TÍTULO: Un análisis sobre las capacidades de turismo costero de Delvar.

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RESUMEN: La presente investigación se ha realizado con el objetivo de investigar las capacidades de turismo costero de la ciudad de Delvar. Es descriptiva-analítica y los datos requeridos se han recopilado en base a los métodos documentales y de campo (cuestionario). Sobre la base de los resultados, el potencial de las capacidades turísticas de la ciudad de Delvar ha influido en el desarrollo económico de la ciudad, y la escasez de instalaciones y servicios de asistencia social ha impedido el desarrollo del desarrollo del turismo costero de la ciudad de Delvar.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Industria turística, turismo costero, Capacidades, ciudad de Delvar.

TITLE: An analysis on Delvar Coastal Tourism Capacities.

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ABSTRACT: The present research has been conducted with the aim of investigating the coastal tourism capacities of Delvar city. It is descriptive-analytical, and the required data has been collected based on the documentary and field methods (questionnaire). Based on the results, the potentials of Delvar city tourism capacities have been influential in the economic development of the city, and the shortage of facilities and welfare services has prevented the development of coastal tourism development of the Delvar city.

KEY WORDS: Tourism industry, Coastal tourism, Capacities, Delvar city

INTRODUCTION.

The experts from the countries that have put coastal development at the top of their policies have been able to experience a high economic growth in these areas and throughout the country. The economy of coastal areas is one of the most important tools, which makes it possible to compare and investigate the development process (Madani, 2012).

The World Tourism Organization in a report introduced America as the most high-revenue country of the world from tourist industry in 2015. According to this report, the United States of America in 2015 with acquiring more than 128 billion dollars revenue was located at the first rank in the world's most high-revenue countries from the tourism industry. This industry also has a significant share of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in some countries, such as the Philippine, and has created about 5 million jobs (Karlsson, 2017).

Tourism is one of the most important activities of contemporary human beings, which along with creating dramatic changes in the earth' image, transforms the political, economic, cultural status, and the way and method of human beings' life (Karami Dehkordi et al., 2012, p. 99).

Tourism is a combined activity and requires the participation of various sectors of community and will have extensive effects. Accordingly, it requires planning and coordination (Amin Bidokhty, 2010).

Most countries have found that the sustainable development of tourism industry requires a long-term economic, cultural, social and environmental perspective, and is a useful and essential tool for the development of tourism industry, especially sensitive coastal areas (Andersen, Blichfeldt & Liburd, 2016).

Tourism industry has major outcomes and achievements, among which the aspect of employment creation, and its impact on developmental and socioeconomic functions in the region or country can be mentioned (Holjevac, 2003).

Beaches have a lot of tourism attractions and are therefore influenced by the positive and negative consequences of the development of this industry. Iran has a coastal strip of about 5,000 km. in the Oman Sea and the Persian Gulf, and 800 km. in the Caspian Sea (Dibajania et al., 2012; Gillet, et al. 2012; Gordon, 2011; Hadi, 2017). Iran is one of the most spectacular countries in the world; it is among the top ten countries in the world in terms of tourism attractions and is among the first five countries in the world in terms of tourism diversity and is among the first three countries in the world in terms of the variety of handicrafts (World Tourism Organization, 2014: 11).

Currently, tourism industry in the world is one of the important sources of income and at the same time it is an effective factor in the cultural exchanges between the countries and as a widespread service industry in the world, has a special position; therefore, many countries in a close competition, are seeking to increase their interests and revenues from this international activity more than ever (Kazemi, 2007: 1).

One of the ways of attracting tourists and increasing tourism revenue in the country is the recognition of various areas of natural, historical and biological aspects around this land; one of the areas that, plays an important role in the development of tourism industry is the southern coasts of the country. Bushehr province has been recognized among the five top provinces in terms of tourists' durability due to the vast variety of tourism capacities as well as 937 kilometers marine borders with the Persian Gulf (Nikandish & Sangari, 2012).

