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**BİNGÖL UNIVERSITY**  
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**REQUIREMENTS OF TOURISM INDUSTRY IN  
DUHOK (IRAQ)**

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**DUHOKTA (IRAK) TURİZM SEKTÖRÜNÜN**  
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## BİLİMSEL ETİK BİLDİRİMİ

Yüksek Lisans tezi olarak hazırladığım [DUHOKTA (IRAK) TURİZM SEKTÖRÜNÜN İHTİYAÇLARI ] adlı çalışmanın öneri aşamasından sonuçlanmasına kadar geçen süreçte bilimsel etiğe ve akademik kurallara özenle uyduğumu, tez içindeki tüm bilgileri bilimsel ahlak ve gelenek çerçevesinde elde ettiğimi, tez yazım kurallarına uygun olarak hazırladığım bu çalışmamda doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak yaptığım her alıntıya kaynak gösterdiğimi ve yararlandığım eserlerin kaynakçada gösterilenlerden oluştuğunu beyan ederim.

/ / /2018

İmza

SALEEM MOHAMMED AMEEN TAHER



## THESIS ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

BİNGÖL UNIVERSITY  
SOCIAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE DIRECTORATE

This thesis entitled “**REQUIREMENTS OF TOURISM INDUSTRY IN DUHOK (IRAQ)**” Prepared by SALEEM MOHAMMED AMEEN TAHER was found to be successful as a result of the thesis defense examination held on the date of [//2018] and accepted by our juror as the master degree in the department of business administration.

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### CONFIRMATION

This thesis accepted by the jury determined in the, //2018 session of the board of directors of the sciences institute of Bingöl University.

Director of the Institute  
Doç. Dr. Yaşar BAŞ

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## ÖZET

Çağın ve geleceğin sanayii haline gelmiş olan turizm endüstrisi, en önemli küresel sektörlerdendir. Bu ekonomik gelişmenin tabii bir gidişine sahip olduğunda dikkat çeken ülkelerin ekonomilerinde önemli bir yer tutar. Pek çok potansiyel turistik imkanlara sahip olan Duhok Valiliği, turizmin gelişmesine dikkat göstermemekte ve birçok engel çıkartmaktadır. Hala turizmin gelişmesinde engel ve zorluklar mevcuttur. Valilik bu hayati sektörü harekete geçirmelidir. Turizmin gelişimi için açık bir stratejik geliştirmeyi planlayan ve bu amaçla ele alınan bu araştırma, turizm sektörünün gerçekliğini ve cezbedilen maddeleri ve turizmin gelişiminin önündeki en önemli engelleri, daha sonra gelecekteki beklentilerini ortaya çıkarmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Turizm gelişimi, çoğu dünya ülkesinin ekonomisinin büyümesinde oynadığı önemli rol nedeniyle artan bir önem kazanmaktadır; çünkü bu, ek mali kaynaklar sağladığından ve ödemeler dengesini geliştirdiğinden, görünmeyen önemli ihracatlardan biri gibi temel bir unsuru temsil etmektedir. Ekonomik faaliyetler ve kalkınma ile önemli ölçüde birleştirdiği gibi ülkelerin karşılaştığı ekonomik sorunların bazılarını da giderir. Bunlardan bazıları; işsizlik sorunu, turizm yeteneklerinden yararlanan bölgeleri ve şehirleri geliştirme ve bir kaynak olarak sağlamparadır.

Bu tezim turizm alanındaki en önemli faktörleri ve turizm sektörünün unsurlarını göstermenin yanı sıra turizm alanının ekonomik, sosyal, eğitimsel, çevresel ve politik etkilerinin yanı sıra turizm alanının üzerindeki etkilere ışık tutmaya çalışmaktadır. İlave olarak bu çalışma, bazılarının Duhok Valiliği tarafından gelecekte turizm için önemli bir ekonomik kaynak olacak şekilde elbetteki kullanılabilir turistik yeteneklere sahip olduğu sonucuna varmaktadır. Elbette ki, otorite, iyi çalışılmış bilimsel temellere göre bir birincil aşama olarak tamamen turistik bir kalkınma planı hazırlayacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Duhok, Turizm Sektörü, Turizm Pazarlaması, Turizm Hizmetleri.

## ABSTRACT

The tourism industry is of the most important global industries, as it has become the industry of the age and the future. This occupies an important place in the economies of countries that recognize the importance and taking appropriate attention as a tributary stream of economic development. Duhok governorate, which has a lot of potential tourist attractions, but it did not receive the required attention and appropriate, and faced many obstacles and challenges that are still facing the development of tourism, and it should activate this vital sector and thinking seriously planning to develop a clear strategic for tourism development. For this purpose research aims to exposure to the reality of the tourism sector and the ingredients lured.

The most important obstacles facing the development of tourism, then its future prospects. The tourist development acquires an increasing importance due to its outstanding role which play in growing the economics of most world countries simply because it provides additional financial resources and improves the balance of payments. So it represents one of unseen important exportations and a basic element of the economic activities ones and it is considerably combined to development. It also resolves some of the economic problems which the countries are faced with, Some of which for example (the problem of unemployment, developing the areas and cities which enjoy tourist abilities and a source of the hard currency ones).

In my study I try to shed light on the essence of tourism and its economic, social, educational, environmental and political effects on the tourist sphere (future area) in addition to showing the most important factors and elements of tourism manufacturing in the research area. Additionally the study reaches a number of conclusions some of which that Duhok governorate owns tourist capabilities that could be used in creating tourism make where it will be an important economic resource to the area in the future. So, I would recommend the researcher that the local authority would prepare a completely tourist development plan according to well-studied scientific foundations a primary phase.

**Keywords:** Duhok, Tourism Industry, Tourism Marketing, Tourism Services.

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to the spirit of my father and mother dearest, Allah have mercy on them. To my precious brother how is far of me, In exile, Allah Jurisprudence him. To my small and large family.



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## INTRODUCTION

The worldview of modern tourism has been changed and developed into important industries from industry on which many states in developing their resources, economic and social progress, tourism reflects the sophistication and reception services in communities in the development and management of tourism services setup method in addition to the components of a basic tourist and cultural structures and State of attraction and tourism promotion and good economic and scientific planning of tourist services and promotion system.

Featured many variables affecting the global economy, the emergence of new industries has changed the world of communications services industry, information technology services, banking services, travel and tourism industry that will lead the current century economy as expectations of a world Futures (John nbezt), tourism is an industry of the future where the world needs to nature to enjoy entertainment, to learn about the history and cultures of peoples after becoming the world a small village. so according to the World Tourism Organization estimates that the number of tourists would cross the barrier (one billion tourists) per year could skip over spending (\$ 1 trillion) annually.

The tourism industry has developed significantly especially in the last two decades, and perhaps the biggest reason for the world in the development and sophistication transportation and the transformation of a small global village in addition to the great attention that the state has begun to take the tourism sector in the realization, is great importance in activating the different sectors of the national economy because of its direct or indirect impact in these sectors, and did not achieve great benefits for countries either in terms of labor or through the large returns that the countries had of this sector.

Despite the recognition of the importance of this sector by the relevant authorities in Duhok , tourism is a strategic industry, this is demonstrated in chapter II by viewing tourism in terms of historical development and the factors that helped the growth of tourism and its interaction with other sectors and motivated travel and negative impacts, and we discussed the tourism concept through tourism and tourist definitions ,tourism schools of thought , supply and demand, media and planning of



tourism Either tourism style shows us the types of tourism according to some domestic , regional tourism standards and styles of modern tourism, in the last chapter we mentioned tourism bodies and highlighted, the reported international and regional and Arabic organizations , general concept and purpose of having.

The number of tourists is still very low and the returns are below the required level, especially if we realize that Duhok is rich reservoir of civilization and archaeological sites, and the vast natural diversity of coast, mountains and forests in desert, rivers, caves and natural lakes artificial and aching, and this demonstrated in chapter three, while chapter one discourses the literature Review, study materials and the importance of research, method that includes the research problem, research objectives, the study significance, purposes, conceptual model, hypotheses of the study.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW & GENERAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **1.1. LITERATURE REVIEW**

##### **1.1.1. Study (Qasem Jabbar 2014)**

Development of tourist sector in Iraq: the tourism industry is of the most important global industries, as it has become the industry of the age and the future, this occupies activity an important place in the economies of countries that recognize the importance and taking appropriate attention as a tributary streams of economic development, and Iraq, which has a lot of potential tourist attractions , but it did not receive the required attention and appropriate and faced many obstacles and challenges that are still facing the development of tourism.

Chapter I dealt with the economics of tourism, theoretical and conceptual framework, which contained two points: tourism, concept and dimensions, elements of attractions, then the second section which addressed the reality of the tourism sector in Iraq assessed on three points: tourism, nature and objectives tourist available in Iraq, analysis of tourism demand and supply in Iraq, finally, the third section addressing the challenges of the tourist sector and ways to improve that section on the ingredients and the challenges facing the tourism sector, tourism promotion requirements, one of the main conclusions and recommendations reached searchto develop and promote the tourism sector would contribute to the intended sources of national income and provide employment opportunities and reduce unemployment and balance of payments support balanced growth and financing of the state budget, the diversity of tourism in Iraq between religious, historical, cultural, therapeutic, sensationalismIraq possesses natural resources and many and varied tourist properties constitute together a tourist so important and attractive element applicable llasatthmar in multiple areas, which are economically equivalent resource returned a wealth of oil and gas, Create a suitable investment environment and stable politically and economically to ensure participation of Iraqi and foreign investor to invest effectively. Introduction of bembada tourism planning and tourism product, and also the greatest brier patch is an economic gain direct and indirect,

diversify the tourist offer, the need for coordination between the various hardware is responsible for tourism, the development of the tourism sector rests not only the tourism ministry but by supporting several ministries such as interior, transport, industry, finance and other ministries which have a major role in energizing tourism in the country.

### **1.1.2. Study (Ribeiro 2017)**

Residents' attitudes and the adoption of pro-tourism behaviours: this study considers both economic and non-economic factors to examine how residents perceive tourism and ultimately develop pro-tourism behavior, the concepts used in model creation are social exchange theory and the theory of reasoned action, based on data derived from 418 residents of the (Cape Verde Islands) off the coast of western Africa a structural equation model is used to test how perceived personal benefits and general economic conditions shape perceptions of tourism, and in turn how these perceptions determine pro-tourism behaviour. Additionally, the concept of welcoming behaviour is included in the model, it is found the perceived tourism impacts mediate between welcoming and pro-tourism behaviours.

This study examines economic factors (State of the local economy and perceived personal economic benefits) and non-economic factor (residents' degree of welcoming tourists) as antecedents of residents' attitudes to tourism and pro-tourism development behavior, economic factors have direct influence on residents' pro-tourism development behavior, the relationship between non-economic factor and pro-tourism development behaviour is mediated by positive attitudes only, both attitudes to positive impacts and negative impacts have direct influence in residents' pro-tourism development behaviour.

### **1.1.3. Study (Agovino 2017)**

Tourism and disability in Italy limits and opportunities: as society develops, the status of tourism changes from being socially desirable to being a necessity, no less so is this for those who have various physical and other disabilities, this paper examines secondary data derived from Italian sources to illustrate both the demand for tourism from those with disabilities, and the factors that both inhibit and enhance

the opportunities they have for participation in tourism, it provides a geographical assessment of tourism provision within Italy and identifies areas of good and poor provision for this market segment. Implications for tourist providers are discussed, the study investigate the status of implementation of accessible tourism in Italy, identify the factors that hinder the tourism demand of disabled people and outline tourism supply focusing on its strengths and weaknesses, tourism is considered for disabled people as an opportunity of full social integration.

#### **1.1.4. Study( Kabbashy Husain 2010)**

Tourism planning and its impact on tourist areas and archaeological heritage sites:the research points out the economical significance that could be result from the exploitation of the archaeological heritage resources in tourism sector, for the benefit of the national economy and the local communities, the study indicates that contributes to the development of tourism planning and development areas and archaeological heritage sites to qualify for attractions, and then create a sustainable tourism development projects which are of interest and economic, social and cultural benefits at national and local level, hence the importance of tourism planning for scenic spots and sites of archaeological heritage by highlighting important historical, cultural and economic, the research also indicates the importance of the exploitation of the archaeological heritage sites and resources of cultural tourism and employment in the tourism industry through the adoption of effective tourism planning which contributes positively to the national economy and improving the standard of living of local communities.

The researcher found that tourism planning and archaeological heritage sites configuration of main priorities of most countries in the world that are seeking to develop strategies and plans for the protection of cultural heritage, and maintain it, and benefit from this heritage resources economic values across the tourism industry because experience has shown that development of cultural tourism resources that depend on an active and growing role in countries ' economies by stimulating economic growth, diversify and expand the base of the national economy and provide more job opportunities for local communities.

### **1.1.5. Study (Bramwell & Rawding 1996)**

Tourism marketing images of industrial cities: this paper examines the extent to which, and why, places project either similar or different images in their tourism marketing, specific consideration is given to the similarities and differences in the place images for tourism marketing used by five old industrial English cities: (Birmingham, Bradford, Manchester, Sheffield, and Stoke-on-Trent), it is found that, while there was some standardization in their overall marketing imagery, there were also significant differences, consideration is also given to some of the influences shaping the images projected by these cities using insights from geographical studies, marketing, and critical sociology, an integrated, multidisciplinary research agenda is outlined for future work on city tourism images.

### **1.1.6. Study (Otto & Ritchie 1996)**

The service experience in tourism: this paper outlines the method and results of the scale development process for a construct the author's term the service experience, a stream of research in leisure and tourism has explored the experiential perspective in these industries, while contributors have come to some agreement on what constitutes the experience of leisure and tourism, they have done so from sociological, anthropological and psychological perspectives, we argue, however, that tourism is a business comprising many service sectors, thus, to translate the consumer experience into managerial action, research into the experience of tourism from a services marketing perspective is warranted, another stream of research from the general marketing field has shown that subjective, affective and experiential factors comprise a substantial portion of consumer satisfaction with services, in other words, service quality measures may be insufficient to assist in our understanding of satisfaction in the tourism industry, the purpose of this research was to address the issues raised above and to enhance our understanding of the service experience in tourism, to this end, the authors develop and test a scale across three different tourism industries: hotels, airlines and tours & attractions, a factor analysis is used to explore the dimensionality of the service experience, the paper concludes with a discussion of the managerial relevance of the service experience, as well as some suggestions for future research into the area.

## **1.2. THE GENERAL FRAMEWORK & STUDY METHODOLOGY**

### **1.2.1. Research Problem**

Despite the abundance and abundance of natural and human tourist in Duhok Governorate but it's still mostly fallow form which could contribute to the tourist development modeling increases the volume of internal and external tourism in the governorate. In this study we try to clarify the possibilities and potential as well as highlight and analyze the factors hindering the development of this important sector of development.

As for the Iraqi tourism businesses and organizations as it is on all the organizations this analysis in order to ensure success, or even the survival of these organizations. In an environment where it is no longer a haven for those who are unable to adapt and respond quickly to the actors in that environment, the initial impressions have Finder based on direct observation of tourist sites in Duhok and his own experience, indicating the lack of a systematic and comprehensive analysis of stakeholders In the field of tourism, To avoid falling into premature judgments researcher a number of interviews with managers and administrators at higher levels in particular involved in making the city's tourism site search in a number of public and private organizations, the researcher found that such analysis rarely being mainly by senior management and strategic decision makers in the province, as well as the regular method.

The researcher agrees with some studies confirmed that only a few of the tourist organizations are conducting a systematic analysis of stakeholders in the decision, the reasons for that are numerous tow of the importans:

- Poor knowledge of decision makers, decision tools and mechanisms for stakeholder analysis and the limited time available to do so.
- The lack of real opportunities to learn through training, or through self learning to build and perform this operation

The problem of study is represented by the following questions:

- 1- What tourist enjoyed by Duhok?

- 2- what obstacles and problems encountered in the development of tourism in Duhok?
- 3- What are the key strategies and plans that achieve the development of tourism activity in Duhok ?

### **1.2.2. The Importance of Research**

Research significance of the importance of the problem addressed, where the whole marketing concept has changed and is no longer the best products marketed themselves, Duhok is a museum that contains a lot of civilizations and religious and archaeological sites dating back to the Roman era and Arabic and Ottoman Empire, and hence the importance of tourism marketing that marketing in the tourism industry and the importance of doubling in two aspects:

First: the fact that tourism marketing a relatively new concept is based on three pillars:

- 1- It's the tourist wave: any tourist marketing should focus on providing services that work to achieve the highest degree of satisfaction of the needs of the tourist and current and future desires and that differ from class to another and from a tourist to another.
- 2- It depends on pleasing variety and differentiated needs and desires that are different in terms of quality and price and location and promotional tools and how to deal and communicate.
- 3- The tourism marketing as a modern concept and renewed based on condensation all efforts and energies from the embassy and tourism supplement efforts abroad through an airport employee and other crossings and immigration and passports and luggage and the taxi driver and the owner of the restaurant and the hotel and staff and tour guide down to every citizen in the country.

The second aspect: regards the nature of the tourism industry itself and this aspect highlight the social, environmental and cultural responsibilities and behavioral tourism marketing, and if both have to do with the tourist directly or indirectly the

cultural background and patriotism and well aware of the concept of service culture and tourism culture and the importance of tourism and what is payback for the homeland and the citizen and its role in raising the standard of living of citizens.

The importance of this study comes from many aspects and dimensions can refer to:

1. Despite the dependence on imports and increasing tourist day after day but used in tourism and hotel management, is still in its infancy compared to the unlimited use of these systems in the areas of finance, marketing and production.
2. The study provides an opportunity to explore the applicability of public tourism management portal, the subject controversial takes him serious studies to assess its merits and its determinants, as emerged from the private sector and entrance for-profit organizations.
3. Search offers a good opportunity for managers and decision makers to use analysis tools relatively easily, which expands the horizons of decision makers and deepen their perspective when dealing with semi and unstructured problems. Using this strategy summit leaders theorizing strategic apex achieves many benefits.

### **1.2.3. Research Objectives**

- 1- Show entertainment elements and natural ingredient diagnosis and modern civilized human efforts and this research aims untapped potential and all the historical importance and priority.
- 2- The importance of these supplies (components) touristic economically, socially and culturally to Duhok each according to their website.
- 3- Develop plans and recommendations which would stimulate and develop tourist Interior basis for building an international tourism industry.
- 4- Employing decision support systems technology in the decision making process in the country, according to the tools and processes of analyzing stakeholder input into the process of tourism, and could lead to the following objectives:



- To provide a tool for strategic analysis in particular analysis of stakeholders in tourism operations.
  - Strengthen administrative and rationality in strategic decision making process on tours through the doorway the practical philosophy of stakeholder analysis.
  - Increase the effectiveness of the decisions related to tourism promise strategic decisions.
- 5- That previous goals are not independent of each other, but interdependent relationship of the retina, and is overall tend to highlight the importance of tourism and its substantial role in generating financial revenue in Duhok.

#### **1.2.4. Research Hypothesis**

- 1- Duhok governorate has great archaeological, human and natural elements to develop both internal and external tourism industry.
- 2- There is no clear strategy in the field of tourism in Duhok, whether in terms of tourism supply or tourism demand.
- 3- Tourism in Duhok is still seasonal.
- 4- The ineffectiveness of tourism marketing as a result of the low budget.

#### **1.2.5. Research Methodology**

This study relied on descriptive and analytical method for data and statistics available on the tourism sector in Duhok governorate.

#### **1.2.6. Research Limits**

Within the spatial search Included site of duhok governorate, the researcher addressed theoretical Duhok governorate with all the geographical, historical and demographic components, time search limits they have included almost six months confined period ranged between 12/2017 and 5/2018.

## CHAPTER TWO

### TOURISM GENERAL ENTRANCE

#### 2.1. THE TOURISM FIELD

##### 2.1.1. Historical Development of Tourism

Tourism is a phenomenon of humanity that arose since the creation of God and the earth is the old age of life and ancient history, since long time and man in a permanent movement between travel and transportation in search of security and stability in order to earn a living and pension, Free from the constraints of his environment and looking forward to science and knowledge. Since the dawn of history, human movement has been simple and primitive in its app There are many factors that have contributed to the growth of tourism in modern times, the most prominent of these factors can be summarized, (taamna2000.p.33) tourism through historical development have gone in three time periods can be summarized as follows (alsisi 2000.p.15):

- **The first era:** since the begin time place human on earth until the year 1840, was traveling in this era is an integral part of life, imposed on human need and the need to give the material living conditions to provide essential needs, and during this long period of human life. Primal travel method has not evolved much. when the ancient civilizations became travel way to trade and have fun and education, he knew ancient Egyptians travel for trade, had close ties with Syria to get timber, had flights to abyssinia and somalia. the phoenicians were the first since 3800 b.c. trade interest in the mediterranean basin, and the arab inhabitants of the island known as winter and summer trip recorded by the quran was a sacred place Kaaba Allah's house her sanctity among all the tribes, people and tribes Hajj since antiquity, which led to the emergence of economic power in the region, as many travelers and historians and philosophers such as plato, visiting egypt and their effects, as well as making old, greek historian herodotus and the sicilians and weblotarkh de gordes Ibn Battuta. with the advent of islam and its spread in many countries of the world, from china's borders to the pyrenees in europe and deep into the african continent. rebounded in a new movement and travel and go for the propagation of religion, study and trade. it has some explorers and adventurers travelled long reputed arab traveller Ibn Battuta and italian (Marco Paulo) and( Christopher Columbus),it have marked the first era of tourism lack of restrictions or regulations to go as there was little development in

transportation transportation available was the use of animals (horse donkey sentences) to walk the roads, boats and small sailing vessels were use of water spaces (abdulwahab 1990.p.34).

- **Second epoch:** beginning of year (1840-1914) after the emergence of critical historical transformations have had a big impact on travel trends and move to the human phenomenon more clearly, with the advent of the industrial revolution.and the use of steam in the steam machine industry happened big technological development and economic and social development reaching which gave a big boost to travel and tourism, industrial revolution has brought about significant growth for the middle class and featured stacked industrial cities and large numbers of residents began these cities are looking to travel to rural areas and to the coasts of the sea holiday. with the development of economic and educational community and rising incomes rebound appeared in rail travel and harbors where the term (Tourist) in England for the first time on the professional class youth who were wandering through the European continent, particularly in france, italy and spain to prepare themselves culturally and politically in preparation for senior positions in their country,this period was characterized by the following (lina & merwan.2006.p.51):

- 1- Increased transmission of humans to invent the train and car and vehicle speed and capacity development and evolution of marine transport to giant vessels and start organizing human movements,

- 2- Seemed that some individuals to invest and exploit human transmission phenomena which increased collective trips them, he was first featured in this regard (Thomas Cook) collective trips organized by train in England and European countries and cruises to America and long trips to countries has been named the East (Eastern Land of Bible). In these flights began the new concepts of modern tourism, trip planner responsible for land and sea travel measure and move from one State to another and the accommodation and transportation within the country visited and began the emergence of tourist companies and then began to travel by human groups.

- **Third epoch:** beginning of year 1914 until now, tourism has taken a new dimension at this point where the power of trade unions and labour laws were passed and working rights get paid holidays and concomitant reduction in rail fares, with the end of world war I (1939-1945) a peaceful world seemed kind of quiet and look for the fruits of peace and much needed travel motives began to individuals and groups to see the landmarks of the world tourism attracted the interest of States as a means of recovery of its economy and the development of foreign exchange flows. and the entry of civil transport aircraft, particularly after the evolution speed and safety it

became her first role in tourism. although the shipping methods have attempted to maintain its role in tourism. featured tourism sea (Cruises) and is a fun long travel with visiting different ports ( Gonema 2006.p65).

Appeared in developed nations scholars specialized in tourism activity and specialized this activity for science and study and assigned him the colleges and institutes that reached toward (1000) universities and colleges worldwide, in America, for example, about (195) Tourism Studies University hotel, In Britain you find around (45) and Australia (15), Italy (35), South Korea (57) plus countless training centres, In Iraq is teaching science of tourist and hotels in (8) collages and (6) institutes teaching hospitality and tourism, tourism has become a giant industry recently noted her origins and advanced sciences too (Wafaa1996.p15)

### **2.1.2. Factors that Helped the Growth of Tourism in Modern Times**

There are several factors helped the growth of tourism in modern times these factors highlighted can be summarized as follows (Tawfiq & Beldawi.2005.p32):

1. Great explorations of new territories by explorers adults like the pilgrims of christopher columbus who discovered america and then magellan and the discovery of the Strait whose name is known in south latin america. as australia was discovered with the beginning of the 17th century, new zealand, portugal and panish geographers trips and the english and the french and germans which were all hit in the direction of more knowledge of geographical and anthropological and human.

