Factors affecting tourism industry in Boushehr province

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Abstract

For Optimal utilization of infrastructure and inequality identify areas to develop tourism, it is essential to identify the areas of tourism infrastructure and rankings which can manage the tourists more effectively. Thus, the harmony between the number of tourists and tourism space capacity is essential. Although tourism has many advantages, but the arrival of tourists to a region or an area, regardless of the capacity and tension, will be followed by social disorder and economic problems, overcrowding, social identity, social resentment, damaging the environment, etc. So, in order to reduce and prevent the negative effects of tourism it must be programmed to determine the spatial distribution and organization of tourist areas. The present study will consider a series of selected indicators such as economic, social and cultural rights as effective factors in relation to development of tourism in the province. The information required for this study was gathered through distributing a questionnaire among the study population (sample of 90 members of the Tourism Authority (30), tourism (30) and the public (30). The results indicated that the monuments, diversity, exhibition, infrastructures for tourists, the way people deal with tourists, culture and tourism, and financial safety of tourists have significant effects on tourism is in the province.

Keywords: Bushehr tourism industry, tourism development, distribution

1. Introduction

Tourism Industry as one of the leading industries in the global economic services

Recent decades have emerged. Economic flows generated by international tourism are critical factors. Economic growth and international economic relations have turned into many developing countries. A fact supported by international organizations such as the World Tourism Organization and the World Travel and Tourism Council is that tourism can play a crucial role in developing countries to achieve economic growth and development. As a result, the International Conference on Development and Trade (2004) stated that it was for many developing countries, especially the less developed and Small islands, tourism is one of the few expandable options and the main source of foreign exchange earnings.Tourism growth during recent decades, as has been seen in different parts of the world. Specifically, the globalization process has affected the development of the sector and as one of the major problems for its borders destroyed.

Determining the poles and centers of excellence and their ranking in the development of tourism for providing better services, social and economic justice in the region are essential. As in the creation of jobs and investment, tourism can be an important tool for the development of wealth. Beyond this, the local values and demonstrating the positive impact on the strengthening of local cultural values are influential. Therefore, the development of tourism in Iran as one of the ways to get rid of single-product economy and diverse income sources, should be taken in to consideration by country planners and policy-makers. Proper planning of public and private organizations associated with tourism, in line with the development of this industry is very essential. Local executive bodies, should work to promote economic context. So that investors in the region will be more willing to invest in the

infrastructures related to tourism services such as hotels, restaurants, etc and motivation.

The structure of this paper continues with the second part presenting the theory and research that has been done in this area, the third section, the hypotheses are stated. Part IV and Part V of the analysis are devoted to conclusions and recommendations.

2. Theoretical

1-2. Comments related to tourism

1-1-2. Advocates of the development of tourism: This group noted the positive aspects of economic, social tourism, including "employment, exchange technology, natural durability, repair and maintenance of ancient buildings, the revival of old traditions, cultural exchanges and peacekeeping". These factors have motivated and revitalized the development of this industry.

2.1.2. Opponents tourism industry development: this category includes negative effects of economic and social development of tourism, such as unequal distribution of income between segments and geographic, environmental destruction, disruption of the host society, disrespect for traditions considering the negative consequences of tourism and culture associated with "cautious" offer.

3.1.2. Adaptive development of tourism: It is the result of negotiations between the two super pollen, or a combination of statements for and against a tourism development on the basis of socio-economic values of accountability. Moreover, they have proposed synthetic and natural resources, tourism, urban, rural, good people, harmonic, handling, environmental, cultural, quiet, stable, green, people-to-people and forbids the proposed options and the emphasis on the use of local resources, ease of management, lack of damage, host and guest interaction and consider the interests of both. It seems that the thinking style of this group is responsible for mass tourism.

2-2. Investigating tourism industry in Bushehr province

Bushehr is Iran's most important southern city of monuments and the historical sites which are very spectacular. In addition to the natural attractions of the province, its history and cultural history of ancient historical sites, religious and cultural value of historic features and architecture of this region have a very valuable story.

