



Analyzing Tourism Land Form in Koh Khajeh

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Abstract- Geomorphological enclosure is a geomorphologic land from which founded scientific, elegant, social, economic, historical and cultural value by human recognition and utilization.

Natural attractions, different geographical continents with heritages of human civilization, and ethnic and racial diversity, has created a very important values for human beings, especially in the economic field that utilizing it, requires the preparation of different terms which in the end they are depend on constancy in the tourism section.

By increasing the amount of impure national production, Tourism and especially eco-tourism and historic tourism can be considered as one of the sources in our time that can earn a significant amount of outcome and finally increase the national outcome at international level. This industry has turned into a very good outcome source for the Touristy countries, as nowadays, only the outcome of tourism and eco-tourism in countries such as France, The United States of America, Spain, China and Germany is more than the national outcome of some undeveloped countries.

Religions attractions, pantheons and Holy places annually attract a large amount of tourists. KOH KHAJEH is the only natural prominence of Sistan and Baluchistan flat, which is located in the middle of the international lagoon of Hamoon. This mountain (KOH KHAJEH) has an exclusive and legendary location, also its historical and architectural structure has created a lot of tourism capabilities in this region.

In this research by the application of questionnaires, interviewing and PRALONG method, the tourism capabilities of Koh Khajeh were analyzed. The indicated results from PRALONG method indicates that Koh Khajeh land form has a very important historical-cultural values, and we can rely on the values.

Therefore expanding tourism in KOH KHAJEH will result in the founding of work, outcome, awakening handicrafts and extending jobs beside Agriculture, stopping or decreasing of immigration, attracting investors, creating social-economical mobility, attracting the attention of people and authorize in order to preserve historical remnants and also preserving natural resources and environment.

Keywords- Koh Khajeh, Tourism, PRALONG

I. INTRODUCTION

Religious tourism is one of the most common ways of tourism around the world which has historical records that belongs to the last decades and centuries. Generally this kind of tourism includes tours and visits which their main goal is to gain religious experience. Religious attractions, pantheons and holy places annually attract a large amount of tourists.(Meyer 2004)

Sistan and Baluchistan province by its original, visit able and attractive nature and its rich culture is full of tourism capacities and potentials, which identifying and expertly programming them can have a great effect on improving the economic and cultural states of this region and the whole country. KOH KHAJEH is the only natural prominence of Sistan and Baluchistan flat, with an approximate height of (595 meters) above the sea level, longitude of 61 degree and 55 minutes and latitude of 31 degree and 28 minutes is located about 30 kilometers from the south-eastern of Zabol city in the middle of Hirmand plain.

This mountain has attracted the interested people by its extraordinary and legendary location. This mountain contains architectural and historical structures of different periods such as Partians, Samaritans and Islamic period. (Mish-Mast-Nahi 2005). Koh Khajeh is located near the International lagoon and lake of Hamoon, which is one of the biggest lagoons in the world (The seventh 7th lagoon in the world) and the biggest lake of freshwater in the east flat of Iran. Also this sight suffers from shortage of water or even draught, but it yet has a lot of tourism capabilities in this part of our dear country.

Sacrosanctity of this mountain for the followers of the Islamic, Christian and Zoroastrian, beautiful outlooks around KOH KHAJEH, existence of lagoon plain (HAMOON), surrounding flats, clean and healthy weather, starry sky, existence of abundant lands, remnant with antiquity of 2000 years, surrounding villages and tribes around this mountain are some of the attractions of this region.

By considering this fact that eco-tourism, historical tourism/religious tourism and rural tourism are the improving branches of tourism in the world and in the last decades it founded for itself a new station, so by using the potentials of this sight and presenting the offer of building tourism villages. We can contribute in improving the statues in this province and

our country. Despite the tourism potentials in Sistan, there are many reasons such as continues draught of Hamoon Lake and one-sided economy which is depending on agriculture that has made this area a poor area and caused unemployment among native people.

By the exact analyzing of potentials and introducing the capabilities of KOH KHAJEH, we can improve the sick economy in this region which caused the inhabitants of this region to move to another points of this country and we can create a multi-dimensional economy beside agriculture by using the tourism attractions in this region, and create opportunities in order to improve this region. Based on these objectives, the goal of this research is to analyze the tourism capacities and bottlenecks of KOH KHAJEH. Research method is analytical-descriptive, and for gathering information we can use questionnaire and interviewing.

The studied statistical society in this research is experts, native people, economical beneficent and tourists. In order to conduct the research and reaching the goals of a research, we should study the available theoretical bases, and then create a list of primary data in order to study the objectives of this research. By recourse toward general and governmental institutions and organizations of Sistan province such as national heritage museum. Handcrafts and tourism, governorships, sheriff Dom, mayoralty and etc., some of the required data can be collected.

II. THEORETICAL BASIS

Since the recognition of the importance of tourism in the economic and social fate of countries, there have been created some definitions in order to identify and recognize tourism.(Authur Boorman) has defines tourism as follow: Tourism means the temporary movement toward destinations which are outside of natural environment and place of work, committed activities during your tour and created facilities in order to fulfill the needs of a tourist.(Ghamkhar 2000)

Word tourism organization (W.T.O) has defines tourism as follow: Tourism is a collection of activities that a person does in a trip and in places other than usual places which that person visit. This tour (journey) doesn't last more than a year and its goals are: entertainment, promenade, relaxing, sport and other activities.