2. Shares of europe's economic boom in the nineteenth and twentieth century increasing interest in cultural aspects of various peoples was matched, sophistication in science, art and literature and the increased complexity of lifestyles with constant work pressure resulting in long weekends then annual holidays that industrialized labor legislation aims to reduce working hours and increase the duration of annual leave and wage increases, leading to the growth and prosperity of tourism and the advent of tourism and the tourist expression contemporary concept. (Aws.1979.p21).

3. He helped stabilize the concept of tourism and the tourist as we know now, many modern inventions like cars and tankers, trucks and planes (Jet engines) and large ships as well as the road network and safe and comfortable air and marine with the advent of many big hotels where means of subsistence and comfort ( Gonema 2006.p40).

4. Increased sense of European community members willing to remove political constraints and look forward to a comprehensive European unit configuration. It was a strong incentive for the growth of the tourism offer.

5. Lower prices overall flights (Charters) from (1960-1966) led to a doubling of flights and helped to promote tourism to remote areas as well as open new tourist markets.

6. The emergence of humanitarian needs and desires as a recreational, cultural and health purposes led to the international community's interest in tourism as a human activity is extremely desirable deserves praise and encouragement from all peoples and Governments.

7. The first United Nations conference on travel and tourism in Rome the year 1963 and had met all of the governments (Ricky W 1999.p213).

All these factors have helped to increase the number of tourists since the beginnings of the last century as shown in the following table:

Table 1: The Development of Tourists in the World and Their Spending

Years	No of Tourists (million \$)	Spending (billion \$)
1950	25	2
1960	69	7
1970	166	18
1980	286	105
1990	459	267
2000	698	560
2010	1018	1550
2020	1600	2000

Source: World Tourist Organization 2015 (UNWO)

### **2.1.3. Development of Tourism in Iraq**

Tourism in Iraq passed three phases :

- First phase before the year 1956: where was chosen in 1940 site on Mount Burman is the first resort in Iraq, and in the same year was issued law No 54 of 1940 to promote tourism in the country.

- The second stage before the year 1977: resorts and Tourism Bureau was formed by law no 73 of 1956 which was engaged in the then Ministry of construction, and in the same year Al tharayyat completed Zawita and Swaretuka(Surechi1986.p51)..

- The third stage in 1977 and beyond: in this stage, law No 49 of 1977 establishing the general organization for tourism for the purpose of activating tourism, upgrading and development of tourist areas and provision of material and human potential to achieve it, followed by another enactment catalyst for activity tourism is the law no 353 of 1980 which included providing banking facilities for a loan by 60% of the project cost in the autonomous region and 50% in the rest of the country guarantee tax breaks on profits for five years, and exemption from property tax for ten years and allow investors Arabs working in tourism(Kettani2007.p69).

### **2.1.4. The Interactive Aspects of Tourism Businesses**

Tourism came from economically and socially important sectors were growing steadily and an annual growth rate of approximately (4.5%) during the latter half of the 20th century, it was found that the size of the international and domestic tourism is a big industry (the industry without chimneys), international tourism is the most important factor in international trade (unforeseen trade) and that most international tourists travelling on short trips or medium range, and a large percentage have their trips within their territory, local tourism is equivalent to ten times the inbound tourism for most countries, and depend mainly on citizen spending, they are contributing to run national tourism services. Interested countries of the world with different economic and political doctrines with tourism due to economic and positive effects on national income, the most important pillars upon which tourism in saying her statement the national economy, is its contribution to an effective contribution to improving the status of payments to free currency brings in a quick and flexible, if developed countries interested in development of tourism in developing countries become more need motion activated Touristic since they (developing countries) are characterized by what is called the vicious circle of poverty(ALkherbotli.2002.p16).

In order to break this cycle economists agree on the need for a funding injection of internal market through out in large quantities to be broken one of the episodes of the series, and enjoy the benefits of tourism and export activities and avoid a lot of their burdens. meaning that tourist service brings consumers and not go to them unlike other exports, and tourism revenue and wages higher than their counterparts from local consumption activities, and avoid a lot of tourism export burdens such as transportation, insurance and China (lovelock2000.p198).

Tourism is an important source of employment, where the tourism industry vehicles contain many industries and commercial activity that still rely on the human factor depending as president, because many tourism connection productive sectors others in the State as the construction sector and the industrial sector and the agricultural sector. as well as banking, insurance and other service sectors increased attention(Otto&Ritchie1996.p312).

Tourism affects the redistribution of income from the development of disadvantaged areas of development,tourism development tended often to areas that have natural and climatic advantages akin to civil construction like beaches, mountains and lakes, which are often deprived of the landscape that often accompanies the industrial progress.

There are indirect effects produced by tourist activities which include the multiplier effect of tourism on economic boom.the impact of tourism on the marketing of certain goods in the country.the impact of tourism on the development of basic facilities.tourism contributes to increased opportunities for national and foreign investment.(ALjalad.1993.p93),there are indirect effects produced by tourist activities which include what comes (SHawqi 2006.p192):

- **The multiplier effect of tourism on the economic boom:** in addition to increasing the size of employment and inflation of salaries and bonuses that represent new purchasing power as a result of tourism, free exchange of tourism state enters the import of goods and services needed by the state, these imported goods and services being sucked into the economic cycle and productivity of the State and invested in treasury payments due to taxes and tariffs on imported goods and services and resale royalty to consumers and craftsmen industries, leading to new courses buying and spending within the State(Calcagno Monica 2006.p353)

- **The impact of tourism on the marketing of certain goods:** studies have shown that tourists who buy certain goods of certain tourist countries such as hours of Switzerland and wool from Scotland and costumes of France as well as metal

products and wooden models of ancient ruins. Such spending is the export of national or local products without the need for external marketing and mostly(Altaai2001.p12), this is a purely export competition difficulties in international trade (or country trade between cities within the State).

- **The impact of tourism on the development of basic facilities:** this effect appears clearly in the developing world that have not reached the general infrastructure of roads and driving force and sanitation projects, potable water and transportation to an appropriate extent owing to lower their standard of living(Fahmi2007.p03), as well as the infrastructure of airports and ports and urban development tour suitable for main areas attractions within the State. The development of these facilities you need huge capital to increase tourist traffic in order to increase the capacity of the State to increase the efficiency of infrastructure contributing to a fundamental contribution to economic development and the rising living standards of citizens in the State (ALkherbotli.2002.p21).

- **Tourism contributes to increased opportunities for national & foreign investment:** tourism as an industry of different investment areas include vehicles such as hotels, hospitals, restaurants, parks, sports centers and resorts, tour companies, travel agencies and tourist transport as well as major projects such as the integrated planning of tourist cities that include multiple tourist communities, another aspect is that the entry of foreign investments in tourism, especially the developing countries leads to increased national experience as a result of being crowded by foreign investors with the most advanced expertise and obliged to pursue technological development and scientific research (John M & Michael 2007.p261).

### **2.1.5. Travel And Tourism Agency Choice Motivators**

The views of many researchers agreed to divide four travel motives and motivations (Saeed 2000.p202) are as follows:

- **Physical motivators:** motives are associated or related to any human desire for physical rest and recuperation andhospitalization and other motivations related to the human body.

- **Cultural motivators:** this is determined by motives in wanting to learn about other countries in terms of arts and culture, history and civilization and the remaining old effects and enjoy the literary and artistic heritage

- **Interpersonal motivators:related:** to the human desire to visit friends and relatives. also associated with the individual's desire to resume the quest for fame or



personal development or personal fulfillment and enjoyment of beauty(Yusof ALqalban2007.p31).

- **Social motivators:** Include the desire to connect with others. this has nothing to do with travel, to perform a task or professional interests or for educational purposes or in pursuit of hobbies or personal development (Oleemat 2004.p9). these motives are associated with the desire to capture the attention and recognition by others to promote self-esteem or ego.

These motives are associated with the desire to capture the attention and recognition by others to promote self-esteem or ego welohallna previous four categories and rated accurately, we can say that individuals interested in tourism(Naser2004.p21) for the following main reasons:

- 1- To rest and refresh your body and soul, and is becoming more and more a necessity in modern life, including the speed of compression and tension and complexity.
- 2- For health reasons to ensure clean air and sunshine, and often to enjoy the warm winters and sometimes taking a bath and bathing in the therapeutic waters or undergo special treatment medical nature.
- 3- Active participation in various sports activities, such as hiking, climbing, skiing, boating, sailing, fishing, hunting, and slipping on the water rides.
- 4- For pleasure and fun and excitement, asked the individual for fun exclusive, very strong demand, travel and vacation are a simple way to achieve this requirement.
- 5- Interest in foreign elements, particularly in relation to the places associated with historical events or cultural fame, or places where feasts celebrated in art and music scene(Vellas&others1995.p109).
- 6- For the purpose of mutual relations and visit relatives, seek new friends. For the purposes of spirituality, as a pilgrimage to holy places, religious shrines.
- 7- Reasons for business or professional reasons, such as attending conferences, related to the profession, industry or trade, or any institution belongs.

In a study by the world famous management and human behavior "Abraham Maslow in his book motivation and personality as his famous theory on behalf of pyramid of Maslow's hierarchy of human needs these needs can be summarized as follows:(Dibbler, M 1999.p370)

- **Physiological Needs:** basic human needs that require satisfied first, including hunger and thirst and breathing and sleeping accommodation and sex.

- **Security needs (Safety Needs):** peace comes in second class and include location and comfort.

- **Social Needs:** after full basic needs and human security and stability get thinking and rise and seek to satisfy his needs in the area of acceptance and love and dating and friendship and learned to read and write and consolidate relations with others.

- **Esteem needs:** which made up her ego (Ego) no need for a sense of self respect and confidence (Garland 2003, p122).

- **Self-actualization needs :** these needs come in final stage of previous human needs when he feels he has reached the stage of development and progress, creativity and self confidence begins to boast and pride in himself.

When translate these needs and motives of humanity in the form of tours or visits to areas or sites other than the sites and areas that we live habitually find that travel for treatment or maintaining health and physical strength could occur under natural needs or security needs and we may find that the travel to visit friends and relatives and friends fall under social motivations for human need to love and affection and feelings of love and friendship, that it finds among the human family and friends (Ahmed ALjalad.1993.p190).

may be traveling to areas with historic or cultural or political fame (such as London, Paris, New York, Dubai, etc) makes to man kind of respect and fame, but we find that much of travel for vacation and enjoy the leisure and sports and musical festivals and other falls under human need to achieve the same and gratification in love beauty and constant supply of knowledge.

#### **2.1.6.Factors Affecting Tourism**

The intended tourist motivations underlying causes that move the human desire to travel to places and certain countries, researchers have developed in the mid-1970s the driving reasons and motives found standards to travel as well as the influences that control the selection of the individual destinations and all effects on the emergence and recovery of tourist areas and forest degradation and disappearing from the map of tourist interest the most prominent of these factors can be summarized as follows (Raslan&Ali2007.p43):

- **Natural factors:** like

- 1- **Climate** comes primarily from the globally averaged temperatures in summer and winter. appropriate deadlines for each sector of tourism. wind speed and harass times. and rains and rains dates and size of this rain,all these factors are important in the proper dates for the reception of tourist groups, the type of tourism is to bathe or to resorts? or to the winter resort or treatment
- 2- **Topography:** (terrain) of mountains, plateaus and canyons and nature (soil) and beaches and to what extent the phenomenon of tidesinfluence of topography test appropriate places for project items, or choose the top foot or suitable place to set up a hotel or village or resort, airstrips, roads and transportation(William1998.p78).
- 3- **Attractions:**Play all kinds of attractions (historic, archaeological, religious) plays an important role in attracting more tourist attractions have increased the chance of going on to be ready to receive tourists.
- 4- **Environment:** which includes all the natural elements of biological and historical and cultural and human living in the integration and balance helps sustain life.
- 5- **Infrastructure:** access roads to the area to their development (roads). international and domestic airports, the possibilities for having the region's drinking water delivery networks as well as networks of electrical conductivity (electrical energy) and modern means of communication and technological sewage (Hill & Jones 2007.p373).

- **Social factors:** tourism as a human activity related to sociology, requiring activated and marketed and development and identify the existing social systems and economic systems and political relations and legal and ethical as well as customs and traditions prevailing in communities(Drew John2007.p319).

Religion also plays a role as well (language) and leisure and inherited traditions,on the one hand, these factors have an impact on tourism, it helps to find tourist motivation without which the tourist movement مصدر these factors have also link receiving countries for tourism (for culture) the more specific historical spot reading human or a specific tourist attraction, the more his longing to see that place,there are modern religious tourist places (mosques, churches, temples, shrines) that come to the tourists from everywhere and in them the awe of the creator and a desire to get closer to Allah. Proficient language affects the tourist big impact on

understanding and grasp of what he sees, and world languages (English, French) managed to bring this effect. (mosques, churches, temples, shrines), on the one hand, these factors have an impact on tourism, it helps to find tourist motivation without which the tourism(Getz1997.p121).

- **Economic factors:** as tourism, recreational activity, so capita affects tourism, since one must work to provide savings for a trip, as to the receiving state for tourists should be for national income allowing them to provide funds for the establishment and administration of tourist attractions and tourist development (Husain kafafi2001.p19), currency market is also affecting tourism. currency degradation affects national income, and provides transportation and potential, and how close the market sources and tourist attractions also affect tourism activity. and with tourism entails examining all the economic variables with respect to foreign exchange and flow rate of spending and its relationship to the balance of payments and trade balance, employment and investment(Thoren &Ramthun2008.P98).

### **2.1.7. Negative Effects of Tourism**

- **Impacts of tourism on the natural environment:** the rush to develop tourist sites should go together with resolute action to protect the natural environment since the direct, the most obvious negative effects on the environment are related to the loss or damage of the natural environment, the Mediterranean is a vivid example of the impact of the proliferation of hotels on the beaches where they tended by landscape, there is another negative impact of tourism, pollution, transport is the main source of air pollution and sound water pollution of precedence and use pesticides, medicines and fertilizers in natural spas remnants of the tourists it is basic problems for any tourist destination, the most obvious negative effects on the environment are related to the loss or damage of the natural environment, the mediterranean is a vivid example of the impact of the proliferation of hotels on the beaches where they tended by landscape, and three quarters of the sands Mediterranean beaches disappeared in Italy due to build resorts, there is another negative impact of tourism, pollution, transport is the main source of air pollution and sound. It is estimated that about 2 million tons of jet fuel burn every year about product (550) million tons of gas, about (305) million tones of chemicals responsible for the sour rain, water pollution from pesticides and use precedence medicines and fertilizers in natural spas are also fundamental problems for any tourist destination,

remnants of the tourists can also cause problems in organizing and posting trash and garbage. (Alkherbotli.2002.p21).

- **Negative impacts of tourism socially and culturally:**the tourist activity requires attention to different tourist areas, reconstruction and development and prepared to receive tourists including from different accommodation (tourist villages and hotels and resorts) and it generates new values and traditions and the unfamiliar in a quick and sudden for residents of these regions vary about the cultural and social their traditionals you created and bred them leading to turnovers and radical changes in these communities (Saeed 2000.p202), some states with low living standards and lack the time benefited these countries different patterns of consumer habits of tourists, leading to financial abilities towards a proportion of these States to try quick material gain if illegal means. and shows all the exploited intermediaries for the tourist in various fields and the promoters of some images drift under the slogan (leisure and entertainment and pleasure and comfort) and on the other hand shows the difference and the difference between dominant ideas and methods in the community and coming from abroad and sometimes the behavior of some tourists and their behavior, which leads to agitation and narrow host and sense heat and distress and negative rejection of tourism to its fullest.

## **2.2. THE TOURIST CONCEPT**

### **2.2.1. Tourism Schools of Thought**

Many modern forms and patterns of tourism as well as numerous schools which are tourist thought that addressed all her opinions and directions of tourism patterns and forms one of the main schools of thought in the world comes down (wafaa1996.p17):

- **Swiss school:** this school is honziker (W.Hunziker) the caspar (G.kuspar) this school focuses on the importance of mass transportation as the outer shape looks tourism as an act of transport so that deals both with the other affects and is affected by tourism to transport.

- **French school:** this school represents (Michele Berrier) this school focuses on geography, tourism studies be depending on the style and breadth area therefore considers that identifying how you spell out a tourist area and is waiting for the frequency and potential tourists. accommodate tourists and tourism relations

measuring social and economic realities and purely humanitarian and the realization of regional problems and analyze their respective importance taking into account linked to other problems and propose different solutions for each of them and all that looks like it has a role to play.

• **Yugoslavian school:** this school represents (Zivadin Jovicic) and focus on what (tourist movements) which includes four sets (Abdulrahman 2003.p34):

- 1- Spatial elements: Location, geographic area, contact.
- 2- Functional elements: The price, accommodation.
- 3- Entertainment items: Rest, relaxation, excitement.
- 4- Cultural elements: Customs and traditions, local industries.

We believe that a Yugoslav school holistic more overview from previous schools. and he must consider tourism marketing terms as a sort of tourism consumption for variety and overlapping services and products, (IsamAbdulwahab2003.p57) and it can analyze its elements to:

- 1- Tourism product: (tourist supply) and includes the temptations (attractions), the facilities and services.
- 2- Tourist market: (tourism demand) is the tourist-exporting country.

It can handle tourism as an industry need to flourish and activation means recovery.

### **2.2.2. Definition of Tourism**

The linguistic meaning of tourism is navigating the land for hiking or for reconnaissance, search and detection in the Arabic language said it transferred any arena has been asked and so on earth any gold and delightful, and also went to worship and monasticism. tourism either march as in the kingdom of Allah and his signs in his creation and badi, investment process and who beat into the ground (yaken1999.p09).

The second meaning of tourism is fasting in terms of tourism tourist graduated what familiarity of people and homeland, and fast out fasting of the familiarity of the habits and lusts and terminators (Almustaf2007.p20), tourism (exercise for all physical and moral doctrines of kindness and generosity and a tongue and keeping abdomen and vagina and then writes his Allah this tourism cult.

A great number of experts and researchers who are interested in tourism. these definitions estimated tourism concept addressed depending on the different views. the first definition of tourism was for German scholar (John Ferrel and Crystal) (1905) known as tourism (a phenomenon of our times stems from the growing need for convenience and to change air and feel the beauty of nature, and to feel the joy and pleasure of staying in her own nature areas and also to the growth of especially between different communications from humanitarian groups and are the connections that were the result of the expansion of trade and industry). (Zain 2016.p44).

The Swiss world (Hans Passes) the President of the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (1959) as (sum of relationships and the phenomena of travel and temporary stay of an alien in a place so don't turn into permanent residence and not associated with profit-making activity of the alien) (Monks & McMackin, 2004.p42).

World Tourism Organization (WTO) defines tourism as (human activity and social phenomenon based on the movement of people from their places of permanent residence to areas outside their communities for a temporary period of at least 24 hours and not more than one year for the purpose of tourism known except for study and work).

Arab scholars knew both (Subhi Abdul Karim and Hamdi Aladeeb) its (a mixture of phenomena and relations, and these relations and phenomena derive from the movement of individuals in different places and then motion component is (flight) and persistence (residence) and that it is in an area of attraction result in activities different from those practiced in areas of special transmission and temporary movement into areas link to paid work) (Maher Abdulaziz 2008.p152) .

The above definitions notices that there are four elements must be available so we know its tourism:

- The movement of people from one place to another place.
- That this movement (moving) temporarily and not permanent (not less than 24 hours).
- To be to enjoy entertainment and comfort for self and others.
- Without material gain.

### 2.2.3.The Concept of the Tourist

The tourist as defined by the international federation of tourism journalists and writers to France is a person who travels with a purpose beyond the horizon that used to reside and benefit from his free time to satisfy the desire of the poll under any form of this desire to fill a need of recreation and fun. The United Nations defined in (1963) tourists temporary visitors were staying at least 24 hours for the purpose of leisure in recreation or visit family or job interviews.

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) knew that the tourist (is anyone residing outside the usual domicile for more than twenty-four hours and not turn this into a permanent residence), the most widely used definition of tourism statistics (as any temporary visitor country for any purposes other than accommodation, and shall not exceed e his nation on (12) months and not less than 24 hours comes to visit or festival or remedy. not included in the definition (immigrants and diplomatic missions and transit passengers and crews of aircraft (Alkherbotli.2002.p16).

Definition of the international federation of journalists and writers guides that person who goes for something beyond the horizon that used to reside and benefit from his free time to satisfy the desire of the poll under any form of this desire to fill his need of recreation and fun.

Comprehensive definition of the tourist according many definitions (a tourist is a person who offers to travel within or outside the town and long enough regarding his free time entertaining and enjoyable manner, spent his savings and a social or religious purposes or academic or health or sports or art (Sabri Abdulsamea1996.P128), the period of stay is separating all of the tourist and the picnicker, the picnickers (excursionists) are not tourists, People who do not consider they are tourists(Telli Islam2014.p14):

- Members of the diplomatic corps.
- Foreign armed forces .
- Temporary workers who have employment contracts in a foreign country as experts or staff.
- Resident persons at the border and work in the territory of another State.
- Voyagers transients as internet travelers crew, ship, taxi drivers Railroads and truck.
- Who travels for work either by contract or no contract.
- Travel to relocation to seek knowledge.



There are categories for the tourist can be displayed (ALKherbotli.2002.p21) as follows:

- **International visitor:** any person who travels to a country other than the usual place of residence for a maximum of 12 months for non-objective work or earnings.
- **National visitor:** any resident travels within the country and outside their usual place of residence for non-business or profit target.
- **Visitors staying overnight:** any visitors spend a night or more in the collective or private accommodation in the place of the shrine.
- **Visitors oneday:** any visitors don't spend the night in the bed and include transients and crews.

#### **2.2.4.TourismMarketing**

Is an administrative function regulating all commercial activities undertaken by organizations and tourist facilities within the country and abroad which allow to evaluate and convert the spending power (for tourists) in tourist markets to real demand to develop international tourism.

Tourist area known as the place that becomes a target for tourism demand as a result of the relations of the region's tourist temptations, and trends and motivations of tourism activity and tourism facilities available for this region (Altaai2006.p23).

Tourist development is intended to develop the tourism product components in particular natural and cultural framework. or in other words the development of natural and cultural tourism resources within a group tourism resources available in the State (Saeed 2000.p87).

#### **2.2.5.TourismDemand**

Tourism demand concepts vary according to his view definition, for example, economists (Economists) considered the request as a statement of the quantity of any product (a commodity, service, idea) people are willing and able to buy it or use it for a certain price (from a different but Saar) during a specific period, psychologists consume demand from the standpoint of motivation and behavior. either geographers (Geographers), they know the tourist demand it represents (the total number of people who travel or want to travel and who use the facilities and services offered to tourists in places far from their premises),(Basheer Alallaq2000.p59) tourism demand includes fiveessential elements (Sahrawi 2011.p34):

- **Effective or actual demand:** it represents the actual number of participants in the tourism. any people who are traveling and this element is one of the most common demand and best able to measure, since most tourist statistics indicate actual or effective demand. ,

- **Suppressed demand:** it consists of that sector of the population which does not travel its members for any reason, adistinction can be made between two elements of a dormant or latent demand.

- **Potential demand :** refers to those who will travel over a period of time in the future if they feel the change in circumstances, for example, may increase their buying power or if they have graduated leave. They can transition to effective demand.

- **Deferred demand :** request was postponed due to a problem with the tourist service sales environment (Supply Environment) such as lack of housing energy or terrorist activity or difficult security conditions or bad weather. this situation means that there is a possibility in the future if circumstances improved deferred demand turns into effective demand).

- **No demand :** this situation suggests there are people who don't want to travel at all.

Tourist demand also features several characteristics:

- 1- Sensitivity: tourism demand is sensitive to alaktsaadih walawamal conditions and the prevailing social and political in receiving States for tourism.
- 2- Flexibility: ability means tourism demand to change depending on the conditions prevailing in the tourist market of internal and external like price level so that the relationship between the price of services and tourism demand are inverse relationship, and other factors (Abuaiash&Altaai2003.p49).
- 3- Expansion: tourism demand is heading for an annual expansion rate is constant and changes depending on changing circumstances generated in exporting and receiving.
- 4- Seasonal tourists: where seasonal tourism demand, namely that there are certain times of the year where reaches peak tourist demand annual spring break example and while summer tourism slump occurs times in the remaining months of the year, because originally linked to leisure tourism(Kabbashi 2010.p89).

### 2.2.6. The Tourist Offer

Is all the state can offer of the temptations and the tourist attraction and the basic components of the hospitality industry (accommodation services, food and beverages, transportation services and communications, commercial campaigns and complementary services) for the development of tourism traffic coming from various countries of the world, the elements that make up the tourist offer was put forward by Italian professor (Alberto SIA) director of the international school of tourism sciences Rome (Maher Abdulaziz 2008.p152) as follows:

- **Product:** tourist infrastructure and include multiple transport and infrastructure, communications and buildings, tourist facilities that offer accommodation services or housing and food, entertainment and sport facilities (cinemas, theatres, opera and sports stadiums and swimming pools and yards of the race), and complementary services for basic services such as offices, travel agencies and tourism promotional offices and car rental offices and translation bureau and for tourists.