Historical and architectural monuments of the province, including mosques, Islamic religious centers, gardens, old buildings and towers are spectacular. The historic hills of Tel Aviv architecture related to the Sassanid era and Mary located near the Achaemenid palace at Bushehr which are significant to archaeologists and archeology students are among the spectacular monuments of Bushehr. House Cyrus "Cyrus, founder of the Achaemenid dynasty," Black Stone House "monuments of Achaemenid period, rectangular chamber" tomb of Cyrus, daughter or sister, the palace of Artaxerxes, "Dashti city buildings", etc. Khormoj castle tower of the old buildings are in Bushehr province come. Old houses and mansions are many in the province such as: building property "belongs to a century-old mansion, 170 years old Gulshan, set in the mid-Hajj, head of the Qajar period and built a pavilion beside the point. Numerous festivals and ceremonies held in the province, each of which has its own rules and run with music and lyrics are other particular and attractive elements of social tourism in Bushehr.

2-3. Literature Review
1-3-2. Internal studies

Gezdrazy et al (2015) in a study titled (the role of marketing infrastructure and tourism development and tourism in the province) to investigate the role of infrastructure and marketing have on the development of Tourism in the province. The study population consisted of 100 experts working in Cultural Heritage and Tourism Department of Bushehr. The results are based on one-way ANOVA and T test has been obtained, indicates that three dimensions of marketing (promotion of popular culture, and outdoor advertising, and political and security) and 5 of the infrastructure (Residential facilities, public transport links, shopping and entertainment, the cost of tourism, quality products) There is a direct relationship with tourism development and tourism.

Gzdrazy et al (2015) in another article entitled (the role of cultural and institutional factors on the development of Tourism in the province) to Nbrsy cultural and organizational factors on tourism development and tourism in the province have paid. The study population of 100 experts working in Cultural Heritage and Tourism Department of Bushehr, findings based on ANOVA and T test shows that three

dimensions of cultural and institutional factors (planning implemented in tourism, increasing devolution to organizations related to tourism, training of human resources in tourism centers) there is a direct relationship with tourism development and tourism.

Sphere leverage and colleagues (2014) in his article (evaluation Province Bushehr Province using TCI) to assess climate deal Bushehr Province. In this study, the indicator for use: synoptic station in Bushehr, which has a joint figures 15 years (1998-2012) were calculated and the results are entered into the GIS environment. The spatial analysis based on zoning conditions Grftq monthly time scale is tourism. The results show that the province during March and April in excellent condition and are ideally suited to tourism and in May, October, November, December, January and February experiencing a good state and almost borderline conditions ruling. But from June to September adverse conditions dominated the entire province.

Mehrabi et al (2013) in an article (the obstacles to the development of tourism in the Islamic Republic of Iran) using survey data and exploratory factor analysis seven main structural factors (underlying factors, political factors, cultural factors, factors government, human factors, management factors and economic factors) were extracted. The results suggest that the lack of infrastructure and the infrastructure of the major obstacles to tourism development and subsequent political barriers and cultural barriers have the greatest influence on the lack of development of tourism.

Taghavi and Gholipour al (2010) in his article (factors affecting the tourism industry of Iran) using time series data (1979-2011) and a wide Lag Iran have to study the factors affecting tourism growth. The results of this research show that the coefficients of the variables related to "hotel room number", "past currency exchange rates", "hotel room price", "free exchange rate" and "tourism agencies" have a significant effect on tourism growth.

2.3.2. Foreign Studies

Restart and colleagues (2014) in his article (tourism and long-term economic growth in Aruba) to examine the relationship between tourism development and long-term economic growth in small island Aruba have. The results of this research using econometric methods of unit root test, co-integration analysis, vector error correction and

Granger causality test has been obtained, suggesting that optimal allocation policy in the development of tourism and tourism tourism and economic growth are important.

Dwyer (2011) in his article the dynamic impact of tourism on the economy of Iceland) using econometric panel data for the years (1990-2007) and Solow growth model to study the effects of tourism on Iceland's economic growth and development. The results indicated that the development of the tourism can increase economic growth.

Otero Gerald et al (2012) in an article titled (long-term effects of economic, social and climate on tourism demand Spain) to assess the determinants of economic, social and climate have on tourism demand. The results show that income, holidays and traditional celebrations have a positive impact on tourism. There is also a significant positive correlation between meteorological phenomena and tourism demand, and the economic crisis also negatively associated with tourism demand.

