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**SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF TOURIST SITES OF REY CITY WITH AN EMPHASIS ON
RELIGIOUS TOURISM**

AMIN PIRMOHAMMADZADEH¹, MINA ZAREPOUR²

1. Lecturer in Islamic Azad University of Tehran West branch

Amin.pnz@gmail.com

2. MA in geography and tourism planning, Islamic Azad University Rasht branch

Mina_zarepour@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Tourism industry is considered as one of the profitable industries in today's world, and many countries have invested in it. This industry is one of the most entrepreneurial industries to increase employment and revenue. The current study aimed to investigate the tourism role in sustainable urban development by identifying the susceptible tourism sites in Rey city and this study aims to take action to growth and develop Rey city by recognizing and categorizing the tourism capabilities of Rey city, studying these facilities and potentials, and coordinating them. Increase in successful tourism development requires an understanding of the determining problems to quality study and analysis of the status quo. Of course, any plan for tourism development in national and regional level will be the ideal when it is done in the form of sustainable development and considering the capability and limitations of the different geographical areas. The results show that 99/5% of residents of cities are satisfied with the arrival of tourists to their cities and 93/8 of them believe people revenue will increase by arrival of tourists. This indicates the people of cities are highly willing to have economic activity in this section by enough understanding of the economic importance of tourism, as they know that doing tourism activities follow various jobs leading to social-economic development and progress beside agriculture and industry sector, as one part of economic activities. Enjoying with God-given grace and blessings, Rey city is considered as the pole of religious tourism in light of

potential capacities and opportunities in the tourism sector, such as natural landscapes, ancient buildings and monuments, religious buildings and monuments and notable shrine at the Tehran province level. Therefore, the best way to create jobs and employment for this city is developing small-scale industries, tourism industry development, purchasing agricultural crops and livestock, and introducing the tourism attractions of urban areas that can improve the economic situation of people.

Keywords: Tourism, urban tourism, sustainable development, sustainable production, Rey City

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the tourism industry has a special place in the national economy and plays active and effective role in the promotion of economic, social and cultural structure, particularly in developing countries so that the volume of international transactions suggests that more than 20% of transactions belong to tourism flow. In some countries, revenue resulting from tourism activities is considered as main sources in order to strengthen their increasing national economy (Sanaei, 2007. p. 2). Growth and development of tourism is an important phenomenon of the late twentieth century that continues in the new century with high speed. Rising revenue, increasing leisure, changes and new approaches to the concepts of life and the need to meet international demands requires that tourism is expanded and developed extensively and strongly (Sharpley, 2001 [1]). Incentive and willingness for tourism to spend leisure

times, visiting religious sites, trading throughout of world is growing faster than expected. Increase of revenue, increased leisure time, changes in the worldview and people view on life and the need for international communication have had undeniable role in the development of tourism.

The importance of tourism in the beginning of third millennium is obvious for any one. In today's world, this activity is one of the largest factors in producing of wealth, labor, and dynamics and movements of people and wealth. Our country is also considered as one of the most wonderful countries in terms of cultural attractions and having interesting and various regions. In every corner of this land, including cities and villages, plains, highlands, we face with exquisite and unique masterpieces (Amar, 2003). At the country level, besides provinces such as Isfahan and, Fars, Tehran province, as the capital of Iran,

is considered as susceptible in attracting the tourism by having various perspectives in historical and religious parts. Tehran Province with 18909 square kilometers area includes ½ percent of the total area of country that has made it distinguishable from other provinces, as political center of the Islamic Republic of Iran has established in this province. However, city and province of Tehran has different dimensions as other cities and provinces of world, contrary to what is supposed to be, in addition to the political centrality. Considering the current limitations, we tried to examine the unique geographical and historical features of Rey city. In addition to the historical and cultural antiquity, it has unmatched natural attractions that less tourists since it is unknown for people people and they know little about it, unfortunately. The aim of this study is to examine natural and human factors affecting tourism to qualify the obtained and over generalizing them to other similar cities and settlements in a way that we can take major step in the development of urban tourism and sustainable development.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Developmental study, the appearance of the cultural landscape of metropolis of Tehran and holy cities of Iran with regard to interaction and mutual relationship of urban

