining experience are causes of formation of recreation and play. Patrick, American Psychological, believes that cause of recreation is release from fatigue of constant activity, resulting in severe physical and mental fatigue of people.

The theoretical basis and the main framework of this study is rather specific condition of the Iranian society and specific laws and regulations on tourism and tourists. Accordingly, in the case of the foreign nationals, they are free to enter Iran and stay in places they wish to stay in subject to having the passport and residence permits from the relevant authorities.

Thus, firstly, a foreign national shall at the time of entry into the country of Iran have a valid passport and, secondly, for entry into the country of Iranian, the latter shall obtain from authorities the necessary visa or entry permits (Motameni Tabatabai 1991, 33). According to the law on foreign nationals’ entry and stay in Iran, everyone who forges a passport or permit or use the same knowingly shall be subject to ta’zir imprisonment of 1-3 years or a fine of IRR five thousand – three million (Hojjati & Bari, 2005, 825, 824). Accordingly, it is seen that power to prescribe entry of foreign nationals is held by government. It is important to say that competence of state to grant of visa is optional. For stay of foreign nationals, article 15 of Act related to entry and stay of foreign nationals to Iran (approved on 1931 and amended on 1988) provides that everyone making false testimony or before relevant visa officials shall be subject to ta’zir imprisonment of 1-3 years or a fine of IRR five thousand – three million unless perpetrated crime would be subject to a more severe punishment (Hojjati & Bari, 2005, 1156).

Study of laws and regulations in the field of tourism in Iran concluded that although some aspects of this issue (visa, entry, visa extension, use of the private car, residence, commercial activity, and the like) have been considered in laws, and public health, hotel and restaurant licensing, safety, equality and mutual respect, taking into account the required standards, even the issue of marital status of foreign tourists and so on have been considered in legal issues related to tourism, in the macro management, employing some policies that have not been studied by expertise are obstacles to further development of the industry. Although the legal aspects of tourism have been considered in the Islamic Republic of Iran’s laws, a different approach to this issue has been considered. Given the dynamism of tourism, it is clear that at any time a new dimension added to tourism law. In the meantime, due to their cultural characteristics, and their social and environmental features and according to their need, some countries set specific rules and regulations for tourism. Therefore, in

addition to some terms and Unicode (Constitution of tourism, tourist universal code of ethics, charter of peaceful tourists, etc.), countries adopt specific regulations on tourism as well. For example, certain ethical rules on places of residence are set in Canada, it is clear that in Iran with regard ([Http://www.insula.org.tool](http://www.insula.org.tool)) imposed on food and tour leader, dominance of Islamic culture requires that specific principles (which may not be considered in other countries) be adopted.

Methodology

The methodologies of this study were documentary and field methods. Data collection tools in documentary method was note taking, and in the survey method, researcher-made questionnaire (questionnaires and interviews) were used. Statistical population of the research comprised internal tourists (visitors from other cities in Iran who entered the tourist area of north of Tehran) and foreign tourists (visitors from other countries who intend to enter the tourist area north of Tehran) whether man or woman who attended Northern Tehran as tourist. Also authorities were interviewed about matters related to tourism that are associated with the kind of tourists as experts (questionnaires along with interview). Also, size of sample is form of qualitative samples in field method, which qualitative samples were selected by the researcher, and as long as the number of sample was not theoretically saturated, such number (statistical sample for questionnaire and interview would increase).

