

Feasibility Study of Tourism Development Impacts on Stable Regional Development Dimensions: The Case Study

Rahim Abdollah Fam¹ and Parviz Kesavarz²

¹Department of Social Science, Bonab Branch, Islamic Azad University, Bonab, Iran.

²(Corresponding Author), Department of Management, Bonab Branch, Islamic Azad University, Bonab, Iran.

E-mail: parviz.keshavarz@gmail.com

Abstract: Without a doubt one of the most important challenges the region programmers are facing in many countries are issues related to sustainability and sustainable regional development. There are several factors that could have influenced the sustainable development in the region. One of these factors could be tourism and its consequences. Comprehensive study of the impact of tourism in the region requires a regional study in the context of sustainable development. District of Kandovan Tourism with over 850 years of being in the western foothills of the Sahand Mountains in the East Azerbaijan province has an influential impact in attracting Tourism and regional & national development by diverse and pristine nature and cultural and historical authenticity. The present study reviews the concepts of sustainable tourism, sustainable development implications of tourism on the region. This method is based on analytic methods for data collection and data archival and field methods have been used. Statistical Society is Tourism and tourists as well as residents and officials in the region that Cochran method is being used to determine the number of samples. Achieved sample size is 341 people from a random distribution of the questionnaire. Results gathered represent that despite positive economic impact on some aspects of the social and environmental aspects, results are often negative that help to regional instability.

[Abdollah Fam R., and Kesavarz, P. **Feasibility Study of Tourism Development Impacts on Stable Regional Development Dimensions: The Case Study.** *Life Sci J* 2013;10(11s):19-26] (ISSN:1097-8135). <http://www.lifesciencesite.com>. 4

Keywords: Tourism, Sustainable Development, Sustainable Regional Development, Kandovan Tourism Area

1. Introduction

From the perspective of planners and policy makers, sustainable development is the main pillar of development of tourism activities. Today, tourism represents its role in the dynamics of economic and regional development through a variety of activities related to economic sectors by creating jobs, increasing income, and improving people's well-being (Kreiner, 2010). Many countries have developed their tourism industry, so they can cover many problems such as unemployment, low per capita income and foreign exchange earnings. (Janta, 2011). Considering the sustainable development defined as steady stream of changes in economic, social - cultural and environmental well-being and happiness for a long-term rise and progress of the whole society (Scipioni et al., 2009) therefore, the development of sustainable tourism can be defined as the addition of non-destructive way to provide water and soil, genetic resources, plant and animal life. And can be continued indefinitely at a time and does not harm the human and physical environment (Jenkins, 1991) So, given the above, the development of tourism role in regional development is more specific, because regional development means planning based on tourism development across the country and preventing growth overfishing one or two urban and industrial centers. So in this way, valuing the resources in every region is required.

Creating the tourism poles in regions that have sufficient resources will help developing the area dramatically. Promoting Tourist areas that have depression economically and also creating new jobs and complementary and alternative sources will cause income near the threshold for sustainable development. However, despite the unprecedented importance of tourism in sustainable development, there is no suitable policy regarding the promotion in our country and many efforts were to develop the tourism industry in recent decades and promotional or incentive-oriented approach (Jenkins, 1991). Kandovan village, with its 850 year old, is 2,300 meters above sea level and has various tourist attractions and wilderness nature, domestic tourism and culturally and historically important areas (detailed design of ESCO city). Good climate, natural attractions every year can attract many tourists in this area that are influenced by positive and negative effects of this phenomenon. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct the research using dimensions of sustainable development; we analyze the issue of tourism and its impact on regional development that is result of implementing strategies towards reviving tourism region with a focus on local and regional sustainable development goals. In this study the impact of tourism on the sustainable development of tourism in the hive has been studied from the viewpoint of local residents. The economic impact of

tourism is assessed positive for local residents and negative in social and environmental impact. However, the overall goal of this research was to investigate the systemic implications of tourism and its impact on sustainable development of Kandovan tourism region and the partial goal is reviewing the consequences of the three dimensions of sustainable development of tourism in the region's tourism Kandovan. In order to achieve these objectives, the following questions will be addressed from the perspective of local residents and local officials of Kandovan tourism, how much is the sustainable development of tourism in the region?

