

An Investigation in Level of Local Community Education on Sustainable Tourism Development: The Case of Uraman Takht in Iran

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Abstract

Today tourism is known as one of the most dynamic economic activities and it plays an important role in sustainable local development. The local community participation in the tourism sector is key to sustainable tourism development which it forms is a suitable context for the use of tourism. Therefore, education is an essential need to increase the community-understanding role of their effective participation. There is a direct relationship between tourism and education, and this relationship requires more commitment to sustainable development. Uraman County is a large region in the provinces of Kurdistan and Kermanshah in the western part of Iran from west enters Iraq. Uraman Takht is a collection of five villages that is part of the city of Sarvabad in Kurdistan Province and is one of the typical tourist areas. This study evaluates the level of education of the people of Uraman in relation to local sustainable tourism development. The aim of this study is to identify the capacities and roots of, Therefore, a survey form designed to collect primary data from the target group and analyzed with SPSS Software. The findings indicate that sustainable tourism with an average indicator (2.64) because the obtained average is considered below average (3), indicating a low level of education in tourism in Uraman. The second indicator is the level of knowledge and awareness of people about sustainable tourism with an average (3.22) because the average obtained is considered to be above average (3) indicates the level of knowledge and awareness about tourism. The last indicator is tourism economic, social and environmental changes, with an average (3.78) the average obtained is considered too moderate and close to 3 then the changes showing in various dimensions of tourism.

Keywords: Tourism, Education, Sustainable Development, Local Community, Uraman Takht

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Introduction

Tourism is one of the most important phenomena of the 21st century, technological advancement has made more free time for the human to spend more time on leisure. In fact, the second half of the twentieth century should be called the era of the tourism industry (Papoli Yazdi, Saghaei, 2007). Since 1950 with 25 million tourists the number of tourists has increased significantly to 1.5 billion in 2019 and it has been predicted that 2020 will be another significant increase by Tokyo Olympics and EXO 2020 Dubai (UNWTO, 2019; Hasanvand, Khodapanah 2014). Also, tourism is known as one of the most dynamic economic activities of the present era, which plays an important role in sustainable local development and emphasizes on sustainability will more when certain sports activities take place in an area (Vrondou et al., 2018). Due to the tremendous impact of tourism in the economic, social and cultural fields in societies, we should try to expand it with a long theory and conscious management and with proper planning and minimize its negative effects on tourism (Mahallati, 2007). Therefore, the level of knowledge and awareness in dealing with tourism can promote tourism development and achieve sustainable tourism development, which is high, depends on the degree of knowledge of the host community of tourism destination as the place (Movahed, Jafarpour, 2020; Movahed, Jafarpour, 2019). In the meantime, the role of education in sustainable tourism development should be considered as an engine to accelerate everything for a change. Proper education and training can not only be effective in the moral, behavioral, and even physical development of individuals but also a means to meet real needs and social interests, such as the role of education and training is not only materialized things it also about improves the level of moral issues.

Economic growth in any society depends to some extent on the rate of change in individual behavior, because man is the most important factor in the production process, as the power of management and resource allocation and decide on labor force it shows what you have done. Of course, the use of effective teaching methods and a review of learning evaluation methods will play a vital role in creating the capabilities needed for sustainable development. Effective teaching methods help people to improve their knowledge by giving them skills about their jobs. The skill they learn will help them to extend their vision about the world and things they are surrounded with. However, sometimes teaching is misunderstood by giving a certificate or degree, which is not practical in the future; while effective teaching, the system should illustrate key points and essential context. In Iran, considering that the government has paid more attention to the quantity and stability of tourism (infrastructure, hotels, and other accommodations), then the tourism software, which is one of the pillars of this dimension, has been forgotten, which means that we are in the country in terms of infrastructure. We have fewer problems with hotel development than attracting the labor force to educate them about tourism. This shows that there is less attention to education in tourism than in local residents' participation in tourism development (Richards, Hall 2003).

