

Desirable strategies and possibility of making a distinct opportunity, in order to optimal development of tourism in persian -gulf region

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Abstract

Considering and determining natural, cultural and historical potentials of Persian -gulf and Iranian island for the purpose of realizing sustainable development of tourism, in 3 global, regional and domestic levels, so, daring strategies -other than available ones-should be provided, for planning and future developing it's tourism .Because, Iran's islands, being situated in Persian gulf, have a rare treasury of eco-tourism in south of Iran, as a result of enjoying from natural attractions and unique tourist places. In contrast to performed attempts, a little share of national development has been allocated into this region and even, it suffers from strange deprivations, in some cases. Furthermore, sustainable development of Iranian islands, being located in Persian gulf requires specific attention, as a result of geographical nature of island, from ecological view band existing special eco-systems, such as coral reefs, have forests, it's internal wide and specific lands and location of island, against sea and coast, in addition to irregular process of development, in past .This kind of attention must be on the basis of exact determining available condition, from all aspect, and continuous planning and managing, from environment view. This paper, considering the nature and axes of the Persian Gulf congress, (with the approach of tourism and international interactions), seeks to come up with a different method, drawing from studies and experiences in the field of coastal tourism and the relative success of the southern neighbors Iran will analyze this and demonstrate that by presenting a strategic conceptual model, its impact on the development of tourism in the spectacular and attractive areas of the Persian Gulf. From the analysis and conclusion of the discussed issues, it follows that the necessity of benefiting from all effective methods, from environmental attraction to modern technology, to improve the current level of these areas, from the perspective of tourism for Iran, is essential and should be considered based on scientific and research factors.

Keywords: *Persian Gulf, Iranian islands, tourism development, different strategies*

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Introduction

The northern coast of the Persian Gulf with a 1,400 km is exclusive coastline for Iran, whose sovereignty and territorial ownership is unique to our country, and is the most strategic area for maritime development, with the priority of the tourism industry. Meanwhile, Hormozgan province, in comparison with Khuzestan province and Bushehr province with fourteen islands in the Persian Gulf, is one of the different and susceptible provinces in the process of sustainable development of the country. The demographic composition of this province is diverse, and starts from the east, with the culture and traditions of the Baluchi, and in the west of the province it takes a distinct shape and texture. In addition, the Persian Gulf, as the small sea and the world's largest reservoir of energy, is a constant place for oil tankers, and the transfer of energy to all parts of the world, and these oil tankers are heavily loaded in the reservoirs and numerous oil wells in the region after loading oil, their floor approaches the bottom of the Persian Gulf; consequently, the danger is that the giants of the sea will climb. Therefore, the only navigable route for oil tankers is the distance between the Abu Musa Island and the small and large Tunb, which is its maritime route, is part of the territorial territory of Iran, and its ownership and territorial sovereignty is with Iran. This particular feature is a topic that can make the islands of Iran more attractive than the current situation, and be admitted to capital production and increase per capita national income. In addition, the abandonment of certain social constraints in these areas will be an opportunity for tourism expansion.

Therefore, utilization of all potential and actual capacities in tourism areas requires tourists attracting, with the common practices in the world around and removing some inhibitive barriers and reducing the tourist to these areas and this is also possible, only by adopting appropriate marketing strategies and facilitating tourism conditions, along with the creation of optimal facilities, which is possible in all

fields, especially residential facilities and transparent tourism activities from origin to destination. The Gulf coast of Iran, which represents the bulk of this strategic sea, is one of the most important treasures of the south of the country in the field of tourism, in which, its potentials has not been studied so far, for several reasons in the field of proper marketing. In this article, it will be addressed in multiple dimensions.

