

Persian translation of this paper entitled:

تبیین الگوی منظر معنوی از سفر ارزان قیمت
بررسی موردی گردشگران هیئتجهایک زن و مرد

is also published in this issue of journal.

Explanation of a spiritual landscape Framework For Low Cost Trips - A Case Study: Men and Women Hitchhik Tourists

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Received; 2018/10/04

revise; 2018/10/20

accepted; 2018/12/31

available online; 2019/02/13

Abstract

Low cost trips are solution to reduce travel costs and expense management in the way that tourists who are interested in precarious and high-risk experiences can achieve to an important component of the specific trip and travel experiences with lower costs. Hitchhik category, is not-so-new category at the international level, but still is an unfamiliar concept in Iran. Perhaps these limitations and difficulties of travel in Iran, is take into account as being theoretical of this subject. It is obvious that specific types of tourism associated with different interpretations and spiritual states and this study are to follow experience of spiritual component to modeling Hitchhik tourism form the theoretical concept. This is a qualitative research and has been made by using grounded theory method and the use of semi-structured interviews with men and women who have had experience of this journey. 28 Successful interviews were done to achieve theoretical saturation and after open axial and selective coding techniques, the research findings was extracted in the form of paradigm. To learn about cultures, taking risks and simple traveling as causal factors. Carpool harassment, social resistance and hardness in the host society as a confounding factor. Inter-cultural interactions and non-predictable events were identified as underlying factors. Live in the moment, peace, friendship and trust in stranger's are strategies that change the central phenomenon of spiritual change in the precarious journey to the consequences of theology, moral deeds, increase the number of friends and lead change makes insight. The results show that type of cheap and precarious tourism, has a distinct spiritual component that identifying and managing them can bring spiritual experience.

Keywords

Tourism, Couch Surfing, Hitchhik, Cheap tourism, Grounded Theory.

Introduction

Human experience in the modern world has shown that his daily and periodic planning rather than relying on conceptual and spiritual component are related to the economic and quantitative concepts and themes. That the long-term development provides overthrow and destruction of development itself and affected on human daily life. Childhood to adulthood leisure of human interaction and individual and social experiences are replacement with virtual computer activities that the spiritual nature of man is imprisoned in a cage of definitions and assumptions of material. Tourism as an act which is considered with human importance that establishes social and cultural interactions between nations and societies as a loophole or escape of this crisis and studies have shown that has greatest impact and effects on the quality of life of tourists in the long term time horizon (Muzaffer Uysal, 2012). But what is included and emphasized is lack of transparency and the concept of tourism experience and its qualitative dimensions. Since any of tourists associated with distinct consequences and along with each person on the size of its container watered with fountain. What is certain, is tourism consequences with sports purpose can be the way to achieve the vitality and health while beach sea tourism can be for rest and relaxation. While these components as qualitative interpretation of results or tourism quality of life are able to review and highlighting but, there is a narrow line between this concept and the spirituality journey (Shafia, 2017). Spirituality means the good sense that tourists achieve on a travel and not necessarily the same as the individual's understanding of religious pilgrimage or a close relationship with God. All of these items can be considered as spirituality and spiritual understanding of journey, but the realm of spirituality in tourism is much larger and deeper than religious tourism (Shafia & Sabaghpour, 2016 a). Attempt to identify the spiritual dimensions of travel when becoming more attractive that considered and

examined its particular and unknown species.

Low-cost tourism or free rides-free-stay, including tourism that despite a lot of historical background in Iran has received little public attention and certain people are turning to it. Lack of resources and research in this area can be seen as evidence of this claim. For example, there is sites and news with Couch Surfing or hitchhiking which has not been reliable consistency and vigor. This study aims to put this kind of collective tourism trying to using a Grounded theory model that analysis and review the spiritual experience of the tourists. Therefore in continue after the theoretical foundations will be presented of research methods and findings and conclusions.

