

## **THE ECONOMIC ROLE OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, (A STUDY IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY)**

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### **Abstract**

The countries that aim to achieve sustainable development, seeks to develop and revitalize the tourism sector, because of its potential economic and social development, and the attention to tourism as an emitter on sustainable development, is a requirement for economically important, to stimulate investment in natural attractions, environmental and cultural. Research deals with the economic role of sustainable tourism, applied to the United Arab Emirates, and the importance of research lies in the fact that the tourism sector could become developmentally effective alternative in many Arab countries, and aims to identify: concepts related to tourism and tourism development; and the importance of tourism in raising growth rates, stand on the reality of the contribution of tourism to the economic development issues, and to identify the development strategies of the sectors of tourism accredited to activate them in the future. Search follows the descriptive approach, which consists in the presentation of tourist attractions in the UAE, which represents an important tourist attraction, and analytical approach to the inclusion of the factors that help the tourism boom in the UAE, and the role of tourism in development.

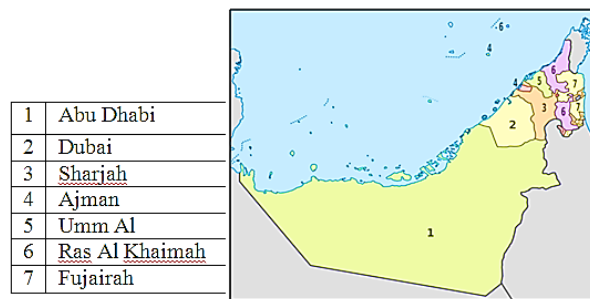
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## 1 Introduction

The tourism sector has developed over the years, where tourism is one of the world's most important sectors of interest to all countries, of its own income and economic recovery at all levels, which does not stand on a single definition of itself, because it has different types, the definition of each type depends on the purpose for which play for him, and there are a few different factors that affect tourism, notably natural and human factors, they also have many characteristics of great importance, as there is less about the importance of the rest of the other sectors of the economy, this sector may occupy first place among the other sectors in some countries.



*Fig. 1. United Arab Emirates*

The UAE, which was founded in (1971) linking the eastern Gulf alienated; due to its geographical location, which mediates the Arabian Gulf; where is bounded on the north-western waters of the Gulf, to the west by Qatar and Saudi Arabia, on the south by the Sultanate of Oman, Saudi Arabia, on the east by the Gulf of Oman and the Sultanate of Oman and its coastline overlooking on the southern coast of the Arabian Gulf extends a distance of (644) kilometers, the Qatar Peninsula in the west base to RasMusandam east (Fig. 1).The UAE consists of union combines both emirates: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain and Ras Al Khaimah, while the emirate's seventh Coast They Fujairah extends to the Gulf of Oman coast a length of (90) kilometers, the area of the state is about (83) thousand and (600) kilometers<sup>2</sup>.

The UAE has achieved economic and social prosperity of the nation and citizens, the report of the Millennium Development Goals of the United Arab Emirates stressed that the UAE has achieved - during the last three decades - a comprehensive developmental renaissance, has affected various aspects of life, and focused on achieving a high level of social development of the population.

World Tourism Organization report said the Gulf region of the safest areas targeted by tourists during the year (2014), and also the following years, likely to increase revenue from tourism-driven developments in the infrastructure for a number of Gulf cities, most notably Dubai, along with growth in gross domestic product national revenue, traffic tourist rose at rates up to more than 18% in the number of tourists coming to the Gulf states, and (34%) in revenue, either from the UAE, the contribution of the tourism sector in the gross national product of (1%) in the rose (1971) to (8.5%) through (2014), which reflects the growth of the sector over the past years the volume.

The reports are expected to reach the contribution of the tourism sector in the GDP of the UAE during the current year to more than 60 billion dirhams, due more tourists flow to the UAE over the next few years thanks to the safety and stability, and tourist destinations and high-end competitive and easily accessible from around the world, estimates suggest that the number of tourist arrivals to the UAE will rise to (39.9) million tourists by (2024).

The UAE, which was founded in (1971) managed to put itself in a special position among the nations, and won the respect, not for its achievements, but also because it managed to create a work environment and the lives of groups of people from all over the world, and the UAE provided an opportunity for the various children of nationalities and ethnicities who speak different languages and believe in multiple beliefs, and belonging to diverse cultures to coexist and cooperate together in one community, including offers a unique example of a culture of peace among nations, and promote friendship and dialogue between religions and civilizations.