Statement of the problem

In the problem statement and in order to explain the desired goals, it is necessary to pay attention to the important geographic features of the region to provide effective areas for providing nodal strategies (Yazdanpanah, 2015: 24). Nowadays, the Persian Gulf, in its geographical sense, has a significant global significance in terms of tourism in the universal sense, due to some important and general features of the whole of the northern coast, which is unique to the country of Iran and its southern coasts which are devoted to Arab countries. The most important and prominent reason for its prominence is its hot weather, which makes it possible for a variety of recreational activities for most seasons of the year for tourists. The second reason is due to the connection to the open water, its surface and subterranean beauty and cleanness, which has made it possible to take advantage of it, and thirdly, due to having different and diverse islands, each of which has specific features and many of these islands belong to Iran. Also, based on the economic approach in the planning and approach-oriented approach, which believes tourism is inherently good and has a high interest for the host. Tourism development is the most effective way, in order to generate income and employment for developing regions.

This pivot point, as a statement of the problem, reminds us the importance of the above subject which declares that, tourism attraction requires a bold policy in which, some of it, is being tried to be evaluated in this study.

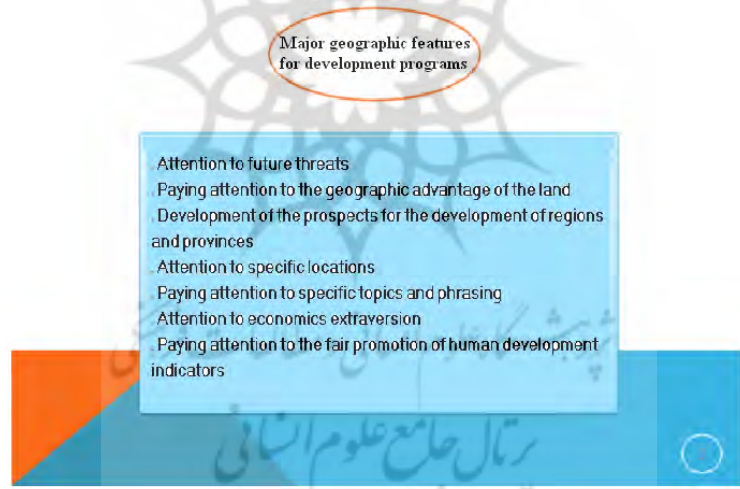
The role of the concept of planning based on geographic features

The activation of the capacities of the Iranian territorial constituencies in the Persian Gulf, firstly requires to the attention to the coastal strip and the cities and the buffer zones to the coast. This would require a basic investment in the long-haul geographic area of the coast. The

geographic features of the studied areas are such that, first of all, they require attention to the beaches (Akbarian Ronizi, 2016: 53). The development of coastal sports tourism and therapeutic tourism and ecotourism, all of which are subcategories Natural tourism or ecotourism, and the creation of tourism spaces, along with the provision of appropriate services for the mentioned activities, will require the development and expansion of coastal infrastructure.

If a 1400-km-long coastline is to be built, a standard and attractive highway, the study area will have a striking leap in strategic terms, in development in various dimensions, especially in the tourist sector, because of the geographical features, the primary factor and the bedding Any kind of development. The structure is presented below, with seven of the most basic geographic features, for development programs.

Based on these characteristics, the study area can be considered in terms of strategies and opportunities. These features include:

