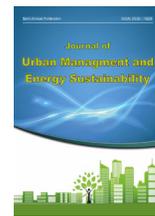


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CASE STUDY RESEARCH PAPER

Surveying the role of ecotourism in the political-security development of Chabahar

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ABSTRACT

The development of ecotourism in any given area of the country indicates the stability of political security and tourism will thrive when the government pays more attention to visitor safety. This research examines the function and position of ecotourism in Chabahar county's political-security development. Related models and variables have been identified in order to examine the research variables and explain and present the implementation model of human resource strategies. Final criteria have then been determined in the society under study, taking into account the opinions of specialists. Ultimately, the theme analysis method's model has been evaluated and fitted overall using the final criteria that were determined. Utilizing reliability, convergent validity, and divergent validity, the measurement model's fit was assessed. In the portion dedicated to qualitative assessment, 400 accurate data about the variables were gathered. The government should support the ecotourism industry by creating and improving facilities, given its potential and attractions in the region, as well as its early efficiency in terms of employment and development. These conclusions are based on the findings in the qualitative and quantitative evaluation section. Tourism security and the creation of a sense of security among visitors can contribute to the security and political development of a region. Based on the findings, it can be said with 95% certainty that Chabahar county's unique and distinct ecotourism development situation, as opposed to other parts of the country, can support the political development of this region by drawing in money and tourists, thus confirming the research hypothesis.

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INTRODUCTION

Tourism as an industry also third important sector that attracts foreign money to the country. Number of travelers who are interested in spending their valuable time in leading tourist destinations is increasing every day. It has been booming and developing since primitive, but it has been in the last few decades that specific attention has started to be given to this environment friendly industry because of the income from this in the form of foreign exchange and other means. Tourism has expanded from a relatively small activity of limited importance in the early 19th century to arguably the largest industry in the World today. (Sooraj et al. 2020).

Today, owing to its great potential and capacity, the tourism industry is regarded as one of the most prosperous and revenue-generating industries for many countries around the globe, and according to the reports of the World Tourism Organization, more than one billion people visit tourist, natural, and cultural destinations each year. They travel to numerous countries, which contributes significantly to the economies of tourism-driven countries. Today, however, one of the tourism industry's sectors that has captured the interest of travelers and tourists is the ecotourism industry. By generating employment opportunities, the development of ecotourism can bring numerous economic benefits directly to the native people of a country. Ecotourism is also one of the pillars of sustainable community development and a means of preserving landscapes and natural reserves. The global tourism industry is projected to expand by approximately 4% per year. Meanwhile, ecotourism excursions have increased by 30%, indicating a growing interest in the industry (Taghvaïi et al. 2012). One of the earliest definitions of ecotourism was provided by the International Ecotourism Association in 1991: "Ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas with the goal of protecting the environment and sustaining good living conditions for local people." Done". In 1996, the World Conservation Union (WCU) defined ecotourism as "responsible travel and

visiting without disturbing natural areas in order to appreciate and understand the natural values of past and present cultural activities to promote conservation." and reducing the negative effects of tourism, and laying the groundwork for the participation of locals in beneficial economic and social activities." The International Society of Ecotourism (2006) is founded on the premise that the implementation of ecotourism creates a link between environmental protection, the participation of local communities, and those who are actively in tourism, and is governed by six principles as following: 1) reducing the impact 2) Environmental constructions and cultural awareness and respect; 3) Providing visitors and hostesses with positive experiences. 4) Offering direct monetary advantages for environmental protection 5) Providing economic benefits and empowering local residents 6) Sensitivity to the political concerns of the host country. 2010; Rivera et al. The significance of ecotourism increases as people become more aware of the benefits and positive effects of experiencing nature directly (Zahedi, 2011) provides economic value to biodiversity. Iran is among the top ten countries in the world in terms of the presence of historical and cultural artifacts, as well as being one of the top five countries in terms of ecotourism attractions and climatic diversity. Despite the existing capabilities and potentials in the country, factors such as inadequate nature tourism infrastructure, lack of awareness about ecotourism in Iran, shortage of experts in ecotourism, lack of a specific nature tourism culture that sometimes leads to the destruction of natural landscapes and their transformation into waste dumps, and lack of information dissemination in this area by visual and auditory media and press are major reasons for the lack of ecotourism attraction in Iran. This is while tourist-receiving countries, by having natural landscapes, can increase their per capita income, and Iran, with investment and emphasis on attracting natural tourism, can easily achieve the predicted revenues. (Faramarzy Asli et al. 2020). In addition to environmental concerns,

security and the development of security should receive special attention in the tourism and ecotourism industries. Comfort, convenience, and safety are crucial factors that attract travelers to various regions of the globe. In light of the unique conditions of Iran's border regions, one of the most effective and inexpensive ways to promote domestic and international tourism will be to focus on economic and, ultimately, social, cultural, and political development through the establishment of security.