2. Concepts and Theoretical

2.1. Tourism

Tourism is discretionary spending leisure time in a place other than the place of permanent residence to enjoy tourism (Jenkins, 1991). Others have defined tourism as travelling to enjoy recreation services. However, a more comprehensive definition provided by the World Tourism Organization's Tourism is a service industry, which includes a number of components, tangible and non-tangible combinations. Tangible elements include transport systems (air, rail, road, water and space today), hospitality (accommodation, catering) and its related services, such as banking and insurance, health and safe care. And non-tangible elements include rest, relaxation with culture, escape, adventure and new and different experiences. (W70, 2004).

2.2. Sustainable Tourism

Sustainable tourism, is defined as anything related to tourism and related services process or set of activities that attract the tourist and catering, travel agencies of host governments and local governments (Oppermann,1997) to meet current and future generation needs such a way that tourism is responsible for the environmental aspects of economic, social and cultural equilibrium. (Kruyer, 1995).

2.3. Sustainable Development

The development that meets the human development needs of the present without risk shed to the needs of future generations, and pays attention to future environment and generations. However, since many definitions of sustainable development have been presented, but the core of all the definitions are the next generation and the future and all definitions, the environment and the protection of the global environment. (Sharply et al., 2002)

2.4. Sustainable Development Dimensions

Sustainable development has three dimensions: economic, social and ecological (Sprizet, 1997) that the dimensions have identified structure and hierarchy (see Table 1). In addition, each of these dimensions of sustainable development has its own weight; the weight of each of these dimensions will depend on the characteristics of the study subjects. (Birkman, 2000).

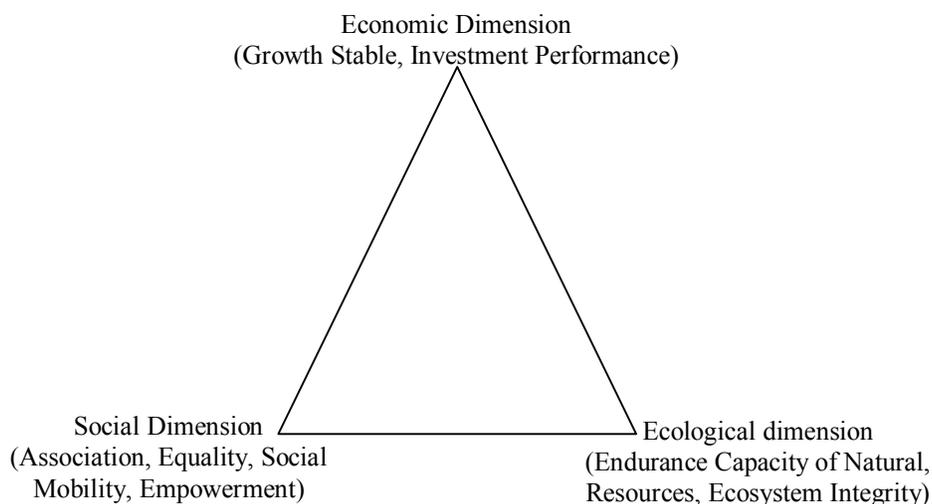


Figure 1: Dimensions of Sustainable Development

2.5. Sustainable Tourism the Instrument for Sustainable Regional Development

Today, the potential role of tourism in development is obvious; experts have summarized the main reasons of the influence as below:

Tourism is the main source of exchange technology for the countries. In addition, the level of impact is also the main reason for government support of tourism. Tourism is a major source of employment and income in the countries and areas. For many developing countries by limited industrial and natural resources, tourism maybe just a little dependent on international aid for income, employment and business foreign investment. (Operman & chavn, 1997).