Theoretical Foundation

• Low cost trips

Cheap travel means trips where the basic cost of travel minimized through the use of shared facilities and individual tourists using their social skills and communication can use collective tourism. Low cost trips can be extended in various parts of the trip, such as the use of cheap transport or free accommodation. Hychhayk is a particular kind of transport and the basis of it is expressed «request from the private driver's (of any kind) for a free ride to exempt shipping cost and talking with people of different classes and exchange experiences and information». In the majority of countries this sign is showed by raising thumb or a paper with destination written on it that people hold it in their hands. In many countries, like the Netherlands accepted Hychhayk in a way that is considered stations and signs to introduce and facilitate the work of Hychhaykers. In Poland in the '50s tourists have been able to receive vouchers from travel agencies and deliver to the drivers. Driver in exchange for coupons received an award from the government. Of course, there are countries that have strict rules about the type of transport for example, in Canada almost Hychhayk is prohibited in many freeways that to remind tourists by installing signs.

But staying in the native houses and use of Eco-tourism facilities is another form of cheap tourism that is common in Iran. Airbnb is conventional sample where homeowners, provide their spaces on certain days on the internet. What are highlights in this form of tourism, is the formation of social interaction and the development of social capital outside of the family that would provide enhancing public safety and reducing the social costs (French, Luo & Bose, 2016). But these particular tourism which have many risks and hazards can also provide a lot of problems. For example, interact with the unfamiliar driver who has responsibilities of travel guide and is an anonymous person or stays where their feed is very different from daily living standards of tourism and other examples (Conway, 2013). However, what is certain, different social groups according to their experience, interests and socio-economic characteristics, show tendencies toward certain types of tourism and according to these tendencies shows different behaviors (Shafia & Sabaghpour, 2016 a). For example, families with children, students and young people have different behavior and according to this difference will be formed behavior of tourists and different travel pattern. For example, families may seek to a scheduled recreational tourism while youth and students tend to adventure and new experiences. Therefore, these types of tourism due to the high risk and the unpredictability of events will attract a specific people that that examination of viewpoints and the consequences of their journey been emphasized and noted.

Couch Surfing history

Couch Surfing literally means «Couch Surf». Couch Surfing began in 2004 as a volunteer project by the founders (Casey Fenton, Daniel Hoffer and Basin) and by sending email to a group of Icelandic students and offered this idea that people can find accommodations everywhere. Currently this site has over 12 million members and supports 200 thousand

cities around the world including Iran. Membership in the site is free and is possible for all countries. Most people who use this style states that: «I realized that I should make major changes in my life because change always requires courage and intrepidity and reward of this courage definitely is get to the conception of life. So I decided to achieve experiment and trip was treatment of my adventurous spirit ».

Spirituality and Tourism

Tourism with all physical and objective appearances has subjective dimensions. If tourists were to be assessed purely material benefits, in his home and has much better opportunities. The travel has aspect that is apart from the material and is apparent experiences (Shafia & Sabaghpour, 2016 a). But what is understandable as spiritual through tourism is something other than religious and pilgrimage. Spirituality and tourism can relevance with all of the spiritual, objective-subjective experiences and due to the thoughtfulness and inter-cultural interactions or natural elements to be created in individual or group during travel. It means that, experiences at the same time conveying information to the person causing changes in outlook, attitude and behavior and will give them a chance to become behavior (Rezaei, Sabaghpour & Shafia, 2016 b). Therefore, someone knew spirituality as good sense or appropriate behavioral interactions with community, pure and firsthand experiences, thinking, meditate on events or theology (Moghimi, 1944; Shafia & Sabaghpour, 2016 a). But tourism trips to what extent has the level of spirituality, there is a large uncertainty and this ambiguity need further evaluation and research. Components such as sacrifice, danger and adversity, change, enrichment, community-like are the components and characteristics that evaluate the spiritual significance of a trip. It's considered that there is a Spiritual Tourism concept in literature that incorrectly used instead of tourism and spirituality. In this view, specific types of tourism with spiritual

dimension have known that this issue reduces the entire system of tourism and has special emphasis on tourism. Tourism in all aspects and dimensions has the spiritual capability and just depends on person's ability in comprehending, the individual's Intention to engage in interpretive levels and Individual and social preparation to receive content and contemplations. Something that can be summed up with thoughtfulness and willingness to reflect on the implications of the word which is beginning and the development of other concepts (Rezai; Sabaghpour & Shafia, 2016 b).