UAE adopts a strategy of comprehensive development, based on the diversification of income sources, therefore, the economic statistics indicate an increase in the contribution of non-oil sectors in the GDP of the state to (65%), according to data from the Ministry of Foreign Trade, while this percentage (46%) in (1990). This reflects the dynamic characteristic of the UAE's development model, the strategic dimension involved in this form. GNP state has steadily increased and increased per capita income level year after year and, by contrast, rely on oil as a main source of national output in favor of investment declined in the multi such as tourism, industry, education and culture, and this is what made the UAE the focus of attention of investors

and businessmen, and therefore not affected by the collapse of the global economy.

The United Arab Emirates have shown great interest in the development of infrastructure and tourist sophisticated, it is to develop various tourist facilities that meet your travel needs, as well as raise the level of services in the hotel sector and transport, as well as the establishment of events and festivals that have had a clear role in attracting tourists from around the world.

Emirates is one of the richest Arab country, the richest countries in the Middle East, and the per capita income is very high, one of the oil states, the UAE has the huge economy of updates in order to reduce its dependence on oil, and Dubai is a city of the first financial center of the UAE and the Gulf as a whole, and most powers working from Asian labor, and in particular, Indians, Pakistanis, Iranians, Bangladeshis, Filipinos and Chinese, and the Arabs: Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine, and others, as there are labor is increasing dramatically came from the United States and the European Union, is worth mentioning that the UAE in general and Abu Dhabi in particular has the highest proportion of the wealthy in the world, by (8.8%).

The UAE has allocated huge financial investments in the next ten years, to develop the tourism industry, which has all the ingredients to ensure that the tourism industry's success in which, first and foremost security and stability, geographic location, which connects between the different continents of the world, the weather is outstanding for more than six months in year, fun hiking and touring and shopping freely, security and tranquility, as well as the basic and modern, sophisticated infrastructure to ensure quality services for tourists and visitors from airports, ports and road network and means of communication and other services.

The UAE topped the list of countries in the Middle East and North Africa, ranked (18) globally about competitiveness in the field of travel and tourism, among a survey of the performance of (124) countries in the annual report issued by the World Economic "Davos" forum, advanced on ancient countries worldwide in the tourism sector.

## **2 Tourism in the United Arab Emirates**

Tourism contributes to social development, cultural and political, to limit the phenomenon of unemployment process, and improve the standard of living of citizens, tourism is a tool for

communication and intellectual exchange of culture, customs and traditions among the peoples and a tool for creating manifold climate, tourism lead to improved relations between the countries, [1].



Fig. 2. Tourist sites in the UAE

## 1. 2 Geographical determinants effecting tourism

There are many ingredients that are available in the UAE and that support tourism, and must be taken into account in any planning process:

- Factors and elements attract visitors: includes natural elements such as climate, terrain, beaches and seas, rivers, forests and nature reserves, and human motives such as the historical, cultural, archaeological and religious sites and amusement parks, games, [2].
- Facilities and services, accommodation and hospitality: such as hotels, lodges, guest houses, restaurants and guest houses.
- Different services: such as tourist information centers and travel agencies, the Centers for manufacture and sale of handicrafts, banks, medical centers, postal and police.
- Transportation Services: includes transportation, of different types to the tourist area.
- Infrastructure services: include the provision of potable water, electric power and disposal of solid waste, and to provide a network of roads, airports, ports, communications, [3].
- Institutional elements: include marketing plans and programs for the promotion of tourism, such as the enactment of legislation and public laws and organizational structures, and the motives of attracting investment in the tourism sector, and programs for education and training of employees in the tourism sector, [4].
- Beside of the above - well - must be some other ingredient of available: nature of the services, and amenities, price level and potential tourists and the size of their incomes, they also need to

be increasingly Activity workmen, tourism need to be large numbers of workers, is the availability of jobs for large numbers of workers, from skilled and specialized expertise.

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## **2. 2 Tourism movement in the United Arab Emirates**

The number of tourists who visited the UAE amounted to about seven million tourists from around the world, and it is estimated that tourism projects planned by the UAE's value will be by the year (2018), about (858) billion dirhams, constitute 85% of the total tourism investment projects in the Arabian Gulf, while tourism revenue to the state and reached about (70) billion dirhams in the year (2007) compared to about 60 billion dirhams in the year (2006).

