



T.C

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GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT

**MANAGEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ITS IMPACT
ON THE TOURISM SECTOR A COMPARATIVE STUDY
BETWEEN THE PROVINCE VAN AND PROVINCE OF
SULAYMANIYAH**

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**ÇEVRE YÖNETİMİ VE ÇEVRE YÖNETİMİNİN TURİZM
SEKTÖRÜ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: VAN (TÜRKİYE) VE
SÜLEYMANİYE (KUZEY IRAK) İLLERİ ARASINDA
KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ARAŞTIRMA**

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BİLİMSEL ETİK BİLDİRİMİ

Yüksek Lisans tezi olarak hazırladığım ‘**ÇEVRE YÖNETİMİ VE ÇEVRE YÖNETİMİNİN TURİZM SEKTÖRÜ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: VAN (TÜRKİYE) VE SÜLEYMANİYE (KUZEY IRAK) İLLERİ ARASINDA KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ARAŞTIRMA**’ 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 ettiğim, 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.

Wahab Hasib Mohammad

SCIENTIFIC ETHICAL NOTICE

I have met with the scientific ethics and academic principles carefully until the conclusion of the proposal of the graduate work [**Management of the Environment and its Impact on the Tourism Sector Comparative Between the Province Van and Province of Selaymaniyah**] I declare that the works I have used and used as a source of each and every quotation I have made directly or indirectly in this work which I have prepared in accordance with the rules of thesis writing in the context of scientific ethics and tradition.

Wahab Hasib Mohammad

ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

This thesis entitled “**MANAGEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE TOURISM SECTOR COMPARATIVE BETWEEN THE PROVINCE VAN AND PROVINCE OF SELAYMANIYAH**” presented by Ropak Adil SHAREEF under the supervision of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdulvahap BAYDAŞ in the business administration department has been accepted as a Master Thesis according to the rules of Higher Education Intuition of Republic of Turkey on / /2017 with unanimity of the member of jury.

Chair : Prof. Dr. Sait PATIR

Member : Assis. Prof. Dr. Ahmet TAN

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This thesis has been approved by the committee of the institute of science on/.../..... with decision number/.....

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yaşar BAŞ

Director of Institute

DEDICATION

To the spirit of my mother God's mercy, who left and left me all calmly.
Leaving in my heart longing and nostalgia him.

Every citizen defends heritage and beauty.

To those who promote scientific research and freedom of opinion.

To future makers (managers) who hold managerial positions and their
application to administrative functions and achieves administrative and civilizational
progress.

ÖZET

Çevre insanlık için Nuh'un gemisidir. Eğer o gemi batarsa bizi kurtaracak başka bir gemi kalmaz. Buradan herkes o geminin yakıtı olarak çevre yönetiminin çevre için önemini fark etmelidir. Daha iyi bir çevre yönetimi insanlık için ne kadar çok çeşitlilik sağladığı ve turizmin gösterdiği güzellik ve ihtişamla, ve bu iki değişkenin birlikteliğiyle insanların yaratıcılıkları artar, insanlar rahat ve huzurlu yaşarlar.

Araştırmanın amacı, çevrenin önemini tanımlamak, onun idaresini ve temel bir kaynak olarak turizm ile olan güçlü ilişkisini göstermektir. Bu çalışmada araştırmacı, taslak halindeki iki ana hipotezi ile çalışma ile ilgili tüm yönlerini kapsayan bir dizi soru sundu, betimsel ve analitik yaklaşımla veri toplama aracının bir anahtarı olarak bir anket listesi kullandı. Araştırmada konuyla ilgili görüşleri öğrenmek amacıyla bu tür verileri işlemek için istatistiksel analiz programı SPSS 24 sürümü kullanıldı.

Ayrıca araştırma gerçeklerini farklı görüş ve yönelimler yoluyla doyurmak için çevre ve turizm yetkili ve otoriteleriyle bir dizi röportaja yapıldı.

Çalışmanın sağladığı en önemli sonuçlar

1. Çevre sorunu tüm canlıları tehdit eden küresel bir sorun haline geldi ve çevrenin korunması için çalışmak herkesin sorumluluğundadır.

2. Kürdistan Bölgesinde çevre kirli ve yıpranmış durumdadır. Bunun nedeni; etkili yönetim eksikliği, insanlar ve yetkili makamlar arasında işbirliği eksikliği, çevreyi kirlilikten korumak için gerekli olan kültürel duyarlılık eksikliğidir ki bunların hepsi turizm sektörünü etkiliyor ve turistik bölgelere olan rağbeti azaltıyor.

3. Turizm de petrol ve doğalgaz gibi milli bir kaynak olmasına rağmen turizme olan ilgi eksikliği nedeniyle, turizm endüstrisi toplam gelirin % 11'ini oluşturmuştur.

4. Süleymaniye ilinde özellikle de Qaladza ve Rania ilçelerinde keşfedilmemiş birçok turistik yer mevcuttur.

Çalışmayla sunulan en önemli öneriler

1. Okullarda ta birinci kademedan başlayarak orta kademe ve ikinci kademeye kadar çevre eğitimi ve okullaşma ilgisi, sizi üniversite aşamasına kadar ulaştıracaktır. Çünkü eğitim yoluyla çevresel farkındalık, çevreyi korumanın temel taşlarından biridir.

2. Atıkları tekrar kullanmak ve faydalanıcının maddi veya yenilenebilir enerjisine dönüştürmesi, atıkların bir kez daha kullanılması konusunda Van ilinin deneyiminden faydalanabilir.

3. Petrol ve gaz sektörüne alternatif olarak turizm sektörünün ilerlemesi ve gelişmesine çalışmak için Türkiye ve Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri deneyimlerinden yararlanabilir.

4. Yabancı sermayeyi teşvik etmek için kanun çıkartmak, Kürdistan Bölgesi'nde turizm sektörüne yatırım ve özel sektörü teşvik etmek, Kürdistan Bölgesini ziyaret etmeleri için turistlere yardımcı olmak.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turizm, Turizm ve Kirlilik, Çevre, Van, Süleymaniye.

ABSTRACT

The environment for humanity as Noah's ship, if that ship sank there is no other ship to save us, From here everyone should realize the importance of the environment, and management of the environment as a fuel for that ship, the better the management of the environment, the more diverse its bid for humanity, and tourism is to show the beauty and splendor of the environment and through the mixing of these two variables, People see raised creator and feels reassured and live in peace.

The aim of the study is to identify the importance of the environment, its management and its strong relationship with tourism, because the environment is the main source of tourism. The researcher presented two main hypotheses drafted and a set of question to cover all aspects related to the study and Use descriptive and analytical approach and adopted a list of the questionnaire as a key tool for data collection, to learn their views, it was the use of statistical analysis program (SPSS) version 24 for processing such data In addition to a number of interviews with authorities and officials of the environment and tourism, to saturate the research facts through different opinions and orientations.

The most important results provided by the study

1. The problem of the environment has become a global problem threatening all living beings and work for the protection of the environment is everyone's responsibility.

2. Environment in the Kurdistan Region is polluted and tired; this is due to lack of efficient management and lack of cooperation between the population and the competent authorities and the lack of culture required to protect the environment of the population all of this affects the tourism sector and reduce the attraction of tourists to the tourist areas.

3. Lack of interest in tourism required and a source of national income with other resources such as oil and gas, while the tourism industry has become a (11%) of global income.

4. There are many undiscovered tourist places in Sulaymaniyah province, especially in the districts of Qaladza and Rania.

The most important recommendations made by the study

1. Interest in environmental education and schooling in schools so starting from the primary stage through the intermediate stages and secondary until you reach

the university stage. Because environmental awareness through education is one of the cornerstones of environmental protection

2. Reuse the waste and convert it to the beneficiary's material or renewable energy, in the use of waste once again can benefit from the experience of Van Province

3. To work towards the advancement and progress of the tourism sector as an alternative to the oil and gas sector it can benefit from the experience of the State of Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.

4. Issuing the law to encourage foreign capital investment in the tourism sector in the Kurdistan Region and encourage the private sector and to help the tourists to enter the Kurdistan region.

Keywords: Tourism, Tourism and Pollution, Environmental, Van, Sulaymaniyah.

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INTRODUCTION

Sociologists and scholars of education and self say that man is the son of the environment, the environment in its general sense includes natural, social, cultural and educational aspects, the natural environment is the first environment that man has begun to interact with, since its existence on this planet, human is trying to control the environment and uses them for their purposes other than other living organisms that adapt themselves to environmental circumstance.

And with the progress of man intellectually and scientifically increased this relationship is deeper and intertwined Human faces a variety of problems in order to maintain the balance of the environment elements and to ensure its survival and control of the environment problems on the other hand, because he invests the environment in his favor.

Scientific and technological revolution has brought about qualitative changes in human life and happiness; on the other hand, he participated in the disruption of the relationship between him and his environment. and to cause significant environmental problems threatening its existence and from here the issue of environmental management has become a matter of life and educational issue, this issue is first and foremost dependent on human awareness, Should mankind to change its dealings with the environment and ecosystems, because the danger of the environment is a reality and threatens everyone.

As for the Kurdistan Region, the environmental situation is tired in all directions; the causes are multiple, including successive wars that led to the destruction and pollution of the environment, one of its secretions is landmines estimated at (4,000,000) mines Called the hidden death, except for burning and ecological change, today the quality of life of people and how to deal with the environment is one of the causes of pollution In the Kurdistan Region.

Tourism is a human phenomenon that has arisen since the creation of man on earth and human in the case of permanent movement between travel and mobility, in search of security and stability in pursuit of his livelihood and livelihood and then transforms human movements into social phenomena, afterward travel and transition became a social and cultural phenomenon aimed at comfort, culture and recreation.

Tourism linked with many economic sectors, social and cultural, which made the definition of the concept varies according to the different scientific disciplines of the study of this phenomenon, tourism in the eyes of economist's economic activity at the same time need and commodity but in the eyes of social workers are migration, human relations.

Tourism in the industry is considered the twentieth century, because it achieved results and rapid developments, they are considered invisible exports and thus to achieve revenues in hard currency that affect the balance of payments, tourism contributes to the creation of jobs, because tourism depends on the human game to the first degree and generally contribute to economic and social development.

The tourism sector in the Kurdistan Region is an important sector but did not care well, Because the environmental, administrative and legal problems left by governments have not been freed from the constraints and the various conditions experienced by the Kurdistan Region, there are various elements for the development of tourism in the Kurdistan Region if invested well, from the diversity of seasons to the diversity of tourism as well as the undiscovered tourist areas. The tourism sector can be an income to the government with other sectors, but substitute for it, especially oil and gas.

There are experiences for countries, which can benefit the Kurdistan Regional Government, including the neighboring countries, especially the State of Turkey.

For a clean environment and a happy life and to educate people about the dangers of the environment on the one hand and the importance and impact of tourism on multiple aspects of life I wrote this research.

The research consists of three chapters, the first chapter talks about the environment and its importance and its risks and diverse sources of pollution, which have the effect of on human life and living organisms. The first chapter consists of (2) figure, (3) a table and (6) a picture and all this to illustrate Search and help read.

In the second part of the research, the researcher wrote about tourism and its motives and its impact on the economy and development and their impact on social and cultural life ... etc. And the impact of the sound management of the environment on tourism and the number of areas for tourism to Sulaymaniyah and Van, the second chapter consists of (1) figure, (2) pictures and (3) table

In the third chapter, in order to enhance the hypotheses of the research, the researcher interviewed many people from Sulaymaniyah and Van after that, the researcher analyzed 388 of (400) questionnaire message (SPSS) Version 24 System, to achieve the hypotheses of research and reach tangible results, the third chapter is divided into (0) figure, (10) pictures and (77) table. Finally I wish this research to serve the environment and tourism in the province of Van and Sulaymaniyah.

SEARCH TERMS

The researcher explained some of the search terms that benefit the reader while reading the research.

1. SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Optimal exploitation of tourist sites In terms of tourists entering in a balanced number of tourist sites, to be aware of the prior knowledge of the importance of tourist areas and deal with them in an amicable manner to prevent without causing damage to the parties .

Is the point of convergence between the needs of the visitors and their host region, thus protecting and supporting future development opportunities, so that all sources are managed in a way that provides economic, social and spiritual needs? But at the same time preserves the cultural reality, environmental pattern and biodiversity.

Is the kind of tourism that preserves natural, historical, cultural and other resources? Related to tourism in order to ensure its continued validity and use in the present and future to ensure future generations (Hamad, 2012, 3).

2. TOURIST

The origin of the word tourism from Tour = Journey and the word of tourists launched the science students of the British in Europe in the eighth century ten and then spread this word from the French language to the other GATT, the tourists used the word any move on a trip for the purpose of entertainment or pleasure or health and not for the acquisition of money or permanent residence in the host country if the trip out of the country. Every man in his field and competence and promotion can be inside the buildings is called indoor Recreation or outside in nature called outdoor Recreation.

Recreation means entertainment, recreation and rejuvenation through which the switch of atmosphere and daily routines and pleasure and restore vitality of mind and thought and physiological functions in human vital organs through this recreation This psychological entertainment and fun and intellectual comfort and muscle and is a kind of moral employment opportunities the biological balance of the human capacity and capacity for actual production.

The meaning of recreation is re-creation and if translated into a state of fatigue in humans is meant by re-muscularly and comfort psychologically and mentally it is intended to re-muscularly and comfort psychologically and mentally the word is composed of two syllables (Re) the word is composed of two syllables and (Creo) Its meaning creates, animates and originates the Latin word (Kettani, 1990, 121).

Tourist: Is a social individual who makes a trip or trips for the purpose of recreation and education, or for the sake of special interest and enjoy the free time to satisfy the desire of the survey and to fill the atmosphere of recreation (Aley, 2010, 78).

Has been defined by the Commission of Tourism Experts in the League of Nations in 1997 that: A person who travels for a period of (24) hours or more to a country other than those in which he permanently resides.

This confirms the spatial shift without taking into consideration the activities and goals, the committee stressed that the following people are not considered as tourists (Hassan, 2009, 88).

1. Those that come to work with or without a contract.
2. Arrivals for the purposes of permanent residence.
3. Students of boarding schools.
4. Persons who settle a state and are held in a neighboring state.
5. Travelers who do not stop in the state.

Second: Another type of tourist is called two parks: Who are visiting areas for less than (24) hours and they did not interfere in the division of tourists, but are considered two parks.

It can divide the tourists depending on the distance from the place of tourism;

1. Global tourist: He who travels from his residence to other than his own.
2. The tourist coming from nearby countries and these have special characteristics and varieties.
3. The tourist coming from cities or areas close to the tourist place it's like visits on weekends the role of tourism in the economy.

3. TOURISM

Tourism more than one definition of each of which is different from the other as far as the angle of the researcher is different and various bodies to tourism but integrated to give a comprehensive and comprehensive definition of tourism.

1. Tourism: The first definition of tourism in (1905) for the German Fleuler.E.G Tourism is a phenomenon of our times that stems from the growing need for rest and to change air and to grow and to change the air and to the growth of the sense of beauty of nature and a sense of joy and pleasure of accommodation in areas

having their own nature and also to the growth of communications, especially among different peoples.

2. And also to the growth of communications, especially among different legitimate people who achieve psychological pleasure (Salman, 2008, 15).

3. Definition of the British Association for Tourism, which appeared in (1981) to the effect that: Tourism is a collection of special and selected activities that take place outside the home and include; accommodation and stay away from home. These activities include transport, tourism agents, accommodation, catering and entertainment services, attractions and antiques and government bodies associated with the tourism industry.

4. English tourist authority definition of tourism as; Night stay or more away from home, vacation or visiting friends and relatives conferences or any other purpose other than education or work.

5. Tourism Group of phenomena of an economic nature in the first place which may result from the arrival, residence and departure of travelers to the region, a particular state or state they are interconnected phenomena with each other and was supported by the Berne Kerr World Tourism Research Institute at the University of Vienna in this definition as a sophisticated economic factor.

Through previous definitions we conclude that tourism is a human activity based on the transmission of the individual from his native place to another in order to achieve a set of needs and desires such as fun, entertainment and leisure time it is also a stand-alone industry. It is a composite activity that includes many sectors such as transportation, accommodation, Catering and entertainment.

4. POLLUTION

In the distant past, pollution has been known to be corrupt, such as food corruption, air and water corruption the use of the word corruption continued until the 19th century where he used the scientific meaning of the word which is the exact pollution.

In (1952) black smoke rose over the city of London in a frightening way led to the death of (400) people, as a result, the Clean Air Act was passed in (1956) after the study was conducted by chemists and show them that the smoke density resulting from the industrial revolution in England led to the corruption of air, they used the meaning of pollution as a more precise scientific word for the contribution of hydrocarbon compounds in clean air.

Custom Organization European Cooperation and Development Pollution: Direct or indirect human use and damage to the natural environment, living

organisms and aspects of life Pollution leads to pollution of water, air and land. Pollution takes many types, such as radiation, chemical and pollution the humidity of these pollutants comes from human activities, destroying human life, animals, plants and all human beings. (Tarraf, 2008, 18-19).

The problem of pollution is mainly related to what humans and nature call different waste elements and the ability of the ecosystem, to contain the waste and the ability of the ecosystem, to contain the waste and absorb the elements added.

Pollution in general: An imbalance in the harmonic movement which is made between a set of components configured for the Ecological system, as a result of the movement of waste production and consumption towards the ecosystem excel types and the reluctance of the ecosystem's ability On self-purification through natural processes, Pollution is the corruption of environmental components, where these ingredients are transformed from useful elements into harmful elements many lose their role in making life (Ahmed and Almamouli, 2004, 65).

5. ENTERTAINMENT

Entertainment like other words has multiple meanings and concepts and has no agreement on a particular formula; the reason for this is a difference in the level of social, economic and cultural and the level of cultural and cultural change and so on. The term is taken from the Recreation Latin, meaning physical and mental relaxation.

A term consisting of RE means again and Creation means the re-activity or improvement of the physical and mental abilities of man, with the renewal of that energy that wasted his body and mind as a result of multiple life pressures.

1. Gerog D.Batlur & Alexander: Entertainment is a rational activity practiced naturally in leisure and restores tranquility and well-being of the individual, in order to exercise those tasks and work that are consistent with their social and moral values.

2. Entertainment: Recreation is an activity we do in our spare time and the need for recreational activities a key element in the psychology of human biology we do recreational activities for fun and entertainment, as it is a "fun" way. The term entertainment also includes the link between mind health and body health. [ttps://har.wikipedia.org/wiki](https://har.wikipedia.org/wiki).

From this definition we can deduce the many recreational activities such as tourist activity, for example there are people who enjoy a certain activity, such as playing in playgrounds there are people who enjoy a certain place, such as enjoying the Pacific atmosphere, Or visit a cinema, or watching a TV program at home, all these activities can be repeated on a day, a week, a month, or a year. It is clear from these definitions that entertainment is linked to leisure and without to specify the

time. Entertainment such as tourism activities and types varies with different population density in terms of age and type and by different customs and social traditions; Leisure activities must be in harmony with the customs and traditions, because promotion activities in open societies such as Western societies are different With the Eastern societies, especially Islamic societies. This difference can be seen in the desires of people and the cultural and scientific level and standard of living standard.

The end we can say that entertainment is a range of activities practiced by a person or group of people in their spare time (Rashid, 2007,27).

6. LEISURE TIME

In the language the concept of leisure is taken from the Latin word leisure, in the sense that man must be free, that he is part of the persons who do not have the main activity.

After adding the word time by k. Roberts says leisure is a time when the individual is free from work and other obligation, and can be used for recreation, recreation, social status or self-development.

Free time is time spent away from business, work, job hunting, domestic chores, and education. It also excludes time spent on necessary activities such as eating and sleeping. From a research perspective, this approach has the advantages of being quantifiable and comparable over time and place.

Leisure as experience usually emphasizes dimensions of perceived freedom and choice. It is done for "its own sake", for the quality of experience and involvement. Other classic definitions include Thorsten Veblen's (1899) of "nonproductive consumption of time." Different disciplines have definitions reflecting their common issues: for example, sociology on social forces and contexts and psychology as mental and emotional states and conditions.

Leisure studies and sociology of leisure are the academic disciplines concerned with the study and analysis of leisure. Recreation differs from leisure in that it is a purposeful activity that includes the experience of leisure in activity contexts.

The distinction between leisure and unavoidable activities is not a rigidly defined one, e.g. people sometimes do work-oriented tasks for pleasure as well as for long-term utility. A distinction may also be drawn between free time and leisure. For example, Situations International maintains that free times is illusory and rarely fully "free" economic and social forces appropriate free time from the individual and sell it back to them as the commodity known as "leisure". Certainly most people's leisure activities are not a completely free choice and may be constrained by social pressures, e.g. people may be coerced into spending time gardening by the need to

keep up with the standard of neighboring gardens or go to a party because of social pressures.

A related concept is that of social leisure, which involves leisurely activities in social settings, such as extracurricular activities, e.g. sports, clubs. Another related concept is that of family leisure. A relationship with others is usually a major factor in both satisfaction and choice <https://dictionary.abysinnica.com/leisure-time> .

Leisure is activity - apart from the obligations of work, family, and society - to which the individual turns at will, for relaxation, diversion, or broadening his knowledge and his spontaneous social participation, the free exercise of his creative capacity (Veal, 1992, 3).

We can tell the time the vacuum is the time that the human remains of the work and the various responsibilities in everyday life every individual must organize his leisure time in a balanced manner with his physical and intellectual abilities Part of the time is devoted to tourism and leisure in parallel with the capacity of the individual and his individual and social desires.

7. TOURIST ADVERTISING

Declaration aims to influence the behavior of the current or prospective tourist, in a manner consistent with the overall objectives and marketing of tourism and hotel organizations, the ad can influence the guest and the desired behavior, in terms of provision of necessary information and services provided, create awareness among the guests, correct impressions and trends, the transfer of an accurate picture of these organizations...etc.

Advertising is a relatively high-cost promotion tool, in most cases it is difficult to measure the effectiveness of advertising, but it can be the only and most effective way to reach the target market, Especially if the opening of a hotel or restaurant.

The tourist declaration is one of the most important means of communication with tourists, to familiarize him with the tourism programs provided by the Organization Both in general includes the organization and all the programs the general frame work or in particular to accommodate all detailed and accurate data and information on a specific program, the announcement addresses the needs and desires of the tourist group, the most important of which is the need to travel and the motivation for knowledge, research and reconnaissance, on this basis, the Declaration is an important means of promoting and developing tourism, a formal declaration by States at the global or local level may be or government tourism bodies and working to convince tourists to enjoy the importance of what is characterized by the state, from natural gifts, historical monuments, religious shrines... etc. It may be a private advertising carried out by tourism companies and

travel agencies about tourism programs offered or a specific tourist program. It is necessary to design a clear message in the advertisement, because the message must meet different expectations, not only the expectations of the guests but also the expectations of the staff and their motivation (Hassan, 2009, 86).

8. ENTERTAINMENTAL BALANCE

The natural environment is characterized by a precise and constant balance between its various elements, this is known as (Ecosystem) which is a natural unit it results from the interaction of living and non-living components and regulation of ecosystem balance, there is a complex and complex relationship between its parts, including elements of production and elements of consumption and elements of decomposition in addition to non-living natural elements such as air, water and soil the first element includes all green plants which produces photosynthesis where oxygen gas is released, limiting air pollution, the second element is consumption, where humans and all animals cannot, to make their diet such as green plants but rely on their diet of plants, herbs, meat, birds, fish, the third element includes elements of decomposition such as bacteria and fungi the process of decomposition produces some minor elements absorbed by plants from the soil and be the food of them once more, the fourth element includes non-living natural elements such as air, it contains oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide , as well as water in various forms as well as the sun and emitted from light and rays (Marikhi, 2010,10).

9. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The process of social development is a dynamic process consisting of functional changes in society and their interaction with other factors, such as economic and environmental factors, with the aim of increasing the community's ability to survive and grow Comprehensive process for all components of social construction.

Social development is the growth of social relations between individuals and groups in society so that scientists overlooked the economy the impact of social and cultural factors and their importance in economic development Since economic development takes place only in the framework of the social construction of society. And not based on economic factors and their role, but there are environmental factors, and natural, cultural, legal and psychological factors as well (Aley.2010, 11).

10. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

That sustainable development is to provide for the needs of existing generations without depriving future generations of their right to receive their needs; the term sustainable environment emerged in the late 20th century, as the secretions of technological progress in various fields, especially in the field of manufacturing, it led to the emergence of adverse effects on the normal life and life in the framework of general, Paving the way for increased environmental awareness among individuals

and governments, it is necessary to introduce this concept to preserve wealth and nature at the same time. This means confronting problems that hinder development in today's world, taking considering future generations, experience confirms that traditional models of development they could not solve the problems of the vast majority of the population.

Sustainable development is based on four basic pillars; they are people's environment, resources, and development. In other words, the construction of sustainability is not achieved through the three aspects Economic, social and ecological aspects (Abd-el-Kader, 2006,134 -135).

CHAPTER ONE

1.1. CONCEPT OF MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENT AND ITS EVOLUTION

The term (Environment) is derived from the French language, the first time this term was used before of the world German scientist (Ernest Haeckel) in (1869), it is derived from two syllables term, the first (Echo) means the (home) place to live and the second (Logy) means science (Environment) of Greek origin. The ecology means the organism is environment the relationship (Ahmed and Almamola, 2004, 17).

The word environment commonly used and its significance is linked to the relationship between them and their users style, the mother's womb for his first human environment and the house environment, School environment, neighborhood environment and state environment, the Earth environment and the universe environment We can look at the environment through different human activities, for example we say agricultural environment and industrial environment, Political environment, social environment, cultural environment, health environment... etc. Through these areas it appears that a comprehensive definition of the environment accommodates its different areas of use we do not easily get and require that we care about the framework of all these areas (Rashid and Saeed, 1979, 14).

Ecosystem is an organizational unit in a given space, it contains living and non-living elements interacting with each other and leading to the exchange of materials between living and non-living elements, thus environmental system including from groups and communities of different environmental sites generally the dynamic interaction of all parts of the environment, with particular emphasis on exchange of materials between living and non-living parts and is the interaction of this society with non-living factors, that surround it in his area the environmental the so-called greatest biological system on earth live ball Which contains all living and non-living in the land, air and water factors the habitat and ecosystem unit, where he represents the shelter or dwelling organism to include all environment landmarks of physical and chemical landmarks and vitality (Miqdadi, 2006, 36).

All individuals are to some extent involved in environmental management because their activities ultimately have an impact. Some individuals are more actively involved in resource use and interact more with nature: fishermen, pastoralists, special interest groups, academics, applied researchers, administrators, government advisers and so on. So there are many different levels of environmental management. Environmental managers may deal with how to best tap resources; others are auditors, educators, impact assessors, or they may operate in a host of

other ways. Often they are familiar with a specific sector, region, or ecosystem (Barrow, 2005, 14).

The environment researcher says an ocean that affects the organism through life today; environmental studies have gone a long way toward understanding our planet and its problems.

1.1.1. Factors That Have Led To The Developmental Of Environmental Science

1. The problem of population growth in the world: Especially in third world countries that suffer from many problems in all areas (Economy - community health - nutrition - education) (Fathi, 2011, 9).

2. Decreasing vegetation cover; And specifically forests because of the uprooting of trees and the use of timber as a source of energy, shrinking arable land due to urban expansion, Many agricultural lands have been exposed to the phenomenon of desertification, which threatens the plant and agricultural wealth, which led to an increase in the area of desert area with the decline in the number of animals and the extinction of some.

3. The spread of poverty diseases and famine: And exacerbate social problems in many countries of the world, especially third world countries which did not keep pace with scientific and technical progress.

4. The great progress of the means of transport and communications which has exacerbated problems of environmental pollution and human injury in various diseases, especially respiratory dermatology.

5. Increase the basic and necessary human needs in the light of scientific and technical progress: Which led to the emergence of social and economic and moral problems.

6. The vast industrial progress is amazing; And what resulted from damage to humans because of air pollution and rivers and seas, plants and human and animal food, there is environmental pollution caused by the use of chemical pesticides and nuclear weapons in wars.

7. Attention to education programs in many countries of the world and the physical aspects of sensory with a reduced interest in human sciences, religious and educational materials: This contraction is one of the main drivers of the problem of drug addiction.

1.1.2. Definition Of Environment

It means the total external conditions that affects in the life of the organism, growth and survival of the living organism.

That the natural environment depends on three key elements air, water and land, this totally elements of the basics of life ecosystem features, the balance between its elements and the ecosystem to maintain this balance but within certain limits and as a result occurrences of the industrial revolution and the accelerations of development in various areas and the use of the machine and industry chemicals and radioactive materials the increase in the use of power generation sources and depletion of natural resources the unjust and the occurrences of disasters as a result of human activity (Khalil and Fred, 2013, 13).

The environment is the natural, social, cultural and economic systems in connected among themselves group and make up to humans and other organisms, where and they get their food and apply their activity and where they affect some others (Ahmed and Almamol, 2004, 17).

And another definition out is that the environment are all factors of living and non-living, that affect the organism directly and indirectly in any period of her life, is intended live factors all living organisms on the different environmental media including humans, but non-living factors include water, air, soil, sun, heat. And another that sees the environment are environment where humans live and includes the rigid environment and the living environment, the rigid environment includes nature created by God and industrial man-made the environment, which also includes terrestrial environment and the celestial from the moon and the stars and also what the humans are made from rivers and planting trees and what he makes of buildings and roads, the man made of tools and machines who live and the environment includes human and animal and plant (Qaradawi, 2001, 12).

1.1.3. Define Environment Management

1 As an essential part of their policies, it also deals with the required modifications in the systems of the various establishments and organizations, so that attention to the environment is an effective and effective area, this seems to be evident in the functional structure of enterprises in terms of responsibilities and tasks and implementation and review of environmental plans, with a view to improving the performance of the enterprise and reducing or completely preventing its environmental impacts, all countries in the world have begun to pay attention to environmental management, as the appropriate means to rectify the conditions of industry, Prompting many Governments to develop legislative measures for environmental management, the use of these standards has been transformed from a voluntary basis, that has become an important prerequisite in dealing among many companies, bodies and organizations, up to the application of EMS (Makhoul and Ghanem, 2009, 35).

2. Eco-system is a complex network of living organisms and the environment inhabited by a these organisms, well as all the interactions that can arise in this

configuration, therefore a dynamic system, a biological chemist, elements depend on each. As explained in figure I.

Figure 1: Shows Environmental management system.



Source: Google THE COMPANY_ Sustainability and Corporate

1.1.4. Environmental System

Group interactive elements among them in order to achieve a specific goal or is a collection systems are interactive system such as the Ministry of Higher education, and environmental management.

(Tan sly) British biologist and is the first to use the term ecosystem, where he pointed to the ecological communities live (Jean. Without a year printed).

The researcher environmental system is a grouping of objects in a specific area of this part may be a large region, for example, or a vast desert may be the surface of a small pond for.

In the opinion of the researcher, the system exists in the environment and not in a vacuum and many systems that govern the world, including material and non-material ones including natural and man-made including.

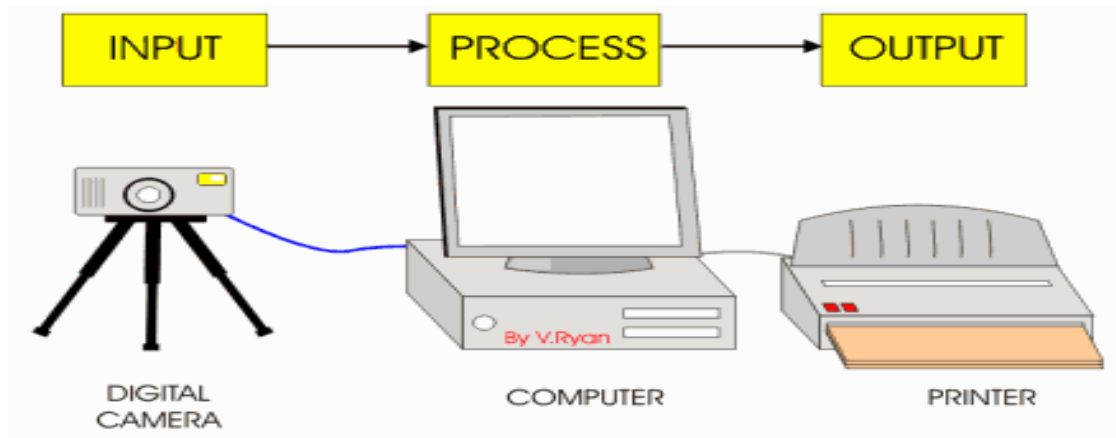
Simplest model of the system are:

Input

Process

Output

Figure 2: Illustrates the ecosystem



Source: Google Control System

In the opinion of researcher, in general in its simplest form the ecosystem of the Non-living components live components composed together form a system dynamically balanced. And the environment in terms of anthropogenic interference with is divided into:

1. The natural ecosystems in which a human did not affect or its impact was limited.
2. Environmental Systems developed by the human, which the latest of which the human important changes through agricultural activities or the establishment of housing and other facilities.

1.1.5. Ecosystem Components

1. Society: a consisting lives in a given ecosystem and contains a series of gatherings organisms that live together in a state of harmony and compatibility.
2. Group: a group of objects that belong to one type, if a number of different congregations collect in one living, it knows to assemble.
3. Housing; is a place that surrounds the organism, whether alone or in collection, the housing may be bottom of the lake or the soil, a sleeping place for the organism.
4. Environmental frame: is the place associated with the function of a certain grouping within the community, this place is a strong linkage with dietary needs and the kinetic properties of and efficiency biologically and chemistry (Naguib, 2000, 24-25).

Ecosystem and be stable when the it cannot happen any change, but ecosystems "stable" exposed to continuous change, if we are to understand the causes of stability must understand the relationship between living and non-living

components, climate and its components from the rains and the temperature and wind speed and humidity and sunlight, are all fundamental elements affecting the growth and proliferation plants and animals, plants in climate also affect through their influence on the wind speed and temperature and air humidity, and it depends on the animal living on plants. Eco-system imbalance may occur due to changes in natural conditions, such as temperature or rainfall or soil, that may arise a result of the changing some of the vital circumstances based organisms that live in the environment relationships, such as introduce a new organism into the environment or extinction organism was living in the ecosystem, as well imbalance of ecosystem balance arises a result human intervention directly in the environmental conditions.