Methodology

This fundamental study is qualitative and descriptive survey that is designed using semi-structured interviews and aims to provide a model for understanding tourist's spiritual realization in risky travel. The fundamental of this study is due to adding cases till now, no researcher has studied it and this action is along with development tourism research frontiers (Hafezniya, 2011).

Grounded theory as a way to explore and extract theory within field and interviews were used and was designed according to the two researcher's view who called Strauss and Corbin. In this way, assuming that the investigation had not been identified by any study and research carried out in the field that has no background (Danayefard, 2011). It was designed in the form of snowball sampling, in other words, prototypes of which were selected according to the characteristics of the study and after interviewing, was attempting to introduce other people who have similar features and this issue continued until was achieved to theoretical saturation (Abolmoali Hosseini, 2012). The purpose of the theoretical saturation is the lack of receiving new concepts and the lack of change in results. In other words, a researcher who has played a key role in the interpretation and analysis of research findings, examines step by step report writing and coding after each interview that have been added

ambiguous or new concepts after each interview to the section. If the ambiguity cannot be found or do not add new concepts to study, researcher reached to the theoretical saturation and there is no need for new sample (Flick, 2010). Selected persons must have these characteristics:

1. Have experience of the Perilous Voyage of Hychhayk or Couch Surfing
2. Have desire to continue their journeys or in other words have a positive sense to these trips
3. Declare their Immaterial and spiritual concepts of their journey. So choose first 5 people as those who have had these properties was carried out with difficulty and rigor, but the next sample has been determined after introduction and interviews that they are appropriate sample or not.

The number of conducted interviews were 43 interviews that only 28 interviews were used and analyzed as appropriate, specific interviews. Interviews duration have continued from 10 minutes to 70 minutes that the participants in this study without any previous adjustment, formed aged 20 to 30 years that in tourism management, archeology, philosophy, computer science, engineering, medicine and anesthesia courses were educated or continue their education. This issue proved to be a certain kind of tourism is more popular among younger age groups. Audio files of interviews by the researchers investigated and was coded after conducted research. The purpose of coding was to simplify the sentences and literary texts that during the study, researchers had to reduce the size of them. In this study each part of the text (Whether in paragraph or in line) that has valuable and important concept be coded manually (Krippendorff, 2005). Three levels of encryption was used which including open coding, axial and selective technique that in the open coding categories were simply fencing and summarization and in the central part of communication between the integrated field was discovered by visiting the interviews and finally, in the selection, the central concept that

demonstrated the most interactions with other sectors was highlighted as phenomenon and other categories were interacting with it (Corbin & Strauss, 2013). The obtained results were detected as causal, phenomenon, intervening, strategic, and contextual factors and according to the grounded theory paradigm model was collected as model and along it obtained hypothesis from the research (Khaki, 2013).

Findings

• Causal Conditions

Because the journey is cheap and is full of risk is not a reason for the formation of a trip. Primary and secondary motives that in common with affordable and risk-taking are played a form of causal factors. Causal factors mean, all the elements that contribute to the formation of the phenomenon of research or spiritual change in the risky journey.

• To learn about cultures

The most prominent frequent elements which detected as stimulating or causal factor of research formation phenomenon is cultural factors. Individual curiosity towards other cultures provides a good basis that such trips for tourists can be summed to learn about other cultures. For example Hashemnia says, "For me, the purpose of travel is to see how people live in other cities and countries and how their faith is" Or in terms of Moradi «Whatever has easier and more programmed trip... Become familiar with other cultures... I chose this type of journey to knowing the culture of the public ". Or according to Ganjiuf view: "I used Hychhayk and Couch Surfing because I want to become closer to the culture and religion of the host society». In other words, choose types of tourism that provide close contact with the host society is willingness or tendency to this kind of tourism. That is the way of tourism that provides very close contact with the host society's willingness or tendency to cause this kind of tourism. Mohseni believes that "contact with different cultures may not possible just by buying a ticket and go inside

the hotel... this style of cheap tourism was known as cheap ...because is good excuse to get acquainted with different cultures and peoples ... Contact with driver... native and ... and this condition provide when first of all you be simple, see all things simple and others you as a simple man .