The development of tourism can help to the advances in social capital and technological advances aspects all around the world, and in the continuation of this topicsocial capital can promote the economic growth of the city, because by providing a climate of confidence, it facilitates cooperation among different groups (Loghman M. et al 2019) and technological advances can only serve the city together with ecology (Fattahi et al. 2023). The development of tourism has increased employment and reduced the problem of unemployment, and on the other hand, tourism exchange, while establishing more contacts in different cultures, fosters greater understanding between different ethnic groups and, contrary to the opinions of tourism specialists, can be effective in reducing political tensions. It opened the door to mutual respect, harmony, and friendship, as well as national unity (Shokohimanesh et al., 2017). Therefore, security is regarded as one of the most important and fundamental principles in formulating a tourism strategy, as the sustainability of this industry in tourism destinations is contingent on the presence of security, and the disruption of its mechanism results in the insecurity of the destination. Security and tourism are the parameters of an equation that are directly related; in other words, security and tourism are two interdependent factors that exert a mutually increasing or decreasing influence on one another during a bilateral interaction. If security is not established, there will be no travel, and any discussion of tourism will be futile (Shokohimanesh et al. 2017).

According to Giddens, security is a situation in which a number of specific threats have been eliminated or mitigated (Giddens, 2000). Development and security have a mutually reinforcing relationship. On one hand, where there is security, sustainable development occurs, and providing national security is one of the suitable foundations for national development; on the other hand, where there is development, security exists. Progress towards development strengthens the foundations of national power and consequently enhances national security in the country. In a society where there is no security, the possibility of investment will not exist, and a decrease in investment will deepen underdevelopment. The existence of geographical injustices and unbalanced development in different geographical regions of the country can harm national cohesion and unity, leading to divisive movements, especially in ethnic regions (Ahmadi et al. 2016). To put it another way, there is a clear relationship between tourism, stability, development, and security because the latter are all dependent on the former. Information, laws and regulations pertaining to security, supporting factors, related organization coordination, and transportation expansion are all reliant on tourism levels, and any instances of insecurity or the use of violence at any level will result in irreversible losses for the tourism sector. The primary question posed in this essay is: How does ecotourism fit into Chabahar's political growth, and to what extent? The argument put out indicates that Chabahar county's unique ecotourism development, which distinguishes it from other parts of the country, has the potential to boost the region's political growth by drawing in capital and tourists.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Related researches

Different studies were performed in this field, some of the most recent of which are:

In a study, Onofri et al. (2016) examined the empirical analysis of coastal tourism with a focus on the groups of beach and green lovers and

concluded that the protection of environmental capital and the culture of the host communities are crucial for the mobility of coastal tourism and the identification of tourism recovery tools. Beriatis et al. (2016) in a study surveyed beach and marine tourism: as a factor in spatial planning and concluded that coastal tourism is a considerable solution for spatial planning in coastal areas. Rasoolimanesh et al. (2017) studied the perception of residents, social participation, and support for the development of the tourism industry in a study and concluded that the participation and support of the host community had no positive effects on the development of tourism in this region. It opposes the support of the local community for tourism development. The objective of Komar et al.'s (2021) study was to empirically evaluate the hypothesized relationship among political empowerment and residents' support for ecotourism. This research was conducted with the local residents of the ecotourism areas of three protected areas in India, and the findings of the structural equation modeling of the data collected by Kumar, which were completely contrary to the literature, demonstrated that political empowerment is crucial to the local community. The location hinders the growth of ecotourism. In their paper, Dashban et al. (2020) examine the advantages and disadvantages and provide suggestions for the growth of the Chabahar Free Zone. They emphasized that there are several legal benefits to investing in the Chabahar Free Zone, such as the assurance of investment based on Iran's laws supporting and promoting foreign investment as well as the potential for a 100% transfer of capital and earnings from international enterprises. highlighted by Registered. Abroad: free export of manufactured goods from any region subject to general export and import regulations; 100% exemption from income and asset taxes for 20 years and renewable; exemption from customs regulations for the importation of machinery and consumable raw materials of units; The industrial zone's produced products

units are meant to be exported to other countries as added-value raw materials from inside their borders. Ten percent of the working force in the territory may be made up of foreign workers, and investors in the Chabahar Free Zone are also permitted to sell retail.

Using field observation, review, evaluation, and SWOT analysis, Imanali (2022) examines the proposal of a suitable model for nature-based tourism destinations. It also concludes that the region has a high potential for sustainable development due to its convenient transportation and location, diverse wild animals and plants, rich ethno-cultural resources, traditional and peaceful life in a typical rural environment, and the hospitality and positive attitude of locals towards tourism. It involves ecotourism. The primary deficiencies in tourism management are residential distance from provincial cities, poor quality services, outdated facilities, and a lack of qualified personnel. The absence of marketing and tourism promotion agencies, a lack of transparency, the poor arrangement of institutions and corruption, and the absence of preferential development policies constitute a further set of constraints on tourism development. This paper concludes by recommending that economic development, environmental protection, culture and heritage, marketing and image, a favorable political environment, and the empowerment of local residents are the most crucial factors for the successful implementation of sustainable development in tourism destinations.