Ancient and aesthetic importance of the Persian Gulf and access to the free waters has created Bushehr a region prone to tourism that due to the lack of necessary infrastructures, it does not have the ability to admit a lot of foreign and domestic tourists (Karshi and Bozorgzadeh, 2013). The Delvar coastal city is located in south of Bushehr city, and a short distance from the Halileh Promontory. Delvar is the birthplace of Rais Ali Delvari, the hero in the fight against the British people in south of Iran.

DEVELOPMENT.

This research seeks to answer the following hypotheses:

The First Hypothesis: It seems that Delvar coastal tourism capacities are effective in its economic development.

The Second Hypothesis: It seems that the shortage of facilities and welfare services has prevented the development of coastal tourism in Delvar city.

Methodology.

The research is descriptive-analytical in terms of method and to collect data, survey method has been used. In this research, the main tool for collecting data is questionnaire. After collecting data and statistics from the tourism attractions of Delvar city and distributing the questionnaire, each of these hypotheses was finally analyzed by using t-test. The photos of maps have also been provided by GIS

software. The Questionnaire data was analyzed by the aid of SPSS software. The statistical population is a collection of individuals or units that have at least one common trait (Sarmad et al., 2001:177). All the people who live in Delvar City compose the statistical population of this research. Typically, numerous methods have been mentioned to determine the sample size, but in general, the mentioned methods can be inserted into four groups that are: based on personal judgments, based on the provided criteria, based on statistical calculations, and estimating the sample in terms of facilities (Darban Astaneh, 2003: 269). The sample size of the research was obtained as 354 people, according to the population of 4,442 people in Delvar city by using the Cochran formula.

Results and Discussion.

Natural and cultural resources that form the basis and foundation of tourism and recreation on the beach include the following major issues:

(a) Water and aquatics.

(b) Vegetation cover.

(c) Topography.

(d) Geology and soil.

(e) Climate.

(f) Historical characteristics.

(g) Racial characteristics, information and guidance.

(h) Construction activities.

(i) Industry and installations.

In coastal tourism, tourists enjoy multiple facilities (on land and sea) including sport, sightseeing, shopping, etc.

Tourism and recreation in the coastal areas have a position that is located in the following four sub-regions parallel with the coast:

1. Neritic Area.

This marine ecological area near the coast begins from the continental plateau and continues to the coast. This area is the richest area for fishing, and it often includes interesting rocks and stone pillars. This section is also used for travelling to the nearby islands.

2. Beach Area.

It covers both a range of sea and a range of land. Especially if it is wide and sandy, it supports many group water games and sports.
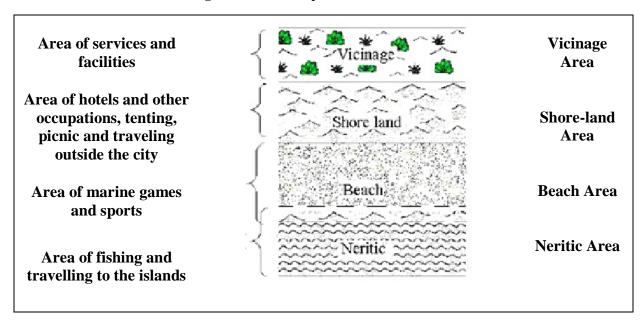
3. Shore-Land Area.

This area refers to the region behind the coastal area and supports many marine recreations, such as tenting, picnic and traveling outside the city. In some places, this area includes hotels and some occupations. The important landscape of this area is the sea view.

4. Vicinage Area.

The lands behind the coastal areas generally cover the areas that include services for recreational activities. Coastal view has been formed by depths and heights and vegetation cover. There are several types of structural activities that affect the physical change of the coastline, including housing, industrial development, ports, shipping routes, levees, land passages, sea walls, breakwaters, sand and the beach fixing projects, barriers to preserve marine storms and waves, etc., in (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Various parts of Coastal Areas.