As a result of the industrial revolution and the acceleration of development in different areas of life and the use of mechanization and industry chemicals and radioactive materials, this increase in the use of power generation sources and depletion of natural resources unfair and the occurrence of disasters a result human activity, all that has led to an imbalance in the ecological balance, which resulted in many of the environmental problems emergence.

1.1.6. Most Important Causes Of Ecological Imbalance

The causes of environmental imbalance arise from changing natural conditions when an area is affected by dryness the environmental imbalance as a result of the destruction of vegetation (<http://www.bee2ah.com>, 29 \2\2012).

1. changed natural conditions; One of the causes of environmental imbalance is to introduce an object into a new environment where rabbits invaded Australia and multiplied and imbalance in that environment by damaging forests even rabbits no longer find food for themselves, the rabbits perished and many other organisms died.

when the infected a certain area by drought, it breaks down its stability because of the damage to the vegetation, this is followed by soil erosion and the death of many of the animal organisms, and the migration of the millions of people, further exacerbating problems and deteriorating the basic structure of the environment and then run rampant diseases in those areas.

2. One of the causes of environmental imbalance is the elimination of some environmental organisms; Enter the a new living organism into the environment: When he feels this object availability of conditions convenient life and less the his enemies, this lead to imbalance this environment, for example when pesticides were used as a basis in resisting the cotton a worm and been neglected technical hand, deployed are many pests Red Spider, because pesticides destroyed the of natural enemies of these pests, well as the cat which was brought by to some of the Pacific Islands the aim of reducing the number of mice and rats, destroyed the bird groups that have not been able to fowl.

3. Eliminate some components of the environment: Or reducing their numbers reason for the imbalance "For example when are farmers complained in one of the United States of owls and hawks to eat the little birds and (125) thousand of birds killed during a year and a half, deployed rats and caused significant losses in plantings and defect an event in the environmental balance, the use of pesticides eliminated on the natural enemies of these pests, as we said earlier, quoting the WAO report here are about 300 million people worldwide are living with asthma and about (50) per cent of whom live in developing countries. In addition to that with the current rise to number children with allergies, we expect a significant increase in number of people infected allergies than adults during the coming years.

4. Human intervention: The irrational interfering to humans in the environment lead to a breach of their balance, drying swamps and forests, uprooting trees, all that to breach the ecological balance which is shows the impact to the environment to recover its equilibrium again under the new circumstances, for example increases carbon dioxide by the second (5%.) a year and are caused by burnt (oil and coal) and deforestation causing more flooding, especially in low lying areas.

The researcher believes that human safety associated with the environment safety, as the human part of the ecological systems and any defects on the equilibria is reflected directly and indirectly on human the prejudice to component or more of the components of the ecosystem, often leads to a series of changes that may be destroy the entire ecosystem years (<http://www.bee2ah.com>, 29 \2\ 2012)

1.2. THE CONCEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGMENT

Is a systematic treatment of the environment in all aspects of economic and social activity in society? The work to address these actions is originally volunteer work Comes at the initiative of the leaders of the Organization of this activity. Leadership work is not limited to the critical assessment of the benefits of environmental management including consideration of the risks to which the organization and society are exposed, sound environmental management, which involves the proper environmental planning which is in line with urban development plans that lead to a better environment for future generations (Allam, 2005, 15).

1.2.1. Environmental Management Definition

The (United Nations) knew environmental management as; The development of plans and environmental policies Environmental in order to monitor and assess the environmental effects of the industrial project that includes all productive stages Starting to get the raw materials up to the final product and environmental aspects related to it and also is based on the implementation an efficient regulatory procedures, taking into consideration the along with the cost and tax impact of these actions is also addition to how to use the resources and must clarify the tools and methods to prevent pollution and rational use of resources (Hassan, 2001,183) .

2. The term "Environmental Management System or EMS" is used to describe the organizational structure, responsibilities, practices, processes and resources for implementing and maintaining environmental management. To be considered for this alternative, ecology has determined that pollution prevention, as defined herein, must be explicitly considered in such a system.

1.2.2. Environmental Management System Requirement

There are number of steps to complement the environmental management requirements including (Rends, 2016):

1. Planning: The organization has secured senior management endorsement of the draft environmental Policy and resources are made available for the implementation of the EMS. An initial baseline environmental review is conducted to investigate current activities and associated impacts. Training needs are identified and activities are initiated.

2. Implementation: The organization's environmental aspects and legal requirements are identified and environmental programs established to meet the objectives and targets set. The environmental policy gives the organization's commitment to legal compliance, continual environmental improvement and the prevention of pollution in a public statement.

3. Operation Resources are in place and roles, responsibility and authority are assigned; Training is conducted and competence assessed, communication is addressed and all "EMS" documentation is controlled. Operations are also controlled and a clear emergency preparedness and response programmer is in operation.

4. Checking and Correcting: Audit procedures are in place to verify that the environmental policy and the objectives and targets are being fulfilled. Non-conformances are identified and corrective and preventive actions implemented. Top management check, at planned intervals, that the "EMS" is functioning effectively and that continual Improvement is being achieved.

1.2.3. The Means Environmental Management

1. Legislations: What the phrase issued by the countries of legislation and laws binding upon the all individuals and organizations in the community during their productivity processes well as policies and regulations for organizations to work in industrial projects and management ... etc. As are government entities practices of its powers under the Legislations impose the sanctions and stop work in of such installations to those who do not adhere to the system and standards environmental.

2. Pressure groups: Which is about agencies, organizations, institutions and associations that aimed at protecting and preservation of the environment and seeks provide technical and financial support for projects and industrial and agricultural development programs that adhere to legislation and regulations and recent trends in

environmental conservation added pressure from society and the pressures of moral and social groups and through the man's relationship to the environmental ocean, it also seeks to increase the bad effects on human health if not cared for environmental protection.

3. Quality standards and competition; It is the environmental standards that bound by various institutions and organizations, as well as modern concepts of quality, which play a big role in the competition between companies and entities produced and the extent of observance for Environmental terms.

It is intended to most of the companies producing an effort in of clean Energy consumption, away from environmental pollution, which leads to a savings in the production process costs and increase marketing opportunities, for this reason, Responsible parties care about this aspect before the project financing. So as not to lead to high cost and difficulty in recovering the money again (Ghanem, 2009, 35)

1.2.4. Concept Management Environmental

Environmental education is a learning process which facilitates to enhance people's awareness and knowledge about the environment and the associated challenges and to develop adequate skills to counter the existing challenges and enhance attitudes, motivations and commitments to undertake decisions and appropriate actions (Sola, A.O. 2014, 333-337).

Environmental education is an effective tool to enable the managers, civil servants, NGOs and community members to execute policies and protect the environment. Environmental education will help to create awareness about the environment among the people so that they have the knowledge, skills, attitudes, motivation and commitment to collectively work and solve the current environmental problems (Shill, S.C. 2013, 159 -164).

1.2.5. The Definition of Environmental Education

Environmental education (EE) refers to organized efforts to teach how natural environments function and particularly, how human beings can manage behavior and ecosystems to live sustainably. It is a multi-disciplinary field integrating disciplines such as biology, chemistry, physics, ecology, earth science, atmospheric science, mathematics and geography. The term often implies education within the school system, from primary to post-secondary. However, it sometimes includes all efforts to educate the public and other audiences, including print materials, websites, media campaigns... etc.

Environmental education (EE) is a process in which individuals gain awareness of their and acquit, knowledge, skills, values, experiences and aslo the determination, which will enable them to act- individually and collectively- to solve present and future environmental problems.

EE is a complex process, covering not just events, but a strong underlying approach to society building as a whole. EE provides people with the awareness needed to build partnerships, understand NGO activities, develop participatory approaches to urban planning, and ensure future markets for eco-business. Environmental education is a learning process that increases people's knowledge and awareness about the environment and associated challenges, develops the necessary skills and expertise to address the challenges and fosters attitudes, motivations and commitments to make informed decisions and take responsible action (UNESCO, Tbilisi Declaration, 1978).

Environmental education enhances critical thinking, problem-solving, and effective decision-making skills and teaches individuals to weigh various sides of an environmental issue to make informed and responsible decisions. Environmental education does not advocate a particular viewpoint or course of action.

The components of environmental education are:

1. Awareness and sensitivity to the environment and environmental challenges.
2. Knowledge and understanding of the environment and environmental challenges.
3. Attitudes of concern for the environment and motivation to improve or maintain environmental quality.
4. Skills to identify and help resolve environmental challenges.
5. Participation in activities that lead to the resolution of environmental challenges.

Environment education is aimed at producing a citizenry that is knowledgeable concerning the biophysical and its associated problems, aware of how to help solve these problems and motivated to work toward their solution.

Environment education, properly understood, should constitute a comprehensive lifelong education, one responsive to changes in a rapidly changing world. It should

Prepare the individual for life through an understanding of the major problems of the contemporary world, and the provision of skills and attributes needed to play a productive role towards improving life and protecting the environment while due regard given to ethical values (UNESCO, 1977 www.gdrc.org/uem/ee/1-1.html).

1.2.6. Management Environment Importance

The attempts and efforts in order to protect the environment and of enacting legislation and environmental policies to regulate the exploitation of environmental resources and maintenance, it is alone are not enough to lead to ensure the proper behavior of individuals towards the environment, the basis for this is the educational element primarily, that the human respects the laws and legislations if found supervisory authority, but if supervisory authority by their absence does not respect the laws and legislation.

The researcher believes that the population in the Kurdistan Region has not sufficiently concerned about the environment and repatriated despite her beauty, this is due to a sound education towards the environment and a lack of understanding of the importance of population and environment management.

Image 1: Asoda Football stadium, Mahalla Asoda, Cham Chamal, 7/9/2017



Source: Camera Researcher.

From here we realize that environmental education thing they respect the conscience neighborhood. So it must change attitudes towards the environment to outlook, the optimal solution in this area is the composition human formation and sensitized are turns this education and awareness to the social values and behavior daily and considers part of this environment and accountable for the non- prejudice to buy this is called environmental education.

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Researcher met with the director of the gardens at the Municipal Directorate Cham Chmal he said; The daily waste of the city is estimated (45 - 50) tons of waste, the percentage of green area does not exceed (7%) and the population is estimated at (200 000) people We have no way but to burn these wastes and this is a disaster for the environment and the city population.

1.2.7. The Goals of Environmental Education

The process of prepare the individual interested in the environment and the problems related and providers science and knowledge necessary to work on a resolve the current environmental problems and prevent new problems and skills and to reach those goals requires the development conditions and processes to help individuals and groups (Amin, 2009, 20).

1. To acquaint individuals and groups with their natural environment and other ecosystems as well as their knowledge of the interrelationship between the components of living and non-living environment and their dependence on each other.

2. Help individuals and groups to gain awareness of the overall environment, by clarifying environmental concepts, including the interrelationship between man and his natural environment with the development of understanding of the components of the environment and methods of maintenance and proper exploitation, by acquiring skills in how to deal with the environment positively.

3. Highlight the importance of natural resources and the adoption of all human activities since the presence of human beings on the surface of the earth and the adoption of all human activities since the presence of human beings on the surface of the earth.

4. To highlight the adverse effects of the abuse of natural resources, what may have on these results from the economic, social and psychological effects? And are taken into account in order to avoid them.

5. To correct the prevailing belief that natural resources are permanent, natural resources are permanent, renewable and depleted and the exclusion of the idea that science alone can solve the problem with the problem itself lies in the man himself and exhausting these resources with all severity.

6. Clarify the need for cooperation between individuals and communities by creating a national awareness of the importance of the environment and building an integrated philosophy in which individuals control their behavior in their relationship, in their relationship with the components of the environment and conservation in cooperation with the international community and regional and local environmental protection conferences to find durable solutions and a process of current environmental problems.

7. Scientific careful analysis of the actions that led to a breach of the ecological balance, through multiple environmental problems created by man through his actions, which are issued without excessive awareness such as hunting wild animals, which led to the extinction of some, soil erosion by cutting trees and burning forests or removed.

8. To correct the widespread belief that innovation and industrial innovations can become a substitute for natural resources.

To protect and improve the environment requires policy development and decisions that are consistent with the reality of social, economic and environmental level of the problem and its dimensions and the inevitability of processing as much as the possibilities and means.

In one study conducted in South Australian schools, (20%) of students said that they believe that "the only way to solve environmental problems is through scientific and technological means," "while he saw more than (80%) to the" final solution to environmental problems depends on radical changes in the way life.

The researcher believes that the general framework to address environmental problems is through the environmental education that create a sound scientific behavioral pattern towards the environment, so the search in the treatment of environmental problems requires a new type of education, research and study, pace with requirements of changed life in all its aspects in, that most environmental problems are not of a general nature and one of the world because they are gaining Profiles environmental and national and pan effects that differ in different geographic areas.

Researcher believes that environmental factors not only affect human behavior but you go over it in their impact on the character and growth, composition and characteristics and abilities without the proper personal will not get a the proper environment.

1.3. THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLMES

Live human in his environment takes of which his strength and reasons for the intellectual and physical growth and the ethical, social, and spiritual. The man has biological properties distinguish it from the rest of the creatures, constantly live in energy possibility environment level, but rest of the creatures living below the energy level of his environment. The significant progress made in the areas of human science and technology the cause of the occurrence of imbalance even sabotage in the components of the environment. The problem is above the capacity of the environment and we hear daily population problem and the problem of energy and pollution ... etc. These problems are caused by human activities in the environmental (Hamad and Saeed, 1999).

The researcher believes that environmental problems, is one of the biggest problems facing the world today is environmental pollution, from the environmental perspective means malfunction or deterioration in the ecosystem, and the effects of that imbalance risks harm all manifestations of life on Earth, whether this risk directly or indirectly.

1.3.1. The Concept of Environmental Problems

The concept of environmental problems does not mean the current problems, but problems in foreseeable future and the invisible and the environmental problems of nested, integrated and interconnected. The development of the forces of production and at the same time, technological development and economic and social growth led to different environmental impacts, resource exploration and investing them without regard to bad environmental consequences caused to the depletion many natural resources, it has caused to many problems, including (Ahmed and Almalouli 2004,43).

1. Growth is not normal in the population a reason for the main problem of the environment occurs negative effects to the environment, such as the food crisis and energy crisis and pollution of water, air and soil. The problem is much larger than some expect, but extends its impact on both the environment beings and thus the largest event has happened in the Earth millions of years ago, the huge geological events that passed by planet did not reach the degree of threat.

Table 1: Pippen a growing population through history

N	History	Population	A doubling time
1	8000 B.C	5 millions	1500
2	1650ad	500 millions	200
3	1850	1000 millions	80
4	1930	2000 millions	45
5	1975	4000 millions	30
6	2000	7000 millions	25

Source: Environment and its Problems.

2. The scientific and technological revolution what distinguishes contemporary societies all the previous societies is acceleration of the changes caused by the scientific and technological revolution in the environment. with this revolution emerged are two problems are environmental pollution and depletion of resources, and pollution is a big problem and place of great interest due to their negative effects in the quality of human life, pollutants reach human body in air and in the food we eat and in the voices which he hears and the depletion of the environment of renewable and non-renewable, an issue that threatens future generations.

3. Environmental large complex system consists of a set of elements (living and non-living) is governed by a fundamental relationship kept her balance and flexibility. Often not able to be absorbed, leading to degradation, the most recent human intervention in the natural balance of the environment systems many problems, some global implications such as climate change, for example, the decline of forests in some areas and the extinction of some land and sea animals.

1.3.2. The Definition of Environmental Problems

Environmental problems which any a chemical change in the living and non-living to be the this change leads to an imbalance in the balance of nature, linked to environmental problems and environmental pollution in the main components. Pollution is Physical and chemical and biological and the aesthetic qualities that occur in the air, water or soil changes and leads to a change in the quality and their specifications so that it becomes harmful to the environment. For example the increasing infringement on the ecosystem components leads to disruption the natural environmental devices, the wasteful use of pesticides could lead to the extermination of insects Responsible for pollinate the flowers (Mohammed, 2011).

1.3.3. Scale to Identify Environmental Problems

1. Geographical norm: Geographically manifestations environmental problems an increase in the areas of naked after stripping it of the vegetation and in order to be used for industrial purposes or to obtain fuel, which has led to soil erosion and decrease the amount of groundwater stock, economic and political its relevance has led to significant damage to the environment of the region and the drying up of water and a lack of groundwater in addition to the spread of diseases, especially relating to the skin of Respiratory system. Where he says (D. Hama Jaza) specialist in the field of oil and minerals, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources in the Kurdistan Region, which is one of the first people who worked in the area of the wells (TaqTaq) in the year (1994) the oil (TaqTaq) the finest of America Texas City oil! He emphasized this talk (Jon Savon) CEO (GenelAantrjy), but through his transfer by land to neighboring countries and rising black smoke and filling the region's skies with smoke after which the region's population was forced to use the Forbidden wells for drinking and agriculture, because the natural water in this region has dried and finished. Also noted director-general of agriculture Ckramaan (South) (Rahim Hamid): the existence of oil fields, oil refineries and gas burning anywhere him its negative effects on agricultural fields in addition to humans, animals and nature, the Government of the region environmental protection and agricultural crops which are located near oil fields and by forcing the successive companies for oil and gas on the planting of those areas to protect the environment and ecological balance. (Natural resources and their impact, group of journalists, 2011, 21).

2. Environmental Mismanagement: The environmental problems pass through a succession stage of time to figure out trends environmental problems, for example

America and European countries have suffered from the effects of air pollution during the era of the fifties of the twentieth century and the injury of increasing numbers of the population of respiratory disease, as pointed out environmental monitoring of the United Nations, that there is an improvement in the air quality in the developed countries, while the air quality in developing nations there has been no improvement in them but on the contrary it was noted continuing deterioration in the air quality.

The outlook shows that the water problem to fester, taking the global level and amounts of fresh water decrease as the passage of time while increasing consumption per capita water quantity, for example according to the a UN report that Iraq comes in fourth place in the world to pollution of the environment, only hard water which flows into the river the Tigris estimated at (25,000 tons) Part of these pollutants from the share of the Kurdistan Region especially air pollution according to a report of the United Nations burn in Iraq every day (600 million) feet of natural gas, in addition to hurricanes the sandy so it rains more than (100,000) one hundred thousand tons of dusts (Abdul Mahdi, 2016).

Thereby conclude the researcher wrote in the previous that the environmental problems are caused by:

1. Natural resources are limited and the population constantly increasing.
2. The depletion of mineral wealth extracted result and the effects of environmental pollution.
3. The excessive use of chemicals in agriculture to pesticides, which led to the deterioration of soil quality.
4. Produce a huge amount of waste is difficult to get rid of him, causing surface and groundwater pollution.

In the example according to Chamchamal municipality they inhabit (80,000) of the population, the Directorate of Information, in this town a day burns (40-50) tons of waste and a week and cleaned 45 m³ of land outside the town, this unfair treatment with the environment caused pollution and the spread disease types and water pollution.

Image 2: Throwing of waste near a public street, Mahalla Azadi, Chamchamal, 22\2\2017



Source: Camera Researcher.

All these reasons have a negative impact on the environment and the effects of the Earth's population, which led to the emergence of different problems, are threatening human life and living organisms. This phenomenon leads to environmental pollution.

Table 2: Show how to work in the Directorate of Municipality of Chamchamal Rate of waste

S	Directorate of Municipality in the Town of Chamchamal / Services Section	
1	Population 80 000	(1) person in exchange for (1000) to clean the environment
2	Work cleaning the city 2 meal day and night	Every week cleaning 45 m3 of waste outside the city
3	Number of workers to clean the environment 80 in the town of Municipality Chamchamal	The dumping of waste by some citizens indiscriminately

Source: Municipality Directorate in Chamchamal of Waste, 02/21/2017

1.4. WHAT IS POLLUTION?

Pollution arises from human activities that put unwanted or waste substances in the environment – the air, the land, the water – that contaminate the surroundings, disrupt natural systems and make the environment less. Healthy for people and other living things "The Citizens' Guide to Pollution Prevention" (Cielap, 2005)

Pollution means the transmission of energy or matter into the environment, in large quantities in the wrong place and time, which harms human health and limits the legitimate uses of the environment, Pollution occurs most often, to an undesirable

change in the physical, chemical or biological properties of the environment, there is a natural pollution created by the eruption of volcanoes, forest fires, etc. the most suffer the environment at the present time, today pollution is human-induced, such as surface water, groundwater, soil, air and food(Saber, 2000, 8).

1.4.1. Pollution Definition

1. The definition of pollution is very difficult for researchers and specialists in the field of environmental sciences, especially in front of plurality and diversity in the types of pollution, which led to the difficulty of finding a unified and agreed definition.

Some know pollution as a change or a defect in the harmonic movement that takes place among the set of ecosystem components thus losing the ability to support life without problems. Ecosystems cannot absorb it without breaking its balance. Pollution differ in riskiness depending on the quantity and quality of pollutants entering the environment (Mohammed, 2008, 16).

2. Corrupting the environmental components since these components turn of useful elements to harmful elements and loses a lot of its role in making life and turns into an ecosystem to pollutants if lost much of their characteristics or quantities (Mohammed, 1992, 39 - 43).

1.4.2. Environmental Pollution Definition

1. It is undesirable changes that happen in our surroundings those that produced from human activities and through the direct and indirect effects, the most important those that produced from human activities and through the direct and indirect effects in changing the energy levels of radiation and the environment chemical and natural organism shape and these changes will directly affect the humans or by providing water and agriculture live or natural materials or property, products or through recreational areas or admiring nature (Abdul Rajeh, 2003).

2. Is both a quantitative change in or qualitative in living and non-living components of the environment, which may not ecosystems absorb it without disturbed their balance and pollution in this sense a diverse biologically or chemically or physically causes and cause the spread of pollutants and various proportions in the air, water and soil (Hassan, 2001, 183).

Through these definitions it can be concluded that the environmental pollution includes imbalance environmental components that affect the organisms and affects them directly and indirectly.

1.4.3. What is the Meaning Air Pollution?

The Earth's atmosphere consists of a mixture of several gases, the most important being oxygen and nitrogen, They account for about (21%) and (78%) of air

weight respectively, in addition to some other gases that exist at a lower rate, Such as carbon dioxide, helium, neon ... etc.

The air mixture with its previous composition is very vital for all living organisms, Plants need both carbon dioxide and nitrogen to make and supplement their food, while all living organisms of all kinds need oxygen gas to perform their vital functions. While all living organisms of all kinds need oxygen gas to perform their vital functions. A normal person needs a large amount of air every day. He breathes about (22,000) times a day in a state of stillness Breathing times are increased during movement such as exercise, a person usually needs about (15,000) liters of air each day, The weight of this air about 16 kg, an amount far exceeds what human consumed food and water per day (Islam, 1990, 19 - 20).

Air is contaminated if there is a significant change in its composition for some reason or if mixed with some impurities or other gases as much as detrimental to the lives of organisms, most of the factors causing air pollution are man-made and these factors did not arise day and night, but it began to emerge since man invented the machine and used it in all walks of life.

These factors have been increasing day by day as the scientific progress of man has increased and its impact appeared evident in the second half of the twentieth century.

When a man felt his danger to his life and his environment!

That air pollution is a quantitative or qualitative changed happens on the elements and have a bad impact on human health, or on his economic interests, or have the effect occurs in the system environment.

1.4.4. Types of pollution

There are several types of pollution the most important of the following (Baroud, 2001):

1. Air Pollution.
2. Water pollution.
3. Soil pollution.

Air Pollution; It is the greatest creation of God in the universe is the air which is air cover as much weighted in the form of natural gas in varying proportions had no a negative effects on neighborhoods, any increase or decrease human-induced or caused by nature, and any quantified or qualitative change in these natural components of air will lead to its contamination.

Air pollution may be associated with local areas such as major cities Industrial clusters, or may be global when pollutants are spread over very large areas Such as the arrival of some radioactive contaminants from one State to another.

1.4.5. Air pollution Definition

Defining “air pollution” is not simple. One could claim that air pollution started

When humans began burning fuels, in other words, all man-made emissions into the air can be called air pollution because they alter the chemical composition of the natural atmosphere (Daly and Paolo, 2007).

European Council for air pollution: That there is pollution in the air as foreign matter, or show important exchange of the elements leads to creation or harmful disease or harass result happens (Baroud, 2006, 3).

According to the researcher, there are two sources of air pollution; the natural source was not caused by man and the result of volcanoes, forest fires and dust, these sources are usually limited in certain regions and seasons, non-natural sources are caused by man, which is more dangerous than the first type Such as means of transport land, sea and air transport.

1.4.6. Sources of Air pollution

Pollution sources are divided into two main sources, namely natural sources, not to man any income which, or human sources due to various activities.

1. Natural resources: It sources that result from nature without human interfere and these pollutants are solid, liquid or gaseous.

A. Volcanoes; volcanoes explode and during the start of Volcanoes solid materials back to the air and can these fine solid material to rise to the long distances may be connected to the stratosphere (about 55 km from the sea). It is natural factors which cause pollution of the environment, because the volcanic material remains stuck in the air a period of time. This period sufficient to moving these pollutants are spread by the wind over large areas of the globe and often have a significant impact on the climate controls also some magma contains a high percentage of molten sulfur and some containing dissolved gases, such as sulfur dioxide it is second severe damage to the environment. In addition to the emanating gases into the atmosphere from the volcanic eruption, also kicks off huge amounts of solid volcanic atoms, especially dust and appreciates these millions of tons of dust and remain air for several months and affects the solar radiation and thus on the surface temperature.

B. Winds and storms; Winds and storms play an important role in air pollution because they carry dust and sand and its role more clearly in dry regions and deserts lands and proceed from desert lands holds enormous quantities of dirt,

because they are no plants to protect these lands and the wind carries this dust and sand to very long distances to drop it in the end, the cities and agricultural lands pollution their crops, for example due to drought and desertification of agricultural regions and successive wars in Iraq annually it rains (100,000) tons of dust on the population groupings and agricultural areas and the cause for many diseases in addition to the damage to agricultural crops. And part of this pollution affects the Kurdistan Region. To resolve this problem, government and environmental organizations have planted trees in various parts of the province of Sulaymaniyah and in an interview with a researcher, director Environment Agency in the province of Sulaymaniyah pointed to implant (12000 000) tree of the year (1991 to 2013) in the province of Sulaymaniyah. This is a good indicator of reducing pollution and protecting the environment.

C. Fires: Often subjected forests and grasses land areas on some days of the hot summer months and dry to fires come on the thousands of trees and a big spaces a result, above the smoke into the sky in the form of dense black clouds, produces these fires launch amounts of many different raids carbon dioxide, such as the first, the second carbon dioxide and ... etc.

And lead back to the air pollution clearly. With regret in the Kurdistan Region every year, especially in the summer as a result of lack of culture and environmental responsibility random cause fires to burn large tracts of forests and grass and this process is part of the environmental pollution especially air.

D. Germs: Resides in the air permanently large numbers of germs and often a direct correlation between the concentration of Bacteria and population density and degree of ventilation, the more places closed and a high density focused increased with bacteria and are often closed places densely populated with bacterial pollution, such as movie theaters, crowded streets exhibitions, commercial shops and public transport.

Whatever abounded and increased natural pollution, it will not increase to the degree of human contaminants and the quality is less risk to public health and the limited impact on the environment.

2. Anthropogenic sources of air pollution; The human uses through a variety of different activities in the environment where it is from human sources of air pollution live, whether in terms it was those uses in industrial areas, or domestic use, or daily life and reflected negatively on his system and he was the most affected people by pollution caused by himself.

1.4.7. Most important Human Sources of Air Pollution

1. Transportation; Constitute the different modes of transport (land, marine and air) a source of pollution, but the overland means the most important at that due to the large numbers and graduated from waste combustion energy and leaves

negative effects on human beings and all living effects. And especially if we know that ground transportation in the case of a permanent increase in large and small cities and even rural areas ones for example according census statistics Kurdistan Regional Directorate of the year (2016), the number of residents of the region (5,614,070) people the number of cars until the year 2014 (102,548), and (59 084) one's personal cars, this means that for every (55) people and one car and this percentage of any use of very large cars, in addition to transportation in the Kurdistan Region are all on the road, especially vehicles to the lack of maritime outlets (Government Kurdistan Region, Planning Commission www.Krso.net).

In the view of the researcher, the quality of roads in the Kurdistan region is not proportional to the number of cars and there is no water ways and railways to transport goods and travelers and green land area is not a good indicator, these indicators are causing many problems, including relating to the health of citizens and other traffic accidents, this indicator requires increasing green spaces inside and outside the cities and forestation adumbrate and plateaus to purify the air and preserve the safety of citizens, taking into account the recommendations of the global to enter the car ones the privacy and especially and public concern the vehicles to transport citizens and alternative routes and expanding roads.

2. Industry; Industry plays an important role in air pollution, in addition to polluting gases resulting from the penetration of fuel needed for the industry, many industry waste produced as by-products of the manufacturing process of many pollutants into the air and publish and the size and age of factory, the level of maintenance and administration are all contributing to a kind and pollution from that factory size, the result of the industry many pollutants such as sulfur, the first and second carbon dioxide, and hydrogen and etc. (Naim, 20067).

The factories all of its sectors and laboratories and generating power stations Important in the air pollution industrial sources, .however generating power plants, factories and oil refineries and the cement factories are more contribution to air pollution. Unfortunately all of them an existing in the Kurdistan Region, as well only that the overall environment in the region is not in good form. For example in the area (Bazian) in Sulaymaniyah with diversified tourist elements such as water, the mountains and the province ... etc. But create many factory such as cement factories and steel and oil refining has now become environmentally polluted area are indicators of the spread of many diseases among the population area, since the establishment of factory very close to densely populated areas.

Image 3: MASS Cement Plant- Bazyan



Source: Google Mass Group Holding (MGH).

The plant built near the mountain in Bazyan (as shown in the picture) to the lack of transportation costs, a researcher told the engineers for selecting this place and they estimate that it will provide the raw materials for the plant for a period of (50) years. Disregard for the environment and human destruction in this region and the distortion of the environment created by the Creator (God).

1.4.8. Water Pollution

The water is so transparent that a chemical compound composed of (H₂) and (O) and the chemical symbol (H₂O) and occupies the water (71%) of the Earth's surface is present in oceans, rivers, lakes, groundwater and water, rain and snow and also exist in a living cell (50% to 60%) in the world of plants and animals and water poses one of the main columns of human life, where it enters in the composition of all living bodies and by between (70% of 90%) their weight, man's weight of 70 kg needs per day to (2.5) liters of water.

The water a most important natural resources that are focused on all economic and social activities in various industrial and agricultural areas, there was a belief by that water resources are unlimited natural resources and non- depletion and can be used without legislative or scientific controls, but the population growth and an increase in the consumption of the various development sectors, which saw a major development in the mid-twentieth century and the emergence of new and multiple water crises in many areas led to a change in the clear concepts related to water resources, giving rise to new developments turned into convictions that the water resources are specific and the depletion of resources and that many of the water sources had been contaminated. This is estimated stocks of water in the world over the time (1368) km³ and stockpile fresh water (34) km³ and then the (97%) of the global stock of water is non-potable water and make up the seas and oceans and (3%) of stock is fresh and spread water on land (Fadel, 2009, 124 and125).

When something is added to the environment that makes it unclean or unsafe it is called pollution.

Water Pollution occurs when the water becomes overloaded with too much of one thing and the aquatic organisms cannot keep up with their cleaning responsibilities.

Some organisms may die and others may grow too fast. There are many types and sources of water pollution. Using the picture, list sources of pollution (such as sewage pollution that can pollute surface water or groundwater .

There are two sources of water pollution

1. Natural source; It is through the drift of some materials and waste with rainwater to the beaches.

2. Human Resources; this source is more affected by water and living organisms, it is a source of pollution that is the multiple activities of mankind, such as oil extraction, human waste... etc.

According to opinion researcher Water is contaminated so that it cannot be used for a particular purpose, such as drinking; Water pollution occurs when toxic substances enter and are mixed with water, Pollution occurs from a number of roads such as drainage, sewage and industrial waste. There is indirect pollution of water and it occurs from the atmosphere and rain, as well as the disposal of industrial waste in an improper manner.

Image 4: Water pollution in Dokan Dam, Dokan Town, Sulaymaniyah province



Source: Directorate of Environment in the province of Sulaymaniyah

Dokan Dam, pollution due to waste, this water is a source of drinking water for the province of Sulaymaniyah and many other cities.

1. Petroleum; The oil and derivatives of the most important sources of water pollution, leaking of oil quantities to the river water to kill water birds, fish and other aquatic animals, because it would withhold the sun's rays for Microbiological, which form the basis of environmental pollution and one of the balance factors of climate and pollution occurs a result of the discharge of water contaminated with oil and its derivatives, since each barrel of crude oil needs (243,66) barrels of oil-contaminated water and it has aroused a dangerous environmental, When the oil floating on the water surface is an insulating layer prevent renewal of oxygen, leading to the destruction of many of the organisms and the other reason is drilling wells in the sea, like Ok stock accident in the Gulf of Mexico led to the leak (70000) tons per day, or one million tons between "03/06/1979 to 22/03/1980" (Mohammed, 2011).

And transportation of oil by tankers carrying because of traffic or destruction accidents and is today one of the ways to transport oil in Kurdistan region to foreign markets, causing a lot of environmental problems, including drying wells of water valid for drinking and the spread of many kinds of disease, particularly cancer, according to official figures increased days after a day in the year (2016) it recorded more than (5000) cases in the Kurdistan region.

Image 5: Describes the transfer of Kurdistan's oil to foreign markets through trucks carrying



Source: Google Kirkuk to prevent Baghdad-Iran oil tankers transfer

1.5. WHAT IS WASTE?

All waste resulting from activities carried out by the Human, whether inside the home or agricultural or industrial or productive activities, all the things that are left behind and keeping it by human in a particular place and left leads to harm to the environment, safety and public and human health directly.

1.5.1 Define Waste

1. The European Union defines waste as "an object the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard.

2. The definition of the United Nations to the Waste Statistics Division" as materials that are not prime products (products produced for the market) that the generator has no other use in terms of its own with the purpose of production, transformation or consumption, may be generated waste during the extraction of raw materials and manufacturing materials crude into intermediate and finished products, the consumption of final products and other human activities (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waste>).