Arab Tourism Organization predicted that receives the Dubai International Airport, more than (65) million passengers this year, also received Airports UAE combined more than 80 million passengers, and it was the share of Dubai International Airport of them (71%) of the total passenger traffic, Emirates I got first place in the field of infrastructure, air transport between (140) countries worldwide, and ranked first among Arab countries in the competitive travel and tourism, based on the analysis issued by the Arab Organization for Tourism in (2013).

Passenger numbers continued to rise, with both Dubai and Abu Dhabi recorded a double growth during the first quarter of the year (2013), and the number of visitors to the state arrived at the 15 million tourists, acquires the Emirate of Dubai, including the 10 million tourists, the number of hotel rooms State UAE up to 95 thousand rooms, and is expected to rise over the next five years to 130 thousand hotel rooms, a Dubai government has pumped large investments for the future expansion plans and developed a long-term strategy to raise the number of tourists to 20 million tourists by the year (2020).

The Dubai Airport announced the registration of record achievements passenger traffic during January and February, where the number of users increased during these two months to 10.6 million passengers, a growth of 13% compared with (9.4%) million in the corresponding period of 2012, which will bring him closer than achieve his goal to occupy the first place in 2015, with a rise in the number of users to 75 million passengers, [5]. Dubai hotels received over the past year more than 11 million guests, an increase of more than a million guests for the year (2012),

according to the statistical detailed issued by the Tourism and Commerce Marketing (DTCM) in Dubai, on the sidelines of its participation in the Global Forum for the tourism sector, held within Exhibition international Tourism Exchange Berlin (ITB).

The first ten countries that make up the highest proportion of visitors maintained its position with a slight change in the classification, and the first ten countries in the list of visitors to Dubai from January to December (2013) respectively are: Saudi Arabia, India, the United Kingdom, the United States, Russia, Kuwait, Germany, Oman, Iran and China, which is a positive sign that Dubai is heading towards its goal to attract 20 million visitors, and the more developed Australian tourists market, the rate of increase (39.0%), as the number of visitors rose by more than (193,000) in (2012) to more than (269,000) in the year (2013).

The number of hotel rooms and hotel apartments at the end of the year (2013) to (84.534) at (611 properties) compared to (80 414) at (599 facilities) in (2012), to witness an increase (5%), according to the development plan for phase between (2014-2016), Dubai is witnessing add (139) hotel facility to markets includes 91 hotels (21,845 rooms) and (48) apartments (7210 rooms), the total number of hotel establishments became (750) comprising (113.816 room), [6].

### **3. 2 Types of tourism in the UAE**

Tourist attractions and landmarks are numerous in the UAE, some of which expresses the arts of modern architecture, and entertainment venues, as well as historical and heritage monuments, which includes archaeological places of ancient dating back to old times, as well as tourism festivals and safaris and shopping can be summarized it as follows:

**1. 3. 2 Tourism events and festivals:** throughout the year held many major events in the country, most notably:

Abu Dhabi Classical Music Festival, WOMAD, the art of Abu Dhabi, Dubai Shopping Festival, Dubai International Film Festival, Dubai Summer Surprises, the Sharjah Water Festival, the Sharjah Light Festival, SB, Fujairah Shopping Festival, Fujairah International Festival Monodrama, Ajman Shopping Festival, Festival Ras Al Khaimah Camel Arabian horses, the festival catalog of Umm Al Quwain.

**2. 3. 2 Shopping Tourism:** all the emirates allow this kind of tourism in the emirate of Dubai is considered the most enjoyed plenty of shopping tourism destination; Due to embrace a lot of shopping centers; making it worthy of the title of the shopping capital of the Middle East, they provide their visitors with varied and unique entertainment experiences.

**3. 3. 2 Tourism effects:** There is in the United Arab Emirates are many archaeological areas, which reflect the nature of life lived on the land of this state, and civilizations that flowed into it since ancient times ago, [8], [7], [6].

