

Tourism is a platform for development, security and resilient economy

Mohammad Hussein Nami*

Faculty of Farabi Science and Technology University

Abstract

Tourism industry is a suitable substitute for oil trade and is a proper ground for “resistant economy”. Tourism industry as one of the main economic activities has relationship with most of economic parts. Expansion of the domain and level of security in the society in all tourism fields and levels, has caused a safe and proper situation for developing tourism industry. Since, the tourism industry is very sensitive to the security of region while the domain and amount of their reaction according to security providing and security threatening components is more than other industries and individuals in the area. By contrast, the tourism industry contributes to the improvement of the community's security through the promotion of various economic, cultural, social and ... indicators, each of which affects the security of the community. The present paper seeks to focus on the relationship between two domains of tourism industry and security by conducting the necessary surveys to find out the relations between tourism industry and security which states hypothesis “Strengthening the security components of the organization and the development of tourism industry have a direct relationship with each other.” writer used analytical methods and proposes his own suggestions for improving the relationship between these two components.

Keywords: *Tourism, security, resilient economy*

**Corresponding author: m.nami@gmail.com*

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Introduction

Tourism is one of the bases of the economy of lots of countries especially in the last two decades. Tourism industry is a suitable substitute for oil sale and proper grounds for entering the arrangements on resistant economy. Not only tourism provides proper condition for economy of I.R.Iran, but also it helps transfer the rich culture of Iran to the world.

Our world has quickly approached integration and with the advent of various ways of connection and lots of different communities, has changed in nature. In this vast world, tourism is one of the fields which has developed itself. Regardless of the types of tourists, the number of the tourists present at a certain place, type of relations and the interaction between the hosts and guests, is complicated in nature, such that both connects the components of a phenomenon and relates it to other relevant systems.

Although tourism has a long history and tourists such as Venezuela's Marco Polo, Sa'di Shirazi, Ibn-e Takoneh (Morocco), and even the Phillip Fagh of London (the hero of the world around 80 days) can account as persons who prefer to travel the world instead of their own country. Without doubt, 20 century can be regarded as the advent of tourist industry expansion from whose growing trend, its pioneer in economic can be realized.

What attracted a tourist and how they are satisfied, are totally two different subjects. Pilgrimage, seeing a monument, enjoying a night in a forest hut, spending hours near the sea, taking minutes to hear birds, and ... at the expenses of time and money. The tourist will lose his/her motivation if his/her properties such as economic security and safety threatens.

In fact, a tourist has identified the cost that it can afford to satisfy its fascination, and if this cost exceeds its estimates, it will rest on its own interests and change its priorities. In other words, the tourism industry and its expansion require a stable platform which the most important

one can be called security. Because a complex phenomenon, such as security, is very difficult to achieve and the smallest negligence or mistake would damage it.

Significance of study

The tourism industry can be considered as a field that employs many economic, social and even cultural spheres due to its extensive interactions and links. The extent of the field of activity, the impact and effectiveness of the tourism industry on one hand, and sensitivity and vulnerability of people who benefit from the services of this industry on the other hand, make security a delicate and intricate issue in this industry. The lack of recognition of the extent, intensity and impact of the two domains of tourism and security on one another leads to a lack of recognition of the phenomenon of tourism and a failure to achieve the objectives of definition.

Statement of problem

Given the importance of security for tourism industry expansion and improvement of security level by the presence of tourism industry, the lack of knowledge of links between these two domains is one of the issues that causes writer's mind to be engaged and forced him to do more research in this province.

Objectives

Explaining the interrelationship between the tourism industry and security and providing effective strategies to both areas.

Questions

- (1) Which security components affect tourism industry development?
- (2) What are the security provider elements in tourism industry?

Hypothesis

Security is an integral part of tourism industry development, and tourism is a security enhancer.

Data Analysis

The method used to analyze topics in this study was the method of "relying on theoretical issues" (Azkia, 2002: 373), with the aim of reaching new perspectives and deepening in related subjects.

Data collection

Library method was used for data collection in the current study. In this regard, authoritative field studies conducted by others have been taken into consideration and other necessary information has been

obtained through the search of library, internet and internal and external information banks.

Key Words: Tourism Industry, Security, Development, Tourism

1. Security

1.1. Definition of security

Before providing any definition for security, it should be assumed that the term security has certain characteristics that make it difficult to provide a precise definition, and that most security experts and policy makers are not able to define it because of its relative security.

The word security means "to be safe, to be secure" (Moin, 1984, p. 352), "safety, serenity and comfort" (Amid, 1999, p. 233), and "Confidence and Relativity" (Omid, 1973, P. 18). "The root of the word is security, statelessness, faith, and safety, which means reduction of fear and anxiety.

In English, there are also many words that have the same meaning as security but have different applications. The term "security" is derived from the word "Secure" and is used in the following meanings: comfort, security, public opinion, guarantee, surety, collateral, bond, Confidence, safety, health, document, strength. (Oxford, 1997) The term "safety" also refers to security, health, protection, salvation, as well as protection, release, reliability. In Oxford culture, security means "preservation, leisure, or anxiety." (Oxford, 1997) Webster's dictionary also describes the concept of security as the quality of a sense of security and a sense of danger, fear, and uncertainty. (Webster, 2001)

In general, security and insecurity can be defined in proportion to "the level of risk / loss of material and spiritual assets (immaterial)"

It is very difficult and perhaps impossible to provide an operational definition of security, which is agreed upon by all experts in this field. According to Arnold Wolfers, "security is an ambiguous symbol that is not at all possible and accurate." In Altheater Buchman's view, "security is a term that has many meanings," and Patrick Morgan says security "is like a health or a dignity of some sort." Which cannot easily be defined and analyzed "(Boozan, 1999: 17), and McSweeney correctly calls it" a slippery and unstable word, which in a confusing range of diverse fields in pursuit of multiple goals by individuals, companies, governments and academic experts. Finally, one can say

that" there cannot be an absolute definition of security, because of its inherently relativity. "(Friedman, 1378, p. 1: 320).