1.5.2. Sorts of Rubbish

1. Rubbish; One of the most dangerous types of waste, one of the most dangerous types of waste, as the dumping of on land leads to groundwater pollution, one of the most dangerous types of waste, as the dumping of on land leads to contamination of groundwater, or in the seas or the rivers leading to the water pollution, reported some studies he throws annually (6.5) million tons of waste in the ocean water.

2. Industrial waste; Wastes from industries include solid wastes, air pollutants and waste waters, that results from the preparation of any product and that contaminants resulting liquid residues soluble or Either stuck, whether organic or inorganic, viable antioxidant or complex installation and cannot give a general specifications for all types of industries. Each their characteristics and components industry, for example the water used in the cooling free of impurities, whereas residues from the paper industry has a very high concentration of organic matter (Ibrahim, 2016, 40-41).

3. Pollution with sewage; It has become issue of disposal of waste water of the biggest problems facing entire world, because of the consequent health risks and economic, this type of contaminated water include many dangerous pollutants, whether organic or chemical substances (such as soap and detergents), here the wastewater contains too many bacteria that can cause many diseases.

As a result of wars and special situations experienced by Iraq, from north to south, the infrastructure destroyed of state including water networks In Kurdistan today is mixed with a lot of sewage water and rivers and other waters such as water available for two dams Darbandikan and Dukan, even after the filtered again used as drinking water in addition to the exhausts water systems, causing many diseases and epidemics.

Image 6: Darbanikhan Dam, Sulaymaniyah Province



Source: Google Rudaw, Iranian Dam Projects Beginning of a Water War with Kurdistan

1.5.3. Soil Pollutants

Soil contaminants include a large variety of pollutants (organic and inorganic), which can occur naturally in soil or man-made. In both cases, the main causes of soil pollution are human activities (the accumulation of these chemicals in soil at health risk levels is due to human activities such as manufacturing processes).

Define Soil pollutants; It can be defined as destruction, which affects the thin layer soil health produced where it grows most of the food and relies on healthy soil bacteria, fungi and small animals to analyze the waste it contains and production of nutrients, these nutrients help in the growth of plants(Mustafa, 2010, 6).

There are many human activities that lead to soil pollution, including:

1. Chemical contamination of soil; Pollution from industrial accidents, chemical weapons and nuclear weapons.
2. Agricultural waste from crop residues and livestock and poultry farms and can reach (12%) in some countries, such as the United States of America.
3. Metal waste accounts for (75%) of total solid waste in industrialized countries, Including rocks and dust, which result from drilling, processing and extraction of various economic minerals.
4. Major wars may contaminate the soil as in the Persian Gulf wars.

According to the researcher opinion any contamination occurs to the natural ingredients lead to their role in the eco-system disorder, it has this pollution be direct

or indirect, according to the polluter reason, the human adult role in pollution in all its forms, especially water and soil pollution, soil is necessary center for the life of organisms and plants.

1.5.4. Environmental situation in Iraq and Kurdistan

No exaggeration to say that environmental situation in Iraq in general and the real ale and tragic, which is an extension of a past catastrophic and lectured miserable, Iraq and the environment polluted with all serious environmental pollutants.

For example littered result of the wars in (1991 - 2003) not only in Iraq and the Kuwaiti desert, but in many civilian sites, mines and unexploded ordnance and weapons smashed and chemical pollutants .

There are mines prevalent problem is the other problem in the Iraqi border, where the Iraqi National Commission for mines of the Ministry of Planning and development Cooperation announced the existence of (25) million mines underground, not are extracted yet, in addition to (3) million tons of missiles bombs, ammuniton, what still a neglected in different areas, this has been contaminated sites display on United Nations Environment Organization UNEP for the purpose of treatment and decontamination of which in the future, take the Ministry of Environment upon themselves to the rest of the cleaned of contaminated sites.

And part of this pollution is located on the northern regions of the region of Kurdistan and particularly the border areas with the state Iran, a large portion of these contaminated areas located in tourist areas or prospective areas for tourism, such as penjwin town in the province of Sulaymaniyah and areas of (Haji Omran) in Erbil. Estimated number of land mines in Kurdistan (4) millions of mines, but there are no official numbers in this area because it is part of them randomly planted during the Iran-Iraq war. Since the year (1991) and even today they are people's organizations and governmental and non- governmental clearing contaminated areas.

According to the public institution mines a government institution in this domain information, that the lands of the proportion of polluted in Sulaymaniyah province, estimated at (244, 455, 089) m² has been cleansed of the polluting area (62.155, 130) m² mean (28%) of the total area and (78%) the rest of the day and even threatens the environment and human activities, it has victims were the dead and wounded, with thousands.

1.5.5. The psychology of Pollution

Environment affects a strong and profound impact on each individual, be it a social, geographical or cultural environment, the environment is an area in which the excitement and interaction between its components and between the organism occurs, there is interaction and continuous communication between the individual

and the environment, taking and giving are continuous and continuous and includes the natural part of the Earth's environment, in many forms such as land, rivers, oceans, climate and valleys, the environment must be protected from damage caused by natural conditions and by the modern industrial movement, such as industry movement, construction, development projects and ...etc.

Pollution is a matter of behavior in the first place, because man is the first source of pollution, Pollution the environment is a kind of behavior as other behavior patterns, it has its motivations and stimuli and then it can be controlled, controlled and adjusted, a person who contributes to environmental pollution must have special qualities, his behavior must be demonstrated until he undergoes guidance programs to rationalize his behavior towards environmental conservation. At the general level pollution are an educational issue that needs human education to love this environment, their commitment and their desire to protect and preserve them and consider itself part of the environment in which he lives (Essawi, 1997).

Table 3: Shows areas contaminated with landmines in the Kurdistan Region Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency City Profile (Found Mine and UXO - Victim – MRE).

No.	Province	District	Sub-District	Mine and UXO found					Victim		Mine Risk Education	
				Total No. of Devices in Hazard Reduction	AP	AT	ILL	UXO	Killed	Injured	No. of MREs	No. of beneficiaries
11	Slemani	Halabja	Sirwan	150	126	0	4	20	264	12	35	2,055
12	Slemani	Penjwin	Garmk	212	108	11	1	92	206	8	47	1,680
13	Slemani	Penjwin	Nal Parez	11,380	9,729	123	54	1,474	260	27	103	3,442
14	Slemani	Penjwin	Penjwin	13,769	10,451	145	354	2,819	539	50	59	5,273
15	Slemani	Pshdar	Esewa	891	407	8	1	475	116	76	27	1,045
16	Slemani	Pshdar	Hallscho	290	251	0	0	39	157	89	32	1,272
17	Slemani	Pshdar	Hero	1,309	725	0	17	567	94	54	33	943
18	Slemani	Pshdar	Nawdasht Sangasar	54	39	0	0	15	120	66	43	2,229
19	Slemani	Pshdar	Qaladze	2	2	0	0	0	120	81	56	2,337
20	Slemani	Pshdar	Zharawa	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	6	307
21	Slemani	Qaradagh	Qaradagh	156	142	0	1	13	40	12	22	781
22	Slemani	Qaradagh	Sewsenan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	18
23	Slemani	Ranya	Betwata	27	27	0	0	0	60	34	30	1,898
24	Slemani	Ranya	Chwarqurna	24	21	1	0	2	57	45	9	323
25	Slemani	Ranya	Hajiawa	0	0	0	0	0	26	27	6	249

26	Slemani	Ranya	Ranya	0	0	0	0	0	39	73	8	345
27	Slemani	Ranya	Sar Kapkan	0	0	0	0	0	25	8	35	1,383
28	Slemani	Said Sadiq	Said Sadiq	474	150	1	0	323	174	5	34	2,539
29	Slemani	Said Sadiq	Sruchk Barznja	1,620	1,517	0	6	97	40	8	29	1,717
30	Slemani	Sharazur	Warmawa Zarrayan	189	181	0	0	8	98	2	13	414
31	Slemani	Sharbazher	Chwarta	3,149	3,034	0	1	114	157	29	59	2,127
32	Slemani	Sharbazher	Gapilon	6,010	5,922	0	29	59	120	10	44	1,554
33	Slemani	Sharbazher	Mawat	13,363	11,191	1	361	1,810	464	83	90	2,740
34	Slemani	Sharbazher	Sitak	153	126	0	1	26	36	8	20	728
35	Slemani	Sharbazher	Siwail (Basne)	4,542	4,259	1	18	264	193	9	64	1,808
36	Slemani	Sharbazher	Zalan	7,218	6,729	0	15	474	217	18	43	980
37	Slemani	Sulaymaniya	Bakrajo	495	256	0	3	236	154	17	5	214
38	Slemani	Sulaymaniya	Bazyan	40	28	2	0	10	83	58	8	620
39	Slemani	Sulaymaniya	Sulaymaniyah	0	0	0	0	0	507	45	17	823
40	Slemani	Sulaymaniya	Tanjaro Arbat	277	165	0	0	112	169	41	21	1,329
Total				74,858	62,016	32 4	944	11,574	5,62 4	1,2 49	1,2 92	56,386

Source: General Directorate for Mine Action- Sulaymaniyah

1.5.6. Baath Regime and its Impact on the Environment Kurdistan

To understand the environmental problems in Kurdistan must look back to understand fully and objectively to the problems and its effects on the environment and therefore humans and other objects in this region and we appreciate objectivity tackle the diverse problems, because it is not able to having a healthy environment without proper management and mastermind.

This war, which broke out before Baathist regime in South Kurdistan for a period of forty years, represented in the genocide of the Kurdish people and a scorched earth policy and this policy reflected in the terrible environmental aspects of in southern Kurdistan deteriorating environmental situation in that area, because of desertification land as a result that war the resistance of the people and dry up the sources and water wells, in addition to bombing (700) well of the oil wells in Kuwait during the second Gulf War. All these acts disruptive lead to creating a cloud of smoke thousands kilometers in length, which led to the arrival of preventing sunlight and scientists warned to change is the atmosphere in the region.

System and use the Baath prohibited weapons against the people and the environment in Kurdistan like a bomb napalm and phosphorus chemical of weapons, the first time using the system Baath 16/04/1987 chemical of weapons in the area (Balisan in Sulaymaniyah province) and then in 16/03/1988 in Halabja and related accessories, which led the deaths of thousands of people and the burning and destruction of the environment and the region killed types of animals and wild birds

and water, Baath Party was settled for such offenses but have destroyed more than (4000) villages and deportations of the their native habitat population and after done drying sources and water wells, even though the Baath Party to destroy all the caves in Kurdistan but the magnitude of the cost and difficulty of work fortunately did not implement those criminal act and this acts of sabotage will not be able to stop life in of Kurdistan.

After the uprising in (1991), done re-entry of people to their places of origin and returned with wild animals and birds, but with the application of the blockade before Baath Party in the liberated areas of Kurdistan once again came under the environment to assault and destruction, but this time before population was forced people to cut trees to heat and bring food and life-sustaining unemployment and hunger and it led to damaging the large part of the natural trees and reflected in the negative on the environment and the reason for all these criminal acts of the Baath regime and hostile thoughts toward the Kurds and Kurdistan environment (Karadaghi, 2015, 87).

CHPTARE TWO

2.1. CONCEPT OF TOURISM

Tourism is an old phenomenon linked to the existence of man and his movements, a long time ago, either in pursuit of the search for new areas in the best geographical environments where ways of life are available or to share their knowledge and experiences with other of human groups, or to establish trade relations and political with others, then the phenomenon turned any human transmission to fulfill his wishes, needs and affairs of daily life to a social and cultural phenomenon, its goal fun and recreation and its culture and recreation, as her outlook has changed completely in the modern time, so it evolved into a complex making of important industries that depend on them many countries in the development of resources to achieve economic and social progress, the linkage of tourism with many economic and social sectors, have made determining concept vary by scientific disciplines to study views of that phenomenon for the two economies are economically active, they need a commodity at once, but for social workers, it is a humanity immigration and relations of mutual (Khaled, 2004, 22).

Tourism is a range of activities and multiple aspects; It is not easy to find an agreed definition of the meaning of tourism and to the extent that there are specialists and authors in this field as far as there are different definition of tourism, tourism is a humanitarian and social activity far back in human and Strong is active and influential in the life of human societies.

Tourism is considered an economic activity develops with the development of transport and telecommunications, where we find in this activity four operations, Production, distribution, circulation, consumption, it is also the engine of other economic activities to influence them, there are those who know tourism as a travel process and visit the world for entertainment, or a range of activities related to travel and accommodation for recreation, it is known as a human and economic movement that relies on a financial surplus that would be allocated to leisure time, outside the original residence and requires a period of time estimated at night to five nights at least outside the original residence (Hawari, 2001, 22).

There were many and diverse of tourism concepts of by multiplicity of types and multiplicity of scientific disciplines that deal with this phenomenon and analysis, the definition of each type of (types of tourism) depends on the purpose for which of tourism is the type for which.

Tourism is defined in terms of the phenomenon Process transition is temporary it carried out by a large number of the population of different countries, leaving their permanent residence and moving elsewhere, within the borders of their country or to other countries (Ghraibeh, 2012, 103).

2.1.1. Define Of Tourism

The definition of the tourist is of great importance in many respects, such as statistics which deals with collecting data and information on the number of tourists, their categories, their purposes, levels of culture, age, talents. And tourist experts are interested in determining the concept of tourism, which does not exist for tourism without tourist.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the definition of tourism emerged with clarity and simplicity. But with the passage of time and increased interest by different parties, it took the definitions towards precision and sometimes overlap and complexity, he found (Lea 1988) after the introduction of (80) different studies on the subject of tourism that there are (43) definitions of the terms of the tourist, traveler and visitor and this is due to the rapid growth of tourism, especially after the sixties of the last century and the interest of industrialized countries and developing countries in tourism, this interest leads to the emergence of institutions and different systems to sponsor the tourism sector (Tayeb, 2001, 12).

1. The (World Tourism Organization) has defined tourism as a group of relationships and services resulting from travel to the extent that the tourist does not need to permanent residence and does not entail any paid activity. In general, tourism is a comprehensive term for many well-known products and services, which is received by a tourist in a place other than the usual place of residence. Such as means of accommodation, restaurants, activities and industrial and natural temptations, travel and tourism agencies, government libraries and transportation, where these products and services overlap and complement each other (Daniel, 2006,12).

2. The (International Academy of Tourism) has defined tourism as a group of human movements and activities resulting from the departure of man from his home a group of human movements and activities resulting from the departure of man from his home. A group of human movements and activities resulting from the departure of man from his home (Daniel, 2006, 11)

3. Tourism includes all activities carried out by travelers to places outside their usual environment and residence for a period of not more than one consecutive year for the purpose of entertainment, or s members leave, business, or visit friends and family or others (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Information and Tourism Research Center).

4. Definition of the (Ottawa) Conference on Tourism; held in Canada in 1991 and defined as a group of tourist activities carried out by the traveler to an unusual place for a certain period of time and not the target of paid work in the place where he travels (Abdul Karim, 2007, 3).

In the view of the researcher tourism is a set of activities related to travel, movement and of residence outside of the normal residence for multiple purposes at

the beginning of the twentieth century the concept and definition of tourism show simply but with the passage of time and the growing interest from different disciplines took a definitions towards accuracy and sometimes overlap and complexity.

In an effort to adopt a unified definition of the International Tourism Organization has provided following concept; the word of Tourism contains two concepts:

1. Tourist; In English language (TOUR) it means rotation and the Tourism and means the transition and turnover.

2. The origin of the word of Tourism launched on the British science students in the eighteenth century and spread the word of the French Please choose an into other languages and used for tourism and tourists.

For the first time, the word "tourist" appeared in Britain to the youth of the aristocracy to learn about the European peoples to prepare themselves in a cultural and political aspect in preparation for the top positions in their country (Almagat, 2005, 9).

1. In (1937) the "League of Nations", defined the concept of a tourist; They are people who travel for fun, for health reasons, or for special reasons, as well as persons traveling in order to attend scientific, administrative, political or sporting meetings as well as passengers in marine trips even though he spent a period of less than 24 hours (Kawsh, 2004, 3).

Excluded from this definition

1. Persons traveling for accommodation.
2. People who dwell in the border areas and persons residing in a neighboring Working in that country.
3. Students and pupils living in order to study.
4. Persons crossing a country without stopping in that country.
5. Members of diplomatic bodies.
6. Experts or staff in a country other than their country of origin, and associated with temporary work.
7. Asylum seekers or those wishing to permanent residence.

3. Each visitor is temporary residing in the country which is visited by at least (24) hours and that the reasons for travel either before leisure, rest, vacation, school

and sports, or in order to carry out the implementation of a family, attending conferences, seminars, cultural and political.

4. Visitor; Is all temporary visitor not to exceed duration of his stay 24h outside the headquarters of his habitual residence, in other state study, or treatment, or sports, or social trips such as visiting family and relatives and...etc (Tayep, 2001, 13).

5. And in (1963) a conference was held in Rome Tourism is defined as a human social phenomenon, it is based on the transfer of the individual from his permanent residence to another place For a period not less than 24 hours and not more than (12) months with the aim of tourism, recreation, treatment and rest (Abdul Karim, 2007, 3).

The researcher concludes from these definitions

1. Most definitions look at of Tourism from the views of the scientific disciplines dealt with.

2. That covers some important aspects of tourism and neglects other aspects It is accompany developments in the synthesis of tourism and its components and the growth in multiple aspects of developments over time.

3. The international tourist organizations have contributed significantly to the maturation and crystallization what the tourism its concept.

Some states consider everyone living away from their residence, as a result of the different nations to look at the concept of tourist, for example Germany is considered as the individual a tourist resided four days and over in the his place of residence, Austria considers three days or more, either Sweden considered tourist everyone stays of five days or more out of the place of residence. The Netherlands, England, Belgium and Switzerland consider everyone staying four nights outside their usual residence.

2.1.2. The Main Aspects of Tourism

Before we begin the words of the pillars tourism we must understand that tourism complex and multifaceted, tourism, science has to do with the other science and both are linked to the supplement and activate tourism in the life and its impact on society.

Apart from its importance to economic changes and social and cultural activities and development of the environment.

Tourism embraces nearly all aspects of our society, tourism is linked to other academic subjects such as geography, economics, history, languages, psychology, business, marketing, law and ... etc. It is necessary to consolidate a number of topics to study tourism. For example subjects such as history, geography helps us to

understand more about the historical and geographical resource development as a tourist destination. Besides topics such as marketing and business helps us to understand, promotion and marketing of tourism products study information technology enhances our understanding of the importance of the global distribution system. Study of Religion and Culture provides information on the cultural resources of the hand and the chances of developing cultural destination. Tourism is very wide and very complex and multi-faceted (Chia, 2013, 11).

2.1.3. The pillars of Tourism

There are several pillars of tourism without which tourism is a phenomenon and an incomplete meaning.

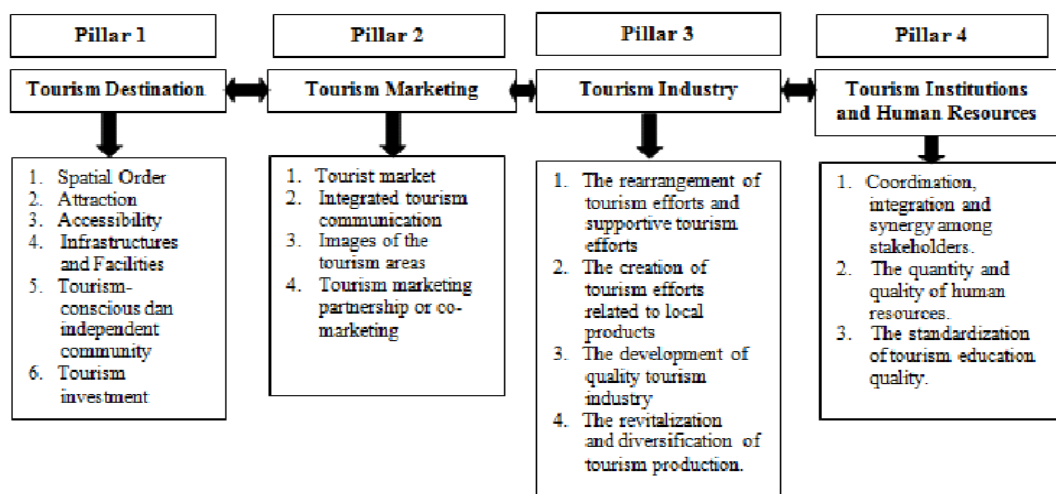
1. Movement of persons within their own country and journey to outside it by their leisure time and financial abilities.

2. Length of stay more than 24 an hour and less than one year connected.

3. Motivated by self-entertainment and for love of change and without profit.

4. It do not apply to diplomats, foreign soldiers, university professors contract ties to labor contracts for in foreign universities, individuals working at border points, citizens transients in an example (Spain as tourists would think they once, when they came from Europe and crossing their cars and when they return visits) the tourists displaced people is not be calculated beyond the borders due to natural disasters and wars, prisoners and the arrested outside their own country, foreign workers, international personnel, persons working in the international air transport was or land or sea (Daniel,2006,30).

Figure 3: The Main Pillars of the Tourism.



Source: Google the Four Main Pillars of the Tourism Development.

2.1.4. Tourist Components

There are many environmental factors related to tourism and are appropriately diversified with multiple components of the same environment (all natural elements) the plant and animal and human being (all biological and social components), these elements can be classified into three sections. Elements of the natural environment; Nature is the place where all interactions, activities and mutual influences between man and nature take place; they are essential elements of eco-tourism and appear in (Ghraibeh, 2012, 110-112).

1. Geographical location of the State; The location of the country the continents of the world gives it natural elements Such as the nature of the continent to which he belongs, for example European countries have natural tourism components different from the continent Located in the continent of Africa and Asia and the location of the state of the main supply lines such as the equator Polar circuits give states climatic characteristics, for example, tourists cold areas (continental Europe) come to the hot areas in the winter Such as Turkey and especially the city of Istanbul from.

2. Elements derived from geology or rock composition, they are rock types and earth layers, which began attracts many tourists and adventurers and enthusiasts explore the aesthetics of nature.

3. Elements derived from the Earth's surface forms the mountains, plains and valleys of rivers and desert, valley and the effects of erosion air and water on them all these are exciting factors for a tourist looking for natural pleasure.

4. Elements derived from climate elements; these elements consist of heat and rain and humidity and atmospheric pressure and evaporation these elements work together to form a group of Nat that attract Tourism and from here tourism winter tourism and summer camps appeared.

5. Water-derived constituents; The forms of this type of ingredients are varied from oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, reservoirs and dams water is the basis of life and the basis of all human activities, particularly tourism, there are beach tourism, river tourism and therapeutic tourism in mineral water these natural ingredients are essential ingredients in natural tourism, it is clear here that the eco-tourism depends primarily the nature.

2.1.5. Tourist Attractions

Tourism depends entirely on the associated infrastructure, because they contributed to the achievement of positive results the infrastructure of a country includes the elements of civilization and history and services such as transportation Communication and providing security and reassurance to tourists and other services, These services fall within the strategy of countries aimed at highlighting the

attractions of tourism and supports their role in the economic and social development of the countries concerned, the tourism components represent the material and industrial possibilities provided by the country, the availability of such resources is a necessary condition for differentiation among countries.

These temptations are represented in (Khaled, 2012):

1. Natural attractions: forests, mountains, caves, valleys and desert, Plains, plateaus, frozen water, birds, wild animals, climate, temperature... etc.

2. Historical temptations: such as stone inscriptions and writings and the remains of ancient cities, statues and monuments of stone, Theaters and terraces, ancient baths and tombs, shrines and silos, Monasteries and mosques and ancient churches and others.

3. Cultural temptations: Cultural temptations and encompass all aspects of nature, literary, artistic and heritage, folklore and sports and a set of customs and traditions practiced and progressed during festivals, holidays and public and private events as well as universities and scientific institutions.

4. Artificial temptations: representing hotels, motels, houses, apartments, camps and restaurants, Cinemas and theaters, swimming pools, public libraries, clubs, centers and halls, as well as transportation and communications, as well as transportation, communications, health, banking, post, telephone, internet ... etc.

2.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF TOURISUM

Tourism was not a modern social epitome, as old as human history itself, but tourism did not reach its development of only after the Second World War, a period characterized by a high level of individual incomes and for individuals to new benefits such as reducing work hours and paid vacations and the whole led to becoming a large segment of the classes in society able to achieve a surplus of incomes directed to satisfy their human needs in the holidays in tourism this gratification is a fulfillment of high human needs. It became tourism characteristics that distinguish them from other activities or industries, these characteristics can be derived from our previous review of the concept of tourism, which is as follows; (Kawash, 2004, 1- 6).

1. Tourism is the phenomenon of transmission of temporary, carried out by a large number of members of different countries, leaving their place of residence where they reside elsewhere in their home country or to other countries.

2. The movement of the individual through tourism requires a period of time that varies in length or in short according to the wishes of the tourist, it also depends on other factors such as the ability of a tourist to spend and the laws of the state and

the impact of factors tourist attractions, accommodation and living costs in the host country.

3. The tourist in the host country consumer, various consumer patterns lead to increasing the state's income level.

4. Tourism is intended to satisfy psychological needs, for recreation or recreation or for purposes other than physical acquisition.

5. Tourism is characterized as an export industry, where the consumer spending that comes to bring the money to spend in Host country and increase the state's balance of foreign currency.

6. Tourism is seen as a means of communication and cultural communication and a strong factor of understanding and friendship among peoples.

2.2.1. Importance of Tourism

Tourism is a highly dependent activity on human work, among its objectives was to obtain as much revenue as possible in hard currency. And provide a surplus of revenue to cover its expenses with the outside. Tourism allows the creation of two kinds of work; Direct work and indirect work and is universally recognized in the hotel industry when he set up a bed in the hotel resulting in the birth of (0.5) direct jobs and creates the same opportunities in indirect work.

The tourism industry is considered of the largest industries in the world that contribute to the national economy and spending by consumers in developed countries to travel and tourism bigger than they spend on goods and other materials, and is the economic importance of tourism as attracted the country of hard currency and the impact on the balance of payments, and the provision of employment and the elimination of the unemployment office (Kawash , 2004,1).

Tourism contributes to about prominent in activating the economic and social balance within the State, tourism contributes to about prominent in activating the economic and social balance within the state, saluting economic projects linking the availability of the elements of tourist attractions, the elements of the tourism and various investment incentives for tourists in the host countries, the most fundamental pillars of request tourist attractions, which varies from country to country depending on the different relative distinguish it in the availability of elements attractions (Mousa, 1999, 12).

Tourism is criterion of relations between States through economic effect involves political, a process that continues to mix among the people are able to experience the customs and traditions, with each other and in between them matching rises cultural level, which has the effect of the actor in achieving acceptance of others (Mohammed, 2004 ,21).

"Hmolr Gustaf " Says: a tourist expert, that the tourism origin dates back to the genesis of human himself, and the instinctive human needs such as food security, which is pushed him to Leisure and Travel when was his area do not provide him with his belongings and food security began looking for areas provide him with it, in addition to the desire of the human in interim to change his place of residence, a day known as the "tourism"

Religions also contributed to the birth and development of tourism, which encouraged the faithful to visit holy places like the city of Mecca and Bethlehem and other cities and holy places, which plays an active role in the growth and development of tourism and especially religious tourism (al-Sukkar, 1999, 13).

Tourism has been considered important sectors economically and socially and have been increasing steadfastly with an annual growth rate of approximately (4.5%) during the second half of the twentieth century, has been shown to international and domestic of Tourism has become a the largest size industry in (1995) tourism provided (3.4) trillion dollars as outputs contributed by (10.9%) of the global GDP, And provided jobs for about (212) million workers in the tourism and of Tourism sectors that incite its production, it has produced (\$ 637 billion) in revenue tax for governments.

International tourism is also considered the most important factor in international trade and that most international tourists they travel on short trips or medium term, and a large proportion of their trips be within their own countries, but the local tourism equivalent to ten times the incoming tourism to most countries and relies mainly on citizen spending, as it contributes run National Tourist services dramatically and in general contribute to of Tourism by (5 -10%) in the gross domestic product of most countries, as for small countries such as the Caribbean islands and Mediterranean and the Pacific and the Indian Ocean reaches its contribution to the (25-30%) of the gross domestic product.

It is noticeable in the distribution of tourists in the world they are changing, as a result of the feeling the importance of Tourism to developing countries economically and directed for the development of resources and services and facilitation and its focus on highlighting the distinctive tourist its purposes (Al-Ani, 2008, 15- 16).

Tourism and services are broad and overlapping activities provide fun and comfort and enjoy through the available means of transportation and hospitality, catering and accommodation, so that the tourism product is a package of tangible and intangible elements of the goods and services includes all activities since the start of the trip and even ended (Witt and Luzi, 1995).

Both theoretical and practical perspectives on the management of tourism distribution changed markedly during the last two decades of the twentieth century

and this is reflected in the literature, this has stemmed from developments in both the broader area of services marketing and in the field of information and communications technologies (ICTs). when we look at tourism in Kurdistan, we find that those are the themes that are interesting tourist recreational tourism and health tourism, archaeological and historical, but unfortunately, it lacks the Kurdistan region to the tourist industry and the economy, their income in order to be the alternative to oil supplier, tourism in Iraqi Kurdistan (even writing this lines) spontaneity and not based on scientific and economic bases and poor infrastructure have and still rely on traditional methods with the increasing number of tourists to enter the Kurdistan until the year (2014).

In the opinion of the researcher, the importance of tourism show through diversity and renewal in different seasons and times and its contribution to the improvement of the national income through foreign tourism and domestic tourism, if the goal of foreign tourism to obtain hard currency to contribute in supporting the national economy, the domestic tourism aimed at the distribution of income and the development of industries and handicrafts and that the States which not possess natural resources and industrial base, turned to pay attention to the tourism industry and has completed through which income and got up this national income countries such as Egypt, Malaysia, Tunisia, ...etc. To the point that we can say with him that tourism have an impact on the global economy through foreign tourism and the impact on regions through domestic tourism.

2.2.3. The Social Impact of Tourism

Tourism humanitarian activity and a social task, social relationships formed during periods of rest and members of the community out of that place of residence and this relationship is different from other relationships such as family relations and labor relations. Tourism humanitarian activity and its goal individual's enjoyment of their leisure time and the renewal of mental activity and my body through relaxation and psychological enjoyment, as well as a means of tourism to expand the horizon of people and deepen the culture and involved in providing society.

Tourism participate in strengthening cultural and social assets of any country and this is an important way to progress social and open closed societies, because when the tourists come to certain state comes culture and traditions and this leads to of tolerance and harmony among individuals and communities. From this point of tourism instrumental and influential humanitarian resolve and end the problems between communities and build relations on the basis of mutual respect and cooperation (Rashid, 2007, 85-88).

1. Tourism reason for the deepening and development of relations between the tourists and citizens of the receiving the State of for tourists, in addition to intermixing and exchange of civilization, including the taking the peaceful traditions for tourists such as system and customs and traditions.

2. Meant social significance of tourism to monitor all social outcomes and cultural tourism, that are reflected on the aspects of geographic and demographic of the population, as well as social features own through its behavior and their relationships and cultural characteristics relating to customs and traditions, arts and literature, languages, religions and characteristics of urbanization.

3. Tourism and way of looking at the arts and traditional activities such as folklore and handicrafts in the receptor area for tourists, in addition to reviving the techniques and methods of social and cultural life of those areas.

4. Tourism and internal great importance to the cultural growth of citizens, domestic tourism is a machine for the deepening of social relations and the growth of national consciousness and priding patriotism and unite the community in partnership with all its components and beliefs, because it is through tourism and mixing, learn all the congregation of the culture and the customs and traditions of others and in the end everyone has a common understanding consists, on the basis of estimate and maturation of knew and habits of others.

5. Tourism is working for the political stabilization and ensuring social stabilization, because tourism can find an opportunity to work directly for tourism activities and a chance to work indirectly to other sectors of ones and this activity leads to minimize the unemployment and crime in society.

2.2.4. The Environmental Impact of Tourism

Tourism activities has strong relation with the environment, a natural environment or built, because the main source of tourism environment, so the development of sources of the environment is part of the development of tourism, because of changes occur in the environment is affected tourism negatively or positively, because the tourist offer is linked to a large extent tourism and natural assets.

Most important natural assets for tourism are;

- 1.The climate.
- 2.Figure of the Earth especially scenic.
- 3.Water sources of all kinds.
- 4.The natural plants and especially forests.
- 5.Wild animals.
6. Geographical location.

The importance of tourist areas is reflected in the geographical location and human resources, which consist of archeological sites and cultural and religious sites

and cultural and social sites and artifacts. Because cares about tourism by the World Tourism institutions, in order to minimize the impact of tourism on the environment a lot of conferences and seminars were held, in addition to a number of research in this area. Such as eco-tourism conference which was held in Canada in (2002) between the World tourist Organization and the World tourist Association and tourism and in the same year the United Nations called for an appeal to be in (2002) in eco-tourism tourism even be a way to protect the environment. The natural environment his main role of the to attract tourists and tell us the history of tourism, the environment because it is a way for the formation and development of tourism, the areas that do not have natural resistors to attract tourists in the example on the continent of Europe, areas that do have natural ingredients Tourism rarely choose to develop tourism in and applied this idea in 2005 (Ibrahim, 2000).

In most water regions of the world and the shores of one of the tourist sources, especially for summer tourism, it operates tourism to keep the water sources from pollution, because he intermixing of sewage water and waste factories and the means of the whole transfers the cause of water pollution and are affected by the system of ecological water (Ibrahim, 2000) .

According to the United Nations a report in the last forty a year and in the world shrank ratio of greenery to the lower (50%) for one person. By natural plant and especially forests are particularly important for tourism because it is site for the rest and keeps tourists from the heat and after he proved the importance of natural plants as a source of state and a way to turn the hands working in those areas, i took a number of ways to protect her, including the establishment of (natural reserves) and also because of logging to reduce natural reserves in many areas of the world a lot of animals and birds, some of them are rare threatened with extinction and this work leads to assemble a large glands of these animals and birds in confined areas and difficult for them to provide their basic needs, as the answer to this problem was created many open gardens and especially in Africa have such a garden (Serengeti) in Kenya and area (15540) km² home to more than 1 million wildlife at the same time one of the main reasons to attract tourists from within the country and abroad (Rashid, 2008, 92).