development structure with religious themes on one hand, investigation developmental attitude (structural-functional) of such structure of urban development in a systematic approach in understanding of the religious context of cities with a focus on religious tourism have led to continuous and sustainable development of this phenomenon as an important factor in sustainable development of Iran in the coming years. Part of religious tourism patterns of our society acts within a specific spatial framework. This spatial framework should be based on the functions of religious tourism in the form of building of pilgrim city or city adjacent. Therefore, due to limitations, the present study aimed to spatial analyze of unique geographical and religious characteristics of Rey city. In addition to the historical and cultural antiquity, this region unique natural attractions in the country that have less tourism which due to lack of attention of tourism authorities. The purpose of this research is to long step in the development of religious tourism in the country by identifying natural and human factors affecting tourism, qualifying obtained factors, and over generalizing them on other homogenous regions. Among the city's religious and historical attractions, we can refer to Shah Abdul Azim and Bibi Shahr

Banoo as religious attraction, and Toghrol Tower and Javanmard Ghasab (generous butcher) as the important historical monuments and Cheshmeh Ali as natural attraction of the city.

Importance of study

Tourism growth is staggering profit source interested by many world countries and we face with multi-faceted development of this industry every year. Looking at the revenues obtained from tourism in different countries, we conclude that different countries' view to tourism development is completely different in terms of political economic, cultural and social goals. However, most countries have put the economic development at their priority, and that is why tourism has grown rapidly to become the world's largest industry and it has brought economic benefits to the national economy. Dominance of oil exports and obtained revenues have caused that tourism industry is viewed as primary industry, despite all the capabilities and potential natural and historical facilities. Today, if 15% of invested sum in oil is injected to tourism part of country, reliable revenue and employment will be created because tourism industry can develop country in light of cultural heritages and pristine and tourist attractions. Since Iran has potentially useful features and facilities to

develop this industry in all parts, we can achieve wide range employment, the elimination of unemployment, revenue, and more attention to craft, etc. Tourism industry as a strategy can be effective to develop religious areas in recent years, while the letters, writings, theories, and hypothetical models are very low in this field tourism plays an important role in the economic, social, cultural and political development of rural and urban communities. However, less attention has been paid to it. Lack of attention to religious tourism is mainly due to the lack of data and research in this respect. This has led to less successful in contributing to the growing awareness of rural populations, as well as it training extended studies of tourism development studies, as the basis for the country's economy.

Research questions:

1. Which factors affect the tourism of Rey city?
2. Which factors affect the staying time of tourists in Rey city?

Hypotheses

1. The foundation of Rey city tourism depends on religious tourism.
2. The shortage of accommodation units has reduced the visit time of Rey city.

METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

Analyzing the data and make logical conclusion and considering that variables of development of tourism and religious development are qualitative variables and their analysis is very difficult. Therefore, we made these variables discrete and quantitative by using the ranking and nominal methods so that we can determine the degree of correlation coefficients and type of correlation of these variables. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used in this study in the sense that the information was firstly inserted in frequency distribution tables, then mean and standard deviation of each society were calculated using indicators, then Kendall and Spearman ranking methods were used to determine degree of their correlation. Additionally, SPSS software was used to determine the degree of confidence and EXCEL software was used to draw graphs and population size.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Conducting scientific research needs those investigations and studies that others have conducted at the international, national, regional levels in this field known as review of literature. Because this review of the works that others have done in the subject matter, in many cases it can prevent duplication and paves the way for

preparation of new materials and further analysis to achieve a scientific approach.

Based on research conducted in the field of religious tourism and Rey city, following cases are remarkable:

- Mafi, E, Saghaei, M., (2009) examined the religious tourism in the metropolitan city of Mashhad.

- Mehdi Kazemi published his book entitled necessity of the development of religious tourism in Iran in 2009.

-In addition to Momeni, M, Sarrafi, M publish the structure and functioning of religious tourism and the need for integrated management in the metropolis of Mashhad in the Journal of Geography and Development in 2008.

- The role of religious tourism of shrine of Hazrat Abdul Hassani in socio-economic development of Rey (Shahoon, 2008)

-Pirmohmadzadeh, A, analysis of the economic consequences of tourism development of Rey, master's thesis (2001)

- Hatami Nezhad, H, religious tourism, Geographical Research Quarterly (1998)

-Karghar investigated effect of economic and social characteristics of religious tourism in Iran in the tourism industry book in Iran, Geographic publications, chapters three and four (Karghar, 2007).