The most important issues discussed are the economic efficiency of tourism development, costs and benefits for the local community (Sanchez, 2009). Many of these studies forgot that human knowledge and skill are key to develop local tourism and they neglected this important point in past shows how at the academic level effective teaching in tourism shapes partnerships to create sustainable development. Also, the state of education and skills training for youth employment in South Africa and shows people with low-level of skill have less chance to be hired by any job offer (Booyens, 2020). Therefore, the most significant side of education is the way people feel confident, smart, and explorative to take unimaginable risks to be suc-

cessful. At the academic research, tourism education has seen as a capable sector to change future societal and industrial changes (Prebežac et al., 2016; Sheldon et al., 2008). Education is the most effective mechanism for society to deal with the biggest challenge of this century, sustainable development. Sustainable development requires key human beings, with systemic thinking, with insight and meta-discipline, knowledgeable, creative, and participatory. The production of highly qualified human resources requires the development of developmental education in the direction of sustainable development, which is one of the greatest challenges of sustainable development that is needed to sustain its life. The basis of occupational training and skills training, teaching the institutionalization of change and innovation, training to strengthen perceptual skills, decision-making skills training, research spirit training, and self-monitoring training are the components of developmental training ((Jafari, Ritchie, 1981; Sadowsky et al., 1997; Davis, 2019).

In general, the obvious and effective components of deprivation elimination in the region do not emphasize the sustainability of measures such as increasing private sector participation, strengthening economic ties in the growth of revenue sources. Therefore, in terms of activities, it is so powerful and it is too weak in terms of participation in social change, which it has to be able to lead sustainability (Hiedari, 2015).

In the meantime, community-based tourism was introduced, which included a high level of participation of communities under the sustainability umbrella in the process of tourism development and planning. This type of tourism is often compared to mass tourism and large-scale tourism. In the west of the country, tourism development capacity is possible for the development of the local community, and Uraman is a large area in the west of the country in the provinces of Kurdistan and Kermanshah, as well as part of it, is located in Iraq. This area is one of the most beautiful areas in the country and has mountains covered by jungles and its villages have stepped architecture.

Necessity of research

Tourism is one of the major drivers shaping the world today and has amazing economic benefits for communities. It plays an important role in the interactions between local and global levels (Tucker, 2003). It is also a dynamic force in homogenizing societies and commodifying cultures around the world. Economically, tourism is considered by many nations to be the most profitable service activity. The increase in marble participation in tourism the development has also led many countries to significantly improve their position and overcome their economic problems, such as low per capita incomes, high unemployment, and low foreign exchange earnings, as they are now. Revenue from the tourism industry accounts for about 6 percent of world exports. A study of the situation of the tourism industry in Iran and considering the foreign exchange earnings figures show that despite the fact that Iran is one of the ten most important countries in the world in terms of historical and archeological monuments less than one-thousandth of the global income it has gained in its tourism sector. However, given Iran's over-reliance on crude oil exports and its high vulnerability to changes in oil prices and other economic and non-economic shocks, the development of the tourism industry can greatly reduce the level of vulnerability and help economic policymakers overcome current problems, such as low incomes, low levels of income, low non-oil, exports and unemployment rate. Therefore, considering the challenges of this industry in Iran, strategies to improve it can be very useful to boost the country's economy. The main capabilities of the tourism industry, such as the development of various services, job creation, infrastructure development, which

ultimately leads to human development, are among the main reasons that should be given special attention.

In general, the tourism industry can bring many benefits to different societies, these benefits in seven main topics are:

- Infrastructure development, transportation, energy and communications.
- Processing suitable grounds for the development and support of industry, agriculture, the construction industry, nutrition, and services.
- Attracting foreign capital directly and indirectly.
- Smoothing the right environment for increasing national income.
- Developing job opportunities and creating positive change in other economic sectors using the multiplier of tourism.
- Improving living standards.
- Development of local communities.