- **Price:** guest access services provided to him which requires payment or pay this fee is the cost of the services plus a certain percentage of the profits.

- **Distribution outlets:** it is the means by which the tourist facilities can reach the client for the purpose of attracting and selling tourism services, this requires a balance between direct and indirect channel between the indirect channel, which consists of travel agencies and tour operators (Altaai 1992.p13).

- **Promotion:** sales promotion, this term covers a marketing activities that stimulate purchase when customer and sales effectiveness among producers.

Touristic presentation has several components including (Kabbashi 2010.p89):

- 1- Natural ingredients: This includes all components created Allah almighty and created in any country of the world tourist
- 2- Industrial components: these ingredients represent all human workmanship entertainment cities are entertainment, parks, stadiums and theatres, fun The most important tourist attractions, and sometimes the only may be considered, for example the city of Walt Disney in Los Angeles and Las Vegas in Nevada desert attracted power derives from this social.
- 3- Viability buildings: where ethnic diversity is very strong point, if exploited in a manner valid under globalization system and the big development on the economy, prompting many individuals to learn about the lifestyle of many peoples, it is therefore important for companies working in the tourism

industry of production of tourist programs based on mixing among citizens and tourists

- 4- Infrastructure: facilities and equipment that enables tourists from Enjoy its comfortable circumstances tourist shops like electrical power, roads, sewage, communication without such facilities and equipment face tourist.) And harassment(zain 2006,p109).

World Tourism Organization classified tourist services (tourist supply) into several components (Telli Islam2014.p09):

- Natural heritage (natural views, GEO, the beaches, the desert, the sea... etc).
- Human heritage (demography, life circumstances, public opinion, customs and traditions, cultural data) .
- Regulatory, political and legal aspects of country.
- People's participation in governance and the creation of working time and working time planning and public holidays as well as promotion, publicity, media services.
- Transportation, lodging, restaurants, etc.

#### **2.2.7. Tourism Development**

Gearred to introducing structural transformations in the construction and installation of the resorts offered by any region Gg a stature through optimal use of natural resources, economic and social life and a region of raniya, consistent with the request of aohatiagat tourist traffic, To configure an efficient economic base whereby checks at a tourist traffic growth into the region increased, and thus an increase in real income resulting from tourism activity (Naji Abdunor2010.p74).

Balanced sustainable development of tourism is one of the latest tourism concepts, include various programmes aimed at achieving sustained balanced expansion of tourism resources, increasing quality and productive rationalization in various tourism services, whether for tourism or composite process of internal components, manifold multiple overlapping and interactive elements are based on the scientific and practical attempt to reach optimization of production elements raw natural framework of tourism and cultural heritage, supported by a complete base of infrastructure through scientific progress, and technology, linking all the elements of the environment and new energy and the development of human resources for effective role in development programmes, in the light of the varied tourist demand coincide and coincides with the development of the tourist offer, either sustainability

in tourism development was first expressed in the report of the United Nations commission on environment and development Brundtland's omcmmission years named1987, as development that meets the needs of Present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs (Altaai1992.p56).

Tourism development one of the effective methods of achieving economic and social development in the country by making some kind of coherence, compatibility and coordination between the various production and service sectors, to make progress in the quality and level of life and prosperity of citizens, welaitsor achieved all that as the ultimate goal of achieving targets in various production and service sectors, including tourism sector, work on tourist development integrated sense is a goal in itself, and at the same time is the stage of the biggest goal is to achieve economic and social development of the State.

#### **2.2.8. Sustainable Tourism Development**

The concept of sustainable tourism development learn about sustainable tourism development Sustainable and balanced development as development begins after a complete scientific study on integrated planning framework for economic, social and environmental development within the State as a whole or in any territory in which gathers Tourism development of natural and cultural attractions, the European Union environment and national parks known sustainable tourism development as an activity preserves the environment and achieve economic and social integration and improve the architectural environment, as defined as development that meets the needs of tourists and the saturation current guest societies and ensure future generations will benefit, as it manages resources development method of achieving economic and social benefitsand aesthetic while maintaining cultural integrity and continuity of the ecological processes and biodiversity and the basic necessities of life(Hamadi Abas & Haider Abud 2008.p256).

We can invoke the UNWTO World Tourism Organization definition of sustainable tourism as tourist system take into account the economic, social and environmental impacts in host communities for tourists, therefore, sustainable tourism development should work on unjust use of natural and cultural resources, and taking into account the social and cultural characteristics of the host societies for tourists, while ensuring economic, social and environmental benefits to all parties in the long term, the future of the tourism sector depends on protecting wildlife and

biodiversity, and integrate the concepts of ecology and economy, by protecting the environment from pollution and destruction of natural resources conservation and unjust, therefore, the World Tourism Organization has developed guidelines and directives of the track when a policy of sustainable tourism development as part of global initiatives in the form of "principles of international tourism," global sustainable tourism criteria and principles include universality of minimum sustainability requirements that must applied by hotels and facilities and tourist resorts (Jaleela Hasanen 2006.p09).

The World Tourism Organization also initiated years2007 initiative to Davos on global economy for tourism and address the problem of climate change, as a contribution to cure some of the problems of heat emission, climate change and the application of techniques of fellow balbaeh, to ensure assistance and financing countries Poor administration of projects for the protection of the environment and natural resources from pollution and destruction.

### **2.2.9. Local Development**

Local development concept emerged in the aftermath of the second world war and has already this term spread since the international Cambridge Conference adopted in 1948 in addition to ashridage 1954 year Conference for local development concept, definition, and also the United Nations in 1955 and some researchers in this and we'll show some definitions for local development:

- **Define Cambridge:** local development movement designed to raise the level of life in the community as a whole, with the active participation of the community and its spontaneous on the part of the population and if I miss this automatic, you can use all the techniques that include raising the parents to ensure that their response to this movement and local development includes all kinds of development activities in the area either by government or non-governmental authority (Busahmen Ahmed2010.p111-114).

- **.Define murry ross:** as a process of community can determine its needs and objectives and arrangement of this need and priority goals, then give the confidence and desire to work to meet those needs and goals and to identify internal and external resources that relate to this need and goals and then do something about them and in this way grow and extend the spirit of cooperation and solidarity in society(Hamadi Abas & Haider Abud 2008.p256).

- **Define United Nations 1956:** are processes that can unite the efforts of citizens and government to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions in communities to integrate into the alahvitkdmha life as much as possible(Merwan Sahrawi 2011.p34) and focus on two dimensions:

- Contribution of the parents themselves.
- provide the necessary assistance and facilities from government authorities.

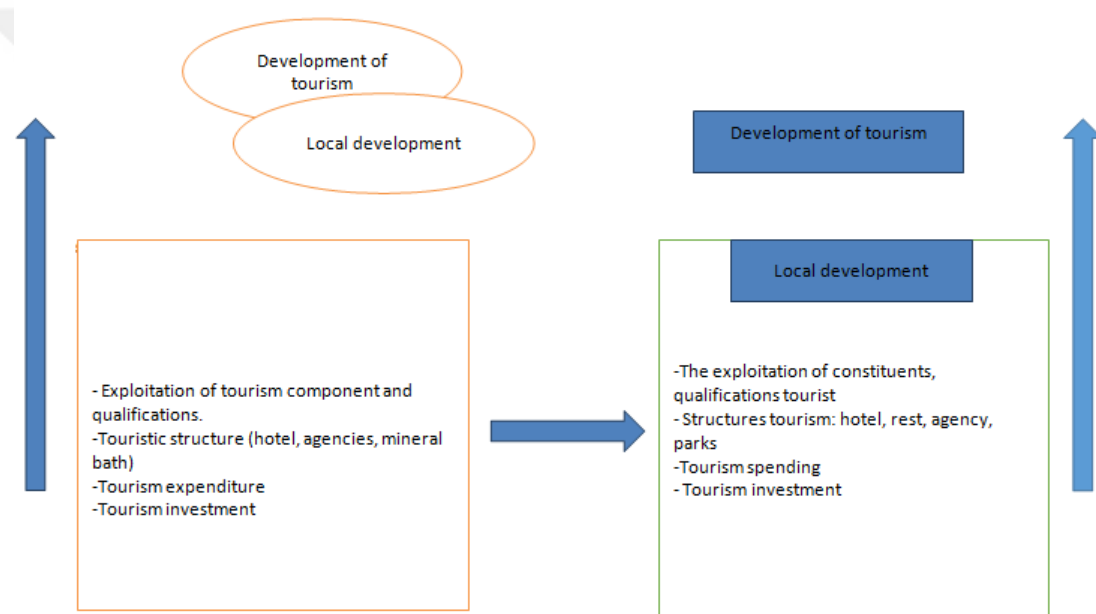
The most important local development objectives are:

- Coverage of various State regions development projects achieve justice without pinned down in the conservative Center .
- Prejudice in demographics and its distribution among provinces of the State and limit internal migration from rural to urban (Jaleela Hasanen 2006.p27).
- Increase collaboration and participation among the population And local councils .
- Accelerate overall development and increased citizen's eagerness to maintain projects that contributed to the planning of local alkobadh capacity tnmith .
- Contribution to community development services and activities and flying .
- Economic and social projects in communities and work To move from traditional to modern situation (Busahmen Ahmed2010.p144)
- Provide an appropriate climate for creativity and self reliant without State .
- Attract industries and economic activities to the local communities provide facilities.
- Improve the conditions of life and within the lives of citizens by developing quality of life centers Services and improve programme effectiveness .
- Ensure equity in use of facilities and basic services (water, electricity, gas, transportation, health, communication..etc ).
- Fight poverty and exclusion and social inequalities and marginalization and to support vulnerable groups .
- Eliminate inappropriate disruptive construction through the extension of housing programs(Naji Abdunor2010.p74).

Local development important pillars underpinning with achieving development programs are popular participation and integration services projects and achieve concrete results in developmental project benefit the community and rely on local financial and human resources,tourism development is an integral part of local

development and conclude that there is a direct correlation between tourism development and local development, as development and tourist facilities and complementary services is part of the general strategy adopted by the local authorities and the tourism development overlapping processes involving many elements connected with each other to reach the optimum exploitation of tourism infrastructure by providing public infrastructure of tourist services of hotels and tourist agencies and counseling offices and gardens. Etc, in accordance with the following diagram:

**Figure 2:**Accommodation Facilities Hotel Classification



Source: The Researcher

### 2.2.10. Tourism Planning

Tourism planning definition is drew a picture of future discretionary tourism activity in a particular State at a specific time period and requires the State's tourism resources to tourism plan targets and achieve rapid and regular tourist development through the preparation and implementation of a coherent programme is cover branches of tourism activity and regions of the State Tourism and tourism planning should not be viewed as the field is limited to official bodies but should be seen as a joint work programme between the Government agencies and the private sector and individuals, so it should be a joint operation between all tourism planning organizers



of tourism sector between government agencies overseeing the sector and host tourism service providers (enterprises and entrepreneurs) and consumers of these services to tourists and the host society for tourism (Lawson & Manuel 1997.p88).

Is looking ahead into the desire to set goals to work on progress sketch scientific methods to achieve these goals and meet the tourist development in social and economic relations, a special model of social and economic planning and the unique natural concerns emanate from nature and motives of tourism activity is given to place primary importance of transport and accommodation facilities are elements of assistance, tourism planning based on conservative values to the tourist sites, whether based on their appeal on climate or nature or history or any other item.

### **2.2.11. Importance of Tourism Planning**

The importance of tourism planning in the following points(Ahmed Altaai2001.p325-327):

- 1- Sets the layout direction of movement of the tourism sector; thus aalsiah importance lies in determining the destination sought by the tourism sector, by developing annual plans, how to achieve strategic.
- 2- Select the common framework for action planning specifies a unifying framework for making decisions in the tourism sector, or tour company, and that's important, because the absence of planning means absence of objective.
- 3- Tourism planning helps to see opportunities and risks inherent in the future facing the tourist sector and at least work on reducing those risks.
- 4- Tourism planning includes control tourism performance process, control tourism performance means ensuring harmonization activities reflected the actual tourist plans.
- 5- Planning working on the optimization of capabilities and resources thereby to minimize costs and that in itself is a target of the tourism sector.
- 6- Select the tourism sector targets and tourist companies it's layout features works on defining the objectives clearly tour companies even tourist sector seeks to achieve in an integrated framework and harmonious team spirit(Alhumeery 2008.p292).

### **2.2.12.TouristMedia**

Is a form of specialized information, we can define as "all planned and ongoing communications activity exercised by specialized media to provide the public with all the facts and correct news and information about issues and problems and heuristic tourism related objectively and without distortion by means of various forms of communication and all the techniques of persuasion and influence in order to attract a greater number of individuals to stay away from home so to exploit the multiple tourist country, it requires a good media performance of its functions and objectives regarding tourism (Shawqi 2006.p61), the most important functions of tourist media is (Mohammed 2003.p84):

- 1- News or media: and means the development and provide people with domestic and foreign news and various activities that develop knowledge of citizens and help tourism awareness and recognize the value of their surroundings and are working to provide the best.
- 2- Interpretation: means providing the public either Interior or exterior with backgrounds and details of events and tourism issues and problems arose with evidence and facts and figures.
- 3- Education: through the dissemination of ideas and beliefs and values and concepts and information can be tourist development issues and other issues.
- 4- Persuasion: the objective of paying positive attitude and effective masses of tourism and improve mental image of tourism in all sectors and achieving a conviction of the most important functions of the media.
- 5- Disseminate culture: achieved through understanding and harmony among peoples and tourism is one of the most important means of cultural communication between Nations and peoples.
- 6- Recreation is an essential goal of individual media objectives to meet the burdens of life.
- 7- National tourism policy, open the pages of newspapers and tv channels and others to view issues and problems and tourism policies and discussed.
- 8- Marketing and advertising, media by various means is the most important means employed by institutions, companies and tourism bodies to advertise tourism programs and policies, advertising deals with tourism programs for foreign and domestic tourism programs (Tawfiq & Beldawi.2005.p92):

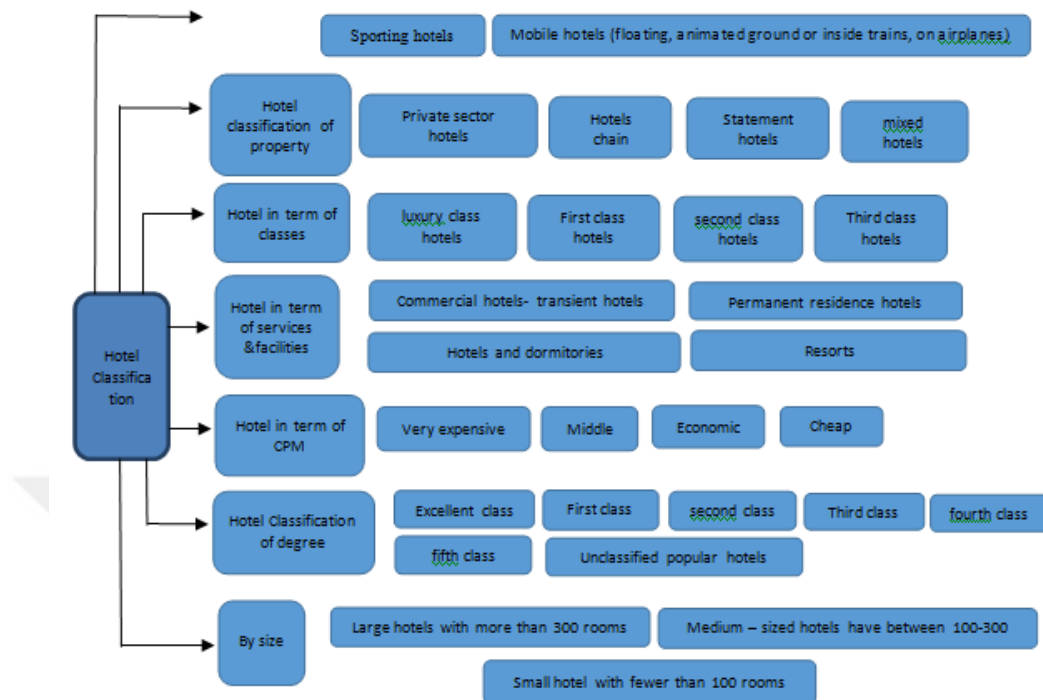
### 2.2.13. Accommodation Facilities

If we tried dividing hotels that are closest and most tourism-related establishments depending on the various types of tourism they vary according to the nature and the purpose for which it has established in any country. hotels can be divided into the following eight species qualitatively: {transit hotels , sport hotels , permanent residence hotels , therapeutic hotels , temporary hotels , mobile hotels , seasonal hotels , tourist hotels }(Alhumeery 2008.p292).

hotel classification will be as follows (benjamin2006.p71):

- **Hotel classification in terms of site like :** town hotels , airport hotels, transit hotels , resorts , coast hotels, mobile hotels (floating, animated ground or inside trains, on airplanes) , care hotels , sporting hotels.
- **Hotel classification in terms of classes like:** luxury class hotels , first class hotels, second class hotels, third class hotels.
- **Classification of property like:** Private sector hotels ,hotels chain, statement hotels, mixed hotels.
- **Hotel classification in terms of services and facilities like:** commercials hotels- transient hotels, Permanent residence hotels, hostels and dormitories, resorts.
- **Hotel classification in terms of CPM like :** very expensive ,middle, economic, cheap.
- **Classification of the degree like :** excellent class hotels, first class hotels, second class hotels, third-class hotels, the fourth class hotels, the fifth class hotels, unclassified popular hotels.
- **Classifying hotels by size like:** large hotels with more than 300 room, medium-sized hotels have between 100-300 a room, small hotels with fewer than 100 room, as Figure 2

**Figure 2: Hotel Classification**



Source: UNWTO (2015) WorldTourism and Sustainable Development, Goals.

### 2.2.14. Tourism and Religion

Many people may go into believing that tourism wasn't coming to heavenly said positively or negatively, but the truth is quite the opposite of that, make Allah almighty tourism a great way of bringing the slave to his Lord while praising tourists and tourists by saying the almighty in the holy quran sura atawbah (those who turn repentant to allah those who worship him those who fast those who bow down those who fallprostrate in prayer those who enjoying the right and who forbid the wrong and those who observe the limits ordained of allah and give good tidings to believers),and sura al-ankabut (say o Muhammad travel in the land and see how he originated creation then allah will bring forth the later creation indeed allah is able to do all things) ,Tourism means here that the servant leaves home and his family, his home and his children and relatives and his clan and who travels to a place where no nothing of that, the dangers and hardships out towards Allah mujahidin or thinking how he loved me or a teacher, and its meaning is also fast, common destiny between men and women tourists is in travel account and travel fast(yaken1999.p11).

We've received in the Qur'an (13) aya urge to walk the earth as tourism, Hajj himself in reality land, sea and air travel, in sura alhajj Allah says (have they not traveled in the land so they have their hearts by which they might understand or ears by which they might listen for indeed it is not the eyes that are blinded it is rather the hearts in the breasts that are blinded) Showing the significance of tourism and walk the Earth

Tourism is seen in Islamic law from several angles. From the point of view of human activity being seen or really human should abide by, among other teachings and forensic evidence and not miss it a religious duty or mundane or a way to commit is prohibited and an incorrigible old misanthrope or be he himself really forbidden and prohibited, or in terms of being a wandering in the land and walk in and hit that reflection Allah, and look at the signs and miracles. In the diversity of his creation and different creations. In terms of it being an annual event or time period in which renews the tourist activity and removes himself business burdens and fees offers works for himself and his family circumstances of entertainment and refreshment and pleasure. In terms of the means to identify the Muslims and the concerns and conditions and document them and achieve meaning brothers, thus we see that Islam puts tourism in the highest place to it's best way to meditation in Allah created man and cosmos. because tourism is the key to dating people and experience, some experts also said tourism is a blessing and a curse mixed (mixed blessing and blight) and not purely good besides the economic, social and cultural benefits they require may be price prohibitive state that did not improve their planning and tracking their deliberate steps (Alsaid2008.p02).

### **2.2.15. Other Science Tourism Relationship**

Perhaps the plurality and differences in the types and purposes of tourism has resulted in differing nature and diverse relationships, components, resources, facilities and services and interact with them. which has become the tourist business success depends largely on the interest in many of these areas that are affected by and affect.

The diversity of scientific specialization in tourism to make a complementary study tourism study, where to form larger functional units include many other sciences (directly related) imperative to uncover the effects of psychotropic substances in various sciences to know his limits and how to utilize it strictly in the

knowledge the most important science and tourist activities that directly linked to tourism are( ALjalad.1993.p128) :

- **Tourism and Economics:** the important productive sectors of tourism in the economies of many countries, whether developed or developing, they play an essential role of tourism as a source of national income, the main feature of tourism in economic terms they say free currency income selling tourist goods and services, and penetrates this income quickly and directly with broad distribution base in the national economy, the promotion of tourism entails examining all the economic variables with respect to foreign exchange and flow rate of spending and its relationship to the balance of payments and trade balance, employment and investment and is connected with economics.

- **Tourism and Marketing:** the problem of the age we live in is marketing and getting customers and not for production, set for success and survival is the ability to study and demonstrate the needs and requirements and desires of current and prospective consumers and providing them, the marketing is search request first and then the creation and the creation of services or goods to satisfy the demand is the process of creating and initializing the product and then find a market for the purpose of selling them, here the relationship between marketing and tourism (Shawqi 2006.p18), the marketing activity in tourism doesn't stop the influence tourist consumer but raising extend to the following stages of the tourism product and sales stage are not restricted to just study the tourist markets in other countries and understand the nature and the needs of tourists but also to intensify marketing efforts and updated marketing information first hand on the tourist market and phenomena that occur on them.

- **Tourism and sociology:** relate to tourism as a human activity with social sociology and marketing needed revitalization and development learn frosty social systems and their relationship with economic, political and legal systems and moral in addition to customs and traditions prevailing in communities (Basheer Alallaq2000.p101), and the reasons that helped the composition and behaviour of the tourists and the motives behind the most important social problems caused by factors for tourists of various nationalities.

- **Tourism and Psychology:** psychology in the study of tourism but cares primarily studying human behavior as a manifestation of the human psyche and inner motives and behavior addresses the emotions and inclinations and mental aspects and their appearances are the reactions and meet with others which have important knowledge helps in her activism and promotional campaigns in exporting tourism

markets. It states that receive tourists keen to plan tours to study various trends and motives and desires of tourists and tourism product and methods used (Basheer Alallaq2000.p103).

- **Political sciences and tourism:** tourism as a human phenomenon (based on interaction and integration between different nationalities across multiple territories and countries of the world) require identification laws, policies and procedures and facilities in these regions (countries and regions) that are often reflection of the prevailing political systems of different legislation laws such as entry and exit procedures and visas and residence and monetary systems, customs, taxation and employment and employment, health, investment and protection of tourists, the environment, health, tradition and morals(sallah2016.p220).

- **Tourism and environmental sciences:** tourism in its simplest ingredients and humanitarian efforts based, hence the need to preserve the environment to careful planning and land use control procedures through the reserve and maintaining natural or direct use value or future use which is called natural development, public health and safety of the environment and preservation of natural resources require control over air, water and land. (Altaai&AbuAeaash2003.p276), and there is a close relationship between the environment and tourist temptations franchise.

- **Tourism and Anthropology:** Anthropology divides human study any science to natural anthropology cultural anthropology, tourism anthropology shall examine the quality of the services provided to tourists. Tourism anthropology is studying the possibility of setting up a hotel or tourist village somewhere, as well as looking at what social, cultural and environmental conditions for the success of this project, respect of the anthropological study of the effects of tourists on the host community, the anthropology deals with all the different factors affecting tourism and multiple dimensions (Alsaid2008.p33).

- **Tourism and science statistics:** statistics of the most important basic science that enables us to study the behavior of the source of economic and social phenomena and natural. It is from the necessities of electronic revolution tourism knowledge and information systems and planning. Statistical analysis of tourism data is important for economists and businessmen as it enables them to understand the change that took place for the tourist phenomenon and understand the real picture as future phenomenon behavior and to translate various tourist activities digital plans and strategies (Tille2014.p89), Statistical analysis of tourism measures the factors affecting tourism, such as the size of the local and international tourism and tourism demand and tourism arrivals and tourist nights and analyze tourist revenues achieved

energy residential and hotel operators, and helps to predict the volume of tourist traffic in the future.