Regardless of the controversy and ambiguity of the term security, which, according to Boozan, "is a conception of controversial nature, naturally creates question as the answer it gives. This concept contains some important contradictions and obscure points that cause confusion. The most important contradictions include considerations of defense and security, individual security and national security, national security and international security, violent means and peaceful purposes, as well as the problems of applying this idea to a series of affairs (Military, political, economic, environmental and social) to clarify the scope of the subject (Boozan, 1999: 29-30). Among the definitions that have been made around the term security, some definitions are more relevant to the subject of the research, such as Dominic David's definition of security as "creating an atmosphere in which one person or a group do not feel themselves in a vulnerable position, and the threat is not addressed to them, and only a tool for eliminating the threat." Iurene Martin defines security as " a guarantee of future prosperity ". John E.Morrz considers security as" a relative release of harmful threats. Definition of the Gallentic which describes "security as synonymous with eradicating violence from human societies" (Abdullah Khani, 2006: 123).

1.3. Security features

Security as a universal phenomenon has characteristics and attributes that affect this phenomenon and concept. Although, these attributes and characteristics are relevant in all or most aspects of security level, they are still trying to define these features in a way that is more consistent with the subject matter under study.

1.3.1. The relativity of security

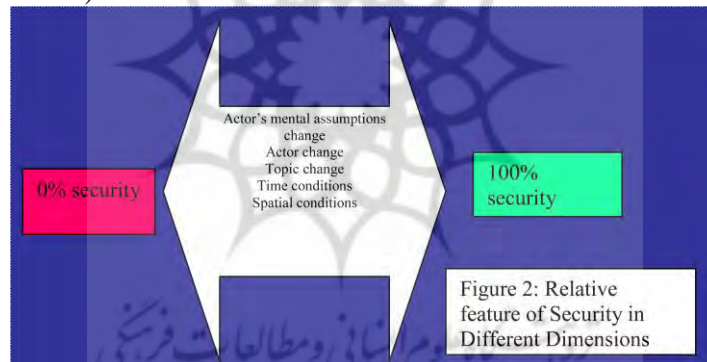
Security is a category that is always defined in interaction and relationship between two or more parties. Security and insecurity will point to the fact that there is a threatening one, and the existence of two or more variables in an equation means that none of them will have a weight equal to zero or one hundred. In fact, security can be strengthened or weakened but it will never come to an end and it will not be completely eliminated. Each actor and element will be placed

between two full security pillars: one hundred percent security and absolute zero-rate insecurity. (Figure 1)



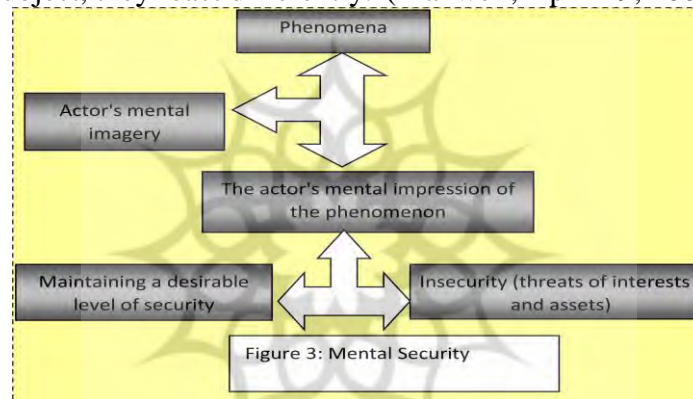
Figure 1: The two-pole equation for security and insecurity

The relative feature of security is highlighted in various aspects. A situation can be assumed necessary at a specific place and time for an actor, but may be not true at another time in the same place, or at the same time not in another place. It may even be possible to imagine a situation at a particular time and place secure for a topic and unsafe for another subject. In other words, in addition to the relative feature of security in its general state, this phenomenon could alter in terms of change in actor, subject matter, time conditions, spatial conditions, and even changes in the assumptions and mental imagery of the actor. (Figure No. 2)



1.3.2. Mentality of security: Security is a mental nature in its essence, and is an intercourse conception. Mental security means that each actor (whether person, group, nation, etc.) must aim at achieving desired level of security and achieving it means to assume desired security level. With regard to given definitions of security, security and insecurity get meaning when there is a threat to actual and potential interests of the material and immaterial assets of an actor. Obviously, the interests and assets of each actor will be different to the others. On the other hand, capability of actors in confronting with the posed risks to them have direct relationship with the definition of these risks as the threats to their values and assets. "The security

environment of each community is variable and affected by the internal data that internal and external environment imposes on the system. Therefore, the scope of security is unclear and each group of scientists and experts have their own specific view toward the category of security."(Tajik, 1996: 48). As a result, "because of limitations, man does not always judge and make decisions based on mere facts, but on the basis of his perceptions of those facts. Because experiences, knowledge, interests, and individual tendencies are effective in creating mental imagery. Therefore, individuals do not have the same impressions of a single subject and in response to a single subject, they react differently."(Maxwell, April 29, 2002).