Research objectives:

- To identify the knowledge of local people from tourism.
- To gauge the of level local people education for sustainable exploitation of tourism development.
- To recognize the ability of local people to take advantage of tourism opportunities.

Research questions:

1. Is the knowledge and awareness of the people suitable for the development of tourism in the region?
2. Have people received formal training for tourism development?
3. Can the knowledge and awareness of the people provide the ground for the development of sustainable tourism in the region?

Research hypotheses:

H₁: The people of the region do not seem to have an adequate level of education in the field of sustainable tourism.

H₂: People's cognition and awareness of sustainable tourism seems to be weak.

H₃: It seems that tourism has caused economic, social and environmental changes as a result of the development of the tourism industry in the Uraman region.

Literature review

Local community as key to sustainable development and the literature on the local community capacity is increasing dialogue between different stakeholders (Bodorkós, Pataki 2009) waste management (Kerdsuwan et al., 2015) food quality improvement (Marsden, Smith, 2005) appropriate use of ecosystem service to support women leadership (Barrios et al., 2020) produce clean energy and support mitigation policies (Mahbaz et al., 2020) sustainable use of natural resources (Gnych et al., 2020), and so many other researches. Understanding of how the local community and local level can sustainable development goals do not obtain until an effective education program takes into its own account. Considering local community capacity in appropriate use of natural resources is known as important the solution to meet growing population demands on job, food, and standard of living. Therefore, a properly planned

and implemented education on tourism can boost economic conditions at local level and in long term upper levels of decision making. The development of human resources with education has known the prominent role of human resources in the development of tourism is due to education (Khodaee, Kalantari, 2013)

The social and cultural effects of tourism are the ways in which tourism makes changes in value systems, individual behavior, group relationships, style, and collective lifestyle, traditional ceremonies, and social organizations, which can ultimately lead to the social empowerment of villagers (Hedayati et al., 2010). Socio-cultural considerations are the first priority, economic considerations are the second priority, environmental tourism priorities are the third priority in terms of participation; to increase participation in economic activities in the first place, and environmental participation, the tourism industry makes it possible in the second place and leads to the sustainability of tourism (Tavalaee et al., 2017).

At least education plays an important role in achieving sustainable tourism. In this paper, a theoretical approach to education for sustainable tourism is developed on a small scale. The paper argues that education efforts to develop sustainable tourism must necessarily be a hopeful activity before any final principles and, over time, as an archive of experience. The necessity of environmental education rooted in cultural theory (Hadzigeorgiou, Skoumios, 2013), have a set of methods and lessons learned from the experiences of others who have identified similar barriers to social, economic, cultural, and environmental influences through similar tourism development approaches have been identified, especially when it comes to rural tourism. Ensuring sustainable rural tourism as a fundamental part of the national economy. Trukhachev (2015), Extensive research has been done to determine the gap between the output of tourism education and the education system and the real demand from tourism employers. Draw tourism employers (Hall, Williams, 2019). There is a gap in tourism education around the world, especially in the front-line workers' ranks. In this category, the usual gaps are in individual skills and communication skills, language, computation and basic knowledge of business techniques. Conclusion From the introductory study, it is necessary to include changes in education and in the case of learners, work skills and competency-based programs, by tourism, hotel management, and the Education, and Sports Organization (THETA) for the tourism industry (UNWTO 2012).

Conceptual framework

Tourism and education

Tourism challenges in destinations regarding socio-physical factors, goods, quality of services identified as serious problems in tourism development early in the 80s (Jafari, Ritchie, 1981). Education in order to make relatively stable changes in the individual to enable him to work and improve abilities, change skills, knowledge, attitude and social behavior become an essential issue in tourism studies. Education is just like the discussion of the components of tourism and the combined concept of tourism and complex and scientific hospitality arranging and developing effective educational programs over time stems from a deeper understanding of tourism and the entry of other disciplines such as geography, management, marketing, programming, and psychology (Zargham, 2009). Furthermore, education is important as a stimulus for knowledge to flourish the formation of sustainability and the development of tourism in any society requires education. The prominent role of human resources in the development of tourism, which is the result of education, can ben-

efit them by developing the skills and knowledge of local residents in the development of local and national economies (Todaro, 1977).