- Feizbakhsh has presented the impact of religious tourism in Iran, tourism industry book, the second chapter, (Feizbakhsh, 1987)
-In his paper published in 2002 and entitled as “opportunities and constraints of development of religious tourism in Iran, Zolfaghari has discussed about the problems of tourism in religious cities, especially Mashhad city.

Domain of study

Considering the subject of study, environment of research includes all areas of Rey city with all capabilities and its parts along with natural and human phenomena. Rey city is a region with a total area of 2293 sq km area, which is limited to Tehran city from north, Qom city from south, Varamin and Pakdasht cities from east, and Eslamshahr, Robot Karim, and Zarandieh cities from the west (Statistical Yearbook of Tehran , 2001) [3]. Ray literally means royal city. One who is from Rey or lives in Rey is called Razi. It is one of the ancient cities of Iran with works from the fourth and fifth millennium BC. Some believe that the age of this city is about 5 thousand years. That is why it has been called as Ommol Belad (mother of cities) and Sheikhol Belad (older and bigger than other cities).

(Masumi, 1996) [4], (Ghadiani, 2005) [5]
Robert Kerperter, English traveler following

the author of Asarol belad (works of cities) state that Iranians attribute the foundation of this city to Hushangh, the older son of Kiumars.

Rey had a great importance in the old days. One of the Muslim authors is Muslim named Ibn Huqel has considered the city Rey, after Baghdad, as the most prosperous city of the East. Tehran that is capital of Iran was one of the surrounding villages of Rey (face of Iran, 81) [6]. When Mongol invaded Iran, Rey was destroyed and a number of its population migrated to Tehran village (Jafari, 1384) [7]. Rey is mostly famous for the shrine of Abdul Azim Hassani so that it was called Shah Abdul Azim several years ago. In addition, this city is considered as the one of the oldest areas of the country and it has many ancient monuments.



Figure 1: Location of District 20 (Rey) in Tehran

DATA ANALYSIS

Information collected by questionnaire can be used when they are analyzed. Therefore, data obtained by each questionnaire was 300 processed separately by Spss software. Here we describe and analyze the data. To describe data, frequency distribution table, line graph, central criteria such as mean and standard deviation were used and data were analyzed statistically by using Friedman Variance Test, one-sample t-test, chi square (χ^2).

Data description

Demographic characteristics of the sample

Table (1): level of education of respondents and travelers

Level of education	n	percentage
Guidance	12	%4
Secondary	48	%16
Associate Degree	78	%26
BS	126	%42
Master's degree or higher	36	%12

Education level of respondents and travelers has been represented in table above and it indicated that travelers have a good position

in education and most of travelers have BC degree and few tourists have low literacy levels.

Table 2: Table of distribution of travelers in terms of age

row	age	n	percentage
1	25-20	45	%15
2	30-25	42	%14
3	35-30	36	%12
4	40-35	117	%39
5	Over 40	60	%20

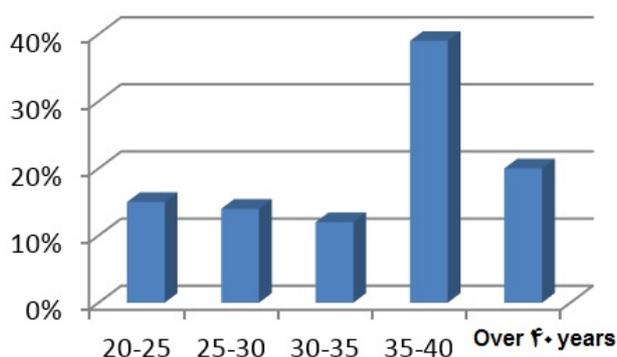


Figure 2: age of travelers

Considering the obtained results, most of travelers of Rey city were between 35 and 40 years old
Gender:

Table 3: Table of frequency of respondents in terms of gender

gender	n	percentage
male	111	%37
female	189	%63

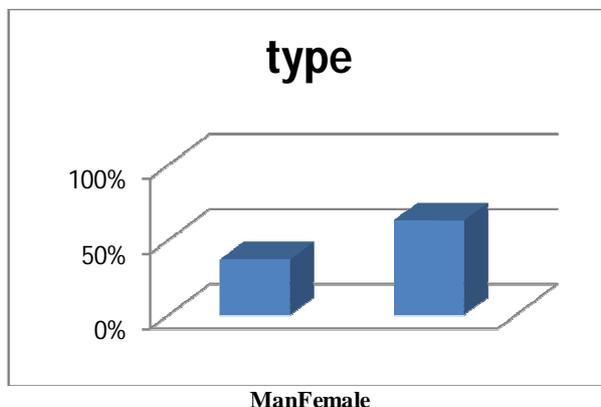


Figure 3: gender ratio of travelers

The above table shows that gender of respondents groups. Based on results, greater numbers of respondents were female.