Steiner (2006) highlights the status of tourism in Arab countries, specifically Egypt, where in despite the presence of numerous tourist attractions, the ability to generate optimal income remains elusive. The author identifies the primary factor contributing to this inefficiency in attracting tourism as the lack of security. In his paper, Hall (2008) conducts an examination of the tourist landscape in developing countries, shedding light on significant challenges faced by these countries. These challenges include the absence of psychological and physical

safety, emphasizing the need for third world governments to address and resolve these issues. He placed significant emphasis on the methodology for establishing a tourist police force. In his Master's thesis, Ehsanzadeh (2021) conducted research at the University of Sistan and Baluchistan, specifically within the Faculty of Geography and Environmental Planning. The Brais region, situated in the eastern part of Chabahar, stands out as a distinctive area within the nation due to its abundance of exceptional natural and historical landmarks. This region has the potential to emerge as a prominent hub for nature tourism inside the country, therefore establishing itself as a distinctive attraction in Iran, namely in the form of a geopark. In order to create a sustainable cultural-tourist complex in Chabahar Port, Shayegan (2018) carried out research on the subject from the perspective of cultural places (Chabahar Port), explaining the role of the environment (physical and non-physical) on culture building in a relatively underdeveloped area. The research also focused on designing an environment that is suitable for these places, emphasizing the use of environmental capabilities, such as native culture and tourism potential, with a sustainable architectural approach. This way, the environment can be used to display and preserve cultural values and criteria, as well as to draw in residents and tourists.

A study of the studies that have been done shows that not many studies have looked at ecotourism's place and function in Chabahar's political growth in-depth. As a result, the current study looks at whether the ecotourism industry in Chabahar county can aid in the political growth of the area by drawing in capital and tourists.

Principals

Tourism is a significant power with economic, social, and environmental implications, and it is also highly political phenomena. Peck and Lepi argue that the characteristics of tourism inside a society are shaped by intricate political variables

and the geographical attributes that draw visitors. According to the study conducted by Papoli et al. (2006), One of the fundamental considerations in the field of tourism is the prioritization of security, comfort, and convenience. These factors have significant importance as they serve as key determinants in attracting travelers to various destinations throughout the globe (Bashiri, 2008). There exists a discernible correlation between tourism and the stability and development of security. This connection is attributed to various factors, including the establishment of tourism infrastructure, collaboration among cultural institutions, effective advertising strategies, and the active involvement of security and information institutions. The concurrent progress of these elements alongside the growth of tourism contributes to the advancement of national security. The significance and impact of the tourist industry on a country's national security system are substantial, leading many industrialized countries with considerable economic resources and revenue to prioritize the development and promotion of the tourism sector (Bashiri, 2008). In the absence of adequate security measures inside a community, the feasibility of making investments becomes compromised, hence exacerbating the state of underdevelopment. The presence of geographical inequities and the uneven growth of different regions within the country have had detrimental effects on national cohesion and harmony, resulting in the emergence of divergent movements, particularly in ethnically diverse areas

Research Methodology

This investigation employs a qualitative-quantitative methodology. In the first stage of this research, the qualitative data and sub-criteria of the research variables were collected based on the statements of experts and experts, which allowed us to arrive at the initial model of this research; in the second stage of this research, the final information to examine the relationships in question was collected through quantitative methods. Quantitative aspect of the research in

which we provide numerical data and questionnaire observation samples for numerical analysis. Interviews were used to capture information for the qualitative portion of the first stage, while questionnaires were used for the quantitative portion of the second stage.

This study's statistical population consists of two sections. 1- Qualitative portion of the research: In the qualitative portion of the research, the theme analysis method was used and ultimately led to the extraction and identification of variables, as determined by experts and specialists with years of experience in Chabahar county. (The statistical population contains 34 individuals) 2- Quantitative portion of the research: In the quantitative portion, the criteria extracted from the qualitative portion were used to construct the model from the perspective of experts, senior experts, supervisors, and Chabahar county. (Statistical population contains 400 individuals).

In this study, the statistical population consists of political, economic and tourism specialists and experts and common people of Chabahar county. 34 people available

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Sistan and Baluchistan province, and particularly Chabahar county, get very less attention. One of the key indications of ecotourism is engaging in activities such as desert climbing, hydrotherapy, caving, climbing, hunting, fishing, sand skiing, rural tourism, water sports, and observing natural landscapes such as waterfalls and rivers.