**4. 3. 2 Safari:** divided into safari and camel racing and falconry.

### **3 Tourist Attractions in the UAE:**

Tourist attractions and landmarks in the UAE are numerous, some of which expresses the art of modern architecture, and entertainment venues, as well as historical and heritage monuments, which includes archaeological places of ancient dating back to old times, as well as tourism festivals and safaris, shopping, and can be summarized it as follows:

1. Dubai: Emirates is the second largest state in terms of area, located on the eastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula in the southwest corner of the Arabian Gulf, characterized by cultural diversity, and the emirate has many attractions:

#### **1. 3 Tourist Attractions in Dubai**

Glitzy Dubai is the United Arab Emirates' vacation hot spot. This city of high-rises and shopping malls has transformed itself from a desert outpost to a destination du-jour, where people flock for sales bargains, sunshine and family fun. Dubai is famous for sightseeing attractions such as the BurjKhalifa (the world's tallest building) and shopping malls that come complete with mammoth aquariums and indoor ski slopes.

But this city has many cultural highlights as well as all the glamorous modern add-ons. Take a wander around the Bastakia district and you'll discover the Dubai of old, then cruise alongDubai Creek in a traditional dhow and you'll soon realise there's more to this city than its flashy veneer.



**1. 1.3 BurjKhalifa:** Dubai's landmark building is the BurjKhalifa, which at 829.8 m is the tallest building in the world. For most visitors a trip to the observation deck on the 124th floor here is a must-do while in the city. The views across the city skyline from this bird's-eye perspective are simply staggering. The slick observation deck experience includes a multi-media presentation on both Dubai and the building of the BurjKhalifa (completed in 2010) before a high-speed elevator whizzes you up to the observation deck for those 360-degree views out across the skyscrapers to the desert on one side and the ocean on the other. Night-time visits are particularly popular with photographers due to Dubai's famous city-lights panoramas. Buy your BurjKhalifa 'At the Top' Entrance Ticket in advance to avoid long line-ups, especially if you are planning to visit on a weekend.

Back on the ground, wrapping around the BurjKhalifa, are the building's beautifully designed gardens with winding walkways. There are plenty of water features including the Dubai Fountain, the world's tallest performing fountain, modelled on Las Vegas' famous Fountains of Bellagio.

**2. 1.3 Dubai Museum:** Dubai's excellent museum is housed in the Al-Fahidi Fort, built in 1787 to defend Dubai Creek. The fort's walls are built out of traditional coral-blocks and held together with lime. The upper floor is supported by wooden poles known as "handels", and the ceiling is constructed from palm fronds, mud and plaster. In its history, the fort has served as residence for the ruling family, seat of government, garrison and prison. Restored in 1971 (and again extensively in 1995) it is now the city's premier museum. The entrance has a fascinating exhibition of old maps of the Emirates and Dubai, showing the mammoth expansion that hit the region after the oil boom.

The courtyard is home to several traditional boats and a palm-leaf house with an Emirati wind-tower. The right-hand hall features weaponry and the left-hand hall showcases Emirati musical instruments. Below the ground floor are display halls with exhibits and dioramas covering various aspects of traditional Emirati lifestyle (including pearl fishing and Bedouin desert life) as well as artifacts from the 3,000-4,000 year old graves at Al Qusais archaeological site.

- 3. 1. 3 Bastakia (Old Dubai):** The Bastakia Quarter was built in the late 19th century to be the home of wealthy Persian merchants who dealt mainly in pearls and textiles, and were lured to Dubai because of the tax-free trading and access to Dubai Creek. Bastakia occupies the eastern portion of Bur Dubai along the creek and the coral and limestone buildings here, many with walls topped with wind-towers, have been excellently preserved. Wind-towers provided the homes here with an early form of air conditioning, with the wind trapped in the towers funneled down into the houses. Persian merchants likely transplanted this architectural element (common in Iranian coastal houses) from their home country to the Gulf.

Lined with distinct Arabian architecture, narrow lanes are highly evocative of a bygone, and much slower, age in Dubai's history. Inside the district you'll find the Majlis Gallery with its collection of traditional Arab ceramics and furniture (housed in a wind-tower) and the XVA Gallery with a contemporary art collection (located in one of the historic buildings).

- 4. 1. 3 Sheikh Saeed Al-Maktoum House:** Sheikh Saeed Al Maktoum was the Ruler of Dubai from 1921 to 1958 and grandfather to the current ruler. His former residence has been rebuilt and restored as a museum that is a fine example of Arabian architecture. The original house was built in 1896 by Sheikh Saeed's father, so he could observe shipping activity from the balconies. The original home was demolished but the current house was rebuilt next to the original site, staying true to the original model by incorporating carved teak doors, wooden lattice screens across the windows and gypsum ventilation screens with floral and geometric designs. Thirty rooms are built around a central courtyard with wind-tower details on top.