Marital status:

Table 4: marital status of respondents

Marital status	n	percentage
married	177	%59
single	123	%41

According to the table 4 above, it can be concluded that 59% of respondents were married and 41% were single.

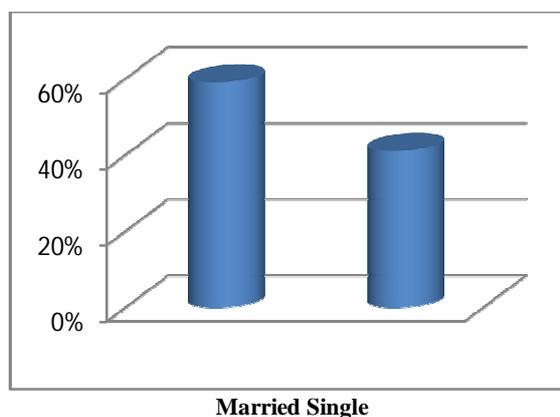


Figure 4: marital status of respondents

Living place:

Table 5: frequency distribution table of participants in terms of living place

Living place	n	percentage
Tehran	237	%79
Near areas of Tehran	24	%8
city	33	%11
Near areas of city	6	%2

Table (6): frequency distribution table of respondents in terms of type of vehicle

Type of vehicle	n	percentage
public	186	%62
personal	114	%38

According to the table above, it can be concluded that 62% of people travel by public transportation vehicle and 38% of them use personal vehicle.

Job:

Table (7): frequency distribution table of respondents in terms of job

job	n	percentage
public	99	%33
Self-employed	84	%28
student	51	%17
unemployment	30	%10
other	36	%12

According to the table 7 above, 33% of travelers have public jobs and 28% are self-employed.

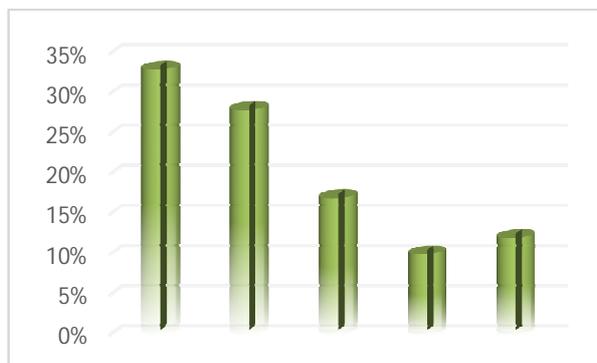


Figure 5: job status of travelers

Revenue:

Table (8): frequency distribution table of respondents in terms of revenue

revenue	n	percentage
600-400	92	%30/7
1000000-600	89	%29/5
1500000-1000000	75	%25
2000000-1500000	30	%10
Over 2000000	14	%4/8
sum	300	100

Based on the table 8 above, most of travelers have revenue between 400-600 thousands Toman. With a little reflection on this issue, we realized that for travel, tourists should have minimum revenue and the most of tourists had this minimum revenue.

Research questions**Investigation of tourism development**

First question: On average, how many times do you travel to this location per year? How many days do you travel? Which season do you travel?

Table 9: frequency distribution table of travel features

variable	levels	percentage
Number of travel	2-1	37/2
	5-3	23/2
	10-6	19/1
	high	11/5
Seasons of travel	spring	34/0
	summer	40/6
	autumn	13/4
	winter	12
Number of days for residence in travel	1	26/1
	2	23/6
	3	6/8
	4	15/9
	5	9/1
	6	20/5

According to the table above, 2/37 percent of people travel once to twice per year and 11.5 percent of them travel several times in the spring and summer and the number of days for residence was 2 or 3 or 6 days.

Second question: What is the motivation to travel to this location? What is the priority motivation to travel?

variable	n	Mean rank
pilgrimage	112	37/3
Spending holidays	32	10/5
Visiting historical places	45	15
recreation	36	12/2
Using beautiful perspectives and views	27	8/7
Meeting relatives	32	10/8
Doing public-interested works	12	3/4
handcraft	4	1/2

Friedman variance analysis test showed that the difference between various motivations is significant.

$$X^2=68/3,df=12, P< (0/001) (1)$$

Figure below shows different priorities of motivation to travel.