With these qualities, sustainable tourism development is to maintain the balance of quality and ethical values and economic principles and economic benefits and to try to develop a new and comprehensive alternative to purely economic development. In this view, the development of tourism, using available resources is in a way that we respond to the needs of economic, social, cultural and legal norms and expectations of tourists, so the unity and integrity, cultural identity and health, environmental protection, economic cooperation ensure the welfare of local people. (Kin, 2004).

Sustainable tourism attempts to regulate the relationship between the host community and tourists that is a popular tourist spot. Therefore, sustainable development is not only based on environmental policies and economic and social problems, sustainable development will not be achieved and this requires a holistic view of development policy, environmental, social and economic integration of the three dimensions (Kreiner, 2010).

Generally, the goals of sustainable development of regional strategies are for extracting the most commonly methods in the later stages in the environmental, economic, social goal and it can be seen that each of the goals of sustainable development of regional sustainable development respond in regional demand. The importance of expressing these goals is that when a disadvantage is determined based on achieving sustainable development in the region, we should adjust the goals or find new targets (Becker, 1955).

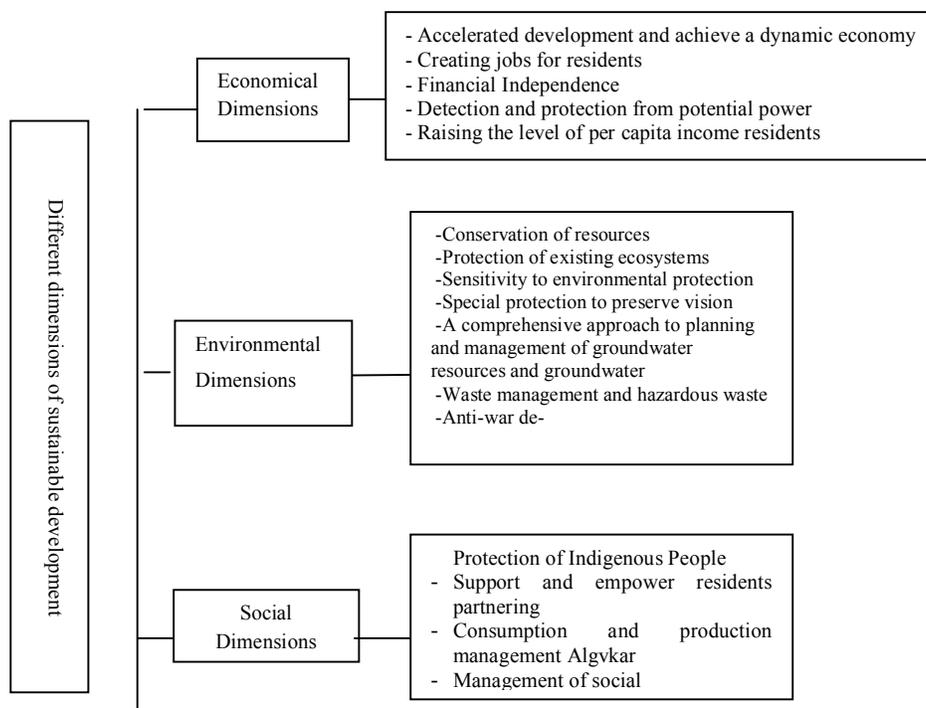


Figure 2. Different dimensions of sustainability

Study was descriptive and comparative analysis based on a system of planning and designing principles of sustainable tourism:

- 1 - Library studies and information gathering
- 2 - Fieldwork
- 3 - Preparing data for analysis

4 - Methods of analyzing information in order to review data and analyze surveys techniques and statistical techniques and software spss to analyze field data and uses part of the questionnaire.

Thus, the total population of the two families were divided into tourism sector relative to

the size of 341 individuals stratified sampling (Cochran's method) was used.