By considering varied economic situations, different cultural- social visions and considering facilities, organizations and equipment of tourism, we can create a background for tourists in order to spend their time. Each group of people in different societies uses different ways for spending their free time. These different ways have created different forms of tourism.

By considering the purpose of tourists for traveling, time of the tour types of installation which are used, season of traveling and also the way of organizing the tour, we can separate different types of tourism from each other.

By considering the sating or in another expression the time of a tour, we can classify tourism based on time inside two

categorizes, Long term and short term tourism seasons of a year can also create two type of tourism such as winter or summer tourism. Tourism is usually done by the means of a ground, aerial and oversea transportation. These factors can also create special forms of tourism like ground, aerial and oversea tourism (Rezvani 1999).

III. GENERAL FORMS OF TOURISM IN KOH KHAJEH OF SISTAN

The existence of KOH KHAJEH in the middle of Hamoon lake, have made it like that it is a mysterious island and it has created one of the most natural and beautiful places of our country. Those people who are interested in mountain climbing can use this mountain (KOH KHAJEH = mountain of Khage). Also there are a lot of historical remnants from the Achaemenian period till the early Islamic period, the above mentioned facts have the potential to attract domenic and foreign researchers, archaeologists, Tourists and photographers.

IV. PRALONG METHOD

Geomorphological enclosure is a geomorphologic land-form which founded scientific, elegant, social, economic, historical and cultural value by human recognition and utilization. Although these enclosure can be taken in different scales from a single outlook unit, but for programming and analyzing them we should analyze the existing phenomena. In these enclosures and we should have clear spots or an original focus such as 1.

These focuses sponsorship the axial spots and other phenomena based on calculated values can perform a special task. In the literature of Geomorphology it has been tried to apply topics such as geomorphological valence of regions, geomorphologic assets, geomorphological attractions, geomorphological outlooks, Natural heritages, historical topography (2), protected areas andetc, in order to increase the cultural, historical, economical and aesthetics values of these areas. One of the methods that we can use in order to evaluate these phenomena is the PRALONG method. In this method, by evaluating the phenomena, the tourism value of each area is determined by four factors in the frames of scientific value, historic-cultural value, social-economic value and aesthetics value, the obtained results will be shown in order of importance and priority. In order to perform this method the following steps should be conducted.

V. ANALYZING TOURISM LAND-FORM OF KOH KHAJEH BASED ON PARALONG METHOD

A. *Geomorphologic phenomena of an enclosure*

In this step the geomorphological phenomena of an enclosure are identified and these data are classified inside different tables.

The obtained results from PRALONG method, indicates that the land-form of Koh Khajeh has a high historic-cultural value. Sistan flat is known as the (heaven of archaeologists-London of the east- historical show place of Iran and etc. ...) (with more than one remnant in each kilometer) – The existence of Koh Khajeh in Sistan and its religious attraction for the followers of Islam, Christian and Zoroastrian, has made it an important place for attracting tourists in Koh Khajeh.

The obtained results from PRALONG method emphasize on the cultural- historic values of Koh Khajeh, and also SWOT model consider the existing of pebbles, establishing villages and tribal texts as strong points for Koh Khajeh, therefore we can conclude that Koh Khajeh has the potential to be introduced as a tourism village. Therefore, by encouraging individual investors in order to build roads and initiate integrated tourism and completing the substructions of Koh Khajeh (as a tourism village.)

The results indicates that this sight have a very important capabilities for the industry of tourism and expanding tourism will result in creating job opportunities, increasing outcomes, reviving handcraft industry and expanding job other than agriculture, stopping or reducing of immigration, attracting investors, creating social-economical mobility, attracting the attention of authorities and people in order to preserve historical-remnants and environmental-natural sources. It seems that cultural obstacles are the most fundamental obstacles that stand in the way of expanding tourism. Cultural demurrer, economical poorness, illiteracy in the past and other aggressive cultures caused disgrace toward wildlife, nature and cultural heritage. Accepting all the obstacles is the first step toward expanding tourism. The first guideline is programming, also direct and indirect education and creating councils can be very helpful.

So we can suggest the above programs:

1. Providing consonant expanding design and prorating the goals of expanding tourism in the South-eastern part of the country
2. Expanding substructions and roads between villages
3. Creating star observatory by considering the records of this area
4. Creating research bases about Iranian early periods and concentrate on the Ashkanian period
5. Founding entertainments camps, residence and hotels with high quality in this area
6. Found and equipped restaurant, coffee-shop and etc.
7. Founding historical museum
8. Founding tourism village based on opportunities, strong and weak points
9. Constructing big and modern handcraft markets
10. Holding periodic, cultural, tribal and native tournaments

11. Constructing cheap rural residence in the surrounding villages
12. Condensation of temporary residence to the native people in order to manage
13. Supporting the handcraft production of the surrounding villages of Koh Khajeh
14. Increasing the knowledge of native people about tourism and its effect on economic expansion and increasing of outcomes.

In the first step by recording Koh Khajeh in the international remnant list, we can become optimistic about preserving all these values, which by itself play an important role in improving the Sistan and Baluchestan province.

It seems that improving factors of Sistan are tourism, commerce, and trade (not agriculture, because of the drought), so by considering the studied tourism capabilities in Koh Khajeh, we can consider this mountain as a shining symbol and a winning card for Sistan province.

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