• Take Risks

Each group or social class in this risky style of tourism cannot be involved as partner. As it became clear in the study, young people with a college education with friends who are interested in risk, was included most of the audience. Mohammadian says, "I remember the first time I think about this type of travel, something in my heart say «take risk! What doesn't kill you makes you stronger" or Mohseni believes that the «take risk is change channel from a routine step to a new sweet place. I took a risk to stay alive and this means risky tourism... and I could not find a good sense apart from Taking risks».

• Have simple trip

Sometimes luxuries and arranged programs that defined for daily life as an obstacle and problem, taken simple and pleasant experience from modern life. Simple travel is so important and it can be cited as a need and a way to save that someone has used it to experience spiritual changes. For example, one of the interviewees believes that «Simplicity and carefree travel to gives human a Sense of Lightness... We plan to travel to obtain peace but before and after we should ten times scheduled for travel... I have chosen these trips because I want to understand simplicity and simplicity exactly begin from the first choice and journey style)» or Shafi'i believes that «maybe more than 20% of the things that we perform for a trip. And was created 80% of pleasure and the experience of travel... the simple journey itself has a kind of Spirituality. Now carefree choose a car and sleep somewhere in the way and finally eat date with native... What's happened». Simplicity and achieve to it, is something that convinces respondents of this study to risky and simple travel.

• **Phenomenon**

In the exploratory stage of research reaching to a central code that has close relationship with other groups are a blessing and purpose. This phenomenon is transformation or action that provides causal actions and due to the conditions and interferences reaches to the consequence. In this study, reaches to the spiritual change in perilous journey as a center relationship between cognitive categories explained as follow.

• **Spiritual change in the risky journey**

One of the key topics from the interviews, uses simple words rather than complex words like spirituality. Ganji believes that «for me, spirituality is state of moralism» or Mohseni believes that «for me, Spirituality in these trips is spiritual or psychological change» or Shafie also said that «I have to say that what changes does trip brought about in my soul? And these trips for me play the role of spiritual change». What is certain is the risk of these trips which is one of the most defining elements that at the beginning of the discussion come to mind. Alignment Spiritual changes with the phenomenon of research led to the formation of adventure travel that is in the relation and communication with other editions in the research.

• **Interfering factors**

Two issue of phenomenon take shape with the issue of this phenomenon has a positive outcomes are different and separate. Confounding factors usually plays an important role in the context of this phenomenon. Factors such as the Outfits' troubles, social resistance and hardness in the host community, are important things that are affected the phenomenon of spiritual change in adventure travel in reaching the desired outcomes.

• **The Outfits' troubles**

While warm and long companionship in travel provides deep and long experience for tourists, and in risky tourism were observed conflicting reports. In Ganji opinion «When I am traveling with someone, I

received low feedback from my trip and I do not feel good about my travel and group travel is disruptive for me» or Shafi'i says that «you have chosen to have a full of challenges and unknown journey ... So this Unbeknownst is enough and cannot be tolerated a number of other human unknown factors...

In these trips I had a good experience about good mood, good feeling with fewer interruptions of Outfits' which cannot achieve with crowded and consideration «Or Sabahi believes that» You travel to pass time but effective In a trips you look a different thing is not easy when population increases seems it's not easy to predict a good feeling.