#### **2.2.16. Constraints and Challenges Facing the Tourism Sector in Iraq**

Vary constraints facing the tourism industry in varying degrees of economic progress and civilization in the world, the tourism sector has faced in Iraq several obstacles and problems have reduced the role of tourism in economic and social development, despite Iraq contains what are the resources and infrastructure to promote tourism, the tourism industry had not received attention almeloa, there are a number of constraints and challenges still faced tourism developmen most important (Qasem Khalaf2016.p158):

- **constraints on Tourism planning:** is the absence of good information and statistics system of tourism, there is no doubt that the availability of information and data on tourist attractions or on a particular activity is planning to raise the pillar tourism sector, the statistical system in Iraq Some States, especially Arabic which is not inclusive and is limited to the figures for viewer rating of tourists by nationality and distributed over the year the number of tourists and the number of tourist nights, this is where negative developing lacks many important and necessary for the CLA researchers or educators Planning to focus their efforts towards the expansion of hotels and improve the performance of its services on the one hand, and develop services attached thereto, as well as the development of the tourist resources and the existing infrastructure (Alhamdan2001.p106),which will help in the development and support of transport routes and modes of transportation from country To or from outside the country to tourist places within the country.

- **Constraints relating to the private sector** a number of obstacles and challenges to the Organization and development of the private sector and attract private investors to local tourism investment despite owning Iraq to riches and variety of tourism resources make it attractive for promising investment opportunities locally and regionally and internationally as (Qasem Khalaf2016.p161):

- Weak financial allocations for tourism investment in national development plans as well as the weakening of the role of the banking system in financing and providing credit facilities to private investors in tourism projects.



- The lack of a clear and realistic strategy for tourism development in Iraq despite all attempts that worked to adopt her Ministry of tourism but not on scientific grounds.
  - Realistic and thoughtful and glorified for the private sector to participate. Problems and difficulties) infrastructure limit the capacity of private investor and wish directing his savings and capital investment in new attractions and to their development.
  - Weak legal and legislative system Stimulating the sector domestic and foreign private investment in Iraq.
  - Lack of tourist education institutions and private training centres which make responsible to provide specialized cadres eligible match real requirements for tourism labour market in Iraq.
- **Bad investments in the tourism sector:** tourism investment studies confirm that a large percentage of national and foreign tourism companies in many countries and from tourist Iraq left its investments in narrow areas may not need tourist or desires as clubs and entertainment shops night, and this constitutes a major constraint in the development of tourism investment because of its established that was referenced, lack of information about attractions that are the responsibility of the State and from the tourism sector (Yusra & Dunia 2013.p66).
  - **Low level Tourist assistance services:** Despite the relative improvement of transportation routes and means of telecommunications in many internal and external tourism countries in the world, but that the States involved in tourism in the third world in general and Iraq in particular, still suffering weak communication services as well as other problems related to exchange projects health, water, electricity, lighting and roads linking sites and diverse attractions with the form general disinterest and outfit your employees in the tourism sector and the lack of attention to cleanliness of tourist places particular archaeological and religious ones, in addition to the failure of services tourism in the banks, especially in hotels and abuse at the offices of tourism and aviation companies at home and abroad and a phenomenon of taxi drivers from foreign tourists in general, also the reputation of the tourist countries, in addition to not to. (Yusra & Dunia 2013.p71), tourism police presence in some tourist areas, particularly archaeological and historic.
  - **Terrorism and political stability and social security:** while recognizing the need for economy and tourism experts enjoy tourist states with a high degree of security and political stability, but many third world countries still suffering from deterioration in tourist realities as a result of political and security instability

(Alhamdan2001.p109), and due to the weakness of social law and deteriorating economy and widespread unemployment and rampant crime and corruption, especially watch since the fall of Iraqi reality defunct regime in today from conflicts among political parties and blocs to compete for power and control over the destinies of the country, causing the instability and high frequency of terrorist attacks in Iraqi cities in the centre and South and in Kurdistan regional lately.

## **2.3. TOURIST STYLE**

Multiple types of tourism according to the different needs and desires and motives that lie behind her and driven, and has helped its inception and spread progress and scientific development, political, economic and social and the owner of the aspirations and requirements of special features unknown before such as conference tourism, tourism fairs and incentive.. etc.).

### **2.3.1.Tourism According to Some Standards**

In light of the different perceptions of the scientists we can identify different types of tourism according to different standards for classification(abd-alwahab 1990.p74) as follows:

- **According to the number of persons travelling:** Individual tourism containing one or two travel or family, mass tourism the travel group that typically yoked a certain strap (Club, school, University, company, Ministry).
- **According to the means of transport used:** Marine tourism, river (yachts, ships).Air travel (planes), ground travel (private vehicle, rail, buses (bus) public or private).
- **According to age:** children travel (children of age (7-14),youth tourism youth and age phase (15-20) are looking for excitement, social life and knowledge generation and creating social ties, tourism older or retired or senate is the most traditional tourism rebound and specifically designed for retirees and rehabilitative programs include compensatory or sophisticated fictional entertainment programs (jaad Alreb2004.p32).

### **2.3.2.TourismAccording to the Nationality of the Tourists**

- **International tourism:** a movement or activity of transport and accommodation across the borders of countries and different continents and this

movement is subject to a number of factors and the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the world and the most important of these factors are (Lawson & Manuel1997.p212):

- 1- Different States ' interest to tourism and work on planning and encouraged and prioritized as a focal point for overall economic development, which is reflected in the increasing number of tourists.
- 2- The natural desire of individuals to travel and desire further knowledge and see the country and other peoples and their need to unwind and entertainment especially with increased access to education and their intellectual and cultural level's ascent.
- 3- Higher average income and standard of living of the individual in many advanced industrial countries.
- 4- Following modern scientific methods in advertising and promotion and marketing of tourism.
- 5- The great constant in all walks of life, especially in the various transportation related and affect tourism.

International tourism depends on the styles of different therapeutic tourism tourist and recreational and religious tourism international is (75%) of the total tourist activities within developed nations divided into types according to the nationality of the tourist,USA tourist not like Japanese tourist as well as the EU and each of its programmes and needs (Salah2016.p22).

This movement is subject to a number of factors and the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the world the most significant of these factors is different States ' interest to tourism and work on planning and encouraged and prioritized as a focal point for overall economic development, which is reflected in the increasing number of tourists, the natural tendency of individuals to travel and desire for further knowledge and see the country and other peoples and their need to unwind and entertainment especially with increased access to education and their intellectual and cultural level's ascent, high median income and standard of living of the individual in many advanced industrial countries, modern scientific methods in advertising and promotion and marketing of tourism, and the great constant in all walks of life, especially in the various transportation related and affect tourism.

• **Domestic tourism:** visits and transfers carried out by citizens within their States and tourism includes two essential:

- 1- Recreational trips less than 24 hours,

2- Tours inside be more than 24 hours.

There are several advantages accrue from domestic tourism: tourist investments in hotels, restaurants and public campaigns, the economic recovery of tourist areas as a result of increased tourism spending, alleviate the problem of unemployment in the tourist areas and create jobs for the unemployed, which reflect the high standard of living, high level of tourist areas are generally the result of interest developed and renovated to meet the growing movement of domestic tourism intellectual and cultural tourism awareness among citizens themselves(Sahrawi 2011.p51), achieving strong link between international tourist interest in the tourist areas and promoting internal tourism is reflected on the increasing tourist traffic, Stimulate various industries with direct or indirect link with tourism (such as carriage construction food processing), one of the most important effects in the medium term is to support the national fabric of society and ensuring national territorial integrity and confirm family cohesion as a basic social uni, Internal tourism is almost (55%) Of the total tourist activity.

- **Regional tourism:** travel between neighbouring states be touristy area, such as Arabic or African States or Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand) and regional tourism feature low total cost of flight due to the short distance travels tourist In addition to the diversity of the multiplicity of available transport which tempt many trend toward nearby States first and then following that thinking in the outermost countries visit (Lawson & Manuel1997.p214).

There is another types of tourism according to this style (Almashhadani1989.p178):

1- **Non-resident citizens travel and working abroad:** where temporary migration for employment abroad important phenomenon in many different countries in the world that cannot achieve employment and complete product and cash cow for all its citizens, and in front of the poor conditions under which these citizens living at home, in order to improve their standard of living and bring it up, each one wants to get a rewarding job opportunity abroad, when spending a period of time made up the intent and longing to visit friends and family back home, here are the successful tour companies to design a suitable set of tourism programs to satisfy the desires of those tourists mean while allowed him to visit family and meet with old friends and acquaintances while enjoying various attractions is famous for her home.

- 2- **Tourism according to sex:** divided into two types, namely men's and women's travel tours.
- 3- **According to tourism social level or level of expenditure:** tourism millionaires who travel by their own means (aircraft, yachts), Premium class travel using the excellent qualities of services (five star hotels and first class seats on airplanes, etc.)(Saeed2000.P112), social or general tourism income these tourism on participation by individuals in limited ways that encourage participation and make it possible and basis of this tourism (subsidies and special facilities and of contributions or support from governments or union workers).

### 2.3.3. Tourism According to Tourism Program

Divided into four types (Husain Kafafi2001.p19):

- 1- **Tourism for days:** this type of tourism usually take specific days spent within a certain program guy tourist theme and not contracted to a particular season or occasion is a continuous and periodic process.
- 2- **Seasonal tourism:** this type of tourism is associated with certain tourist season not elsewhere and that he was carrying the periodicity and repetition, original season every year as tourism programs during the winter for skiing and mountain my infantry in areas where snow falling from kurdistan Iraq and called this is winter tourism, summer tourism is occurring in the summer months where appropriate and moderate climate for rest and tourism in rivers.
- 3- **Transient tourism:** this type of tourism is doing a tourist suddenly and without prior planning and passing like a tourist trip transit passengers while crossing State or somewhere or waiting for permission to enter a country or elsewhere or following transport access that will take them to a place that they want(sallah 2016,p81).
- 4- **Semi-resident tourism:** this type on foreigners residing in the country, there is usually a foreign communities in every State by semi-permanent residence resident for purposes such as education, training, work practice and commercial representation, exhibitions, sale(Altaai1992.p69), this semi-permanent presence, and be an attraction for tourism company which prepares a variety of tour packages to them depend mainly on sightseeing the State where they reside and navigating.

#### 2.3.4. Tourism According to Travel Motivations (the Purpose of)

Classification is the different types of tourism according to the purpose of the trip is most commonly used for tourism activity in general and tourism are divided according to this classification into the following types (Mohammed 2006.p90):

- **Leisure tourism:** mean change of residence for the purpose of enjoying and entertain and not for another purpose and may enjoy various hobbies punctuated like fishing and diving into the sea and slipping on ice and snow, water and mountain holidays.

- **Cultural tourism:** which aims to satisfy the desire of knowledge and expand cultural and historical information to the tourist and are essentially mental nature but focus on this type of tourism alone represents only (10%) Of the global tourist industry as well as to cultural tourism related to the cultural monuments, the Middle East region is of the most attractive areas of cultural tourism as a cradle of ancient civilizations and religions.

- **Medical tourism:** medical tourism known since antiquity it has been known that some diseases like rheumatism for example heal by going to certain places with a special atmosphere and then afterwards discovered the therapeutic properties of the mineral springs, Duhok governorate has more than (8) into potable mineral water treatment and hospitalization.

- **Religious tourism:** it intended to visit the holy places and religious to perform some religious duties or be blessed by being in those places, and satisfy the religious passion, there are countries and places have desecrated and holy place like (Mecca and Medina) for muslims (Jerusalem) for christians, jews and muslims, and the vatican for christians. and Duhok Governorate where possibilities and elements of this type of tourism (such as the shrine of Sheikh Nur al-Din albrivkani, the temple of Sheikh ADI bin mesafer (Sheikh addi) lalish Temple of Yezidi, dir name of Mar and monasteries Mar Daniel for the Christian community (Alsaid2008.p31).

- **Tourism conferences and meetings:** a modern tourism patterns that emerged in the late 20th century, where a huge movement attracts tourists interested in attending conferences and symposiums and scientific or professional or political meetings and some other similar areas, one of the reasons for the emergence of conference tourism increasing specialization of scientific and professional and the consequent change in the social composition and technological development which leads to many scientific and professional meetings and cultural, national and

international levels with international organizations and bodies and regional and local representing these segments (Altaai2006.p77).

- **Sports Tourism:** tourism pattern is trying to satisfy the desires of tourists at various exercise and participate in its competitions or enjoy watching this sport is vary also between skating or water or international football competitions, regional or local or swimming and running, equestrian and motor racing, sailing, fishing and wildlife, snorkeling and kayaking.

- **Eco-tourism:** is that represent business activity to complete some business deals and participate in non-commercial knowledge that this type of tourism has increased in importance in recent years and become a (20%) Volume of international tourism, also called tourism business.

- **Tourism education and training:** a more active types of tourism at present, so do many countries to activate their tourism operations, as it is provided to universities and colleges and scientific institutes and various training centers, a magnet for the large number of tourists for the purpose of education and training (Ismaeel 2006.p34).

- **Tourism exhibitions:** Finally some new tourist activities flourished as part of the components of tourism activity, including the pattern of tourism linked with exhibitions in various countries such as industrial and commercial fairs and exhibitions, art and fine etc.

- **Festivals Tourism:** these vary festivals (cultural, musical, sport) and aims to achieve overall bust and attractions tourism is receiving considerable attention in many countries where France over (8100) and Spain (8104) and Germany (5000) Festival.

- **Tourism Purchases:** one of the types of high activity tourism programs with many countries in the world to become popular and cheap market where all products at low prices, marketing and promotion of products and goods to attract many tourists who are interested in buying goods and devices (Hashem2008.p42).

### 2.3.5. Modern Tourism Patterns

These patterns can be divided into (Abdulwahab 1990.p102):

- 1- Disabled person tourism: where are representing large segments of high income tourists and their spending on tourism increased proportion (30%) (200%) normal tourist spending, the United Nations announced that year (1980) is the international year of the disabled and helped in many of

legislation for disabled people in Europe and America. originated year (1976) in the American Association for the Development of Tourism.

- 2- Incentive tourism: a modern means of management and used by companies and factories and institutions and organizations to achieve business goals, and here is the incentive bonus of officials entering the sales representatives and dealers with the company (clients or distributors), this unique tourist experience shaped reward everyone according to his share of participation in achieving goals and increase productivity, the main users of this type of tourism is insurance companies, oil companies and automobile production and pharmacies and electronics industry and agricultural machinery companies and industry (food) and their profit depends on customers' source of funds. (Telli Islam 2014, 60).
- 3- Special interest tours: a modern tourist and styles can be defined as private tour style depends on collective or individual trips of groups of individuals who wish to develop their own interest by visiting the area or several areas relevant to the particular topic. Usually individuals who accept the flights with one common hobbies or occupations. (Such as cruises balloons, cycling, boat rides, trips to play golf, food tasting flights, waterfalls, bird watching, butterflies, whale migration..).
- 4- Tourism national holiday: national holidays celebration is appropriate for the state and the people to do deals and glowing reviews to the masses as well as possible organized concerts for bands and sports teams of singing and dancing folklore and feature this special nature of events and behaviors customs and traditions and wear national dress for exhibitors who roam the streets (Wafaa 1996, p198).

There are other types of tourism such as:

- Tourist deserts and oases.
- Touring concerts and opera tours.
- Birdwatching tourism.
- Time share tourism.
- Bicycle tourism.
- Golf tourism participation.
- Alternative tourism .
- Terrorism (military site) tourism.
- Week end.



## **2.4. THE MOST PROMINENT TOURIST BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS**

### **2.4.1. The Concept of an International Organization**

The international organization shall be established by virtue of an agreement between the signatory and acceding states (the member states) and the members of the various States or entities of which they are fully represented (Goates G 2007.P321), the international organization has three organs:

- The organization's general organization: representing member States on an equal basis.
- The executive branch: it represents States in a limited manner, and is responsible for taking various decisions.
- Administrative body: this body is competent to prepare meetings and meetings and follow up the implementation of various decisions.

### **2.4.2. The Purpose Of the Tourism International Bodies and Organizations**

Tourist organizations played an important and vital role in all aspects and sectors of tourism activity since its inception and the role played by tourism organizations in the following (Abdulsameea 2006.p182):

- Planning policy for the travel and tourism industry in general.
- Revitalization and development of tourist activities and study of facilities for tourism activity.
- Cooperation and consultation between the members of the organization regarding tourism activity.
- Preserve the interests of the members and coordinating work efforts among members.
- Learn about recent developments in the industry and exchange of information and experience for organizations.
- Contribute to solving problems, resolve disputes between members.
- Cooperation with other organizations and governments on tourism activity.
- Conducting studies and research on tourist activity.

### 2.4.3. International Tourism Bodies

Establish international organization or body are legitimacy, regulation ,international,leading international tourism organizations and bodies according to department organizations and structures in the UNWTO:

- **The World Tourism Organization (WTO):** top of the world tour and is the only intergovernmental organization for tourism and its headquarters (Madrid), established in the year (1975) and Member (130), and meets every two years (300) associate member, this organization provides an opportunity to meet with representatives of the tourism industry to discuss cooperation for development and planning, education and training, high-quality tourism services, and remove constraints in their tracks,the world tourism organization structure based on multiple devices, each with specific tasks carried out, these devices are:
  - The general assembly is the highest body of the organization, comprising representatives from all member countries, whether they are actors or participants. the assembly meets every two years to ratify the budget and programme of work of the organization, and also for a discussion on all matters and issues of concern to the tourism industry in the world, the general assembly also holds quadrennial session devoted to the election of the secretary general of the organization.
  - Executive board: watch over the control of the organization's work and to ensure respect for the budget and the programme of action endorsed by the general assembly, the board meets at least twice a year and includes thirty members elected by the general assembly.
  - General Secretariat: the implementation of the programme of action endorsed by the general assembly and accomplish all tasks of a procedural nature, under the auspices of the secretary general, under the executive director's direct jus coordinates the work of the organization's staff of approximately 110 full-time employees.

The World Tourism Organization seeks to achieve a set of objectives can be summarized as follows:

- 1- Development of the tourism sector and its integration into national and international policy priorities through highlighting the role played by this sector as a lever for growth and economic and social development

- 2- Strengthening the competitiveness of the tourism sector in the member states through human resource training and exchange ideas and experiences about product design and marketing.
- 3- The promotion of tourism as a tool to promote peace in the world and promote international cooperation aimed at preserving cultural diversity
- 4- Promote sustainable tourism to support policies and practices consistent with nature, that respects the cultural dimensions of host communities and ensure a generalized economic and social effects on everyone.
- 5- Increase the contribution of the tourist sector in development and poverty reduction in the world.

- **International society for travel agencies:** an international non-governmental organization, the Association was founded according to SCC and based in Geneva, with the aim of developing an activity exempted in tourism and conservation interests, the committee membership is open to all travel agencies and renowned tourist activity.

- **International Federation of hotels and restaurants (IHAR):** created in (1946) in England and have replaced the International Federation of the hotel, and one of the most important international organizations and membership of the union includes members of different states and by hotel members of tourist facilities and also members of international or national hotel chains and honorary members who have given distinguished service to the profession of member hotels, restaurants and associate members, either the principal organs (general conference, the board of directors, the executive committee)(Husain & mohammed 2001.p231).

- **The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO):** aim to study the problems of meteorology and wireless communication and identify flight paths and the development of Prague civil aviation and the introduction of technological means. Established in (1944) in Chicago (USA)-based (Canada) and follow the United Nations Organization, conditions of membership (the State member of the United Nations, that have significant activity in civil aviation).

- **International air transport Association (IATA):** founded in (1945). Featuring (112) and aims to ensure air transport lines running across the world safely and system within an agreed economic structure in terms of prices and specifications for freight transportation.

- **World Federation of tourism and travel (WTIC):** a global alliance (68) of senior decision makers in all sectors of the travel and tourism industry worldwide

in the branches of transport, accommodation and tourist services (an international organization specialized in tourism activity) (Abdulsameea 2006.p124).

- **International Academy for tourism (IAT):** created in (1951), based in Monte Carlo (Principality of Monaco) and include members selected from among eminent personalities in the world of tourism along with members of the expert members and correspondents from major organs (General Assembly, Board of Directors and Director of the Academy) . Interested in tourism studies and stimulate the development of tourism.
- **International Organization for tourism and (TAO)** and its mission to develop and facilitate road travel across the States to use cars.

#### 2.4.4.Regional Tourism Bodies

- **Caribbean Tourism Association (CTA):** to revitalize tourism in the Caribbean region for being one of the most important tourism show bands in the world.
- **Union Pacific (PATA):** comp air, sea and land transportation and travel agencies and tourist installations, which owns hotels and offices for advertising. Established in 1951 in Hawaii with a membership (2500) of employees in tourism.
- **The Organization of American States (OAS):** the organization aims to strengthen tourism relations between the Americas with the development and promotion of tourism activities.
- **International Federation of shipping lines (CLIA):** Trade Union comprising all institutions owning the lanes in the United States and organize and manage work in navigation.
- **The African Union for air transport (AFRAA):** established on 14 April (1968) (Accra) Ghana's capital. No (34) members representing (43) States members of the Organization of African Unity. Based in Nairobi (Kenya).
- **East Asian Travel Association (EATA):** created in (1961), headquartered in Tokyo (Japan) and membership (15) national tourism organizations in the region in addition to airlines and tourism associations.
- **Middle East and Mediterranean organisation for tourism and travel (MAMTTA):** is one of the newest organizations and has agreed Oman Jordan's economic conference held in (1995) and its eight countries (Egypt, Tunisia, Cyprus, Turkey, Jordan, Israel, Palestine).

- **Confederation of tourist organizations of Latin America (C.O.T.A.L):** created in (1957), based in Buenos Aires (Argentina) and some national bodies (19), travel agencies and tourism to Latin America countries and a large number of various tourist organizations and airlines.

#### 2.4.5. Arab Tourism Bodies

We review some of the leading bodies (Fauzi2004.p61):

- **Arab air carriers Organization (AACO):**originated the Arab Air Transport Union building from the recommendation of the Arab Transport Ministers (1965) and selected Beirut (Lebanon) and its General Secretary Abdul Wahab, and integrity.
- **Arabic civil aviation authority:** created in 1996 in Morocco. It is an Arabic reference negotiate on behalf of the Arabic countries in international forums its sincere (13) Arab State only.
- **The Arab Ministerial Council on tourism:** established (1997) is held periodically every year and gives the private sector the opportunity to participate in meetings where his lion in tourism.
- **Arab Federation of hotels and tourism.**
- **Union of Arab tour book (1999).**
- **Arab Federation of travel and tourism organizations and agencies.**

#### 2.4.6. Iraq's Tourism Bodies and Organizations.

Iraq is a member of all tourist organizations and bodies in the Arab world as well as some international organizations.

- **Ministry of tourism and archaeology:**Government Ministry Founded the year 2012 by an act of Parliament
- **General Organization for tourism and archaeology:**Working in the Iraqi Ministry of tourism.
- **General Organization for Antiquities and tourism in Kurdistan region:**Government organization work in Kurdistan region.
- **Tourist Association of Iraq.**

#### 2.4.7. Unions and Organizations that Work in Iraq

- **Ministry of tourism and Antiquities:**It has a general directorates in each of the provinces of Iraq and manages the tourism sector in terms of regulation waltkhith and building projects and developing laws.

- **General Commission for tourism in Kurdistan region:**Part of the Ministry of municipalities have general directorates in the cities of the region
- **Directorate General for tourism in Duhok:**Government Directorate work in Duhok With branches in Zakho , Amadiyah and akre.
- **Hotels Association.**
- **Association of restaurants in duhok.**
- **Association of tourist guides of duhok.**
- **Tourist Association of the most beautiful in Kurdistan.**



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **REQUIREMENTS OF TOURISM COMPONENTS IN DUHOK**

#### **3.1. THE REQUIREMENTS OF NATURAL TOURISM COMPONENTS IN DUHOK.**

We can browse the supplies for natural ingredients in Duhok Governorate through the following sections: geographical location, manifestations and sections of the Earth's surface, the natural vegetation, climate, water resources, land wealth, the resorts.

##### **3.1.1. Geographical Distribution of Tourism Areas in Iraq.**

One expert asked the tourism industry in the United States what are three factors that influence the success of tourist facilities, he replied: the site, the site, the site through this answer indicated the importance of the site for any tourist project whether provinces or tourist village or tourist resorts or hotels, as well as the ease or difficulty of access to the site and the nature of the distance between them and between tourists and emigration campaigns done and means of access (planes, trains, buses, ships), all factors must be taken into consideration and study.

Is famous for its rich cultural heritage and race variation of its surface and the diversity of its climate and be a vegetable, and resources, as well as several walking distances from countries that benefited tourists, which makes it a tourist country where tourism is an important source of national income, tourist areas are scattered in various regions of Iraq, the north and the south, the southern marshes are areas for winter tourism due to warmth and sunshine, as practiced in the craft of hunting birds and fish, the most famous tourist centres near large hungary-skilled health walgbabish near Qurnah.(Jasem1965.p67).