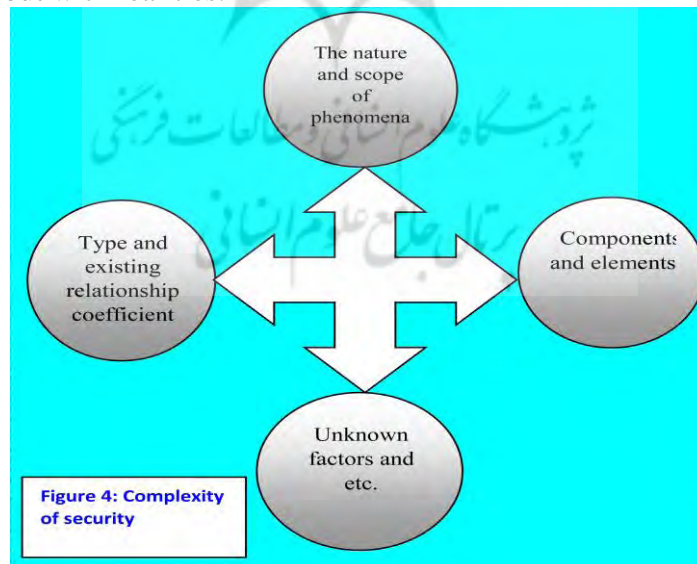


The ability to obtain a proper understanding of phenomena and a proper understanding of the situation or, conversely, misunderstanding of phenomena can lead to an optimum safety or risk of it. "The concept of threat and feeling insecurity is totally mental and psychological and its psychological aspect is very serious. On this basis, the topic of perceiving and misrepresentation in the threat literature is of particular importance. Understanding the threat is a complex process, and its definition is not easy. But in general, from a psychological point of view, understanding of the gravity and how others behave. Understanding the threat cannot always be based on sustained facts and existing facts. Sometimes this understanding leads to a misunderstanding of the threat and results in harmful consequences. "(Moradian, 2010: 45). Hence, the definition of an agent as a threat by an actor does not mean the same perception of others. "Basically, the sense of security or insecurity is a subjective conception that is rooted in the religious, ethical and cultural beliefs of

people and leaders of a country." (Ameri, 1991: 179) In fact, security, despite having objective facets, must be shaped in mind and adapted to the actor's mental imagery. Whenever the current situation conflicts with the actor's subjective assumptions and the actor feels that his assets and interests are compromised, security has fallen to a less than acceptable level.

1.3.3. Complexity of security:

Security is not a simple, single-dimensional, or even multidimensional (specific and specific) concept, but a phenomenon whose components and constituent elements are changing and transformative, and phenomena that have effectiveness interactions with this concept are almost invisible and most importantly, the coefficients of the existing relationships between the components of the security, as well as the coefficients of the relationship between the phenomena associated with security, have fluidity and continuity and are persistent. In other words, it is almost impossible to determine the level of security or insecurity through a specific formula, and it is only possible to identify the components and variables involved in. Also, ignoring the less-sensitive and invisible components and variables, as well as the variability of their coefficients, will result in the ineffectiveness and non-compliance of the proposed definition and the estimation will be carried out with realities.



1.3.4. Having conflicting functions:

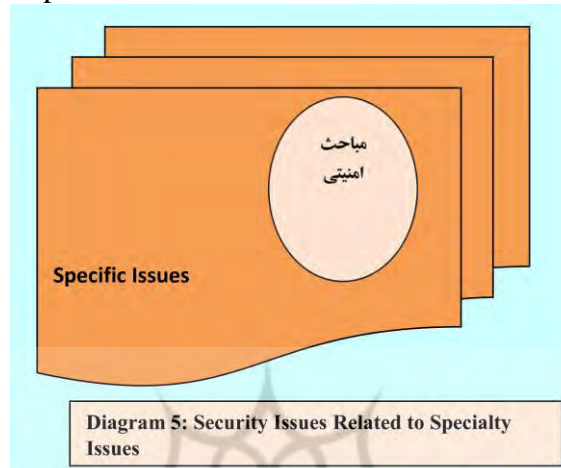
Security is a category that units have different conflicting functions and consequences and it is impossible to create controlled works and laboratory samples of this category. "Luis Yelmazov, who introduces and identifies the field of meaning in the context of linguistics, believes that the security sign is not a specific and consistent sign and there is no civic relationship between the two (sign and signifier) and any connection is a credit. Because the sign is filled and full of meaning, and the signifiers are plentiful and fluid." (Moradian, 2006: 6) Security sometimes leads to insecurity. It's because of nature of domains and fluidity of the variables and components involved in security (the complexity of security concept) that sometimes diverge during an action or reaction and differentiate it from its previous approach. Security, itself, leads to an escalation of possible risks and threatens the concept that we were trying to achieve.