These activities are readily accessible within this county and may be used for ecotourism purposes.

Chabahar county is one of the cities in the province of Sistan and Baluchistan. This county is bounded to the north by the cities of Sarbaz and Nikshahr, to the east by Pakistan, to the south by the Oman Sea, and to the west by Dashtiari, Plan, and Central Kanarak 2017's Boshkar According to the 2016 General Population Census, the population of Chabahar County was 203,289 individuals ([Iran Statistical Center, 2016](#)). Chabahar county, with its pristine and attractive rugged, sandy, and stone beaches of Makran and Konarak, traditional markets of the city, and commercial centers of the free zone, attracts between 300 and 400 thousand domestic and international travelers during various seasons. (12 September 2018, News agency of the Islamic Republic of Iran; news code: 83053909). This county is one of the fourteen finest sites in the world, renowned for Chabahar due to its geographical features and pleasant spring climate, and has an ideal location for tourism and travel. ISNA (Iran Students News Agency).

In the midst of this, Chabahar County is confronted with a variety of political and security challenges and losses. This county's values and beliefs, which have been overshadowed by cross-border issues in recent years, have not been reflected in the public's perception as much as its border status. The major security-border challenges of Chabahar county can be broken down into components such as underdevelop-

Research Variables

Table of variables				
Scale	Method of measurement	Type of variable	Role of variable	Title of variable
sequential	questionnaire	qualitative	independent variable	Ecotourism industry in Chabahar
sequential	questionnaire	quantitative	Dependent variable	Political and security development of Chabahar

Table 1: Research variables (reference: author)

ment, marginality, and distance from the center, the activities of criminals and drug smugglers within and beyond the borders, the activities of terrorist groups, the presence of illegal aliens, smuggling, organized crime, the presence of foreign forces in the region, the lack of sovereignty of neighboring governments on the border, etc. (Azami et al., 2012). Consequently, despite the efforts made after the Islamic Revolution's victory for political and social development, the security of this region is still linked to issues such as destitution, contraband, and evil.

Findings and discussion

Qualitative part: theme analysis

In terms of quantification and non-quantification, management and organizational research is broadly divided into two categories: quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative research is founded on a comparative methodolo-

gy, assumes that the world is composed of causal relationships, employs a structured, systematic, and repeatable research design, employs random sampling, reports research data numerically, and analyzes data. The presentation of findings is based on statistical tables and graphical representations, the text of the report is written in the third person and employs the passive voice, and the subject views the researcher as an interloper. The correct classification and analysis of data, as well as the proper application of statistical methods, will ultimately lead to the production of reliable results. After a researcher has collected, extracted, and categorized data, the analysis phase commences. The purpose of the analysis phase is for the researcher to analyze the information and data in light of the research objectives and research questions (Hafezina, 2015).