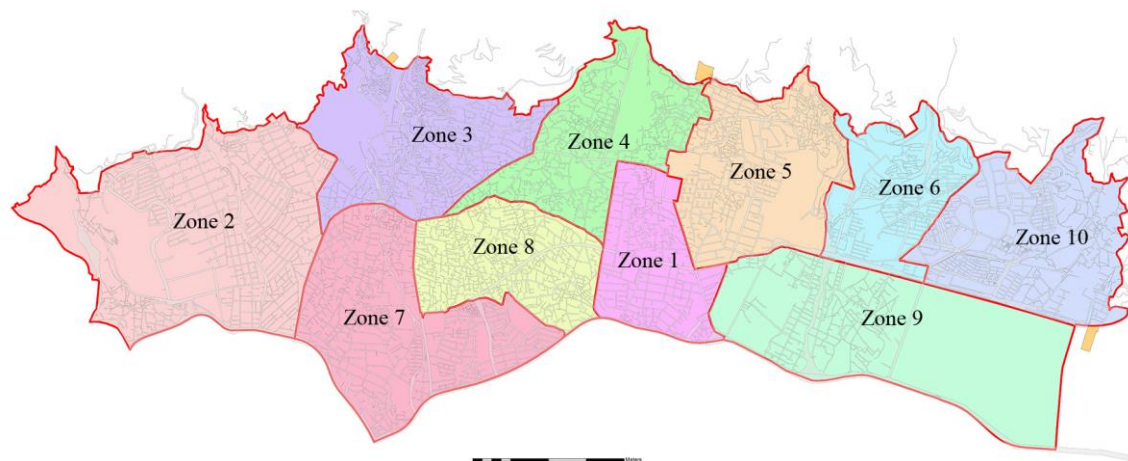


Fig 1. The ten zones of district one of Tehran

In this study, the non-probabilistic sampling method (non-random) was used. That is, samples were identified and selected by researcher according to the conditions (being tourists) or (experts who are associated in some way with tourists).

After collecting the data and information necessary, data processing and computer analysis were used to convert respondents' answers into numbers. And finally required alterations for indexing and hypothesis testing and modeling of the data were performed by spss software. In this study, to determine the validity of the research tool (questionnaire), face validity method was used. For this purpose, the opinions of specialists and experts about consistence of the content of the questions with the desired characteristics were used. For reliability of the variables, internal consistency (alpha coefficient) was used, i.e., coefficient alpha of items was calculated for each variable and relatively high alpha coefficient showed high internal consistency of items. According to the results presented in Table 1-3, overall Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.788, which showed reliability and internal consistency of items.

Results

Tourism status in Shemiranat

The current economic and social conditions of our country require revision of existing facilities and capabilities to find a solution for dealing with such problems as inflation, oil dependence, the growth of labor and increasing unemployment. Potentials of our country in tourism industry are among potentials that can solve many of the said problems if they are actualized. One of the tourism potentials is Shemiranat Country, Tehran Province.

Study area – Shemiranat Country - has two rather different characters in terms of planning. The southern part has the dominant feature of urban tourism and the northern part has dominant feature of ecotourism and rural tourism. The southern part that is next to Tehran city includes the entire district one and parts of district two and four of Tehran municipality. The most palaces and museums of the capital are located in this area. Moreover, it contains many valley-rivers such as Darband, Darakeh, Golabdarreh, Darabad, etc. Tourism activities in the southern part are more developed, and its pathways are familiar and trafficated. The dominant model of tourism in this section is one-day trip. High density, saturation of recreational spaces and environmental issues are the most important problems of tourism in this section.

However, the northern part is more intact and has a higher tourism potential. Spaces of this part are mostly rural and dispersed in three villages of large and small Lavasan and Rudbar-e Qasran. It is mainly characterized by fresh water and clean air, silence and tranquility and abundant natural attractions. Distinction of this part and southern part is the prevalence of villa and second homes that have had rapid growth in the last two decades. Frequent use of one or two well-known pathways by tourists, environmental issues, traffic congestion on weekends and holidays, the lack of organized recreational spaces, and illegal construction are the main problems in this section (Master plan, Pp. 4-5).

Shemiranat County is located in the north of Tehran, it is bounded from the north to Amol and Nur, from the East to the city of Damavand, from south to Tehran and Varamin, from south-west to Kan District and from the West to Karaj. Shemiranat Country whose capital is Tajrish has the three districts: central, Lavasanat and Rudbar-e Qasran.