Clevwedon (2002), the South African tourism industry in developing countries and the possible effects of the factors contributing to the development and obstacles on the way it is assessed. He used the statistics of tourists in the region, especially in South Africa (SADC) and the revenue from them over the years (1990-2000) with descriptive statistics tourism industry in these countries to evaluate and compare the situation in 2020 forecast The results of this study have shown that the growth of tourism industry in the first half of the 90s more than doubled in the second half, and the growing number of tourists received by the inconsistent growth, the growth of tourism demand in the SADC region lower than the growth in the South Africa, but still higher than the international standard.

Tang and Rochanoud (1990), using the method of field research and interviews with tourists visiting Thailand (129 cases and 112 from Europe and 98 from Asia and Australia of America), the ranking of the 32 countries selected results is shown. That in the eyes of respondents, climate, natural beauty, social - cultural and cost of living are the most important factors in the attractive tourism destination and commercial facilities and sales proximity and availability of the country of destination are less important. Based on observations made America, Thailand, Switzerland, Australia,

England and Austria were rated as China, India, Hong Kong, Yugoslavia and the Philippines have fewer points, respectively, in terms of tourist attractions. The remaining countries are in the middle of these two groups. One of the most important factors influencing the development of local terrorism is the economic factor. That Ramanauskiene in 2010, the most important factors are GDP, wages, inflation, unemployment, inflation, interest rates, government spending and foreign investment. While Romikaight and Kisieliauskas are focusing on factors such as inflation, tourism inflow in countries, gross domestic product per unit of capital, real investment and the establishment of tourism companies in each country in 2012 with the analysis of the impact of the economic factor on the development of local tourism. Snieška et al have come to the conclusion that in order to develop more tourism, it is necessary to pay attention to cultural, economic, social, environmental factors. Therefore, according to the results obtained in previous studies, The advantage of this study is to research done in this regard so that examines factors affecting the economic, social and cultural tourism in the province has been paid. Therefore, in order to determine the effects of these factors can be relevant in the context of resource allocation and careful planning is necessary to develop the tourism sector in the province.

3. Research objectives and hypotheses

Objectives and hypotheses are as follows:

1-3. Research purposes

1-1-3. The main objective:

Factors affecting the development of tourism with regard to economic indicators, social and cultural rights in the province

2-3. Hypotheses

1. Monuments on the tourism industry in the province has a positive impact.

2. Biological diversity has a positive impact on the tourism industry in the province.

3. Exhibition has a positive impact on the tourism industry in the province.

4. The existence of tourist infrastructure has a positive impact on the tourism industry in the province.

5. How the people deal with the tourists on tourism in the province has a positive impact.

6. Culture with tourists is having a positive impact on the tourism industry in the province.

7. The financial security and physical safety of tourists has a positive effect on the development of the tourism industry in the province.

8. The safety and financial security of tourists more effective than popular culture with tourists on the development of tourism industry.

9. The impact of historical works on the development of the tourism industry more than the effect of the exhibition.

4. data analysis

In this section, the collected data will be analyzed in two parts. The first part will report descriptive statistics on individual characteristic. In the second part report of inferential statistics on every hypothesis will be displayed.

The descriptive findings:

The descriptive findings of the data analysis for a better understanding of the studied population, individual characteristic, as well as other variables using descriptive statistics such as percentage, mean, standard deviation are investigated and described in the table (1.4).

Table 1.4: mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum score of variables

Index The statistics	Average	Standard eviation	Variance	Elongation	The maximum score	The minimum score	Sample
Memorials	18/3	3/6	03/13	2/0	30	9	90
Biodiversity	10/8	2/2	2/5	04/0	16	6	90
There Exhibition	5/5	2/06	2/4	4/0	10	2	90
Infrastructure required for tourists	34/3	6/03	3/36	-18/0	49	21	90
How the right people with the tourists	13/2	3/4	6/11	4/0	21	6	90
Culture with tourists	9/7	2/2	07/5	-2/0	15	4	90
Security of life and property	4/2	1/7	3	4/0	8	2	90
tourism industry	96/3	12/8	06/165	-3/0	134	67	90

Source: Research findings

Distribution of subjects by gender variable

2.4. The frequency distribution of respondents according to the gender variable is presented in Table (2.4).

Table 2.4: Distribution of subjects according to sex

Sex	Abundance	Percent
Female	47	2/52%
Man	43	8/47%
Copulation	**90**	**100%**

Source: Research findings

The results in Table (2.4) shows that 52/2 percent of the respondents were female and the rest male 47/8 percent.