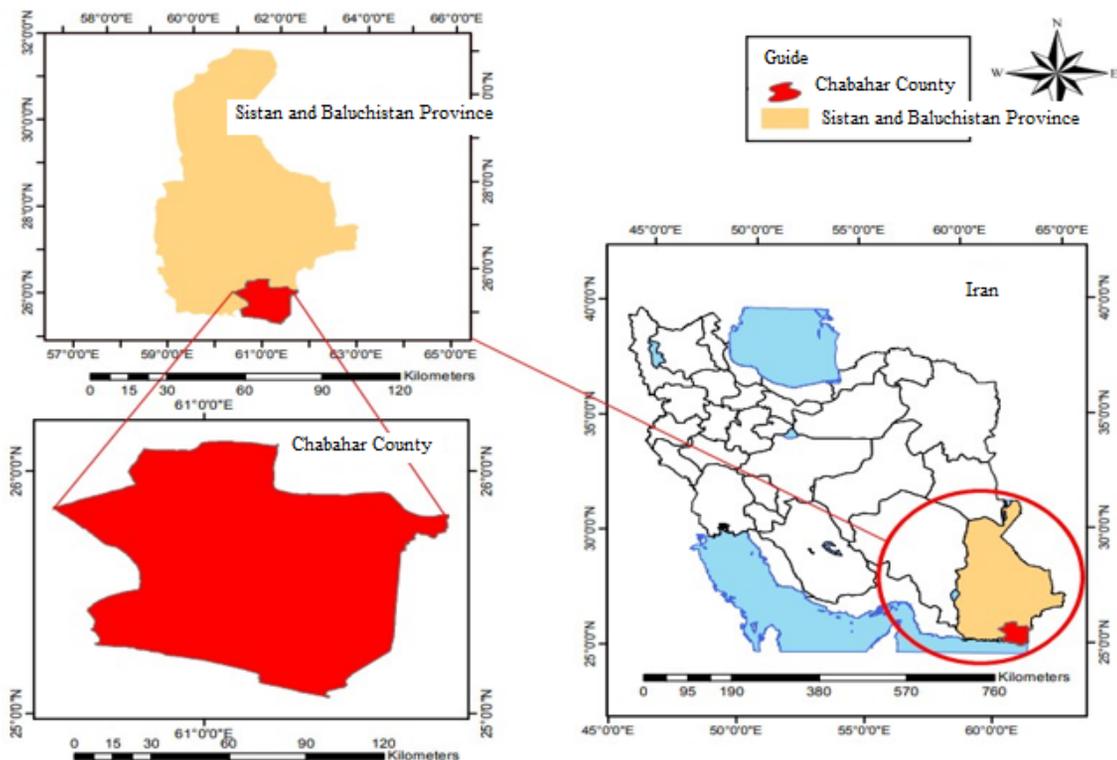


Figure 1: Location of Chabahar county in Iran and Sistan and Baluchistan province (reference: author)

1) Demographic characteristics of society:

Descriptive statistics indicators were applied to check the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The frequency of respondents due to gender, age, level of education was studied and related graphs were drawn.

- Gender: 27 people i.e. 79.4% of the sample are male and 7 people i.e. 20.6% of the respondents are female.

- Age: Table 3 presents descriptive information about the age of the respondents. 15 people, i.e. 44.1%, are between 30 and 40 years old. 16 people, i.e. 12.8%, are between 41 and 50 years old, and 3 people, i.e. 2.4%, are over 50 years old.

- Educational qualification: 8 people, equivalent to 23.5% of the respondents, have a bachelor's degree. 11 people, equivalent to 32.4% of the respondents, have a master's degree, and 15 people, equivalent to 44.1% of the respondents, have a doctoral degree.

- Work experience: 1 person means 2.9% of people have less than 10 years of work experience. 21 people, i.e. 61.8%, have work experience between 10 and 20 years, and 12 people, i.e. 35.3%, have more than 20 years of work experience.

Searching for topics

Separate categories are positioned next to one another in a meaningful framework, and the relationships between them, particularly the relationship between the central category and other categories, are determined during the search for themes. The search for themes results in the formation of organizations and classes. All identical codes are grouped together. To ensure that nothing is overlooked, all created codes are reviewed and compared to the corresponding texts.

Table 2: Frequency distribution of respondents based on gender (source: author)

CUMULATIVE	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	GENDER
79.4%	79.4%	27	male
100.0%	20.6%	7	female
	100%	34	total

Table 3: Frequency of respondents based on age (source: author)

CUMULATIVE	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	AGE
44.1%	44.1%	15	30 to 40 years
56.9%	12.8%	16	41 to 50 years
59.3%	2.4%	3	More than 50 years
	27%	34	total

Table 4: Frequency of respondents based on education (source: author)

CUMULATIVE	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	EDUCATION
23.5%	23.5%	8	BA
55.9%	32.4%	11	MA
100.0%	44.1%	15	PhD
	100%	34	Total

Table 5: Frequency of respondents based on work experience (reference: author)

CUMULATIVE	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	WORK EXPERIENCE
2.9%	2.9%	1	Less than 10 years
64.7%	61.8%	21	Between 10 to 20 years
100.0%	35.3%	12	More than 20 years
	100%	34	Total

Table 6: Axial coding (reference: author)

repeat	Initial code	category
1	Increasing users of social networks	Social and cultural consequences
1	Settlement of the population	
5	Social and cultural development	
6	Use of indigenous forces and culture building	
6	Security development	
7	Development of sustainable security	
1	Economic hub	
2	Improving the quality of life of the general public	
3	Sustainable Development	
14	Creating financial strength and jobs	
20	Economic Development	
2	Suitable seasons to attract tourists	Development of ecotourism
4	Tourist beaches	
8	Natural potentials of the region	
4	Strategic location	Security development
16	Access to open water	
26	Commercial and geopolitical highway	
2	Reducing the number of decision makers	political development
2	Development of skills and capabilities of managers	
5	Failure to implement long-term policies	
5	Development of attitude of officials	
5	Development of capable managers	
5	Solving national and local government problems	
6	Understand geographic location	
7	Far from the center of the country	
10	Support development	
4	Commercial-Industrial Free Zone	
10	Attracting investors	