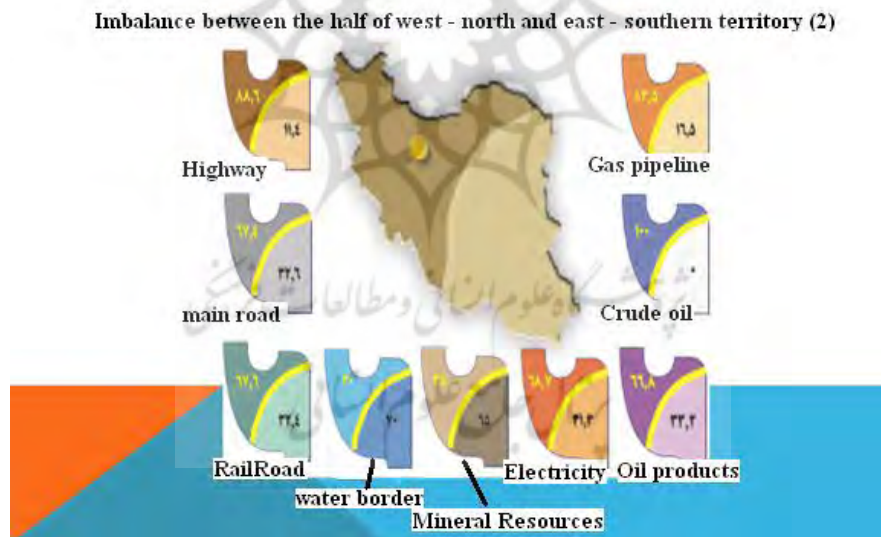


Existing Reality, Desirable Reality

The below map illustrates the current situation in different geographical regions of Iran. This map clearly shows the developmental weaknesses of the southern regions, despite its vast capacities. However, the Gulf region, which is the central theme of this paper, based on the structure of the international and cultural congresses of the Persian Gulf (with the approach of tourism and international interactions), is an important strategic and strategic

component. In the political and economic equations of the world and the region, which is rooted in the history of this Ancient and ancient lands, and in different periods, in addition to providing the material and economic needs of the people of the southern regions of Iran, had been as the symbol of authority and stand and the struggle of Iranians against colonialism. Today, the region can be the core of Iran development and accommodate more than 24 million people as a permanent population.

Regardless of what is shown on the map below, the Persian Gulf is the third largest gulf in the world with an area of 240,000 km, and it includes the islands of Khark, Abu Musa, Greater and Lesser Tunbs, Kish, Qeshm and Lavan ", is famous for its global significance. Hence, this vast bay is important because of its geographical location and access to the free waters of the world to various countries and governments. The increase of tourist areas has widespread benefits to the country.



The main advantages of this approach are the following:

- A) Reducing developmental gaps between different regions of the country, based on the above plan
- B) Territorial equilibrium for a long time, which is the basis for sustainable development inherently.

C) Land attractiveness increase and reduce the sensitivity to these areas

D) To prevent the formation of complex dimensions of insecurity in the region, in which, it has always been faced with various threats due to the particular circumstances of the Persian Gulf.

E) Increasing the scope of cooperation with neighbors and reducing the many dissimilarities and differences that are currently prevailing on the annoying level, in the relations of the countries of the region and the imposition of numerous costs to the region.

Tourism policy and increasing security factor:

Comparing the objectives of the National Landscape Document, with the performance and targeting for the remaining years of the vision document, as shown in the diagram below (by 2013), shows that the objectives of achieving the program's origins have not been satisfactory yet.

The backwardness, in the form of the program's implementation, has caused our small southern neighbors, in the Arabian Gulf region, to take proud steps in the tourism industry and earn extraordinary revenues despite their small geographic features. But in Iran, it is not understood the necessity of moving towards sustainable development in the Persian Gulf in Iran yet, in the real sense.

Therefore, in order to realize the macro strategies and establish the areas for the establishment of capital in the northern region of the Persian Gulf and concerned islands, it is imperative to focus on targeting and the principle of removing barriers and reducing the role of government. The heavy shadow of government in different regions on the one hand, and the lack of movement or activity of the organizations on the other hand, has led us to see that in all areas of study, there is the lacks of favorable and optimal conditions for various industries, especially the tourism industry. The oil-gas industries in the studied areas are subject to exceptional circumstances. However, the author believes that, in spite of the relative stability in development in this section, we have several basic steps behind our vast neighbors.