3. Area of Study

3.1. Kandovan Tourist Village

Kandovan village with old more than 850 years, 50 kilometers south of the major city of TRIZ in the western foothills of the Sahand Mountains are

located in the village at 2,300 meters above sea level, 37 degrees 48 minutes north latitude of the equator and 46 degrees and 15 located minutes east of the prime meridian. Kandovan village, along the river towards the hive and west - east to the stairs on a steep slope into the prevailing wind direction in this area, is west to east. (Statistical Center of Iran, 1996).



Photo :Hamid Harasi

FARS NEWS AGENCY

Photo 1: View of the tourist village Kandovan (Source: Fars News Agency)



Photo 2: Position of Kandovan village in East Azerbaijan

Kandovan village, with its unique weather, which is located in the foothills of Mount Sahand and the pristine nature of its architecture course (the rocky Architecture), which is derived from a Native perspective, the most interesting has been foreign and domestic tourists. Architecture with a rock house that has had a major role in shaping the rural nature of human communication, such as better and more shows for tourists.

Kandovan village landscape with different appearance is a simple model of the nature and

geographic region and meets the basic needs of the people, the economy and culture of other parts of their life differently.

3.2. Rocky and Historical Hilevar Villages

It is in 2 km north of the southern city Osku hive and 2, located on the slopes of the Sahand. This compares rural villages and historic rock 'Padokyh "Therefore, in Turkey and in the village forms. Also, the village KANDOVAN village, which is among the country's most historic villages, and in some cases comparable to the historical context and

considerations rocky KANDOVAN is more important than the village. Due to the scheming of empty villages around the house, this village has been attacked by natural disasters because of its protection against these events there, as well as the historical context Tkhrybaty the village. Among the issues that could threaten the fabric of this historic village water current flowing into the village. (Statistical Center of Iran, 1996). The village of residence due to lack of protection has not been the case so far and therefore, will take a long time to repair it.

What is important to research the village dates back to the living it. Currently living in the village date from the last time around, there is no trick of leaving the village because there are too many words.

4. Results

Results from field studies in this paper indicate a positive impact on the economy negative environmental and social impacts of intermediate dimension. The results show that compared people's opinions and the authorities generally charge more positive comments on different impacts of tourism, urban development are sustainable. However, people

generally find it more prudent to look, and in most cases, the difference be evident that each is discussed below.

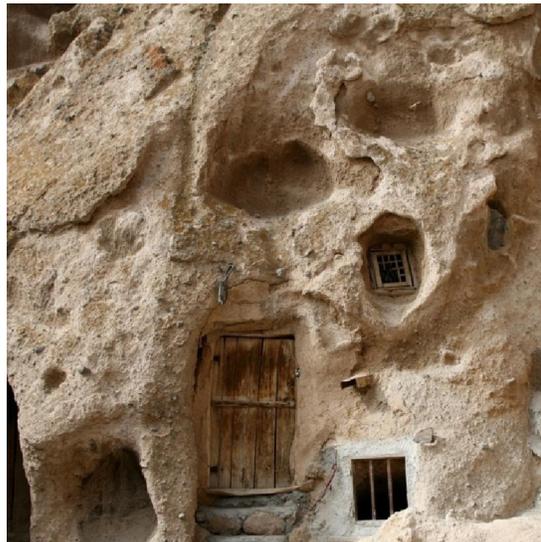


Photo 3: View of the village's architectural rock show.

Table 1: Assessment of the impact of tourism on the sustainable development of tourism in the hive from the resident's perspective