repeat	Initial code	category
2	Feeling insecure	Areas of creating insecurity
2	Illegal activities	
2	Trafficking problems in the region	
5	Lack of proper infrastructure	
6	Lack of infrastructure	
7	The instability of domestic political decisions	
11	Border challenges	
1	Advertisements suitable for existing historical places	Identification and introduction of historical works
2	Having a significant number of historical monuments	
1	Tang Sarha as a national carpet weaving village	Identification and introduction of national handicraft villages
1	Iranshahr National Needlework City	
1	Kalpurgan National Pottery Village	
1	Updating cultural indicators	Identification and introduction of culture and cultural works
1	Creating written programs to identify cultural works	
6	Having a special culture and cultural attractions	
1	Promotion of advertising	Social and cultural failures
1	Unemployment of the local community	
1	Lack of talent support	
1	Social injustice	
2	False advertising of the area	
3	Illiteracy and lack of awareness of the local community	
3	Social and cultural poverty	
4	Non-accompaniment of native people	
8	Lack of proper culture	
12	Ethnic and religious challenges	
1	Sanction and isolation	Economic failures
1	Lack of funds	
2	Lack of proper investment	
8	economic poverty	
1	Access to the international airport	The existence and development of infrastructure
1	The existence of an international university	
3	Communication roads	
11	The existence and development of Bandar Azad	

The findings of axial coding are indicated in the table above. It can be seen that 61 open codes are categorized in 13 categories.

Reliability of the model:

The Kappa index has been utilized to evaluate the model's reliability. Thus, another individual (one of the specialists in this field) classified the codes into concepts without understanding how to integrate the codes and concepts developed by the researcher. The concepts supplied by the researcher were subsequently contrasted to those provided by this individual. The Kappa index has been calculated based on the total number of similar and dissimilar concepts. As shown in Table 7, the researcher has developed 13 concepts and another individual has developed 11 concepts, with 10 concepts shared.

Table 7: Status of conversion of codes into concepts by the researcher and another person (reference: author)

		RESEARCHER'S OPINION		
		Yes	No	Total
Another person's opinion	Yes	A = 10	B = 1	11
	No	C = 3	D = 0	3
	Total	13	1	14

Table 8: Kappa index status (source: author)

AGREEMENT STATUS	THE NUMERICAL VALUE OF THE KAPPA INDEX
weak	Less than 0
unimportant	Between 0 to 0.2
medium	Between 0.21 to 0.4
suitable	Between 0.41 to 0.6
valid	Between 0.61 to 0.8
excellent	Between 0.81 to 1

As can be observed, the value of the Kappa index was calculated as 0.711, which based on Table 8 is at the level of valid agreement.

$$\text{Observed agreements} = \frac{A+D}{N} = \frac{10}{14} = 0.714$$

$$\text{Chance agreements} = \frac{A+B}{N} \times \frac{A+C}{N} \times \frac{C+D}{N} \times \frac{B+D}{N} = \frac{11}{14} \times \frac{13}{14} \times \frac{3}{14} \times \frac{1}{14} = 0.011$$

$$K = \frac{\text{observed agreements} - \text{chance agreements}}{1 - \text{chance agreements}} = \frac{0.714 - 0.011}{1 - 0.011} = 0.711$$



Figure2: Frequency of coding ecotourim themes in political - security development (reference: author)

Reviewing and explaining the themes:

Each theme is comprised of one or more concepts that express the “characteristics”, “conditions”, or “state” of the desired theme. The simultaneity of “description” and “prescription” in research themes is an additional essential point. In the sense that the formed themes carry not only a descriptive burden pertaining to the description of the existing situation or the desired situation, but also a prescriptive load. In other words, each has specific dos and don'ts for attaining the desired outcome. It is possible to determine the significance of themes based on the frequency of codes assigned to them. Below is the output of the software regarding the frequency of the codes assigned to the themes for each interviewee separately.

Based on figure 2, and table 9, the theme of political development with 47 assigned codes is the most repeated, security development is in second place with 46 codes, and economic consequence is in third place with 40 codes.

In addition to analyzing the number of codes designated to the themes, it is also possible to examine the frequency of the number of respondents who mentioned each theme to determine the prevalence and extent of the theme among all individuals. The results of the software's output are provided below.

Table 9: Frequency distribution of interviewees by identification of themes (reference: author)

Percentage	Frequency	Theme
91.18	31	Security development
70.59	24	political development
64.71	22	Economic consequence
61.76	21	Areas of creating insecurity
55.88	19	Social and cultural failures
50.00	17	Social and cultural consequences
29.41	10	The existence and development of infrastructure
29.41	10	Development of ecotourism
23.53	8	Attracting capital and tourists
23.53	8	Economic failures
17.65	6	Identification and introduction of culture and cultural works
8.82	3	Identification and introduction of historical works
2.94	1	Identification and introduction of national handicraft villages
100.00	34	Total

It can be seen that out of a total of 34 interviewees, 31 individuals, or 91.18 percent, mentioned the topic of security development.