3.4-Frequency distribution of subjects according to the variable of residence status

Table (3.4) shows the distribution of respondents based on the residence status variable.

Table 3.4. Distribution of participants vary according to residence status

Housing	The frequency (number)	Percent
Native	58	4/64%
Expatriates	32	6/35%
Sum	**90**	**100%**

Source: Research findings

Table (3.4) shows that 99.9% of the total indigenous respondents, 35.9 per cent of non-indigenous.

4.4- Distribution of participants vary according to historical monuments

Table (4.4) shows the distribution of respondents varies according to historical monuments

Historical monuments	The frequency number))	Percent
Too much	16	1/17%
Much	30	3/33%
Medium	24	8/26%
Low	14	7/15%
very little	6	7%
Total	**90**	**100%**

Source: Research findings

Table (4.4) shows that 17.1 percent of respondents effect monuments in the tourism industry in the province is much more effective, much 33.3 percent, 29.8 percent on average, 15.7 percent less 7 percent said too little.

4.5- Frequency distribution of subjects according to biodiversity variable

In Table (4.5) frequency distribution of respondents is presented in terms of biodiversity variable

terms of biodiversity	The frequency number))	Percent
Too much	15	%17/2
Much	28	30/6%
Medium	22	24/4%
Low	18	20/3%
very little	7	%7/7
Total	**90**	**100%**

Source: Research findings

Table (4.5) frequency distribution of respondents is presented in terms of biodiversity

Table (4.5) shows that%17/2 of all respondents have a very high impact on biodiversity in the tourism industry in Bushehr province, %30/6 high, %24/4 average, %20/3 Few and%7/7 believed very little.

4.6 Frequency distribution of subjects according to the variables of exhibition.

Table (4.6) shows the distribution of respondents according to the variables of the presence of respondents' exhibits

terms of exhibition	The frequency number))	Percent
Too much	13	%14/4
Much	29	32/2%
medium	22	24/4%
Low	16	17/8%
very little	10	%11/1
Total	90	100%

Source: Research findings

Table (4.6) shows that% 14.4 of all respondents have an impact on the presence of the exhibition in the tourism industry in Bushehr province, %32/2, %24/4 is moderate, %17/8 Low and%11/1believed very little.

4.7 Distribution of subjects according to the infrastructure required by tourists.

Table (4-7) indicates the distribution of respondents according to the variables of the infrastructure required by tourists.

Existence of infrastructure required by tourists	(The frequency number)	Percent
Too much	15	%16
Much	28	31/4%
Medium	28	30/8%
Low	14	15/9%
very little	5	%6
Total	90	100%

Source: Research findings

Table 4.7 shows that 16 percent of all respondents have a significant influence on the infrastructure required by tourists in the tourism industry in Bushehr Province, 31.4 percent, 30.8 percent is moderate, 9.9 percent, 15 percent and 6 percent believed very poorly.

4.8 Frequency distribution of subjects according to the variable of how people deal with tourists.

the Table (4.8) shows the distribution of respondents according to the variable of how people deal with tourists.

Table 4-8 Frequency distribution of subjects in terms of variables Infrastructure required for tourist

Correct treatment of people with tourists	(The frequency number)	Percent
Too much	29	%32/8
Much	28	30/9%
Medium	20	22/2%
Low	10	11/1%
very little	3	%3
Total	90	100%

Source: Research findings

Table 4.8 shows that 32.8% of all respondents have a significant influence on how people deal with tourists in the tourism industry in Bushehr province, 30.9% high, 22.2% average, 11.1% were low and 3% believed very little.

4.9 Distribution of subjects according to the variable of people's culture with tourists.

Table (9.4) indicates the distribution of respondents according to the variable of the culture of the people with the tourists.

Table 4-11. Frequency distribution of subjects according to the variable of people's culture with tourists

Culture of people with tourists	(The frequency number)	Percent
Too much	17	%18/6
Much	33	36/9%
Medium	28	30/6%
Low	9	10/3%
very little	3	%3/6
Total	90	100%

Source: Research findings

Table (4.9) shows that 18.6 percent of all respondents are very influential in tourism industry in Bushehr Province, 36.9 percent, 30.6 percent are moderate, 3.7 percent, 10 percent and 6.4 percent believed very poorly.