• **Social resistance**

Society over time reached to the one form of culture and values that prescribe traditional life style with simple reaction to its members. This prescription can associate with the form of verbal or behavioral reactions or inattention and neglect. As a result of this system, is reproduce defined and acceptable behavior and in some cases can be interpreted as resistance against the unknown. Ghorbani says «is not interesting from acceptable social viewpoint that a man rather than guaranteed the future travel in this form». Or Motamedi said that«traveling with this model and with the same risks by family members and friend is wrongdoing or addiction... They see you in a way that if you go such a trip, you look like a Guilty «Sabbah says» usually the first persons to break social resistance and in these trips there is always a streak of popular discontent ... Parents in one way ...Friends and acquaintances in other ways and they force you that are you sick? So travel in a good way. They didn't experience it to see the story from outside Traveling with». Meanwhile, Taghizadeh said, «My family have dropped me out and told me that I will make myself miserable».

• **Difficulty in the host community**

Mental images and personal experiences of interactions with the host community can be away individual tourist or another potential from hazards

of such trips. Soheili describes this unpleasant feeling with his money stolen and says «sometimes something happens that it's no good. Sometimes we cannot find hosting or we're forced to stay in difficult conditions and sometime our money is stolen». Although something happened like robbery and theft in the host city, but connection of this experience with others risks will cause negative mentality.

Or Ghorbani says «no matter how risky travel is well and good, this unknown host society somewhere may cause problem... even they didn't know that an usual work in my town could inhabitants of another city». Difficulties in travelling is one of the acceptable parts of the trip that in desired type of tourism is non-removable part of it, but difficulties in the host society, is considered as degradation problems of the travel. Because tourist travel to reach the point and at that point to gain experience and value. The Damaging factor of this experience to be considered as devastating experience of the trip.

• **Strategies**

A phenomenon of what a disruptive influence on the outcome of a number of grounds of reach, the concept of strategy forms. Strategic choices, which can causes canalization and direction of causal flow. In this study, concerned three factor of live in the moment, peace and friendship and trust in strangers as detected strategies.

• **Live in moment**

One of my daily life concerns is no way else long term planning, hard works, long distance from normal life, adaptation base on technology speed and business requirements. In a way that human behavior and life style with a signal full of which make its internal quiet. Living in moment can be known as a regular model for the canalizations of affected factors on relationship between conditions and consequences. From Meqrazi point of view: to run away from high speed of movement, first time I entered in these trips..., I found that get familiar with a new part of world... maybe best way for the direction of this trip,

is to travel in moment and experience moments. Or hashmina says: living and in moment living means that each moment be aware about your properties and opportunities... Such point of view to life and in adventurous travels, describe the trip enjoys more and more.

• **Peace and friendship**

Community members interact with others who are dealing with assumptions that occur strengthen or weaken the others. Your behavior on the basis of a kind of pessimism or closed minds directly associated with similar and sometimes undesirable reactions, Memaar believes that «CouchSurfing enjoyment is related to the friendship and close relationship with the local population that does not have a formal and financial state and is a type of human relationship. As long as who have friendship and peace with these people, actually been inside the prison next to a green and beautiful environment». Sabahi believes that “It is your behavior that shapes the attitude of others. In this kind of trips we reached to the conclusion that simplicity provided peace and friendly cooperation that maybe if i was waiting for a friend from the other side opposite side. Simplicity and quickly couldn't reach my goal.

• **Trust in strangers**

Trust in strangers provides the development of social communication networks and make easier accessibility of resources and unknown experience. However, In addition to these trust may occur many problems and issues but in the nature of risky tourism will increase emphasis on trust chances of reaching to the desired outcomes. Ganjy believes that, Trust is a channel to achieve the desired results of spiritual change.

He says «The value that Hychhayk and CouchSurfing has taught me is trust in people's ability and this trust has led me to found the possibility of experimenting» or Meghrazi believes that «These trips formed base on trust and how far you go forward you will feel better, of course not a closed eye trust».

• Contextual factors

Each phenomenon occurs at Specified and defined Context. Hazardous and risky Tourism particularly will occur in an environment of interaction and cultural exchange and unpredictability. Because its essence is on this basis and structure.

• Inter-cultural interactions

Someone believe that the geography is factor of different cultures and these differences while is charm and beauty factor can be as dangerous and problematic.