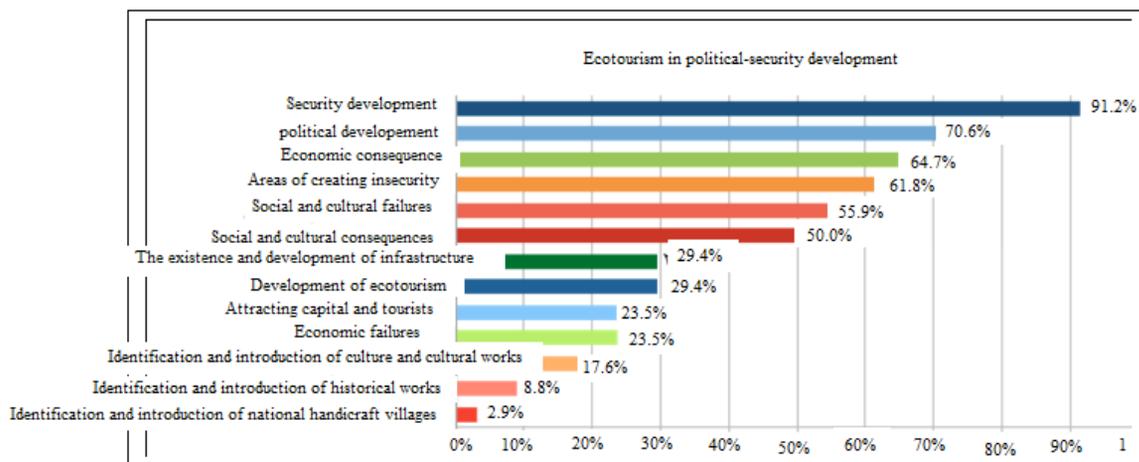


Figure 3: percentage of the frequency of the interviewees according to the identification of the themes (source: the author)

Therefore, the theme of political development in terms of the number of code repetitions and the theme of security development in terms of generality and comprehensiveness were also prioritized, demonstrating the significance of these themes. The topic of identifying and introducing national handicraft villages was also mentioned by 1 interviewee, or 2.94 percent, which is the lowest frequency percentage. The opinions of these experts were solicited regarding the model formulation procedure, then incorporated into the final model. During the research process, the researcher also interacted with professors and those with an opinion on the qualitative method, which ultimately received approval for its implementation. To demonstrate the practical results of the research, the following model presents a theoretical framework.

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

Regarding the tourism and ecotourism potential, Chabahar county has the potential to be not only one of the most important ecotourism hubs in the country, but also to be connected to the outside world via its coasts and external borders; consequently, this region has very important circumstances. Unquestionably, if such circumstances are utilized effectively, we will witness remarkable growth at the local, national, and even regional levels. Otherwise, these privileges will be made available to other countries, including those in close proximity. Due to its "peripheral position" both in the political and spatial organization of the country and within the region, Chabahar County in the province of Sistan and Baluchistan has been subjected to unique conditions with more negative than positive indicators. In fact, the region of Baluchistan (including Iran and Pakistan's Baluchistan) has made this geographical unit one of the least developed in South and Southwest Asia. In this way, this province has two completely separate and distinct situations regarding its location: On the one hand, it has a "land, sea, and strategic" position, which is a positive indicator, and on the other, it has a "marginal position," which

is a negative indicator. When the advantage of this province's maritime and strategic location becomes more apparent and active, the negative indicators of the province's marginal location diminish and become inactive, and when the positive indicators of the province's coastal and strategic location are low. If it is colored or deactivated, the marginal position's negative indicators will be activated. As a consequence, these instances will serve as reasons for the province of Sistan and Baluchistan to not develop. Examining the country's various statistical indicators reveals that Sistan and Baluchistan province's marginal position is presently preferable to its land, sea, and strategic position.

Therefore, the ecotourism sector can contribute to the political and security development of the area given its attractions, potential, and early efficiency in terms of employment and development. It can also do so with the help of the government through the creation and improvement of facilities and amenities, the provision of tourism security, and the instillation of a sense of security among visitors. Because governments and countries throughout the world are becoming interested in tourism as a progressive and growing business. Countries have also attempted to develop their potential and capabilities for attracting tourism by adapting their national structures to this activity. On the other hand, they have begun developing new capacities for attracting tourism in order to gain good economic benefits, increase international understanding through the development of social relations, and improve their geopolitical status and dignity in the world, in addition to introducing their culture, land, country, history, and national identity to the world.

In conclusion, it can be stated that by expanding facilities and welfare in the region and by increasing the level of income and employment, it will improve the level of security; and it will change the incorrect perceptions about the lack of security, as well as the political development of the region as one of the most important geopolitical regions in the country and the world.

In support of the proposed hypothesis, it can be stated that the unique and distinct nature tourism situation of Chabahar County (ecotourism development) in comparison to other regions of the country can lead to the promotion and political development of this region by attracting capital and tourists.

To check this impact, first, the value and significance of each part of the sub-path must be checked, then calculate the value of the overall effect.