4.10 Frequency distribution of subjects in terms of financial and financial security variables.

Table (4.10) shows the distribution of respondents according to the financial and financial security variables.

Table (4.10) Frequency distribution of subjects in terms of financial and financial security variables.

the Financial and financial security	(The frequency number)	Percent
Too much	26	%29/4
Much	35	39/4%
medium	22	23/9%
Low	5	5/6%
very little	2	%1/7
Total	90	100%

Source: Research findings

Table (4.10) shows that 29.4% of all respondents have a significant impact on the financial and financial security of the tourism industry in Bushehr province, 39.4%, 23.9% is moderate, 6.6% 5 percent and 1.7 percent believed very poorly.

5. Findings related to research questions.

In this section, we use each of the research questions with regard to the distance between the scale of the independent variables and the dependent variable (tourism industry in Bushehr province) using the

Pearson correlation coefficient of the relationship between the variables.

Hypothesis (1). There is a positive relation between historical effects and tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Table (1.5) Correlation between historical variables on tourism industry in Bushehr province

Variables	The correlation coefficient	The significance level
Historical monuments	0/680	0/000
Tourism industry in Bushehr province		

Source: Research findings

As shown in Table (1.5), the Pearson correlation coefficient shows a strong and positive effect between historical variables on tourism industry in Bushehr province. This relationship is at the level (P <0.001) and with 99% confidence The statistical significance is significant, therefore, the above hypothesis is confirmed. In particular, historical monuments have a positive effect on tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Hypothesis 2: There is a positive relation between biodiversity and tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Table (2.5) The Relationship Between Biodiversity Variables on Tourism Industry in Bushehr Province

Variables	The correlation coefficient	The significance level
Biodiversity	0/329	0/002
Tourism industry in Bushehr province		

Source: Research findings

As shown in Table (2.5) Pearson correlation coefficient shows the moderate and positive effects of the biodiversity variable on the tourism industry in Bushehr province. This relationship is in the level (P <0.002) and with 99% confidence This is statistically significant, therefore, the above hypothesis is confirmed. In particular, biodiversity has a positive effect on tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Hypothesis(3). There is a positive relation between existence of exhibition and tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Table (3.5) Correlation Between Exhibit Variables on Tourism Industry in Bushehr Province

Variables	The correlation coefficient	The significance level
Existence of exhibition	0/426	0/000
Tourism industry in Bushehr province		

Source: Research findings

As shown in Table (3.5) Pearson correlation coefficient shows a relatively strong and positive effect between the exhibit variable on the tourism industry in Bushehr province. This relationship is at the level (P <0.001) and with 99% confidence It is statistically significant, therefore, the above hypothesis is confirmed. In other words, the

exhibition has a positive impact on tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Hypothesis (4). There is a positive relation between the existence of infrastructure required by tourists and tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Table (4.5) The Confidence Between Variables Infrastructure Required by Tourists on Tourism Industry in Bushehr Province.

Variables	The correlation coefficient	The significance level
Existence of infrastructure required by tourists	0/853	0/000
Tourism industry in Bushehr province		

Source: Research findings

As shown in Table (4-5) the Pearson correlation coefficient shows the strong and positive effect of the variable of the infrastructure required by tourists on the tourism industry in Bushehr province. This relationship is at the level (P <0.001) And with 99% confidence, it is statistically significant, so the above hypothesis is rejected. In other words, the existence of infrastructures required by tourists has a positive effect on tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Hypothesis (5). There is a positive relation between the way people deal with tourists and tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Table (5.5). Correlation between the variable of the way people deal with tourists on tourism industry in Bushehr province

Variables	The correlation coefficient	The significance level
Correct treatment of people with tourists	0/520	0/000
Tourism industry in Bushehr province		

Source: Research findings

As shown in Table (5.5) Pearson correlation coefficient shows a strong and positive effect between the variable of how people deal with tourists on the tourism industry in Bushehr province. This relationship is in the level (P <0.001) and with 99% confidence is statistically significant, therefore, the above hypothesis is confirmed. In particular, the way people deal with tourists has a positive effect on tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Hypothesis (6): There is a positive relation between the culture of people with tourists and tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Table (6.5) Correlation between the variable of people's culture and tourists on tourism industry in Bushehr province

Variables	The correlation coefficient	The significance level
Culture of people with tourists	0/482	0/000
Tourism industry in Bushehr province		