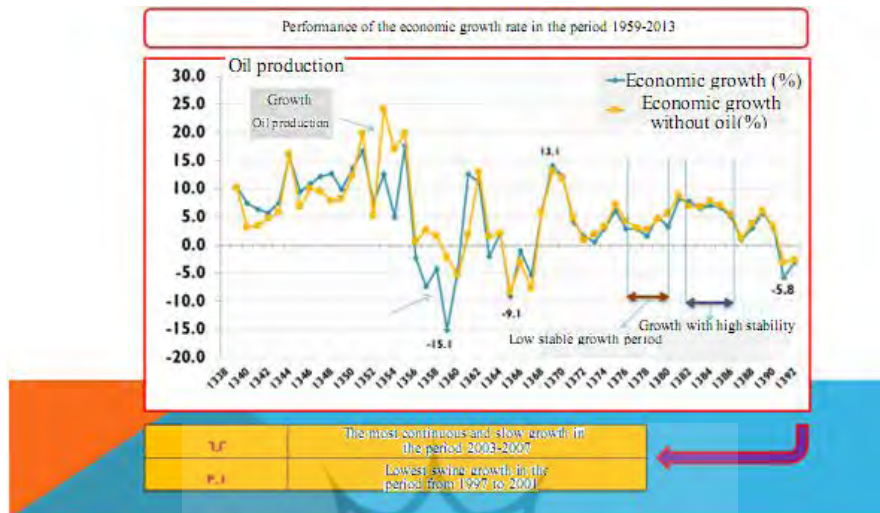
Comparison of vision goals, with performance and targeting, for the remaining years of the landscape

Indexes	Target for the first 10 years of the vision document (percent)	Performance of 2005 to 2013	Targeting in the remaining years of the vision document (percent)
Annual average economic growth	8.2	6.2	12
Average growth of total factor productivity (quality growth of production)	2.5	-0.7	2
Average production, without taking into account the growth of the efficiency of the furnace	9	1.9	5.8
Average annual growth, GDP formation	21	-0.6	10.8
The unemployment rate	7% by the end of 2015	10.5% in 2013	4% on the horizon of 2025

The Role of the Gulf Coast in the Economic Growth Rate:

The survey and the statistics show that the current status of the sea share of GDP in advanced coastal countries such as the European Union, is 50%, while Iran, despite having a 2037 km of exclusive coastline in the south, as well as the southern shores of the Caspian Sea, the share of these coasts in the national development of the country, is only 2%.

It is whilst, today, seas play a pivotal role in the sustainable development of countries and coastal regions of the most resource-rich regions of the world, and the basis for massive economic and social activities, in which about two thirds of the world's population is located in the region, Sixty kilometers offshore, and more than 80 percent of the world's major cities which now known as commercial poles, are located in coastal areas. The table also shows that the charts related to the performance of Iran's economic growth rate from 1959 to 2013, despite the existence of numerous national and national documents in the country, is quit depended on oil, but also the indicators of national development in Iran is focused on oil.



The same issue, that is, deadly dependence on crude oil and the intrinsic passivity of governments in the fundamental consideration of other developmental patterns, have led coastal and island-prone developmental regions to fail to develop a comprehensible and civic capability in the area of national wealth production.

Other issues seem to have been affecting the sterility of the strategies; like the slowness of project implementation, which is very unfortunate per capita of project implementation in Iran. Of course, this factor itself is caused by several factors: such as the lack of ownership of contractors and project managers, territorial prejudices and the breadth of the bastard and the ineffectiveness of the executive and regulatory bodies in the country.

According to the author of this article, the Iranian administrative system, at the present time is one of the serious obstacles to development in the country. In addition to these important disadvantages, it should be noted that another key issue which plays a significant role in the current state of the country, is the excess profits of all active groups in each production service sector of investment, etc. that, this is itself a major challenge in Iran, and in practice, it is a barrier against the growth of the rate of development in the country. Naturally, the tourism area of Iran is also a chronic pain (IRNA).

It is an inhibitory and costly virus that has entered Iran today, its individual and collective, institutionalized and individualized

behaviors in the country, and even the footprint of it can be found in scientific and research productions in the domestic and international arena, and even perhaps, this same conference may also be affected.

Different Opportunities in the Persian Gulf, with Emphasis on the Islands

As mentioned above, the Persian Gulf in southern Iran is a brilliant jewel to the country's sustainable development. All its islands have the opportunity to develop completely (100%). Some of its islands, such as Qeshm Island, are ecologically capable of up to 80 percent sustainable development capacity, and alone, could become the largest commercial-tourist system in the region.