Regulatory and legal obstacles to tourism development in Shemiranat:

- Failure in determining the south Alborz Mountains legal custodian or the board / group / council of representatives of relevant organizations of Shemiranat city tourism master plan
- The lack of the necessary regulations and the formulation of guidelines for optimal management of the valley-rivers of south Alborz. It should be noted that it is necessary to perform a full survey during the course of the four seasons of the year in order to determine the exact population of the beneficiary of the Alborz heights river-valleys and using it as a base for future implementation of projects (master plan, Pp. 77-78)
- In organizing forest parks in northeastern Tehran (Shemiranat), due to lack of legislation and social securing in order to secure public space for leisure and round the clock tourism uses for both foreign and domestic tourists, it is not in good condition.
- Failure in proper use of the huge amount of diverse and fascinating historical, cultural and natural capabilities
- Inadequacy of public funds for research, conservation, restoration, rehabilitation and presentation of this valuable important works of historical, cultural and natural things that are vulnerable to being destroyed or forgotten these
- Lack of basis for continuous investment in tourism facilities and equipment, which has resulted in depreciation of these facilities and their reduced utilization.

Findings of survey part Status of motivation and purpose of tourism of respondents

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of Status of motivation and purpose of tourism of respondents

Value	Frequency	Percentage	Aggregate frequency	Percent aggregate frequency
Pleasure	26	38.8	38.8	38.8
Therapeutic	7	10.4	10.4	49.3
Cultural and educational	2	3.0	3.0	52.2
Social and historical	17	25.4	25.4	77.6
Pilgrimage and Religious	14	20.9	20.9	98.5
Sports	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

According to table 1, The median = 1 is purpose and motivation of tourists (recreation), which represented by frequency of 26 accounted for approximately 38.8 percent of the sample size and 1 person (about 1.5 percent of the sample) had the motivation and purpose of sports, which accounted for the lowest part of sample size. Statistics show the majority of respondents had recreational motivation and purpose, followed by social and historical ones.

Description of status of obstacles faced by tourists

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of status of obstacles and problems of acceptance and entry, housing and accommodation and a cultural rules

Obstacles of cultural barriers	Residence obstacles	Obstacles of acceptance and entry	Value
67	67	67	Size
0	0	0	No answer
2.00	2.00	2.00	Median
3	2	2	Mode
1	1	1	Min.
3	3	3	Max.

According to data from Table 2, cultural rules are among the main obstacles to urban tourism.

Factor analysis:

Analysis is among the interdependence techniques, which aims to summarize the variables in the form of several factors (Kalantari, 2010: 281). The objective of this research was to study role of laws and regulations in the development of urban tourism (Shemiranat). In this respect, on the basis of previous studies and theories, relevant variables were extracted and then the above said factors were studied from the perspective of two sample populations, namely, tourists and tourism authorities including foreign tourists and foreign and internal tourism authorities as people knowing the obstacles and problems related to tourism.

The first step in this analysis is to determine the suitability of data to perform this technique, among which methods are K.M.O and Bartlett's test. Based on K.M.O, if the value of this statistic is between 0.50 and 0.69, factor analysis can be performed with caution, and if it is more than 0.70, this method could be used with confidence. In this study, the amount of K.M.O was 0. 689. According to Bartlett's test, the obtained value for studied variables was 1134. 859 and with confidence of more than 99% (P-value <0.05), it can be said that it suitable for factor analysis.

Table 3. Kaiser, and Bartlett's test for tourists

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.689
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1134.859
	df	435
	P-value	.000

On the other hand, to determine the number of factors Kaiser Rule was used and for making factors interpretable and to better categories variables in the form of factors, factor rotation of Varimax method was used. Resulted factors and their variables and coefficients of rotated matrix are provided in the table below.