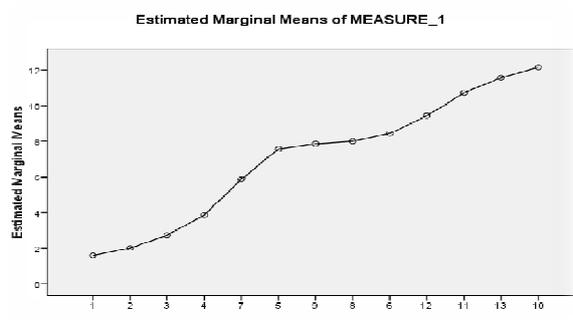


Figure 6: the order of motivation to travel priorities

Based on figure above, the priorities include:

- 1: pilgrimage 2: visiting of historical places
- 3: vacation and leisure 4: meeting people 5: Vacation
- 6: using beautiful perspectives 7: doing public-interested affairs 8: handicraft

Third question: What are the attractions of location? What is their priority?

Friedman variance analysis test was used to respond this question.

Table (11): rank mean

variable	n	Rank mean
Natural Places	67	2/20
Historical and archaeological sites	77	2/59
Meeting people	65	2/15
Pilgrimage	91	3/06

Friedman variance analysis test showed that there is significant difference among various motivation priorities.

$$X^2=3710,df=3, P<(0/05(2))$$

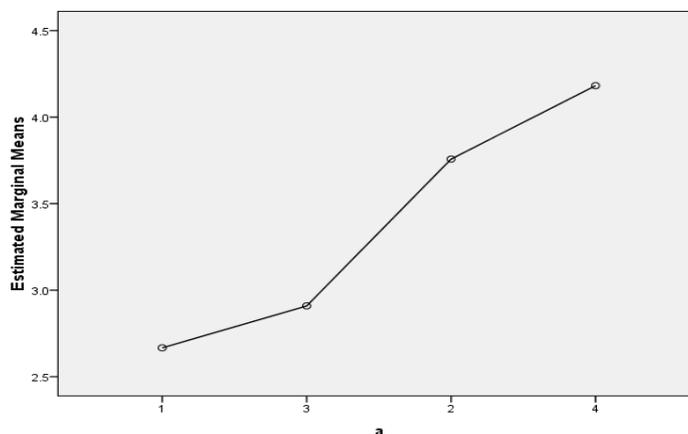


Figure 8: The order of priority of motivation: visiting pilgrimage places 2: ancient and historical sites 3 natural places 4: meeting the relatives

Fourth question: What are the facilities? How well they are?

T-test was used to answer the above question. We test the following statistical hypothesis testing:

$$H_0 : \mu \leq 3$$

$$H_1 : \mu > 3$$

Table 12: results of t-test

variable	mean	Standard of deviation	t	Degree of freedom	Level of significance
Places of pilgrimage	3/98	/880	11/073	98	/000
Historical places	3/08	/741	/980	92	/330
Recreational places	3/25	/750	3/247	96	/002
Sports facilities	3/03	/885	/349	93	/728
Natural places	2/81	/738	-2/588	98	/011
Satisfaction with recreational-pilgrimage center	3/75	/850	4/794	99	/000

Natural places and recreational pilgrimage centers were the first and second priorities in terms of facilities. Results of t-test mean showed mean difference of natural places, recreational places and satisfaction with recreational-pilgrimage centers that indicate higher than medium level satisfaction with these facilities. Historical places and sport places had medium level of facilities, while

the quality of facilities of natural places was significantly lower.

Fifth question: how much do you familiar with this location?

According to Table (14-5), factor of press and library studies was the most important factor related to familiarity with location, which includes 39 percent.

Table 13: frequency distribution related to manner of familiarity with location

levels	n	percentage
Advertising	45	15
Previous knowledge	42	14
Friends and relatives	36	12
Library studies	117	39
Other	60	20

Sixth question: what are the accommodation facilities?

Table 14: frequency distribution of accommodation facilities

variable	levels	n	percentage
Which accommodation facilities did you use during your accommodation in this location?	hotel	111	37
	motel	189	63
Which local facilities did you use?	foods	132	44
	Health facilities	168	56

Seventh, eighth and ninth questions: do facilities of Rey city meet the needs of travelers?

