

Necessity and Potential of Islamic tourism and its Approaches

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Abstract

Witness to history, the emergence of humans from birth, always looking for life and the needs of subsistence, accommodation and leave their permanent residence and for the exchange of goods and for his haniwork with the other needs of life, a way of cities and other countries is disrespecting. In today's world also named the world's communications, tourism also has its special place; such a manner that the safe operation of the industry in Islamic countries, orders must be inspired by Islamic values and cultural patterns that are associated and the first condition for its success lies in the areas of tourist attraction and we provide a framework of religious laws and customs of national, important and profitable industry to make active and dynamic. However, in order to achieve the goal of creating economic development in harmony with environmental protection and the development and use symmetry caused by social, economic, cultural and political maturing of the tourism, social and cultural practices should consider target population is attracting tourists and policies appropriate to the cultural patterns it repose accepts.

The aims of the present study about Islamic tourism from the perspective of Islam and Islamic jurisprudence, cultural patterns and offer strategies for developing the tourism industry is based on Islamic patterns. Research in this study, descriptive - analytical and data collection library - documentation is. The results show that tourism and tourism course and look at Islam, but not traveled, not only limited to the left also has been criticized and blamed; so more than 13 verses from the Quran directly to the importance of tourism course and paid to lessons from past and the importance of the various traditions in order to benefit the economic, moral and cultural as well as health and human health has been discussed.

Key words: *Display Options, Islamic Tourism, Islamic jurisprudence.*

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***Investigation and Analysis of Potential Benefits of Regional Development
in North Port, Using a Combination of Techniques Topsis and Electret***

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Abstract

Ports are one of the main axes of economic development of regions that have potential and investment opportunities. In fact difference geographic and environmental advantages of each region are capable to develop and this caused the inequality in progress of countries. The purpose of this research is evaluation and identifies geographic facilities and capabilities to develop the ports of the Caspian Sea region. Methodology is descriptive - analytic and use of Resource documents and also using the ELECTRE and TOPSIS technique. for weighting of criteria is used AHP model. After the overall survey and comparison criteria, through ports are located north of the Caspian Sea area, three port of Noshahr and Amirabad in Mazandaran province and Anzali in Gilan province have been selected to conduct this research. Results of the research findings show that Bandar Anzali among comparisons the ports, In terms of reviewed criteria, is located in first order. And was selected as most suitable port for development of north region of IRAN.

Key Words: Priority, Zoonal Development, T, ELECTRE, Rorthern Ports.

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***Evaluation and Ranking the Effective Components in Rural Tourism
Marketing with Marketing Mix (7P) (Case Study: Amol, Babol,
Babolsar and Sari Provinces***

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the present and desired rural tourism in Amol, Babol, Babolsar, and Sari provinces with marketing mix. In the present study, the under-investigation components of marketing mix consist of seven components (7P) of place, planning and management, evidences and physical facilities, publicity, people and staffs, price, and products. In line with this, field study and descriptive-analytic research method have been used, and the data has been collected according to researcher-made 48-question questionnaire in which the related items have been chosen regarding the features of geographical tourism. The staffs of Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organizations and Municipality were the sample and all of them have been tested from among the experts at this issue (N=90). The data analysis has been carried out by SPSS Software, and Mean Tests, Chi-Square, Wilcoxon and Friedman. To measure the significant difference between marketing mix items in two present and desired conditions by Wilcoxon test is an indication of the difference between the two compared conditions. Friedman test has been used for ranking the amount of effectiveness of components in the development of rural tourism and the results show the high importance of propaganda, people, and product components regarding the testable in having influence on the development of rural tourism in Amol, Babol, Babolsar, and Sari provinces. Finally, it was found that the combination made of mixing the seven mentioned components with the significant level of 0/00 and the level of allowable error of 0/05 has the following capabilities; firstly, it shows the present condition of rural tourism marketing in the region well. Secondly, it results in the promotion of the level of rural development through expanding rural tourism in the studied region.

