

Study of the Significance and Strategic Position of Tiss Port in Terms of Tourism, Monuments and Appropriate Geographical Position with Emphasizing on Tourism Psychology

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ABSTRACT

In 7 kilometers north of the Chabahar port, a port and historical and picturesque village named Tiss is located with an antiquity more than 2000 years, which “Moghadas”, the great historian in 4th century considered it as one of the most significant and greatest transit port. Tiss, as a historical port, was considered as the first port in The Silk Road since Achaemenian time and a significant platform in commercial and maritime issues and was the center of business in Makran satate and Gandom of Sistan. Besides this port a beautiful village named Tiss was located which indicates a great and memorable civilization. A civilization in which the recognized tools are goes back to ancient Paleolithic period and almost 100 years ago. It has been attempted in this article to concerned with how to attract more tourists by getting identified the Tiss village and introducing its antiquities with the following guidelines: identifying the cultural and historical places, directing and managing the designs of tourist attraction in the forms of cheap land and air tours, making plan to attract foreign tourists, advertising and identifying this village to tourists in the form of brochures, catalogue an advertising billboards, providing new job opportunities to villagers and consecrating shuttle service and daily tours to tourists who go to Chabahar.

KEY WORDS: Chabahar, Tiss, historical attractions, the ways to develop tourism industry, tourism psychology.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is undoubtedly is the developing industry in the world. This industry will be changed into world’s first incoming industry, for unlike to other recognized industries, it is less influenced by stagnation. Some other advantages such as environmental protection, employment, national and domestic forgotten culture renewal, world peace, communications, income, etc. can be added to. Iran, having various tourism attractions and resources is so attractive and in a corner of this vast territory, eastern part of Iranian plateau is located Sistan and Baluchestan with a magnificent and pristine nature.

In ancient explorations, one of the significant archeology centers is the half eastern plateau. This region consists of Southern Khorasan, Kerman and Sistan and Baluchestan provinces. Having studied the collected things from this region, the researchers decided to study the cultural relationship of this region with those of Iran’s central plateau cultures, Fars, Shoush and Mianroudan Plain (Mesopotamia), and the western parts and “Mohonjodaro” and “Haraya” civilizations in Indus Valley. Sir Erol Eshtine, Hungarian-born English Archeologist in early 20th century, was the first one who had some journeys to Sistan, northern and southern parts of Baluchestn and sides of Oman Sea and Persian Gulf and studied and identified the archeological parts of these regions. “Gary Hume” also had a study on terraces of Ladiz, Simish and Mashkid rivers in Baluchestan during 1966-67 from Minnesota University, which some tools and things related to Old Paleolithic period of the types of one beveled edge and two beveled edges choppers

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were obtained. Some of these instruments were also a number of grate and stone blade obtained in tooling workshops campus. Figuring out these samples indicated that this part of Baluchestan was residential from the Old Paleolithic and middle and new Pleistocene and therefore the time of using these instruments goes back to 100 years ago. [3, P. 51].

The Evergreen Land

The coastal region of south-east part of Iran was one of the Satraps or eastern provinces of the government in the time of Medians, especially the kingdom of Asitag (550-585) AM and is called Parkanian. This region was also one of the great empire of Persians in the time of Cyrus and Dariush. This region is called "Ikter Fachi" in ancient Greece documents which means "Fish Eating" and this region was also within the vast territory of Iranian Empire in Parthian in the reign of The First Merdad. In the empire of Sassanid in which the country was divided into 33 regions, one of these regions was Chabahar in which Shapour's inscription was also indicated. The current Baluchestan was "Tama" in the Achaemenian period and "Gouson" in Sassanid period and "Makran" in Islamic period. "Mag" means "palm" in the Baluchi terminology and "Ran" means "location". Therefore, "Makran" is attributed to a place in which there are many palm trees. Some are believed that a well-known man named Makran ibn Mark ibn Nouh was departed from Babel to this region. According to another narration, this region was called "Mahakarane" which was canged into "Makran". "Maha" means "great" in Urdu language, and "Mahakarane" means "the great Karaneh".