Source: Research findings

As shown in Table (6.5) the Pearson correlation coefficient shows the strong and positive chill effect between the variable of people's culture and tourists on the tourism industry in Bushehr province. This

relationship is at the level of (P <0.001) and with 99% Reliability is statistically significant, therefore, the above hypothesis is confirmed. In other words, the culture of the people with tourists has a positive impact on the tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Hypothesis (7). There is a positive relation between the financial and financial safety of tourists and tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Table (7.5) Correlation between financial and financial variables of tourists have a positive effect on the development of tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Variables	The correlation coefficient	The significance level
the Financial and financial security Tourism industry in Bushehr province	0/437	0/000

Source: Research findings

As shown in Table (7.5) the Pearson correlation coefficient shows a relatively strong and positive effect between the financial and financial variables of tourists on the development of tourism industry in Bushehr province. This relationship is at the level (P <0.001)) And with 99% confidence, is statistically significant, therefore, the above hypothesis is confirmed. In particular, the financial and financial safety of tourists has a positive effect on tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Hypothesis (8). The financial and financial safety of tourists has a greater impact on the development of tourism industry than people's culture with tourists.

Table (8.5). Correlations between financial and financial security variables of tourists and people's culture with tourists on tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Variables	The correlation coefficient	The significance level
the Financial and financial security	0/437	0/000
Culture of people with tourists	0/482	0/000

Source: Research findings

As shown in Table (8.5) and previously noted, Pearson correlation coefficient shows that the variable of population culture with tourists with a correlation coefficient (0.448) is slightly higher than the financial and financial variables of tourists with The correlation coefficient (0.437) is effective in the tourism industry in Bushehr province, therefore, the above hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis (9).The extent of the impact of historical monuments on the development of tourism industry is more than the effect of the exhibition.

Table (9.5)Correlation between variables of historical monuments and exhibit on tourism industry in Bushehr province.

Variables	The correlation coefficient	The significance level
Historical monuments.	0/680	0/000
There Exhibition	0/426	0/000

Source: Research findings

As shown in Table (9.5) and previously mentioned, the Pearson correlation coefficient shows that the historical value with the coefficient of correlation (0/680) is greater than the variable exhibiting the exhibition with coefficient (0/426) In the tourism industry in Bushehr province, therefore, the above hypothesis is confirmed.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

Tourism is one of the most dynamic economic activities of the present era, which plays an important role in sustainable development. By combining and simultaneously using domestic and foreign resources, this industry brings many social, economic, environmental and cultural benefits. Therefore, in order to achieve these goals, in this study, the factors affecting tourism development in Bushehr province are selected according to selected indices (independent variables) using a questionnaire from a sample of 90people (30 tourism organizations); (30 tourists) and 30 ordinary people responded to the research hypotheses using inferential statistics methods

The findings of this research indicate that historical monuments, biodiversity, exhibit presence, infrastructure required by tourists, how people deal with tourists, people's culture with tourists, and financial and financial security have a positive effect on tourism industry in the province.In addition, the culture of the people has an impact on the tourist industry in the province as to the index of financial and financial security and historical monuments in relation to the existence of the exhibition. Therefore, in order to strengthen the industry in the province, the following solutions and suggestions are presented.

1- Touristic activities are largely dependent on other activities and activities of a region and also depend on the creation of infrastructure and other factors supporting the rules and regulations (security), information, coordination of related organizations and the expansion of transport in There is also a tour. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the improvement and improvement of the necessary infrastructures.

2. The government will rebate the tax and, until the plan has become profitable, to waive the tax on certain items and thus encourage investors to invest in the tourism industry; laws and regulations are one of the key areas Which makes the government interfere in a country's system.

3. The proper planning of the public and private organizations and organizations associated with the trip is considered very important, therefore, the necessary cooperation with the Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization will enable the organization to meet its requirements and to be met. The needs of people and economic issues play an important role.

4. Identifying specific tourist, informational and promotional routes is very important because people can easily choose their destination and even have better information about them.

5. The factors affecting the development of tourism are the growth of technology and communication and access to the virtual world, which, unfortunately, the Bushehr province does not have enough growth in this regard, so paying attention to such a problem is of great importance.

6. Improving the quality of services such as restaurant and hotel, aviation and maritime services in Bushehr province can contribute to the development of tourism.

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