2.2.5. The impact of Tourism on the Water and Air

Interview industrial projects in the world today is a tourism project from one of the projects it has less harm to the environment, especially water and air and is constantly trying to clean up tourist projects and water regulation for this reason named (Clean Industry) Adding that the known tourist areas clean its air and soil.

In the opinion of the researcher in the Kurdistan Region does not have a laboratories and factories noticeably compared to the neighboring states, unfortunately the environment polluted and sick to a large extent pollution is not one-sided but in many aspects, caused by lack of environmental awareness among the

population the region. If you look at the environmental situation there fishing illegally types of logging to a fishing unstructured animals and wild birds and rare to dumping waste in rivers and leaving remnants of tourists in the tourist areas, Kurdistan parliament and issued Environmental Protection Law No. (8) of (2008) which explained how to preserve the environment and develop all the components and select punishment for those who committed a crime against the environment and breaking the law However, tourism is not a positive and tourists from all aspects, there are negative aspects should be pointed out to them to avoid the consequences and take lessons from them, the cultural relics and tourist different for the tourism industry to the tourist area (Quash, 2004,7- 8).

1. The social transformations: Require attention tourism various tourism areas, reconstruction and prepared to receive tourists, such as hotels, tourist villages and resorts, entertainment and roads and transportation centers and therefore, drawing on modern technological methods and techniques of modern life, which is generated by the values and traditions and unfamiliar rapid and surprising for the inhabitants of these areas, which are usually different from the social habits and traditions and moral standards that have grown up and been brought up on them, leading to shifts and changes radical in these communities.

2. The spread of factors and social corruption and moral degradation; Some countries suffer from low standard of living and a shortage possibilities available and in this case when the state receives the type of tourists has Grand financial capabilities and consumer habits leading to the direction of the proportion of sons of this nations to achieve the a quick material gain and if they by illegal means, it appears mediators black market for tourists in various areas category, the promoters of some pictures. Deviation under various names, such as leisure and entertainment and comfort and convenience .

3. Cultural confrontation and collision as a result of conflict and differences between the ideas and methods dominant in the community coming from abroad and those, sometimes as a result of the behavior of some tourists and their behavior.

According to the researcher opinion addition, there are other reasons for negative reasons for tourists, including the traffic crowding in the streets and increasing pollution due to the remnants of the tourists in the tourist areas, the demand for homes and local goods.

2.3. TYPES OF TOURISM

Representing the types of tourism, all of the events and activities that practiced to provide tourist services in the nature of the head, so as to achieve individual and collective satisfaction for the tourists in their needs and wishes and to achieve mutual and social and health economic benefits to the tourist and the organization and the community, tourism and different styles (Salem, 2007, 10).

In the opinion of the researcher, with the passage of time there were many motives and goals of tourism and more recently and was confined to travel leisure, but tourism has become today have a multi objectives and motives, there are a number of divisions of tourism, such as; (Danial, 2006, 16-18).

1. According to the regulatory tourism format is divided into Individual tourism

A. Travel one person in light of prepared program in advance may prove the key details of the trip, such as the objectives and means of transport and place of residence ... etc.

B. Tourism is individually organization, individual travel without a specific detailed program.

2. Group tourism.

A. Group Tours organized by the companies and travel agencies has identified them.

B. Means of transport that is used in transfers.

C. Places to be and had to go to such cities, historic sites popular markets ... etc.

D. The duration and cost of tourist trip, such as: a date the coming and going and the cost of additional services.

3. Tourism is a collective organization which is done without the obligation of a comprehensive and detailed program includes.

A. Tourism short duration of less than (14) days, long tourism, which more than (14) days.

B. Tourism days, even a week a two-day, seasonal tourism, such as two or three months, and tourism third cross country (24 - 48) an hour, or an accident as several hours.

2.2.2. The Impact of Tourism on the Econom

Tourism resources is generally considered part of the economic resources of rare, being the productive sectors play an important role in increasing the national income and improve the balance of payments and a source of hard currency and a chance for the operation of labor and a goal to achieve the developmental programs, which attempted to many countries who lack the tourist environment, to create a and establish synthetic tourism projects as an investment magnet for tourists, the concept of tourism in the economy means the production of a new product contribute to construction of the national economy, which is a commodity service sometimes and

sometimes a physical, so named after the tourist industry and it contributes to a lot of countries where the infrastructure of Archaeology and History and nature of a significant share of GDP are available (DGP) and the gross national product (GNP) and this increases the national income of individuals, so tourism economic concept commodity for sale to meet with entertain individuals who believe this area for tourism commodity (Imami, 2013, 27).

the tourism continued to develop as an activity Humanist, achieving many advantages, prompting many states to interest in them and work to increase its revenue, industry is the tourism is the largest industry in the world as it contributes to the global economy in the amount of (\$ 2,000,000) billion US dollars and the tourism play a role important in achieving economic development of the nations through what is achieved by the advantages and many benefits for the community, through various investments directed to the tourism sector (Kwash, 2008).

For example for the fifth successive year, the growth of the Travel and Tourism sector in 2015 (2.8%) outpaced that of the global economy (2.3%) and a number of other major sectors such as manufacturing and retail. In total, Travel and Tourism generated US \$7.2 trillion (9.8% of global GDP) and supported (284) million jobs, equivalent to (1 in 11) jobs in the global economy (David Scow sill, 2016).

Tourism an important role in achieving the economic development of States, through its many advantages come back to society through various investments addressed to the tourism sector, many countries rely on tourism as an important source of income and these countries have been able to great horizons for tourism products such as Turkey, Italy and Spain. According to the report of the World Tourism Council that tourism contributed to find (1000 000) monthly jobs worldwide directly and indirectly during (1997) all the hotel rooms create (2.75) jobs in different areas and figures are increasing year by year.

1. The impact of tourism on spending; The tourist expenditure can be defined as an economic calendar for a total of services provided to tourists, in other words, expenditure by tourists in exchange for a service such as hotel services versus Accommodation, catering and various services required by a tourist, during his stay at the hotel.

2. The impact of tourism on the balance of payments; the economic importance of tourism and its various effects estimated to the extent that they affect the balance of payments in the country, this balance represents a double constraint for all transactions between the State concerned and the rest of the world. Tourism is a part of invisible transactions and takes its place in various unforeseen exports such as navigation, insurance and banking transactions (Khalid, 2004).

3. Tourism tax pot important where the state can achievement of a significant increase in public revenue through tourism through the collection different types of taxes and fees imposed on activities, tourist services such as taxes on restaurants, hotels and taxes on users of airports and sales taxes and enter the museums fees and gardens and public parks.

4. The development of rural and remote areas; Tourism contributes to the development of rural and remote areas, including contribute to achievement of equal economic opportunities for the population of those areas, rather than migrate to the big cities, thus tourism contribute significantly to the achievement of balanced regional development For example according to reports by the World Council of Travel and Tourism, (WTTC), the travel and tourism industry contributed to the creation of more than (1000000) jobs a month, directly or indirectly, in all parts of the world, in (2015) the tourism sector contributed (107 833 000) to increase the direct opportunity to work and composed (3.6% of total employment) and is expected to grow by (1.9%), and in 2016 reached the (109 864 000) jobs (3.6% of total employment) (www.wttc.org/./reports/economic%20impact%20research/./world).

According to the researcher opinion that most of the tourist areas in the Kurdistan region lies on the border areas with neighboring countries such as Iran and Turkey, the concern these areas have many and varied benefits such as the development of those areas and the elimination of unemployment and prevent the migration of people to cities. And most of those areas were destroyed and its inhabitants were abandoned because of the Iran-Iraq war. The wrong policies the previous government.

6. The tourism sector provides an important source of funding for governments, the tourism sector provides an important source of funding for governments, because it is a major source of national income sources and improve the living standards of its citizens and provide employment opportunities for them because he the industry has investment opportunities in general and especially on the small enterprise level and medium which has an important role in the development of local communities which have an important role in the development of local communities. The tourism income represents the primary source of foreign exchange for about (38%) of the countries in the world, and the five largest sources for the rest of the states the number of international tourists will reach (1.6) billion tourists by (2020) compared with (665) million tourists in (1995). And it is expected to reach the international tourism income (\$2,000) billion dollars, as tourism is one of the fastest sectors economic growth rate of (6%) per annum. The most important characteristic the tourism industry provided the most promising investment opportunities, especially at the level (SMEs), where these installations represent more than (90%) of the total tourist facilities and employs about (50%) of the total workforce in the

tourism, estimated number of medium and small tourist facilities by about (27) million establishments worldwide (Aziz, without printed years, 3).

According to the researcher that one of the errors of the Iraqi government and the Kurdistan region after the fall of the Baath regime the annual budget of the Iraqi state is to rely on oil, this thinking has neglected other sectors of things such as, industry and tourism and the features of this danger reflected in determining the price of oil in the hands of the customer, not the seller. With the Government of the Territory did not forget the tourism aspect of financing the state budget as shown in this table, but funding the budget of oil in the first class (Kader, 2103, 411).

Table 4: The private sector tourism projects (survey) affiliated to the Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism for the Kurdistan region for the year (2011),

S	The project site	Number of projects	Investment amount (Million dollars)
1	Province Erbil	49	196
2	Province Sulaymaniyah	43	140
3	Province Duhok	8	32
4	Total	100	368

Source: Directorate of Tourism in the Kurdistan Region

2.3.1. Cultural Tourism

A. Which constitute (10%) of the global tourism and its goal is self-education in several ways, including (Ketteani, 1990, 219).

B Visit different museums to see the monuments stored on it, such as the Victoria and Albert Museum in London and the Museum of Ancient Orient in Istanbul, museums and monuments of Greek and Mongolian in Lahore and the Louvre in Paris... etc.

C Visit public libraries and university libraries, institutes and scientific centers that rare books and ancient manuscripts in various sciences and arts and Arts exist and work to be photographed and reproduce for purposes of scientific research and study, such as Al-Azhar University in Egypt and the University of Cambridge in Britain.

D Visit museums and various art galleries to see the business and the ancient paintings and modern about them, or to listen to them lectures, such as the Tate Gallery in London Museum, which contains a collection of paintings.

E Attending various cultural festivals, such as festivals Slavic in Turkey and the Festival of Irbid in Iraq and the Cannes Film Festival ... etc .

F. Visit the cities and countries and archaeological sites such as the Acropolis in Greece, the castle and the Armenian church in the Turkish city of Irbil, and that the castle ... etc.

2.3.2. Religious Tourism

A type of tourism is interested in the spiritual side of human beings, being a mix of religious and cultural reflection, tourism has to be in order to visit the holy places and enjoy in watching motivated by instinct and faith and interest in history and preservation of its features and its effects.

Defines of Religious Tourism

1. Relate to beliefs and the religious rituals.
2. Linked to certain religious places.
3. Practiced often in times of and specific dates.

Can be divided tourists who practice this tourism into three main types

A. Muslim tourists who visit Saudi Arabia for Hajj and Omrah and visit the holy city of Najaf and Karbala in Iraq, on Ashura, the holy city of Qom in Iran, and the head of Hussein shrine in Syria.

B. Christian tourists who visit the city of Jerusalem in Palestine and the church (Santa Maria del Fiore) in Italy, the Vatican and visit and a visit in the town of Marana Shaqlawa, visiting Marmta in the city of Mosul in Iraq.

C. Tourists from other religions and sects, such as tourists, Buddhists, and Confucian, Hindu and ... etc. And their visits Orme star temple in India and caves (Ling C Chico) in China and the Mausoleum of Mysore in Malaysia (Danial, 2006, 29-40).

In the opinion of the researcher, the religious Tourism is an individual moving from place of residence to the holy places, in the same his country or move to country else, such as visiting mosques and shrines or places of worship, such as Mecca and Medina and this type of tourism strengthens religious morals and refreshes the spiritual side.

Image 7: Tourism in the religion of Muslims



Source: Google The Holy Month of Ramadan: A Visual Celebration - Capture the Spirit of Ramadan - Magazine | Islamic Arts Magazine

2.3.3. Social Tourism

It has several names, including tourism belonging to a the homeland, or tourism ethnic and be a tourism families to his home country with his family and this type of tourism requires a wide variety of services such as entertainment of children, children's restaurants, swimming pools, children and must be prepared for children and providing services to them, always prefer this type of tourists in this type of tourism accommodation in independent apartments, because every tourist comes with his family and his children, the period of stay of tourists ranging from one week to a full season, many of the conservative nations on the habits and traditions encourage this type of tourism, in addition to the provision of appropriate tourist services and length of stay in this long-tourism and without prejudice habits and traditions and do not help to the spread of diseases, this type of tourism encourages Expatriate Nationals to visit their families and their relatives and friends and encourage them to visit the motherland, this type is one of the easiest types to attract and tourism promotion and must be available in the mother country of security and freedom to attract this kind of tourism.

And is famous for its third world or countries suffering economic crises, as nations leaves the majority of young people to immigrate to other countries and certainly the process of encouraging them and motivate them to visit their home country during the holiday periods easy process. Because this type of tourism did not need large installations or high-investment, this type of possible tourism invested internally in the development of domestic industry, many countries encourages tourism for foreign exchange and remittances to their families in hard currency, some states and characterized of this type of tourism, such as Egypt, Jordan and some states Soviet Union previously.

And we can say Social tourism is an individual and collective trips in the holidays for recreation days, increasing the psychological and physical their activity and be with so many groups, so that they are certain companies responsible for them, so that organizes them an appropriate program of places to visit and provide them with accommodation, such as tourism festivals and festivals spring and visits to youth groups (Rawabdeha, no year printed, 36-37).

According to the opinion, the researcher must Kurdistan Regional Government to encourage this type of tourism, because of domestic tourism in the region is limited to specific areas in the provinces, for example the population of the province of Dohuk rarely go to the province of Sulaimaniyah and the same applies to the province of Sulaymaniyah, in addition to a large number of the population, the region live outside the Kurdistan region.

2.3.4. Sports tourism

Sports many branches, including physical and different branches such as: football, basketball, tennis, is including field activities including: tourism, fishing, diving, water skiing, sports festivals... etc. Sports tourism means moving from one place of permanent residence to another In another State for a temporary period In order to exercise or sports activities to enjoy watching them. Sports tourism is a new type that descends from both directions; tourism and sports, for the tourist hand, it is a new way to schedule tourism but in sports, as for sports tourism it means to go to a country to do a certain type of sport, either because they exist only in that country or the like, or because of the desire to go to this country, sports tourism is not limited to exercise only, there are those who likes to watch, for example, travel to a country to attend an interview In a particular sport and thus considered a sport tourism thus sports tourism is considered. Sport tourism is a cultural and human phenomenon with a social, economic, cultural and political objective and media and educational and cultural. As well as the tourist goal just, where people mingle together through Sporting representatives and through delegations from different countries coming to encourage or see, Highlighting the various social, cultural, political and media objectives taken from tourism In general and sports tourism in particular belongs to the Ministry of Industry or Economy in many countries and the sports industry consists of Sports today are an industry.

1. Public and private clubs and organizations with financial contributions.
2. Retailers of sporting goods and goods.
3. Eaters in sports goods, as wholesalers and suppliers and travel and advertising offices.
4. Factories of goods, devices and sports materials.
5. Sports media.

Sports facilities have become in many cities is the Lifter of the economy and development, this has led to the expansion of these cities and suburbs due to the establishment of large sports facilities which includes many other subsidiary facilities such as meeting rooms sports venues cafes, parks and hotels that are involved in sports investments, leading to massive incomes for these cities, for the example of the balance of income from sports in the city of London about \$(5) billion and consists of (25%) Sports subscriptions and premiums (23%) Clothing and sports shoes (12%) Sports lottery (5%) enter games (4.7%) Benefits (4%) Employment (7%) Enter ads. As for the central government to enter into Britain from taxes on sporting activities it amounted to two billion dollars in (2003) Consumers also became the expense of about \$ (4) billion (www.blog.iraqacad.org/?p=520).

In the opinion of the researcher, other types of tourism in terms of activity and divisions, such as Men's tourism, women's tourism, conference tourism, medical tourism, political tourism, winter tourism, tourist resorts...etc. But all come under previous activities and species.

2.3.5. Environmental Tourism

Is tourism, which require travel to the relatively stable to a specific target is to natural areas in the study, admiring and enjoy the natural sceneries and wild flora and animals. One of the oldest types of tourism known to humans and characterized by Mediterranean countries the possibility of attracting tourists to this type of tourism, as it is the nations of the temperate climate and stunning beaches.WWF environmental organization Definition; travel to natural areas that have not caused pollution and did not a natural balance is exposed to the imbalance, so to enjoy the scenery and the wild flora and animals and civilizations, past and present. And the first to launch the term "eco-tourism" is a Mexican architect and an expert of the World Federation Hector (Spallos Lasko) Ryan and in the year 1983.

2.4. DEFINE ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

1. The place to stay is based on sound environmental practices and introduces new quality of consumption systems in innovative forms and promotes production to achieve the set of objectives pursued by eco-tourism.

2. It is a commercial name for a product of the tourism industry products used to identify the type of tourist facilities, tourism based on the element of nature and that respond to the principles of eco-Tourism (Al Shahrani, without a year printed).

Ecotourism is divided into

1. Tourism Shopping; Travel for shopping from countries with a wealth of purchasing communities and quality prices such as Dubai and the city of Istanbul.

2. Adventure Tourism; this is the tourism that takes place across the deserts and varied types and objectives. Some are heading to the mountain ranges and adventure climbing; others are heading to deep-sea diving and observing the mists of coral reefs and marine organisms, this type of adventure tourism spread after (World War II) after the development of cameras and diving equipment and sees who engage in this type of tourism the need to preserve the marine environment cleaner and that by removing the deadly waste for the environment, such as tires, plastic and deadly fumes for the marine environment.

C. Roaming Tourism: It is an up-to-date tourism destination with tour tours to enjoy the natural scenery this is often done on foot, accommodation in camps on land for the purpose of enjoying coexistence with nature (Katani, 1990). According to the researcher the Kurdistan Region enjoys a beautiful natural environment, which consists of mountains, plateaus, valleys and rivers with the appearance of the four seasons, each chapter can be dedicated to private tourism.

Image 8: A natural tourism in the Kurdistan Region



Source: Google, Tourists spent Eid in Kurdistan for its Environment, security

Table 5: Identification of environmental factors that led to the selection of tourist destinations by tourists and work by the WTO for 1995 in Spain

Ratio	Factors	S
1	Beauty and splendor of nature	51%
2	Water quality	27%
3	Nature has not deteriorated	23%
4	Fresh air	22%

Source: Tourism meaning and forms (Book).

The researcher believes that one of the reasons for fence and natural tourism is the leisure time of most people; One European study in the last 130 years has shown that leisure time is

The proportion of productive work time in human life is (26%) in 1950, the percentage of leisure time in human life increased to (27%) and the percentage of productive work time in his life dropped to (15%), In 2000, the percentage of leisure time in human life (ordinary percentage) was (27%) and the percentage of productive working hours dropped to approximately (8%) (Munajed, 2009)

Environmental Tourism has been formed (80%) of the total global tourism. This type is one of the most important and the most common types of tourism in all countries of the world Where it is characterized by its mass character and many citizens are practicing this type of tourism, this kind of tourism is linked to vacation time and paid leave Such as weekends, summer vacations, holidays, national holidays and national vacations, tourism companies are interested in organizing tourist trips for citizens, they are continuous throughout the year and prices range from cheap to expensive and it relies on the trip or the time period and the place in question and on the quality of accommodation and on food and drink and a way to travel ... etc. For example, in the Kurdistan Region for every employee working in the government sector, according to (43 / A of the Civil Service Law No. 24 of 1960) amending the following he has the right to take a vacation (36) days per year paid, the success of this type of tourism depends on price and type of service and the place is suitable for tourists and then these trips depend on how confident they are the citizens' confidence in the tourism company and its reputation, because these trips are related to social relations and the true word and the extent of tourists' confidence in the travel agent and one of the most important international areas that are famous for this tourism coasts Nice, Spain and Tunisia...etc. The table (6) illustrates some of the surveys conducted in Japan by the World Tourism Organization WTO in 1995 they included a variety of people around the purpose of their trips abroad.

Table 6: Purpose of tourism, Surveys conducted in Japan by the WTO in 1995

S	Purpose of Tourism	Ratio
1	Enjoy Nature	72%
2	View famous Sights	56%
3	Food Tasting and Hors D'oeuvres Own	48%
4	The Shopping	%43
5	Rest and Relaxation	%36
6	Enjoy a Different Civilization	%36
7	Visit Different Museums	31%
8	Accommodation in Hotels has a worldwide Reputation	22%

Source: Tourism meaning and forms (Book).

2.4.1. Environmental Planning

Part of the overall planning it focuses on the study of the proposed projects and their impact on the environment without disrupting the environment and the scientific concept of environmental planning, Planning cares about the capabilities and biological payloads for each component of the environmental elements, the importance of this type of planning of the need to find a kind of balance between the natural environment elements and the increase in population, So do not conflict any integrated ecosystem elements with the overall planning processes.

2.4.2. Tourism Planning

Draw an estimated and future picture of the tourist activity in a particular country and within a specified period of time, this requires the inventory of tourism resources in the country in order to determine the objectives of the tourist plan and achieve rapid and regular tourism development through the preparation and implementation of a coordinated program it includes branches of tourist activity and tourist areas (Hormoz, 2006, 3).

2.4.3. The importance of Tourism Planning and its Objectives

development of the tourism sector and coordinate their work and reduces duplication of various decisions and activities, which helps to accomplish the overall objectives and specific for this activity, tourism planning is therefore influenced by political, social and natural changes, more than influenced by factors of production and various economic forces. I have many experiences have proven in many countries of the world it is possible to achieve permanent tourism revenues through the adoption of tourism planning proper and appropriate (Hormoz, 2006, 15).

According to the researcher, tourism planning is part of the development planning; it is a set of actions aimed at optimizing the use of tourism attractions. And in general if we look at the Kurdistan Region and the city of Sulaymaniyah in particular, we find that there is a significant tourist component, such as the village of Germow, the oldest village in the world where man cultivates agriculture and the cave (Shander), where Neanderthal lived, as well as Cedin Dokan and Darbandikhan, natural scenery in the area (mawat and Penguin). Was not planned significantly even be part of the development projects in the region (Tourist Guide to Kurdistan Region, 2013, 80- 108).

2.4.4. Economic Tourism

Which represents the business activity to complete some business deals and to participate in trade fairs however; the importance of this type of tourism has increased in recent years and become a (20%) of the volume of international tourist

The economic environment is all factors affecting the purchasing power of tourists; the purchasing power of tourists' categories is a prerequisite for the establishment of markets only desires do not create tourist markets. International studies in the field of travel indicate two-thirds of the number of tourists in the world belongs to the world's most expensive countries which determines the total expenditure per capita Securing basic needs and the knowledge of marketing men on income and changes in the purchasing power of the population (Jawabra, 2008, 26).

It includes economic tourism travel outside to attend international trade fairs different as Exhibit Erbil and Ankara international and the exhibition of aircraft and international cars in Paris and London ... etc. To display various commodities of economic nature periodically, as well as the presence of an economic nature commercial festivals, there may be advantages and benefits at these events for participants and participants such as decorations and lotteries and cuts by tourism enterprises, the development of the economic movement was linked to the establishment of exhibitions, Germany is at the forefront of trade fairs, where about two-thirds of the world's leading trade fairs take place in Germany, the largest annual international trade fairs and conferences are held in different German cities such as Hanover, Munich, Frankfurt and Berlin. Each year (400) economic exhibition of products is held (Kettani, 1990, 137).

2.4.5. There are Negative and Positive Effects of Tourism Including

1. Negative Effects for Tourism

A. Higher commodity prices and services; Prices of goods and services is significantly higher in the receiving country for tourism, due to increased demand for them, and transport prices rise, rent housing and shops, the prices necessary for setting up tourism projects land.

B. Economic depending on the absolute tourism; Tourism is characterized as a sensitive industry much affected by changes that surround it, including fundamental changes in jobs the floor spaces tourism as a result of expansion and appear on logging and land settlement of, the settlement, which have an adverse impact in terms of the country of food security and increase traffic problems on the streets, crowding in many areas and increasing pollution, sanitation problems...etc.

C. Cultural confrontation and collision occurred as a result of conflict and difference between ideas and the dominant methods in society and those coming from abroad, Sometimes as a result of the behavior and the actions of some tourists,

which are necessarily considered in their daily lives, the reason for this curiosity and adventure and doing new experiments or trying to enjoy everything available.

2.4.6. Positive Effects Include

A. Tourism leads to the creation of new employment opportunities in the receiving state for tourists.

B. Tourism leads to the revival of local arts, handicrafts and cultural activities of the local population.

C. Tourist activity leads to the deepening of relations between the tourists and citizens in the receiving State for Tourism, this leads to the bridges of good relations and cooperation between nations.

D. The tourism industry requires relatively low financial investments compared to other productive sectors Such as heavy industries.

E. Tourism provides an export sector for the state, in which the foreign consumer is in search of the product or service, without the need to charge or move my place of product (Atallah, 2008).

Each category includes positive and negative impacts. Not all impacts are applicable to every community because conditions or resources differ. Community and tourism

Leaders must balance an array of impacts that may either improve or negatively affect. Communities and their residents Leaders must be sensitive and visionary and must

Avoid the temptation of glossing over certain difficulties tourism development creates. Tourism leaders must also balance the opportunities and concerns of all community sectors by working against conditions where positive impacts benefit one

Community (geographic or social) and negative impacts hurt another. Conversely, community sensitivity to tourism means avoiding undue burdens on the industry that could thwart its success. Local leaders should not expect tourism to solve all community problems. Tourism is just one element of a community. While creative Strategic development of tourism amenities and services can enhance the community or correct local deficiencies, tourism, like all business development, must assure that its products (attractions and services) attract customers. Overbearing rules and Restrictions and overburdening taxes can make tourism businesses less attractive or competitive (Kriag, 1988).

According to the researcher saw there are positive and negative effects of tourism Divided into cultural tourism, economic tourism and other types of tourism.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1. PREVIOUS STUDIES

The beginning of science does not begin from the void and the end of the flag does not end of the void, it starts from the knowledge available quantitatively and qualitatively which science has already reached on a subject and ends by adding the results of his study Phenomenon to this knowledge in a systematic and consistent manner with what was known before.

The researcher returned a number of previous a study which relate to the subject of the study to benefit from them and strengthen research. The researcher addresses in this paragraph to some studies that have already and it dealt with the subject of the study or some of its aspects with the analysis of those studies and its most important findings, these studies will be presented in an ascending chronological order according to the study axes.

1. *(Rashid, 2007), a study entitled: Origins of natural geography and tourism development in the province of Sulaymaniyah.*

The goal of the study the importance of this study is in comparison between development relationship, economic growth and social, on hand, because the research community exposed to several political and economic calamities, it needs to be reorganized in terms of population division and the discovery of additional resources to raise the standard of living of citizens, in terms of quantity and quality, and reduce the migration of citizens toward cities.

Increasing the population in the province of Sulaymaniyah, which led to increased pressure on tourist areas?

This problem needs to be planned and the discovery of new tourist areas to meet tourists Requirement.

The researcher identified the research objectives in the number of points:

1. The role of the origins of natural geography in formation and tourism development in the province of Sulaymaniyah.

2. Identify problems in front of development and tourism development in the province of Sulaymaniyah, through the proposal and discovery of new tourist areas and how to develop them.

3. The site of the province of Sulaymaniyah is the point of convergence between the Kurdistan Region and the State of Iraq with Iran, this factor is due to the increase in tourist demand on the search area and the reason for the proximity of the population in terms of religion and nationalism.

4. High mountain areas in the province of Sulaymaniyah is the only area where the four seasons of the year show, each chapter can be used for a type of tourism.

In the end, the researcher problems of research in the lack of research resources, in addition to the problem of non-tourist dictionary in the Kurdish language the researcher was forced to create and carving kit words or writing words in Arabic and English.

The researcher did not deepen the research into the negative effects of tourism and tourists on the tourist areas; the reason is that a large part of his research devoted to the geographical and natural assets in the search area.

2. (Qader, 2009) a study entitled: Education and environmental awareness and the impact of the tax in reducing environmental pollution

The goal of the study the researcher identified the problem of his research in environmental risk Environmental risks and means of human security and human security means military security - Economic - Social - Environmental - food - health - personal - and the security community all of these dimensions depends on the other for example, the threat of military or political security means a threat to environmental security most of the wars that have occurred so far can be said to be environmental wars its goal is to seize raw materials, natural resources or strategic roads.

On the other hand that the environment is the framework in which human activity is practiced as a result of the growth and diversity of human activity and technological progress. The environment has been exposed to various elements severe and continuous deterioration.

As a result of this pollution, environmental issues have become central issues and the major challenges of economic and human development during this century. Thus the risks of pollution are caused by human activities talking about pollution treatment means reducing pollution rates to internationally accepted standards thus worldwide attention has been drawn to alerting the dangers to future generations, because the organization of a balanced relationship between man and the environment in all its aspects still occupy the attention of many researchers, legislators and interested to reveal the extent of the impact of environmental laws and regulations to maintain a balanced relationship between man and his environment.

Among the objectives of his research:

1. The most important ways to raise the level of environmental awareness.
2. Detection of risks that occur as a result of contamination of air, water, soil and food.

3. Shed light on the importance of the application of the tax system. To shed light on the concepts of environmental education and its relation to the environment and in research methodology the researcher adopts the methodology of research and the study of the use of theoretical analysis for environmental education and awareness and its relation to environmental tax to reduce environmental pollution.

3. (Al-Imami, 2013) a study entitled: The development of tourism in Iraq and its association with cultural development.

The goal of the study a researcher wrote in his research on the history of tourism in Iraq and the importance of the geographical location of this country and the diversity of tourism, where he says: Tourism has been known in Iraq for more than seven thousand years and in the form of multiple migrations it included many human groups even in the era of the abased states, the fact that Iraq has become a symbol of civilization and urbanization economically, socially and scientifically an example is the island migrations that migrated from the Arabian Peninsula for climatic reasons, hunger and lack of water.

Ancient tourism in Iraq was spontaneous as a result of human curiosity, old records did not leave us with special attention to tourism because it was conducted spontaneously without a tourist organization and however, the law of (Hamo Rabi) referred to a tax on entrants to the city of Babylon for trade and others It should be noted that the first administrative structure in the profession of tourism appeared in the monarchy when you set (Ahmed Shawki al-Husseini) was the first Iraqi who runs an Iraqi tourism department.

With all these facts, but tourism did not receive the attention of citizens, with the conditions of Iraq's shrinking itself due to internal policy crises and ongoing problems with most countries in the region. The lack of sound scientific development plans by the operators of Iraqi tourism. When it led to the failure to make attracting Iraqi and foreign tourists a primary objective to create a significant economic return he wrote about the history of tourism in other countries such as Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon.

He wrote about the types and patterns of tourism, such as internal and external tourism and eco-tourism and leisure, tourism and conferences ... etc.

The problem addressed by the researcher in this study, is that Iraq from north to south is a tourist wealth it is full of great cultural, historical or religious attractions, these resources are economically exploited and in the field of tourism industry in a modern way the state treasury provides more resources than oil and gas and then pour it into economic development which is the first demand to activate social life and reach the welfare of society. The researcher stressed the importance of tourism development and tourism industry being an important resource of economic resources and a statement of the bases which is based on the tourism sector, in

addition to the statement of negative and positive effects in which tourism development affects economic development and social development inflated national income, per capita incomes and increased living conditions in Iraq.

The researcher used the analytical and descriptive approach the fact that the subject of tourism development in Iraq, an important topic deals with the analysis of tourism in Iraq as an industry with important effects on many of the economic, political, cultural and social fields.

In the end, the researcher reached a number of facts including the lack of necessary expenses to promote religious tourism because global demand is already increasingly present and stems from spiritual motives that push the tourist (visitor) to visit the holy sites especially after Iraq became a country guaranteeing the freedom to practice religious rites in addition to (90%) of religious sites and tombs and the prophets, imams and righteous in the Arab homeland located in Iraq.

The researcher pointed out that there is a wonderful nature in Iraqi Kurdistan and called for attention to them, he did not elaborate on how these areas were concerned and a development mechanism that can compete with tourist areas in Lebanon and Syria (according to the researcher).

Among the recommendations of the researcher need to focus on improving citizens' income because it has positive effects on local tourism, interest satisfaction of tourists and satisfy their curiosity multiple, encouraging the privatization of tourist establishments and encouraging foreign capital on direct investment in the Iraqi tourism industry as an effective means of achieving evolution. In the end I can say that the researcher used a descriptive analytical method in research, In addition to interviews the competent authorities including:

1. Ministry of Tourism in Iraq.
2. General Organization for Tourism.
3. The Central Bank of Iraq.

4. *(Tawfiq, 2015) a study entitled: Geographical analysis of the development of the population and its impact on the expansion of the city area Darbandikan*

The goal of the study Derbandikhan district is one of the districts of Sulaymaniyah province, this Town has undergone a number of administrative changes, the reason is reflections the political and administrative circumstances of the areas and these changes have an effect to Town Derbandikhan.

The researcher spoke in his research that these changes are due to the year (1960); While Derbandikhan consists of the center of the Township (warmawa) "Village, township, town, city the administrative divisions in Iraq consist of" then it changed to the Township of Derbandikhan.

