



## Factors Affecting Tendency to More Consistency in Bonab Forest Park Arsanjan – Iran

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study the tendency is to keep people in Bonab forest park. This study to achieve the objectives of the research interviews and questionnaires completed by a total of 195 questionnaires were completed. For the logit model was used to examine factors affecting survival of tourists. The results show that 54 percent of people surveyed in this study, is to stay Bonab forest park . Logit model estimation results show that gender, being unmarried, low income and age levels and one significant percentage of survival most tourists are and safe, beautiful environment and water availability in the five percent level is significant. And lack of education facilities and one significant negative effect on the tendency of tourists to the lower shelf is in Bonab forest park.

**KEYWORDS:** tendency to survival, tourists, logit model, Bonab forest park, arsanjan.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Due to the increasing demand for people to resorts and recreation centers, and analysis on this point and full economic and social demands of the people and also anticipate future needs and leisure resort is something that, despite difficulties due to necessity is required. The variety of ecosystem services is essential for life and human welfare. Given that ecosystem services are scarce in the future and is more stressful, it is necessary to consider the dynamics of their services, they also be considered.

Geography of Iran and the feasibility of any of the attractions of ecotourism investment in our Country. Suggests that one source of tourism in Iran had abandoned its economy is unique and very talented. Iran's position in ecotourism in the region seems to be primarily influenced by climatic conditions. Expected that countries like Iran that are located in tropical and semi-arid and arid desert climate have, But a set of geological folding has caused Iran to become one of the world's highest plateau. The operating result strongly contrasts with the high latitude of action and has caused many differences with the normal situation in Iran is its geographical location.

Two high mountains and vast arid and desert region in the heart of the Alborz and Zagros Mountain and forest landscapes with a set of climatic conditions with moderate and even have a permanent glaciers . The geographical diversity of biological species has provided a wide variety of plants and animals in Iran. Iran, as one of the 5 countries in the world among the full benefit of biodiversity . Beyond that, the largest lake in the North Country, and 200 km of coastline with the Persian Gulf, There are 50 lakes in the country, among them 18 international Ramsar Convention is located in the lake. The lake is one of 59 geomorphic and biological reserves. Dense forests of Mazandaran, north-west, the last remnants of these forests in the world and in this respect are the ancient forests. Most components in the deserts of Iran, such as the desert winds, the volume flowing sands and the highest maximum temperature recorded in the deserts of the world, the diverse spectrum of traditions and modes of subsistence, as several thousand years of nomadic life, and another is that the rise of ecotourism in Iran.

Iran actually being in the first 5 countries benefit from the most diverse climate in the world, which means that any investment in iran in order to provide ecotourism and ecotourism in particular, the poles have resources available so that most of them relying . That they are even more attractions, there is a need to increase and Lack of social and recreational tourism development in Iran, in terms of the potential of ecotourism in Iran is much greater than other tourism sectors. Many forest ecosystems, both tangible and intangible economic benefits for the human these values to the values that can be direct, indirect values , the value and existence value can be divided. (torras, 2000). Value is directly related to the direct use of forest resources in addition to the timber trade and commerce, including substances such as gum, juice, or raw rubber and raw foods such as fruits, nuts etc.. The value of recreational and tourist potential revenue is

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a direct value. Indirect values are related to the interests of the people acquire or indirectly as a result of the activities of the primary sources are available. Environmental and ecological services such as carbon capture and sequestration potential of forests in the air, prevent soil erosion, flood control, climate regulation and the indirect value of biodiversity among be. The value of all direct and indirect realizable value or the value attributed to the ability of future goods and services in the future medical expenses related to the exploration of new ecological and agronomic crops and resources are included. Bonab forest park is located 7 km from the city Arsanjan has brought beauty to the city. The presence of old trees and mastic trees look beautiful almond given to the park, clear springs and subterranean water, which can be seen in the park, along with the height of mountains, which are suitable for the flow field and recreation building has. Although providing food, clothing and shelter are the basic needs of human beings to survive and he is required to achieve them, but they need to sustain their life needs spiritual, psychological, social and educational as well. Recreation and promenade that circulates in a closed environment and refers to the emotional needs - one that causes mental fatigue, the nerves and calm the spirit and talent can flourish. Problems and obstacles in our nation's cultural and social reasons to actively and fun outing to meet the needs of society is not addressed. That is why it is necessary for meeting the needs of the potential use of forests as natural potential. In this first outing to check the status of management in the areas under the environmental protection agency and the forest, rangeland and watershed has been paid. Bonab forest park tourist capabilities, research, education and protection is. About 10 percent of the park and recreational and tourist potential of the central promenade and extensive capabilities, and abundant natural attractions and a variety of tourism to attract high quality and quantity .Protection of ecosystems, including the Tourism Bonab in Iran, with abundant natural attractions capabilities will be of considerable importance. And investments in these places, can be paid to the proper planning leisure society, and also principles of the ecosystem provided. This operation must comply with the regulations and programs developed by the current generation, in coordination with relevant organizations and full attention to the unique environmental values occur.