This place has been called Chabahar since the time of Pahlavi and if it is asked its residents and the history of this region are searched, I will be figured out that Chabahar is pronounced as "Cheh Bahar" by Baluchs of this region. Concerning the use of this term, it has been said that camel owners caravan who were involved in exporting goods within this region to seashore in the past, the shipments was delivered to the beach and the ships were also docked in a certain spot on the beach which was a proper place. There were water well near to that places benefitted from the caravans. Around these wells was known as "Cheh Bahar", that is the place in which the shipments were disembarked from the camels and then they were delivered to ships by the resident's docks. According to another narration, this place was knows "Chahar Bahar" for the basic characteristics of this region was that it was evergreen where trees are always green and no fall was seen within and there were various forms of flowers and fruits on trees and the weather was mild. The beautiful city and port of Chabahar located in the western part of Oman sea may be initially seen as a depraved region and lack of tourism attractions and or historical background, however, the reality is that is place is acquired with the best country's oceanic bank and the most mild weather in the southern part of the country. Chabahar is the only Iran's oceanic ports that have the most distance to Indian Gulf and apart from having various economical and geographical advantages in the field of transit of goods and industrial and economical investments, it is an exceptional and original region in terms of tourism, natural and attractions and also historical background. It has been attempted in this article to consider the ways to attract tourists in this region through introducing the port and Tiss village being the most ancient village of this pre-province.

Chabahar Geographical Position

Chabahar is located in the north of the equator and 25 degrees and 17 degrees in latitude. The equator purview is continued from the Zero Degree to 23 degrees and 27 minutes in the north known as "Tropic". Chabahar city is located almost 1 degree and 50 minutes higher than the Tropic. The Chabahar historical port is acquired with a special strategic position as the country's gate to enter international waters with incompatible transit directions origin with a space of almost 140 square kilometers and 220 thousands population. This port is located in the extreme South East alongside the Oman Sea and Indian Ocean. Chabahar port ,with an almost 11 square kilometers space is alongside the intermediate port in America's Florida Peninsula and the same environmental conditions. The region's economy is fishing and agriculture and the tourism and commercial industries are developed through a free area being established in the recent years.

The Village and Historical Port of Tiss

Tiss village is located in 7 kilometers distance to Chabahar Northern port and in the mouth of Persian Gulf, and it has been known as a great and fruitful port in the historian's works in early Islamic centuries. Among these historians, "Moghadasi", the fourth century historian, pointed out that this port city is the most significant port in the area of Chabahar in which the products of the area (such as Faniz or Pniz which is a kind of white sugar) was exported to other areas and even the right of transit was obtained from the passing and docked ships. The Tiss historical port is known as the first port in maritime direction of Silk Road in Iran's southern parts. From the time of Achaemenian, this port was a special platform in commercial and maritime affairs, and the commercial goods from China, India and East-South Asia was transformed to Middle East markets through this port. This port was an evidence of Iran's sea domination in ancient times which was so effective in maritime direction nutrition as well as Iranian culture's transformations as the best form as possible due to its cultural impacts. Tiss was one of the well-known and important ports in 1188 (584 AH), because after the insecurity of Hormoz's maritime direction, the commercial caravans were focused on this way. On the other hand, Tiss was the sugar purchase and sale center in "Makran" state and wheat purchase and sale market in Sistan.

The Monuments of Tiss village

A: The Castles

Tiss Castle (Portuguese)

The Portuguese castles is located over a hill overlooking the Chabahar road and in 5 kilometers from the Chabahar city. The Tiss castle is built with 95*24 dimensions and the materials used are brick, stone and plaster. The entrance gate is located eastern part and it consists of a great vestibule and with many rooms and a consecrated cistern and water well. There are rooms or consecrated porch along the castle's fence which are mostly constructed as Shah Abbas's ins built in Safavi's Shah Soleyman. In addition, the castles have two garrets in which the right one is formed having a balcony and a living room on a cubic volume and the castle is used as a garret as well as beacon. Tiss castle is goes back to Islamic period, however, the campus which the castle built in goes back to pre-Islamic period. This castle has been recorded in Iranian National Monuments in number 555.