As the story spread across the mountainous north of Iraq to be areas for summer tourism as in Shaqlawa resort Salahuddin and Zawite, Sarsank, where eyes water springs and all it contains mineral water, as well as waterfalls and natural forests where cold weather in summer. In addition to the presence of the lakes in the Centre such as Habbaniyah, 80 km from Baghdad within plateau in Western Sahara where swim, fishing and canoeing in canoes (9), the number of tourists arriving in Iraq in 1973 about half a million tourists is less than 10 percent In the Arab world and in the same year tourism revenue amounted to about 3.5 million (10), in 1989 the number

of hotels in Iraq 1906 hotel and several guest 4.9 million residents (11), centering around 79% of them in 12 provinces of alluvial, including Baghdad Province, followed by provinces of the northern territory and the five counties of less than 16%, the latest Anbar within plateau cancel education by more than 5%. In 1993 the number of hotels in Iraq (with the exception of the provinces of Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah) 849 hotels and several inmates.remove 3.8 million (12), In 2003 a total of 2.7 million hotel guests remove the former autonomous provinces apart (13), including more than 47% of Iraqis and 40% of foreigners and 13% of Arabs, which means that the total proportion of Arabs and foreigners over the Iraqi population, and when it is clear that the Iraqis distributed note whom Leiter Kison in Karbala Governorate and one third in the provinces of Nineveh and Baghdad and nationalization, which means that more than two-thirds of the inmates are concentrated in four provinces. the arabs, about 95% of them are concentrated in the province of Karbala, while two-thirds concentrated foreigners in pain (Aljanabi1985.p12).

### **3.1.2.Geographic Location**

One expert asked the tourism industry in the United States what are three factors that influence the success of tourist facilities. He replied: the site, the site and the site, Through this answer indicated the importance of the site for any tourist project whether provinces or tourist village or tourist resorts or hotels, as well as the ease or difficulty of access to the site and the nature of the distance between them and between tourists and emigration campaigns done and means of access (planes, trains, buses, ships.) are all factors that have a Take it into consideration and study (Altaai2006.p95).

Duhok governorate lies in the far north of Iraq, bordered by north, the Turkish Republic and the Syrian Arabic Republic westward and eastward Erbil and niniveh southwards, the general form of an irregular rectangle and duhok longitude (43.00) degrees East, almost in half it goes through the County, located in Northern temperate zone conservation and attains a maximum width between the villages (nmerik) south and (blan) north about (75) kilometers space. Maximum length between both (vishkhabor) village on the Tigris River to the West of (Mees) village near the Turkish border from the East which equals (155) kilometers. Duhok governorate extends between longitudes (42.20) and (44.10) degrees East which it



lies east of line grintg, also located between the view (36.40) and (37.20) degrees North which it lies north of the equator (surchi1986.p11).

Note the position of the city of Duhok (conservative) from high place it between two large ears in the north will be bekhir series (White Mountain) which is about (750 m) above sea level, in the south of the mountains Zawadag orshindokha (Black Mountain) Height (900 m) above sea level, in general Duhok lies at an altitude of about (450) meters above sea level and surrounded by the Western and Southern destinations like undulating plains, plateaus, is between (300-600) meters above sea level, the Eastern and Northern regions of towering, running across the Turkish border reaches its height in Some of those more than (2280) m above sea level (Aljanabi1985.p08), can be briefly highlighted the specifications and characteristics of the geographic location of the province of Duhok, were as follows (surchi1986.p11):

- **Northern border:** beginning of the Khabur river mouth in the Tigris River North of vishkhabor village, stretching from the Khabur River to alhizl river course for its rendezvous west of Zakho leaving northern bank of Turkey and Iraq's South Bank. Stretch and then in the middle of the river alhezil of course for its rendezvous with the Khabur River to the mouth of the Valley of the alhezil River sharanish. And then turning Northeast boundary line to the top of a mountain (Mehr tardagh) in the mountains of kujan extends towards the East passing stone mountains and ravines areas. And generally rugged border northern border with the mountainous and rugged routes pass through not suitable for movement of the wheels, cars, covered by snow in winter.

- **Western borders:** bordered by Syria, begins right in the estuary of the Tigris (Shaban Dora) in the Tigris River North of vishkhabor, a narrow limits the undulating ground in the North nature and easy in the middle.

- **Southern borders:** bordered by Nineveh near the village (karrana) is the land of easy and passes by the strategic road linking Iraq to the outside world from the North and South borders should blink spend shaykhan.

- **Eastern border:** the eastern border ends with end limits spending akre bordering Erbil and Nineveh where (rubare Xin) Blue River the boundary between the province of Duhok and Erbil.

When we look at this location within the porous Iraq Kurdistan believed that marginal attribute applies at the western edge of the territory, like Sulaymaniyah in Northeastern and western gate and both cities had more Oriental, and each strategy

for its proximity to the border. Iranian and Turkish. Thus the Duhok governorate occupies a location within Iraq by the country's porous land located in the Northwest corner (Herori 2002.p266), adjacent to the Turkish border to the North and from the Northwest.

Highlights the importance of the Duhok governorate site being the link between most of the provinces of Iraq on one side and the outside world. Where it passes by the West Road, which connects the province with various Iraqi cities is yoked to Mosul around (70) kilometers as he meets the road linking northern Iraq with Central, southern and Eastern strictly monitored by other network of roads, Thus the Duhok governorate occupies a location within Iraq by the country's porous land located in the Northwest corner, adjacent to the Turkish border to the North and from the Northwest.(Aqrabi1973.p04).

Duhok governorate area is estimated at about (9389 km<sup>2</sup>) after accession of spend, Shaykhan, Aqrah some where size a year ago (1992) about (6120 km<sup>2</sup>) (without 2108266). And geographical location plays an important role in tourism demand and how to get there and then on the tourist markets, a direct impact on tourist traffic to the tourist area to be created.(Azad1980.p89), There is a relationship of mutual attraction between the tourist centres and tourist markets as proportional population centers of tourist markets (starting centers) and inversely proportional to the distance between them.

### **3.1.3. Aspects and Sections of the Earth's Surface.**

Duhok is no different from other provinces of Kurdistan Iraq in geological structure formation and surface contours of the terrain. So it's back to various geological formations, some too old to consist of ancient rocks and metamorphic, and some are relatively recent and are made up of sedimentary rocks generally consists of either their rocks relatively soft such as rocks and sand-gravel pit. It can be said that the physical geography of Duhok province had started with the beginning of the geological construction and configuration parameters of surface wetobogharavitha in General in terms of the various parts and sections formed as other nearby local areas around the shield of solid rock, which served as the nucleus. Basic gathered and grew around the rest area during the geological crisis through a series of movements. Natural geomorphology of prominent geographical elements that allow the emergence and development of tourism and the diversity in the nature

of good factors that increase their attractiveness to tourists and raise their value (surchi1986.p18), Topography the surface manifestations diversity bhdinan of mountains and Plains, plateaus and valleys, and will indicate the most important terrain as follows (Kameeran2007.p31):

### **3.1.3.1 Highland Mountain Passes**

Feature mountain area in Duhok Governorate with scenic beauty and serenity of its sunny skies and freshness. Therefore, villages and towns in this region are all fit to serve as a summer resorts and popular tourist areas and hospitals. And mountain area in duhok governorate lies in the Straits (CLE Duhok) from its North-East then start high mountains which are attractive and leading tourist sites after creating bridge Duhok and spread of tourist services and facilities. Mountain zone extends to the common border with Turkey. It is noted that poor Western mountain vegetation and forests due to continuous exposure to pieces for use as fuel. Then the mountain range rise to become the most rugged and complex where Woody grasses and trees and dense forest, separated by the plains of long narrow bit (Aqrawi1973.p05), the highest elevation of the mountain area at the Turkish border, where snow for most of the year and between (1000-3600 m) and Northern Iraq mountains feature generally including Duhok governorate mountains are part of the Alpine system that runs towards the southeast of the central Alps .Although it is difficult to distinguish mountain chains connected in kinks complex region in view of the discrepancy and mixed trends. It can distinguish the following mountain ranges (Khasbak1973.p14):

- Mountain range lying between the River (gomill), Tigris and Khabur river separates them in the vicinity of the village (Arjun) turn to the South and North Division: divisions are stretching eastward parallel to the Valley (srarogai) and ends on the left and (kumle) calls this Division the name mount (tank da RIA) and height (3900) was going through a rocky afternoon caps from West to East, weimrbh road (Duhok. Amadiyah). Southern Division, stretching toward the East after traversing (Robar Duhok), consists of two parallel large torsional complex mountains separate them relatively broad plains, and southern boundaries is a range of simple mountain ranges stretching towards sprains (North West South Eastern) on the mountains (OK, man and white mountain wezaoh webakrman and akre). And attaining altitudes (1700 1000 m). This line vizioghraviah and human importance, as well as topography, is in itself a watershed between mountainous and undulating. It also controls the mount will be okay on the Shamali Plains in the South and North of the border, and also controls the land to the South and the North and its edge stoop.

- The second series includes a series mount (hater), its elevation in southern amedi (7200) was located on its foot sarsing resort. Mount (solid) which composes (secret amadea) high Summit, located between the Khabur River series in his direction from the North and South between the upper Zab before turn towards the East. Located bibad village Bamarni area on the southern edge and a height of approximately (2095 m) in the North of Amadiyah and is related to the mountain (Spee Reese) spend akre (Akri town), height (1902), and the mountains of Barwari Bala. This mountain chains emigration campaigns done and precipitous as it passes by (tour Merck) to Turkey, and the agricultural area and is a place for human settlement since remote periods (surchi1986.p18), And with eyes and springs and scattered thickly (such as Sarsank fountains, inisheky, ashawa, sware tuka..).

Except these two strings high mountains are located between the province and the Republic of Turkey like a mountain (mhernardagh) and mountains (ashiti) and (srmidan) which is (3500 m) mountains of sharanish height (2052 m). Table (2), this area is famous for its rivers, as well as its springs and picturesque and fascinating Football Association which constitute a unique natural painting and mild and dense forests(Jasem1965.p50).

### 3.1.3.2.Plains

Duhok nature feature heavily complexity and rugged as mentioned, concave areas, therefore it is narrow and flat plains was therefore limited. After simple in terms of torsional mountains topographic arrangement. A slow slope range from East to West, they are higher near the Eastern Highlands, and on the whole surface plains in Duhok Governorate in some of its sparkling undulating insert a flat contacts. The most important of these Plains(surchi1986.p19):

- **Sendi Plains:** is (cupped) for being confined between complex simple convolution and convolution region, the geometry of this easy triangle located his base along the alhizl River and stretches towards the East with a space (25 km) and the average (6 km) and gradually narrows as you move towards the East. And limits of the northern mountains of twinkling easy (GIA Derry) and from the South Mountain range (white) OK, man, hand carved East of Amadiyah. Alluvial deposits consists over rocks albkhtharih completed (Khasbak1973.p33), and one of the most important centers of human settlement and the greatest of these productive agricultural hand, due to the fertility of its soils formed by deposits of rivers and

torrents, so constructed it large villages and cities, the most important city (Zakho). Depends on easy means of irrigation, rainwater and water eyes and springs scattered therein, as well as the Khabur River. It also has its pleasant climate. This major strategic importance, easy on heavy military battles between the Persians and Romans, as well as being currently is the communication link between Iraq and the outside world of the North, which stretches twinkling transportation either Turkey or related to Nineveh.

- **Bamarni plains:** a mixed number relative to the village (Bamarni) \*, this limits the easy of northern Sierra blink (solid) and southern twinkling mountain chain (hater). Almrogih Plains species is lush and arable, so famously since its effects different foot farm as wheat, barley, vegetables and fruits. (Khasbak1973.p29), as a result of climatic conditions and falling within the rainy areas are rich in rivers and springs and vegetation and strategic location, I grew in this villages easier and expanded like (Bamarni, bibad, Sarsank) with beautiful countryside.

- **Seetek plains:** the most important and wide plains and most conservative economically important for soil fertility and rainfall that falls on winter, adding to its adoption on the Tigris River as a means of irrigation, especially in the West end. Located between duhok and Nineveh and feeds this easy in some parts of the lake water (Mosul Dam) situated on the Tigris River(Jasem1965.p53), With some perennial streams. It also comes the importance of easy passage way connecting Turkey with Iraq International.

- **Zetty plains:** located east of Amadiyah and ends at the village (figurehead) located at the confluence of River (zey) River (roisheen), named this easy (Award) relative to the River (zey) which cuts this easy at hand (deralok) and divides it into two parts. This is easy with its fertility and its abundance and ease of transport, thereby helping to cultivate various summer and winter crops, and a lot of residential complexes (such as compound movements, sheladize, deralok, Kani..).

### 3.1.3.3. Plateaus

Plateaus are lower than the mountains and are relatively high and almost level surface. Hill was formed in the same geological crisis mountain ranges have been configured in Duhok, has affected her weathering and erosion by climate, excellent pastures are being rich with grasses and bushes. And spread in the bhdinan many plateaus, but mostly a few spaces like plateaus (tlakro, darhosan, paddy, banje, Regal on..)(Fendi1995.p20), However, Plateau (kwandh) comes first in terms of

importance. Located in the far north of the province, where height (2100-2340) and is a rocky formation, surrounded by steep slopes difficult climb (Khasbak1973.p29).

### **3.1.4.NaturalPlants**

The vegetation has a major role in the emergence and development of tourism of natural temptations and attractive natural beauty, forests and trees reduce the stress of heat in summer and cold in winter, and give the air mild and clean air, human health and are also wildlife sanctuaries. Generally is a normal plate adorn the floor. Nor can it be held whatever the Govt or areas without trees and greenery.(Abdulsameea1996.p83), Duhok governorate is from flower-rich areas (forests and grasses) forest is the most natural plants for being the main source of timber and most attractive temptations for tourism as well as fruit, grasses are a natural resource and a major food for livestock. Can be split this topic and addressed as follows(Kameeran2007.p344):

#### **3.1.4.1.Forests**

Forests spread in all provinces of Kurdistan in northern Iraq, and include particularly mountainous, ranging in an imaginary arc passes from Zakho, Duhok, Aqrah and Irbil came and Kifri and ends in sheikhan, thus Horin sandwiched between Iranian and Iraqi border, forests An important part of land investment in Kurdistan. And forest range is generally limited by the mountain area between the contour line (600 to 2000 m), characterized by a mild summer cold winter and an average of between rains (600 to 1200) mm, and climate closer to the Mediterranean climate. And could distinguish between the following forest types.(Hasan1955.p06):

- **The forests of the high mountains:** Alpine, sub area begins at a height of 1800 m, extending above the oak forest area, featuring a cover of lowland trees, dense forest of clutch punishment astragals, spinal-spinal pillow cushion thorn trees zone.

- **Oak Forest:** the interface between the mountains (600 to 1800) metre thick oak trees and forest ecosystems side is the (environmental) closer to European forests, Siberian type of Mediterranean forests, there are evergreen trees in these forests. Divided into dry forests with low height ranges (450 and 750) meters where the pistachio trees abound Indian pistachio kanji and usual dry oak trees coerces aejilops. cuercus tannins oak forests infectoria and grow on high (750 to 1300) meters high, in the central sections of the mountain slopes. Damp forests where

abound. oak trees aldundar coerces liana. Dotted among the trees mentioned municipality wild pear sumac and wild almonds and juniper trees, many groups of perennial herbs with dried oak leaves for use as feed for animals in winter (Khasbak 1973, p.98).

- **Forest Woods:** extending along rivers in your contacts (alstbes) and in the valleys, extending on the shores of big tables strips of vegetation communities of pragmatism broncho groups (Hasan 1955, p.07), there are also mostly willow trees Elm waldelb (algnar) arientalis platanus blackberries. Abound also alasfandar trees (Poplar or alkogh) which are used in construction.

#### **3.1.4.2. Weeds**

Interior Plains covered by category of plants and grass alstbes wet moist – steppe, which represents a transitional type between the real alstbes is the mountain area and mountain area vegetation type, these include plants on small trees rooted perennials such as the carob tree walaitmol warthog wavy and oatmeal and Chamomile which turns them like walaitmol and heels to forklift plants and show this summer weeds in early spring green young and continue until late summer and used as feed And good pastures (Azad 1980, p.98).

#### **3.1.4.3. Afforestation**

In addition to the above vegetation (vegetation) for Duhok governorate, there's another kind of helps to give the area a green nature and picturesque view and economic value, and which types of crops (fruit, Ornamentals.) grown by peasants in the villages and communities scattered over all geographic To keep such as trees (apples, pomegranates, grapes, apricot, alangas, alarmut, almonds, walnuts, prunes, figs, berries..) as well as artificial afforestation by the State and promoted by conservative administration since 1970. In (1999-2000 m) afforestation process included ways cities (Duhok Akri town SMIL Zakho) (6.25) hectares each (Nejervan & mohammed 2001, p.32), The share had risen to around Duhok (7.54) HA (2000 2001) with the remaining cities quotas remain (6.25) hectares of the same period. Total forest area arrived in Duhok Governorate (445.747.025) a-HA.

The importance of forests cannot be ignored in light of natural, economic and social benefits, natural benefits in prevention and maintenance of soil from erosion and corrosion and deviation, and regulation of water and reduce the risk of flooding and reduce sedimentation in rivers and reservoirs, irrigation networks and prevention Plantings of drought, severe storms and dust storms, snow, ice and cold and warm

wind. Economic benefits either are endless, and are the source of coal and coal and gas, as well as a source of timber that is linked to many industries such as construction and furniture industry, agricultural machinery, ships, paper and matches(Yaaus1980.p83).

Forests are also a source of various chemical oils as dyes, drugs and explosive materials as well as a source of tannin and animal feed, etc, either social benefits lies in great aesthetic advantages in recreational potential (Aqrawi1973.p143), Therefore the development of this economic resource and maintenance and care will bring big profits to the country, and might insofar as can be obtained from the timber from the forests (Northern Iraq) Kurdistan Iraq about one million cubic meters.

Researcher finds that as these areas (natural vegetation) is of great significance for tourism sites and tourism due to the mild climate and the serenity of the beautiful scenery and picturesque atmosphere and diversity of vegetation cover and trees and bushes and flowers represent different leading tourist attraction.

### **3.1.5.Climate**

The importance of tourism development and climate movement comes primarily in terms of temperatures, averaged over the summer and winter, appropriate deadlines for each of the tourists, wind speed and harass times, and rains and rains dates and size of this rain and sunshine and relative humidity, all these factors are important for tourism, in terms of appropriate deadlines for receiving tourists and tourism type is for recreation or for vacations or for inpatient treatment (Alsisi2000.p28),Therefore you can view the image of the Duhok governorate's climate by studying the elements (rain, snow, heat and humidity and wind) in four seasons:

#### **3.1.5.1.Temperature**

The temperature effect effective immediately on human comfort and activity and one of the most important elements of climate, temperature moderation provides mental and physical comfort (physiological) and a magnet for tourists, especially tourism, which depend on the nature and movement and spacious outdoor Recuperation(Ali1998.p52),Derived from the study of graphs of heat distribution in Duhok Governorate through the stations, that summer and winter is relatively tall, the average temperature in winter (5) ° c, and is cold. While the average temperature in summer (26) ° c, while average temperatures in fall and spring of 10 degrees Celsius, two relatively short seasons. If we look at the shapes showing the minimum



and maximum temperature limits which we find that extremism is evident in records of weather stations in summer, while in winter it seems less extremism, shows maps of heat lines to temperatures below as we head South towards the North and North-East of the province. Duhok climate features apparent disparity between day and night temperature in summer(Surechi1986.p24).

### **3.1.5.2.Rains**

Duhok governorate rains almost exclusively between winter and spring, and to a lesser extent in the autumn, in the summer it doesn't rain interruption mediterranean hurricanes and low humidity, the rise in temperatures across the country, the rains keep increasing as you move from South to North and from the West towards the East an northeast(Aljanabi1985.p49), The rate amount of rainfall in the province from 10 years (1969-1978) exceeded (364) mm, while in Baghdad (156) mm in Basra (144) mm. That is her lucky Duhok Governorate of rain over central and southern Iraqi cities and up to the amount of rainfall in the northern province, particularly those areas near the Turkish border in a few years to more than 800 mm(Ministry of planning1978.p12),The average rainfall in recent years of varying and fluctuating dramatically, with precipitation in the province in the year 2006 the limits (650) mm, in 2007 approximately (550) mm, in the year 2008 precipitation rate (350) mm, in 2016 (450) mm ,(Meteorological of duhok 2017.p3),this product change as a result of global warming (shrinking of the ozone layer ) To enormous climatic changes in.

### **3.1.5.3.Snows**

Snow in Duhok Governorate generally rate increases as you move towards the North of the province, where the falling snow over high mountain and lead actors falling to pieces, and periods of transportation become villages in mountainous areas are insulated for a while without electricity, most often the snows between the end of December to end of February of each year, all plants hibernate during the winter months until the mace in the mountainous region. Rain and snow is a symbol of good and tender in the province, a major source of water springs and the springs and groundwater as well as landscapes that make up this snow, so clothe the earth simply white like a bright white cotton, it can use many areas of sport Snow skiing, especially in the North of the permanent snow line, who can say that within the permanent snow line in them lies on an altitude between (1000 m-1500 m) (Surechi1986.p28),Due to the very low temperatures in winter rainfall in some fall find often in the form of refund (hailstone).

### **3.1.5.4. Moisture**

The second is the climate component of importance, which play an active role in defining human comfort and activity, the moisture in the Duhok Governorate very moderate when compared to other regions of Iraq, with its rate (51.7%) While in Baghdad (44.3%), rose to Basra (57.2%) Because of its proximity to the Arabian Gulf (Aljanabi 1985.p11), Increased moisture in rainy season reach (70%) And in the hot summer season and reach (35%) to moderate this moisture makes it most suitable for tourism.

### **3.1.5.5. Winds**

Wind is an important element affecting one way or another in comfort and leisure and tourism activities. the best wind gusts of air is what a breeze was fast approaching (0.3 to 1.5 m/s), so the wind is blowing breeze does not exceed its speed (5 m/s) of tourist attractions because it reduces the human sense of high heat. (Ali 1998.p30), Wind direction varies in the province from season to season, in winter from December to the end of the month April wind is southwesterly, southeasterly and easterly, in months (May and June), wind Northwest and Northeast and Eastern, Western or sometimes in the months July, August, September ( C1,T2) be southwesterly and southeasterly. The annual wind speed rate in the province (2.82). Where the climate is ideal and convenient for tourists. (FAO 2001.p13).

Four seasons are clearly visible, despite the relative variation in duration of each season in Duhok, in contrast to other provinces, especially in the Centre and South where two clear and are the hot summer and relatively cold winter to winter in the province starts from the beginning of December to The end of February and the weather is characterized by being indecisive on areas prone to hurricanes and high clouds (Aljanabi 1985.p29), The core of the nucleus in winter called (forty days since) is called locally (chella), where sometimes temperatures down to  $(-8)^{\circ} \text{c}$  and the average temperature then in sarsing (3) and  $(4)^{\circ} \text{c}$  respectively. However, most winter nights are cold in the province is the night known as ( night black bull), frequently falling snow at higher elevations, Summertime that lasts from the beginning of June to the end of August the temperatures soar but also vary from one area to another, especially in the mountainous areas and tourist resorts, and the

average maximum temperature for the month of July (32) degrees in sarsing resort where the most hottest months of the year alluded Keep either.(Surechi1986.p27).

Spring is short as starting March to Maes and is movement and activity trips where earth wear blooming flowers and green robe and bright natural colors blend with the colors of beautiful young men's clothes, are rushing to get out where the meadows covered with flowers and Al-ryaheen and perfumes in celebrations The Kurdish Nawruz lasts for ten days.

The fall season of autumn begins mid-September to the end of November to climate moderation a maximum in autumn, cold weather starts some screeched is more refreshing atmosphere. This season is called the separate collection of sustenance, where mature all summer crops such as tobacco, Sesame and rice and fruits of different types and separation is real fruits in mountainous areas.(Khasbak1973.p111), at the end of this season notes that the foliage is gaining some different colors of red and some are dark green and yellow and orange ones to form a great Panel for landscape which is attractive and suggestive of an artist with beautiful paintings, and at the end of autumn and the beginning of winter trees begin to shake out their leaves And large ground layer of these fallen leaves so one hiking without treading on his feet the dust of fallen leaves. Rain begins to fall and led light showers to portend the beginning of winter, spring and autumn is a transition periods and evolved into a genuine Northern actors classes mountain region, which they generally short than in continental climate earns.

### **3.1.6. Aquatic Resources**

Water resourcesInclude (rivers, lakes and streams and springs and the springs of various kinds and forms). Snow and rain is a source of aquatic resources in the province. The bodies of water of all kinds are prime tourist attraction factor for the tourist areas of diverse recreational activities in various forms agree all tastes and complexions(Husain Kafafi1991.p62).