Area of services and facilities	Vicinage	Vicinage Area
Area of hotels and other occupations, tenting, picnic and traveling outside the city	Shore land	Shore-land Area
Area of marine games and sports	Beach	Beach Area
Area of fishing and travelling to the islands	Neritic	Neritic Area

The city of Tangestan centered by the city of Ahram, has 2 central and coastal parts and 3 cities of Ahram, Delvar and Abad, and has been composed of 4 villages of Ahram, Baghak, Delvar and Bolkheir. The city of Ahram, which is considered as the center of Tangestan, has been located 60 km. south-east of Bushehr port.

The city of Tangestan with 1949.72 sq. km., has allocated 8.4% of the total area of the province to itself. The city of Delvar is located in the geographical position of 51 degrees 3 minutes and 47 seconds east longitude and 28 degrees 47 minutes and 16 seconds north latitude and its relative elevation above the sea level, is 15 meters. In respect of political position, it is the center of Delvar district of Tangestan city in (Figure 2).
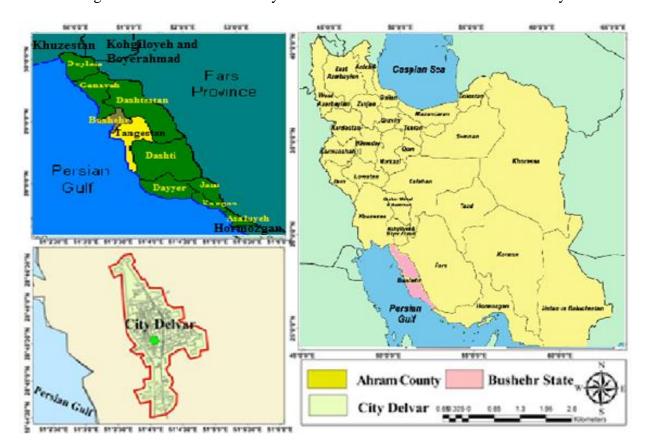
Figure 2: Location of the study area in the Political Divisions of the country.

Testing Hypotheses.

First Hypothesis: It seems that Delvar coastal tourism capacities are effective in its economic development.

H0: It seems that Delvar coastal tourism capacities are not affective in its economic development.

H1: It seems that Delvar coastal tourism capacities are affective in its economic development.

In the questionnaire, which was distributed among the respondents, 5 parameters related to coastal tourism capacities are related to its economic development. By using the t-test, these factors were investigated and the results are presented in (Table 1).

Table 1: T-Test output to evaluate the First Hypothesis.

					Low and High Limit Confidence Interval 95%	
Variables	**T**	**Degree of Freedom**	**Significance Level**	**Mean Difference**	**High**	**Low**
Creating seasonal exhibitions	21.737	354	0.000	1.10	1.20	1
Local markets ability	18.634	354	0.000	1.14	1.23	1.05
The impact of tourism increases on the income of residing families	29.505	354	0.000	1.69	1.79	1.59
The impact of tourism promotion on reducing unemployment	16.122	354	0.000	0.985	1.10	0.87
Preventing immigration of youth and economic activists of the city	25.564	354	0.000	1.645	1.70	1.59

Note: Table header also includes "T Test" and "Test Level= 3" spanning rows at top.

Source: The authors' research.

The fourth column shows a significant level, and regarding that the test is a right-tailed test type, H1: > μ3, the significance (Sig) values of two tails must be divided into two.

Considering that the significance values for all variables are less than 5 percent, it can be concluded that the mean of each one of these variables has a significant difference with number 3.

The fifth column is the mean difference of each variable in the sample with number 3.

The last two columns represent the high and low limit of the 95% confidence interval for the mean of each variable. The point that the high and low limits of the variable are negative, means that the mean of variable is smaller than the number 3.

Based on the obtained results of the t-test, the tourism potentials of the city of Delvar have been effective in the economic development of the city. Therefore, the first hypothesis is confirmed.