Pirouzzgat

The pirouzzgat castle is located in 5 kilometers in north-west of Chabahar and its antiquity goes back to Parthian periods. In Baluchi language, "gat" means "a chief, great and leader", and due to what remained in this castle which is similar to Parthian monuments, the name of "Pirouzz" is probably Sassanid's pirouzz entitled as "Koushan shah" and some historians proved this assumption. Pirouzzgat castle is built over a hill in the middle of Tiss valley. This place is almost 1.5 to 4 times more in height compared to its proximities. Some forms of agriculture and developments can be seen around this hill. Hence the castle is so difficult for tourists to visit because of being impassable but it is worth visiting.

Baluch Gat

The Baluch Gat castle is also built in five kilometers of north-west of Chabahar in Tiss village over a high mountain. The remains of castle's walls, garret and the remains of two pyramid tombs which is the kind of Islamic tombs can be seen in this place. It has been said that this tomb was named differently in antiquity, but later this tomb was named as the current one due to migrating the baluch races.

Pilband (Filband)

In 5 kilometers away from north-west of Tiss village, some castle remains several kilometers in length along with west to east in Tiss valley. In constructing this vast walls located in "filband" mountains, some materials such as stone, chalk and plaster are used. The aboriginals believe that this place was designed for maintain and nurturing the shahi elephants.

B: historical cemeteries

Jenani Kaj Cemetery

The jenani kaj cemetery is located in Tiss village and as the aboriginals believe, devils were inhabited there. The “jenani kaj” tombs are located in Pill mountain trapper and in a mild downside. Several standing ceremonies and a step with a covering ark made up of stone and chalk can be seen which is semi-intact. More than 200 tombs are located in “jenani kaj” ceremony.

Tapeh Nahadi Ceremony

The “Tapeh Nahadi” ceremony is located 5 kilometers away from Chabahaar in Tiss village. The tombs in this ceremony date back to before and after the Islamic periods. The “Tapeh Nahadi” ceremony is also located in Fil Band mountain hillside and the south of the village in a land with moderate slope, though there are not many tombs there, however three tombs besides each other with two great tombs in two sides and one in the middle is considerable. They are directed in north-east and its slope is towards the north, therefore the deceased’s heads is towards south-north. Due to the fact that the three tomb’s corpses are buried in group, it is possible that they are died in an accident. Such tombs (in family and grouping form) can also be seen in Lebanon’s Kartazh.

Tiss’s Ceremony No. 1:

In Tiss village, the south of Portuguese’s castle recorded in Record No 19769 is involved in National Monuments.

Tiss’s Ceremony No. 2:

In Tiss village, the eastern part of triple caves in Record No 19775 is involved in National Monuments

Tiss’s Ceremony No. 3:

In Tiss village, alongside the campus, this ceremony is enlisted in National Monuments in Record No. 19774.

Tiss’s Ceremony No. 4 (Kalandi):

In Tiss village, western part of Eydgaah in this village, this ceremony is enlisted in National Monuments in Record No. 19773.

Tiss’s Ceremony No. 5:

This ceremony is enlisted in National Monuments in western part of Tiss village in No. 4 and Record No. 19770.

Tiss’s Ceremony No. 6:

This ceremony is located Tiss village alongside “Bagh Ayeneh”.

C: The Ruins

The Shahbazband Ruins

Over the Shahbazband, some ruins resulted from the manses, fences, foundations and also remains from city dwelling. The aboriginals (Tiss residents) believe that some predacious falcons were brought up over the Shahbazband and the appellation of the mountain is so named.