#### **3.1.6.1.Rivers and Water Reaches:**

- **The Tigris River:**the river source in the South-Eastern parts of Turkey are covered by snow most of the year. It consists of two main sources upstream West and called (Batman-Su) and upstream (Bhutan-Su), located at the sources of the Tigris River originates at Diyarbakir city north of Lake Kojak(Aqrawi1973.p34),Rising lands (1000-2000 m) above sea level, with the Eastern basin between (2000-4000 m) on the surface of the sea. The river is moving

towards the Southeast and enters the Iraqi border at the village of vishkha port. From here the river is a broad Valley in undulating grounds surrounded by low hills exposed and characterized by numerous inflections (forming landscapes suitable for tourist sites) until the city of Mosul. Shoved its course of plateaux waltlol, cuts off its plateau connector until the opening, then traverses the hills of Jabal hamrin and length of its course from vishkha port until the hole (410 miles) North of Mosul Dam was established in West and southwest of the city of Duhok on this river to water storage and flood control and power generation(Khasbak1973.p98).

- **The Khabur River:** is a tributary of the Tigris River, President, meet at the Iraqi border and the Northern Syrian village of vishkha port,Habur stems from the mountains (Derya nodagh) located in northern Turkey. Being due South, empties a number of disciples. Most importantly, continued (awa sararrow) which flows from the mountains of (Barwari Bala). And tributary (sepna) southwest to South River(Surechi1986.p34), and turn after entering the border towards the West and then Northwest and empties tributary (aurokrm). And even passes exhibits torturous vally in Zakho, an island formed the center of the river. And then headed towards the West until it meets the( alhizl River) to the West of Zakho around (9.5) kilometres hurt and( alhizl) several valleys of( sharanish Valley) and Valley of( Peugova). And after meeting alhizl presents its course so much and accelerates in the Tigris in the North even uses( vishkhapor). And its waters are 2.2% of total Tigris. The stone bridge is (overland Dalal) Habur River East of Zakho city from the most important monuments and tourist attractions in the area and knows (Abbasi bridge) (Khasbak1973.p99).

- **Upper Zab River (big):** stems from Turkish territory in the upper parts of the East of the Tigris basin and stems from a complex mountain ranges and supplying heavy water to the Tigris River and penetrated the territory of the province being in a deep ravine and cannot be utilized for irrigation purposes at present(Aqrawi1973.p09), and meet many valleys crossing the Iraqi border village north of (Amadiyah) toured Western, where passing (deralok) compound and headed toward the Southeast and empties tributary (roisheen). After they meet tributary (sepna)-East being about Southeast mountain series Sean Pierce passing prominent area and empties the joist (shamdinan sow) where it enters the boundaries of Erbil leaving (alzibar) in the South mountains and mountains of Sean in the North. There are areas and tourist resorts located on the River (like Pierce, Ke zanta) (Surechi1986.p35).

- **Kany masey river:** sprang from region (Navi, bydohy) and benefit the people of the region of irrigation waters, as passes many villages. Extensive farming areas tells that pours in Zab near arcade called (overland balbala) (Aqrawi1973.p10).

- **Tributary sepna:** a small child originally from sloping from the mountains water hater and uses strong and passing through the South side of the castle of Amadiyah and the various agricultural crops grown primarily (rice) and continues to continue eastward to meet River (Ziyi meh Zen) South deralok area.

- **Hazel River:** originates from the mountains hrakol Dag in the Kurdistan region of Turkey and are heading south then enters the Iraqi border at the village (dashta taqty). Cotter River meet just west of Zakho city space (8 km)(Surechi1986.p36).

- **Rowe Sheen river:** sprang from Turkey and Kurdistan, heading south to enter the territory of Kurdistan Iraq near the village (gemtoo) and general direction from North to South, it forms the natural border between duhok, Erbil and empties into the upper Zab (Ziyi meh Zen) and there are many other small tributaries originates from Highland To keep such (been integrated, hater, sharanish, duhok, zanta..) (Surechi1986.p36).

### 3.1.6.2. GroundWater

Groundwater generally derived in Duhok Governorate in two(Khasbak1973.p92:

- Is the advantage of alianbia water and natural eyes. Springs abound in the foothills and Highlands, in areas where the groundwater level maps to break with the surface of the Earth. In many parts of the province become the main focus of human life springs from his need for drinking water, it depends, and is the first source to summer crops with water. The fact that the existence of these Springs is that identifies human habitation in the most conservative and contacts is a style called (Disperesed). Linked to the availability of snow and rainfall amount so often exposed to size increase and decrease. The quality of these springs water is excellent for human use and is the best water in the Duhok governorate and Kurdistan-pan of low dissolved salts (limit 350 240) mg per liter (eyes of sharanish, Berwari Bala, Sarsank, inisheky, swaretuka,) (Azad1980.p112).

There are mineral water springs which features special chemical recipes used for therapeutic purposes and hospitalization of many diseases like arthritis and rheumatism. There are in the world are exploiting such eyes around established hotlines, reknown integrated tourism facilities are available and the Tsar by a large

number of tourists like San Moritz (San. Mourice) in Switzerland, weisbadn (Wiesbaden) in Germany it is an important attraction centers for medical tourism, In Duhok Governorate existed several thermal sources in various regions and is characterized by high temperatures and resources mainly sulphurous (eyes Ke rmava) is a village of Duhok is (2 km) from the North, as well as (mirkaben, Zakho, ashawa, Bamarni, Kani sur.

- Industrial means you are relying on wells and artesian wells walkharis. Wells is one of the oldest methods for most common groundwater in the area and helped spread recently in the province, first because the water level close to the ground where the ranges (15-30 m) up to (40 m)(Directorate of grandwater 1973.p19),and secondly people need for drinking water for growing populations and low snowfall Rainfall in recent years, Either alkharis was used, the number has decreased very much as it is an expensive process and keeping it clean is also expensive task.

### **3.1.6.3. The Lakes**

There is a growing demand globally for tourism beaches and water bodies for the popular tourist attraction through (skiing, swimming, boating, water sports, Sunshine,Artificial lakes were formed in the mountain passes towering natural sites in Duhok, Duhok and Mosul Dam Lake, can take advantage of these resources for tourist purposes for its elements of the attracting c pleasant.Where the dam is located at the entrance to the Duhok Duhok total mile and consists of a confluence approach (we're turning around, garmava), created in 1989 for watering crops, build facilities and tourist pools overlooking the Lake on the landscape (Pano Rama) nice fit to build tourist facilities fantastic, where tourists don't forget breaks . Either Mosul Dam Lake-(3600 m) covering a wide territory of Duhok province, although its construction in Mosul and can take advantage of this space for tourist purposes(GAT1989.P51).

### **3.1.7.WildWealth**

A natural element in creating multiple travel whims and tastes of birdwatching, mountaineering, wildlife camps dye youth hunting. The region is rich in wealth of wild spaces and extensive grounds where live animals and wild birds and valleys and mountainous Highlands access requires effort and travel by walking and climbing, the most important wildlife in Duhok Governorate (bear, Fox, wild goats, deer, wolves, wild boar, Rabbits, Tiger trout, otter, squirrel, Hyena, aldalg, wild cat.). Birds are (hunting, pheasant, wild pigeons, sosk, falcons, vultures, partridges, owls, crows, buzzards, goshaw.(Aqrawi1973.p24).

### 3.1.8. Summer Resorts

The natural ground in Duhok Governorate is a mountainous environment characterized by the beauty and diversity of scenery and moderate temperatures during summers and all of these natural ingredients has helped many countryside tourist resort there to enjoy entertainment and recreation, and mention it briefly and by importance As follows(Kettani2007.p19):

- **Sarsing resort:** Kurdish language means sarsing (FCS, mountain) and away from the city of Duhok (61 km) and rising sea level (1046 m) and maximum temperatures in summer (534 536 m)(Surechi1986.p51), Located at the foot of Mount Hater and offset solid mount on the other side. And the tourist when approaching the entrance to the resort stands in front of a painting painted by the artist. As frequently Masif features attracted the sea breeze and the idyllic atmosphere pleasant evening and night as well as various fruit trees. Either natural vegetation composed of algnar trees walasbendar Cypress, cover the valleys if your lifted to the top where the foot of the mountain, it will only find lush forests which cover surface mount Hater overlooking resort and getting his beauty in winter where coats land, mountain and leaves white suit of ice wows Beholder. She was previously included sarsing residence and housed facilities and tourist entertainment created by the Government and administered by it especially (General Organization for tourism), notably: Hotel understudy capacity (200) bed. Modern hotel (Hotel sarsing) overlooking a large group of orchards and gardens. Tourist village (typical) number (58) with their services. Chalets and ((karabat)) over (40) chalet. Ksaraldiafh around the World Health Organization (WHO) to fully equipped hospital by restaurant sarsing understudy. Gymnasium. Nocturnal Forum. Summer Casino. Cinema (summer and winter). Theme park for children. Cafes, restaurants and popular shops, All these tourist facilities no longer exist now as a result of the political events that passed through Iraq, where mostly used by parents as their residence(GAT1989.P55).

- **Solav resort:** in a deep gorge and high mountain tops peeking high covered with natural forest and permeating the Valley fruit orchards of pomegranates and grapes and apples and berries and nuts at the end of the Valley fountain water flows through rocks and a maximum temperature in sulav (526 m) in the worst summer heat . The resort is about 5 km from the town of Amadiyah on high (1150 m) above sea level.(Kasbak1973.p116), In the 1970s the Ministry of the North create:A large tourist hotel (26) Conference room plus a large dining and lounge seating and Café

and a summer swimming pool and was called by the people (railway hotel). Tourist apartments comprising two rooms and prosecutions assimilates some 150 people. Casino and restaurant guide. Tourist cabins. ((Karabat)) established tourist area for rest and food and even shelters. Hotel and apartments and caravans used by people for housing and some businessmen have created a deep valley motels (rebar), and others are under construction in the village (KANYA mala) adjacent to (rebar). (GAT1989.P56).

- **Swaretuka resort:** Far from duhok city in about (38 km) and (22 km) from angle and height (1507 m) above sea level, the maximum temperatures in summer (533 m), which overlooks the ravine in an area surrounded by mountains of its sides and oversees alliances two motives on both sides of the mountain range are Inti one easy Bamarni and secondly easy Sawa RH tuka making air and pleasant weather impaired abound walasbendar, oak and cypress trees some fruits. He says that his bracelet alkorani tuka Lems (Suara turkka) any Knights while Turks defeated the Turks at the hands of bhdinan Princes there were Kurds that name.(Alkorani1996.p155), Thought at this apparent superficial name (his bracelet Inti) is a hill or place higher supervisor and means (Knights of the high mountain). Perhaps the leader in WordPress are Inti in Kurdish meaning (berries Valley) to the large fruit berries in the area. The most important tourist facilities and services that are created:14 room houses consist of tourist and accessories created in Royal Testament (1952) and then expanded to (62) prefabricated houses. A stone with a tourist hotel (12) dining lounge room. A great casino to serve food and drinks (hot and cold). Wekbrat popular shops and stalls. (GAT1989.P57).

- **Zawite resort :** This resort (16 km) far from duhok city in about (90 km) from Mosul, rises (885 m) above sea level and the maximum temperature in summer (538 m) and has a mild weather and the availability of extensive shadows areas scattered among the pine forests of the notoriously high region. The name of his corner he thinks Laramie, meaning corner. Didn't grow up in tourist facilities except some casinos and restaurants, rest kiosks scattered mostly in (zawita)(Aqrawi 1973.p323).

- **Ashawa resort :** Located between the resort and Sarsank resort screen and at the foot of Mount hater and is the rare resorts which show the sweetest nature images. That famous achowa height falls and abundant waters that concentrate rare from dozens of eyes and look like sculpted rocks waterfalls configurations but artist (a phenomenon known natural geographic (alstkltaist and alastklmight) as well as the forests of tall Oaks algnar. it is known that these Trees do not grow only in cold areas



with fresh water. There are caves surrounding the waterfalls and grouted rock in many strange creatures formed by nature adds to the beauty of this beautiful resort (Aqrawi 1973.p324).

This resort was seized in full and which built villas and mansions erected and artificial lake by Saddam Hussein and he was visiting with his family in summer and winter. Then pull down all these palaces and beautiful houses after uprising (1991) and stayed covered Lake algae.

- **Ineshky resort:** Located near the village (aradena) between qedsh and Sarsank resort features a cool climate. Tourism features highlighted the beautiful cave which is kiss the attention of holidaymakers. It features conveniently overlooking the plains of sarsing and natural and debate his gardens and cooler weat, (Surechi 1986.p52), The most important tourist facilities set up by the Government earlier, Tourist hotel (200) fully equipped bed accessories. Restaurant Casino cave as well as summer pool, restaurants and parks Forum. Tourist apartments (75) DARA. Tourist cabins. Central market. Apartment occupancy has been (role) by families as well as the hotel. (GAT 1989.P58).

- **Bamerni resort:** Far from duhok city in about (60 km) and meter (1240 m) above sea level and means (House of literature), and is famous for its cold waters eyes orchids pace, not to mention the existence of archaeological caves and castles battleship like cave (a crane). Where the ruins of his named airport located (11.5 km) from junction (Bamarni-sarsing) runway length (1630 m) and width (45 m) and possible expansion and was valid for planes (four drives) and was at the airport waiting lounge and rest house was departure on Tuesdays and Thursdays and Fridays At 10.30 am (Aqrawi 1973.p318), Now the guesthouse and the lounge occupies an armoured Division of the Turkish army, and included sloppy coats of plants and grasses. Webamrni is the headquarters of the elders Naqshbandi in the region. And the name is Aramaic (House Mornay) which means invincible House sinner who thin it people to Bamarni. (Baban 1985.p186).

- **Araden resort:** The resort is located near the inisheky resort and height (1400 m) above sea level and far from duhok city in about (66 km) features lovely weather and healthy and abundant waters and scenic. (Aqrawi 1973.p318), Aradena means (Eden paradise) in Aramai (Baban 1985.p164), little tourist facilities some casinos and restaurants and tourist camp. And it meant the people of the region for hiking and school trips.

- **Amedy resort:** About away from sarsing (17 km) and height above sea level (1985 m) is famous for its cold waters and lush trees. Located high in the mountains

overlooking the city of Amadiyah. Where to go from sulav resort surrounded by the Valley of airy and overlooks the Green Plains, with snow for long periods of the year. Lacks facilities and tourist services(Aqrawi1973.p319).

- **Seepa resort:**away from sarsing About (17 km) and height above sea level (1985 m) is famous for its cold waters and lush trees. Located high in the mountains overlooking the city of Amadiyah. Where to go from sulav resort surrounded by the Valley of airy and overlooks the Green Plains, with snow for long periods of the year. Lacks facilities and tourist services(F.aqrawi1999.p50).

- **Zenta vally resort:**The resort is located within the area is generation of Akri town (12 km) and is shaped like a deep valley between two mountains and being in the middle of a large tributary named (Brayshaw) surrounding this Valley from the East Mountain (SE RI prevailed) and West mountain (SE RI Quisque). The resort includes a large number of heavy eyes water flows all year round. It established casino guide.

- **Seele resort:**Located near the village (dekhri) in which a waterfall flowing water from high mountain located within the area (dinarta). Just posted some (7 km) and about akre (27 km) and neat resort natural forests and trees of different vineyards and featuring a tourist Cafe location and receives a tiled Street (F.aqrawi1999.p62).

- **Sharanesh resort:**It is a resort of Sindi in Zakho. Featuring scenic views, and where the temperature does not exceed (532 m) in summer. It is famous for its magnificent waterfalls flowing waters from the high mountains ((in, khamtor), is over (25 m) and clothe its mountains of dense natural forest and Aqua eyes numerous and far from Zakho city b (40 km).(Fendi1995.p132).

There are many other countryside not caring and exploited for tourism including(dihe , garegoh vally, tajika, beret tere..etc).

### **3.2. THE RECUIREMENTS OF THE CIVILIZATION TOURIST COMPONENTS IN DUHOK.**

The modern cultural landmarks have become the mainstay of the tourism system in the world, such as the modern achievements of man such as architectural construction, parks and reserves, villages and tourist complexes, festivals, conferences, seminars, sports competitions and exhibitions. As well as the person who is the focus of this industry in terms of demographic factors and characteristics of population (size of population, functional composition, growth, environmental structure ..) all these constitute a set of modern human civilization components.

The governorate of Duhok has a strong balance of achievements of the modern era, despite the difficulties of the conditions that have passed over Iraq in general and the governorate, especially the projects of infrastructure services and the opening of roads linking rural districts and urban areas as well as the delivery of electricity networks to remote and rugged areas with large hotels that appeared in the area and motels Tourism, styles, entertainment, exercise and various hobbies.

### 3.2.1. Demographic Constitution

Population size plays an important role in tourism demand, increasing population and tourism demand declining population, Population statistics considered did not begin until a year after Iraq (1947 m) where statistics in years (1947, 1957, 1965, 1977, 1987, 1998). Duhok governorate's population rose dramatically in the 1960s rising from (145843) a year 1965 (250575) in 1977 and rose to the stated population estimates for the year 2000 (768142) annual increase (13.7) and that the population of the governorate of Duhok is (3.4%) Of the total population of Iraq (22330000) population estimates 1 million of 2000 m (UNWFP2000) As in table no 2 :

**Table 2:** Residents of Duhok Governorate and Annual Increase

Years	Residents of Duhok Governorate	Annual Increase	Residents of Iraq	Annual Increase
1947	38843	-	-	-
1957	73813	-	-	-
1965	145843	%10	-	-
1977	250575	%3.3	12171480	-
1987	293304	%1.58	16278316	%2.95
1998	714034	%8.33	21795000	%2.68
2000	768142	%3.72	22330000	%1.22

Source: The World Food Program, Duhok Branch, Computerized Data for Partition 2000 .

That population growth in any society is the product of two factors (Herori 2002.p286):

1. Natural growth factor which is the difference between births and deaths. Since studies show that one of the governorates of Duhok Governorate Iraq particularly where census data revealed Iraq's population of 1987 that the natural rate of increase exceeded (34%) In the County. The proportion of births (47) per thousand and the mortality rate (13) per thousand in light of almsomat carried out by the Ministry of planning between (1975-1980) and the difference between the two rates of natural increase (34) 000 annually.
2. The most important factor in the Duhok governorate population increase is the immigration agent, which means the movement of populations from the geographical area called (original location) or (departing) to another (destination or destination) and follows that of course alter permanent residence.

Many factors contributed to push people to migrate to the Duhok governorate, particularly after the blessed intifada (1991) and return people to their parents ' homeland from neighboring countries (Turkey Iran). The exodus of a number of other people to maintain appropriate security conditions being experienced. And data available in table 6 in the annex shows that duhok (Duhok) ranked first with size of population (243170) people (2000 m) (212469) in (1998) and 32% of almost the entire population of the province comes Zakho ranked second in population size ( 159.425) inhabitants and around (21%) Of the total population of the province while in Amadiyah wesmil Aqra districts the third, fourth and fifth respectively with a population (154.094), (85.955), (70.145) people and more (7%) The size of the population of the province (Herori2002.p293), see table no 3.

Either area was Amadiyah (2707)km in first and then akre (1936)square km smil (1398)square km Zakho and Duhok districts (1034)square km (981) square km respectively while the highest population density (247.8) inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup> for duhok and lowest population density (25.9) inhabitants square km of Amadiyah. Urban grew rapidly during extended duration (1977 1998). Rural migration seems to be clear from the continuing increase in the proportion of urban versus rural population size and decline in immigration from outside the province in high urban population growth was affected. After the uprising (1991) the return section of displaced and migrants returning to their villages and security and safety, the rural population rose to some (33%) Of the total population of the province in population size (235.042) people comparable decline in urban population rate (7.5%) where the size of the urban population (539942) people (67%) Population estimates for the year 1998. The

city of Duhok occupies the top hierarchy hierarchy of urban centres in the province since the year 1977 and until the year 1998 with a clear convergence between its size and the size of the city of Zakho, the second city in the province after they were (Zakho).spaceClear between them and other urban cities in the province and throughout the Duhok governorate borders. the following table shows the size of the population of duhok governorate by citeis (2013)(CSOD2013):

**Table 3:** The Size of the Population of Duhok Governorate by Cities

<b>The Cities of Duhok</b>	<b>Number of population</b>	<b>Size Square</b>	<b>Population Density km2</b>
Duhok	431.378	981	439.7
Sumel	120.879	1398	86.4
Zakho	206.121	1034	199.3
Amedi	103.281	2707	38.1
Akre	211.986	1936	109.4
Shekhan	72.213	1333	54,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.145.858</b>	<b>9389</b>	<b>122.04</b>

Source:Ministry of Planning, Central StatisticalOrganization in Duhok.

Duhok continues to attract the largest proportion of the total urban population in 1998 so as to increase this percentage (39%) To reveal the decline for urban centres near the largest classes in both those which appeared after the combine spend akre and its urban centres or as a result of increases in existing centres. Any increase in the size of the population, especially the urban (cities) to increase the number of tourists and thus increase the demand for tourist services and activities. And there is a strong relationship between the size of cities and people coming for tourism(almashhadani1989.p173), As in the table no 4 .

**Table 4:**Relationship Between the Size of Cities and People Coming for Tourism

City size for Population	Percentage of Arrivals and Immigrants to the City
5001 20000 Inhabitants	15 - 30
20001-50000	30 - 40
50001-100000	40 - 50
100001-500000	50 - 70
500001-more than a million	70 - 80

Source:Dr Khalil Al-Mashhadani, Tourism Planning, Mustansiriyah University, Baghdad, 1989

### **3.2.2. General Infrastructures**

Also called infrastructure, the world has witnessed many modern variables at the international level and that all nations of the world must conform and anticipation of under globalization and the application of the Convention on international trade (GATT). The most important information and communication technology revolution and variables that override the world's a stage (transport – electricity – water – drainage.)(Hind hamed2003.p01),we will show it to availability in the search area.

#### **3.2.2.1.Transport and Communications**

Means of transport is the (highways, airports, railways, ports..) with a decisive influence in the construction and prosperity of the tourism industry and transport is the most important element to choose the destination for most tourists in the world. Duhok governorate lacks many conveyances in the world because its not within the maritime waterways, and lack of possibilities for air transport (airports, planes) and is road transport vehicles of various types and sizes of dominant type in Duhok Governorate, and transportation. Characterized by flexibility and freedom of movement conservatism became contributing wide geographical distribution of tourism facilities in duhok motsalatha. thanks to the transportation network covering whole areas of lowland and mountainous peninsula conservation and mountainous areas, as well as building many bridges and archways and tunnels And ironically led

to link conservative parts to each other and link other provinces maintained a network of modern roads.(necheervan&mohammed2001.p18), one of the most important main roads in the County according to Data of Director of roads and bridges in Duhok(DRBD) are :

- Duhok, Zakho Turkey (highway) road: not easy smil northwards West to reach the Strait of Zakho (white vally) and then descends towards the sendi and heading West toward barahim Hebron (rezgari), near the Turkish border and gateway province to the outside world (Abraham's Gate of Hebron L) the length of the road (75 km).

- Duhok, Faida, bedriki, Mosul (highway) road: is easy road passes plain lands where cuts aside from plain to be repeated when the village of karrana enters the boundaries of Nineveh and is a two-kilometer-long (67 km). This meets the road after leaving the Duhok city centre (5 km) and Duhok international road junction which connects (Zakho Turkey) mentioned above.

- Duhok, Amadiyah and Sarsank (highway) road: major tourist route in the province since most resorts connects the city center and to each other, passing the road in (KE me) Duhok entrance from the East and Northeast. And then going through webakirat and angle are resort resort tuka and wekdsh and Sarsank sulav resort resort to arrive in Amadiyah. The road passes through different ground terrain where the twists and turns and narrow corridors and Plains. A length (70 80 km). From the main road branches off several branches. By compound (Corette and Kavanagh) to Mangish area and from there to Bamarni. As branches of it when his corner by resort (Atrush sheikhan conductor) this section shorten the distance between the resorts in the province and Mosul as well as it goes through the rugged mountainous region, a scenic. As branches of the way the President before reaching sarsing resort at ashawa resort by up to the village of Bamarni and runs northwest past (also, DIHE) berifka complex junction dock with Zakho and Kanye hand Center crop suckers: (Barwari Bala). (necheervan&mohammed2001.p28).

- Akre, zente, qandil bridge, arbil (highway) road:paved road (30 km) long and connected Duhok governorate, Erbil and branching out of it by (akre-Ke Whelan) and length (12 km) and another side road heading from junction (zanta dinarta Mount Pierce kapra beer) in many mountain tourist sites Spend akre and a length (28 km).

And there's a road starts from (gerdassin bamshms and length (80 km) and (generation prevailed and length of dinarta (12 km).

- amadea deralok sheladize Balenda (highway) road: connecting deralok district of Amadiyah and Center complex (sheladize-movements) that ends in a river (roisheen), one of the main tributaries, big llsab is on the other side (South) of the tributary Akri and heading to the prominent area and length (40 km) there branch Balenda accrue to the Turkish border and length (25 km) (Surechi1985.p58).