1.3.5. Tendency to get involved and presence in all fields:

Security is a phenomenon that is common and occurring in all domains and does not belong to a particular domains which can have impact on a specific interaction area. This desire to be present in other areas in unbalanced and inaccurate form, leads to the emergence of a phenomenon called security. "Securitization, is said to be a process that leads to the inclusion of some issues in the context of security, while not already in this area" (Abdullah Khani, 2003: 149). In this process, Securitizing Actors, individuals or groups, securing the issues as they threaten the interests or assets. Securing non-security issues means creating a security wall around that issue and preventing the entry of other actors in these areas. This has led to an exponential rise in the relevant laws and regulations, the complexity of the bureaucracy and the ineffectiveness of administrative systems, the overlapping of the structure of the government (due to the need for the establishment and implementation of executive agencies, oversight, etc.), Disturbing the process of the functions of specialized departments, increasing the cost of specialized activities and thus reducing their competitiveness and etc.

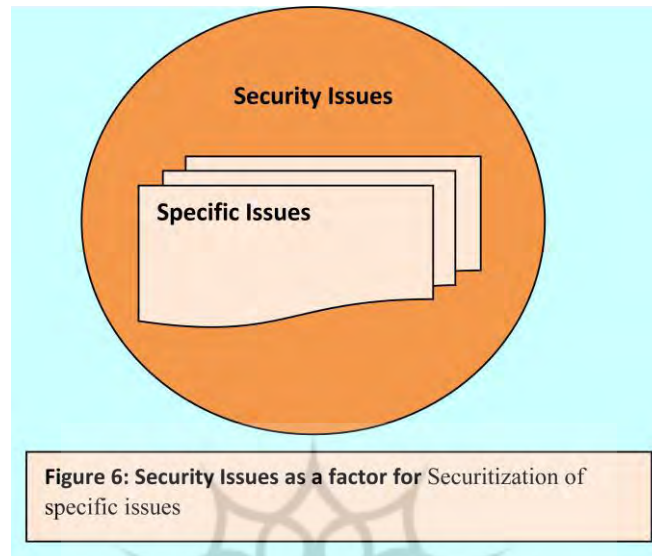
Obviously, security as a precondition for all areas of human activity is inherently present and has an effective role and ability. What is called Securitization, is the promotion of security in specialized topics from

an integral part of the foundation to an active, constituent and competitor for specialized issues and to limit their field of activity.



1.3.6. Being Stable:

If the stability and organization of a system or structure assumed as "the outcome of the existence of systematic, rational, efficient, clear and acceptable sides, among the elements of the system and structure" (Hassanpour, 2011), and Melvin's attitude that states the situation or the conditions of stability as "resistance to change, defeat or sudden overthrow" (Khwaja Survey, 2003: 77), and the approach of theorists such as Fields and Castells, who "Expands the idea of the stability or instability of the lips and considers a stable political unit to be able to maintain its own overall institutional structure over time" (Saunders, 2001: 106). Security is the most important element in creating stability in every institution and structure, because "lack of rule of law results in a lack of legitimacy and, consequently, political stability" (Pinherio 1996: 18), and "the biggest changes in the relations between society and legitimacy happens in political or social interaction "(Beetham 1991: 75). In this regard, the main function of security is to eliminate the formation five-state crises that, according to Lucien, include "legitimacy crisis, the identity crisis, distribution crisis, influence crisis and participation crisis " (Seifzadeh, 1989: 173) which come across any structure and system.



2. Tourism Industry Development

2.1. What is Development?

The term "development" in English means "expanding", "understanding", "evolution", and "progress". In the operational definition of the term development, it is possible to mention Oxford political science culture definition, which states that "the development is a multidimensional process that usually refers to a change from a low-desirable state to a desirable state" (Mac Lelin, 2008: 222)

In the development process, there is a growing movement and the overall direction is to promote levels and desirable standards. "Development is a multi-dimensional process in which societies promote their standards of living, reduce inequalities, and eradicate poverty from their members" (Nasiri, 1999: 18). The explanation of development means "Reduction of poverty, unemployment, inequality, more industrialization, better communication, establishment of a social justice system based on justice and increasing the participation of people in current political affairs" (see Azkia, ۲۰۰۲). And the excellent definition and interpretation of Dr. Hossein Azimi from development as "rebuilding society based on fresh thoughts and insights" (Roknaldin Eftekari, 2003) can be considered as an extract of the definitions of development.

Development can be found in all spheres of human life including economic, social, political, cultural spheres, etc., and no dimension of human life cannot be found that be an exception to this process. In fact, "man is in the network of intertwined needs and his needs are not limited to material, but the human needs constitute a single system that is a tension of complex relationships between any of these material or spiritual needs which each of the parameters affects the entire network. The pattern of development is a function of the needs pattern, and needs are also a function of the philosophical and value system of the individual and society. "(Khakban, 1996: 102-103)

The author believes that all human societies are in the process of development, and all of these societies are moving along these lines in all periods of time. What distinguishes human societies in this way is the type, speed, and route of choice.

In relation to the type of movement, one can cite Michael Todaro's view that development is "the continuous promotion of the whole society and social system towards a better and more humane life based on three fundamental values: 1) Livelihood, means the ability to meet basic needs such as food, housing, health and safety, (2) self-confidence, meaning self-esteem, and to be free hand of others, and (3) freedom, in the sense of the ability to choose and relieve the material and self-alienating relationships of life and freedom from human social constraints toward nature, ignorance and misery "(Taudaro, 2003: 52). It has been said that some societies are still in the first step and still are in the process of developing a livelihood for citizens and their citizens to find hope, others in the values and needs of the second or third group continue their development.

The pace of development in various societies is fundamentally different, because development is a process that starts from somewhere and has its own successive stations and there is no end to it. Societies that have been moving in this direction with strategic, systematic and purposeful strategies and activities and their various parts have added overall ability of their community have accelerated, but societies which is fractured and its various parts move on different and sometimes conflicting paths, sometimes traversed the course with the speed of the scroll.

