

Persian Gulf economy persisting on tourism development in Persian Gulf and regional correlation

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Abstract

Persian Gulf is the most important Middle East southern region strategic water way that history has regarded by world powers from the most ancient to now. Among regions which know in Middle East as independent and separate geopolitics regions, Persian Gulf provides a geopolitics region single model. Persian Gulf and its islands have many tourism attractions. In addition to oil and gas resources and energy establishments, different oral and industrial aquatics, nice jungles have special beaches that attract thousands inside and outside tourists annually. So developing tourism industry and two – and multi – dimension cooperation reach stable development, in Addison to economical nourishment and regional correlation in Persian Gulf area countries.

Keywords: economy, Persian Gulf, development, tourism, regional correlation.

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Introduction

Tourism is the most important today human activity that in line to considerable changes in ground face, political, economical, cultural status changes human's life style. And creates critical changes in economic, cultural conditions and people traditions.

Tourism – derived changes in tourism regions are very significant and changes due to create and develop human other economical activities are more important (Moradi, 2005: 13, 14).

Tourism is the most revenue part of economy that is called third millennium commerce and creates the most active economical transactions by international tourism issues among countries. Tourism development could cause economical grow, creating lawful fields and a motivation to attract investors attention to create and develop tourism industry substructures, enforcing social and cultural development procedure, conserving natural resources and increasing ecological capacities, and serving historical values, ... in Persian Gulf islands and this shows that developing tourism obtains a thing over economy that is to develop peace and friendship and conserving human rights and nature, in other hand geostrategic change axis is human factor and economical benefits.

Persian Gulf is the most important world geostrategic area, tourism could be the most important factor to attract invest and economical grow in Persian Gulf, attract Persian Gulf area countries cooperation to perform commonly in all dimensions especially international tourism and create regional correlation. In this report has tried to know tourism capabilities and substructures in line nation's correlation in Persian Gulf.

- Tourism concept

Tourism word has different meanings and has obtained 43 definitions for words traveler, tourist and visitor. Erik Cohen defines tourist as: a volunteer and temporal traveler who travels to enjoy a different experience and new one during relatively long mutual travel and without repeat (John lee, 2000: 5).

In March 1993, UN static commission accepted tourism definition by world tourism is a collection of individuals activities out of their life and work place for fun and rest and other issues, travel and don't stay more than one year there (Dasvil, 2005: 19).

Tourism is a collection of phenomena and relation due to interactions among tourists, assets, states and host communities, universities and private organizations to attract, transfer, hosting and control tourists and other visitors.

In other definition of tourism in the world tourism organization (WTO) has classified tourism in different dimension on the basis of separation in visit place: tourism is individual's activities to rest, work and other causes in out of their life place by travel that live there finally for one year.

Internal tourism (or native): in this case a country residents travel to a place in their country but out of their life place for 12 months and their main aim for this is not to do a work that finally obtain a ways to visit the place.

National (or international) tourism: individuals for 12 months travel to a country out of their usual life place and is not their usual resident place and their main aim to visit country is not to do work to obtain wage.

- Different tourism models and branches

Tourism has different models and branches that refer to some of them:

Art tourism: art tourism creates due to tourist's interest in play and visual arts such as opera, ballet dance, and music and art festivals.

Identity tourism: in tourism, identity means a value that tourists and hosts have to develop and use cultural events and products and real experiences (Smith, 2012: 10).

Commercial tourism, cultural tourism, black tourism, moral tourism, electronic tourism, festivals tourism and film and television tourism, food tourism, health tourism, heritage tourism, native tourism, literature tourism, the old tourism, regional tourism, village tourism, special interests tourism, sport tourism, stable tourism, urban tourism (Smith, 11 – 25).

Tourism economical importance in the world:

To study tourism economical effects there are many subjects about reproduction coefficient, cost – benefit analysis, chance costs evaluation and relationship between tourism and regional and job development.

Tourism reproduction coefficient is one method to study these industry economical effects. This coefficient measures tourism

revenue entrance to out of economy structure and created indirect effects in economy. Tourism revenue distributes and reflexes in total economy. A group of people and good and service providers use direct effects but others with less tourism activities use indirect effects (Kazemi, 2006: 100 – 101).

The most main economical activities around this industry and its feedback that effect on internal and international economy are such as building investment (Hotel, road, airport, port building, make different transport machines, seas beaches, etc.), restaurants facilitating industries, food industries, repairs and reserving ancient effects, investment related to oil production and other energies relating to tourism, investments related to information and informing, post and telephone center costs, residential equipment, sport tools, body serving tools, bank system main revenues and preparing other international records that tourists spend in origin or home country to prepare for travel and police and immunity forces costs related to tourism that are not direct tourism revenues. Tourism development not only causes economical refreshing but also causes international relations development, governments stability and world peace and immunity development (Papeli Yazdi, Baghaie, 2006: 3, 4, 5).