To answer the above questions, chi-square test was used.

Table 15: frequency distribution of urban facilities

percentage	n	levels	variable
70/7	212/1	yes	Meet needs
29/3	87/9	no	
21	63	hotel	Which local facilities are used?
14	42	motel	
55	165	Villa units	
3	9	camp	
3	9	Mobile tents	
4	12	other	

Chi-square test showed a significant difference between the use of local facilities ($\chi^2=54/7$, $df=4$, $p < 0/001$). Travelers estimated the attention of local people as high.

Investigation of tourism barriers:

Fifteenth and nineteenth questions: What are the barriers to tourism? To test the above question, we test the following statistical hypothesis:

$$H_0 : \mu \leq 3$$

$$H_1 : \mu > 3$$

As items have been set based on 5-item Likert scale "very low = 1 to very high= 5",

and all sentences have been written in negative (not observing the hygiene completely), the mean lower than or equal with 3 represents that the considered component is not among the tourism barriers. While mean larger than 3 represents than it is one of the tourism barriers.

Table (16): results of t-test

variable	mean	Standard of deviation	t	Degree of freedom	Level of significance
Expensive price	2/51	/763	-6/354	97	/000
Fraud and Overcharge	2/47	/789	-6/656	97	/000
Ignorance of authorities	2/61	/682	-5/744	98	/000
Accommodation deficiency	2/36	/759	-8/432	99	/000
Not observing with health	2/53	/739	-6/213	95	/000
Lack of enough facilities	2/49	/723	-6/709	89	/000
Traffic	2/12	/880	-9/532	90	/000
Catering in accommodation	2/37	/676	-8/449	82	/000
Trained human resources	2/46	/807	-6/365	90	/000
Inadequate facilities for leisure	3/09	/969	/852	93	/397
Inadequate facilities for accommodation and boarding	3/29	/966	2/973	94	/004
Inadequate health care facilities	3/11	1/032	1/010	91	/315

T-test results showed that facilities for accommodation and facilities for leisure are barriers of tourism. Health Services are moderate, while others were not tourism barriers.

Twentieth question: investigation of solutions for tourism development

$$H_0 : \mu \leq 3$$

$$H_1 : \mu > 3$$

To test the above question, the following statistical hypothesis is tested:

As items have been set based on 5-item Likert scale "very low = 1 to very high= 5", and all sentences have been written in negative (not observing the hygiene completely), the mean lower than or equal with 3 represents that the considered component is not among the tourism barriers. While mean larger than 3 represents than it is one of the tourism barriers. T-test table is as follows:

Table (17): results of t-test

variable	mean	Standard of deviation	t	Degree of freedom	Level of significance
Construction of facilities, mail and the Internet	3/52	/993	4/962	90	/000
Construction of the theater and the cinema	3/39	/992	3/825	94	/000
Construction of entertainment venues	3/80	/894	8/718	94	/000
Library construction	3/29	1/064	2/645	91	/010
Cultural and folk activities of local people	3/51	/987	4/780	86	/000

T-test results indicated that all mentioned factors are solution for tourism development.

3- It seems that there is significant correlation between services and urban facilities and urban tourism development.

(A)

$$H_0 : \mu \leq 3$$

$$H_1 : \mu > 3$$

Test hypotheses

First hypothesis: the foundation of Rey tourism depends on religious tourism. In

response to the first hypothesis, we can suppose two statistical hypotheses, based on t-test:

As items have been set based on 5-item Likert scale "very low = 1 to very high= 5", the mean lower than or equal with 3 the foundation of Rey tourism depends on religious tourism. While mean larger than 3 indicates its effectiveness. T-test table is as follows:

Table (18): results of t-test

variable	mean	Standard of deviation	t	Degree of freedom	Level of significance
Religious tourism	3/9319	/59788	15/1	93	0/001

Results of test indicated that mean difference is significant ($t=15/1$, $df=93$, $p<0/001$), that is the foundation of Rey tourism is based on religious tourism.

B) to test first hypothesis, the following statistical hypothesis is tested:

$$H_0 : \mu \leq 3$$

$$H_1 : \mu > 3$$

Second hypothesis: lack of accommodation facilities shortens the visiting time of travelers of Rey.