Tapeh Nahadi Ruins

In the foot of a hill in Tiss village and south of the ceremony, some building materials and broken clays can be seen which was probably a wealthy man’s building and is known “Tapeh Nahadi” ruins.

D: Other Monuments

Tiss’s Mosque

Tiss’s mosque is located 5 kilometers away from Chabahaar City. This mosque can be considered as the most beautiful one in the area. This mosque is consisted of one dome and one minaret decorated in white, green and red colors and Friday prayer and that of Tiss’s people are hold there. This mosque is considered as the symbol of their village and are diligent in make it disciplined and clean. Tourists and those who are non-Sunni can visit this mosque. The archeology style and the kind of constructing this mosque is the same as those built in Pakistan and India and the colors are also inspired from this art of this land.

Triple Caves

In the hillside of Shahbazband mountain, almost 25 meters over the land level, two non-natural caves and one natural cave are located besides each other which these three caves are known "Ban Masiti" by the aboriginals. In Baluchi language, "Ban" is a pious, deist and a hermit person and "Masiti" is temple and shrine. Within one of the caves which is small and natural, a cubic and ark temple which its temple is 40 centimeter in height can be seen. On three sides of the temple's wall, some lines and signs are decorated with red and purple ink which is most similar to "Gajtarati" line and Indian lines. The second cave in seven steps away from the right side of these caves is made up of chalk and stone. The cutting tools and working tools can be seen well on the body of this natural ceiling. The cave's opening is 80 centimeters. There is a general cavity shortly after arrival which is in the mountain and is attached to one of its depth. It seems that these buildings was an installation and construction which was a standing, altar place or a shrine in which a platform was built to do religious sects or other ceremonies throughout in front of the three caves. Because of the stone that can be seen in the corner of this platform and also the type of construction and being built within the mountain, it may be said that these are goes back to mitranism.

The Historical Dams in Tiss's Village.

The Tiss's dams are located in two sides of a hill established a castle over. The remains of these dams in 20 centimeters high have been remained up to now. Tiss'a maritime carved stones are used in building these dams. The existence of these dams indicates the significance of water and agriculture for Tiss'a people and the techniques used to restrain water in that period.

Godangrizer (English Hole)

Godangrizer is located in 5 kilometers distance from north-west of Chabahar in Tiss village. It has been quoted by the aboriginal people that during the late Qajar period and early Pahlavi periods, the Englishmen initiated excavation in the hillside of Pilband mountain and many archeological objects were taken out of this place. Discovering the broken decorated clays, wooden and bronze objects and the clays attributed to be built in Islami period are considered as this area's ancient richness.

Simkandal

Simkandal is located in Tiss village and eastern angle of Ban Mesiti caves. Simkandal is paved the way for climbing the Shahbazband mountain in scalar form (with a special alloy which the effects of corrosion cannot be seen over such a long time)

Conclusion

According to the studies conducted in this regard, Chabahar port is one of the significant south-west transit point corridors and is the only oceanic port in Iran that is capable to ocean going vessels be docked there. This port is capable to transform into the biggest port in the area and in international level and can play a main role in Iran's business and economy. Chabahar port is benefitted from world's best transit place through three highway in the north and south and is even more significant than Suez Canal. Although an appropriate and beneficial context has been created for infrastructure, constructional, industrial, commercial, transit, tourism, fishery, banking and facility services by Chabahar free zone organization, this place of Iran has yet been unknown and more cooperation of organizations and tourism centers to attract domestic and foreign tourists are required. Some guidelines have been presented in this regard to develop and make progress the port and Tiss village alongside the Chabahar free zone more than ever.

Transferring Chabahar into the pole of Country's IT: due to appropriate geographical conditions, being proximate to Dubai electronic area, high level of people's culture and high percentage of using internet among the residents, Chabahar is considered as the best place to create an electronic area. Creating appropriate conditions makes possible the context for enabled domestic organizations and foreign high-esteemed organization activities intended to be entered t

Iran's markets and this causes not only the country's informatics products be globalized, but handmade products will be easily developed far from the country's borders. Innovation, originality, intactness and area's magnificence can be introduced to the people round the world by handmade products and more visitors will be encouraged to visit this area. On the other hand, having been presented the information related to historical background of this place and global e-advertising, more people will be familiar to this beautiful land in a short period of time and the opportunity for occupational activities and foreign currency income will be more provided.

