

المتغيرات المؤثرة في تنمية السياحة الدينية
الإسلامية
في العراق

(دراسة ميدانية للمشهد الكاظمي)

رسالة تقدم بها

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الى

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بإشراف

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Abstract

Religious tourism is considered as an important form of tourism. Accordingly, for its importance and the increasing interest surrounding sepulchers and shrines by visitors of the holly places. Hence, Kadhimiya city is considered one of the divine and holly cities. And takes the third degree in importance after Holly Najef, and Holly Karbalaa.. because those cities contain touristy attractive centers as well as being well-known locally, regionally and internationally, represented by the Kadhimiah view, which contain the Muslims imams graves, and they are Imam Mussa bin Ja'fer and Imam Muhammad bin Ali Al-Jawad in addition to other sepulchers and shrines like the Judge Abu Yousif Al-Ansari and sepulcher of Sharif Al-Radhi and Sharif Al-Murtadha and many scientists and mullahs. These reasons made Kadhimiah city represents an important attractive religious touristy area and Islamic world view sight.

Kadhimiah is located within Baghdad capital, which helped to spread its fame and increased visitors, whether in religious occasions and in the ordinary days, because of the citizens' density in Baghdad capital which made Kadhimiah city an important religious gathering. Religious tourism is different from other kinds of tourism forms, because responding to its call is responding to the spiritual and religious commitment prompted many visitors to visit these holly paces. Religious tourism enjoys visit repetition by visitors of the holly scenes. Visitor does not reach fulfillment by visiting these places, consequently, religious tourism is permanent throughout all year days whether there was an occasion or not, in that it is different from other kinds of tourism, because it has the property of attracting huge numbers of visitors, as well as having a positive role for providing great financial returns through direct or indirect religious tourism effects.

The substantial aims of aim of our study is developing the Islamic religious tourism through viewing the variables of the study, and which of these variables affect development of this kind of tourism through using the reconnaissance study made by the researcher in Kadhimiah city.

In addition to throwing light upon negatives and obstacles faced by Islamic religious tourism in Kadhimah city, and work to pass them by through reaching a religious tourism development in a better level.

Asserting what is preceded, the world states, Islamic states in particular, were interested in religious tourism attracting centers. Hence, they tried to construct certain foundations suiting the instructions of this kind of tourism.. Whether they were constructive or related only to visitors as in Saudia Arabia. We can notice the great interest by this state in the Devine Mecca sanctum and prophetic sculpture .

The study problem is derived from acknowledging the variables affect the Islamic religious tourism in Iraq and its effect upon this kind of tourism. In addition to surrounding the importance of Kadhimiya city because it is one of the well-known religious cities, but its role in tourism does not match its importance and position.

The study importance is shown through viewing the variables and in knowing which one of these variables affect the Islamic religious tourism developing in Kadhimiya city in order to reach the best level matching Kadhimi scene.

The Aims in which the study tries to reach is defining the religious touristy attaching vitals in Kadhimiya city and showing its importance for visitors of the holly paces, and define which of these variables affecting Islamic religious tourism in Kadhimiya city and concentrate the holiness of this city as well as viewing the obstacles and problems preventing Islamic religious tourism in Iraq.

This study depends upon many scientific methodicals; the theoretical and historical and comparative, and field survey methodicals.. Whereby every one of these methodical supplied the research with the scientific needs...

The theoretical methodical used in analyzing the first subject of the study that is the theoretical study. In addition, formed a major and importance substance through viewing the concepts, ideas and concepts... and the basics, which enabled the researcher to have a clear vision for the study subject. In the comparative methodical, the researcher made compassion between the specialist former studies with the religious tourism and the present study.

Also historical methodical was used through viewing the Kadhimiya historical scene, and maintenance works made, in addition to history of shrines and sculptures present there in Baghdad city.

As for the field survey, the researcher defined the size of the random sample reaching (330) researchers (of both genders) and deign the questionnaire form and distribute it to the Kadhimiya scene visitors in order to reach the results about the meaning of the variables affecting the religious tourism development and possibility of its effect.

Our study contains two subjects: the first chapter is the theoretical study, which contains:

- first chapter: contains the concepts and scientific terms related to the study and former studies (Iraq, Arabian and Foreign)
- Second chapter, Shrines and sculptures located in Baghdad.
- Third chapter, the historical and natural factors assisted foundation of Kadhimiah city and holly scene.
- Fourth chapter, reality of the religious tourism view in Kadhimiah city
- Fifth chapter: the variable s affecting in development the Islamic religious tourism in Kadhimaih city.
- Sixth chapter, the obstacles and problems facing **development of the Islamic religious tourism in Kadhimiah city.**
- Seventh chapter, the reality of touristy services and general service in Kadhimiah city.

The second subject of the study is the field study, which contains:

- Eighth chapter: the methodical frame of the study and limitation the study hypotheses.
- Ninth chapter, the economic and social circumstances of the sample units.
- Tenth chapter: analysis the variables affecting in development the Islamic religious tourism and the services which presented to the visitors.
- Eleventh chapter: results and recommendations.