Respondents and tourists knowingly or unknowingly are in full of culture and interaction environment. For example Hasheminia says «We are looking to have interaction and make friendship with the locals and this is also more attractive than tourist attractions. Practically, every moment of your life in journey, is under the conflict of interest between cultures».or Taghavi said “You’re not riding a car or inside a local home, you are in the center of an interaction between the differences and similarities”. “I was on a trip to India and visiting a Buddhist couple and asked about their religion and became familiar with karma phenomenon and I explained to them about our own faith and values. In entire trip I was in an interesting space of values and norms, I actually travel route and moving less important than the one who came to the eyes”

• The unpredictability of events

As the name of this kind of tourism is clear, Perilous Voyage is unpredictable. This unpredictability by some researchers provides different classes of risky categories of tourism form high risk to low risk that has brought of analysis and scientific interpretation. From Meghrazi opinion «unpredictable ... Non-guessable ... are only thing that can be said about these trips “Or instead of CouchSurfing we call it unpredictable. You’re the same as a fish that accustomed to water being absorbed into unexpected events».

• Consequences

Every effort and action want to achieve the desired outcome. Acceptance risk and tolerance of different unavoidable factors is expected with the aim of achieving the desired predictable events. Although these concepts are qualitative and they have not high ability of measurement but play undeniable and valuable role in the lives of tourists. Theology, moral deeds, increase the number of friends and change the insight are the consequences of this risky journey.

• Theology

Knowing God is not necessarily related to a specific location and time and is happening at anytime and anywhere. For example Taghavi says «In difficult moments I felt the presence of God as supportive” Or Naderi believes» I’ve been reaching to theology that is my definition of spirituality. «About the theology we can say that faced with problems and hardships along with solutions, Affections, friendship and good experiences, leading to human mind from higher levels of understanding and thinking. For example, Meghrazi believes that» When someone had solved your problems and the ride you kindly, you think this was God’s servant... During these trips for hours I involved himself in this condition This opportunity is elegant for me.

Change insight:

Everyone’s attitude is changed by the initial data that has only content and concept value, but when transferred data and information is institutionalized in people and provide changes in a person’s thinking and insight, and provide the possibility of moving to behavioral changes. Taghizadeh related rigors of the journey to such an insights change «I endured many hardships but the trip gave me favorable calm that I had always wished to reach it. Until we do not pay the price, We will not gain anything, Trip raised my world» or Meghrazi refers to insight as «Seems you have a huge amount of concepts with yourself but doesn’t give you conscious, after a point I feel that I see the world in another form».

• Moral deeds

One of the manifestations of the value spiritual change can be observed in the behavior and conduct of individuals. In other words, Realization of what was planted in the soul of man and the chance of incidence of positive effects on interpersonal interaction can be seen as an important outcome. This level occurs after the change in insight and is the highest level of transmission of values and concepts. For example, Naderi says, “Hychhayk and CouchSurfing for me cause to achieve to the confident and believe in moral and spiritual values because I understand that everywhere in the world are people who can help me without any expectation.

And this is one example of Anthropology «or Ganji said that travel make me patient and forgiveness person, receptive to the environment» «Travel and see people with different situations taught me something, do not get greedy and don't compare myself with others» or Taghavi said «my peace and love as interesting form has occupied the minds of the people.... I had compassion for all person..... All person evaluated the result of the trip so much fun and full of good ethics».

• Increase the number of friends

One of the consequences of trip, is finding new friends and develop a range of social networks. More connections whether homogeneous or heterogeneous can be considered as valuable asset turned into a variety of positive effects that one of good indicator is measuring the number of people that a person is in touch with them (Shafia, 2010).

Naderi says «Friendships formed even after the trip and had maintained positive impact on my life. They are the best days of my life and get this great high intangible on my day» Or Hashemnia says «I see myself lucky that among all people, two people have same look at the life that finds together ... me and my wife travel together. And we add the number of our friends» Or Taghizadeh believes that «although I do not accept a stranger outfits and actually considered

himself as barrier

But people who're familiar with them and make friendship relationship in the host community as your success will stay in your showcase honors ... In a condition that when you come back, you're still in contact with them» or Memaar says that, when he arrived in this journey where your heart wanted to reach to that point, remember that your work has started. The people who sit and eat with them and call them with their first name, after time they become as Investment and jewelry...it's enough to maintain them.