Launching and recovering the Silk Road and developing eastern part of the country's transit: being connected Chabahar to national rail network which its first steps are taken and launching and recovering the eastern part of the country's roads as highways and establishing the international airport in Chabahar itself can be so effective in attracting foreign and domestic tourists and also the transformation needs will be overcome. Due to the current road conditions, lack of airports in the area and its distance to Konarak city and also lack of national rail network cause most tourists choose other parts of the country to visit.

Making security in the region: providing security for domestic and foreign tourists is of significant parameters. Due to the low security of eastern part of the country, landing ways would be quite dangerous for tourists and most people choose the air ways to be arrived to the region which even the domestic tourists have no interest to visit this place due to long distance to airport and also high cost of tickets. On the other hand, existing Dubai near Iran and recreational centers and its security, most foreign tourists and even most domestic people prefer to visit this place than Chabahar. Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization and tourism institutes can also organize activities and play an effective and significant role to attract tourists and improving tourism. Including making plan to attract tourists is those made for foreigners, because this area is unknown for most foreign tourists and no attempts have yet continually been made to identify this region. Organizing and introducing the historical and cultural places for tourists to visit is also so important, for according to the studies conducted, it has been found out that most places are left unknown and or it is reminded in name only and no characteristics is left to know, including Tiss village in which most tourists did not become aware of its archeology and its magnificence though being proximate to Chabahar. Introducing the Baluch's handmade products and people in this region to international networks through presenting worthwhile products, books and e-advertising is also quite effective.

Holding Seminars and Tourism Conferences in this Region

Appropriate and goal-oriented advertising concerning this region's people introduce their arts, beautiful historical and archeological monuments of this region exceptional in the country. Even the monuments and mosque's coloring in this region is highly different to other parts and is influenced by Pakistan and India's arts. Advertising and introducing Tiss village and Chabahar to domestic and foreign tourists in the forms of brochure, catalogues and big advertising billboards are also so effective.

- ✓ Directing and giving services to attractive designs to tourists in the forms of beneficial, land and air tours, though giving appropriate services should be forgotten, for it has been observed that domestic tourists are arrived to this area through sports, tourism tours, etc. and complain about high accepted costs in the form of giving services and even most tourists are not accompanied by tour centers to visit this worth seeing regions.
- ✓ Establishing more locations, building and residential hotels in Chabahar Free Zone and building this locations and buildings in Tiss village.
- ✓ Consecrating daily shuttle services in order the tourists visit this village.
- ✓ Establishing daily tours accompanied by tour's leader to introduce this village in its historical and tourist regions for passengers who are arrived from Chabahar
- ✓ Establishing occupational opportunities and earning money for people in the village through introducing this region, for people's emigration will be reduced and will be occupied in this region through developing tourism industry and tourist's visits, which this issue will be possible through identifying and developing handmade products, archeology and historical and natural attractions and so on.

- ✓ Developing and making the Tiss's coastal beaches: there is only one costal beach in Tiss which there are no place to sit other than some small alcoves. In addition, the lack of tap water in this place, lack of hygienic services, lack of city services to make the beach environment clean, lack of appropriate and beautiful limited span in streets and also natural facilities all cause limited facilities are existed in the area and this shortcoming is not unfortunately observed by the authorities and no positive action is made to overcome this problem. It has been expected in the end that the province's Tourism Heritage and Cultural Organization as the proctor focus their attention to the problems existed in Chabahar free zone and overcome this problems and increasing development be observed and the area be developed by the people in this area than emigrating and drive out the capitals out of the country into Persian Gulf countries.

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