In (1971) shifted the administrative function Darbandikan to Town As one of the Town of province Sulaymaniyah, the researcher spoke of the reasons that led to the expansion of the Derbandikhan Town such as geographical areas, administrative changes in Derbandikhan, and near the city of the dam of Darbandikhan. Immigration villagers that sank their villages and it became underwater because of the construction of a dam Darbandikan, after the end of the Iran-Iraq war, the central government decided to destroy Derbandikhan and displace its population, fortunately, this plan has not been implemented and the changes of the year (1991) influenced Darbandikhan positively, in Resolution No. (18) Of the Parliament of Kurdistan, Decided to establish the province of Kirkuk, which consists of Town (Klar, Dalarbandikhan, Kafri, in addition to the two Township of Quarto and Medan)? The center of the city is the Town of Darbandikhan; this decision has an impact on the administrative units and the expansion of the city of Darbandikhan. Because with the formation of administrative units, many employees migrated with their families to this city and led to the expansion of the city of Darbandikhan, these factors and other factors Such as the fall of the Baath regime and the migration of villagers It has an impact on the expansion of Derbandikhan Town, in (1977) the number of inhabitants in the Town of Darbandikhan (10360) while this number increased to (42365) people in the year (2013). The researcher in the research came to the conclusion that with the population component other factors have an impact on population growth. The researcher distributed the factors to two reasons:

1. Natural factors: such as the construction of the Derbandikhan dam, the highlands and lowlands of the city and the abundance of water sources in the region of Darbandikhan.

2. Human factors, such as management changes and demographic political, economic, social and services and all these factors have an impact on the expansion of the research society.

In his research, the researcher has made many recommendations which can be used in the future in the field of tourism such as the Sirwan River, the Derbandikhan dam and near the search area of tourist areas such as (Bamu, sartak)" Tourist areas in Derbandikhan" and Travel and tourism areas in Karada, and in Darbandikhan has picturesque areas if invested scientifically is of great importance to attract tourists and affects the economic growth of the city of Darbandikhan and finding jobs, in the event of the implementation of these plans will be a way to attract foreign tourists because the search area has a border with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The researcher did not discuss the reasons why Darbandikhan did not appear as a tourist area Such as the Dokan Town with the existence of tourist areas and the presence of the dam and the lake Darbandikhan.

5. (Mohammed, 2015), a study entitled: *Origins of geography for tourism planning in the district of Sharapazir (search for tourist geography)*

The goal of the study a researcher in research indicated that the main reason for selecting this research Is the high level of economic, social and cultural for the Kurdistan Region, In addition to the opening of the Kurdish community with the world and facilitate the travel of citizens, with richness of the research community with geographic assets and human resources, in the opinion of the researcher so far (the time of writing the study) the resources will not be scientifically planned and utilized for the tourism sector, for the development of the tourism sector in the Sharbazir region.

To reach the objectives of research and identify deficiencies the researcher used a method (region, assets and analysis). Objective: To identify the origins of natural geography and human resources in Sharapazir district and the appropriate tourism planning, in the district of Sharapazir, i also propose tourist planning to address the tourist problems in Sharapazir, the researcher finds that the research area is available in human resources who are young people and graduates of institutes and universities.

And the research objectives reached by the researcher the geographical location of the research community that gives importance to the region, because it has borders with the state of Iran and borders with five districts in the province of Sulaymaniyah, Sharapazir one of the districts of the province of Sulaymaniyah, In addition to the neighboring area of Sharapazir with the largest settlement site, the province of Sulaymaniyah (79%) of the tourists are Sulaymaniyah residents and the climate of the research area is suitable for tourism.

Because in the winter season the mountains of the area covered with snow, compared with other areas in the spring and summer weather area is cold, in addition to many rivers and branches that caused beauty in the region throughout the year. So that tourists can visit the region ten months a year, another result that the researcher has identified is exhaust road traffic in the search area, with dozens of side roads and the lack of infrastructure in a modern way to meet the requirements of tourists and the lack of infrastructure in a modern way to meet the requirements of tourists such as the presence of electricity permanently and the existence of bank and banking offices with the amount needed for clean water to drink ... etc.

To find out more for the search area, the researcher suggested printing tourist drawings and pamphlets and the role of media in this field, but which the researcher did not talk about, the remnants of tourists visiting this area, the remnants of tourists visiting this area are left behind after leaving the place and have a negative impact on tourists who visit the area after them, negative results of this process can be seen from mismanagement and burning these residues badly, the lack of environmental education is necessary for tourists, with the awareness of citizens and tourists that the work of the competent authorities.

6. (Saleh, 2015), a study entitled: *Residents of Cham Chamal Twon (Search for Population Geography)*

The goal of the study the district of Chamchamal is one of the judiciary belonging to the province of Sulaymaniyah.

The researcher pointed out in the research that the elimination of Chamchamal In terms of population is considered one of the largest districts in the province of Sulaymaniyah, in the era of the Baath regime, the research community is always under the effects of the political circumstances of the Baath regime, the circumstances forced many residents to leave Chamchamal and it was not able to take advantage of the human and material capacity of the search area, while the region is rich in natural minerals including gas. Dana gas company revealed (50) gas wells in the district of Chamchamal but these resources were not affected by the population in a manner.

At present in economic terms Chamchamal is considered one of the poor districts of the province of Sulaymaniyah. The researcher pointed out in the research that until 2005 (44.3%) of the population engaged in the field of agriculture. (49%) of the population do not know how to read and write, this percentage is increasing among women, since the number of illiterate women in the district of Chamchamal (64%). The researcher asked the government and the competent authorities with more interest in the search area, because compared with other areas of social character has a clear impact on the search area and the nature of the mountainous region and the mountain resemblance, Chamchamal is located between two different regions.

The desert area of Kirkuk province and the mountain area in the province of Sulaymaniyah, Environmentally speaking, it is possible to benefit from the Chamchamal region, for there are historical areas such as Chamchamal Castle, which is located on the center of the city. This ancient castle dates back to the Sassanian era, in the time of the Baath party, the armed forces use this fortress as an army camp, now this castle is abandoned and neglected and can be used as a museum.

The village of charmo is the oldest agricultural village in history, where the human is cultivated and registered in UNESCO. This village lies east of Chamchamal, at present the local government has not taken a single step to rebuild and organize this village, in the fifties of the twentieth century it has been digging and research by a number of American scientists, after digging and digging, this village can be seen as a tourist area in front of the government and people and tourists to take advantage of them.

The area (Aggler) within the district of Chamchamal where several areas can be converted into tourist areas and to benefit from, because the nature of the area is picturesque and the (Zab) River passes through the area because the nature of the

area is picturesque until it reaches central Iraq without benefit. These areas, if the government is interested in the future can be used as tourist areas and it has the effect of environmental, social and economic terms.

7. (Ahmed, 2105), a study entitled: *A geographical analysis of the elements of tourism development in Dokan Twon*

The goal of the study important industrial activity, as a sector to the economic development of the economy and the strategy for the development of because of its economic impact such as economic growth and access to hard currency and finding the opportunity to work. If tourism is an important source of revenue for the world.

The researcher appeared in his research a set of goals Such as near the Dokan Twon of a large city such as Sulaymaniyah Is of strategic importance in the field of tourism and neglecting Lake Dokan in terms of tourism and its use only in the field of power generation and irrigation, these factors are a hindrance to the region's interest in tourism projects in Dukan Town, in addition to the weakness of tourist flags in the Dukan Twon.

In his research, the researcher has made several recommendations, such as: Preservation of water resources due to the requirements of tourists and tourist services, and work on the construction of hotels and motel and tourist complexes according to the international standard to attract more tourists, develop programs for the development of tourism both theoretically and practically for people who work in tourism in the field of tourism harmonically with the authorities and competent persons and appoints the competent committee to develop, expand and present tourist areas and to identify tourist areas to benefit from in the field of tourism.

8. (Siddik, 2105), a study entitled: *The role of the Public Relations Department in increasing the marketing performance of tourism organizations.*

The goal of the study the objective of this study of public relations as a distinct administrative function it seeks to good mental image of the organization configuration and marketing performance is considered the organization's ability to achieve a sustainable competitive advantage, which will satisfy customer satisfaction establishing customer loyalty and finding marketing channels. The researcher pointed out that the tourist organizations in northern Iraq face many problems which leads to a decline in the number of visitors to those organizations,

One of the most important reasons is the lack of modern administrative methods, such as activating the role of public relations one of the most important factors that help to improve the marketing performance of those organizations.

The researcher identified the problem of studying that the Iraqi tourist organizations do not live up to the efficiency of marketing performance for lack of

knowledge necessary to develop the role of public relations and lack of understanding of their role in increasing the efficiency of the marketing performance of these organizations.

Based on this problem, the research crystallized in many questions, including: What is the availability of public relations management for touristic organizations in Sulaymaniyah province. what is the role of communication with the public to increase marketing performance are sufficient from the results of his research, the researcher arrived at a set of results that public relations management in tourism organizations do not work to stimulate their energies to develop itself through rewards material and moral and the weakness of the attention of those complaints and suggestions of staff in tourism organizations.

At the end, the researcher concluded a number of recommendations, including: The need to work to support and provide some basic and necessary elements for the management of public relations in tourist organizations, which are retention of customers, attracting new customers, brochures, publications... etc.

9. *(Jafar, 2015), a study entitled: Relations between Turkey and Israel during the rule of Justice and Development (2002 2015).*

The goal of the study the researcher showed in the research that the state of Turkey is important in two respects. And the importance of Geopolitical Geostrategic, this is an important reason to preserve the interests of America and Israel in the Middle East, because Turkey is a single Islamic state and a member of NATO Turkey has borders with Iraq and Syria until the fall of Shah in (1979) Iran was a strong ally of the West and Israel.

In the history of the relations between Turkey and Israel consists of a series of tides, Henry Kissinger wrote in his memoirs that the Islamic revolution in Iran brought Americans around the table one, with the fall of the Shah, the Americans searched for a new ally in the region, the choice of the Turkish state is the best choice, because Turkish and Israeli relations have deep roots since the Ottoman era, in the area of trade.

Tourism and reached the volume of exchanges between Ankara and Tel Aviv to (\$ 1,000,000) million the number of tourists reached (350000) tourists and that in (2000), while the number of tourists in the year (1996) (300 thousand) tourists and his habits (\$ 300) million, In the whole research take time and location into account because it is of paramount importance in research.

When the Justice and Development Party came to power open a new page in the political life of Turkey and dealing with the Middle East region and the Kurdistan Region is part of this page. With the extension of his relations with Israel, and start a new page with the countries of the region and the Islamic world, in his meeting with the Arab Ambassadors, (Rajab Tayeb Erdogan) spoke about the strategy, in this area,

Turkey has reconciled the kit in the region, such as Turkey's efforts to establish peace between Palestinians and Israel and the opening of new markets in the region, which is one of the other attempts to Turkey.

Since the AKP took power, Turkey's economy has been growing at a rate of 6.9% per year, the volume of Turkey's exports for (2002) increased from (\$33) billion to (\$133) billion in 2008, knowing that year the world faced a major economic crisis. The researcher used a qualitative analysis method in this description, or understanding and translation in any file changes by changing expressions, here's a researcher for politicians behavior which is a state and behavior of persons only and he answered the question which are made by political units in any environment. The researcher went on to say that the Justice and development Party has an Islamic political background it is no stranger to Turkish society or taking inspiration from the (Muslim Brotherhood) but justice and development have a background to the largest Muslim emperor (Osmania).

From here justice and development a new kind of political Islam and spread in its Turkish society effectively, it is striking that the researcher did not draw attention to the alliance between the state of Turkey and the Kurdistan region, while since (1998) and agree with the State Government of the Territory, Turkey for the extraction of oil for a period of fifty years. At this stage one of the strategic steps of the Turkish government is openness with the East, as pointed out by Mr. Daudoglu in his book (strategic depth).

In (2012) the work of (1023) Turkish company in the Kurdistan region. Turkey's openness to the region as well as economic reasons, it has geostrategic and cultural reasons used by Turkey as a soft force in its openness with the East, can be a reference to Turkish companies contracts with the Government of the Territory, it is worth mentioning that Turkey is an advanced country in the field of tourism.

10. (Nasser, 2016), a study entitled: Natural Resources and its role in the development of economic activities in the Twon of Beshdar.

The goal of the study The Town of Beshdar is one of the towns of the total eleven districts of Sulaymaniyah province, and located in the north-east province of Sulaymaniyah, The research area has borders with Dokan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, in 2015; Bednar Town consisted of (1408.8 km²). This area is made up (13.3%) of the total area of the province of Sulaymaniyah, he lives (128474) person in the Town of Beshdar and constitute (7.5%) of the total population in the province of Sulaymaniyah.

The administrative boundaries of the search area consists of (200.2 km²) longer the administrative boundaries of the search area with the province of Sulaymaniyah. Which consists of Dokan and Rania districts and constitute (46.5%) of the total boundaries of the research area, it has a small border with choman and

Soran in Erbil and (38.8%), km² from the limits of space Town Beshdar located with the Islamic Republic in Iran, we can say that the search area is the link between the Islamic Republic and the Kurdistan Region, in addition to a number of border points that can be used in the future In the field of trade, tourism, culture... etc.

The administrative limits of the Beshdar district in the present time except for the Township of the center It consists of (5) Township and (276) villages. Search a researcher in his quest for the topography of the region and pointed to the natural herbs and wild animals and the importance of natural herbs and wild animals in the province and the beauty of the research area.

The researcher pointed to the importance of the region through the presence of many natural minerals such as iron, chrome, copper and lead, in case of extraction, the region grows economically and progresses from cultural and civilizational aspects, in addition to the existence of many rivers and groundwater resources, which are important to life and tourism in the search area, the researcher in the research to the tourist areas in the district of Beshdar and identified with (10) tourist area Such as tourist areas in Mount Mamanda and Township Hiro... etc.

If developed as a tourist area has a positive impact on the region in general, the researcher pointed out that natural ingredients are the first source of attracting tourists to the research area, because these tourist areas are located in mountainous areas these areas have spectacular views and wonderful atmosphere especially in the summer, which is characterized by heat and drought. This feature is the source of attracting tourists to the search area, but with all these characteristics, the search area lacks a great many tourist services Such as roads, these are the primary source for attracting tourists, in addition to other tourist services such as banking services, hotels ... etc.

In addition to other tourist services such as banking services, hotels, even in some areas the road is only covered with dirt. This factor and other factors to cause fatigue of tourists for their arrival to these areas, the researcher pointed to a number of tourist areas opaque in the search area Such as the tourist areas of Darashmana, Darbanda ... etc.

These areas lack the degree of non-existent tourist services and were not drawn attention to them by the government and the competent authorities.

The researcher did not discuss the solutions to develop and provide tourist areas In the search area to which he referred, but drew attention to the protection of the natural environment in the Beshder district he called for no mixing of sewage water with rivers in the area Because at the present time of sewage water is to Township (Daza Castle) and other residential areas in rivers and lakes area, the researcher called for greening the area through the planting of trees and plants and the preservation of natural ingredients in the search area, he called for improving

roads in the search area and tourist areas in particular which lead to the development of the region in all aspects of administrative and life in that region.

3.2. SEARCH PROBLEMS

1. Modernity of the subject where we did not find the study dealt with the environment and tourism in the Kurdistan Region and compares it with one of the cities of neighboring countries (Sulaymanah and Van).

2. Lack of scientific confiscation in the field of environment and tourism, this in turn leads to scarcity of information difficulty getting it especially at the local level, for example there is no dictionary in the field of environment and tourism in a Kurdish library.

3. The problem of language due to the absence of a specialized dictionary in the field of environment and tourism in the Kurdish language, forcing the researcher to structure some of the terms in way serving the search.

4. Differentiation and exclusion of research areas in terms of geography and language, differentiation and exclusion of research areas in terms of geography and language, the researcher has to visit the field several times for search sites to obtain information In addition to watching too many archaeological and tourist sites of the search area in Iraq and Turkey.

3.2.1. Research Importance

The importance of research is

1. The positive impact of tourism show in the investment, job creation, financial flows, population stabilization, development and promotion of local cultures and access to hard currency.

2. New economic policy by the government and the competent authorities which aims to search for the diversification of the entrances to the government, by finding an alternative to the oil and gas sector, where tourism is one of the axes in this area.

3. Increasing interest in the environment in the Kurdistan Region, because the environment in that part of the world is polluted, caused by humanitarian disasters, including successive wars for more than half a century and the lack of awareness necessary for the population in the province to develop for environment.

4. The first study of its kind (comparing the city of Van and Sulaymaniyah) and can benefit from the experience neighboring country (Turkey) environmental management and development of tourism sector. Because the neighboring country has experience for more than half a century in tourism. In the year (2013) Turkey is ranked sixth in the world to attract tourists.

5. The growing interest of the region by the government and the competent authorities archaeological and historical areas and turn them into tourist areas, because Kurdistan is the cradle of human life and religions and different civilizations, the Cave of Chandar (lived by man Neanderthal) and the village of charmo (the first agricultural village planted by man agriculture) and chanted Sufi sheikhs in the city of Biara (orchard) for example.

6. Problems facing the environment and tourism sector in the search area. What are the appropriate proposed solutions to solve them?

3.2.2. Research Goals

1. Highlight the importance of environmental management and its impact on the tourism sector So that whenever the sound and clean environment flourishes and the tourism sector develop.

2. Spread environmental awareness among the population in the Kurdistan Region, through the study curriculum, to create an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation between the population and the competent authorities in the management and protection of the environment.

3. To highlight the most important obstacles to the management of the environment and the development of the tourism sector, for the example of the expropriation of tourist lands by party parties, non-sorting of agricultural and underground water, drinking water... etc.

4. Benefiting from the experience of other countries in environmental management and the development of the tourism sector, especially the neighboring countries, including the State of Turkey. Because it has a successful and prestigious experience in that field .

5. Enriching our scientific libraries, which suffer from a clear lack of environmental management? And define its role in the tourism side.

6. Benefiting from the experience of other countries in environmental management and the development of the tourism sector, especially the neighboring countries, including the State and Turkey, because it has a successful and prestigious experience in that field.

3.2.3. Search limits

1. In research the researcher identified his place of research, which is the administrative boundary of Van province in Turkey and the administrative boundaries of the province of Sulaymaniyah in Kurdistan.

2. The researcher did not specify a specific time for his research because to get to the results and facts need to turn to a long time, for example the environmental problems in Kurdistan have roots back to more than three decades and caused by wars and political and economic conditions experienced by the territory. As well as an understanding of the tourism sector and its development needs, as well as an understanding of the tourism sector and its development needs.

3. A researcher in research identified different age groups of less (16 - 70) years and from different geographical areas (administrative boundaries of Van, Sulaymaniyah), starting from the conservative population and ending with the inhabitants of the village. And different types of marital status single and married widowed and widow As well as the different sectors of work, such as public sector, private, retired, unemployed and students.

3.2.4. Search Hypothesis

1. There is a significant correlation relationship between the concept of the environment and the tourism sector.
2. There is an impact of the concept of the environment on the tourism sector.

3.2.5. Research Methodology

3.2.5.1. Theoretical Stage

To reach desired results the researcher used a descriptive and analytical approach. Due to the novelty of the subject, this research has required us to read in depth the topics that have been addressed, which are very few, for this reason I have seen many different studies, Which have to do with research directly or indirectly, which is based on the master theses and Ph.D. Books, magazines, websites, email and even publications that serve the search in any way, to get to the results of a better researcher using the analytical method of comparison, And using the programvirision (24 SPSS).

3.2.5.2. Field Research Phase

At this stage, the researcher has visited a number of visits to many government departments and archaeological sites in Van and Sulaymaniyah, for example Van Castle, and the village of Charmo in the province of Sulaymaniyah and conduct interviews with government figures and academic in this field with a view to strengthening research For example:

1. Department of Statistics in Van City.
2. Environment Departments in Van City
3. Department of the province of Van.
4. Visit the Castle and Lake Van.

5. Protection and Environmental Protection Committee in Erbil.
6. Environmental Protection in Sulaymaniyah province Directorate of6.
7. Tourism Authority in Erbil Governorate.
8. General Establishment for the affairs of Maine, Sulaymaniyah.
9. Sulaymaniyah University
10. Dokan Dam Resort.
11. Tunceli University

3.3. SULAIMANIYAH CITY OF THE HISTORY

Sulaymaniyah is located in the northeast of Iraq on the Iraqi-Iranian border; the city of Sulaymaniyah was founded in (1784) by Ibrahim Pasha, as it was the capital of the Emirate of Baban Kurdish, before the city of Sulaymaniyah chwalan castle capital of Babanin. The area was a battlefield during the Ottoman safawi conflicts. Therefore, Ibrahim Pasha Baban established a new city to become the capital of the Emirate of Baban. In (1785) ended the establishment of trade markets and the Governor's Palace and set up a market where, residents of neighboring villages began moving to the new city Sulaimaniya remained the capital of the Babylonian emirates until (1851).

In (1820), 26 years after the establishment of the city, voyager visited the city of Sulaymaniyah, he estimated that the population of more than ten thousand and it contains (2000) house of Muslim Kurds (130) Jewish homes, (9) Christian homes and 5 Muslim Turk homes according to the documents, the Iraqi government in (1947) the population increased to 23475. The number of the population in 2016 to 1,936.390 people.

3.3.1. Sulaimaniyah City of the Today

Sulaymaniyah is a great and great city in the south of Kurdistan, located west of the sharazor plain between the mountains of glazard until taslwga, the city of Sulaymaniyah lies between the latitude (34-36) degrees and the longitude (45- 46) degrees of the globe, it is (355) km northeast of Baghdad, Sulaymaniyah is a mountainous area with cold weather, snow in winter, mild weather and mild summer heat, the area of Sulaimaniya (13368) km², it consists of (3.6) of the total area of Iraq (Saber, 2005).

Sulaymaniyah has become a tourist center for tourists from all over Iraq; the existence of "Ahmed Awa, Dokan, Derbandikhan and ChavyLand" visited by tourists in the summer make the city a focus and tourist destination. According to statistics of the General Authority for Tourism in (2016), the city of Sulaymaniyah visited (1,962,660) people in (2012). Sulaimaniya Museum, which is the second

largest museum in Iraq after the Iraqi Museum in Baghdad, it contains a lot of old Kurdish and Persian artifacts dating back to 1792-1750 BC.

The city is an important center of Sorani Kurdish dialect where the city gave birth to many Kurdish Iraqi writers and novelists such as Hazrati Nali, Malawi ... etc. www.sulresidence.com/ar/?page_id=63. According to statistics of the Department of Statistics in the province of Sulaymaniyah, today Sulaymaniyah follows (15) Town and (62) Township and Hundreds of villages (Kurdistan Region Statistics, 2009)

Image 9: A picture of a beautiful Sulaymaniyah city



Source: Google Home - KurdTravel.EU - Travel from Europa to Kurdistan and Iraq

Preface

The researcher distributed (235) survey messages in the province of Sulaymaniyah and accessories and (60) of this letter was distributed to foreign Arabs and other nationalities, of those who visited Kurdistan, or lived in it to work or live, and take other people's view of the environment and tourism situation in Sulaymaniyah. Finally returned from that number (196) message survey, use the same tools that are used in the Van province to analyze the data and access to the facts.

3.3.2. Genus

It accounted for the proportion of males (68.8%) while the proportion of females was less accounted for (32.2%) ratio, the results are that the Kurdish

community, like the rest of the Eastern societies, is a male society and males have a lion's share in all actions and affairs of society.

Table 7: Shows the characteristics of individuals in terms of genus

S	Sample	Number	%
1	Man	131	66.8
2	Woman	65	33.2

3.3.3. Age

The results of Table (8) show that the ages are limited to (16 - 70) years, and persons between the ages (21- 30) years got the highest rate of which is (% 40.3) this means that the environment and its problems, in addition to tourism interested in the rising generation, in addition to education, openness to the world and quality of life has a positive role in this area.

Table 8: Shows the age of respondents, individuals

S	Age	Number	%
1	20 years and under	24	12.2
2	21-30	79	40.3
3	31-40	46	23.7
4	41-50	37	18.8
5	51-60	9	4.5
6	61 years and over	1	0.5

3.3 4. Place of Residence

Table (9) shows that (%57.7) of the population lives in a city, this percentage is significant and has a negative impact on the environment, because the city population is more consumers than others, but at the same time, the majority of this percentage is composed of the middle class, today this class cares about tourism and travel for many reasons including increased income and the spread of education among their children.

Table 9: Shows the population division of Sulaymaniyah City

S	Sample	Number	%
1	Province	54	27.6
2	Town	113	57.7
3	Town hip	24	12.2
4	Village	5	2.6

3.3.5. Marital Statue

Table (10) shows that(% 60.6) of married people, this is a good indicator, it shows that the Kurdish society is a youth society and it is possible for the competent authorities, to guide them in the right way towards rationalizing and preserving the environment, to be environmentally friendly and ultimately use the environment as required.

Table 10: Shows the social status of the respondents of Sulaymaniyah City

S	Sample	Number	%
1	Single	73	37.2
2	Married	119	60.7
3	Widow	3	1.5
4	Widower	1	0.5

3.3.6. Educational Level

Table (11) shows that (%45.9) of university students, if we add the holders of certificates master's and PhD ratio up to (% 60) this is a good indicator, because a large proportion of respondents concerned about the environment and its problems and its impact on tourism and its various aspects.

Table 11: Shows the educational level of respondents in Sulaymaniyah City

S	Sample	Number	%
1	High Education	21	10.2
2	University	89	45.9
3	Institute	49	25.0
4	High School	37	18.9

3.3.7. Work

Information to table (12) indicates that (40.4%) are employed in the government sector, which is a bad indicator; this is a bad indicator because the government sector is more service-oriented not productive and this type of work affects the economy sector, the environment is NH there is a positive relationship

between the environment and the economy and between the environment and tourism, the better the economic situation there is more interest in the environment and geared towards tourism and a public sector in the Kurdistan region is a convincing unemployment and its economy is one-sided, which is oil-dependent, the government must revive the private sector, so you can get rid of those problems.

Table 12: Shows business sectors of respondents in of respondents in Sulaymaniyah City

S	Sample	Number	%
1	Government Sector	79	40.3
2	Private Sector	55	28.1
3	Student	49	25.0
4	Unemployed	13	6.7

3.3.8. Description and analysis of environment in Sulaymaniyah Province

Table (16) which includes (x1- x16) indicates that (%9.66) of the individuals surveyed I don't know and (%16.23) of respondents were I do not agree with these variables(% 29.1) strongly disagree, (% 31.4) agree and (% 12.6). Variable is the x6 variable which (%53.6) agree with other variable. With a mean of (2.84) and a standard deviation of (1.577) the most prominent variable that contributed to the enrichment of this states; in the province of Sulaymaniyah how do you see the culture of environmental protection in the population? With an agreement of (%53.6) of respondents and a median of (3.56) and a standard deviation of (1.355).

Table 13: Show the environmental situation of the province of the Sulaymanyah

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		Idont now		Idont agree		Strongly dis agree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
v1	14	7.1	84	42.3	7	3.6	22	11.2	69	35.7	3.38	0.907	0.01	1.653	195	0.05
V2	9	4.6	61	30.6	6	3.1	35	17.9	85	43.9	3.16	0.877	0.02	1.653	195	0.05
V3	10	5.1	44	22	11	5.6	47	24.0	84	29.0	2.97	0.947	0.05	1.653	195	0.05
V4	5	2.6	44	22.4	13	6.6	43	21.9	91	46.4	2.92	0.900	0.07	1.653	195	0.05
V5	24	12.2	43	21.9	36	18.4	36	18.4	57	29.1	2.91	1.104	0.09	1.653	195	0.05
V6	19	9.7	105	53.6	10	5.1	13	6.6	49	25.0	3.56	1.355	0.011	1.653	195	0.05

V7	21	10.7	87	44.4	19	9.7	18	9.2	51	26.0	3.37	1.259	0.02	1.653	195	0.05
V8	20	10.2	52	26.5	52	26.0	30	15.3	43	21.9	0.05	1.042	0.01	1.653	195	0.05
V9	53	27.0	71	36.2	19	9.7	21	10.7	70	35.7	0.05	0.956	0.02	1.653	195	0.05
V10	14	7.1	58	29.6	15	7.7	39	19.9	70	35.7	3.09	3.875	0.07	1.653	195	0.05
V11	18	9.2	77	39.3	9	4.6	21	10.7	71	36.2	3.38	0.956	0.01	1.653	195	0.05
V12	69	35.2	65	32.2	19	9.7	15	7.7	27	13.8	4.03	3.875	0.07	1.653	195	0.05
V13	22	11.2	28	14.3	9	4.6	82	41.8	55	21.8	2.86	1.086	0.05	1.653	195	0.05
V14	15	7.7	75	38.3	13	6.6	26	13.3	67	34.2	3.27	1.009	0.08	1.653	195	0.05
V15	56	28.6	71	36.2	18	9.2	17	8.7	33	16.8	3.93	3.869	0.002	1.653	195	0.05
V16	12	6.1	38	19.4	48	24.5	44	22.4	54	27.6	2.60	1.222	0.001	1.653	195	0.05

V1. In general how do you see the environmental conditions in the Kurdistan Region?

It indicates that the variable information v1 (% 42.3) percentage may see that in the region there are no plants and factories are significantly Even lead to pollution of the environment in the Kurdistan Region. But the researcher believes that a large part of the pollution of the environment in the Kurdistan Region linked to the lack of environmental culture Compared to neighboring countries.

Tablo 14: Shows the (v1) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale												Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly dis agree								
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%							
v1	14	7.1	84	42.3	84	42.3	22	11.2	69	35.5	3.38	0.907	0.01	1.653	195	0.05	

V2. In the Kurdistan Region How do you see the impact of the educational system to preserve cleanliness and the environment?

Information indicates that the V2 (%43.9) ratio strongly disagree, on the impact of education to protect and maintain the environment, because teaching environmental education in the curricula of education in the new Kurdistan introduced this approach After the fall of the Baath regime, in general, the education system in the Kurdistan Region is not in line with the requirements of the times.

Table 15 : Shows the (v2) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V2	9	4.6	61	30.6	35	17.9	35	17.9	85	43.9	3.16	0.877	0.02	1.653	195	0.05

V3. Attempts by the Kurdistan Regional Government to protect the environment, how do you evaluate?

Information indicates that (% 29) do not strongly agree with government attempts to preserve the environment, Why? Because the government is not a rational plan in this area. For example, traders import bad sectors that pollute the environment to a high degree, the government's attempts to preserve the environment are not required, there is a problem of waste in the cities of the region so far is addressed in primitive ways "burning that waste is the only way to get rid of it" as well as education and censorship in general is not at the desired level.

Table 16: Shows the (v3) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V3	10	5.1	44	22	47	24.0	47	24.0	84	29.0	2.97	0.947	0.05	1.653	195	0.05

V4. How do you see the people in front of the obligations the environment in the Kurdistan Region?

According to information (V4) that (%46.4) of the proportion strongly disagree, the duties of the territorial population to the environment Part the answer to this paragraph is related to (v2-v3), according to the opinion of the researcher large part of this problem regarding the quality of life where Kurds lived It did not have the opportunity to overlook the environment and its requirements, and thinking about the future, what will happen?!

Table 17: Shows the (v4) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V4	5	2.6	44	22.4	13	6.6	43	21.9	5	2.6	2.92	0.900	0.07	1.653	195	0.05

V5 The import of foreign goods to any level and the way of environmental pollution in the Kurdistan Region?

V5 information indicates that (% 29.1) strongly disagree with this paragraph, this is a bad sign because it indicates a lack of follow-up and reflection on imported materials Which enter the region from neighboring countries, but close to this view, (% 21.9) agree with this paragraph. The researcher says; yes neighboring countries have a role in the pollution environment Kurdistan Region in several ways, including military and other export poor quality, which leads to pollution of the environment.

Table 18: Shows the (v5) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V5	24	12.2	43	21.9	36	18.4	36	18.4	57	29.1	2.91	1.104	0.09	1.653	195	0.05

V6. In the province of Sulaymaniyah how do you see the culture of environmental protection in the population?

According to information (v6) that the rate of (%53.6) agrees on a high level of environmental culture at the population Sulaymaniyah city, this is a good indicator. Because it is the city of Sulaymaniyah, the cultural center of southern Kurdistan since its foundation until today. Today, the city of Sulaymaniyah comes the first rank in terms of green space in Iraq.

Table 19 : Shows the (v6) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V6	19	9.7	13	6.6	49	25.0	13	6.6	19	9.7	3.56	1.355	0.011	1.653	195	0.05

V7. In the province of Sulaymaniyah how do you see the influence of environmental organizations Protection?

Information (v7) indicates that (%44.4) agree with the impact of environmental protection organization son the population and the environment in the province of Sulaymaniyah, through awareness raising, conferences, publishing of books, magazines and publications, greening areas and the support of the population to plant trees and criticism of government to shorten its duties to the environment and to the aggressors of the environment.

Table 20: Shows the (v7) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V7	21	10.7	87	44.4	19	9.7	9.2	51	21	10.7	3.37	1.259	0.02	1.653	195	0.05

V8. In the Kurdistan Region How do you see the role of neighboring nations in environmental pollution?

Information (V8) indicates that (% 26.5) agree with this paragraph, yes neighboring countries have a role to pollute the environment in the Kurdistan Region, through military interventions and economic pressures such as cutting water ...etc. This indicates the population of Kurdistan Region loves their environment and care about it this indicates the population.

Table 21 : Shows the (v8) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V8	20	10.2	52	26.5	52	26.0	30	15.3	43	21.9	0.05	1.042	0.01	1.653	195	0.05

V9. Political and economic stability of in the country to the level of any way to protect the environment and attention?

According to information (v9) that %36.2 percent agree with this paragraph, because the environment and the people in the Kurdistan Region victim of political and economic conditions, due to political instability, the environment has been subjected to a chemical weapons zone, according to estimates "Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency" there are four million mines implanted in the Kurdistan Region. And in the nineties of the last century and the result of the embargo on Iraq and the siege of Iraq and the UN on the Kurdistan Region the local residents cut down trees to heat and live and once again the environment of the Kurdistan Region has undergone a deterioration, but this time by the local people, these ideas are reflections of these facts and others.

Table 22: Shows the (v9) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V9	53	27.0	71	36.2	19	9.7	21	10.7	53	27.0	0.05	0.956	0.02	1.653	195	0.05

V10. In the province of Sulaymaniyah How do you see the role of law in the protection of the environment and attention to the environment?

V10 information indicates that (% 35.7) strongly disagrees with this paragraph, the reason is due to:

Often social ties such as clan, kinship... etc. Stronger than law.

2. Interventions Government agencies, and sometimes persons for violation of the law and the penalty of the perpetrator or prosecution of suspects in particular in cases of illegal fishing and this indicate the weakness of the law.