Paradigm Model and hypothesis

In this section, according to theorists of grounded theory will be offered the model that is outlining of the explained factors in this research. Figure 1 shows the desired pattern.

Proposition (hypothesis) 1: to learn about different cultures, take Risks and have simple travel as the natural human curiosity needs and achieve to forgotten natural and innate good sense of modern life in the modern cities, as causal factors have impact on the formation of the phenomenon of research.

Proposition (hypothesis) 2: The low-cost risky trips can result in the formation of the phenomenon of spiritual change in their perilous journey that has impact on the conditions and characteristics of this kind of tourism.

Proposition 3: Outfits' troubles, Social resistance and difficulties in society are intervened factors that affected reaching to the favorable outcomes from the Perilous Voyage. Outfits' troubles mean there is Outfits' who are inconsistent with the characteristics of others. This reason has been proposed because that Without any previous plan some outfits maybe placed in someone's way that may not be in one line and do same think and to achieve optimal spiritual state, to act as a barrier. Social resistance in the form of latching mechanism and controlling has a large role in dealing with the possible consequences of

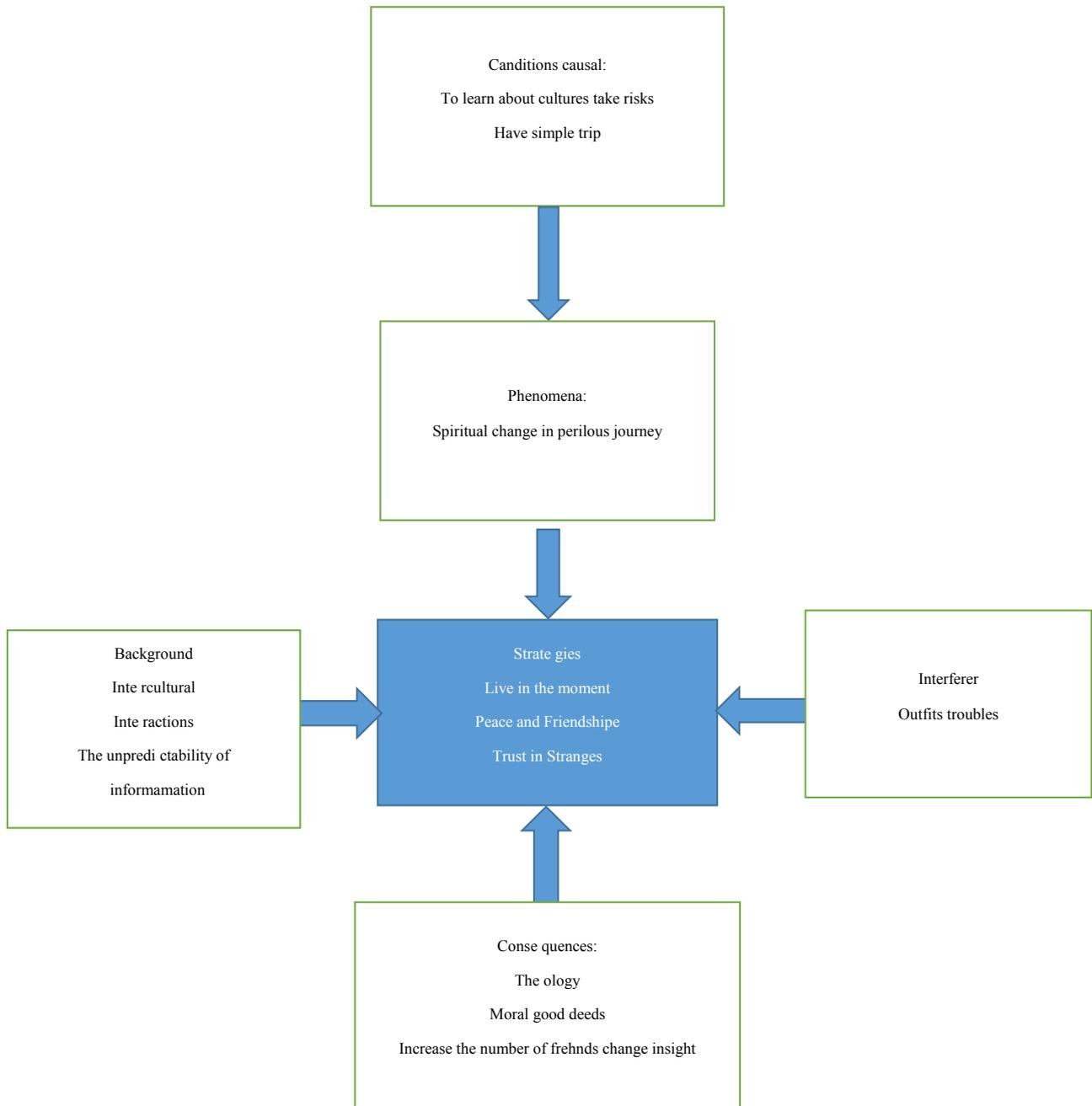


Fig. 1. Research paradigm model, Source: Author.

such travel and the hardships in the host community which can destroy the travel experience known as other confounding factors.

Proposition (hypothesis) 4: Since the existence of interaction and communication environment in this types of trips than any other kind of real social trips

are in contact with social inner layers, Inter-cultural interactions and the unpredictability of events known as contextual factors.

Proposition (hypothesis) 5: Live in the moment, Peace and friendship and trust in strangers among the factors as risky strategy that can play role to achieve

the phenomenon of spiritual change in the risky journey to consequences of the travel.

Proposition (hypothesis) 6: Theology, Moral deeds, Changes in mind and increase the number of friends as the moral and material consequences may be obtained from the proposed and achievable strategies.

Conclusion