Dimensions	Genre Effects	Impact Assessment				
		Completely Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Completely Disagree
Social Dimensions	A cultural duality - social	65	92	46	88	50
	Native and non-native population imbalance	75	114	55	64	33
	Widespread insecurity	65	80	61	85	50
	Mharjrt rural to urban expansion	45	71	65	90	70
	Residents raise cultural awareness	102	114	42	53	30
	Enhance the reputation of	145	132	17	23	24
	Expansion of health facilities	31	46	55	123	86
	Open Accommodation	40	73	68	91	69
	Increasing employment opportunities for women	33	58	78	125	49
Economical Dimensions	Challenging social and cultural development	128	123	28	39	33
	Rising land prices	191	96	26	16	12
	Increased income residents	145	110	23	32	27
	Diversifying the sources of income of residents	122	106	16	46	51
	Reduced agricultural production	70	70	85	80	36
	Road Infrastructure Development	59	75	36	105	66
	Attract government funding	8	31	48	133	121
	Create new job opportunities	70	122	72	43	34
	Expansion of service jobs	89	138	31	42	41
Environmental Dimensions	Industry develop new workshops	31	50	38	98	124
	Development of local markets	73	83	36	86	63
	Environmental Pollution	145	143	15	26	12
	Current water pollution	25	124	46	48	28
	Destruction of trees	85	112	52	56	36
	Loss of land	113	117	23	43	36
	Destruction of orchards	102	110	70	32	27
	Destruction of vegetation	127	125	27	41	21
	Scattered and uneven regional growth Hashtrud	140	105	9	37	30
Or destruction of wildlife	90	96	35	64	47	
Soil erosion	105	92	50	53	37	

Table 2: Evaluation of the impact of tourism on the sustainable development of tourism in the hive from the viewpoint

Dimensions	Genre Effects	Impact Assessment				
		Completely Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Completely Disagree
Social Dimensions	A cultural duality - social	4	5	1	4	2
	Native and non-native population imbalance	2	4	3	5	2
	Widespread insecurity	1	3	2	6	4
	Mharjrt rural to urban expansion	4	5	2	3	2
	Residents raise cultural awareness	6	5	0	3	2
	Enhance the reputation of	8	7	0	1	0
	Expansion of health facilities	4	5	1	3	3
	Open Accommodation	5	7	1	3	0
	Increasing employment opportunities for women	5	6	0	3	2
Economical Dimensions	Challenging social and cultural development	2	4	2	5	3
	Rising land prices	6	9	0	1	0
	Increased income residents	5	8	1	2	0
	Diversifying the sources of income of residents	6	7	1	2	0
	Reduced agricultural production	0	5	2	6	3
	Road Infrastructure Development	5	7	1	3	0
	Attract government funding	4	6	2	2	2
	Create new job opportunities	5	8	2	1	0
	Expansion of service jobs	6	7	1	1	1
Environmental Dimensions	Industry develop new workshops	3	5	2	4	2
	Development of local markets	4	5	2	3	2
	Environmental Pollution	4	6	0	4	2
	Current water pollution	3	4	2	4	3
	Destruction of trees	2	4	1	6	3
	Loss of land	3	5	2	3	3
	Destruction of orchards	2	3	1	4	6
	Destruction of vegetation	3	5	2	3	3
	Scattered and uneven regional growth Hashtrud	4	6	1	3	2
Or destruction of wildlife	2	4	3	5	2	
Soil erosion	2	3	4	4	3	

4.1. Social Impacts of Tourism

At an overall level of tourism development may also have positive effects and adverse effects on the social environment. Among the most important social implications - cultural tourism can engage in cultural, recreational and entertainment facilities, enhance, improve the quality of social services, to improve the image and understanding of other cultures and societies that promote cultural exchanges induce a sense of cultural pride itself named. And the negative aspects of its incompatibility with democratic values induce a sense of cultural backwardness, financial, residents and local culture could be wrong (Priskin, 2001). In this study, the main questions to be raised in the community, in the areas of employment, immigration and social anomalies is affected by the expansion of tourism in the region. In order to answer the questions, the answers to the results are presented in Table (1) and (2) an indication of the respondents agreed with the positive social consequences. The finding that the relative increasing employment opportunities enhance social abnormalities, there is less impact on the villagers. Compare opinions of people with authorities also show that in total, 6.39% in favor of the positive social impacts of tourism, 7.14 of a point and 7.45 percent opposed it. While the

tourism authorities to registered social implications 2.61 percent in favor overall, 6.7 percent with no opinion and 2/31 percent were against it (Table 3).