Table 23: Shows the (v10) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

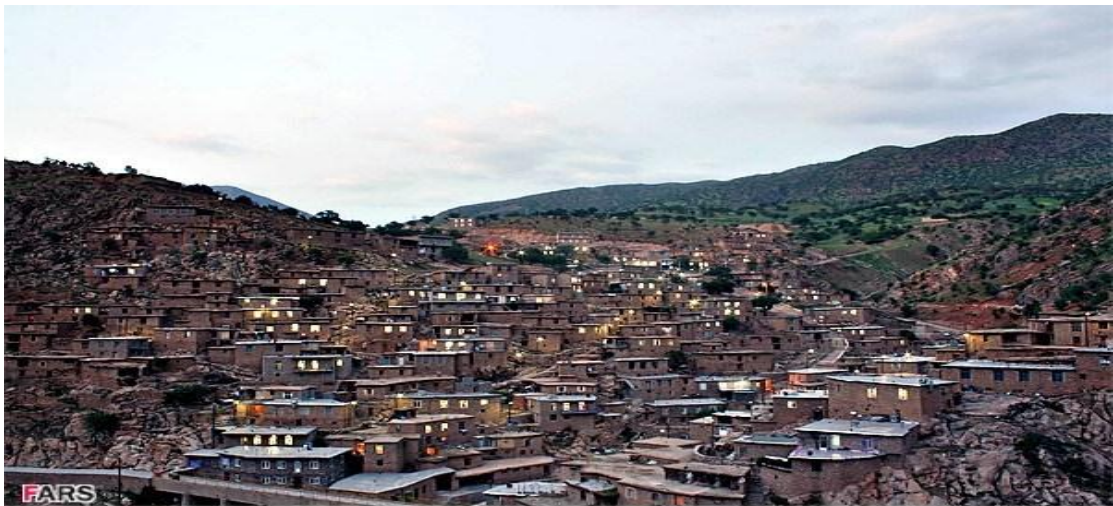
Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V10	14	7.1	58	29.6	70	35.7	39	19.9	70	35.7	3.09	3.875	0.07	1.653	195	0.05

V11. In the culture of the Kurdish people, how do you see the extent of her love and concern for the environment?

V11 information indicates that (% 39.3) agree with this paragraph, yes, when we look at The culture of the Kurds as a people, we see the love of the environment very much, for example, look at the building of houses, the ancestors of the Kurds make homes in the place of the high to benefit from the rest of the land for agriculture, forestry and land greening the quality of the houses is designed in a way that takes less space than the land, in the culture of the Kurds forbade the cutting of evergreen trees and pollution of water springs, especially where you drink water and burning the pasture.

Note: When we look for these houses we see at the bottom take up much space, but whenever they go up houses take up less space, why? Because, the surface of each, house will be a dish for the second house and so on.

Image 10: Model of houses in Haraman



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Source: Google Oraman (Oramanat)-Hawraman-Hūrāmān-hewraman takht-Uraman Takht village

Table 24 : Shows the (v11) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly dis agree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V11	18	9.2	77	39.3	9	4.6	21	10.7	71	36.2	3.38	0.956	0.01	1.653	195	0.05

V12. What is your sense that the environmental problems directly linked to life of individuals in the community?

Table (12) indicates that (35.2%) strongly agree with this question, this indicates the importance of the environmental problems of the population, this ratio considers that environmental problems have a direct correlation to their lives and their environment. Because environmental problems have become one of the problems of the times and a global problem and (30%) of Iraq's factories are located in Sulaymaniyah Governorate. This indicates the environmental awareness of the region's population and their interest in environment and environmental problems

Table 25: Shows the (v12) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		strongldi sagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V12	69	35.2	69	35.2	19	9.7	15	7.7	27	13.8	4.03	3.875	0.07	1.653	195	0.05

V13. Information indicates that (% 41.4) I don't agree with this paragraph. This is a bad, Sulaymaniyah has (30%) of the total industrial area in Iraq sign. This is a very large percentage and they have a direct impact on environmental pollution and the lives of the population. For example, for example, in the Township of Bazian, over a few kilometers there are three large factories Cement plant (MAS) and steel plant. They have a direct impact on the environment and the spread of diseases among the population area Such as skin diseases ... etc. Sections of these factories do not comply with the recommendations of the Environmental Protection Agency in the province of Sulaymaniyah.

Image 11: factory for the manufacture of tires in the province of Sulaymaniyah



Source: Directorate of Environmental Protection in Sulaymaniyah Governorat

Table 26 : Shows the (v13) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V13	22	11.2	28	14.3	55	21.8	82	41.8	55	21.8	2.86	1.086	0.05	1.653	195	0.05

V14. In the Kurdistan Region How do you assess the role of the media (publication, visible, audible) in environmental awareness of among the population?

According to information (V14) that the proportion of (%38.3) agrees with this variable and this is a good indicator and it shows that the media have an impact on the thinking and behavior of people towards the environment and the preservation. This is a reflection of political and cognitive status after the uprising of spring 1991 then the formation of parliament and government in the Kurdistan Region, as a result of interest in education and the opening of universities by the government in most cities of the Kurdistan Region as freedom of the media grew up. The educated generation cares about the environment and preserves it and it endeavor to be environmental better condition than it was in earlier.

Table 27: Shows the (v14) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V14	15	7.7	75	38.3	13	6.6	26	13.3	15	7.7	3.27	1.009	0.08	1.653	195	0.05

V15. In the Kurdistan Region What is your vote for the role of religion in the interest and preserve the environment?

According v16 information that the proportion of (% 36.2) agree with this variable, this indicator is good but not strange because the Kurds embraced Islam after the Arabs. The religion of Islam has a profound impact on the spirit of the Kurdish individual, and applied the teachings of religion in their daily lives, including guidance Islamic religion to protect the environment.

مثل: قوله تعالى: ظَهَرَ الْفَسَادُ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ أَيْدِي النَّاسِ لِيُذِيقَهُمْ بَعْضَ الَّذِي عَمَلُوا لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْجِعُونَ "سورة الروم آية 41"

"İnsanların elleriyle işledikleri yüzünden karada ve denizde fesat çıkar; Allah da belki dönerler diye yaptıklarının bir kısmını böylece kendilerine tattırır"There are many hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad forbidding the pollution of the environment.

Table 28: Shows the (v15) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V15	56	28.6	71	36.2	18	9.2	17	8.7	56	28.6	3.93	3.869	0.002	1.653	195	0.05

V16. In the province of Sulaymaniyah How do you see the role of tax in the protection of the environment and development?

Information (v16) indicates that the ratio of (%27.6) does not agree with this variable, why? because the Kurdistan Region as most of the breastplate oil countries do not depend on the tax effectively, because the tax is part of civil punishment and has an effective effect on its perpetrators it will be part of the state revenue and one

of the most important problems facing the Government and the people the government is depending on the wills of one, but it is oil, one of the implications of this is the weak role of tax in environmental protection.

Table 29 : Shows the (v16) for the environment of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V16	12	6.1	38	19.4	48	24.5	44	22.4	12	6.1	2.60	1.222	0.001	1.653	195	0.05

3.3.9. Tourism of Iraq and Kurdistan

The concept of tourism in Iraq is linked to the historical, humanitarian and religious heritage, Built on its land and includes many of the effects of the first human civilizations and the graves of prophets and righteous people, mosques and churches historic monasteries and religious shrines which constitute approximately (90%) of the rules of shrines of prophets and saints in the Arab world, in addition to the old cities and markets. All this is a rare economic source can help drive economic growth in Iraq if it is properly invested, where some of the relevant studies competent, to activate the tourism sector in Iraq in the form that is appropriate and what is owned by the wealth of historical It could bring an estimated five billion dollars annually resources. That the first administrative structure specialized in the profession of tourism has appeared in the royal era. When (Ahmed shawky al-Husseini) was appointed the first Iraqi to run an Iraqi tourism department (Imami, 2013).

During the reign of the monarch until the fall of the Baath regime, tourism in Kurdistan was part of tourism in Iraq, in the previous era and due to the special circumstances experienced by Iraq and Kurdistan did not care about tourism, but after the fall of the Baath regime and the formation of a government and parliament in the Kurdistan region, in particular, in (2004) Law No. (39) Was promulgated to establish the General Corporation for Tourism, in (2006) Law No. (20) Was promulgated under which the Ministry of Tourism was established; in the year (2012) under Law No. 12 (established the Ministry) of Tourism and Municipalities. And was annexed by the General Authority for Tourism with moral personality and financial and administrative independence the budget was allocated (\$39) million. Tourism has grown and all aspects of it have improved significantly until the appearance of the dash where tourism has retreat and stopped many tourism projects.

3.3.10. Description and analysis of tourism in Sulaymaniyah Province

Table (17), which includes (v1-v17), indicates that (%8.80) agree that it is I don't know and (23.91%) of the respondents say individuals I do not agree, (%27.72) were strongly disagree and (%26.9) of the respondents were individuals agree and (%10.44) of the respondents were individuals strongly agree. The most prominent variables (v9) where (38.8%) of respondents agree V9; The tourism sector in the province of Sulaymaniyah do you place admiration of foreign tourists, in the example tourists center and south of Iraq and neighboring countries and tourists of other countries? With a mean of (10.44) and a standard deviation of (48.37)

Table 30: Shows Description and analysis of tourism in Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level	
S	Strongly agree		Agree		I don't now		I don't agree		Strongly disagree								
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
S	11	5.6	23.0	12	6	4	7.1	52	26.5	37.7	47	3.07	0.931	0.0023	1.653	195	0.05
v1	11	5.6	23.0	12	6	4	7.1	52	26.5	37.7	47	2.97	1.057	0.0033	1.653	195	0.05
V2	4	7.1	19.4	18	11	5.6	33	16.8	48.5	95	2.87	0.966	0.0432	1.653	195	0.05	
V3	11	5.6	26.0	6	4	7.1	52	26.5	37.7	47	2.87	1.095	0.0123	1.653	195	0.05	
V4	14	7.1	22.4	16	11	5.6	66	33.7	31.6	62	3.20	0.975	0.0014	1.653	195	0.05	
V5	11	5.6	36.7	11	14	7.1	73	37.2	25.5	49	3.22	3.188	0.0023	1.653	195	0.05	
V6	20	10.2	11.7	38	11	5.6	33	16.8	35.2	69	3.07	0.931	0.0023	1.653	195	0.05	
V7	16	8.2	34.7	9	20	10.2	56	28.6	29.6	58	3.04	1.047	0.0013	1.653	195	0.05	
V8	17	8.7	26.5	32	16	8.2	46	23.5	57	29.1	3.28	1.157	0.0012	1.653	195	0.05	
V9	9	4.6	38.8	30	17	8.7	28	14.3	67	34.2	3.48	1.040	0.0023	1.653	195	0.05	
V10	23	11.7	15.8	6	9	4.6	54	27.2	27	29.1	2.53	0.994	0.0043	1.653	195	0.05	
V11	18	9.2	22.4	7	23	11.7	89	45.4	47	24.0	2.83	.0998	0.0032	1.653	195	0.05	
V12	21	10.7	28.1	13	18	9.2	56	28.6	71	36.2	3.14	1.772	0.0023	1.653	195	0.05	
v13	16	8.2	25.0	29	21	10.7	30	15.3	76	38.8	3.17	1.167	0.0012	1.653	195	0.05	
V14	18	9.2	26.0	14	16	8.2	42	21.4	60	30.6	2.94	1.094	0.0011	1.653	195	0.05	
v15	27	13.8	27.6	22	18	9.2	55	28.1	58	29.6	2.97	1.238	0.0021	1.653	195	0.05	
V16	20	10.2	20.4	64	27	13.8	49	25.0	44	22.4	3.44	1.393	0.0024	1.653	195	0.05	
V17	20	10.2	30.1	21	20	10.2	41	20.9	31	15.8	3.19	1.109	0.0033	1.653	195	0.05	

v1: The tourism sector in the Kurdistan Region to any level interest to the

Information v1 indicates that (48.5%) strongly disagree; Kurdistan Region due to its diverse tourist resources and many tourism components, until today the competent authorities did not pay attention to them, For example tourist resorts in the province lack basic amenities, such as roads, banking services and ... etc. Based on the characteristics of the Kurdistan Region environmental and natural can be said; It

can be said that the Kurdistan Region is characterized by the following tourist areas: natural tourism, mountain tourism, cultural tourism and religious tourism.

Image 12: Ecotourism in Sulaymaniyah



Source: Google Kurds Fight to Preserve 'the Other Iraq'

Table 31 : Shows the (v1) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
v1	12	6.1	45	23.0	11	5.6	33	16.8	12	6.1	3.07	0.931	0.0023	1.653	195	0.05

V2: In the tourism sector of the Kurdistan Region to the level of any source of income with other resources?

V2. information indicates that the ratio is (%26.5) idon't agree; Tourism is a source of income with other resources in the Kurdistan Region, according to the researcher opinion regardless of the other problems mentioned above another problem is the lack of tourism culture and the transformation of tourism into a permanent market. Because the prevailing views to the present day to tourism that tourism is recreation, living in the air and free ... etc. The government's view of tourism is not an integrated view because to this day it exports oil and gas the only source of funding for state institutions and their financial policies.

Table 32 :Shows the (v2) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V2	18	9.2	38	19.4	14	7.1	52	26.5	18	9.2	2.97	1.057	0.0033	1.653	195	0.05

V3. Tourist services in the province of Sulaymaniyah at any level? Such as roads, electricity, banking services, hotel and motel, and...etc?

Information indicates that the V3 ratio (33.7%) I don't agree, because during the last three decades, the Baath party destroyed the infrastructure of the Kurdistan Region. After the formation of a government and parliament, the government was unable to repair that massive destruction. On the other hand, tourism in the Kurdistan Region is still at the beginning of its path, tourism infrastructure and services are primitive. And plans of the Government of the Territory to develop tourism within the strategic plan for tourism in (2103) one of its steps is to develop the Administrative structure of tourism, to manage sustainable tourism development: Is the upgrading of various services, to secure the needs of citizens in the tourist areas and parks and... etc. With the advent of (Al-Da'ash) this plan was disrupted.

Table 33 :Shows the (v3) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V3	6	3.1	51	26.0	11	5.6	66	33.7	6	3.1	2.87	0.966	0.0432	1.653	195	0.05

V4 winter nature Sulaimaniyah province to any appropriate level for the winter activities (tourist), such as the ice rink, traffic?

Information v4 indicates that (37.2%) say I disagree, because before there was no ice skating in the mountains of Sulaymaniyah because in recent years March snowboarding in some mountains in the province of Sulaymaniyah, but for a short time. But most of the mountains in the Sulaymaniyah area are eligible for the Traffic game.

Table 34 : Shows the (v4) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V4	14	7.1	44	22.4	14	7.1	73	37.2	49	25.5	2.87	1.095	0.0123	1.653	195	0.05

V5. In the province of Sulaymaniyah in the field of tourism and how do you see the level of culture of the population?

According V5 information that the proportion of (36.7%) agree with this paragraph, this is a good indicator, and it is not strange that since its founding the city of Sulaymaniyah a center for enlightenment, thought and culture in the Kurdistan Region, for example, in the year 2016, (728,823) tourists visited the city of Sulaymaniyah (General Authority for Tourism Region). Except the elements of the tourist attraction in the city of Sulaymaniyah, Part of this visit to a large number of tourists to the city of Sulaymaniyah is linked to the culture of the city's residents.

Table 35: Shows the (v5) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V5	11	5.6	72	36.7	11	5.6	33	16.8	69	35.2	3.20	0.975	0.0014	1.653	195	0.05

V6. Impact of the war and their secretions to what extent constitute barriers in front of the tourist sector a mine implanted (ground) as an example?

Information indicates (V6) that the ratio of (% 29.6) strongly disagree, perhaps the rising generation thinks so because they did not live in the days of war they did not see its devastating effects. Where the Iraqi National Commission for Mine of the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation announced, the existence of (25) million mines underground, not yet extracted, in addition to (3) million tons of missiles "Iraqi News Agency, "11/11/2005"

The Territory's share was (4,000,000) million miens, most of the tourist areas are located along the borders of Iran contaminated by a mine caused by the Iraq-Iran war, and since (1991) governmental and non-governmental organizations have been working to remove these mines.

Table 36: Shows the (v6) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V6	38	19.4	23	11.7	20	10.2	56	28.6	58	29.6	3.22	3.188	0.0023	1.653	195	0.05

V7. In the province of Sulaymaniyah What is the impact of media (written, visual, audible) and in the tourism outreach on the population?

Information (V7) indicates that (34.7%) agree with this paragraph, and this is a good indicator, after (1991) opened many schools and universities in the Kurdistan Region, the generation of the learner grew up in the face of the world. And that culture has a role on the other kissing and the emergence of a culture of tourism and part of these reflections of this culture increase the preparation of tourists in the past years to Sulaymaniyah.

Table 37: Shows the (v7) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V7	9	4.6	68	34.7	16	8.2	57	29.1	57	29.1	3.04	1.047	0.0013	1.653	195	0.05

V8. As sources of tourism to any level benefited from two dams Darbandikan and Dukan in Sulaymaniyah province?

Information (V8) indicates that (37.6%) agree with this paragraph, this is the most prominent variable in (Table 14) this is a good indicator, hotels and resorts were built around these two dams, it was a destination for tourists all over the country, for the development of tourism in the realization of those areas, at recent days the private sector participated with the public sector.

Table 38: Shows the (v8) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale												Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry								
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%							
V8	32	16.3	52	26.5	17	8.7	28	14.3	67	34.2	3.28	1.157	0.0012	1.653	195	0.05	

V9. The tourism sector in the province of Sulaymaniyah do you place admiration of foreign tourists, in the example tourists center and south of Iraq and neighboring countries and tourists of other countries?

Information (V9) indicates that (38.8%) agree with the paragraph and this is a good indicator, because the Kurdistan Region has a large tourist wealth is still mostly unknown from the world Such as religious shrines, historical castles, undiscovered caves... etc. In addition to some well-known places for Iraqis, in many respects, the Kurdistan Region has developed villages, hotels and tourist resorts financed by investors from inside and outside Kurdistan Region. This is due to the stability that witnessed the Kurdistan Region compared to Iraq and administrative and financial policies of the territorial Government.

Table 39: Shows the (v9) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale												Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry								
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%							
V9	30	15.3	76	38.8	9	4.6	54	12.2	27	29.1	3.48	1.040	0.0023	1.653	195	0.05	

Table 40: Shows the development of the number of tourists inside and outside the Kurdistan Region during the years (2007-2010)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Until 2012	2012/31	
Source tourists								
Within the Kurdistan region	17.118	90.2301	209.611	329.536	315.161		313.144	
Iraq / Outside the Kurdistan Region	186.420	285.740	449.193	789.760	1.149.738		1.740.138	
Foreigners\Outside the Kurdistan Region	53.859	82.890	132.541	194.545	237.491		433.711	
Sum								
	Number		377.397	558.860	791.345	1.313.841	1.702.39	2.216.993
				%41.6	%66.1	%29.6		30%
	%			%48.1				

Source: General Authority for Tourism

V10. In the province of Sulaymaniyah to any level take advantage of the archaeological areas, religious and converted to tourist areas, in the example charmo village (near the Town of Chamchamal) and the Khanna Biara (in the town of Biara)?

V10 information indicates that (24.0%) strongly disagree; they have not been able to transform these areas as a gain for the government and the people of the region and the tourist destination for foreigners. For example, the village of charmo is the first village in the world where man cultivates agriculture it did not show any landmarks as an archaeological area.

Image 13: the villages of charmo near the Town of Cham Chamal / 26/5/2017



Source: camera researcher

Chander Cave There is this cave in the Zagros Mountains in northern Iraq in the Kurdistan region, the cave was excavated between 1957-1961 by (Ralph Soliki) and his team from Columbia University their work resulted in the first major Neanderthal skeletons in Iraq dating back to (80,000) BC. There are many places that have not been taken care of by the government and are not known to many people.

Table 41: Shows the (v9) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V10	6	3.1	31	15.8	23	11.7	89	45.4	47	24.0	2.53	0.994	0.0043	1.653	195	0.05

Image 14: Shandar Cave, Sayed Sadeq for province Sulaymaniyah



Source:Google Cave / Sulaymaniyah ile ilgiligöseller

V11. Tourism in the province of Sulaymaniyah to any level way for the growth of handicrafts and find a market for her?

Information indicates that the proportion of V11 (45.4%) I don't agree, because in the Kurdistan Region was unable to convert tourism into the tourism industry and easy access of imported goods to the Kurdistan Region and the application of the policy of dumping the market by neighboring countries the other reason for not developing handicrafts. Knowing that there are shoes and clothes (Horami) specialized Kurdish People to this day no one has been able to imitate he.

Table 42: Shows the (v11) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
v11	7	3.6	44	22.4	18	9.2	56	28.6	71	36.2	2.83	.0998	0.0032	1.653	195	0.05

V.12. In the province of Sulaymaniyah to any level of the tourism sector and the way to social stabilization and the exchange of cultures?

According to information that the proportion of V12 (%38.8) strongly disagree, because if we look at the Iraqi society is a mosaic of race, religions and sects. Democracy is the only means of social and political cohesion, then comes the role of culture and tourism for social stability and exchange of cultures, during more

than half a century, Iraq has not seen democratic governance and political stability and social, according to the researcher, this answer comes from this bitter truth.

Table 43 : Shows the (v12) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V12	13	6.6	55	28.1	21	10.7	30	15.3	76	38.8	3.14	1.772	0.0023	1.653	195	0.05

V13. How do you see the effect of healthy on the tourism sector environment?

Information v13 indicates that (%30.6) strongly disagree, because during the last three decades it has been contaminated environment in the Kurdistan Region as a result of the war and unstable conditions, the (Baath regime) had plans to destroy and contaminate the environment such as the destruction of archaeological sites, the poisoning of water sources... etc. On the other hand study of the environment and its problems newly in the Kurdistan Region, over the past few years, the study of the environment and its problems has gradually begun within the academic resources in schools. But next to this answer there are (25%) agree with this indicator, this ratio is good and a good indicator.

Table 44: Shows the (v12) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
v13	29	14.8	49	25.0	16	8.2	42	21.4	60	30.6	3.17	1.167	0.0012	1.653	195	0.05

v14. Publications and tour guide in the province of Sulaymaniyah to the level of any a means to identify the areas and tourist guide for tourists to find and identify the tourist areas?

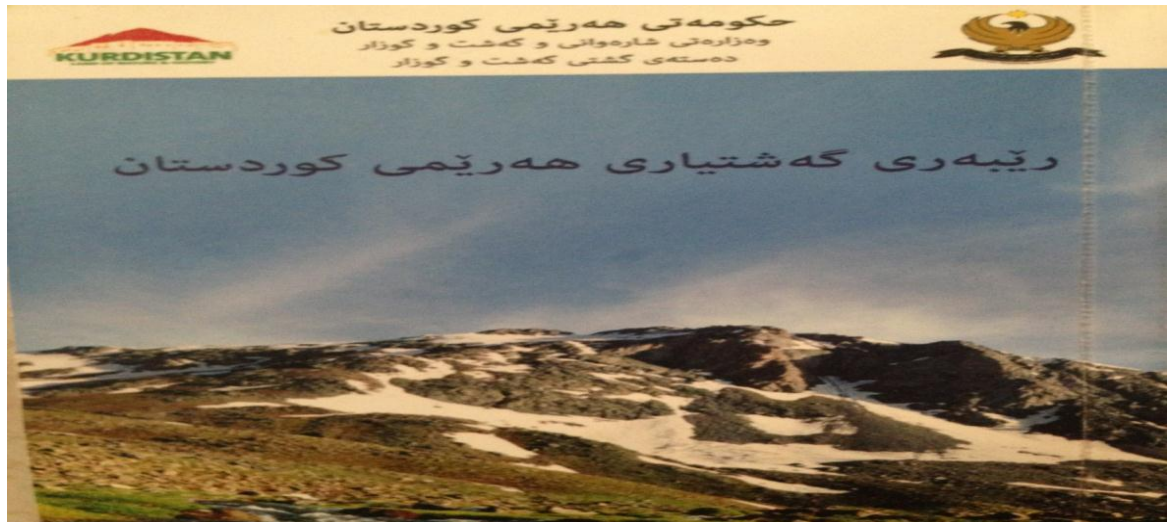
V14 information indicates that (% 29.6) strongly disagree. This indicates the lack of effectiveness of the competent authorities such as the tourism Authority in the province of Sulaymaniyah, for example, the first tour guide in the Kurdistan Region printed in 2015; thereafter there are serious attempts to publish leaflets, e-mail and

identify tourist attractions, these publications should be published among tourists, especially foreign tourists, because it has an impact on them.

Table 45: Shows Shows the (v14) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V14	14	7.1	51	26.0	18	9.2	55	28.1	58	29.6	2.94	1.094	0.0011	1.653	195	0.05

Image 15: Cover image of the first tour guide in the Kurdistan Region 2015



Source: Publications of the Tourism Authority / Kurdistan Region\ 2105

15. How do you see the influence of the private sector on the growth and development of the tourism sector in the province of Sulaymaniyah?

V15 information indicates that the ratio of (%27.6) agree with this paragraph, this is a good indicator, in most countries, the private sector is an important part of the national economy, after (2003) the private sector participated in many urban and service projects in the Kurdistan Region, the tourism sector is one of the areas in which the private sector participated, so that many resorts and tourist spots have been opened and developed with the support or direct action of the private sector, there were many opportunities for action and the government supported its urban and service path.

Table 46 : Shows the (v16) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
v15	22	11.2	54	27.6	27	13.8	49	25.0	44	22.4	2.97	1.238	0.0021	1.653	195	0.05

V.16 Preservation of birds and wild animals and rare to any level and the way to develop the tourism sector?

V16 information indicates that (% 32.7) strongly support that paragraph. Because the beauty and balance of nature is manifested in its various forms of animals and plants This indicates the culture of a large part of the respondents towards the environment and its components, for example there is a beautiful culture in the area of Barzan (Arbil) The elders of the area prevent hunting for wild animals for (100) years ago, Today that area is a tourist destination for many tourists and shelter for many rare wild animals, wild animals are part of natural tourism, the wild animal can be a sign of area tourism for example white Cat of Van City, Kangaroo of the State of Australia. "Future Environment, Number 3 2017, 4 - 5"

Table 47: Shows the (v17) for the tourism of the Sulaymaniyah Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V16	64	32.7	40	20.4	20	10.2	41	20.9	31	15.8	3.44	1.393	0.0024	1.653	195	0.05

V17. Do you the culture of tourism in the province of Sulaymaniyah in the level he can receive all types of tourists?

Information v17 indicates that the ratio is (%36.7) with this paragraph, This indicates that people in the Kurdistan Region need more understanding of the culture of tourism because it is the social and cultural fabric of a large proportion of the population in the Kurdistan Region it did not reach the level until all kinds of tourists accepted, especially those that do not conform to its principles and beliefs, in terms of tourism this problem needs to be solved, according to the researcher, this problem needs to study tourism in all its aspects through school curricula and the opening of

tourism institutes to spread the tourist culture and issuing the law to prevent violators and hardliners.

Table 48: Shows the (v17) tourism conditions in the province of Sulaymaniyah

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
v17	21	10.7	59	30.1	20	10.2	24	12.2	72	36.7	3.19	1.109	0.0033	1.653	195	005

3.4. VAN CITY OF THE HISTORY

Van state is one of the states of the Ottoman Empire. Located in the northeast of the Asian part of the Empire, it has borders with Erzurum, Bitlis and Diyarbakir and in the south with the mandate of Mosul. An ancient city built by Samir Amis, Queen of Assyria, during the reign of the Kianites, it was expanded from the inside by the person and carried its name (Van), a short time later, the city of Van Beed-Iskandar the Macedonian fell.

It covers an area of (47,700) km² and its population consists of (430000) people. Divided into (241,000) Muslims, (187,000) Christians, (5,000) Jews, (5,400) Yazidi, and (5,400) Roma, Van town has (17) township and (164) villages. A large part of Lake Van lies within the boundaries of Wan State, the largest lake in the Ottoman Empire.

A large part of Lake Van lies within the boundaries of Wan State, the largest lake in the Ottoman Empire. In general the climate of the state of Van is cold and snow falls heavily and this leads to the prolongation of winter in the city of the van (Sami, 2010)

3.4.1. Van City of the Today

Van Province is a province of Turkey located in the eastern Anatolia region; its capital city is Van and an area of (19,069) km² and has a population of (1,035,418) people by statistics (2010), at a rate of population density of 54.3 km² and the population of the province, mostly Kurdish nationalism.

Located between the city and longitude 42\ 44 and latitude 37 \ 39, (54%) of its lands are mountainous and (13%) are plains, the rest of the territory they are and valleys, steep and very rugged, van is a city rich in mineral wealth and is also the most important areas that take care of breeding domestic animal seven in these last years are considered the main income in the city's economy and a predominantly Kurdish population living with the Turkish minority. Today Van province has (12) Township and (15) towns with (556) villages.

Lake Van is located on the east of Van province and at a distance of 5 km, the largest lake in Turkey it has a total area of about (12,500) square kilometers, with a depth of (174) meters on average; and there are several small islands. It is a salt lake.

Image 16: A beautiful Van city



Source: Google, Van Turkey weepingredorger

3.4.2. Preface

Research methodology and action is a major focus through which the practical aspect of the study is accomplished, using the research methodology, the required data is obtained to conduct statistical analysis to arrive at the results that are interpreted in the light of studies on the subject of the study and thus achieve the goals that the study seeks to achieve.

This chapter deals with the research method, the community and the research sample, as well as the research tools used, the way they are prepared and how they are built and developed. And the extent of honesty, persistence and tools that are used to collect data, this chapter ends with the statistical treatments used to analyze and derive the results.

3.4.3. Research Method

Based on the method of study and the objectives it seeks to achieve the researcher use the descriptive method of comparative analysis, which depends on the study as it actually exists and it cares as a precise description and expressed quantitatively and qualitatively. This method does not enable the collection of information by phenomenon but also to analysis, linkage and interpretation to reach conclusions, so as to build on it the proposed vision in a way that increases the monitoring of objective knowledge, in this area, it depends on the theoretical, empirical and analytical study of the study objectives.

1. Theoretical Study: To form the theoretical framework of the study the researcher relied on scientific books and magazines and specialized scientific research published and unpublished magazines and publications on the subject of the study.

2. The researcher relied on questionnaire lists to collect the necessary initial data to complete the field study, in addition to conducting personal interviews.

A. The questionnaire is a convenient tool to express views and views on the issue. The questionnaire was used as a key tool for preliminary data from the study community; it was designed questionnaire form in the light of the objectives of the study addressed to all persons concerned in Van Province.

B. The interviewer relied on interviews by asking questions and discussing face to face, or by sending questions online, or explains the objectives of the study while filling out the questionnaire for the success of the study and the importance of obtaining the required data of the persons concerned.

C. Data were extracted from the questionnaire form, applied and tabulated to facilitate analysis, so as to draw conclusions and indicators of them on the subject of study, using the statistical program SPSS version 24.0. So consistent with the basic assumptions for the study.

3.4.4. Research community

The research population consists of all components of the phenomenon studied by the researcher; therefore, the target community is all individuals covered by the questionnaire letter in Van Province. For this purpose the researcher distributed (200) questionnaire letters in Van County and retrieved (192) of them and (30) of these messages were distributed to non-residents of Van City to dispense the search with different opinions.

In this step, the data will be unloaded, categorized and sorted to facilitate analysis by using SPSS version 24.0, so as to draw conclusions and indicators of them on the subject of study. Before the explanations, the researcher presented a brief historical overview of the past and present of Van.

Respondent's individual attributes

They are individuals covered by the response to the questionnaire in Van, Turkey, where (200) messages were distributed and retrieved (192) messages (% 95.6) and this is a good ratio. The entire message is divided into two sections; the first is the environment and the second tourism.

3.4.5. Genus

The ratio of males accounted for the highest percentage reaching (%57.8) while the proportion of females was less so that they form (%42.2) the results are based in Table (1). This is due to the nature of the research community as a male society, in the implementation of his work depends on the male in the first Class.

Table 49: Shows the characteristics of individuals in terms of genus Vin City

S	Sample	Number	%
1	Man	111	57.8
2	Woman	81	42.2

3.4.6. Age

The results in Table (50) show that ages are limited to (16 -70) years and where the highest percentage (%52.1) between the ages (21-30), this shows the awareness of individuals respondents in the answers to questions.

Table 50: Shows the age of respondents individuals Vin City

S	Age	Number	%
1	20 years and under	44	17.7
2	21-30	75	52.1
3	31-40	47	16.7
4	41-50	19	10.4
5	51-60	6	2.6
6	61 year and over	1	0.5

3.4.7. Place Residence

The proportion of the population in the center of the city was the highest proportion (%49), this shows the development and growth of the city and their impact on the environment and pollution is great and (25.0%) of the population in van governorate lives in a village. This is a good indicator in the world that the population Immigrates villages to cities intensively and for various reasons including political and economic reasons...ect.

Table 51: Shows the population division of the Van City

S	Sample	Number	%
1	Province	94	49.0
2	Town	47	24.5
3	Township	3	1.6
4	Village	48	25.0

3.4.8. Marital Status

The results presented in Table (4) show that a single person constitutes the highest percentage and constitute (% 66.7), and this indicates that the rising generation cares about the environment and its problems, the rest have less interest in the environment and their problems.

Table 52: Shows the social status of the respondents of the Van City

S	Sample	Number	%
1	Single	128	66.7
2	Married	62	32.3
3	Widow	Zero	—
4	Widower	2	—

3.4.9. Education Level

I got members of the respondents from the owners of a bachelor's degree, Master and PhD ratio more, so that they form (%49.4) This shows the educational level of the members of the respondents in providing distinctive answers, and demonstrates their awareness of environmental problems and their interest in the environments.

Table 53: Shows the educational level of respondents of the Van City

S	Sample	Number	%
1	University	95	49.8
2	High School	47	21.9
3	Institute	34	18.9
4	Primary	41	8.9

3.4.10. Work

The proportion of students accounted for the highest proportion, comprising (%50.5) of the total respondents, this indicates the importance of the environment for students, this interest is due to environmental awareness the source of this education is environmental education.