Tourism itself has different levels of communication and sending messages which can be regarded as a system of concepts and meanings. Low cost tourism in both the transportation and the accommodation provides the possibility of experience of different types of hazards that was the subject of this study. The study was devoted to examining the spiritual aspects of this kind of tourism and using theoretical sampling method and grounded theory led to the extraction of paradigm pattern and hypothesis. From that's direction that has been saw this subject less, Innovation in this study is one of the importance of this research.

The results showed that tend to be familiar with different cultures, take risks and have simple trip is including items that due to the human life condition as a need and a shortage by risky tourists get the causal factors. In other words, surveyed tourists for reach to the spiritual and different feeling and with mentioned motivating factors have chosen these types of trips.

In this study, it became clear that the central issue is in relation to other categories and is recognized as the central issue, the concept of spiritual change in perilous journey that was identified as the phenomenon of research. Outfits' troubles, social resistance with this style of tourism and difficulties that may occur in the host community as well as were identified as confounding factors. Due to the characteristics of this type of tourism, cultural interactions and unpredictable events are known as the field.

Live in the moment, peace and friendship and trust in strangers are concerned as possible strategies to

achieve the desired outcomes of spiritual change in risky travel. The desirable consequences of this kind of tourism can be attributed to the theological, moral deeds, change in mind and the increasing number of friends which come from high socio-cultural interactions and many opportunities to experience and thinking in different layers of the trip.

Conducting qualitative research in modern forms of tourism that are associated with resistance and many issues can inform development of fundamental knowledge and the development of border areas. The issue with benefits will be along with many problems. For example, finding samples that have a tendency to talk and public opposition towards investigated behavioral pattern, is one of the main obstacles to such research. Self-censorship, unwillingness to express feelings and experiences are issues that in this kind of research to cause destruction on the results.

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HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

Noroozi, S. (2019). *Explanation of a spiritual landscape framework for low cost trips - A Case Study: men and women Hitchhik tourists*. *Journal of Art & Civilization of the Orient*, 7 (23):47-58.

DOI: 10.22034/jaco.2020.83919

URL:http://www.jaco-sj.com/article_83919_en.html