Accordingly, tourism education operates within the framework of responding to the demand for tourism in the field of human resources required, which is commensurate with the real needs now and in the future. General levels of human capital in the field of tourism Emphasis is placed on issues such as culture, the creativity of the local community, skills, and efficiency of the labor force (Roisi, 2002). In relation to the methods of tourism education in the book international tourism: A global perspective. World Tourism Organization (1997) Educational Programs in 1- Education and tourism. It generally divides tourism into two categories: 1. Formal education such as vocational schools, universities, and other educational centers that include tourism curricula in addition to sciences in their curriculum. 2- informal education, such as institutions and organizations active in the field of tourism, which provide short-term courses with certificates, organizations that train employees at the expense of employers, and organizations in charge of tourism, which hold conferences, workshops and they act internationally, nationally and locally. (Arabi, Izidi, 2008) In their book entitled tourism management their points to theoretical and practical training in tourism and states that various definitions of theoretical and practical training have been provided. Practical training is about learning specialized skills and how to do things effectively and efficiently. In most cases, people need both practical training and theoretical training. This is especially true when studying professional and advanced topics in various sciences and tourism and hotel management, because the exact combination and balance between skills and learned theoretical and abstract topics are judged. The dividing line between practical and theoretical training is often very vague, and how these two topics are used varies forms from country to country. In order to avoid such problems in tourism education, it is best to use both terms, theoretical training, and practical training.

Tourism education and local community

Local communities have become very important in different realms of science to find sustainable ways of living and working understanding this capacity in the local communities can tackle and minimize current and future impacts (Shiel et al., 2016). In poor communities with a lack of financial support or resources, tourism education can alleviate poverty. Tourism education can promote social and cultural values and improves the quality of the environment. However, tourism education does not have a general guideline and it varies in different societies. Therefore, before implementation any tourism education program we must recognize human and geographical capabilities in a community (Hribar, Pipan, 2017) whenever tourism activities are closely related to the local community, tourism can change the social, cultural, environmental and economic dimensions of the local community (Hall, 2000).

In addition, many tourism researchers consider tourism development as a tool for local communities, and acknowledge that tourism is one of the most important strategies for development to reduce the gap between different levels of decision making (Aref et al., 2010). Accordingly, many societies have found that they should have a more reactive and active attitude towards tourism and pay attention to real development and promotion of economic, social and environmental effects of tourism development. It should be noted that achieving sustainable tourism development is conditional on the cooperation of local communities. Moreover, according to the principles of sustainable development, emphasis should be placed on empowering and distributing power in society, because providing the necessary conditions for sustainable tourism development depends on the cooperation of different parts in society (Fazel,

Bakhshi, 2008). For example, according to Mouscado, the barriers to tourism development in third world countries are the limited understanding of the effects of tourism on local communities and the lack of capacity in society (Muscado, 2008). The local community empowerments need to be strengthened by improvements in education. However, sometimes local communities believe that tourism improvement in local communities is not very complicated and tourism education is an unnecessary plan.

It requires comprehensive programs that cover all sections of society and can participate in these programs. In addition to the formal and informal training programs mentioned in the previous sections, there are other things that can be done in the local community in terms of time and cost, including training programs such as holding one- or multi-day workshops. , Holding seminars on informing local people about the advantages and disadvantages of tourism development, using influential people in local communities to hold meetings to inform people about tourism, because local communities according to the traditional context in their thinking and beliefs about influential people they pay more attention. Recently Corporate Social Responsibility and Tourist Social Responsibility in the tourism sector are the main causes of community development in tourism destinations (Chilufya et al., 2019). According to Aref et al. (2010) the development of tourism in the local community is not possible without the participation and cooperation of local leaders. The private or public sector or tourism organizations can organize these programs. Of course, the role of schools and teachers in local communities should not be overlooked, as part of any society that educates students as community members.