Table 54: Shows business sectors of respondents in of respondents of the Van City

S	Sample	Number	%
1	Government Sector	45	23.9
2	Private Sector	32	21.9
3	Student	82	41.9
4	Unemployed	33	12.0

3.4.11. Description and analysis of environment in Van Province

Data indicate Table (8) which includes (v1- v12) that (%6.73) strongly agree person's respondents, and(%24.10) agree, as the table shows that(% 38.88)Strongly disagree and (%20.87) people choose I do not agree and (% 9.5) chose I do not know and show mean (2.9775), and Std .deviation (1.00375). One of the most significant variables that contributed to the enrichment of this variable is the variable (V8) which states: Kürt halkının kültüründe, çevreye saygı konusunu nasıl görüyorsunuz? (%28.1).And the mean (3.66) and the standard deviation (1.204).

The information of the first question in Table (8) indicates that a large percentage (44.8%) strongly disagree the conditions of the environment in the province van

Table 55: Show the environmental situation of the province of the Van province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		Idon't know		Idon't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
v1	10	5.2	61	31.8	2	1.0	33	17.2	88	4.8	3.23	0.831	0.0023	1.653	191	0.05
V2	12	6.3	48	25.0	9	4.7	34	17.7	89	46.4	3.10	0.926	0.0021	1.653	191	0.05
V3	7	3.6	41	21,4	4	2.1	64	33.3	76	39.6	2.91	0.879	0.0025	1.653	191	0.05
V4	3	1.6	49	25.5	13	6.8	45	23.4	82	42.7	2.92	0.906	0.0027	1.653	191	0.05
V5	8	4.2	43	22.4	21	10.9	37	19.3	83	43.2	2.90	1.008	0.0029	1.653	191	0.05
V6	5	2.6	32	16.7	34	17.7	50	26.6	71	37.0	2.60	1.043	0.0028	1.653	191	0.05
V7	9	4.7	36	18.8	25	13.0	40	20.8	82	42.7	2.81	1.037	0.0033	1.653	191	0.05
V8	54	28.1	68	35.4	14	7.3	21	10.9	35	18.2	3.66	1.204	0.0026	1.653	191	0.05
V9	7	3.6	40	20.8	24	12.5	28	14.6	93	48.4	2.89	0.996	0.0020	1.653	191	0.05
V10	8	4.2	22	11.5	42	21.9	47	24.5	73	38.0	2.52	1.083	0.0022	1.653	191	0.05
V1	10	5.2	53	27.6	14	7.3	48	25.0	67	34.9	2.98	1.015	0.0028	1.653	191	0.05
V12	22	11.5	62	32.3	16	8.3	33	17.2	59	30.7	3.21	1.117	0.0043	1.653	191	0.05

V1. Genel olarak Vanın Çevre durumu nasıl bir durumdadır? Ya da Van'ın bu durumunu nasıl görüyorsunuz?

V1.Perhaps aware of that waste on the road (and - Ozalp), which is witnessing traffic for Iranian tourists, thereby pushing the municipality to take the decision to clean up the area, to make a better impression on visitors, the strong smell spread widespread concern for residents of neighboring areas, as well as pollution of the lake "Sukh" near the area. On the other side (%31.8) they agree with the environmental conditions in Van, because municipal officials put a plan to eliminate

those completely waste, transforming them into renewable energy and supplying the city with such electrical energy

Table 56: Shows the (v1) for the environment of the Van Province

Response Scale												Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		strongly disagree								
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%							
v1	10	5.2	61	31.8	2	1.0	33	7.2	88	44.8	3.23	0.831	0.0023	1.653	191	0.05	

V2. Van Büyük Şehir Belediyesi'nin çevreyi koruma girişimlerini nasıl değerlendiriyorsunuz?

Data (V2) indicate that (46.4%) strongly disagree for efforts to protect the environment in the province Van, Turkey's economy is today undergoing transition, and this cost dearly on the environment. For example, in the establishment of the number of mega-economic projects throughout the country, the construction of a road along (2600) km and passing through many towns and villages, caused to chop down many trees and the destruction of large areas of greenery and population migration from villages to major cities and the cause of environmental pollution and increased waste and have a negative impact on the environment and perhaps the first answer has an impact on the respondents. While (25%) agree with the governments attempts to preserve the environment in Van. Because they are aware of serious attempts by the government to improve the environmental conditions in the country, for example, in the planting of (600) million trees over (12) years and the establishment of (162) controllers for the level of environmental pollution according to the scale and directives of the European Union.

Table 57: Shows the (v2) for the environment of the Van Province

Response Scale												Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree								
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%							
V2	12	6.3	48	25.0	9	4.7	34	17.7	89	46.4	3.10	0.926	0.0021	1.653	191	0.05	

V.3 Van Büyük Şehir Belediyesi'nin çevreyi koruma girişimlerini nasıl değerlendiriyorsunuz?

Poll No. (3) Indicates that (39.6%) do not strongly agree with the people's duties towards the environment, the reason is the lack of attention to the environment is required and the importance of the environment of many people and their impact on the health aspects, social and economic. It must educate citizens about all available means for the sake of a healthy environment and a decent life.

Table 58: Shows the (v3) for the environment of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V3	7	3.6	41	21,4	4	2.1	64	33.3	76	39.6	2.91	0.879	0.0025	1.653	191	0.05

V4. Van ilinde nüfusun/halkın çevreyi koruma girişimlerini nasıl değerlendiriyorsunuz?

Table (4) shows that (25.5%) agree with the population's efforts to preserve the environment, but this information is a little difference with the group of those who disagree strongly for the residents' environmental protection efforts in Van, this shows that the rising generation cares about the environment especially after the spread of environmental education among that generation and to improve the economic conditions. Because after the AKP came to power, per capita income in Turkey has increased to \$ (10,000) and growth rate of (3.6%) per year. Because education and economics are two factors that have a greater impact on the integrity of life in the world.

Table 59: Shows the (v4) for the environment of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V4	3	1.6	49	25.5	13	6.8	45	23.4	82	42.7	2.29	0.906	0.0027	1.653	191	0.05

V5. İlinizde sivil toplum örgütlerinin Çevreyi koruma girişimlerini nasıl görüyorsunuz?

Information (V5) indicates that (%43.2) do not strongly agree with the impact of environmental organizations to protect the environment in the province of Van, this answer is a reflection of the administrative routines by the competent authorities, in addition to reducing cooperation between part of the population and the competent authorities this is shown in previous answers, perhaps part of which is linked to Kurdish culture, because it is a special situation experienced by the Kurdish people it did not help to love and defend the environment. This requires education and a change in the working methods of organizations among the population in that province.

Table 60: Shows the (v5) for the environment of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V5	8	4.2	43	22.4	21	10.9	37	19.3	83	43.2	2.90	1.008	0.0029	1.653	191	0.05

V.6. Çevrenin önemsenmesi ve korunmasına vesile olan siyasi ve ekonomik istikrar hangi düzeydedir?

Information (v6) indicates that (37.0%) do not strongly agree, they do not believe that political and economic stability is an environmental concern. Perhaps this belief stems to the marginalization of the region compared to other regions in the country, by the competent authorities, for the example of the region on the line of the earthquake has not yet find the competent authorities to solve this problem.

Table 61: Shows the (v6) for the environment of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V6	5	2.6	32	16.7	34	17.7	50	26.6	71	37.0	2.60	1.043	0.0028	1.653	191	0.05

V7. çevrenin önemsenmesi ve korunmasında yasanın rolünü nasıl görüyorsun?

Information (V7) indicates that (% 42.7) do not strongly agree with this paragraph. Perhaps the response of that paragraph in this way, in response to those huge economic projects in the south of Anatolia, which is completed at the expense of the environment and heritage area. For example, in South Anatolia Project included the construction of 22 dams and 19 hydroelectric plants, along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and the Ataturk dam.

Table 62: Shows the (v7) for the environment of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V7	25	13.0	9	4.7	82	42.7	36	18.8	9	4.7	2.81	1.037	0.0033	1.653	191	0.05

V8. Kürt halkının kültüründe, çevreye saygı konusunu nasıl görüyorsunuz?

Information indicates (V8) that the percentage of (35.4) agree with this paragraph, This indicator is positive and realistic, because the culture of the Kurdish people stems from rural life and agriculture, because since ancient times lived the Kurds with nature and choose life in the countryside, the beauty and love of nature has been reflected in the life and culture of the Kurdish people, for example, in some areas they build houses one above the other, which uses less tenderness than the earth for this purpose, in this way they leave more space for planting and greening area.

Table 63: Shows the (v8) for the environment of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V8	54	28.1	68	35.4	14	7.3	21	10.9	35	18.2	3.66	1.204	0.0026	1.653	191	0.05

V9.Çevre sorunlarının, bireylerin toplumdaki hayatları ile doğrudan ilgili olduğunu ne biliyorsun?

Information (v9) indicates that (% 48.4) do not strongly agree with this question, in a troubled world like today's world, the problems of the environment are an integral part of contemporary human life, but this answer needs reflection and

solution, part of this answer is related to education and the importance of the environment, perhaps the economic, political and social problems are of the utmost importance to the respondents.

Table 64: Shows the (v9) for the environment of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V9	7	3.6	40	20.8	24	12.5	28	14.6	93	48.4	2.89	0.996	0.0020	1.653	191	0.05

v10. Van'da fabrikaların çevre kirliliğine etkisi var mı?

Information (V10) indicates that (38.0%)do not agree strongly with this question, this is a strong indicator for this percentage of the population, with this there is no large coefficient in Van City which affects the pollution environment, this means that pollution in the province are caused by other factors.

Table 65: Shows the (v10) for the environment of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V10	8	4.2	22	11.5	42	21.9	47	24.5	73	38.0	2.52	1.083	0.0022	1.653	191	0.05

V11. İlinizde medya (yayın, görsel, işitsel) organlarının çevre üzerindeki rolü hakkındaki fikriniz nedir?

V11 information indicates that (% 34.9) of respondents do not strongly agree, as a researcher, i am surprised by this answer in a country that issues daily newspapers, publications, magazines in addition to television channels and other means, knowing that environmental protection organizations exist in Turkey since (1980) however as a researcher information must be transferred as intended. In addition to this answer (% 27.0) agree with the influence of the media on society to protect the environment, this indicator is good.

Table 66: Shows the (v11) for the environment of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V11	10	5.2	53	27.6	14	7.3	48	25.0	67	34.9	2.98	1.015	0.0028	1.653	191	0.05

V12. Van'da dinin çevreyi koruma konusundaki etkisi hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz?

V12 information indicates that (%32.3) agree, this response is a good indicator of the Turkish society's religiosity and the impact of religion on individuals in that society. This is not strange because their ancestors ruled the Muslim world for more than (5) centuries. There are texts in the Quran and the Sunnah urges the Muslim to preserve the environment and not waste the natural resources and pollution.

Table 67: Shows the (v12) for the environment of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V12	22	11.5	62	32.3	16	8.3	33	17.2	59	30.7	3.21	1.117	0.0043	1.653	191	0.05

3.5. TOURISM IN VAN

Before we start talking about tourism in Van province we should take a look at tourism in Turkey, because tourism and its development in the city of Van are part of tourism Turkey, Turkish tourism experience started from the vacuum, as it did not rely on the comprehensive tourism development plan, while the neighboring countries of Turkey worked in the field of economic development. Such as the Black Sea countries Romania, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, as well as the Adriatic Sea and the Aegean Sea and along the Mediterranean Sea in Spain, Tunisia ... etc. Thinking about tourism development began with some fruitful studies, the Ministry of Tourism and Information was established in (1960). He has planned tourism development in the provinces of Turkey according to the policy developed by

Turkish experts and some foreign experts. The philosophy of the plan depends on the basic principles, namely:

1. Comprehensive national tourism planning: They are plans that do not contradict each other but complement one another.
2. Imbalance in employment: If the planning plan for tourism development was not consistent with a national plan of employment and training, the expansion of tourism development creates a balance imbalance between the various productive sectors of society.
3. Importing many raw materials and accessories for tourism projects from outside, in addition to dependence on foreign labor in many large projects.

Tourism and its development in Van Province is part of the overall planning of tourism in the State of Turkey, the town of Van is a beautiful city with historical heritage and archaeological sites, and geographical location is distinct. These are the advantages of positive factors to be the city of Van tourist city. In addition to the previous factors Van province has other factors to attract tourists such as Armenian Church, Van Cat.

3.5.1. Description and analysis of environment in Van Province

Table indicates information (8) which includes (v1-v13) that (%18.85) strongly agree with individuals of the respondents with indicators of this variable, (%29.29) agree with this variable, (% 24.30) disagree strongly, (%8.93) disagree and (% 18.36) I don't know. With a mean (43.76) and a standard deviation (18.596), the most important variables that contributed to the enrichment of this variable is the variable

(x9) which states: Van'da turistlerin yeteri kadar zevkle gezecekleri dini ve tarihi mekanlar var mıdır?With an agreement (%48.4) of the respondents and a mean (4.15) and a standard deviation (1.144).

Table 68: Description and analysis of tourism in Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	DF	Level
S	Strongly agree		Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
	N	%	34	17.7	N	%	N	%	N	%						
v1	12	6.3	54	28.1	19	9.9	73	38.0	54	28.1	2.72	1.064	0.076	1.653	191	0.05
V2	9	4.7	65	31.3	19	9.4	45	23.4	66	33.4	2.95	1.040	0.077	1.653	191	0.05
V3	14	7.3	46	24.0	10	5.2	40	20.8	68	35.4	3.15	1.002	0.079	1.653	191	0.05
V4	16	8.3	52	27.1	6	3.1	67	34.9	57	29.7	2.99	1.026	0.078	1.653	191	0.05
V5	26	13.5	42	21.9	21	10.9	34	17.7	59	30.7	3.15	1.189	0.08	1.653	191	0.05
V6	13	6.8	62	32.3	34	17.7	50	26.0	53	27.6	2.74	1.182	0.081	1.653	191	0.05
V7	92	47.9	76	39.6	8	4.2	15	7.8	15	7.8	4.12	1.112	0.071	1.653	191	0.05
V8	60	31.3	68	35.4	21	10.9	13	6.8	21	10.9	4.01	3.912	0.072	1.653	191	0.05

V9	93	48.4	74	38.5	14	7.3	6	3.1	11	5.7	4.15	1.144	0.066	1.653	191	0.05
v10	60	31.3	76	39.6	13	6.8	6	3.1	39	20.3	3.84	1.110	0.065	1.653	191	0.05
v11	34	17.7	57	29.7	22	11.5	11	5.7	49	25.5	3.46	1.188	0.071	1.653	191	0.05
v12	24	12.5	49	25.5	16	8.3	35	18.2	59	30.7	3.35	2.430	0.089	1.653	191	0.05
v13	27	14.1	34	17.7	21	10.9	36	18.8	59	30.7	3.13	1.197	0.065	1.653	191	0.05

V1. Hükümeti Van’da turizme ne kadar destek veriyor? Ya da hükümetin bu konudaki yatırımları hakkında neler düşünüyorsunuz?

Information indicates that the ratio (%38.0) Information V1 indicates that (%38.0) do not agree with the government's support for tourism in Van Province, Perhaps the respondents want more support and services especially when they look at other cities Such as Trabzon, Izmir ... etc.And demanding the government with more services and support to the tourism sector in the city of Van.

Table 69: Shows the (v1) for the tourism of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. Deviation	T	F	Df	level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V1	12	6.3	34	17.7	19	9.9	73	38.0	54	28.1	2.72	1.064	0.076	1.653	191	0.05

V2. diğer kaynaklara nispeten turizm sektörünün Van'ın ekonomik gelirindeki katkısı ne kadardır ?

Information indicates that (%33.4) of respondents disagree strongly, tourism as a source of income for the government with other sources!?. Perhaps the respondents did not understand or did not read the question well because Turkey ranked sixth to attract tourists in the world, in (2015) Turkey attracted (39.4) million foreign tourists, While total revenues for tourism in the same year amounted to US \$ 31.4 billion, But (%28.1) agree that tourism is the source of income with other sources but(% 28.1) agree that tourism is the source of income with other sources, according to the sources of the tourism department in Van, the proportion of tourists inside and outside in between the years An increase in 2008- 2015.

Table 70: Shows the (v2) for the tourism of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	leve level I
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly sagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V2	9	4.7	54	28.1	19	9.4	45	23.4	66	33.4	2.95	1.040	0.077	1.653	191	0.05

V3 Van'da turist hizmetlerini nasıl görüyorsunuz ? örneğin; yollar, elektrik, bankacılık hizmetleri, otel ve motel ve benzeri ... vs?

Information (v3) indicates that the proportion of (%35.4) Strongly disagree, with tourist services in Van Province, this means that the residents are demanding the government more tourism services in their city, improving tourist services and their development leads to attracting more tourists, this, in turn, leads to increased employment, social well-being and improved living conditions. Employment, social well-being and improved living conditions.

Table 71: Shows the (v3) for the tourism of the Van Province Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V3	14	7.3	65	31.3	10	5.2	40	20.8	68	35.4	3.15	1.002	0.079	1.653	191	0.05

V4.Van kış mevsiminde piknik ve gezi gibi sosyal aktiviteler için uygun bir şehir mi?

Information indicates (V4) that the percentage (%34.9) I do not agree, according to this information, the government did not care about winter tourism in Van province as required, despite the presence of mountains and snowfall heavily in the winter and low temperatures under zero. In addition to the beauty of the city of Van.

Table 72: Shows the (v4) for the tourism of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V4	16	8.3	46	24.0	6	3.1	67	34.9	57	29.7	2.99	1.026	0.078	1.653	191	0.05

V5. Van halkının turizm ile ilişkilerini nasıl buluyorsunuz?

Van province; it has the effects of the previous questions by explaining this answer to this part of the respondents. In addition to this answer, a ratio of (27.1%) agree on the tourist situation in Van province Besides this answer ratio (27.1%) agree on the tourism situation in the province and this is a good indicator.

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V5	26	13.5	52	27.1	21	10.9	34	17.7	59	30.7	3.15	1.189	0.08	1.653	191	0.05

Table 73: Shows the (v5) for the tourism of the Van Province

V6. Van'da turizm medya ilişkisi hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz?

Information (V6) indicates that (% 27.6) strongly disagree with the media role in Van Province. The reason is the lack of interest in tourism culture by the population in Van province, and increasing the culture leads to attention and follow-up tourist, this needs to be informed and read newspapers, tourist publications and follow-up tourist Channels, Activities. Because without tourism culture, tourism is just a routine of life.

Table 74: Shows the (v6) for the tourism of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly sagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V6	13	6.8	42	21.9	34	17.7	50	26.0	53	27.6	2.74	1.182	0.081	1.653	191	0.05

V7. Turizm hakkında Van Gölü ne kadar faydalı olabilir ?ya da Van Gölü'nü bir turizm potansiyeli olarak hiç düşünmüş müydünüz?

Data indicate (V7) that the proportion of (% 47.9) strongly agrees that the Lake Van taken advantage of them as a source of tourist, this is a good indicator should be noted that Lake Van is the largest lake in Turkey; the municipality of Van established a (200) meter beach as a promotion for a lake as a tourist area, the Lake Van is preparing to raise the flag carries the Blue Beach, a certificate from the Environmental Education Foundation, it conforms to its strict standards (<https://greentoptours.com19\8\2017>).

Image 17: Lake Van beautiful, Van Province



Source: Gökyüzünden Van Gölü - 1 | NTV

Table 75: Shows the (v7) for the tourism of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviate on	T	F	Df	Level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V7	92	47.9	62	32.3	8	4.2	15	7.8	15	7.8	4.12	1.112	0.071	1.653	191	0.05

V8. Van turizm sektörü açısından ne kadar cazip bir şehirdir?

Information indicates (V8) that the proportion of (% 39.6) agrees that tourism in the province of interest to foreign tourists, this is a strong indicator. These numbers support that ratio. In addition to the beauty of nature the city of Van, the ethic and culture of the city population has a direct impact to attract tourists.

Table 76: Shows the (v8) for the tourism of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V8	60	31.3	76	39.6	21	10.9	13	6.8	21	10.9	4.01	3.912	0.072	1.653	191	0.05

Table 77: Shows the number of internal and external tourist's to Van city between the years (2008-2105)

Visit tourists by year to Province (van).				
	the years	Local tourists	External tourists	Overall total
1	2008	283.542	43.98	327.450
2	2009	475.041	75.951	515.403
3	2010	583.697	83.219	666.916
4	2011	431.622	93.795	525.257
5	2012	179.312	25.945	205.257
6	2013	545.677	65.345	611.022
7	2014	660.394	186.981	847.375
8	2015	709.742	202.888	912.610

Source: Statistics Department in Van City

V9. Van'da turistlerin yeteri kadar zevkle gezecekleri dini ve tarihi mekanlar var mıdır?

Information (V9) indicates that (%48.4) strongly agree this is a strong indicator shows that the city has not losing its ancient history and the (5,000) year-old, this means that this legacy is of interest to the government and the competent authorities, Let's forget when visitors "especially foreign visitors" come to a place that goes to ancient and archaeological places.

Table 78: Shows the (v9) for the tourism of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	df	level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagree							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
V9	14	7.3	68	35.4	14	7.3	6	3.1	93	48.4	4.15	1.144	0.066	1.653	191	0.05

V10. Van'da turizm sektörü açısından el sanatları pazarı yeterli düzeyde midir?

Information (v10) indicates that (%38.5) agree with this paragraph, and this indicator is of interest, because in this way it creates opportunities to work for many housewives and unemployed and supporting the national economy and preserves the heritage of the ancestors In front of the economy and the dominance of globalization.

Table 79: Shows the (v10) for the tourism of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
v10	60	31.3	74	38.5	13	6.8	6	3.1	39	20.3	3.84	1.110	0.065	1.653	191	0.05

V11. Turizm yerlerini tanıtan ve ona rehberlik Eden Turizm yayın ve kitapçıkları hangi düzeydedir?

Information (v11) indicates that (%39.6) agree with this question, in today's world, the balance in the environment has been undermined by the tremendous progress of technology "The environment as created by God has a delicate balance" This imbalance has an effect on all living organisms; this indicates the interest and awareness of this percentage of respondents. They recognize the importance of the environment and its resources and do not forget that tourism consists of the vocabulary of the environment such as water, air and soil.

Table 80: Shows the (v11) for the tourism of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
v11	34	17.7	76	39.6	22	11.5	11	5.7	49	25.5	3.46	1.188	0.071	1.653	191	0.05

v12. Van ilinde turizm sektörünün büyümesi ve gelişimi üzerine özel sektörün etkisini nasıl görüyorsunuz??

Information indicates (v12) ratio of (%30.7) strongly disagree, perhaps this percentage did not realize the importance of the private sector, because any country that wants to raise its economy must support the private sector, through the private sector creates great opportunities to work and grow the middle class in a society, this class balances the economy, values and principles of society, in developed societies, the private sector constitutes a large part of society's economy In developed societies, the private sector constitutes a large part of society's economy, today the tourism sector is an important sector, accounting for (12%) of the world's total income. But next to this ratio there is a good index which is (%29.7) agrees on the impact of the private sector on tourism.

Table 81: Shows the (v12) for the tourism of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
v12	24	12.5	57	29.7	16	8.3	35	18.2	59	30.7	3.35	2.430	0.089	1.653	191	0.05

v13. Van ilindeki yayınların ve turizm rehberlerinin turistik bölgeleri tanıtmaya ve turistlerin turistik bölgeleri tanımaya ne ölçüde yardımcı olmaktadır?

Information (v13) indicates that (30.7%) do not strongly agree with the impact of the guide and tourist publications on foreign tourists to know the tourist areas; I said that this percentage does not have the tourism culture and the best evidence:



Image 18: Tourist guide for vancity city 2016

But perhaps the competent authorities in this area did not do their jobs well; the best way is to distribute these publications in tourist places to tourists, especially in the seasons of tourism in Van province.

Table 82: Shows the (v13) for the tourism of the Van Province

Response Scale											Mean	Std. deviation	T	F	Df	level
Strongly agree			Agree		I don't know		I don't agree		Strongly disagry							
S	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%						
v13	27	14.1	49	25.5	21	10.9	36	18.8	59	30.7	3.13	1.197	0.065	1.653	191	0.05

3.5.2. Relationship between the Environment and Tourism

The researcher arrived to the result that there is a positive relationship between the environment and tourism; this means that whenever the environment is clean and managed properly is positively impacted on the tourism sector, because tourism is part of the environment, the environment is the main component of tourism and its components, we can sum it up in the following .

1. There is a significant correlation between the concept of the environment and the tourism sector between the two variables which were validated after data collection and analyzed in the SPSS program where there is a positive correlation of positive values in Sulaymaniyah (0.575) and in Van (0,662).

2. There is an impact of environmental management and tourist places on the tourism sector and bringing tourists to the study areas.

3. Do the natural and human conditions differ between the two regions the two regions influence the management of the environment and tourist places, which is reflected in bringing tourists and the difference in numbers?

4. There is a difference in the political circumstances between the study areas affected the infrastructure and development process and management of the tourism sector and thus their impact on bringing tourists and tourism economy.

Table 83: Between the correlation relationship between Province of Sulaymaniyah and Van

Variables	Relationship with Vkornobakh
Environment and Tourism Sulaimaniyah	0.575
Environment and Tourism Van	0.662

CONCLUSIONS

The researcher came up with the following results

1. The problem of the environment has become a global problem threatening all living beings, and work for the protection of the environment is everyone's responsibility.
2. Environment in the Kurdistan Region is polluted and tired; this is due to lack of efficient management and lack of cooperation between the population and the competent authorities and the lack of culture required to protect the environment of the population, all of this affects the tourism sector and reduce the attraction of tourists to the tourist areas.
3. In comparison with the countries of the world and even neighboring countries, the concept of environment is a modern concept in the Kurdistan Region, so we need time to understand the environment and how to maintain it.
4. The low percentage of green area in Sulaymaniyah region compared to the global scale, for example, in the best cases to exceed (9%).
5. Non-activation of the law of environmental protection and reform because of the weakness of the judiciary and informal (partisan) interventions.
6. The successive wars in Iraq and Kurdistan have devastating effects on the environment and one of the reasons for the contamination, especially in the border areas, those areas that have tourist resistances and tourist attraction.
7. Lack of interest in archaeological and religious areas as required and converted to tourist areas in the Kurdistan Region.
8. Lack of interest in tourism required and a source of national income with other resources such as oil and gas, while the tourism industry has become a (11%) of global income.
9. There are many undiscovered tourist places in Sulaymaniyah province, especially in the districts of Qaladza and Rania.
10. Weak services in tourist areas and resorts, such as roads, hotels, banking services, electricity, advertising and tourist publications.
11. There is a reciprocal relationship between the sound environment and the tourism sector. So that whenever the environment is clean and sound management, positively reflected on the tourism sector and vice versa .
12. Fit the nature of the Kurdistan Region for many types of tourism. Such as natural tourism, winter tourism, because of the appearance of the four seasons in the year and the beauty and diversity of nature.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increasing the areas of greenery and interest in the province of Sulaymaniyah, and increase the gardens in different places in the Town and the Township In the province of Sulaymaniyah.
2. Interest in environmental education and education in schools so starting from the primary stage through the intermediate stages and secondary until you reach the university stage. Because environmental awareness through education is one of the cornerstones of environmental protection .
3. Selecting suitable sites to build factories "away from residential areas because some factories in the province of Sulaymaniyah was established near the residential areas.
4. Reuse the waste and convert it to the beneficiary's material or renewable energy, in the use of waste once again can benefit from the experience of Van Province.
5. Punishment of persons and factories through laws that attack the environment and violate the recommendations of the government and the competent authorities.
6. To work towards the advancement and progress of the tourism sector as an alternative to the oil and gas sector it can benefit from the experience of the State of Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.
7. Issuing the law to encourage foreign capital investment in the tourism sector in the Kurdistan Region and encourage the private sector and to help the tourists to enter the Kurdistan region.
8. Establish resorts and tourist sites in a way that suits the tourist sites and the spirit of the age, because some tourist sites in the Kurdistan Region is missing that advantage.
9. Open schools to qualify cadres in the field of tourism and open courses for tourism cadres to teach languages especially languages neighboring countries and some international languages.
10. Attention to winter tourism, and the establishment of nature reserves in the Kurdistan Region to protect wild animals and rare birds.

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ACCESSORIES

In order to enhance the research opinions, the researcher interviewed a number of specialists and academics, In Sulaymaniyah, Erbil and other areas In the Kurdistan Region, The researcher also asked ten similar questions "according to the environmental and tourist conditions the city of Van, but unfortunately not answer those questions" The city of Van. The researcher has tried bitterly and repeatedly, it did not succeed! At the end, the researcher presents the questions that were presented to participants in Sulaymaniyah and Van City.

Merhaba değerli katılımcı!

Ben Irak'ın Süleymaniye ilindenim. Bingöl Üniversitesi İşletme Bölümünde masterimi yapıyorum. Bu çalışmayı tezimi tamamlamak için yapmaktayım. Bu çalışmamda özetle şunu yapmaya çalıştım: Turizmim çevre yönetimi üzerindeki etkisini inceledim. Bunun için iki ayrı şehri mukayase ettim. Bunlardan biri Van diğeri de Süleymaniye. Bu iki ili seçmemin sebebi ikisi arasında bulunan benzerlikler oldu. Bunlar iklim, sosyal çevre, nüfus, gelenek ve adetler gibi.

Bu yüzden bana bu konuda yardımcı olmanızı temenni ediyorum. Aşağıda bir anket hazırlamışım ve anketin sorularını yanıtlamanızı rica ediyorum. Vereceğiniz cevaplardan oluşacak olan bilgi ve bulguları direkt olarak tezimde kullanacağım. Bunun her iki ilin resmi makamlar için ve yine iki ilin turizm potansiyelini ortaya çıkarması için faydalı olacaktır.

1.Sizce belediye ev ve fabrika atıklarından kurtulmak için ne gibi yöntemler uygulanmalıdır?

2.Van halkının çevreyle ilgilenmesine yardımcı olan faktörler nelerdir? Ağaç dikme, yeşil alan gibi etkinlikler ilin kültür ve nüfusu iye uyumlu ve yeterli düzeyde mi?

3.Van ilinde sizce yetkililer yeterince ile sahip çıkıyorlar mı? bu alanda eksiklikleri var mı? varsa nelerdir?

4.Çevre temizliği ile ilgili belediye ve halk işbirliği var mıdır? Eğer yoksa bunun sebepleri nelerdir?

5.Size göre, turizm alanında ve gerekli bir şekilde, Van Gölü'nden yararlanılıyor mu? Bu konuda neler söylemek istersiniz?

6. 2015- 2018 yıllarını kapsayan yurt içi ve yurt dışı Van'a gelen turist sayısı ne kadardır? Bu istatistiki bilgileri yükseltmek için neler yapıldı?

7. Van'da turizm, kişi başına düşen geliri artırmak ve işsizliği ortadan kaldırmak için neler yapılmalıdır?

8. Kùltür bilincinin vatandaşının arkeolojik kalıntıların korunması üzerinde etkisi olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz? Van kentindeki tarihi yerler nasıl? Bakım ve onarım çalışmaları yeterli düzeyde mi?

9. Genel olarak Van'da çevresel kısıtlamalar nelerdir?

10. Van ili farklı bir turizm türüne sahiptir. Van şehri bunu turizmin kimliği olarak kullanabiliyor mu?

INTERVIEWS

1. Engineer / Abdulrahman Siddiq

First Environment Minister of Iraq / 2003- 2004

Researcher at the Anistito National Research INS

Erbil 6 /2 /2017

Q1. As an environmental expert, in your opinion, the management of the healthy environment to what extent is affected by the growth and progress of the tourism sector in your opinion, the management of the healthy environment to what extent is affected by the growth and progress of the tourism sector?

1. Managing the sound environment at the same time requires several requirements including:

a. Environmental Protection and Regulation Act.

b. Clarification and analysis of the law for all.

c. Find out all the people and the competent authorities and duties they face those laws.

d. Provide information and clarifications to persons and competent authorities Paragraph or item of the Environmental Protection Act during the violation of those sanctions faced by those laws.

e. Continuing relationships directly and indirectly between the Environmental Protection and Reform Authority and the competent authorities and citizens in different ways for legal awareness in the field of environmental protection.

Q2. Why the population in the Kurdistan Region will not care about the environment significantly for example, greening areas with Tree and Plantstand maintain the components that maintain the environment balance?

2. Answer: for two main reasons:

a. Lack of awareness among most members of the community.

b. Lack of effective protection of the law and the reform of the environment.

Q3. In ISO, what is the level of environment in Kurdistan, if it is not at the required level, what will you do until the environment reaches this level?

3. There are a number of key factors needed for ISO including:

a. Search environmental laws and their application in various fields.

b. Implementation of a final analysis of the environmental effects.

c. Implementation of the primitive survey.

By this measure we can say that the environment of Kurdistan is not at the required level, at a lower estimate these points are necessary.

Q4. In general, what are the problems of environmental management in the Kurdistan Region?

a. Political factors such as the effects of Iraq and political problems within the region.

b. Economic factors and budget constraints are required.

c. Legal factors and not activating the laws.

Q5. What are the negative effects of waste on the environment of the Kurdistan Region, for example, burning waste, mixing sewage with rivers and lakes, air pollution with factory waste, transportation of oil by tankers, falling dust and ... etc.?

5 Answer: reason for several factors:

a. Pollution of water sources.

b. Pollution the Air.

c. Soil contamination.

e. Pollution of vision.

Q6. What is the impact of culture and the economic and social aspects of aggression and defense of the environment?

a. the three factors have influence.

b. In developed countries, environmental culture reason for the protection of the environment.

c. Good economy is a reason for cultural awareness.

d. The evolving social factor is the cause of the emergence of an environmental culture.

Q7. What is the role of government, decision-making centers and environmental organizations in management and environmental protection, if not those bodies and centers to complete their tasks and their role, what is the reason?

7. No, they did not do their part to protect the environment as needed.

The government lacks three aspects of the environment.

a. Lack of interest in the environment as required by the government.

b. Budget is required for the environment.

c. The negative effects of Iraq and his wars.