Inside are the exhibits of the Dubai Museum of Historical Photographs and Documents with many wonderful old photographs of Dubai from the period between (1948-1953). The marine wing of the museum has photos of fishing, pearling and boat building. Throughout the building there are many letters, maps, coins and stamps on display showing the development of the Emirate. Nearby is the Sheikh Obaid bin Thani House, restored with displays of traditional interiors.

5. **1. 3 Dubai Creek:** Dubai Creek separates the city into two towns with Deira to the north and Bur Dubai to the south. The creek has been an influential element in the city's growth, first attracting settlers here to fish and pearl dive. Small villages grew up alongside the creek as far back as 4,000 years ago, while the modern era began in the 1830s when the BaniYas tribe settled in the area. The Dhow Wharf age is located along Dubai Creek's bank, north of Al-Maktoum Bridge. Still used by small traders from across the Gulf, some of the dhows anchored here are well over 100 years old. You can visit here, watching cargo being loaded and unloaded on and off the dhows. Dhow workers often invite visitors onto the vessels for a tour, where you can gain insight into the life of these traditional sailors. Many of the dhows here travel onwards to Kuwait, Iran, Oman, India, and down to Africa's horn. This tiny remnant of Dubai's traditional economy is still a bustling and fascinating place to wander around.

To travel across the creek you can either take a trip on one of the many dhows that have been restored as tourist cruise boats or take an abra (small wooden ferry) between the ferry points on the creek's Bur Dubai and Deira banks.

6. **1. 3 Jumeirah Mosque:** is considered by many to be the most beautiful of Dubai's mosques. An exact copy of Cairo's Al-Azhar Mosque that is eight times its size, the Jumeirah Mosque is a fine example of Islamic architecture. This stone structure is built in the medieval Fatimid tradition with two minarets that display the subtle details in the stonework. It is particularly attractive in the evening when lit with floodlights. The Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Centre for Cultural Understanding organizes guided tours of the mosque designed to try to foster a better understanding of the Muslim faith.
7. **1. 3 Deira Souks:** Deira is located on the northern bank of Dubai Creek and the winding streets here unveil the melting pot of different nationalities that have come to call Dubai home. On the shore, ancient dhows load and unload with modern banks, hotels and office buildings for a backdrop. For travelers Deira is most famous for its traditional souks (markets), which bustle with shoppers at all times of the day. Deira Gold Souq is world-renowned as the largest gold bazaar in the world and the reason that Dubai

has received the name "City of Gold". Jewellery of all kinds is available in a variety of designs from traditional to modern and plenty of options to customise your own design.

The Deira Spice Souq sells every imaginable spice with stalls overflowing with bags of frankincense, cumin, paprika, saffron, sumac and thyme as well as the fragrant old wood, rose water and incense. The market was established in the 1830 and features restored wooden archways and wind-towers. For a much less touristy experience, head to the fish market where you'll find loads of local action.

**8. 1. 3 Sheikh Zayed Road:** is the main thoroughfare running through Dubai's modern downtown business district. This wide, eight-lane highway is rimmed with towering glass, chrome and steel high-rises along its length. Main attractions are along, or just off, the strip between the roundabout and the first intersection. The Courtyard Gallery (6A Street) has an excellent permanent collection focused on contemporary art from Arab artists. Dubai World Trade Tower (Sheikh Zayed Road) has an observation deck on its top floor that offers visitors panoramic views.

The Gold and Diamond Park and Museum (Sheikh Zayed Road) is a one-stop shop for jewelry lovers with 118 manufacturers and 30 retailers all under one roof. The complex's museum presents the history of Arabic jewelry production and also offers short tours of the manufacturing plant.

**9. 1. 3 Bastakia Mosque:** The Bastakia Mosque may not be the largest or most glitzy mosque in the United Arab Emirates but it has to be one of the most photogenic. This lovely little mosque has exquisite lattice-work detailing made more beautiful by the blindingly white facade. Nearby you can see the last remnants of Dubai's city walls, built in the mid-19th century from gypsum and coral.

### **10. 1. 3 Heritage and Diving Village**

Dubai's architectural, cultural and maritime heritage is showcased at the Heritage and Diving

Village, with displays related to pearl diving and dhow building - two of old Dubai's historic economic mainstays. There are also recreations of traditional Bedouin and coastal village life, with Persian homes, a traditional coffeehouse and a small souk where potters and weavers practice their handicrafts at the stalls. Local music and dance are performed from October to April and visitors can get advice from practitioners of traditional medicine.