The chosen path of each society depends on the chosen approach, philosophy, and worldview of that society. A society that embraces the philosophy of anti-development and assumes moving forward as a threat to itself, is digging a well and moving into it, which can take over ten years to overcome.

2.2. What is tourism?

Tourism has long been a concern in various societies and traveling to places outside of home has been a concern for human beings. Humans have always been fascinated by travel and listed it as an advantage for themselves. "The journey is in the nature of man. man is created and exalted to travel and has always traveled to escape from loneliness and hardship, as well as local affiliations, habits, customs of a uniform, and frequent of his life "(Zahedi, 2009: 2)

The tourist word was first introduced in 1771 (Griffiths, 1772: 150) and tourism in 1811, and the first travel agency (Cox & Kings) was formed in 1758. In 1936, the U.S. Nations recognized foreign tourists as traveling abroad for at least 24 hours. In 1945, the United Nations completed this definition by adding a maximum stop for six months. (Oxford, 1998: 6-7) The United Nations expresses the following definition of the tourist based on the proposal of the International Conference on Transport in 1964: "A tourist is someone traveling for visiting, treating, studying, commerce, sports or pilgrimage to a country other than the one in which he resides, provided that his minimum period of stay is less than 24 hours, and Not more than six months "(Diabasi, 1992: 14) The National Tourism Commission of the United States (1973) considered fifty miles within the definition of domestic tourism, which included all trips other than travel to work (Gartner, 1996, 5). The tourism industry has grown considerably over the last decades and "Globalization is strengthening the level of interaction and communication across the globe. These include people, goods, beliefs, trends, services and money across the local borders, national governments, and regions. The result of this situation is more and deeper communication between locations. " (Mountz, 2009: 164) According to this upward trend, in 2010 more than 940 million tourists traveled to different parts of the world, which shows a 6.6% growth, and total profits reached from the industry was \$ 919 billion.

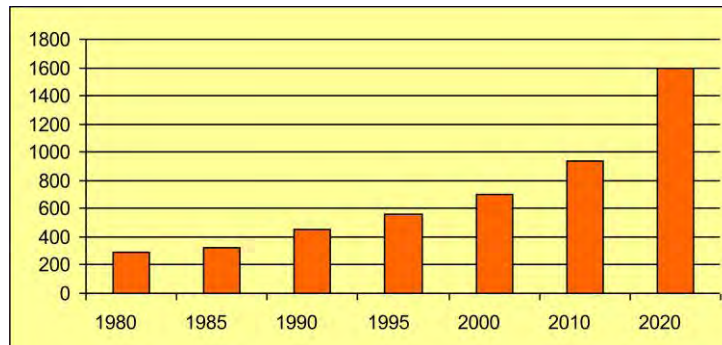


Figure 7: Number of Tourists (Estimation for 2020)

2.3. The place of tourism in the division of human needs:

In the theory of hierarchy needs introduced by Abraham Maslow in 1943, he presents the needs of man as a five-level pyramid. In this pyramid, the basic human needs are at the bottom of the pyramid and are prioritized. In the first floor of the Maslow Pyramid, there are physiological needs such as sleep, food, clothing, housing, and so forth, which are essential to life and all human activities are endeavoring to provide them. In the second floor, security and safety needs, such as financial and health, health, social security, etc., will be added to their quality of life. In the third floor, social and emotional needs such as friendship and family relationships, love, marriage and ... to meet the need for belonging and acceptance by others. The fourth floor requires the respect, dignity and credibility of the need to be respected, better than others, and building trust. In the highest and fifth floors, self-restraint is required. In describing these needs, Maslow says, "What can be human beings must be." self-restraint people are people who do not need others personally, they accept life as they are, they are satisfied with what they are and are happy with their lives, solving problems and problems of others is important to them, and innovation, Creativity, personality competence, and the use of experiences to advance are of their features.

Based on the ERG theory presented by Clinton Alderger, human needs are divided into three groups: (1) the human's biological and vital needs (existence), which includes needs of health related to human body. (2) The need for correlation and affinity, which includes the needs for satisfying interpersonal communication; and (3) growth

needs that include human needs for continued personal development. (Hatami and Northern, 2011)

In the theory of explicit needs articulated by Henry Alexander Murray in the book "Exploring the Personality" on the need for advancement, considering the determinant role of fundamental needs in the personality of individuals, a comprehensive list of human needs "are divided into two groups of needs: Initial (needs such as the need for air, food, sexuality, etc. that have physiological aspects) and secondary needs (which have a psychological aspect)." (Shojaei, 2007: 91)

Mortaza Motahhari also divides the needs of man into primary and secondary, and sees the initial needs as physical and spiritual development of mankind, and this kind of needs remain as long as social life existence. These physical needs (such as the need for food, clothing, housing and spouse), spirituality (such as science, beauty, goodness, worship, respect and education), or social (such as the need for socialization, exchange, balance, justice, freedom, and equality). Secondary needs are those that are derived from the basic needs and evolution of life, and the stimulus to move towards perfection. "Primary needs always exist and never disappear, but secondary needs may change or disappear" (Motahhari, 1382: 184).