Table 3: The Social Impact of Tourism on the Sustainable Development of Tourism Kandovan

Effect	People (%)	Authorities (%)
Totally agree	16.03	28.1
Agree	23.57	33.1
No comments	14.7	7.6
Disagree	26.8	20
Kamlamkhalfm	18.9	21.2
Total	100	100

4.2. The Economic Impact of Tourism

One of the main reasons why governments and planners to consider the economic implications of tourism for the region. The impact of tourism on national income, employment, price changes and trade balance of the national economy will be affected (Papatheodorou, 2005). As part of the more positive aspects of the tourism economy are increasing foreign exchange earnings, create jobs, stimulate the national capital, attract foreign investment, infrastructure improvements and development, international balance of payments of

developing non-oil exports, employing the powers of local and regional development. In contrast, the negative aspects of tourism, including inflation and general price rise, unemployment and seasonal jobs, the development of services and goods production, reduced public services, public utilities, unbalanced regional development and dependence on foreign countries (Priskin, 2001). To evaluate the economic impact of tourism in the region, raised questions about the possible consequences of which was the final outcome, the impact is positive. As the number of tables (1) and (2) show a major impact on land prices, higher income residents and residents had diversifying income sources and the positive effects of tourism on public resources for infrastructure development means less the economic consequences of the other. Overall, 52 percent of people were in favor of tourism economic impact, 8.10 percent with no opinion and 2.37 percent were against it. Comments authorities in investigation shows that 2.62% in favor, 6.7 percent with no opinion and 2/32 percent were against it (Table 4).

Table 4: The economic impact of tourism on urban sustainable development from the perspective of the people and the authorities

Effect	People (%)	Authorities (%)
Totally agree	24.9	29.3
Agree	27.1	42.5
No comments	10.8	8.8
Disagree	19.8	15
Kamlamkhalfm	17.4	4.4
Total	100	100

4.3. Effects and Environmental Consequences of Tourism

The relationship between tourism and the environment as a double-edged sword that packs a planning and management can be a positive or destructive. Among the positive effects of tourism on the environment can be used to protect the natural environment, preserving historic monuments and summer and architectural features, improve environmental quality and infrastructure development cited. Despite the positive environmental impacts of tourism in developing countries due to poor planning and management of negative environmental aspects of tourism generally more evident. These consequences can include air pollution, waters, beaches, vegetation degradation, soil erosion, destruction of wildlife biology dungeons and ... Cited.

Questions have been raised about the environmental consequences of tourism for all time and show the negative effects of tourism in sustainable urban development. The results showed

that negative and destructive ecological tourism in the region with the highest consequences and concerns of the people and authorities in the fields of environmental pollution, destruction of vegetation and of uneven urban, respectively (Tables 1 and 2) comparison between the views of the people and authorities of the which gives a total of 2.74% of people agree with the negative impacts of tourism 7.9 percent no opinion 1.16 percent opposed it were generally the responsibility of the people in this balance is also a 9.46 percent, officials agreed outcomes negative, 6.10 of a point, and 5.42 percent were against it (Table 5).

Table 5: Environmental impacts of tourism on urban sustainable development from the perspective of the people and the authorities.

Effect	People (%)	Authorities (%)
Totally agree	35.5	18.2
Agree	38.7	28.7
No comments	9.7	10.6
Disagree	10.4	24.3
Kamlamkhalfm	5.7	18.2
Total	100	100

5. Conclusions

Of tourism activities with urbanization and increased industrial and office jobs are a growing trend. Phenomenon of tourism, as well as other space-related phenomena between human activities and the geographical environment can be positive or negative consequences in different aspects of the impact of tourism on sustainable development in this region. Kandovan tourism in the social, economic, ecological studies was taken.

Survey results indicate the situation is not so favorable tourism area, tourism Kandovan service activity in the region. The data analysis shows the potential as a natural, sustainable development of tourism in the area has not been exploited and even in some cases, the negative aspects of this phenomenon, caused deep concern among residents and officials. There are types of environmental pollution, uneven development and physical planning - physical Kandovan region, tourism culture among the youth of the region, including most of the negative impacts of tourism. However, because there is no such effect, deny the positive impact of tourism in the region, Despite the high potential of tourism, planning, organizing and managing matters related to tourism can play an important role in improving individual and collective lives of residents in urban and rural areas of the region. (Table 6).