On the other hand, the sensitive and strategic situation of Iran in the region of Southwest Asia and the Middle East, the existence of dense and continuous crises and political instability in the countries of the region, and the existence of political challenges with its neighbors, have created and continued the continuous threats for Islamic Republic of Iran Security. One of the key factors that can be the guarantor of Iran's stability and security in these critical and threatening conditions is the attention to the development of the South and the formation of an economic consortium, based on the geopolitical complementary theory of close proximity, and Asian partners (Hafeznia, 2015: 76). Because the extraordinary and strategic importance of Iran in the region and in the world will be linked to a limited extent by Iran's inspiration to create security in the region, ensuring the security of the future depends on a geopolitical complement to the future. Because the examination of the issues in the region shows that the security and stability of any country is not as great as Iran, in the context of the stability and security of the Persian Gulf; and the Persian Gulf security for Iran has a vital and strategic significance. What can guarantee our national stability and national security through the Persian Gulf in the future, is the economic jump in the study area.

There is no doubt that at present, the Islamic Republic of Iran, including countries which, in different directions, and in two areas of internal and external, are at risk of military and security threats in the Persian Gulf. An important place of Iran in the world and in the South West Asia region, It has caused Iran to always face, with a lot of

security threats. Although Iran possesses high military and security capabilities, but achieving economic power and stability in development will have a constructive role in ensuring Iran's national security in the Persian Gulf. However, the existing conditions are in no way proportionate to the development infrastructure, with the geographic structure of the region, and the neglect of infrastructure, and the slowness of the development process, the loss of many opportunities. Meanwhile, all the countries of the region have been struggling hard in the last three decades and have taken effective steps in development, constructive coordination, between economic strategies and sustainable development, with their geopolitical structure.

Therefore, in such circumstances, Iran needs to review urgently, and adopt different approaches to its past and present, which is one of the distinct GCC's opportunities for Iran, the acceptance of powerful and credible Asian partners, with Focused on China, Japan, Southern node, India and Asia. In addition to this constructive scenario, the Gulf Cooperation Council, and the proposed North-South Gulf Coordinator model, and the offer of shared opportunities, in the exchange of geographical location of the tourist, this opportunity is strengthened, at the highest level.

In this context, the provision of the necessary grounds for hosting and hosting the millions of football fans and fans to be held will be hosted by Qatar in 2022, especially spectators from far away countries, such as Latin America, and the United States and Canada. These islands can turn the islands of Persia, for a long time, into the world's tourism center. It has several solutions that the author of this article is proposing, independently, in a credible and standard research, a methodology for realizing it, along with a scientific documentary.

Iran can be a steady pillar of economic competition in this strategic region only when, eliminates specific territorial patterns and handicaps, and promptly addresses effective developmental measures in these areas, in particular Territorial islands. The mere military and security look, it is not a researcher of such a great goal. Iran, like the countries of the region, especially Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar, is a fixed side for every political conflict in the Middle East. Meanwhile, these countries have undergone massive infrastructure measures, in

the industry and the economy, at the head of which is global tourism, and to create a major economic backdrop for this. It's happening that all of these countries are Islamic, but they have removed the abandoned clauses with due observance of all considerations. Iran, like Qatar and Saudi Arabia, can deploy one of the most powerful media in the south of the country, to compete globally, attracting global attention, and the world is mindful of changing the positive attitudes in Iran.

The sovereign organs in Iran, which own the tribune and traditional influence, must work together with the high degree of coherence and understanding of the facts facing the country, the process of transformation and the realization of sustainable development. Iran should create a new image of infrastructure development and its structural changes in the Persian Gulf, in the world's public opinion. To the extent that it relates to the Western countries and its politicians and their companies, it will be able to achieve its main position and prevent similar opportunities to escape to the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Qatar, especially in the Gulf economics and trade. Because the strange developments of the region, which has transmitted many opportunities to its neighbors, and the Iranian contribution to the prosperous trade of the region, should not be left out of the eyes of the government and people of Iran.

Currently, in spite of the actions taken in the region, due to the dominance of abnormalities, such as abusive laws, government barrier institutions, unpredictable and unrealistic prejudices, the lack of desirable welfare, extensive and unbridled and annoying trafficking, In the two fields of entry and exit, and the ineffectiveness of the police in curbing this abnormal phenomenon, security and military imaging, the absolute from the geopolitical environment of the Persian Gulf, the periodic mismanagement, and the overcoming of case-law profits, and arbitrariness, on national desires, and factors another difficult task is to make it harder for Iran in this region, and these valuable geographic regions, the share of have something to do with GDP per capita.