**10.1.3 Dubai Aquarium:** One of the city's top tourist attractions, the Dubai Aquarium houses 140 species of sea life in the huge suspended tank on the ground floor of the Dubai Mall. As well as free viewing from the mall, if you enter the Underwater Zoo you can walk through the aquarium tunnels.

There are a myriad of activities where you can get a closer look at the sea life. Glass bottom boat tours (on top of the tank) are particularly popular. Cage snorkeling and shark diving activities are also on offer

**11.1.3 Dubai Mall:** Dubai Mall is the city's premier mall and provides entry to the BurjKhalifa as well as the Dubai Aquarium. There is also an ice-skating rink, gaming zone and cinema complex if you're looking for more entertainment options. The shopping and eating is endless and there are nearly always special events such as live music and fashion shows within the mall. The most famous of these are the annual Dubai Shopping Festival in January and February and the Dubai Summer Surprises Festival in July and August.

**12.1.3 Burj al-Arab:** The Burj Al-Arab is the world's tallest hotel, standing (321 m) high, located on its own artificial island on the Dubai coastline. Designed to resemble a billowing dhow sail, the exterior of the Burj Al-Arab is lit up by a choreographed coloured lighting show at night.

**13.1.3 Jumeirah Beach:** This strip of sandy white bliss is the number one beach destination for Dubai visitors. There are hotels strung out all along the length,

with this being one of the most popular places to stay for tourists. The beach has excellent facilities with plenty of sun loungers, restaurants and water-sport operators offering jet skiing.

**15. 1. 3 Mall of the Emirates:** Mall of the Emirates is one of the city's most famous malls with the spectacular (and surreal) Ski Dubai facility inside. The indoor ski slope is complete with chairlifts and a penguin enclosure, all at a continuous temperature of (-4) degrees Celsius. There's also a cinema complex and a family entertainment center with a whole host of rides aimed at both the big and small. The shopping opportunities are boundless as are the eating options, offering every conceivable world cuisine.

### **2. 3 Tourist Attractions in Abu Dhabi**

Capital of the United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi is a well-ordered, industrious city with a pretty waterside location. First inhabited by the nomadic BaniYas tribe in (1760), the settlement remained a small fishing village until oil was discovered. The revenues transformed Abu Dhabi into the modern city of today - a bustling center of government and business.

- 1. 2. 3 Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque:** Clad in Macedonian marble, the beautiful and absolutely mammoth Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque is Abu Dhabi's landmark building. The mosque fuses Mamluk, Ottoman and Fatamid design elements to create a harmonious and thoroughly modern mosque that celebrates Islamic architecture. Artisans utilized glass-work, mosaic tiling and intricate carvings to spectacular effect on both the interior and exterior. It was opened in (2007) after nearly (20) years of construction.

Able to hold (40,000) worshippers, it is the biggest mosque in the United Arab Emirates and, like the SheikhZayed Mosque in Fujairah, is dedicated to the late Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan. Non-Muslims are allowed into all areas of the mosque (including the vast library), and there are also guided tours available.

- 2. 2. 3 Heritage Village:** Abu Dhabi's Heritage Village is an authentic replica of a typical Bedouin encampment that gives an idea of typical Emirati life before the oil boom. It's

located in a pretty beach area of the city, which is a pleasant place to wander after a visit. There are exhibits featuring traditional day-to-day objects, as well as introducing local agriculture and the pearl diving trade - the main economies here. Unfortunately though, information throughout the museum is rather sparse.

3. **2. 3 Al-Hosn:** Al-Hosn Palace, also known as the old Fort or the White Fort, is the oldest building in Abu Dhabi. The palace was built in (1793) as the residence of the ruling family and the seat of government. The interior of the Al Hosn Palace has been renovated and modernized, and is now used by the Cultural Foundation to house the Centre for Documentation and Research, which holds a collection of documents on the heritage and history of the United Arab Emirates and the Gulf region. The courtyard and the magnificent tile work over the main northern gate are notable features. Within the palace is a museum of traditional artifacts and historical photographs. Displays include a natural history section featuring animal life from the desert, and a historical section with displays of the history of Abu Dhabi.

4. **2. 3 Women's Craft Centre:** The Women's Craft Centre is a good place for visitors to see local women demonstrating traditional skills such as weaving, embroidery and basketry. It's an excellent place to pick up unusual and authentic souvenirs that support the work of the center. Shawls, slippers, bags, carpets and textiles, trays and baskets are all on display.