Education and sustainable development

Sustainable development requires key human beings with systemic thinking, insightfulness, and aphrodisiac, conscious, creative, and participatory escape. The production of the above qualified human resources requires the expansion of education in the direction of sustainable development, which is one of the biggest challenges of sustainable development that is needed for the continuation of its life. The importance of education in the field of sustainable development is such that it is also given significant attention in international forums. As a United Nations model, since the concept of sustainable development was first introduced in the organization, it has focused on the role of education in sustainable development and has held numerous studies, meetings, and conferences in this area. The United Nations has defined the role of education in sustainable development in four areas (UNESCO 2020).

Upgrading and improving basic education: Access to basic education is still not possible and easy in some countries. Basic education should not only focus on improving the individual's literacy level, but also on disseminating knowledge, skills, values and improving the living standards of citizens in a way that leads to their sustainable living.

Reviewing current education with the aim of achieving sustainable development: Principles and values based on sustainable development in the social, environmental, and economic fields should be considered in all disciplines and educational provisions. Creating a common mindset and awareness of sustainability: Achieving sustainable development in society requires that people in that community sustainable development, be aware of the sustainable society goals, and they learn appropriate skills and knowledge to achieve the sustainable goals. In addition, departments and industries acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to provide sustainable performance in the workplace (Education for Sustainability - UNESCO 2002).

Study area

Uraman village Takht: This village, as the center of Uraman, is located 65 km southwest of Sarvabad and 60 km from Marivan city. The people of Uraman believe that this village was once the center of government and the capital of local rulers, so the word Takht means capital. The grandeur of the area is long gone. Recently the village become the center of the city and is home to about 640 families. It is located. The value of this village is important in several ways The annual Pirchaliyar annual ceremony in spring and winter, with a 2,500-year-old history, pristine nature, complete Kurdish costumes, mystical music, a double spirit of hospitality, summer migration to high mountainous areas, etc. Bihkreh has not reached the city of Marivan and then the villages of Dezli and Daraki. The map below shows the location of the study area. It is worth noting that the international border between Iran and Iraq is not on the map.

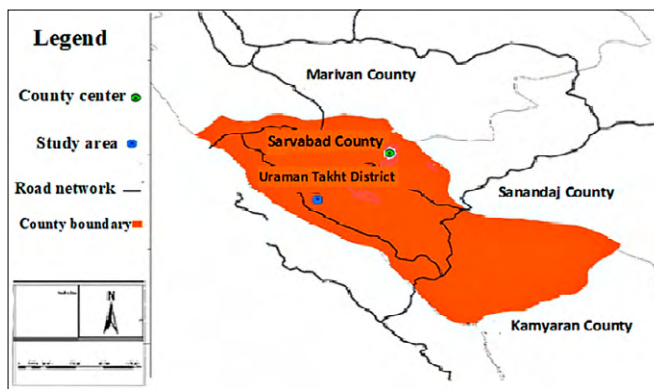


Figure 1. Study area (Source: Authors)

Research methodology and data collection methods

One of the important requirements of descriptive research is the use of valid and standard tools for data collection. The data collected and the data required for the research were collected in two sections. The first part is related to the data required for the theoretical foundations of the subject and the background of the research, which has been done through library study methods and an internet search of scientific sites and journals and Peugeot Hashi in relation to the subject of the present research. The second method of designing and using a questionnaire and conducting face-to-face interviews with community members is to collect the data required for the research. In this research, the main part of the data is collected through the questionnaire, which consists of the following sections.