Key Words: Rural Tourism, Marketing Mix (7P), Present and Desired Conditions, Amol, Babol, Babolsar and Sari

Key words: *Rural Tourism, Marketing Mix (7P), Present and Desired Conditions, Amol, Babol, Babolsar and Sari.*

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Analysis of the Urban Networking in the New Sub-Division Region of the Khorasan Province

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Abstract

Most Third World countries and Iran, with high concentration of population and facilities in major cities And dominance pattern primer city are facing with an imbalance in the spatial network. This imbalance causes lack utilization at potentials of development in middle and small cities. This imbalance, as well as is evident between the regions and even within regions. Here studies the division of Khorasan province in the level region and result of this division in the sub-regions. This study analyzes the space with models of rank - size, rule primate city and center index and analysis-Quantitative research methods and library studies and software Excel. The results show that with divided Khorasan at new sub-regions are faced with unbalanced network But a more appropriate will provided to support small and medium cities. The political-office divisions alone cannt guide for balancing network Settlements.

Key words: *city networks, urban hierarchy, the rank – size rule, primate City, Khorasan.*

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***Analyzing and Explaining the Effects of Drought on the Rural Economy
During the Period 1375-85 (Case Study: Township Abarkouh)***

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Abstract

Drought as a natural hazard is formed and occurred from many years ago, in various countries especially across vast areas of warm and dry. Deleterious effects due to the occurrence of natural hazards has appeared slowly and caused decline and loss of agricultural products, food, economic instability and social and environmental crises are even. Undoubtedly, the first step to coping with drought and its consequences is to have accurate understanding of this phenomenon and its effects on various dimensions, so the required steps to solve this issue can be taken. The method of this research is analytic-descriptive, its nature is from type of applied research and the data collection method is library research. The study population comprised 35 villages of Abarkouh city which by using the classified sampling method eight villages were selected for study. For data analysis, descriptive statistics (including frequency, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (including factor analysis) is used and also to study the drought monitoring, the valid standard of precipitation index (SPI) is applied. The results based on SPI indicate that Abarkuh city has been in drought situation during this decade. In addition, factor analysis discoveries show that the Continues Droughts has brought irreparable economic damage to this city.

Keywords: *Drought monitoring, rural economy, Rural Development, SPI, Abarkouh.*

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Development Assessment of Housing Sector at the Regional level by Using Cluster Analysis method (Sample: Southern Region of Hamedan Provinc)

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Abstract

Inappropriate planning and lack of financial and human resources and the equitable distribution of them caused major issues in the development of small towns and cities. Housing sector as Multi-dimensional issue has a great impact on urban development. For assessment and evaluation the development of cities, first there must be comprehensive survey of housing sector situation in cities. This provides the context for strategic planning and implementation plans suitable for housing development. Also this provides an analysis of the dependence of human settlement in the region and then, an integrated regional development for the region. In this research, 21 indicators related to housing including qualitative, economic, demographic, physical indicators are examined on the basis of information of 12 cities of southern Hamedan Province. SPSS statistical technique and method of cluster analysis are used in this research. The study shows that housing development in the southern region of the Hamedan province is not followed in well balanced pattern. The pattern shows that Malayer city, as second big city of Hamedan Province, is classified in the first cluster of cities and Zanganeh city is classified in the last cluster according to housing indicators. Results show this region requires a coherent strategic planning in its housing sector for improvement of its' development. Finally, some proposals are supposed for improvement of these indicators.