5. **2. 3 Observation Deck:** Abu Dhabi's answer to Dubai's BurjKhalifa is this observation deck, offering skyline views from the Jumeirah at Etihad Towers Hotel, the highest point in the city. There is an entry fee for non-guests of the hotel, but the ticket price can be redeemed for food and drink from the observation deck's restaurant. Having high-tea up here, with the city spread below you, is definitely an experience for your Abu Dhabi itinerary.

6. **2. 3 Emirates Park Zoo:** This excellent zoo makes for a fun day out, only a short drive from Abu Dhabi. There is a host of animals at the wildlife park, including rare white tigers, giraffes, and elephants. There is also a primate section with many different types of monkeys, and a flamingo park with a sea lion enclosure. At the petting zoo, children can touch and feed domestic

breeds of animals.

**7. 2. 3 Abu Dhabi Falcon Hospital:** The Abu Dhabi Falcon Hospital is a working veterinary hospital for ill and injured falcons, but it also provides guided tours for interested visitors. The tours allow you to get up close and personal with these birds of prey and if you're up for the challenge, you may also have the chance to hold one of the birds.

**8. 2. 3 Yas Island:** Yas Island is one of Abu Dhabi's top luxury hotel destinations, with stretches of sandy beach that are perfect for spending the day sunbathing on. This area is also home to the Yas Marina Circuit, which is where Abu Dhabi's Formula One racing takes place every year.

**9. 2. 3 Boat Tours:** For the best views of Abu Dhabi you need to head out onto the water. The views of the high rises are quite spectacular as you drift out from the marina. Quite a few different operators run tours for all types of budgets, but one of the more popular trips with tourists are the sunset cruises that let you see dusk set over the city.

**10. 2. 3 Liwa Oasis:** In the south of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, beautiful Liwa Oasis is a great escape from the city. The oasis settlement is noted for its date farming and one of the largest sand dunes in the world is just on the outskirts. This makes it a must-visit attraction for anyone wanting to ride dune buggies, try sand surfing or go camel trekking. The other top city escape is the oasis city of Al Ain, which has the mighty peak of Jebel Hafeet as its backdrop.

### **3. 3 Tourist Attractions in Fujairah**

Fujairah is located on the Gulf of Oman in the eastern part of the Arabian Peninsula, and is bounded by the Gulf of Oman to the east and to the west of Ras Al Khaimah and Sharjah, on the south by the city of Kalba in Sharjah, overlooking the coast of Oman. The Wadi Wurayah one of the important tourist destinations, which lies (45) kilometers north of the city, are also considered Masafi Falls of the leading tourist destinations that are in the Wadi Siji which is one of the most beautiful valleys in Fujairah.

Fujairah is a modern, industrious city that is the main settlement of the east coast. The emirate is



separated from the rest of the United Arab Emirates by the jagged line of the Hajar Mountains. Although the city itself is a grid pattern of high-rise office blocks, much pride and fine restoration work has been put into the few historic monuments - the Al-Bidyah Mosque and Fujairah Fort being two excellent sightseeing highlights of a visit here. For many tourists and visitors, Fujairah is a laid-back relief after the bustle of Dubai. For Emirati locals, it's a favorite weekend escape. The beautiful coastline is ideal for scuba diving and sunbathing, while the city is a great base for explorations into the Hajar Mountains

**1.3. 3 Al-Bidyah Mosque:** North of Fujairah city, the mud-brick Al-Bidyah Mosque is the oldest in the United Arab Emirates and was named after the town that once surrounded it. The engineering features are a major accomplishment for the period of construction. The mosque consists of a prayer hall decorated with arches and featuring ventilation openings, and a mihrab (prayer niche pointing to Mecca). A central pillar divides the internal space into four squares of similar dimensions, covered by domed ceilings. The site surrounding the mosque has been excavated to reveal that it has been inhabited for (4,000) years. A large Islamic graveyard just to the north contains a massive tomb dating back to the Iron Age, which when unearthed revealed fragments of pottery, metal arrowheads and other artifacts dating back to at least 1000 BC.

**2.3. 3 Fujairah Fort:** Built in (1670), Fujairah Fort was badly damaged by a British attack in the early 20th century. Considered the oldest fort in the United Arab Emirates, it has served previously as both a defensive building and a home for the ruling family. And for many centuries it was the only stone building along the Fujairah coast. The fort has three major sections, several halls, one square tower and two round towers. In recent years it has been fully restored to its former glory.