- Zakho bativa begova Kanimasy (highway) road: Zakho Center connects bativa district and extends to the begova and ends in the Center like hand crop suckers: a single lane paved road, and its length (87 km) and derivatives thereof, inter alia by (hizawa Darkar sharanish resort & Ke rock), length (14 km), road junction sharanish Shish wemirkh beksrok and length (16 km). And also pass Byway (sirkotk you berbla junction) to the junction of sharanish resort in length (27 km) of the route heading (begova) nsdor and length (21 km).

It was a public road network lengths around (552 km) in 1985, the lengths of these roads in 1997 to reach (2125 km) by (27%) This, thanks to the efforts of the Directorate of roads and bridges in the 1980s and Duhok Governorate as well as material and technical possibilities provided by domestic and foreign organizations such as (K.R.O) and (HABITAT) during the 1990s and formed by a resolution of the United Nations to implement the resolution (986), known as the oil-for-food resolution in 1996 a plan to build a railway linking the province of Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, and from there to another line with the connector.(Taeab&mohammed1998.p83).

### **3.2.2.2.Communication Services**

It appeared many modern technological means that wiped out completely on the elemental time and distance, and have become the basic infrastructure services, one of the necessary components to the wishes of tourists and their need to communicate with the world and not snapped on his home, as well as to facilitate the work of the industry (tourism industry) (hind hamed2003.p22), These services are available in:

1. Mobile phone networks: available in Duhok Governorate of modern communications and necessary mobile networks and terrestrial network to home phones and home wireless network with reference to come:(korek – asiacell- zain- reber )



2. The Internet: each (korek, adsl,asiacell) Internet service. As well as companies (Taryn. NET, newros. NET), satellite (W3, Turksat). the Internet line (optical cable) Fiber Optic from Turkey to Kurdistan increased the speed of service.
3. Express mail services:it is done by mail service, civil companies.

### **3.2.2.3. Water Services**

Spring water and springs and streams rivers and wells are major sources of duhok water (for drinking and Agriculture). The founding (Habitat and UNICEF) integrated water projects in villages and compounds, the development of the old networks and build rooms generators and pumps and sterilizing devices in each of the major urban cities and resorts. Purification and desalination plants and pumping systems project (dam of Duhok, Barakat) to reach the population units in Duhok and surrounding areas. Duhok and Mosul Dam that are the main source of water in Duhok. (necheervan&mohammed2001.p75),that water is life, and is available in the area if it plans and mechanisms and conservation.

### **3.2.3. Receptuve Facilities**

The hotel offer is covering all tourist facilities that offer accommodation services or housing and food and drinks are as follows:

- **Hotels:** the first impression with tourists by hotels (place of shelter and rest) and can build tourism in a country without tourists supports hotels and offer them food and other entertainment services. States have shown great care to build hotels and develop and diversify, Hotel Renaissance in Duhok Governorate began at the beginning of the third millennium and especially after the fall of the dictatorial regime that ruled the country in 2003 as economic activity flourished in Iraq and particularly in Kurdistan, development began in Duhok Governorate in all respects especially Construction and erection and entry Foreign investment in major production plants, construction and services and the major share of the Turkish companies were where the volume of economic exchange between the territory and Turkey 2 billion dollars annually,This large amount if we compare it with the size and population of the territory is about 5 million people.

There are 61 hotels in Duhok contain 3445 room, accommodates (7303) guests (tourists) Spread over the cities of duhok governorate by table number( ) all modern services available at these hotels of pool halls, restaurants, conferences, celebrations, games halls and gardens. Etc.

**Table 5:** Number of Hotels and Their Classification with Rooms , Beds in Duhok

Category (Classification)	No of Hotels	No of Rooms	No of Beds	Cities of Duhok Governorate			
				Duhok	Zakho	Akre	Amedi
Five stars	4	532	1114	4	-	-	-
Four stars	14	1222	2489	14	-	-	-
Three stars	11	679	1445	9	2	-	-
Tow stars	17	610	1321	7	8	1	1
Others	15	402	934	5	8	1	1
Total	61	3445	7303	39	18	2	2

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (2008) General Directorate for Tourism in Duhok "Tourist Affairs, Duhok.

- **Motels:** motels second class in terms of accommodating tourists and meet their needs because families prefer motels to hotels for more privacy and more freedom, and family all in one apartment. In Duhok Governorate began creating this type of accommodation and projects at the beginning of the year (2000) up to (45) motels so as to provide more (2432) beds scattered on the Duhok, Zakho, Amadiyah, akre, there are campgrounds under construction ,The following table shows the number of motels by cities:

**Table 6:** Number of Motels and Their Classification with Apartments , Beds

Category (Classification) of Motels	No of Motels	No of Apartment	No of Beds	Cities of Duhok Governorate			
				Duhok	Zakho	Akre	Amedi
Five stars	1	50	200	1	-	-	-
Four stars	3	72	398	3	-	-	-
Three stars	9	113	426	5	2	1	1
Others	32	436	1408	16	8	3	5
Total	45	671	2432	25	10	4	6

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (2008) General Directorate for Tourism in Duhok "Tourist Affairs, Duhok .

- **Restaurants:** there are in Duhok Governorate independent restaurants restaurants hotels as part of the hotel facilities there are in each class hotels and tourist restaurants first and second by the same score. Independent restaurants scattered in the province in different classes first and second and third and fourth. And other restaurants Popular resorts (zawite, Sarsank, sulav, swaretuka..). The following table shows the number of restaurants and their ratings and capacity:

- **Cafeterias:** casinos in tourist resorts are hangout and enjoy the weather and the fresh air and scenic views and interesting conversations among tourists and real mixing them. There are a lot of tourist casinos in Duhok Governorate, which all have the same pattern of services and supplies are almost similar. There are many other casinos not registered under categories like hotels, motels and restaurants.

### **3.3. THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HISTORICAL TOURIST COMPONENTS IN DUHOK.**

The historical elements are the effects of the past ages on the historical and religious sites, which are one of the factors that attract tourism and play a key role in determining the direction of tourism movement (Mohammed2003.p71), The existing and scattered monuments in Duhok governorate are a testimony to the civilization and history of the region, although they have not been cared for, restored, preserved or excavated, and there are no services available to tourists, the visit historians is limited to professors and university students.

#### **3.3.1. History of Duhok**

There are different opinions about the origin of the name Duhok with reference to come(Baban1985.p125):

- 1- Duhok name reportedly derives from (dihih k) means village or hamlet (dihehk).
- 2- Duhok settlers are likely to be from Assyrian and some researchers think that current Duhok originated in Assyrian city place (religions) which was the capital of the province romaiois
- 3- Professor shakor Khurshid says according to some researchers to Duhok were called Assyrian era (religion) because it was the capital of the province (de Assyrian Murphy) which were close (Beth zakan) attributed this to say to Professor (four) as Duhok lies the entrance three mountainous Straits so that Assyrian connection with State (Horno) was through Duhok. He says that Duhok was an important center in the reign of princes aldasnih (961 1236) and then ruled the area of the Principality of Shaykhan. And shortly after became part of the Principality of albhdinan.).
- 4- One common labels to Duhok with purely commercial economic connotations where one symbolizes his name (shando's brother) in the middle of the fourth century a.d. was taking everything to Duhok or passing out handfals or practising as a tax on yields. (Herori2002.p16).

In the Islamic era despite lack of historical texts tell us about the importance of business activity for the region to describe the pilgrims Muslims walbldaneyen County (malthaia), which is believed to be (maliati) Assyrian means entrance or driveway military bastion was insignificant in Assyrian and is The old name for the village (Malta) located east of the city of Duhok(Herori2002.p53), the Duhok governorate borders with estimated alzibar area (10320 km<sup>2</sup>) called (bhdinan) old

&newthe bhdinan area has local Emirate ruled for six centuries (from the 13th century until the mid-19th century) it was only initially include the Amadiyah city and surroundings that symbolizes influence has expanded little by little depending on the political circumstances even annexed areas between Tigris various big North of Mount Meqlop down(Anwer1999.p28), Colorful opinions about the origin of the term bhdinan. But in General almost based terms (bhdinan) and (badina) Although there are other conclusions tries to support owners their opinions based on the derivation of linguistic or geographical location.

- It is well known that atomic Prince Bahauddin bin Shamsuddin imitate Government Affairs in that region for almost four hundred years the beginning of the 13th century AD. Many sources indicated to the Princes of bhdinan since (Prince Bahauddin bin Shamsuddin bin DIN) and even Prince (Ismail Pasha II) most days. Although the information vary in quantity between the duration and may sometimes converged, especially in their sentence. But the most important Princes who ruled bhdinan after the Governor announced that Bahauddin amedi (1262 m) which was named bhdinan proportion to their name(Aldamaloji1999.p52).

- Prince Hassan bin Saifuddin bin Zainuddin bin Bahauddin (1534 m), one of the most famous Princes bhdinan.

- Prince Bahram Pasha (1695 1768 m) title b (Prince) and rule more than half a century.

- Prince Mohamed Saeed Pasha (1825 1833 m).

- Ismail Pasha Bin Mohamed pilot Pasha (1836 1842 m) most Princes of bhdinan while the smelter (Mohamed became one of brigdar). Amadiyah Ismail Pasha forced to surrender and denied to his family to Baghdad and the Ottoman troops entered to Amadiyah in autumn 1842 m, ending another ruling princes bhdinan(Anwer1999.p36).

The name of bhdinan as mentioned in the book (the history of the Kurds and Kurdistan) Roman Emperor (Trajan) led an army (115 m) to take over Armenia and the Kurds after the NFL continued to progress so seized on Mesopotamia, (adiabn) and the label (adiabn) were called districts (Zakho, Duhok, akre)(Zaki1939.p119), Although the author does not indicate any relationship between terms (adiabn) and (badina) many researchers relied on his account and tried to link the two terms as stated in the book (the Kurds in bhdinan) that historians agree that (among the badina) derived from the name adiabn name was bahattin where The area now known as b (badina) (115 m) and similar challenge between the two words. Thereby telling us that (badina) might be distorted (adiabn). Bhdinan was an important part of

the mandate of the connector in the Ottoman era for its important location and its unique natural and human components (Anwer1999.p119).

Duhok governorate were establishment under Revolution Command Council resolution 11 signed 27/5/1969 (Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr) was President of the Republic of Iraq. The Brigade was composed of the following districts of Duhok (duhok, Zakho, Amadiyah, akre) and associated district akre on time provisionally connector Brigade and temporarily linked mizouri area district shaykhan(Aqrawi1973.p01).

### 3.3.2. Archaeological Sites

Duhok is like other Iraq areas rich in antiquities from sculptures and castles, schools and places of worship of different religions as well as other effects. But generally experienced across different time periods of extinction and neglect and vandalism, with reference to the most important comes those sites.

#### 3.3.2.1. Sculptures

There are many sculptures scattered throughout the region representing different historical stages and will indicate the most important ones(Kameeran2007.p34):

- **Khenes sculptures:** one of the most beautiful sculptures in the area where high altitudes are carved into the rock. Khens village located on the West Bank of the alkohl River, a branch of the river khazir Shaykhan district. WordPress mentioned this word (khens) in the writings of the Assyrian king Sennacherib (691 m). He resided at the source of the River near the village of khniss posed sculptures standing in front of the gods on animals and near the sculptures there are cuneiform writings. seems that Sennacherib was visiting the area to rest and enjoy the beautiful landscape and the quiet mild away from Nineveh

- **Mela merge sculpture:** Northwest of Duhok City Centre amidst the mountain pass clay bumpy known as derkli Sheikh Ahmed, when Cliff creed was noticeable in mountain (rah) offset of the West mountain (jar) which is a four peaks mountain. And the ruins of castles built on the rock. Strategic significance of the site as a key to the mountainous area and the Akkadian was then Assyrians take this passage and others to reach the State of ararto and of the Hittites. And they were recording victories news in monuments. Carved pale was noticeable one of these monuments(ALbarwari2002.p32).

- **Malthaia sculptures (Malta):** malthaia is located west of Duhok where central city expansion after a residential hotel, and were mentioned in the dictionary

of countries for Sapphire febrile near the village of malthaia (Malta) an archaeological mound called (Cree maltai) and spread over its surface pottery from Assyrian, malthaia city An Assyrian, named maliati. Military bastion has taken in the last Assyrian State protection as well as being a conduit so strategically (Baban1985.p67), See the central northern Montenegro surface landmarks sculptures carved in the rock. Near (as is) in a mountain (like I do), known as malthaia or sculptures (Sting fragmented hhlamhta) probably due to the time of the Assyrian king Sennacherib (705 681 b.c.). These sculptures of four similar scenes the strength each scene including a procession composed of seven gods of sacred animals appear, rider named King stands in front of her and someone behind him. The seven gods (Assyria, tallil, sin, Shamash, Adad, Ishtar, hatab).

- **Kondek cave sculptures:** the cave is located to the Northwest of the village (kondek) located to the West of some (Akri town) (20 km). Site includes three sculptures. I inside the cave and is a collection of animals moving towards the man sitting on a Chair, the other scenes we are outside the cave and the upper scene is a fisherman standing stabbed his mountain goat and carries a bow in his hand and wearing shorts up to his knee. While the other scene (bottom) is for two adjacent sitting on each Chair and likely they date back to the end of the third millennium BC and based on existing images of people having close photo dating to that period (ALbarwari2002.p85).

- **Char stin sculptures (the four columns):** located on the surface North of the Summit (shadaii yards) overlooking the city of Duhok, located a cave is based on four pillars (jar 60) approximately in diameter (15 m). And the cave is part of an old settlement where surrounded by other effects as the stone foundations of buildings and rooms carved in the rock and drill a small pyrotechnic flares, on the right side of the entrance to the cave symbols indicate five gods. Preliminary studies indicate that the site was a temple of religion Zoroastrianism and probably due to the Sasanian era where where slave machine (Hvar individuals) good machine Zoroastrian based conflict between light and darkness, or between good and evil mainly (DAD2001).

### 3.3.2.2. Archeology Castles

The castles represent the authority and power of duhok, Prince or Principality in most castles found in uod did not remain only ruins and traces of barely show their presence in the historical periods and will indicate the most important ones:

- **Duhok Castle:** the castle of Duhok is mentioned in the reign of Prince Hassan bin Saif al Din (1534 m) with the Principality of Dawson and symbolizes the

death of one occurred. Since one of the castle walls still stands amid the Duhok and overlooking the River (Robar) West Lawn of the building occupied by the postal service and telecommunications, there are many other effects in areas close to Duhok as caves, hills and small castles as Duhok effects such as Chamber recordings (paddy's Palace Samiat Castle and caves of the waitit and biromh mount and peda.(Fendi1995.p91).

- **Castle of amedi:** fortified castle, which rises from surrounding areas between (300 400) feet, and make it a natural wall to protect the Castle. Modern studies confirm that height is (500-600) feet. Is a rocky piece based ovular km<sup>2</sup> (17.5 km<sup>2</sup>) mentioned in Assyrian blogging (Amat) and (Amedee) as in the writings of Sun King Adad v (823 810 b.c.) was mentioned among the cities which opened his brother Ashur dats Eli in the life of his father shalmaneser . To seize the throne instead of the rightful heir Sun Ed v(Anwer1999.p41), Obelisk found at Nimrud effects and are now in the British Museum. And then appeared in the writings of King Adad terari (805 782 BC) son of Adad v Sun which is now in the Istanbul Museum, and mentioned in the Babylonian talk, mentioned by Arab alblndanion said Abu redemption as a castle full of Sapphire said that her age is Imad Eddin Zanki (548/1142 m) he was in an old fortress position name (growing up). While it's a big city with renewed qazvini-daylami (338/949 m) and called his name bhdinan capital Judgment albaedinion centuries (Aldamaloji1999.p44), Located on the northeast side of the city of amedi Dar called (Principality) two-storey bungalows and left it as previously stated Emirate logo(Fendi1995.p139), There is an old lighthouse at an estimated height of Amadiyah, about (30 m), view the square base (3 m) tall door (1.5 m) and width (80 cm) and smooth colours and is built of limestone and iron and stone. And her (103) degree constructed during the reign of Sultan Hussein Dah me who died in (981/1576 m) and ruled the Emirate for more than (40 years)(Aqrawi1973.p301).

- **Zakho Castle:** old castle is located on the West Bank of the Khabur River is still tall yet Principality House was, Prince Ali Khan (1790 1797 m) built and repaired when he found it in ruins, it appears that the castle was built on the ruins of an old Castle where the remaining parts suggest it was fortified and built one Neighbor large gravel and plaster. And the famous Castle of Zakho on behalf of qishlah, particularly after direct Ottoman rule it was turned into the headquarters of the Ottoman administration in the judiciary. And spread in Zakho effects and many other castles.(Kameeran2007.p38).



- **Akre Castle (Akri town):** overlooking the effects on the city square and Aqra along (110 m) including curved carving Rocky Gorge to carry the weight of rocks and a length (15 m) and width (4 m) and contain a room where Rocky three slots for ventilation. For the first two doors, southern Castle overlooking the city, the second North overlooking the mountains and surrounded by the castle wall is immune from all sides and still raise lingering yet, so her Fort Prince (zenda) (533) b.c. and made her water (Kanya Pasha) by USFP.(F.aqrawi1999.p33).

- **Shosh Castle:** located to the West of akre approximately (20 km), lying to the North of the village and into the Assyrian era deranged. Usted by Prince (Park end) as in Castle of akre. And contains many effects but no exploration to present(Aldamaloji1999.p44).

There are many other castles of (Za'faraniyah, ardsht Castle snitch, chabani Castle hror Castle, badria, Castle, ish kals Castle village of EE)(Fendi1995.p138).

### 3.3.2.3. Caves

One of the most important caves scattered in Duhok(Aqrawi1973.p311):

- **Shindokha mountain cave:** circular crater, in which two seats per length, and a rock room near her.

- **Three caves (ke leye mala):** two named Hassan Hussein cave resemble doors Windows and an artificial cave high height limits (3 m) and the village (bakhernivi) in the biromh mountain area pierced cave ceiling called (smti cave) thought it was a Dungeon, and the food was thrown to them from the hole in the Mrsonh room ceiling without mortar.

- **10 caves near the village of dostkh:** For the village in which cave sectors including the corridors leading to the mountains.

- In the village of sheikhan also sculpted cave excavator in the mountain called **cave forty martyrs** at the same shrine mountain man called (Sheikh entrusts) still villagers mosque.

- **Cave (Kenny navshak):** near the village of (good effort) in Barwari Bala appear carved from solid rock and some carved on one model.

- **cave babe kra:** in Bamarni near the village of Pazzi apt is very large and has two doors flows from the cave door cold water fountain are located inside a tunnel has known its end, thinking that leads to a dark interior room inaccessible for lack of oxygen, then lighting a candle for lack of oxygen gas.

- **Cave bishili:** contained a collection of silos. Located in a mountain from the North.
- **Cave Missy:** in Amadi situated in a Rocky Mountain below a set of vertical cave contains rock held up.
- **Cave elyati:** located near Kani crop suckers: 15 minutes walk and cave in the mountain and no road leading to it. Entrance can be seen from below.
- **Cave dory village:** cave is hollow, inside a quarter of an hour when noticing that the light machine with it switched off for lack of oxygen in the end. Then up to one's legs are built of lime water is water that comes out in the spring of water flow in Terwanish this shows surprising cave and waterwheel together)(Surechi1986.p76), there are hundreds of other caves throughout the Duhok governorate denoting the region.

#### 3.3.2.4. Islamic Mosques and Archeological School

- **The great mosque of Amadiyah:** Lighthouse mosque constructed in the reign of (Sultan Hussein Wali) and height (30 m) and width of square base (3 m), smooth colours, and are built with lime and iron and stone either whole itself is built in a style of art and form beautiful geometric (Aldamaloji1999.p44).
- **Kobad school:** this school is situated in religious Robar amedi (down from the North. Amadiyah) is one of the greatest religious schools in the area. Flourished in the reign of princes bhdinan and built by more than (600) years in her art school building features beautiful architectural building where Islamic nature study rooms and rooms for students and teacher rooms. It was the people of the region provide support and school students, and the school's imports by princes who follow in succession. It was frequently used by visitors and students from all over the bhdinan the study continued until the beginning of the twentieth century and is a cultural and moral enlightenment for the entire region in that era. There are other religious archaeological schools in the city dating back to the Islamic era (such as school ãñçï Khan, Imam Qasim school field school(Fendi1995.p122)).
- **archaeological Akri mosque:** archaeological Akri town is one of the largest mosques in Akre, located in the locality of the Serail. Created by world leader Abdullah Bin Omar Ibn Al Khattab. Catering to visitors a day for prayer and knowledge motives(F.aqrawi1999.p15).

Devotional religious shrines are frequented by people belonging to the tombs of the prophets and imams such righteous Prophet shrine (Patriarchs) peace and

blessings in Zakho and shrine mausoleum Sultan fairest (Hussein Wali) in the cemetery of the Princes in the Amadiyah, Mystic met Sheikh mausoleum shrine (Natalie albrivkani) in the village Brivkan to the East of the city of Duhok (25) how hospice called Sheikh albrivkani. And the shrine of Sheikh in the village of peramos (also) Bamarni area. And a number of other dormitories and other shrines for imams belonging to Naqshbandi. And the shrine (Ahmed Al Qudsi) near Duhok Governorate building and shrine door of Noah dornakh village near mount Judi.

### **3.3.2.5. Ancient Christian Churches, Temples and Yezidi**

Bhdinan area is famous for its many monasteries and churches that still scar. It was renovated recently and a number of them noted that most were built in mountainous areas feature a beautiful location, mostly built since the fourth century a.d. onwards, as history "monastery (Mar informing) near the village of dershin (aumra) and the institution of a history book. With him in the Strait (Mar Saliba) above the village, West Qasrok and Sanat (Mar Joshua Gage) aka beautiful jungle and three monasteries (karidou, Mar baouth, Mar weklali, Greece), at the top of Mount banohdra monastery (Mar Ibrahim) and monastery (Al-Rayyan Yusuf) inisheky (Mar TOMA) at Mangish, der (sayari) Aldaodih. Derry village name (Deir Mar audisho) an indicator still shows its features on his foot. Dir (Mar Yash) or (Mar ishu flaws) famous in history with his library and his school, the ruins of the monastery (marvenhas) and CHESSY) as well as the ruins of a convent (Mar back) near malthaia (Malta)(Baban1985.p78), Either shrine (Mar aithalaha), a stake in Duhok in the entrance and was nohdra school graduate institution, called der RAM (DERA outboard). There are three monasteries named (Mar Daniel) near the village, (wedirabon) an old monastery. Church (Mar gorgis) half an hour drive away (like crop suckers:) is one of the oldest churches in Berwari Bala was built in the era of Mohamed 1300 years ago. Having graduated from its schools professors and poets and artists. The manuscripts are still damaged Iraqi libraries and months cabinets adorned)(Surechi1986.p77).

One of the most important religious sites Ilaizdih shrine of Sheikh Hadi (ADI bin msafer) which is located to the North of Shaykhan (12 km) is located in a beautiful valley called (lalish) abound in the trees, water and alaizidion Hajj annually there, where many silos to accommodate visitors in one of the caves: "drive is alaizdih and his holy water. . And called the region (lalish Temple). Baazera site near Shaykhan (10 km) from the West and its name means House of Anabaptist and help and assistance, the village was famous in the history of Chaldeans and are now important alaizdih centres in the world. In the village of derabin (derabon) in Zakho on the

highway shrine (Imam Ali), one of the imams of the lalish Temple, alaizdih where the conical dome built on great room flows from the bottom into a big water(ALbarwari2002.p52).

Since ancient times human knew in this mountainous region and high subject land and lowland including agriculture and fishing crop production, and communicate with each successive civilizations, despite the difficulties of life as well as the difficult conditions, since making a lot and leave traces Eartha great for posterity. And you should be proud of them and proceed to build a civilization of principles, values and ideals were derived from ancestors.