Sub-route:

The research findings indicate that the unique and distinctive nature tourism situation of Chabahar county (ecotourism development) has a significant impact on attracting capital and tourists. The intensity of this effect has been calculated as 0.651, and the test probability statistic has been obtained as 12.590, which is greater than the critical value of t in the level 5% error means 1.96.

0.545 is the intensity of the effect of attracting investment and tourists on political development, and 10.756 is the test probability statistic obtained. This indicates that the observed effect is significant, as it is greater than the critical value of t at the 5% error level, or 1.96.

The following approach is applied to calculate the total effect:

We conclude:

Smart Pay software. L. S has performed all the calculations due to the analysis of direct and secondary paths and presents them in a table called general effects. Consequently, it is possible to observe the effect and significance of all variables together. The findings of these calculations are indicated in the table below.

Table 10 shows that the overall impact of ecotourism development on capital and tourist attraction-based political development is 0.354. The significant value is computed as 7.088, which is higher than the critical value of t in the error level. A 5% mean of 1.96 indicates that the impact that has been noticed is considerable. Thus, the hypothesis is validated and there is a 95% probability that the unique and distinct nature tourism situation of Chabahar county (cuture development) in comparison to other regions of the country can lead to the promotion and political development of this region through the attraction of capital and tourists.



The total effect of ecotourism development on political development (Effect of investment and tourist attraction on political development)* (Effect of ecotourism development on investment and tourist attraction)
 Figure 2- Review of the overall effect

Figure 4: Investigation of the overall effect (source: the author)

Table 10: General effects of the model

t statistics	Total effect	Direction
2.238	0.057	Identification and introduction of culture and cultural works → security development
2.275	0.048	Identification and introduction of culture and cultural works → economic development
2.205	0.050	Identifying and introducing culture and cultural works → social and cultural development
2.373	0.095	Identifying and introducing culture and cultural works → attracting capital and tourists
2.202	0.052	Identification and introduction of culture and cultural works → political development

t statistics	Total effect	Direction
2.467	0.146	Identification and introduction of culture and cultural works → development of ecotourism
2.080	0.050	Identification and introduction of historical monuments → security development
2.062	0.042	Identification and introduction of historical monuments → economic development
2.070	0.044	Identification and introduction of historical monuments → social and cultural development
2.134	0.083	Identification and introduction of historical monuments → attracting capital and tourists
2.088	0.045	Identification and introduction of historical monuments → political development
2.118	0.128	Identification and introduction of historical monuments → development of ecotourism
2.293	-0.053	Economic failures → security development
2.246	-0.044	Economic failures → economic development
2.286	-0.046	Economic failures → social and cultural development
2.342	-0.087	Economic failures → attracting capital and tourists
2.363	-0.048	Economic failures → political development
2.273	-0.134	Economic inefficiencies → Ecotourism development
3.484	-0.098	Social and cultural inadequacies → security development
3.508	-0.082	Social and cultural failures → economic development
3.471	-0.085	Social and cultural deficiencies → Social and cultural development
3.888	-0.162	Social and cultural inadequacies → attracting capital and tourists
3.506	-0.088	Social and cultural failures → political development
3.943	-0.249	Social and cultural inadequacies → development of ecotourism
11.749	0.603	Investment and tourist attraction → security development
10.810	0.508	Attracting capital and tourists → economic development
10.057	0.522	Investment and tourist attraction → social and cultural development
10.756	0.545	Investment and tourist attraction → political development
2.933	-0.071	The challenge of creating insecurity → security development
2.873	-0.060	The challenge of creating insecurity → economic development
2.856	-0.062	The challenge of creating insecurity → social and cultural development
3.037	-0.119	The challenge of creating insecurity → attracting capital and tourists
2.875	-0.065	The challenge of creating insecurity → political development
3.060	-0.182	The challenge of creating insecurity → the development of ecotourism
2.017	0.057	Identification and introduction of national handicraft villages → security development
2.038	0.048	Identification and introduction of national handicraft villages → economic development
1.981	0.049	Identification and introduction of national handicraft villages → social and cultural development
2.155	0.094	Identification and introduction of national handicraft villages → attracting capital and tourists
2.020	0.051	Identification and introduction of national handicraft villages → political development
2.291	0.145	Identification and introduction of national handicraft villages → development of ecotourism
7.087	0.392	Ecotourism development → security development
7.192	0.331	Ecotourism development → economic development
6.632	0.340	Ecotourism development → social and cultural development
12.590	0.651	Development of ecotourism → attraction of capital and tourists
7.088	0.354	Ecotourism development → political development
1.921	0.054	Existence and development of infrastructure → security development
1.876	0.046	The existence and development of infrastructure → economic development
1.863	0.047	existence and development of infrastructure → social and cultural development
2.014	0.090	Existence and development of infrastructure → attracting capital and tourists
1.913	0.049	The existence and development of infrastructures → political development
2.128	0.138	Existence and development of infrastructure → development of ecotourism

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