An overview of the above considerations, can suggests that the issue of the security is of basic needs and the subject of tourism is considered to be more complex and of secondary human needs. In this regard, in a comparative study of the relationship between security and tourism, it should be noted that security is a priority for tourism and provides a suitable basis for it. On the other hand, tourism can provide indicators and measures for security assessment.

3. The Relationship between Security and Tourism Industry:

If we divide the tourism industry into three main areas of infrastructure, industries and affiliated businesses and tourists, each of these areas will require a certain level of security.

3.1. Infrastructure area

The infrastructure area is considered a long-term investment in tourism industry in order to develop its capacities. It requires existence of a long-term stability in the political, administrative, social and other systems. The infrastructure area in tourism industry as well

as other areas such as economy, social, etc., is time consuming that sometimes their continuity over time is unavoidable and stoppage in development of this area means neglecting the tourism industry and will give the chance to other rivals. The task of security is to provide mental and psychological stability in this area in order to attract investment needed by the tourism industry. "If investment security is guaranteed in developing countries and transition economies and necessary legal framework is provided, international investors will have a greater willingness to participate in such markets. This also gives the host countries the opportunity to take advantage of relative advantages, economic growth, employment, and the acquisition of knowledge and technology for production of competitive goods in the international field. Therefore, expediting the entry of foreign investments will lead to mutual benefits for host countries and international investors "(Rafiee, 2008)

In fact, an overview of investment attracted in different countries of world shows that this amount in regions with the appropriate structural stability necessary to ensure the optimum mental and psychological security of investors is not comparable to critical areas with structural instability.

By contrast, the development of economic infrastructure, including the infrastructure of the tourism industry in a region or country, will provide the basis for stabilizing and enhancing the level of security in that region or country. Because the most important causes of insecurity and reduction of stability in different areas of a society including political, economic, social, cultural, etc., are due to the emergence of distribution, influence, identity, legitimacy crisis and developing economic infrastructures has a reciprocal relationship with the reduction of above-mentioned crisis. In other words, investment in infrastructure areas will shaped and accelerated when the above mentioned crises have not come to emergence in the target society. On the other hand, there are certain special functions of investments the fields of formation, deepening and emergence of these crises are reduced.

3.2. Affiliated industries

The tourism industry affects many other areas of the community due to its services nature. In fact, tourism is an activity that can operate

beyond one area and affect other areas. Because a tourist has demands and needs often wider and more than needs of that community citizens from the moment of entering a country, until the moment of departure and on the other hand, the time it takes to meet these needs is very limited. In this regard, jobs and areas related to the tourism industry should allocate a part of their capacity to meet needs of the tourism industry. This means that investments should be more than usual in these areas or use existing capacities. If the attracted tourist does not reach the expected level, the created capacities will remain unused and will add a negative and dampening pressure to the geopolitical weight of the country. This situation can lead to the expansion and institutionalization of the causes of disorders that ultimately lead to the emergence of the crises mentioned above.

3.3. Tourist area

Tourists can be considered as one of the final circles and main consumer of the process has involved many levels of society. Tourist is very vulnerable and susceptible because of its nature. The human need to tourism is in the secondary category of needs. One of the first steps that would abandon tourism itself, is a situation which a tourist has to bear costs beyond his prediction, especially in terms of mental and psychological security. Generally, tourist's behavior against issues that are less appealing to them can further illustrate this. When a natural disaster, such as unexpected rain, extreme cold and extreme heat, causes most of tourists to quickly leave the environment in a region, to pick up by animals such as snakes and scorpions, observation or to hear sound of wildlife and etc. would terrify tourists in a region and, despite the very small possibility of direct damage to these risks, reduces the number of tourists present in the area, the dissemination of news about the use of roadside restaurants from unhealthy foods lead to a dramatic reduction in the use of their services by travelers. In all these cases, in fact, the psychological safety of tourists is threatened faster and more severely than their physical (physical) security, and the response to these threats is accompanied by more urgency and more severe encounters. A general look at the status of tourism industry in countries affected by the crisis and instability in different times shows that the tourism industry and the presence of tourists in these countries and regions have been

severely affected by these crises and instabilities. A 60 percent decrease in the number of tourists entering Egypt during the uprising of Egyptian people and a 25 percent decline evaluated in total in 2011 compared to 2010 can be exemplified as an affection of instability in countries on tourism industry.

Figure 8: Tourist attraction growth (million people)

	2000	2005	2009	2010	The growth rate of 2010 compared to 2009
world	674	797	882	940.3	6.6
North Africa	10.2	13.9	17.6	18.7	6.3
Sub Saharan Africa	24.1	36.3	52.9	60.9	15.1