As for organizations:

a. Their numbers are many and their effectiveness is few.

b. Their business areas are general and their specialties are not accurate.

c. Their activities are specialized in specific chapters and certain occasions.

Q8 What is the benefit of Kurdistan Region in the field of environmental development from neighboring countries in particular (Turkey and Iran), is the work of government and decision-makers in this area, if you have information you can referred to?

8. There is a memorandum of understanding with neighboring countries, but it stays on paper only and the neighboring countries is part of the problem because they are changing the course of the rivers and reduce the amount of water required for Iraq and build factories, especially polluting the environment near our borders.

Q9. What is the level of cooperation between the government and the population in the field of development and environmental protection?

9. Assistance in the protection of the environment and development between the government and citizens is not at the required level, the reason is the economic and political factor, because the citizen's confidence in the government is weak or distrustful of it.

Q10. What is tourism that suits the conditions of the Kurdistan Region. So that it is marked as a tourist identity of the Kurdistan Region, at the same time, it is the source of income for the government and people?

10. The nature of Kurdistan qualified for the tourism environment, because when foreign tourists come, does not come to look at its streets and skyscrapers, but they come to its beautiful nature and enjoy it.

2. Expert / Razak Aziz Khalany

Director of the Technical Department at Protection Authority and take care of the environment in the Kurdistan region.

Erbil 7 \ 2 \ 2017

Q1. As an environmental expert, in your opinion, the management of the healthy environment to what extent is affected by the growth and progress of the tourism sector in your opinion, the management of the healthy environment to what extent is affected by the growth and progress of the tourism sector?

1. To confirm sound management have an impact on the environment, on all aspects of life, especially in the field of tourism because the Kurdistan Region has attractive and attractive tourist areas as he cares about them.

Q2. Why the population in the Kurdistan Region will not care about the environment significantly for example, greening areas with Tree and Plants. And maintain the components that maintain the environment balance?

2. Another factor is the lack of interest in the environment, lack of environmental culture, knowing we are in the (body protect and take care of the environment), we have multiple efforts represented in (conferences, camps) for environmental awareness and in the schools of the Kurdistan region studying the environment within the material of teaching materials with the side of environmental teaching opened environmental clubs, all these attempts have an impact on environmental awareness and culture, but not to the extent required, there are other factors, such as non-compliance by factories and factories with environmental regulations.

Q3. In ISO, what is the level of environment in Kurdistan, if it is not at the required level, what will you do until the environment reaches this level?

3. According to the ISO standard environment in the Kurdistan Region relative, in some areas, it uses modern technology and manufactures equipment according to the ISO standard, at present the body of protection and environmental care in the Kurdistan Region the factory owners were forced to build their projects according to the ISO standard.

Q4. In general, what are the problems of environmental management in the Kurdistan Region?

4. There are many obstacles to the management environment in the Kurdistan Region, including:

a. The concept of the modern environment in the Kurdistan Region compared to neighboring countries and other countries and (according to opinion), so we need time to understand the environment and how to protect it.

b. Based on paragraph (a), environmental management is also recent, the management of the environment must be in the business service that is represented which is to control environmental pollution.

Q5. What are the negative effects of waste on the environment of the Kurdistan Region, for example, burning waste, mixing sewage with rivers and lakes, air pollution with factory waste, Transportation of oil by tankers, falling dust and ... etc.?

5. Each type of extrusion of the effluent has a negative effect on the overall environment:

a. Residues of houses are called solid waste, composition (50%) of organic matter, these materials and food waste reason for the spread of foul odor and germs and diseases and the spread of toxic gases such as methane the burning of those wastes caused the smoke to rise in the air. Causing a lot of diseases including respiratory diseases

b. Sewage must be treated and water projects, before it falls on the surface of the earth or mixed with rivers and lakes, these residues in their composition are a large part of the nitrogen oxide and sulfur, these gases caused the water to contaminate the lakes and damage the large part of the fish and aquatic animals.

c. Increased car numbers and factories are a major cause of air pollution and the Government of the territory should be interested in public transport vehicles such as large, such as tram and metro to transport passengers within cities, trains between cities and neighboring countries, even uses less than private cars have listed in the areas of mobility while improving the quality of automotive fuel.

d. Factories and refineries region is also the cause of air pollution; the gas output was not controlled by the air purifier of the molecules of these residues. The transfer of oil, gas and other materials by vehicles by land has an impact on environmental balance, pollutes the air from the side and destroys the road from the other side, because it carried vehicles more than the energy of roads. In some cases a coup and burning vehicles have negative effects on the environment, these incidents caused the burning of trees and pastures on the roads and the spread of smoke and toxic gases in the air.

e. Natural dust fall, but the other cause of pollution of the environment and diseases competitive apparatus.

Q6. What are the impact of culture, and the economic and social aspects of aggression and defense of the environment?

6. The spread of environmental awareness is a reason to defend the environment and protect it from abuses, for example fishing and logging, in some cases, citizens have to cut down trees and use them as fuel rather than oil.

Q7. What is the role of government, decision-making centers and environmental organizations in management and environmental protection, if not those bodies and centers to complete their tasks and their role, what is the reason?

7. Lack of cooperation between competent authorities in some cases in the field of the environment caused the mismanagement of the environment, because environmental protection is not able to one party must all spectra of society, including the government collaborative and coherent to protect and manage the environment. Some environmental organizations do their work as environmental awareness control of violators, but a large part of them did not do what they were assigned to it and some others working in more than one side, they will not complete their duties as required.

Q8. What is the benefit of Kurdistan Region in the field of environmental development from neighboring countries in particular (Turkey and Iran), is the work of government and decision-makers in this area, if you have information you can referred to?

8. Because the concept of environment in the region and even in Iraq a new concept, he was not cared for by previous governments, so we need to help others and benefit from the experiences of neighboring countries and other countries and especially those who care about the environment significantly.

We in (the body of protection and environmental care in the Kurdistan Region, we struggled through the Iraqi Ministry of Environment and external organizations) and United Nations agencies to prepare a number of conferences and camps to understand the environmental dimensions.

Q9. What is the level of cooperation between the government and the population in the field of development and environmental protection?

9. For environmental protection and development previously, cooperation between the government and citizens was not noticeable, but today through the program. The Environment Protection and Protection authority in the Kurdistan Region, which starts from kindergarten to other educational circles to educate students for the protection of the environment and its components have a significant

effect. Because from the beginning it is necessary to work on raising awareness and then work on the punishment offenders.

Q10. What is tourism that suits the conditions of the Kurdistan Region, so that it is marked as a tourist identity of the Kurdistan Region, at the same time, it is the source of income for the government and people?

10. Environment in Kurdistan suitable for natural and environmental tourism, in particular mountain areas, valleys and beaches rivers and forests, which have fresh air, must take into account those tourist areas, certainly if you manage these areas efficiently it has significant imports to the state and creates employment opportunities for the people of that region.

3. Nader Aaga Hussein

Director of the Tourism Authority in Erbil

31\1\2017 /Erbil

Q1. As an Expert in tourism in your opinion, the management of the healthy environment to what extent is affected by the growth and progress of the tourism sector in your opinion, the management of the healthy environment to what extent is affected by the growth and progress of the tourism sector?

1. Environmental management has a strong impact on tourism because through effective planning we know what we are doing now and in the future and the region environment in any area that needs to growth development this work is accomplished by planning, budget and law and in the end we get the tourist environment and through the tourist areas we maintain our environment.

Q2. Why the population in the Kurdistan Region will not care about the environment significantly for example, greening areas with Tree and Plants. And maintain the components that maintain the environment balance?

2. Preservation of the environment cultural, economic and civil work at the same time, we can say according to the historical stages experienced by Kurdistan, the members of the Kurdish community have no historical and civilizational background to preserve the environment as required, because the interest of the environment is accomplished through attention, hygiene and environmental development.

Q3. In ISO, what is the level of environment in Kurdistan, if it is not at the required level, what will you do until the environment reaches this level?

3. Is not at the desired level, why competent authorities to coordinate with ISO organization to organize their business annually. Or if the Kurdistan environment is at the required level why the ISO organization does not give them the

certificate, Organization ISO and competent authorities in the Kurdistan Region if collaborators, this cooperation is positively affected by the environment of the region, science (Environmental Protection Agency in Kurdistan) was the first party received the ISO certificate.

Q4. In general, what are the problems of environmental management in the Kurdistan Region?

4. In general, what are the problems of environmental management in the Kurdistan Region?

4. Constraints to the environment in the Kurdistan Region multiple can be summarized in:

a. Reduce the level of awareness among tourists.

b. Citizens in the Kurdistan Region do not know the importance of tourism is required, because in some cases the transactions of the citizen caused the inconvenience of tourists.

c. There are people whom the government granted leave they work as a private sector in tourism, but did not succeed in the management of tourist sites, for example, tourists are raising their voices because of high prices and lack of cleanliness tourist sites.

d. Human resources in the public sector are not at the required level, because people who realize the importance of tourism sector are few.

Q5. What are the negative effects of waste on the environment of the Kurdistan Region, for example, burning waste, mixing sewage with rivers and lakes, air pollution with factory waste, transportation of oil by tankers, falling dust and ... etc.?

5. Beauty services, cleanliness and quiet tourism substrates, because tourists go to the areas where these elements are available, but environmental pollution has caused tourists to travel to other areas.

Q6. What are the impact of culture, and the economic and social aspects of aggression and defense of the environment?

6. Culture and tourism are inextricably linked to their separation, the preservation of culture, both material and moral, is a reason to attract the most tourists, organized and protected culture has the most impact on tourists, for example, when in a foreign tourists visited Kurdistan likes to listen Kurdish songs and captures images of Kurdish folk dress. Without doubt the social aspect is part of the culture people; in the end we can say that social culture and good economy have a good impact on the environment.

Q7. What is the role of government, decision-making centers and environmental organizations in management and environmental protection, if not those bodies and centers to complete their tasks and their role, what is the reason?

7. The competent authorities and persons must answer this question, for I am as a person close to the environment can say: The government must oblige those factories that work in the field of environment to clean the environment.

Q8. What is the benefit of Kurdistan Region in the field of environmental development from neighboring countries in particular (Turkey and Iran), is the work of government and decision-makers in this area, if you have information you can referred to?

8. The answer to this question lies with the Environmental Protection and Care Agency, in order to know the number of educational courses conducted by the Environmental Protection and Protection Authority and the extent to which the experiences of neighboring countries, especially Turkey and Iran, have benefited.

Q9. What is the level of cooperation between the government and the population in the field of development and environmental protection?

9. Not at a required level, because most people do not count public places as a house for everyone or their second home, this is a principle that needs education and belonging.

Q10. What is tourism that suits the conditions of the Kurdistan Region, so that it is marked as a tourist identity of the Kurdistan Region, at the same time, it is the source of income for the government and people?

10. The (Tourism Authority) research, rated (12) Type of tourism, type of tourism such as natural tourism, religious tourism and service ... etc. Each category identified by the board of Tourism if I care about it and develops properly; it is one of the sources of income for the government and the people.

4. Assistant Professor Yuns Ali

Head of Environment Department / University of Sulaimaniyah

Sulaimaniyah 29 /1 / 2017

Q1. As a university professor, in your opinion, the management of the healthy environment to what extent is affected by the growth and progress of the tourism sector in your opinion, the management of the healthy environment to what extent is affected by the growth and progress of the tourism sector?

1. The impact of sound environment is great on the tourism sector, because there is a strong relationship between the sound environment and the development of the tourism sector.

Q2 Why the population in the Kurdistan Region will not care about the environment significantly for example, greening areas with Tree and Plants. and maintain the components that maintain the environment balance?

2. There are rules associated with this question such as (culture, tourism culture and work to develop cultural awareness, sincerity and providing services to foreign tourists the citizen's dedication to the environment and the provision of services to foreign tourists and attention to the declaration and how to complete the work because the completion of the work is not at the required level in the Tourism authority.

Q3. In ISO, what is the level of environment in Kurdistan, if it is not at the required level, what will you do until the environment reaches this level?

A3. Nature views in Kurdistan and its beauty is no less significant than other landscapes in the countries of the world, but according to the ISO scale of tourism and the environment the global organization must determine the environment in the Kurdistan region of this scale the global organization must determine the environment in the Kurdistan region of this scale and it shows the weaknesses of tourism compared to this measure.

Q4. In general, what are the problems of environmental management in the Kurdistan Region?

4. We can generally identify environmental problems as follows:

a. Not required awareness among the citizens.

b. The problem of land in tourist areas.

1

c. Investors' concerns in tourism, because the state did not support them to the development and completion of their business.

Q5. What are the negative effects of waste on the environment of the Kurdistan Region, for example, burning waste, mixing sewage with rivers and lakes,

In the Kurdistan Region citizens are their landowners and not the state, for example Turkey. ¹

air pollution with factory waste, transportation of oil by tankers, falling dust and ... etc.?

5. These aspects I have referred to, have problems and concerns about the environment and society, this is the main measure of quality control in this area.

6. What are the impact of culture and the economic and social aspects of aggression and defense of the environment?

6. It cannot be determined because it needs the scale.

Q7 what is the role of government, decision-making centers and environmental organizations in management and environmental protection, if not those bodies and centers to complete their tasks and their role, what is the reason?

7. Cannot say the government and environmental organizations do not have the role of development and environmental protection, but their role is not at the required level for example non-meeting, seminars and camps until the government meets with all parties, the division of roles and tasks organized by administrative division.

Q8. What is the benefit of Kurdistan Region in the field of environmental development from neighboring countries in particular (Turkey and Iran), is the work of government and decision-makers in this area, if you have information you can referred to?

8. According to the opinion, only the individual benefit from the marketing of investment in the Kurdistan Region, we must work on the development of tourism and environmental awareness, as a coordination between the Kurdistan Region and neighboring countries, I do not imagine that you work seriously in this area For example, in when the price of entry visas are expensive to foreign entry into the territory affected the tourism sector.

Q9. What is the level of cooperation between the government and the population in the field of development and environmental protection?

9. Work and cooperation between government and citizens to protect and develop the environment not at the required level.

Q10. What is tourism that suits the conditions of the Kurdistan Region, so that it is marked as a tourist identity of the Kurdistan Region, at the same time, it is the source of income for the government and people?

10. Can be taken advantage of the types of tourism, because the elements of nature and tourism built in Kurdistan exist.

5. Rizkar Hama Rashid Ahmed

Professor at the Department of Business Administration / Institute Technic in Dokan

20 \ 1 \ 2017 Dokan

Q1. As an environmental expert, in your opinion, the management of the healthy environment to what extent is affected by the growth and progress of the tourism sector in your opinion, the management of the healthy environment to what extent is affected by the growth and progress of the tourism sector?

1. In today's world, tourist areas have an impact on the protection of the environment and its beauty, especially those with highly educated populations, high culture and well-protected areas. But unfortunately the protection and cleanliness of the environment in general, not the level required in the Kurdistan Region and tourist areas is not outside of that equation, particularly those administered by the private sector, this view has an impact on the weakness of that strong relationship between the environment and tourism. Because tourism is an important means of protecting the environment this point applies to planning and sound management, so having a clean and beautiful environment add to pure water and air with the presence of trees and plants and an important basket for the development of tourism and attracting tourists.

Q2. Why the population in the Kurdistan Region will not care about the environment significantly for example, greening areas with Tree and Plants. And maintain the components that maintain the environment balance?

2. In fact, many reasons, it can be referred to by the abbreviation:

a. Lack of environmental culture among the population of the Kurdistan Region.

b. Increase population is another way of not caring about the environment

c. The existence of war is constantly the other reason for the lack of attention to the environment.

d. Effect of neighboring countries on environmental pollution in the Kurdistan Region.

e. The existence of administrative corruption like the rest of the other establishments.

f. Lack of interest in the environment by the Kurdistan Regional Government.

g. Not to encourage people to protect the environment by the Government of the Territory.

Q3. In ISO, what is the level of environment in Kurdistan, if it is not at the required level, what will you do until the environment reaches this level?

A3. The question has not been answered!

Q4. In general, what are the problems of environmental management in the Kurdistan Region?

a. Short-term, medium-term plan and strategic plan.

b. Lack of studies and scientific research.

c. Lack of environmental department in the scientific community, especially in the stages of the institute and universities²

d. Not to lecture a competent environment in schools like the rest of other subjects.

e. Increase population.

f. Lack of competent environmental law, or not to apply the relevant environmental laws.³

g. Lack of individual culture to face any change leads to damage to personal interests

h. The existence of war in a continuous manner.

i. Customization small percentage of the annual budget in the area of the environment.

j. Increase the number of cars with no control of the number and type of car.

k. Non-observance of fundamentalism to protect the environment when creating buildings and laboratories.

l. Use of work materials in a non-practical way.

m. Use of this type of food as a cause of environmental pollution.

n. The discovery of oil and the excavation of wells and the establishment of refineries for that purpose.

1. Now he studies the environment as a specialized department at the University of Sulaymaniyah.

2 . Law No. (8) For the year 2008, the law of protection and environmental care.

O. Use (Mbridh⁴) instead of other means of cooling and lead to the destruction of a large amount of water.

Q5. What are the negative effects of waste on the environment of the Kurdistan Region, for example, burning waste, mixing sewage with rivers and lakes, air pollution with factory waste, transportation of oil by tankers, falling dust and ... etc.?

- a. The spread of diseases in those areas where this phenomenon exists.
- b. Reducing tourists in these areas due to the spread of diseases.
- c. Impact of Wastes the obstacle to the establishment of the tourism unit.
- d. The impact of waste leads to increased cost tourism projects or other projects.
- e. Reduce green space in those areas due to pollution and harmful residues.
- f. Extinction of fish sources and living organisms that live in water or the edge of water.

Q6. What are the impact of culture, and the economic and social aspects of aggression and defense of the environment?

6. In fact, in general the Kurdish culture is weak or not in the level required before that phenomenon and failure to maintain and defend the environment due to poor culture, in the field of environment and environmental conservation.

7. What is the role of government, decision-making centers and environmental organizations in management and environmental protection, If not those bodies and centers to complete their tasks and their role, what is the reason?

Q7. No, not the role of government, decision centers and environmental organizations at the required level, in management and environmental protection Reason:

- a. The environment sector, like other sectors of government, has the problem of corruption.
- b. The decisions related to the environment do not meet the required level.
- c. Citizens are not encouraged by the government in the field of management and environmental protection.

3.Law No. (8) For the year 2008, the law of protection and environmental care.

⁴ 4. Cooling device operates with water

d. Efforts by people who defend the environment are not appreciated.

Q8. What is the benefit of Kurdistan Region in the field of environmental development from neighboring countries in particular (Turkey and Iran), is the work of government and decision-makers in this area, if you have information you can referred to?

A8. The question was not answered!

Q9. What is the level of cooperation between the government and the population in the field of development and environmental protection?

9. The question was not answered!

Q10. What is tourism that suits the conditions of the Kurdistan Region, So that it is marked as a tourist identity of the Kurdistan Region, at the same time, it is the source of income for the government and people?

10. The Kurdistan environment is suitable for a number of types of tourism, for example:

a. A mountain area can be used for ice skating and traffic games ... etc.

b. Archaeological zones can be used for archaeological tourism It has archaeological sites such as Erbil Castle, Charmo Village ... etc.

6. Marouf Majid Shaswar

Director in the Future Organization \ Environment Protection

Chamchamal 9\ 2\ 2017

Q1. As a civil activity in the field of the environment, in your opinion, the management of the healthy environment to what extent is affected by the growth and progress of the tourism sector in your opinion, the management of the healthy environment to what extent is affected by the growth and progress of the tourism sector?

1. In a large number of countries world tourism sector one of the sources of income for the state and society of individuals in addition to the spectacular scenery and geographical location of South Kurdistan shows the four seasons all these factors have the effect of visiting the natural areas by tourists, we are if we want to attract domestic and foreign tourists we have to take care of (WC) so that we can provide the best services to develop the tourism sector, but unfortunately, in addition to the presence of dozens of tourist areas, but the government and the competent authorities did not care about them as required and turn them into sources of income.

Q2. Why the population in the Kurdistan Region will not care about the environment significantly for example, greening areas with Tree and Plants. And maintain the components that maintain the environment balance?

2. Persecuted Kurds in the era of the Baath regime and destroyed their villages and cities several times, these actions have an impact on the environment of Kurdistan, because it burned thousands of hectares of agricultural land In the 1990s, Kurdistan faced years of drought, but during the years (2010-2014) people were interested in plants and trees but this time the economic crisis has affected the ambitions and activities of citizens he was unable to pay attention to the environment.

Q3. In ISO, what is the level of environment in Kurdistan, if it is not at the required level, what will you do until the environment reaches this level?

3. Did not answer this question!

Q4. In general, what are the problems of environmental management in the Kurdistan Region?

4. Today's major problem facing the Kurdistan environment, is the lack of control on environmental problems and risks facing the environment, for example, the import of such a huge number of cars, in addition to fuel these cars which produce low specifications and this is the cause of the other to pollute the environment and the establishment of a number of plants and refinery they are also a major dilemma facing environmental pollution, in addition to the import of foodstuffs and corrupt medicines are the problem of others in front of the environment all these factors are problems for the environment in Kurdistan.

Q5. What are the negative effects of waste on the environment of the Kurdistan Region, for example, burning waste, mixing sewage with rivers and lakes, air pollution with factory waste, transportation of oil by tankers, falling dust and ... etc.?

5. One of the major problems facing the environment in Kurdistan do not re-waste, the existence of a laboratory to restore the waste cause to solve many of the environmental problems in Kurdistan, in the absence of these laboratories, the waste is collected by the competent authorities and transport these waste by the competent vehicles and burn outside the civil, this work leads to the cleaning of the ground, but lead to pollution of the sky, in the chapters that raining rain mixes these pollutants with water rivers and lakes, and used by citizens once again and this contaminated water caused the spread of diseases and remnants of factories in the region spread to agricultural land and in turn pose a threat to the environment and the transport of fuel by road (specialized vehicles) one of the other problems of the environment, the reason for the dozens of environmental problems such as exhaust routes.

Q6. What are the impact of culture, and the economic and social aspects of aggression and defense of the environment?

6. In (2008) for the first time in the Kurdistan Regional Government, the Ministry of Environment, and then turned into the defense and protection of the environment, meaning the government played down the importance of the environment, at present the Environment Agency has many problems, the most environmental organizations are their supervisory work and not my destiny, we appreciate to say that some of the organizations have a role and some of them a cause to distort the environment, because they did not do them properly, today in the Kurdistan Region there are nearly (200) environmental organizations, but have no impact on the environment.

Q7. What is the role of government, decision-making centers and environmental organizations in management and environmental protection, if not those bodies and centers to complete their tasks and their role, what is the reason?

7. Visited the delegations of the territorial government dozens of times to neighboring countries, but unfortunately we did not see them a little something in the field of environment, they could benefit from the experiences and experiences of those countries and works for the development and protection of the environment in the Kurdistan region.

Q8. What is the benefit of Kurdistan Region in the field of environmental development from neighboring countries in particular (Turkey and Iran), is the work of government and decision-makers in this area, If you have information you can referred to?

8. There is a big gap between the citizen and the government and the reason for social injustice and the lack of justice this leads to reduce love and belonging to the homeland and the way to protect and defend the environment, for example we need the streets, the market as we need the house, but the citizen did not care about the environment outside of her home was not counted as part of the big house. If this thinking continues, it will lead to significant risks to the environment.

Q9. What is the level of cooperation between the government and the population in the field of development and environmental protection?

9. Did not answer this question!

Q10. What is tourism that suits the conditions of the Kurdistan Region, so that it is marked as a tourist identity of the Kurdistan Region, at the same time, it is the source of income for the government and people?

10. Did not answer this question!



T.C.

BİNGÖL ÜNİVERSİTESİ

Dear Mr./Miss/Mrs.

This questionnaire is a part of master Thesis titled:

The purpose of the questionnaire is to obtain information only, prepared a researcher in search of the management of the environment and affected the tourism sector, entitled: (Environmental management and its impact on the tourism sector a comparative study between Sulaymaniyah and Van provinces), for a Master of Business Administration. Therefore, please help us by filling this questionnaire with correct and accurate information. Your help is an important part of the research supplement and assured you that we care about your information and deal with it confidentially and is used for the purpose of scientific research only and does not need to mention your names. Thank you very much for your time and co-operation

The Researcher

S	A question	Answer								
1	Genus and Age	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Man</td> <td>Woman</td> <td>Age</td> <td>Country</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Man	Woman	Age	Country				
Man	Woman	Age	Country							
2	Place of Residence	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Province</td> <td>Town</td> <td>Township</td> <td>Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Province	Town	Township	Village				
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3	Marital Status	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Single</td> <td>Married</td> <td>Widow</td> <td>Widower</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Single	Married	Widow	Widower				
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4	Education level	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>University</td> <td>Institute</td> <td>High School</td> <td>Primary</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	University	Institute	High School	Primary				
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5		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government Sector</td> <td>Private sector</td> <td>Students</td> <td>Unemployed</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Government Sector	Private sector	Students	Unemployed				
Government Sector	Private sector	Students	Unemployed							

The Question about Environment Sulaymaniyah						
The Question about Environment		Questions				
Answer						
S		Strongly agree	Agree	I do not know	I don't agree	Strongly disagree
1	In general how do you see the environmental conditions in the Kurdistan Region?					
2	In the Kurdistan Region How do you see the impact of the educational system to preserve cleanliness and the environment?					
3	Attempts by the Kurdistan Regional Government to protect the environment, how do you evaluate?					
4	How do you see the people in front of the obligations the environment in the Kurdistan Region?					

5	The import of foreign goods to any level and the way of environmental pollution in the Kurdistan Region?					
6	In the province of Sulaymaniyah how do you see the culture of environmental protection in the population?					
7	In the province of Sulaymaniyah how do you see the influence of environmental organizations Protection?					
8	In the Kurdistan Region How do you see the role of neighboring nations in environmental pollution?					
9	Political and economic stability of in the country to the level of any way to protect the environment and attention?					
10	In the province of Sulaymaniyah How do you see the role of law in the protection of the environment and attention to the environment?					
11	In the culture of the Kurdish people, how do you see the extent of her love and concern for the environment?					
12	What is your sense that the environmental problems directly linked to life of individuals in the community?					
13	In the province of Sulaymaniyah How do you see the role of factories in the region's environment pollution?					
14	In the Kurdistan Region How do you assess the role of the media (publication, visible, audible) in environmental awareness of among the population?					
15	In the Kurdistan Region What is your vote for the role of religion in the interest and preserve the environment?					
16	In the province of Sulaymaniyah How do you see the role of tax in the protection of the environment and development?					

Questions about Tourism Sulaymaniyah The						
Questions about Tourism The		Questions				
Answer						
S		Strongly agree	Agree	I do not know	I don't agree	Strongly disagree
1	The tourism sector in the Kurdistan Region to any level interest to the government?					
2	In the tourism sector of the Kurdistan Region to the level of any source of income with other resources?					
3	Tourist services in the province of Sulaymaniyah at any level? Such as roads, electricity, banking services, hotel and motel, and ... etc?					
4	Winter nature Sulaimaniyah province to any appropriate level for the winter activities (tourist), such as the ice rink, Traffic?					

5	In the province of Sulaymaniyah in the field of tourism and how do you see the level of culture of the population?					
6	Impact of the war and their secretions to what extent constitute barriers in front of the tourist sector a mine implanted (ground) as an example?					
7	In the province of Sulaymaniyah What is the impact of media (written, visual, audible) and in the tourism outreach on the population?					
8	As sources of tourism to any level benefited from two dams Darbandikan and Dukan in Sulaymaniyah province?					
9	The tourism sector in the province of Sulaymaniyah do you place admiration of foreign tourists, in the example tourists center and south of Iraq and neighboring countries and tourists of other countries?					
10	In the province of Sulaymaniyah to any level take advantage of the archaeological areas, religious and converted to tourist areas, in the example Charmo village (near the town of Chamchamal) and the Khanqah Biara (in the town of Biara)?					
11	Tourism in the province of Sulaymaniyah to any level way for the growth of handicrafts and find a market for her?					
12	In the province of Sulaymaniyah to any level of The tourism sector and the way to social stabilization and the exchange of cultures?					
13	How do you see the effect of healthy on the tourism sector environment?					
14	Publications and tour guide in the province of Sulaymaniyah to the level of any a means to identify the areas and tourist guide for tourists to find and identify the tourist areas?					
15	How do you see the influence of the private sector on the growth and development of the tourism sector in the province of Sulaymaniyah?					
16	Preservation of birds and wild animals and rare to any level and the way to develop The tourism sector?					
17	Do you the culture of tourism in the province of Sulaymaniyah in the level he can receive all types of tourists?					



T.C

BİNGÖL ÜNİVERSİTESİ

Dear Mr./Miss/Mrs.

Sayın katılımcı!

Araştırmanın amacı tüm bilgileri elde etmektir. Bu araştırma çevre yönetiminin turizm sektörü üzerindeki etkisini incelemektedir. Bu kapsamda bazı yönlerden birbirine benzeyen iki il örnek olarak seçilmiştir. Bunlardan biri Süleymaniye (Kuzey Irak) diğeri de Van ili, (Türkiye) dir. Bu amaç çerçevesinde konu ile ilgili bir anket hazırladık. Bu anketin sorularına cevap vermeniz bizi onurlandıracak ve tezimize katkı sunacaktır. Verdiğiniz cevaplar bilimsel bir disiplin çerçevesinde değerlendirilecek ve tezin sonuçlarına yansıtılacaktır. Vereceğiniz cevaplar gizli kalacak bu çerçevede anketin üzerinde isminizi yazmanız da gerekmemektedir. Şimdiden katkılarınız için teşekkür ederim.

The Researcher

S	Soru	Cevap			
1	Yaş ve cinsiyet	Erkek	Kadın	yaş	
2	İkamet yeri	İl	İlçe	kasaba	mahalle
3	Sosyal durum	bekar	evli	dul	dul
4	Eğitim düzeyi	Üniversite	Enstitü	Lise	İlkokul

5	iş	Devlet sektör	Özel sektör	Öğrenci	İşsiz

Hakkında sorularVan Çevre		Cevaplar				
Sorular						
S		Çok iyi	İyi	Bilmiyor	Kötü	Çok Kötü
1	Genel olarak Vanın Çevre durumu nasıl bsr durumdadır? Ya da Van'ın bu durumunu nasıl görüyorsunuz?					
2	Van Büyük Şehir Belediyesi'nin çevreyi koruma girişimlerini nasıl değerlendiriyorsunuz?					
3	Genel olarak vatandaşların (Van'da yaşayan halkın) çevreye duyarlılıklarını nasıl buluyorsunuz?					
4	Van ilinde nüfusun/halkın çevreyi koruma girişimlerini nasıl değerlendiriyorsunuz ?					
5	İlinizde sivil toplum örgütlerinin çevreyi koruma girişimlerini nasıl görüyorsunuz?					
6	çevrenin önemsenmesi ve korunmasına vesile olan siyasi ve ekonomik istikrar hangi düzeydedir?					
7	Çevrenin önemsenmesi ve korunmasında yasanın rolünü nasıl görüyorsunuz?					
8	Kürt halkının kültüründe, çevreye saygı konusunu nasıl görüyorsunuz?					
9	Çevre sorunlarının, bireylerin toplumdaki hayatları ile doğrudan ilgili olduğunu ne biliyorsunuz?					
10	Van'da fabrikaların çevre kirliliğine etkisi var mı					
11	İlinizde medya (yayın, görsel, işitsel) organlarının çevre üzerindeki rolü hakkındaki fikriniz nedir?					
12	Van'da dinin çevreyi koruma konusundaki etkisi hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz?					

Hakkında sorularVan Turizm						
Sorular		Cevaplar				
S		Çok iyi	İyi	Bilmiyorum	Kötü	Çok kötü
1	Hükümeti Van'da turizme ne kadar destek veriyor? Ya da hükümetin bu konudaki yatırımları hakkında neler düşünüyorsunuz?					
2	diğer kaynaklara nispeten turizm sektörünün Van'ın ekonomik gelirindeki katkısı ne kadardır?					
3	Van'da turist hizmetlerini nasıl görüyorsunuz ? örneğin; yollar, elektrik, bankacılık hizmetleri, otel ve motel ve benzeri ... vs?					
4	Van kış mevsiminde piknik ve gezi gibi sosyal aktiviteler için uygun bir şehir mi?					
5	Van halkının turizm ile ilişkilerini nasıl buluyorsunuz?					
6	Van'da turizm medya ilişkisi hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz?					
7	Turizm hakkında Van Gölü ne kadar faydalı olabilir ?ya da Van Gölü'nü bir turizm potansiyeli olarak hiç düşünmüş müydünüz?					
8	Van turizm sektörü açısından ne kadar cazip bir şehirdir?					
9	Van'da turistlerin yeteri kadar zevkle gezecekleri dini ve tarihi mekanlar var mıdır?					
10	Van'da turizm sektörü açısından el sanatları pazarı yeterli düzeyde midir?					
11	Turizm yerlerini tanıtan ve ona rehberlik eden Turizm yayın ve kitapçıkları hangi düzeydedir?					
12	Van ilinde turizm sektörünün büyümesi ve gelişimi üzerine özel sektörün etkisini nasıl görüyorsunuz?					
13	Van ilindeki yayınların ve turizm rehberlerinin turistik bölgeleri tanıtmaya ve turistlerin turistik bölgeleri tanımaya ne ölçüde yardımcı olmaktadır?					

RESUM

ÖZGEÇMİŞ

Personal Information:

Name & Surname: Wahab Hasib Mohammad

Place and Date of Birth: Sulaymaniyah \ Iraq: 11 Jun 1970

Nationality: Iraqi, Kurdish

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E-mail;WAhabhasib1976@gmil.com

Education Level:

- Industrialism \ 1986\ Cham Chamal\ Sulaymaniyah

- Sixth Literary \ 2006\ Sixth Literary \ Cham Chamal

- Faculty of Commerce \ University of Sulaymaniyah \ 2010

- Master's Degree: 2017, -, Bingöl University\ Graduate School of Social Science,
Business Administration Department

Language Skills:

- Kurdish: Kurmanji / Sorani (Native)

- English: Good

- Arabic Very Good

Work Experience:

-Employee at the University of Charmo \ Archive Section

-Journal of Resolution / Sulaymaniyah



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