Section 1: This section consists of 5 closed questions, in which information is asked about the personal characteristics of the audience, the scale of which has been nominal, ranked, and distance.

Section 2: Part 2 Questions were asked about the level of people's knowledge of tourism in order to develop sustainable tourism in the form of three sections (13 items). Respondents were asked to know their level of knowledge and education about sustainable tourism (5 spectrum, very low, low, medium, high and very high); and finally an independent item called; Has there been any change in the development of tourism in recent years, including socio-economic and cultural? 5 spectra, very low, low, medium, high and very high).

Respondent group

The statistical population in this study is the residents of Uraman Takht city complex (Kamaleh, Vissian, Rudbar, Shahramuraman Takht) which has 38,000 people. But an important point in the questionnaires is that it has been tried to be distributed among people who are engaged in some kind of tourism. The measurement tool is valid when it has a compatibility and re-creation feature; that is, it can be used in many cases and achieve the same result in all cases. There are several ways to measure the reliability of a questionnaire, the most popular of which is Cronbach's alpha method. Cronbach's method is used to calculate the internal coordination of measuring instruments, including questionnaires or tests that measure different characteristics. In this research, using this method and with the help of the SPSS software, it has been calculated that the total coefficient of alpha is 0.76, which means that the reliability condition is good.

Descriptive findings

The findings of the questionnaire and software include two descriptive and analytical sections, so that first in the descriptive section using descriptive statistics methods to provide descriptive results from the findings as a table, which includes the following items. The results of the descriptive findings of the questionnaire are summarized in the table below.

Table 1. Summary of descriptive findings

	Frequency	Index	%
Sex	210	man	40
	140	woman	60
	350	Total	100
Age	28	Below 20	8
	277	20-45	79
	45	45-65	13
	350	Total	100
Marital status	155	Single	43
	195	Married	57
	350	Total	100
Job	63	Government	18
	129	Private	37
	102	University student	39
	56	Others	16
	350	Total	100
Education	56	Below diploma	16
	108	Diploma	31
	151	Bachelor	43
	35	Master and above	10
	350	Total	100

Statistical analysis

In this section, using inferential statistics methods to analyze and test the hypotheses and identify how the relationships between variables are based on research hypotheses, after testing the hypotheses, the status of tourism recognition and education in order to sustainable development and dimensions of sustainable development are analyzed and analyzed.

Table 2. One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
X1	350	2.6446	.45559	.2435

Table 3. One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 2.99					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
X1	-14.188	349	.0	.34551	.3934	.2976

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \mu \geq 3 \\ H_1: \mu \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

Given that the mean of the sample is 2.64, the upper and lower limits in the above table are also negative, so according to P Value = .00 test, at the level of 95.%. It can be said that the obtained average is less than the average of the sample. As a result, the above hypothesis, based on the weakness of tourism education in line with the sustainable development of tourism in the HUraman region of Takht, is confirmed.

Table 4. One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
X1	350	2.6445	.45559	.2435

Table 5. One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 3.01					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
X2	8.551	349	.000	.21643	.1667	.2662

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \mu \geq 3 \\ H_1: \mu \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

Given that the mean of the sample is 3.22, the upper and lower limits are also positive in the table above, so according to P Value = .00 of the test, at the level of holding 95.95. It can be said that the average obtained is higher than the average of the sample. As a result, the above hypothesis is based on the relative awareness of the people of Uraman Takht region regarding tourism.

Table 6. One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
X3	350	3.7829	.57527	.03075

Table 7. One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 3.01					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
X3	25.134	349	.000	.77286	.7124	.8333

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \mu \geq 3 \\ H_1: \mu \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

Given that the mean of the sample is 3.78, the upper and lower limits are also positive in the table above, so according to P Value = .00 test, at the level of holding 95.9. It can be said that the average obtained is higher than the average of the sample. As a result, the above hypothesis based on economic, social and environmental changes is accepted as a result of the tourism industry in the HURaman Takht region.