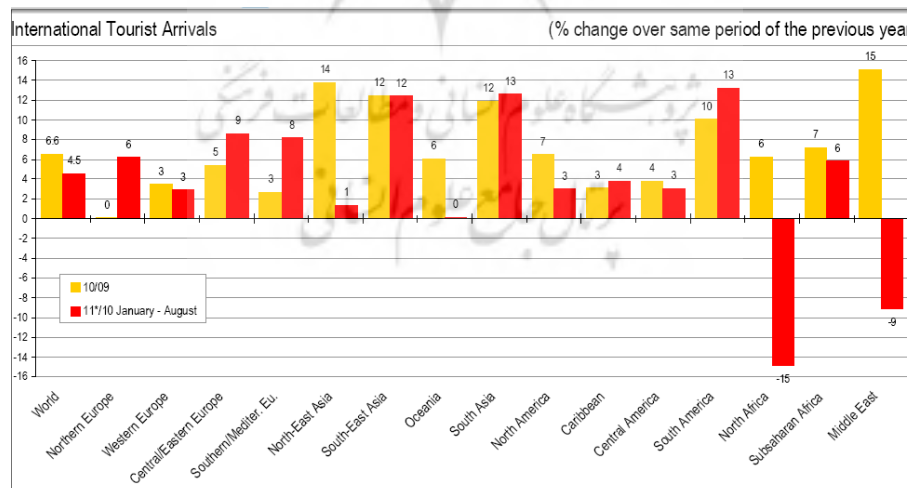
Figure 9: Tourist attraction growth

	Change Percentage in 2011 compared to the same period in 2010									
	First three months	second three months	January	February	march	April	may	June	July	august
world	3.6	6.1	5.9	2.2	2.8	9	1.8	7.7	4	3.2
North Africa	-13.1	-12.7	-9.1	-9.7	-19.1	-5.4	-22	-10.7	-17.2	-19
Middle East	-8.7	-4.7	-1.1	-20.3	-4.1	-7.5	-3.6	-2.6	-11.1	-20.4

Figures eight and nine illustrate the growth or decline of tourist attraction in the world, Middle East, and North Africa region at different times. It is a comparison in 2011 to 2010.

Figure 10: Egypt's Income from the Tourism Industry in recent years

year	2008	2009	2010	2011
Amount of Income(million dollar)	10.985	10.755	10.401	8.685



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Figure 11: Comparison of tourist attraction trends in 2009-2011

Figure 11 illustrates the trend of tourist attraction changes in different regions of the world as a comparison between 2009 and 2011. The yellow color indicates the trend of change in 2010 compared to 2009 which has been positive in all parts of the world, and Middle East having the largest growth of 15%. The red color represents the trend of change in 2011 (as of the end of August) compared to 2010, when the two troubled regions of the Middle East and North Africa witnessed a downward trend.

4. Analysis and Conclusion

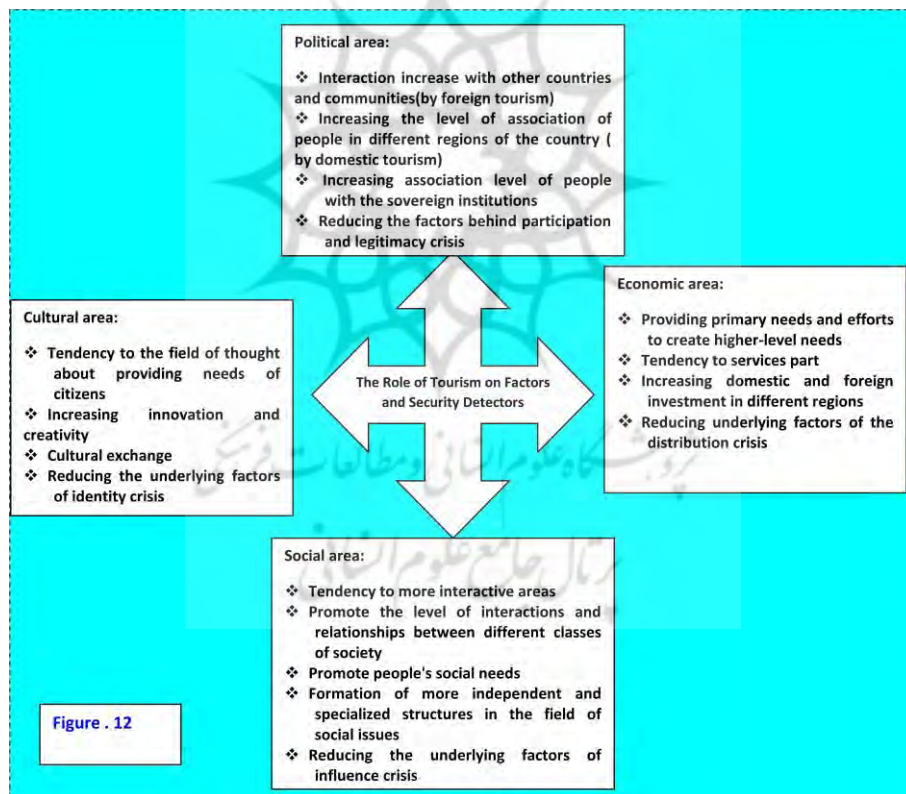
Every era of human life has its own characteristics and all or most of individual and social interactions and social connections have affected these characteristics. The information revolution occurrence in the late 20th century, called somewhat the third wave, has brought a new discourse that affected whole of human life and human societies. The urbanization which was the symbol of industrial age and second wave, was affected by the advent of the McLuhan global village. Relations between nations and peoples living thousands of miles from each have moved from a second-wave machine structure to a cultural and social, often interactive, structure that takes the form of a relationship between people in a small village or small area. Inventions, innovations and human knowledge seek to change their world-view approach and solve global problems. The intellectual concerns from purely industrial, technical, and scientific issues have led to the issues of human interaction, such as tourism, human rights, environment, refugee affairs, and so on.