Table 4. Extracted factors and variables and the respective factor loadings

Name of factor	Variable	Coefficients
Residence and comfort factors Cultural factors Residence and comfort factors	Comfort and accommodation	۹۲.۰
	Social and moral security	۹۰.۰
	Civil rights (equality and mutual rights)	۸۳.۰
	Security of life and property	۸۱.۰
Cultural factors Residence and comfort factors	Outfit	۸۶.۰
	Languages and dialects, customs	۸۹.۰
	Religion	۷۱.۰
Cultural factors	Visa and its extension	۸۱.۰
	Treatment and social acceptance of authorities	۸۸.۰
	Treatment and social acceptance in the region	۶۵.۰

As seen, a total of three factors were extracted, the eigenvalues of which are shown in table (5). The first factor was called "Barriers of residence and comfort," with eigenvalue of 2.08 and explains 20.8% of the variance of all variables. Second factor is "Cultural barriers" and eigenvalue of 3.33 and accounted for 33.60% of the total variance, and third is called "legal barriers" with eigenvalue of 2.07 and accounting for 20.11% of the total variance. All three factors were of importance in explaining the relationship between statutory and legal obstacles to tourism and its development, and a total of 73.79% of the variance was explained by them, which is high. This suggests that the industry should be developed to attract tourists and toning down those barriers.

Table 5. Factors and their contribution

Factor no.	Factor	Eigenvalue	Percent eigenvalue	Percentage of all factors
1	Residence and comfort factors	2.08	20.08	20.08
2	Cultural factors	3.33	33.60	53.68
3	Legal factors	2.07	20.11	73.79

Conclusion

Although urban environments, especially large cities, are faced by problems such as pollutions, traffic congestion, crime, etc., which make people avoid them, modern cities are manifestation of civilization,

culture and administration of society, which share the characteristics of tourist destinations and sometimes contain the most precious sources of tourism, some of which are museums, palaces, monuments, historical places, parks, landscapes, hotels, shopping malls, etc., which are attractive tourist destinations. Division of cities is based on the environment created by the activity that overshadows other urban activities and a city is known for such activity such as recreational and leisure cities, cities of art and museum, festival and congress cities, religious and cultural cities, holy cities and pilgrimage cities, healthcare and hospice cities, snow cities and retiree's cities. However, Shemiranat has tourism attractions and given such potential, the question rises what are legal obstacles to tourism development in this region.

Overall, main question of this study is why despite the capacity of our country, especially considering the potential and capabilities of Shemiranat in the city's tourism industry, because there is a weakness in this area, welcoming by tourists is low. Of course, many reasons can be involved. The results of previous studies indicate that legal regulation is one of the causes underlying the development of the tourism industry. Therefore, legislation and regulations in order to support tourism and security for them is essential, since the arrival of foreign tourists to the country and the prosperity of foreign tourism is to a great extent related with the laws and regulations that protect their rights.

In this regard, legal propositions that are an obstacle to the development of tourism in Shemiranat can be mentioned; lack of legal authority to deal with this, lack of regulations and guidelines necessary to good governance and service delivery, lack of proper operation of the huge amount of historical, cultural, natural works, non-creation of good means for investment, the security approach to the issue of tourism, worn installations and equipment of tourism, cross-border media advertising weakness, lack of formation of the tourism market are obstacles to tourism development in the region.

Given this, formulation and implementation of optimum planning of tourism can help a comprehensive and systematic development in the region to make proper use of natural and cultural features and capabilities of the region. This can reduce negative effects of tourists on the socio - cultural and environment of the area, and also can lead to build a regional economy. Through increased annual revenue, diversifying income sources, circulation of economic benefits among the various strata, boost of complement activities, creating more jobs for residents, integration of women tourism activities, etc., tourism can help strengthen the economy.

From the results of the survey, a total of three factors, namely three obstacles to tourism development were extracted. The first was called "Barriers of residence and comfort," with eigenvalue of 2.08 and explains 20.8% of the variance of all variables. Second factor is "Cultural barriers" and eigenvalue of 3.33 and accounted for 33.60% of the total variance, and third is called "legal barriers" with eigenvalue of 2.07 and accounting for 20.11% of the total variance. All three factors were of importance in explaining the relationship between statutory and legal obstacles to tourism and its development, and a total of 73.79% of the variance was explained by them, which is high. This suggests that the industry should be developed to attract tourists and toning down those barriers.

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