In response to the second hypothesis, with regard to responses of travelers to questionnaires and according to Table 15, 16 and 17, it can be stated that there is significant relationship between accommodation facilities and tourism, and most of travelers have BC degree. In addition, those who have high revenues ask further accommodation facilities. An increase in education level of travelers leads to increased expectation of public and executive sectors, that is, most of them want creation of accommodation facilities, health facilities, electronic facilities, and they are not satisfied with performance of sectors related to tourism such as Tourism Organization.

CONCLUSION

This study has promised those results so that it may not only provide solutions to the development of religious tourism, but also it can lead to development of Rey and provide a good model for planners and managers of country who are involved in the development of tourism. In light of historical aspects and long age, this region has become a tourism hub in Tehran province. Therefore, in order to develop tourism in this city, we must first accurately identify these regions and their potentials. Then we must realize these potentials with public aids. The development of tourism in this region could generate revenue and employment for the majority of its inhabitants because it enables different parts of tourism services and many skilled forces have been gathered in the region. Tourism requires does not require large investments and with regard to the general characteristics of our country, this industry makes shorten the way to urban development. Rey tourism development will increase national revenue and per capita. Thus, paying attention to religious tourism, followed by recreation and health facilities, communications, etc., should be prioritized.

The easiest way to achieve this goal is the use of propaganda and investment.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SOLUTIONS

A) General recommendations

-The study of tourism, tourism impacts, development of tourism in the country, types of tourism, the tourism economy, the size and dispersion of tourists in the country and rural areas. The importance of tourism as an emerging industry that requires less investment and it is very profitable.

-Identifying optimal locations that have tourists attraction in the country, especially in urban areas and the introduction of historical, cultural, historical, economic, natural attractions, etc, leading to tourists attracting and creating appropriate facilities to promote urban tourism and economic development.

-National and local planning for tourism attracting in tourist areas through the establishment of infrastructure and services, health facilities, infrastructures development, local people's awareness of the economic impact of tourism, development of investment in the tourism sector and...

- The development of recreational camps in the country: to develop the tourism through public and private sector investment, we can establish resorts in regions that have good weather so that we can prevent the

destruction of the environment and enable the relationship with the natural environment.

-expanding the collective tours to rural areas: through affiliated agencies, tourism organization can initiate tours to identify urban areas by appropriate cost. Expanding these tours makes the visiting of urban and rural areas possible for people.

- Creating tourism exhibitions: Creating tourism exhibitions across different parts of country such as living museum to display cultural features, crafts, local clothing, and local music. This exhibition is place to see local cultures for people who do not have the financial physical ability and time to travel.

-Introducing of regions that have specific architecture:

Due to long history of civilization and diverse natural and climatic conditions, our country has specific architecture of each region that could become a tourist attraction.

-Creation of advertising and information units of tourism in the surrounding areas of cities and villages:

In order to develop tourism, Tourism Organization could distribute booklets, advertising brochures, maps or radio programs and television and magazines and newspapers, and Internet to introduce their tourist attractions.

B) Case recommendations

-Introducing and identifying tourism areas in the region: identification of tourism and investment areas to develop tourism facilities in areas prone to attract tourists.

-The study of religious tourism: Ray is geographically very diverse city, and this has led to diversity of ethnic, cultural, natural species and these differences create attractions can attract tourists to this region.

Guidelines and recommendations to improve the situation:

1. Developing and strengthening regional developmental infrastructures of region such as communicative, protective, and welfare infrastructures.
2. Developing tourism hub
3. Developing social and economic infrastructures
4. Diversifying tourism activities to attract tourists for additional time
5. Identifying and developing various tourism spaces including multi-purpose parks and promenades and developing facilities needed.
6. Developing communication pathways and transportation systems to visit tourist attractions
7. Developing people partnerships and non-governmental organizations involved in tourism investment.

8. Building recreational, educational, welfare centers and health care services at the regional level

9. The use of efficient management to increase the capacity of the region to attract tourists

10. Developing handcraft activities and displaying them in exhibitions

11. Reproducing indigenous traditions such as local clothes, food, music and traditional dances

12. Creating camps and resorts in urban areas

13. The use of local resources for organizational decisions

14. Training and giving information and promoting tourism culture among local residents

15. Local incentives to invest in the tourism sector

16. Providing and distributing of public funds for development of infrastructures

17. Creating production, agricultural and multipurpose cooperatives

18. The establishment and formation of local councils and strategic committees for urban and tourism development

19. The development of higher quality products

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