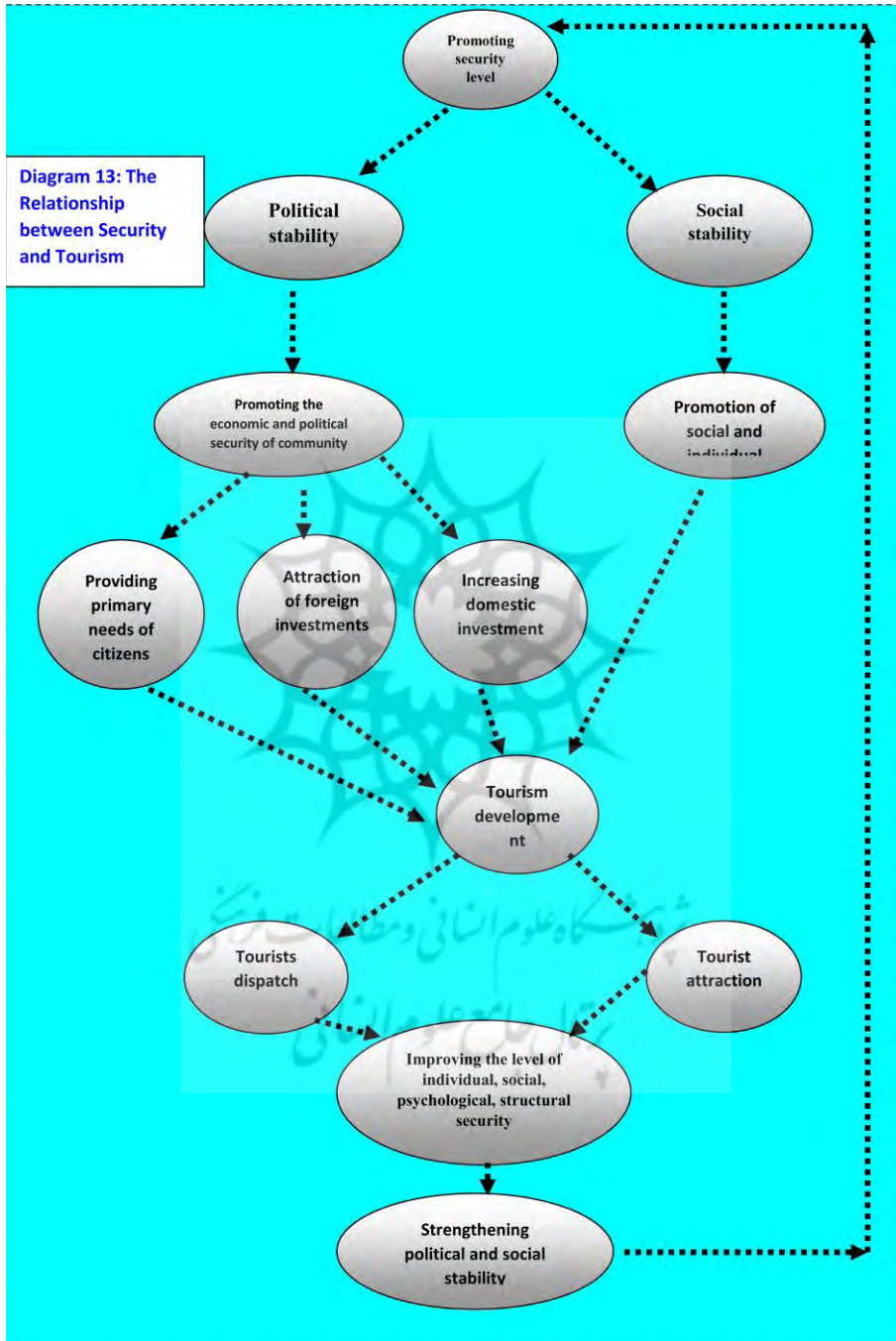
In today's world, industries such as tourism will be the driving force behind societies, industries that have a greater degree of utilization of softwares than hard-core dimensions, and investigate more on human souls than their bodies. In this regard, many of influential components in this field will find a newer approach and seek to overcome the temporal and spatial constraints, and will pursue more creative ideas and newer formats.

Tourism is a gateway that if we want to know the world of tomorrow correctly, should be given more attention. Tourism is a kind of industry which utilizes other areas such as arts, economic, social, cultural, and etc. and also give services to mentioned areas. This interactive and interconnected relationship will cause human societies

to have a very powerful propulsion engine that has multiple functions and dimensions.

In this regard, security as an inescapable component in any set and political, social, economic, cultural, and ... structure will be the basis of the activity of this industry and will also benefit from the results and effects of this industry. In this field, a community will be more successful that can integrate and apply various components including security issues, tourism industry and other industries and areas and could gain the best possible coefficients for creating structural relationships between components. Otherwise, the lack of this knowledge will lead to a disarray and ends the tourism industry and also removes the community security. (Figures 12 and 13)





Suggestions

Creating structural stability (including hardware structures and software structures) to expand tourism industry infrastructure.
Acquiring the necessary and desirable knowledge of the potential and actual capacities of the tourism industry in promoting the level of community security.

Identify the levels and groups of tourists that are in partial alignment with the discourse governing the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Adopt policies and strategies that stabilize the level of optimal security and to avoid adoption and implementation of solutions that will bring this level in a very short time with very rapid changes.

Understand the actual and potential capacities of rivals at each level and tourist groups.

Promotion of tourism security level from objective and apparent aspects to mental and psychological aspects.

Avoiding Security Approaches in the Tourism Industry.

Creating stability and psychological security necessary for development of infrastructure investments in the tourism industry.

Acquire the necessary knowledge of different levels and groups of tourists.

Understanding optimal security level for each level and groups of tourists and promoting security level of tourist areas in proportion to the levels and associated terrorist groups.

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