White and loot (1999) in their study of the international protection of the park that is growing in the world began.'s tendency to pay for the parks and tourist-related income from their mind .lee and Majd (2007) regional Dimylytarzd studied in South korea. Two objectives were considered in this study: the protective value of the first and second goal Demylytarzd willing to pay people to keep them within the CVM was studied. The best estimate (WTP) is equivalent to 16.74 \$ capital. The average survival values between 264 and 602 dollars respectively. Results showed that the maintenance and protection of intellectual DMZ is very important. But the DMZ in South korea is a significant economic value. Blkayali et al (2010) to examine the economic value of Goreme historical national park began using contingent valuation. Questionnaire methods for measuring WTP for them to realize the value of national parks and tourist resorts were used. The data were entered into the SPSS program. The results of this study and the results and data obtained from questionnaires to the amount paid annually for the park was estimated at 8672781 \$.The purpose of this study, factors affecting tendency to use the park for more consistency Bonab park forest and to determine variables that influence survival in Bonab park and more tourists are strategies for survival.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study the factors affecting the desire to gain more consistency Bonab forest park econometric model is used. Because the dependent variable is the tendency and untendency to investigate the logit model with binary dependent variable is used. Usually, logit and probit models for qualitative selection methods are used . Logit model because of the simplicity of calculation is used in this study. The regression model used in this study is to be faced:

$$y = \alpha + \beta_1x_1 + \beta_2x_2 + \beta_3x_3 + \beta_4x_4 + \beta_5x_5 + \beta_6x_6 + \beta_7x_7 + \beta_8x_8 + \beta_9x_9 \quad (1)$$

Y is the dependent variable and tend to shelf displays Bonab in Forest Park. If y is one person to stay in the park will be. If you want to stay, and y is not considered to be zero. In the logit model the probability that tourists tend to be more consistency is defined as follows:

$$P_i = F_{\eta}(\Delta U) = \frac{1}{1 + EXP(-\Delta U)} = \frac{1}{1 + EXP\{-(\alpha - \beta A + \gamma Y + \theta S)\}} \quad (2)$$

That  $F_{\eta}(\Delta U)$  Standard logistic cumulative distribution function with one difference and some of the social and economic variables are included in this study.  $\gamma, \beta$  and  $\theta$  the coefficients are estimated to be expected.

Usually, logit and probit models for qualitative selection methods are used. Logit model because of the simplicity of calculation is used in this study. Variable in the regression model (2) that are used in this study are as follows: Y is the dependent variable and tended to show more consistency Bonab forest park someone is willing to stay in the park will be y, and if one person does not want to be more consistency in terms of y is zero.

$x_1$ = marital status     $x_2$  = income     $x_3$ = age     $x_4$  = education     $x_5$ = water available  
 $x_6$ = security     $x_7$ = beautiful environment.     $x_8$ = facility     $x_9$  = gender

### 3. RESULTS

The estimation results in Table 4 show that sex, being unmarried and age are positive and significant at the level of one percent. And safety variable, as well as a beautiful park and the water level of five percent are positive and significant, while other variables have significant negative effects.

**Table (1) The results of logit model**

Variables	Coefficient	T statistic	P-value
c	-0.4094	-1.004	0.07902
Marital status	842750.0	-3.105	0.0019
Income	0.824	3.164	0.0016
Age	0.442426	-2.019	0.0435
Education	-0.1749	2.451	0.0142
Water available	0.062161	3.60.	0.049
Security	0.707311	2.042	0.035
Beautiful environment.	0.082347	2.073	0.039
Facilities	-0.014320	4.571	0.0000
Gender	0.8427	3.721	0.003.

Source: Research Findings

Estimated coefficient for the variable income 0.8240 is. It was stated that the amount of tourists increases the tendency to increase shelf life. Estimated coefficient of a single variable equal to 0.8427, which is marked with what was expected, is consistent. In other words, the probability of being single and want to keep people, is positive. Coefficient of education and training achieved against -0.1749 . This suggests that higher education level, with the probability want to stay in Bonab forest park decreases. The age, safety, environmental beauty, with values respectively 0.4424 , 0.7073 , 0.082 and 0.89 indicates a positive effect on people's desire for survival. Coefficient equal facility model -0.14 obtained indicate that the facility may lack the desire to reduce survival.

Mc Fadd coefficient of determination, equivalent to 0.35 and show that the calculated changes in the dependent variable, as well as by the independent variables of the model are described. Percent correctly predicted the 82.4 is estimated. Accordingly, the high percentage of the values associated with the explanatory variables, will foreseen. Words about 82 percent of respondents, tendency to pay is expected to provide a more complete with yes or no appropriate data were correctly allocated.

### 4. Conclusion

According to the findings and results of this study, suggestions are offered as follows:

1. In this study, younger people have more interest in staying in the Bonab Park. Therefore the appropriate authority to adopt policies for their survival, they must pay more attention to the younger generation.
2. Education level is also one of the factors affecting the survival of the park. The authorities should plan their strategies for students to enhance their survival.

3. With proper planning and management should correct existing problems such as lack of health, welfare and security is high, the willingness of tourists to increase shelf life.
4. The Forest Park Natural, Park Bonab Arsanjan only Fars province that should create the conditions for greater security and protection measures to be undertaken.
5. Considering the national and state park land is part of the park area can be increased.
6. Different types of tree and plant species compatible with the climate in areas devoid of vegetation should be planted.

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