Among other cases, there is a fundamental opportunity in the region, which can be safely said that the people of the region are part of the role of service activities and secondary activities, commercial services

have a very small contribution to the transformation of the studied regions.

The role of the Persian Gulf islands in the stability of Iran's tourism industry:

Undoubtedly, the geography of the Persian Gulf emphasizes Iran's steady geopolitical dominance over this grateful blue zone. These islands are on the one hand in the strategic spots, which have created a link between the three continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, and on the other hand, for Iran, a linear method at sea, which, in terms of spatial concepts, A unique feature comes. Like some islands in Indonesia, or the islands of Japan in East Asia, and the islands of Sicily in Italy ... These two basic issues, from the point of view of geographical attractions, by themselves, are a factor for the interest of tourists from different parts of the world, with motivations It is different, whose fundamental consideration is to provide a continuous context for their presence in the Iranian islands. On the other hand, the two exclusive islands of Qeshm and Kish, which are slightly spaced apart, can be the center of the entrance of domestic tourists, and tourists from other nations, including the subcontinent countries, East Asia, the Persian Gulf and other parts of the world. The realization of this will add to the importance of the tourism of these islands, and the region's infrastructure development.

On the other hand, most of these islands, from natural and maritime attractions, and the problem of using these abilities, can bring worthwhile capital, nationally to the country. Therefore, one of the fundamental suggestions is that, by identifying a suitable route between the islands, it is possible to use optimal means of these funds for the development of tourism and the economic development of the islands.

Nowadays, besides Kish Island, and to some extent Qeshm, other uses of the island's maritime capacities do not make much use of tourism, and indigenous people do not have much to contribute. These funds, the focus on unhindered progress, can be the basis for The economic development of islands, and the empowerment of indigenous people. On the other hand, an important point in maritime tourism is the attention to standards, and the standard of Iran's maritime tourism industry in the Persian Gulf. It is necessary to note that maritime

tourism should not take place in such a way as to ensure that it destroys the facilities and resources of the sea and the environment of the seas (Ja'fari Khaneghah, 2017: 34).

The tourist routes should be determined not only by the interests of tourists and tour operators, but also by the interests of the environment and marine resources. Meanwhile, it should be noted that tourism routes should be set in such a way as to save money, consider the amount of time and expenses of tourists, and the types of attractions and phenomena that should be visited.

From this point of view, one can also, as a strategic proposition, put forward the general objectives, in two general terms. The first part relates to the use of the capabilities and capital of maritime tourism in all Persian Gulf Islands. In this regard, based on these characteristics, according to the characteristics and indicators of maritime tourism, and the determination of routes, and the establishment of maritime tourism tours, the general objectives of this research are:

- Classification of marine tourism abilities of Persian Gulf Islands, considering their various geographic features.
- Increasing the share of indigenous island communities, the benefits of maritime tourism, and their participation in the advancement of the islands
- Determine and equip the standard routes of maritime tourism, and case accommodation, with the incentives for tourism at sea.
- Conservation of the environment and marine resources, in order to sustain the development of maritime tourism, while also boosting the island's tourism.
- To save time and money for tourists, and to determine the routes that have the most hits and the lowest costs and risks for tourists, taking into account all aspects of its security.
- Obsolete the phenomenon of smuggling, and clear all traffics from traffickers.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, with its long and regular beaches in the north and south of the country, as well as the presence of diverse natural attractions on the coast and in the seaside, has a prime position, it has potential for the development of maritime tourism and, potentially, potentially. The existence of numerous islands in the southern regions, the Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea has provided a

ground for the development of maritime tourism. Gulf Islands are one of the high capacity areas in the maritime tourism area. However, the fact that the unknown routes of the sea, the issue of tourists' safety, and the increase in the cost of such activities, can be said of the most important factors associated with the weakness of marine tourism.