- Tourism economical acts

Tourism increases job creating capacity quantity as an activity with service. Two job groups separate in tourism: first, jobs relates directly to tourism industry. Second, jobs that creates tourism industry indirectly. First group are firms that create job directly that their workers face tourists and tourism experiences directly, such as hotels, food workers, etc. Second group are firms that creates job indirectly and supply restaurant's needs. Totally in tourism, job creating directly and indirectly causes to employ high percent of work force.

Other economical factors effects could refers to exchange revenue obtaining, host community revenue increasing, investment increasing, redistributing wealth in place, sell local products and goods,... (Rezaie and Rafie, 2011: 828).

Tourism economical effect includes a main part of productive part in economy and in most countries tourism policies have not serve separately and combined in other parts policies such as payments level

policies, industrial policies, financial and field policies (Fransoavela – Youne (Bicheril, 2003: 157).

- Persian Gulf geography

In geographic view Persian Gulf is semi – closed sea that places in south – west Asia and has created a distance in semi – island in south – west Asia. This Gulf has placed in 23 – 30 ' north width and 48 - 56' east height. Considering this issue, sun in 1, It is vertical on circuit 23', Persian Gulf serves as a very hot area on ground specially in summer that is intolerance able.

Persian Gulf width is variable between 185 – 333 km (100 – 180 marine nodes) and its shore height is 1375 km from fao to Bandarabbas. Its depth sometimes is up to 73/2 – 91/5 and its middle is 25 – 35 m that in Hormaz glosbe is up to 100 m and around Aboomousa island is 126 m. Due to this total Persian Gulf forms continental shelf.

Persian Gulf is 226 thousands km² and involves 62 % globe water. Persian Gulf Navdis line is " Tonb " and " Faro " expands towards semi – island " All – Mosandem " shore in Hormoz glosbe.

Due to salt and other minerals in Persian Gulf water and very much evaporation, its water is more salty relative to other the world waters. Due to salt domes from north toward south increases water salty. Persian Gulf salt rate is 38 and 70 in thousand and in low depth areas is 60 and 200. Persian Gulf with its special properties, low depth, water salty and limited relationship to the world free waters has made a special ecosystem and created dependent live collection in floor, inside, up and Persian Gulf shores. Persian Gulf aquatics involve mammalians, birds, the fish, invertebrates, seaweed and various shapes (Hafeznia and Rabiee, 2012: 16 – 17).

- Tourism capabilities in Persian Gulf islands Tourism attractions in Qeshm Island

Qeshm seven wonders attract many tourists from the stars valley a cut lik cross, huge turtles shore and Qeshm roof, Kherber caveat, Chahkooh, historical castles, Shah shahid, temples fig tree, gold wells, mosques, Qeshm mountains, salt mountain, rich mineral mines have each viewer admire (Yoordkhani and Masoome Pazooki, 2009: 391 – 392).

Kish tourism attractions

Kish attractions are wonders that nature has created during years and have changed by human. One of Kish wonders is its shores that are really beautiful, water low depth, due to water clearness sea floor is observable to multi meters depth and is a natural aquarium.

Sand shores, creational port, around island road, bicycle pist in 70 km length, bicycle rent stations, Olympic sport collection with different sport fields, football, tennis, pool, volleyball, basketball, chest, squash, and sport collection with billiard and boiling are places that travels enjoy them.

Beach Park, Birds Park, the sheep park that many sheep and bird live in a natural environment and Kish zoo, Dolphins Park and their nice games are Kish attractions. Kish bazaars have special attraction and usually travellers. Spend their time in these bazaars and night along the beach look at natural views and sea beauties and do marine sports and biking. Kish quite and without traffic environment is another Island property that provides a clean air and without pollution. In Kish Island there is not any stop, squares and cross – ways have not red light, so kish traffic is quick and calm. Using seat belt, obey allowed speed, and driving signs are necessary in Kish and face severely if violence. Kish streets and boulevard have made nicely and have special attraction by nice palms and colorful flowers.

Kish beach

Kish sand beach field is coral type and has silver shinning under sun light. Kish has a blue and clear sea that observes its floor from sea level. Environment experts relates this property to around island corals and believe that corals cause island beaches beauty and clean water. Kish has the most expand beach in the world to use by passengers to rest there. Fishing interesting should take fish in island south and west beaches. Kariz underground city, Harire historical city, Greek ship, Bagu village, marine sports in Kish, creational fishing in Kish, bicycle special way, creational port, beach nudes, Women nude, men nude, Loor tree are other Kish tourism places ([www. Kishtpc. com](http://www.Kishtpc.com)).