Hypothesis test

H₁- It seems that the people of the region do not have a sufficient level of education in the field of sustainable tourism. In order to test the variable, the level of education of local communities has been designed for the sustainable development of five-way tourism and the total T-sample variable of the sample was used, as shown in Table 8. The level of education and knowledge of the people in the study area in relation to tourism is lower than average, which means that the level of education and knowledge of the people about tourism is not enough.

Table 8. Hypothesis 1-test results

Index	Mean	Deviation	T	P-value
Level of education	2.64	3	-14.18	.00/0

H₂- People’s cognition and awareness of sustainable tourism seems to be weak. In order to test the variable, the level of knowledge and awareness of the people in the direction of sustainable tourism (3) of the item has been designed. And from the whole variable, the T-sample of the sample was used. As the table 9 shows, the level of significance is equal to 0.00. It can be said that the obtained average (3.22) is higher than the mean of the sample (3) As a result, the above hypothesis is based on the relative awareness of the people of Uraman Takht region about tourism, which means that the people of the region have a general and unsuitable knowledge and awareness of tourism.

Table 9. Hypothesis 2-test results

Index	Mean	Deviation	T	P-value
Level of education	3.22	3	8.55	.00/0

H₃- It seems that tourism has caused economic, social and environmental changes as a result of the tourism industry in Uraman Takht region.

In order to test the variable, economic, social and environmental changes as a result of the tourism industry in the Uraman Takht region, a number of (1) items have been designed and from the whole variable, the T-sample test was used as the table 10 shows, the level of significance is equal to 0.00. As a result of the hypothesis 3 based on economic, social and environmental changes, the tourism industry in Uraman Takht region is accepted, which means that tourism in Uraman Takht region has caused economic, social and environmental changes.

Table 10. Hypothesis 3-test results

Index	Mean	Deviation	T	P-value
Level of education	3.78	3	25.1	.00/0

Conclusion

Tourism has a significant impact on local communities' development. Tourism as an industry can be an important source of income and employment for local people and can also pose a threat to the social environment of a region and its cultural and natural heritage. Therefore, implementation of tourism planning and policies can improve the socio-economic conditions in the local community but it needs to be addressed sustainable use of tourism resources as well as not only a source of income also as sources of living for the local residents. Tourism can play a pivotal role in achieving sustainable tourism development sources of living for empowering local residents' for various purposes.

Finally, all these mechanisms must be aligned with sustainable development tourism. The results of the study area show that tourism in Uraman Takht has reached its growth stage in the number of tourists and the development of tourism in recent years has led to economic, social, and environmental changes. However, the results obtained from the primary data collection and statistical data show that tourism development is not sustainable due to inadequate knowledge in the local community about sustainable development of tourism. Moreover, there are growing some kinds of awareness about environmental sustainability in Uraman Takht which is not by local community effort but it is what tourists tell local people and it concerned people about how their activities in the long-term can reduce tourism source in Uraman Takht.

Recommendations

According to the results of field studies and output of software data, one of the main obstacles to tourism development is the lack of adequate education of people, especially tourism industry activists, and because education is the foundation of tourism development, it is necessary to offer suggestions:

- Development of a comprehensive system of tourism education planning at the provincial or national level, in order to create a codified and staged program taking into account the financial costs and operational schedule of the implementation of the program, based on the comprehensive tourism education program.

- Develop a strategic plan for the development of higher education tourism based on a practical approach to the internal and external needs of tourism in universities and higher education institutions including high school courses to familiarize students with the concepts and nature of tourism.
- Holding short-term courses and multi-day workshops of the Cultural Heritage Organization to recognize and inform the local people about tourism and hospitality.
- Forcing relevant short-term training courses for tourism activists and stakeholders.
- Cooperation and coordination of government agencies and offices located in Uraman to educate and recognize people about tourism.

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