The Second Hypothesis: It seems that the shortage of facilities and welfare services has prevented the development of coastal tourism in Delvar city.

H0: It seems that the shortage of facilities and welfare services has not prevented the development of coastal tourism in Delvar city.

H1: It seems that the shortage of facilities and welfare services has prevented the development of coastal tourism in Delvar city.

In the questionnaire, which was distributed among the respondents, 5 parameters are related to the shortage of facilities and welfare tourism services in Delvar city. By using t-test, these factors were investigated and the results are presented in (Table 2).

Table 2: T-Test output to evaluate the Second Hypothesis.

T Test						
Test Level=3						
Variables	T	Degree of Freedom	Significance Level	Mean Difference	Low and High Limit Confidence Interval 95%	
					High	Low
Shortage of residences and residential places	-44.122	354	0.000	-01.59	-1.50	-1.68
Inappropriate conditions of connection routes	-21.819	354	0.000	-1.46	-1.33	-1.59
The existence of suitable space for children's game	-25.667	354	0.000	-1.41	-1.30	-1.52
Appropriate access to the beach	-22.498	354	0.000	-1.18	-1.08	-1.28
The status of offering urban services	-30.166	354	0.000	-1.625	-1.52	-1.73

Source: The authors' research.

The first column shows the variables, the second column shows the t statistic, the third column shows the degree of freedom, the fourth column shows the significant level, and considering that this test is a right-tailed type, H1:> $\mu 3$, the significance (Sig) values of the two tails must be divided into two. Considering that the significance values for all variables are less than 5%, it can be concluded that the mean of each one of these variables has a significant difference with number 3.

The fifth column is the mean difference of each variable in the sample with number 3.

The last two columns represent the high and low limits of the 95% confidence interval for the mean of each variable. The point that the high and low limits of the variable are negative, means that the mean of variable is smaller than the number 3.

Regarding the obtained mean, H0 is confirmed, so the second hypothesis is also confirmed.

CONCLUSIONS.

The tourism industry, especially in developing countries, can be an important source for increasing national income and economic development.

In some Third World Countries, this industry is so economically important that the balance of their foreign payments depends on this industry. In fact, each tourist transfers some of his income obtained in his home country to the countries that he travels; this transfer that appears in the form of expenditures in these countries (such as housing, food, domestic transportation, entertainment, and shopping costs) can bring great economic benefits and increase national and regional incomes, because the money the tourist spends for his expenses does not go out of the money flow, but creates incomes for the inhabitants of that place.

Nowadays, this industry is one of the most important economic activities and is considered among the three major industries of the world, and in a short time it has been able to allocate large numbers of global exchanges to itself. In Iran, tourism industry as an economic sector has a relatively high increasing effect in the production, and its job creation power is directly and indirectly more than many other parts of the economy. Also, the development of tourism based on cultural and historical conditions as well as the natural, historical and cultural attractions of our country has led to constructive and effective interaction with the world and with regard to its high economic, social and political benefits the national interests of the country will also be met.

The coastal cities of the Persian Gulf, especially the city of Delvar, having historic, cultural and natural monuments and countless tourism attractions as well as the strategic location in respect of neighboring the Persian Gulf region countries, according to the Development Vision Document and special attention to the tourism section in the government's policies can benefit from the vast revenues of the tourism sector in the case of regional, national and international marketing, and take steps in line with regional growth and development, employment increase, gross domestic product increase and countless other positive outcomes.

Due to the historical and cultural background, the city of Delvar must seriously take step in the field of tourism in the country, despite the fact that the province of Bushehr is located among the deprived provinces of the country, but has a high capacity and power of high potential investment.

Authorities should pay attention to the God given and natural resources available in this province, with the proper planning and development prospect of the province, and to improve the quality and quantity level of service provision in this industry and the use of existing potentials for investment in various economic and tourism sectors, with double endeavor take an institutional step in this regard that in respect of it the most important problem of the community that is employment is removed by using tourism industry.

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