Boushehr tourism attractions

Dashtestan Kourosh palace, Borazjan, Kooshak Ardeshir Dashti in Firoozabad, Boushehr Haj Raiess collection, Hesardeylam castle, Kalat – Ahrom castle, Nasoori – Kangan castle, black stone palace –

Dashtestan, Dalaki Karvansara – Dashtestan, Dashtestan goor dokhtar – Borazjan, Layan national park. Stalk in late 19 century writes that Boushehr is the most green and high level shore city in Persian Gulf border. In fact old view of city is the best tourism case in this city (Ziari, Salekzade and Khodadadi, 2009: 474 – 475).

- Tourism substructures in Persian Gulf

Boushehr Shore County with the most shore and different shore cities and villages and visible Islands has significant tourism capacity in marine part.

Boushehr has 70 km shore and nice islands and fishing and commercial ports, oil steps, marine national parks do not have at last welfare, residential equipment, games and funs and marine around, etc.

Sand shores of Ganave, Deylam, Imam Hassan and Rig ports with low equipment but have millions Norooz and non Norooz travellers due to foreign goods bazaars and could transform to tourism place if creating residential, welfare centers, shore parks, water sports and funs, going to island and marine oil steps and etc.

Khark Island is the largest country oil export terminal in 57 km north – west Boushehr in Persian Gulf water with huge ports to traffic ships to load raw oil.

Historical heritages involve Zartoshtian graves, church and Somae residues, Danish castle, Poziden temple, the sheep habitant, shore corals, Mir Mohanna Island near to Rig Gannave port are other potential marine tourism areas.

Investment and equipment such as marine hotels and restaurants water park, marine tour to islands, water and marine sports, capital good bazaars, cultural, art and musical festivals could increase Boushehr inside and outside tourists population up to current capacity.

Boushehr in different parts has investment capabilities that has prepared to plan investment in different parts specially tourism.

- Tourism development plan and procedure in line to race and Nations correlation in Persian Gulf.

In Persian Gulf have collected nations that have differences in culture and similarities in politic, economy and ideology and provide the best chance for this sea around with common environmental ideas, that

does not create in other Middle East areas (Mehrabi, Kamel Mizi, 2009: 157).

Persian Gulf place in Middle East and south Asia always is a place to contact powers. Due to this around countries also have had significant importance for supra – area forces, today Persian Gulf also has high position. Iran in Persian Gulf border places in a systemic interaction to Persian Gulf that in this area changes, Iran is very effective due to geopolitics, geo-economics different capabilities, etc. (Ibid: 151).

Persian Gulf involves nations that are different in culture and in politic, strategic and economical issues have very much accordance. This area includes Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain (Arazesh, Keramatallah Ziari, 2009: 77).

Inside conditions in Persian Gulf are as destroyed any mutual and multi – dimension cooperation field among area countries and such countries regard to outside to obtain immunity. Foreign agent presence is inside regional position result and could decrease international agent role in this area by improving inside position (Ibid: 179).

In Persian Gulf countries an effective factor on separation is cultural, religious heterogeneous structure in these countries especially South Korea and Arab, so geo-culture has had effective role on separation among Persian Gulf countries as 72 nations could see here (Mehrabi, Hojat Mahkooie, 2009: 571 – 572).

Persian Gulf countries regarding to economic capacities, oil and gas huge mines are very effective to create cooperation to create stability and immunity in this area.

These countries could try to develop tourism in line to Persian Gulf races and nations and their closeness and cooperation. Cultural closeness and common believe are important factors to reach common political, economical and cultural aims especially to develop tourism.

- Purposed strategy and procedures and conclusion

Creating regional stability and immunity in Persian Gulf is a purposed strategy and important substructure to develop tourism. Persian Gulf countries cooperation to reach political and economical aims is an important procedure to create an area with high tourism capacities to create, enforce and improve tourism substructures in Persian Gulf area countries, area countries cooperation to administer tourism plans, giving enough budget and attract inside and outside investor to

develop tourism and deleting some separated system properties in international relationship such as single – move systems, revolution, dictator, insidism leaders and experts, unstable and without immunity systems. Creating correlation systems properties such as country democratization, creating cultural in line to international benefits,... (Mehrabi, Hojat Mahkooie, 2009: 550).

Persian Gulf area is a suitable bed to attract countries specially Iran with the longest marine border and as the largest area country could useful and effective relationship to Persian Gulf countries. Creating political, economical and cultural relationships among Persian Gulf area countries to attract tourist could have positive effect to correlate races and nations in Persian Gulf (Sohrab Mollayousefi, Maryam Sahba, 2009: 954 – 955).

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