One of the problems caused by the recession of maritime tourism in the country is the problem of investment and investors. Regarding the risks that may arise, from the development of maritime tourism, it seems to identify the potential of the sea, the participation of the indigenous community, encouraging domestic and foreign investment, and more attention of the authorities to this type of activity, design and determination. Optimal tourism paths are one of the important strategies in this regard, since the determination of such routes, in addition to identifying seas capacities, has led to the sustainable use of tourists and people from the sea, and the identification of optimal routes, leads to greater tourism sustainability and their satisfaction.

Considering the wide-ranging communication that exists between the Gulf States, Gulf islanders, Gulf Arabian islands and the high economic importance of the region, it is a good context for the growth of maritime tourism in these areas. Maritime attractions include more, the community of dolphins, or coastal roughnesses, and coral reefs. For this reason, the maritime tourist routes were more along the islands (Alipur, 2011: 41).

But the main thing in Gulf Sea tourism is the availability of warm water and coral, and rare plant species in the Gulf, which has led to the development of maritime tourism in the region. The same has led to the possibility of creating maritime tourist routes, in the seafront, even for a few days. The designated routes, which are designed, are based on marine tourism indicators to tourists on their sea trips in time and cost savings. For example, on one-day routes, it has been tried by identifying offshore attractions, to divert most routes for attractions. On the other hand, by identifying the field of view of the seafront, it was provided the opportunity to watch many attractions, for tourists. In many offshore tourist attractions, you need to watch, from the inside.

Conclusion

Strategies and investment opportunities in the Persian Gulf are vital for Iran. The realization of this vital requires the intellectual revolution and skill, to provide the ground for historical transformation in this region. On the other hand, the development and development processes of the organization are following the considerations that in the first place, are focused on the geography of the region or regions. To implement the development program, one must adhere to two principles of geography:

First: Geographical Opportunities and Advantages

Second: barriers and constraints and complications and geographical difficulties

The study area should first focus on full-scale beaches development. Then, it should direct the development to islands. The Persian Gulf coastlines at present, have fundamental weaknesses in the basics of development. The lack of a connected and standard highway network along the coast, and the lack of a rail network along the coast, along with the lack of full-fledged and large airports, does not allow the growth to reach the island regions and coastal states of Iran in the Persian Gulf.

Achieving sustainable tourism development in the region requires the deployment of the necessary infrastructure. Standard communication networks are a factor in the stability of the active population in the realm of construction and investment, and it is the main factor in overcoming the complications and geographical difficulties. The construction of offshore networks, with continuous and unrestricted services, and even, the provision of temporal tourism at sea with safe facilities, is one of the things that should be considered with the optimal mechanisms (Persian Wikipedia). One of these lucrative cases, which is of interest to tourists and domestic tourists, is a night stay at sea, on the beaches near the port cities and the islands, which can be very effective as a strategy, in new approaches to tourism and interactions. The mobile sea restaurants between Iran and Qatar, Iran and the United Arab Emirates, Iran and Kuwait and possibly Iran and Bahrain, are a possible proposal which can at first, be developed in one of the pilot regions and then they can be expanded.

“The model presented in following pattern, can be the best diagram of development, for studied region.

As, our studied is considered as busy regions, in national level and high capacities, in accordance with geographical condition of country, and above mentioned diagram indicates availability of necessary fundamentals in different fields, for the purpose of developing region, therefore, it must be fundamentally paid attention and move into evolution of Persian gulf region, with power. It would definitely be said developing this region guarantees survival and continuity of territorial sovereignty and removes most of available threats, because, south coast's if country and Persian gulf shall be surely development axis of country and provide land balance, justice and geographical distributing facilities and change it into a developed territory in the word. In this condition global definition of sustainable tourism in Iran shall be realized. This definition is: "Global tourism organization defines sustainable tourism as followed: "A sustainable tourism is one that while keeps and increases opportunities, for future, provides needs of host regions and present tourist of that place. In fact, managing resources and developing tourism should be so that provides economical, social and aesthetic, in addition to keeping cultural integrity, necessary environmental processes and biodiversity and survival system, (Einskip, 2017:22).

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