Keywords: *development, housing sector, cluster analysis, Hamedan.*

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Planning Pathology in Iran Based on Mission-centrism in Regional Development Policy–Making

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Abstract

Planning and policy –making have always been regarded as purposeful development methods for preparing spatial, national, and regional schemes among the experts. Planners and decision-makers always need new strategies for preparation and prediction of future events. Environmental complexities also create more challenges to the work of decision-makers. This survey is of analytic type, examining the qualities and processes of planning with critical perspectives based on mission-centrism rather than project-centrism. Despite 60 years of planning actions in Iran, these activities have not been coordinated and well – organized. Identifying macro plans and policies, five-year development plans lead to specific projects to meet some quantitative goals. This relates to project-orientation in executive departments, managerial defects, and attempts of the executives for representing nice statistics of their performance during their careers. Inconstancy of management periods in most cases causes the managers to resort to short-term and profitable plans, avoiding long-term plans with late profits. This study aimed to review some managerial issues in national planning and development projects in both micro and macro levels, referring to the challenges in this field. The findings of this study revealed that project –driven plans need to be replaced with mission-driven ones to reduce the damages to development plans of Iran which is applicable by providing macro plans and regional development.

Keywords: *development pathology, Shift paradigm, Regional development; mission-centrism, project-centrism, development management .*

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Identify the Factors Affecting the Inactivation of Agricultural Cooperatives Using Delphi Analysis (Case Study: County Khodabandeh)

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Abstract

Agricultural cooperatives in the county Khodabandeh decade have seen dramatic expansion in 1370 and 1380. So that until the year 1388, about 340 agricultural cooperatives have been established in this county. However, passive agricultural cooperatives in the Khodabandeh County have risen %10. This shows that, this economic sector in the field of agricultural activities with structural- functional problems is a face.

In this paper; using a descriptive-analytical Method, the causes of the increase agricultural cooperatives has been studied. In this context, the required data is collected through field studies and library. Statistical research, including 34 agricultural cooperative disabled with 263 members is. Of these, 93 of whom are random sampling, were selected for the first and second questionnaires.

And from 93, 52 of whom are undergraduate sample, the questionnaires were selected as the third and fourth. Also, to explain the data, the Delphi analysis method used is. In this way, to build consensus among members about the subject, in the course of successive questionnaires were distributed along with the feedback control of their severity.

The results show that internal problems such as cooperatives, management weaknesses, skills, tastes differ, misplaced expectations of cooperation and some deficiencies in infrastructure of services and planning and policy making by government agencies, the main cause of decline in activity of Cooperatives and they are the result of deactivation. In this context, granting facilities to cooperatives on employment, improving agricultural infrastructure in the villages, providing credit and retail credit for cooperatives, and development of professional and public education for them, the revival of cooperatives will be disabled.

Keywords: *agricultural cooperatives, cooperative turn, economic development, Delphi analysis.*

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Location Finding Areas To Climbing Sport, With Emphasis On The Use Of Solar Radiation; Case Study Of Nokhod CHal Mountains, Songhor, Kermanshah Province

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Abstract

The present study tries to identify areas prone to climbing in Nokhod CHal highlands using morphological characteristics (elevation, slope and aspect). Then, logical terms in relation to climbing were defined. The innovation of the present study is including the factor of aspect and whereby using solar radiation in climbing in autumn, winter and spring due to high altitude and low temperature of highlands, as well as avoiding it in summer because of annoying heat and sun burning. Using latitude, elevation angle and solar radiation Azimuth in all four seasons for the area, the empirical formulas were calculated. The findings indicate that in case of aspect for different seasons in summer all directions are suitable for climbing, except the direction that receives the solar radiation, and suitable zone area for climbing is more than the 90% of the area. However, in winter, more than 80 percent of the area is unsuitable for climbing and its suitable zone is less than 20%. At Equinox, in the morning, only 23 percent of the area is suitable zone, still in the evening only 10% of the area is suitable zone. Eventually the final maps was generated using the weighted overlap method and indicate that the area of suitable zone in case of Azimuth radiation has dramatic difference with the favorable zone, without considering the direction of radiation. This difference includes 15% to 20% of the total area in some seasons.

Key words: *location finding, climbing, solar radiation, GIS, Kermanshah.*

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