Table 6: Impact of economic, social and ecological tourism, tourism in the region Kandovan

Positive aspects	Negative
Diversifying the sources of income of residents	Urban Environmental Pollution
Reputation of the region (the name of Professor Hashtroudi)	Loss of agricultural land in the city
Improve the quality of social services	Negative changes in the urban landscape of increasing indiscriminate construction
Create new service opportunities	Ecosystems threatened animals in the city
Expand cultural exchanges	Water pollution, soil
Development of local markets	Due to the increasing loss of natural landscape construction
Increased income residents	Scattered urban development
Promoting cultural awareness of residents	Cultural characteristics of the culture of conflict with residents

Suggestions

- According to the capabilities and potential of tourism in the region in preparing regional development plans;
- Expanding the services and infrastructure required for the development of tourism in accordance with sustainable development principles region;
- Create a database and create brochures that introduced local attractions to tourists providing information on the environment;
- To establish a seasonal camp as attractive tourist spots in order to avoid the tourists scattered in nature;
- Organizing local markets for agricultural products and handicrafts, the inhabitants of the region as economic and cultural opportunities for the introduction of the tourists;
- Planning and teaching native culture, giving richness and originality of the indigenous cultures that reduce duplication and fascination culture is aggressive;
- Emphasis on the acceptance of certain types of international tourists in order to attract more customers and income less effort to implement policies to achieve sustainable development of regional tourism development;

References

1. Priskin, J. (2001). Assessment of natural resources for nature-based tourism: the case of the Central Coast Region of Western Australia. *Tourism Management*, 22 (6): 637–648.
2. Kreiner, N (2010). The geography of pilgrimage and tourism: Transformations and implications for applied geography. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 41: 89–109.
3. Janta, H. (2011). Migrant relationships and tourism employment. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 38(4):1322–1343.
4. Scipioni, A., Mazzi, A., and Mason, M. (2009). The Dashboard of Sustainability to measure the local urban sustainable development: The case

- study of Padua Municipality. *Ecological Indicators*, 9 (2): 364–380.
5. Jenkins, C. L. (1991). Tourism development strategies, In L. Lickerish (ed.) *Developing Tourism Destinations*.
6. Oppermann, M. and Chon, K. (1997). *Tourism in Developing Countries*, London: International Thomson Business Press.
7. Sharply, R., David, J. T. (2002). *Tourism and Development: Concepts and Issues*. Channel View Publications.
8. UNWTO, (2001). *Guide For Local Authorities On Developing Sustainable Tourism*.
9. World Tourism Organization (WTO), (1980). *Manila Declaration on World Tourism*, Madrid, World Tourism Organization.
10. Kin, H. (2004). The Southern Sound (Nanyin): Tourism for the Preservation and Traditional Arts. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 9 (4): 373-382.
11. Papatheodorou, A., Haiyan, S. (2005). *International Tourism Forecast: Time Series Analysis of World and Regional Data*. *Tourism Economics*, 11 (1): 11-23.
12. Behrendt, U. (2000). *Sustainable Spatial Development at the German-Polish border?* Unpublished Ph.D Thesis, German.
13. Birkmann, J. (2000): *Nachhaltige Raumentwicklung im dreidimensionalen Nebel*. UVP-report 3/2000, S. 164-167
14. Hasse, J., Schumacher, F. (1990). *Sanfter Tourismus*, Verlag für Umweltforschung, Bunderhee.
15. Kanatschnig, D., Weber, G. (1998). *Nachhaltige Raumentwicklung in Österreich*. Schriftenreihe des Österreichischen Instituts für Nachhaltige Entwicklung, Band 4, Wien.
16. Mosely, M. (2002). *Sustainable Rural Development, The role of Community Involve Mentand Local Partnerships*.