### **3.4. THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND POLITICAL TOURISM COMPONENTS IN DUHOK**

Any human activity and social climate requires is security, stability and good treatment and this is one of the most important tourist infrastructure of any country. Tourism and human activity primarily social phenomenon prevails different communities negatively and positively influence because they are based on direct interaction between the tourist and the social environment and the host community members (Saeed2000.p39), And will indicate the most important characteristics of the Duhok society through:

#### **3.4.1.The Family**

You cannot give a complete and clear view of society in Duhok Governorate for being divided up into many clans and live in different geographical centre and no protruding one culture in harmony unless there is a common core features are not affected by these factors. The family is the basic unit of society, is more like a social institution pilot husband and wife as they are sacred social Association, and individual character, not even his family and his clan. The family members lives are regulated by all social, legal, and its stamps are demanding their rights while affected die and rejoice them when they get married. The family used to take her Dean manages its affairs and defend their rights. Thus, each village or clan leader and everyone was following the clan leader who they call (AGA) is in turn organize themselves and determination as his ability as a missed,Over time the leadership

become hereditary in his family and family adhere to religious values and principles prevailing in society, which often are named after other values (Anwer1999.p184), And family in the bhdinan generally independent economic unit and family duties are distributed among themselves (husband and wife and children). It is important that express psychic a people's names you called him his children. The more names you called by Kurds generally are Muslim and there are people carrying the names of some ancient heroes or the names in Kurdish mythology (Bowa2001.p61), and started a phenomenon called Kids Kurdish names (verbal) after the 1991 Kurdish uprising by the overall feelings of liberation and gain national rights after the injustices were exposed, and fired on them the names of nature and travel and tournaments,

Family is the educational institution you are raising a child and is the major provider of child controls and social implications and concepts on them clearly. Always family wishes to have children, especially boys for economic and social reasons and the decline of the family from the father, so the father's surname and children write names and percentage sometimes calling other and labeled with the names of their mothers and are a special case who their parents die young or be specialized pain In particular work and famous among people.

### **3.4.2. The Clan**

The clan is wider social unit that constitute the Kurdish community in General and the bhdinan (Duhok) especially after the village and family series, melt in all its constituent branches clan, particularly if subjected to strong President imposes his authority. Differs from the Kurdish clan label out, including the names of geographical areas and called them names of founders of the lineage or clan, the clan split and emergence of new populations of familiar phenomena. The clan was sometimes torn apart by misfortune befell it as a battle or an epidemic, while others grow and strengthen through the power and Majesty of its. (SHareef1981.p17).

The Presidency of the clan moves to bigger boys, the head of the clan and sometimes impose itself by force or designated by the Government and give it the role port, the Agha (Chairman of the clan) many obligations in solving problems and organizing social life within the clan and defend and receive guests, so imposes on his own tribe and obedience in resolving disputes within the clan or outside it. Where many problems and misfortunes Agha away from the courts and the Government supports this custom and prestigious too. (Aldamaloji1999.p98).

There are four categories within the Kurdish clan (nobles, commoners or parish, the Chief guard, religious leaders (sheikhs, mullahs) and compression element) (Bowa2001.p49), one of the most important clans of bhdinan (Duhok governorate:(Al barwari, nerwa, mezori, barzan, Rican, harki, Zibari, artoshi, Sindhi, alsorgi, alherki, bradost, Cocher, goran..).

There are Kurdish Yezidi where them ideologically and senior tribal society, they share with tribes mentioned in many habits and live in the area between Duhok and Mosul. either Christians are followers of the Catholic Church (Chaldean, validity, Armen) Latinos. The Orthodox Church (West Syrian, Armenian).Eastern Church (athorion, Orientals effect) and the Protestant Church.

### **3.4.3 Folk Traditions and Popular Customs and Fashion (Folklore)**

Playing habits and traditions play an important role in organizing social life of peoples. Tribal and religious obligations because of the existence of the caste system in the bhdinan area, that would be an additional factor to comply with customs and traditions, the most important of these customs and traditions and systems:

#### **3.4.3.1.Complexions and Literature**

Kurdish man in the area where courteous and politely and gentleness and good created, beating obscene alalvad of prey and abide by the Arts Councils and when interacting with others. Big respect and trained with him and if its good man Council avoids sit close to him and if he was asked replied and be sitting on his knees, so long it sit sit with your legs crossed and have peace has to bow low and placing the right hand on his chest and if somebody asked him and his health condition field (thank Allah) and then asked him about his interviewee (They are your slaves satisfy your Allah) (Aldamaloji1999.p98), and other good qualities and bequeathed by their parents and grandparents and that make her Islamic character Hamid as the way people are highlighted in the district is adhering to the religion as a whole and rites performed rarely found among them who doesn't pray, and month of Ramadan the sanctity of their own, the biggest security issue for To an individual's pilgrimage. And their attachment to religion they generally hate alcohol and abhorred drunkenness as an adulterer and adulteress and abhorred often kill them. And expanding the promise and compete with generosity and insist on taking revenge(Henry2001.p31).

### **3.4.3.2.MarriageTraditions**

After selecting the bride before the young man or his initial preparation phase starts to propose to the girl by sending more women to visit her family and recruit. After getting approval for the speech turnoff of men ((khaskin)) to the bride formally and sometimes numbered more than 20 people.And after consultation with Uncle and cousins this course of social systems that allow preference cousin on the other in marrying a girl (marriage of relatives)(Bowa2001.p69), after the approval of the amount of the dowry and varies from city to city and from the city to the village and family. Overall demand gold and preferences to ask for money (as mahr). After agreeing on the dowry the young family collection of gifts to the girl called (darts) and then both families begin work on preparing supplies and requirements necessary for the new House. Approval the girl on boy and pony by clergy after completing all requirements begins formal marriage by judge who frees her contract. And date for the wedding the bride and the day before that sent a group of women including a woman her age advanced experience called (SE rsbei) and another called (by rboik) Abigail beauty mission bride and decorate it and serve it and make some instructions and guidelines and also groom there is someone called (overland bringing) doing a job. Dressup the groom and beautify and give instructions and directions.On the wedding night concentrate large tray decorated with candles and roses and colorful henna bowls and cover (by rboik) enriching the bride and her companions with henna paste. And placed in the hands of henna groom and his friends so only pinky. new home entry is accompanied by ritual bride folklore including the wreckage of broken jar bride skipped breakup usually groom or Banar beneath my feet the bride with some candy and money and racing children captured. Friends and relatives gathered to congratulate the newlyweds and giving gifts and money to them as help.

### **3.4.3.3.DanceTraditions**

Known about Kurds in general they love Dance (dabkas) in all happy occasions whether a wedding or occasion or a party lyricism or victory in battle or even a family trip. Etc. And not in their innate something moves, usually dances called by form of movements performed by dancers or songs that accompany the dances and known throughout the province of Duhok (Bowa2001.p83), a large number of dance called (Cole shiney, mellane, bablekan, chikhani, yarkozel..).

#### **3.4.3.4.Consolations**

The case of solidarity and cooperation permeated not only wedding situations but when calamities and disasters, all are quick to console the scourge or the death of a relative. In the case of death, the funeral ritual is held private and involving everyone. Conduct funeral ceremonies are important to the Kurds so they try when fighting their wounded and carried their dead by all means. And women wear black and favoured visiting graves on Thursday evenings or Fridays.

#### **3.4.3.5.Fashions**

The Kurdish costumes are part of the components of the national identity and this outfit is affected by the physical environment in which they live. And also linked to the requirements of live view, wide clothes are more suitable for mountain climbing in the area as well as turban head protects the head from the cold and full of sunshine in summer. The belt has many advantages, notably heating the middle part of the body and preserving stature during the climb and used for pregnancy when needed and other works. Men dressed in folk costume labeled b (paralysis and clasping) by the Rockies and usually accompanied by (khak) and parts such as Lundy shamael and broadcloth and (reading) wool socks,. And women wear the dress of his weach as long and wide reaches the ankles made of cloth, similar to the color of the dress and dress (krass) and long sleeves-related piece of the same fabric called (shamael) (it is Nada) and rolled him k (Saya) is long and wide with a wide rwanat and pulls at the waist. Pointed head beaded balshnashil and adorn themselves with the types of ornaments often of pure gold(Henry2001.p19), Kurdish outfit won the attention of nomads and orientalist who visited Iraqi Kurdistan and liked him. As well as admiration for the beauty of the colors and the design was praised by scavenging. It crosses (Basil Nikitin), says (there is one recipe look common to all Kurds in Kurdish dress uniforms that will never be dimmed with one color. but astonish beholder always mechanism beauty and intermingling of opposing colors, one believes that nature which surrounds the Kurds of green pastures are decorated With flowers and shimmering snow, clear blue skies, water and tables all contributed to that step with this artistic taste that we see in their uniforms(Kameeran2001.p297).

#### **3.4.3.6.Music and Singing**

The music is the main pastimes among the Kurds. Kurdish music generally constitute part of Eastern music but consistent with Arabic or Turkish or Armenian music and making musical instruments often however, artisan specialists and are like



pianos (flute) and (aldotk) as well as the oboe section there are machines like drum (dhol) and machinery Stringed instruments like Banjos (teh napier) and bouzouki. In each region within the clan are people who specialize in singing they call (stranbis) who sing lyric folklorist who idealize history and heroes and stories of love and romance can refer to varieties of them sing in Duhok governorate,(Bowa2001.p85),Songs concerts and dabkas, songs of wars and conflicts, the harvest songs, songs of crunches (shafh rock), songs of love and beauty and youth, national songs, nursery rhymes, Lauren, funerals and mourning songs.

#### **3.4.3.7. Popular Games and Sports**

People in the area have many popular games and practice. Besides wrestling, hunting, weapons training and flinging was my favorite hobby, running and climbing trees. Sport hunting is my favorite hobby for most people, the country is replete with all sorts of animals and hunting Partridge (KE), this bird the traditional Kurdish enjoys a special place and has certain seasons and different ways to hunt (like Venice and the naked hand in the snow), and also swimming and lifting Weights and Kurdish chess. (Kameeran2001.p300).

#### **3.4.3.8. Festivals and Holidays**

In many countries of the world there are festivals are held in certain seasons to highlight and preserve national heritage. Feasts and festivals are a cultural asset, highlight the spiritual and moral side of the country, including festivals. Cultural Art.Gym. It aims to achieve overall bust and attractions(Almashhadani1989.p92), there are many occasions in Duhok Governorate warrant its revival and celebrated by people including religious occasions (Adha Eid Mawlid Hijri new year new year festivals like the Christian monastery Yezidi.) where people interact with these feasts and celebrated As well as national and patriotic occasions as in Kurdish new year Newroz festivities, which coincides with the month of March 21, but celebrate it lasts more than 10 days, also called the Spring Festival where he receives people (March and Mace is) family outings to nearby areas and beautiful city. For the purpose of entertainment and enjoy the beautiful scenery of spring and fresh and so we call flowers blooming and colorful place rain, snow and hail. Celebrations on the occasion of Nowruz and playsThat glorify the event and folk songs that tell stories about her.

### 3.4.3.9. Popular Meals

Cooking in duhok governorate by women and the meal is rice or bulgur, as well as meat and vegetables in season, besides a packed table known to EastEnders. For some people the popular foods Duhok disappeared and some still remain, and the most popular foods: (tabeeti, daween, gulol, Cottle dawak, Cenk mrishak, bardebalav ,iprakh, Dan qut, tershek (Surechi1986.p106).

### 3.4.4. Folk Crafts Industry

Get gifts and souvenir pieces of art from a specific country priorities when visiting tourists so that the receiving country for tourists trying to show their heritage and culture through artistic and handicraft industries. There are such industries in Duhok Governorate in abundance because the region was based on handicraft and everyday life until very recently, the most important of these industries and crafts(Khasbak1973.p466):

- **Textile industries:** Kurdish clothing, blankets and carpets, mattresses and many other household needs, and depend on the major fig (albigal) and (Elton) and is the main producer of men's clothes and other textile fabrics with needles (such as socks, shoes, headgear.

- **Pottery:** blocking important supplies the necessities of life in the region, many home gadgets and water receptacles made of pottery and pottery tools manufactured by hand and generally women take their industry.

- **Basketry:** particular relevance to rural communities are used to transport fruits and vegetables and use the twigs (trees) kalgarn in basket weaving and competent women.

- **Wood industries:** includes simple machines that are used in the field and some wooden tools used in daily life such as bowls and wooden spoons and bowls used to save sugar and sour milk.

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 1. Conclusions

The most important findings of the researcher through study are:

- 1- Tourism developed dramatically in the last 25 years of age of the world and has contributed to the economic boom that the world has seen, and sophistication in the carriage and multiple methods and lower prices, the emergence and increasing the desires and needs of recreational, cultural and health purposes.
- 2- Tourism development policy based on balanced growth theory Duhok carried on some sectors of the local economy starting by focusing efforts on a limited number of sectors characterised by excellence and a focus on tourism investment among a limited number of tourist areas Where the economic, social and cultural climate conducive to growth for various tourist colors without obstacles or impediments.
- 3- The tourism industry has become this era and is a multiple inputs and promoting many industries and other services, and have a prominent role in supporting the economies of many countries of the world, particularly the balance of payments, employment, income redistribution and State infrastructure and increasing investment opportunities.
- 4- Negative effects of social and cultural tourism, as when a society to receive tourists that generates the values and customs of new, unfamiliar and abrupt for the population, leading to radical changes and behavioural shifts and in these communities, and generates a sense of bitterness and negative rejection of tourism.
- 5- The tourism business success requires attention to many areas that are affected by and affect, where his contact and relationship with many science and other activities such as economics and sociology, marketing, politics.
- 6- There are four elements must be available so we define its tourism:
  - Movement of people from one place to another place.
  - Be move temporarily and at least one more day.
  - The goal of go enjoy entertainment and comfort.
  - No material gain (profit).
- 7- The presence of international and regional bodies and organizations and many local interest in tourism planning and hand coordination, training and

upgrading quality and deregulation and the development of tourism activity and preserve the interests of Member States and companies, whose membership includes many Nations and international companies for transport and aviation And hotel chains and prominent personalities in the industry.

- 8- There is no contradiction between religion and tourism, in the holy qoran were thirteen aya urge to walk the Earth for many considerations and purposes (tourism). Islam puts tourism on the highest place, it's all just a reflection on the creation of Allah (universes), and the way to familiar people and encounter and handshake.
- 9- Lost tourism the most important element of sustainability and success is security and political stability, after the fall of Saddam by America in 2003 and since then the State live political and economic instability and poor security situation and escalating terrorist operations shied of many tourists from Log into Iraq and declining domestic tourism.
- 10- -The weakening of the role of the Ministry of tourism and antiquities in the planning of tourism projects or tourism policy range depend on the latest developments in this field, and the same goes for tourism bodies scattered in the governorate some lacks of qualified technical and administrative personnel and others lacking To a suitable place to practice various work.
- 11- Lacks Duhok of modern transportation like air transportation, airports, railways which adversely affects the volume of tourist traffic toward Duhok from other cities in iraq and with the outside world on the other.
- 12- Duhok governorate has several tourist attraction elements not exploited properly and desired for tourism purposes including:
  - Elements of various natural attraction of the mountains, forests and valleys and Plains and plateaus, rivers, springs and nature reserves for wild animals and birds and good climate and appropriate, which is the main tributary of the tourist traffic.
  - The possibilities of the human component (to create advanced tourism industry) in terms of archaeological sites and historical and religious as well as cultural heritage of folk festivals and events and festivals and crafts
  - Strategic geographical location is of great importance, being located in the middle of Iraq's connection to the outside world via international transport line (Mosul – Zakho – Turkey). And proximity to important internal tourist markets in Iraq (Bagdad, Mosul).

- Abundant water resources in the region (lifeline) through the waters of rivers and many tributaries and springs and wells that are formed from frequent rain and snow levels.
- There are many summer resorts scattered throughout the Duhok governorate , which is the prime tourist attraction factor for the summer season, all lacks services and facilities and tourist facilities as a result of demolition and neglect as well as including some works by locals for housing and accommodation, some are not exploited for tourism and resorts.

13- Promote tourism in Duhok will:

- Provide Employment and reducing unemployment.
- Income from tourism will improve living standards in the province.
- Open new markets for local products (agricultural, industrial) and encourage all kinds of professions, and the opportunity for the emergence of new industries and activities in the region.
- Securing local tax revenue can be used to meet the needs of the population and public infrastructure development (such as schools, hospitals, roads, gardens and parks.
- The tourism sector workers acquire new skills including use of technology leading to develop those skills to spread community activities and other economic and social sectors.
- Contribute to environmental awareness by watching the locals tourist treats methods with the elements of the environment, heritage and natural sites, as well as the development and environmental quality and level.
- Tourism impact on income redistribution, The development of disadvantaged areas in development.

14- Tourism development tended to areas where natural and climatic advantages, which are often deprived of the landscape and the redistribution of income between the cities and the urban centres and among modern tourist centres, benefiting employees who move to centres The new tourism, thus standing stream of migration from the countryside and the economic balance between the different regions.

15- Lack of studies, research and development and tourism development plans in the province, as a result of the lack of specialized personnel, and not giving the active role and the executive departments and institutions with tourism

activity, lack of political and economic vision remote perspective to build the industry, Tourism development depends on maintaining the desires and see capitalists as the balance of profit and loss.

- 16- The lack of promotions and tourist information and awareness of what exists in Iraq in General and in Duhok particular an enormous tourist potential, basic necessities were available for the success of tourist information in the performance of its tasks and in particular provide capital and employed to the benefit plans Tourism development and man which is one of the most prominent tourist information schemes accessories.
- 17- Weak domestic and foreign investment and the absence of legislation regulating operations attract tourism investment opportunities and allocation of plots for investment projects on particular conditions and investment climate in Duhok stable and good.
- 18- Because of the political and military conditions suffered by duhok governorate in previous decades had a negative impact on the destruction of large areas of natural forests where it led to the degradation of the natural environment (soil, water, wildlife. Etc)
- 19- Duhok governorate has witnessed in recent years some social and cultural transformations after economic development who got high live level for individuals and developments in tourist establishments has been built many good quality hotels and restaurants, large and modern market circulation Living languages in the deal and accept the experience and foreign transactions in tourism

## 2. Recommendations

The city of Duhok is blessed with a strategic location and natural and cultural attractions that we can call the "Living Natural Museum". In order to build a tourism industry, and through its components and components, the researcher makes the following recommendations:

- 1- Because many tourism jobs is imperative for the local authority in the province that organized and managed, effective management of the tourism sector of the local authority in cooperation with the private sector and NGOs is essential, since tourism functions associated with their roles and functions. Highlights in all stages of development of tourism policy and the preparation of the plan and the setting of standards and levels of tourism facilities and services and marketing activity.
- 2- Creating a tourist office or tourist council in Duhok oversees all components of the tourism sector, in collaboration with public and private sector and local actors to implement the following:
  - Develop and adopt a comprehensive plan to develop tourism, drawing plans and experiences of other cities and other States and past experience in the province.
  - Mitigation for the tourist sector from taxes imposed by the Government but within reason or when necessary.
  - Promotion and development of infrastructure, facilities and services and tourism resources. Measurement and analysis of tourism demand and expected revenues and the effects on the economy and society.
  - Select the tasks and powers to bodies working in the field of tourism in the framework of the approved plan.
  - Promote cooperation and coordination between the city's events and individuals and institutions to develop aspects of tourist areas and major cities and keeping it clean and beauty.
  - Setting priorities in the implementation of development policies and programmes of work holders.
- 3- Preserve the natural, historical and cultural resources and other resources to tourism, it is fixed capital. If that resource is distorted or omitted tourism stay away and difficult, so beginning in sustainability for those sites and resources starting from protected and maintenance stage for developed and introduced within the tourist offer.

- 4- Take action for the maintenance of the archaeological and historical sites and protected from theft and vandalism and heritage effects activation law number (55) of the year 2002 to reduce the theft of Antiquities and overtaking, and the need to link these sites by different transport modes, signboards and decorated their own tariff
- 5- Specialized tourist interest in education (preparing and creating specialized administrative cadres in tourism and hotel management) through events and open tourist hotel and Science Department at the University of Duhok, and promoting the work of research and reports Statistics dealing with tourism and development Sciences, as well as open training courses for workers in this sector and all sectors that have a relationship and direct contact with tourism.
- 6- Start developing and creating infrastructure services such as:
  - Standards of acceptable tourist transportation facilities and services develop and take care of it through paving for roads, traffic guidance and labelling for safety and security, and reconstruction of Duhok airport for air transport, modern and advanced transportation. Linking duhok with neighboring countries with modern and fast transmission lines and railway lines and roads, the majority of tourists could not afford travel weather with a re-examination of the legislation governing these services
  - Development of the electric tide networks and delivery to all urban and rural housing and build power plants to meet the needs of the local population and tourist installations and facilities as we can't run the tourism sector without this essential service.
  - Development of the banking system through the establishment of governmental and private banks operated as usual and associated global systems, such as credit card system (technology banking) to facilitate the needs of tourists of cash and preserve their money from theft and loss.
  - Providing Internet service in all economic facilities and tourism service facilities and utilities.
  - Health services by establishing health clinics in tourist areas, mobile clinics and other facilities necessary for this service.
- 7- To provide services of the superstructure to the tourism sector through:
  - Diversification in the shelter and accommodation facilities (hotels, motels, apartments, tourist camps, tourist villages and tourist resorts, and



tourist caravans. Etc) to fill the needs of different segments of tourists of age groups and socio-economic classes and professional.

- Construction of facilities and accommodation services and tourist facilities in resorts areas far from densely populated urban cities, and this helps relieve pressure on cities and easily provide services to tourists.
  - Finding and creating alternatives to many tourist and not limited to tourism resorts, such as winter tourism facilities and tourism Prairie, hunting, mountain climbing and sports tourism and tourism festivals and holidays and incentive tourism weekend. Etc.
  - Stimulate travel and tourism offices, tour operators and tourist guides in Duhok to provide an integrated service of the tourism product and the ability to be marketed in the form of tourist programs
  - Services of foods and drinks either by restaurants and cafeterias within tourist establishments or independent tourist or food preparation services, tourist and high health standards satisfy tourists.
  - Services businesses (walthaviat gift shops, craft shops and modern commercial markets..) available in all tourist areas and the whereabouts of the tourists.
  - Promoting handicrafts through financial support to highlight cultural and nature heritage of the country. Represents an important economic aspect.
  - Other supplementary services (leisure and entertainment services, meetings and conferences, and cultural celebrations and folklore).
- 8- Achieving public education and tourism awareness among the population and workers through the dissemination of knowledge and culture, to raise the awareness of all members of society and their understanding of the reality and importance of tourism to the economy and society, and the definition of world heritage and civilization, achievements and political positions, and through Different media, and the educational portal (via educational institutions in the province and student and youth and mass gatherings, lectures and symposia.).
- 9- Preparation of studies, research, conferences and seminars dealing with the definition of the positive effects of tourism, and tourism potential possessed by Iraq, and Duhok strengthening development paths in different areas and work on new legislation tourism investment whereby the granting of all facilities Finance and investment banking companies, organizing exhibitions

for investment projects involving major international companies related to promote specialized projects, lease of land for tourism purposes.

- 10- Legislation laws facilities that encourage investment in the tourism sector, and procedures of entry, exit and stay of tourists, prices, travel agencies and tour operators.
- 11- Allow private investment to participate in the development of tourism through government support her financially and morally necessary facilities such as giving tax exemptions to encourage construction of tourist facilities and associated services.
- 12- Popular industries and crafts and antiques industry, promote and sell souvenirs in archaeological and religious sites as part of the nation's heritage and rich history.
- 13- Using remote sensing and geographic information systems (G.I.S) identifying appropriate sites and that requires:
  - building an information base about tourism and types in Iraq.
  - build a database on natural and human elements and their geographical distribution in Iraq.
- 14- Improve and develop the role of tourist information at:
  - Highlight attractions and tourist infrastructure and superstructure services and infrastructure and tourist facilities with credibility and honesty as part of tourism marketing.
  - Given the role of institutions, companies and tourism bodies to advertise tourism programs and policies within the local plan.
  - Strengthen and consolidate the values, customs and manners when people and showing them that every society value heritage and customs and traditions, respect for all that is civilized tourist forced to abide by and respect them, and at the same time, this is what the tourist wants to see and watch.
  - At the domestic level to highlight economic and social impacts of tourism (positive and negative) and eliminate rumors and resistance against foreign competition.
  - Clarification the role of tourists and visitors in protecting natural resources and private sites and archaeological and cultural centres, and the welcoming atmosphere and understanding between them.

- Prepare publicity materials and queries for all tourist activities (such as sitemaps, public transport liner, appointments, and tips on travel and movement. Etc).

Because tourism functions are numerous, local authorities in the governorate must organize and manage them. Effective management of the tourism sector from the local authority, in cooperation with the private sector and non-governmental organizations, is essential. Tourism functions are linked to the roles and functions of these authorities. This is highlighted in all stages of development of the development of tourism policy and the preparation of the plan and the definition of standards and levels of facilities and tourism services and marketing activity.

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## APPENDIXES

### Appendix (1) Curriculum Vitae

Name and Surname: SALEEM MOHAMMED AMEEN TAHER

Place and Date of Birth: 1July 1971, IRAQ, DUHOK

#### Education:

Degree	College		University	Year
<b>Undergraduate</b>	Tourism&Hotel Management		Almustansery University	1993
<b>Graduate</b>	Hotel Management		Sant Climents University	2008
<b>Graduate</b>	Business Administration	Business Administration	Bingöl University	2018

#### Work Experience:

	Workplace	Position	Year
<b>Previous post</b>	Duhok Institute of tourism& hotel management	Teacher	1995-2015
<b>Current Job</b>	Independent Electoral commissionoffice of Duhok	Assistant general manger	

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