The area surrounding the fort is now part of a Heritage Village set up by Fujairah's Department of Archaeology and Heritage. Here you can see restored old houses, exhibits about traditional life, and a display of the Al-Yazrah irrigation system that Emirati farmers used in their fields.

**3. 3. 3 Al-Hayl Castle:** It was once used as the headquarters for Fujairah's ruling family. Built approximately 250 years ago it has played an important role in the area's defense, used as a base

for surveillance and patrolling.

**4. 3. 3 Bull Butting:** It was introduced to the United Arab Emirates by colonisers from Portugal. In Fujairah, bull butting takes place every Friday and is a popular family event. The day begins with (20) bulls battling each other and numbers slowly dwindle as winners move on to the next round. The prize for the winning bull is to have his value increased. For tourists the contest has an extra frisson of danger as even though bulls are tied up and handled by attendants, they sometimes break free and have been known to charge spectators.

**5. 3. 3 Sheikh Zayed Mosque:** Fujairah's modern Sheikh Zayed Mosque covers a site the size of three football pitches and boasts six minarets (100 m) high. The mammoth prayer hall has space for 32,000 worshippers. Its white facade has made it one of the city's major landmarks, and it ranks as the second biggest mosque in the United Arab Emirates after the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque of Abu Dhabi.

**6. 3. 3 Bithnah Fort:** Located outside of Fujairah city along the main highway, Bithna Fort once stood watch over the strategic routes crossing the Hajar Mountains through Wadi Ham. Built in (1735), the fort was considered of vital importance to the defense of the United Arab Emirates' eastern region.

### **7. 3. 3 Fujairah Museum**

Just south of Fujairah Fort, the Fujairah Museum has an excellent collection of artifacts dating from the early Bronze Age that were unearthed during archaeological digs at Qidfa and Bithnah. Exhibits include Bronze and Iron Age weaponry, painted pottery, carved soapstone vessels and pre-Islamic silver coins. One of the museum's prized pieces, discovered at Qidfa, is a bowl made from ostrich egg dating back (2,200) years. There is also a good ethnography section with displays of traditional Emirati life.

**8. 3. 3 Ain al-Madhab Hot Springs:** Located in the foothills of the Hajar Mountains, outside Fujairah city, the Ain al-Madhab Hot Springs are a popular local retreat. The mineral springs here produce warm sulphuric water that is pumped into two swimming pools. There are separate

bathing areas for males and females. It's a family-friendly place that gets packed on weekends.

**9. 3. 3 Beaches:** Fujairah is the only emirate to not have its coastline along the Arabian Gulf. Lying along the United Arab Emirates' eastern side, Fujairah's beaches sit on the Gulf of Oman. Some of the best snorkeling and scuba diving sites in the country are found offshore here, while the beaches provide plenty of opportunity to soak up the sun. Most have excellent facilities for a day trip, including sunshades, loungers, cafes and restaurants.

**10. 3. 3 Wadis:** Due to the topography of the area, the region around Fujairah is well known for its wadis. In Arabic, a wadi is essentially a dry riverbed (that can contain water after a heavy rain) but can also refer to any valley oasis. Wadi-bashing (four-wheel-driving or hiking through the wadis) is one of the major things to do during a visit. Among the most beautiful wadis in the areas are WadiSiji, WadiSaham and Wadi Mai. Wadi Ham is the longest valley and Wadi Al Tawain is fun to visit just as much for the stunning mountainous route it takes to reach it. North of Fujairah, Wadi al-Wuraya is also a main tourist attraction. Here you'll find waterfalls plummeting down to a beautiful pool, perfect for bathing.

**11. 3. 3 Masafi:** The village of Masafi is located on the edge of the Hajar Mountains near Fujairah. It was originally a trading post and refueling stop before the region's modern highways were built in (1970). Masafi sits on the border between two emirates, with the larger section of town part of Fujairah and the smaller section belonging to theEmirate of Ras al-Khaimah. Masafi is famous in the United Arab Emirates for its natural springs, and the Gulf's leading mineral water producer (named after the town) is located nearby. On the Dubai-Fujairah Road as you approach Masafi, the excellent local market is a great place to bargain for carpets, earthenware products, antiques and local handicrafts.

#### **4, 3 Tourist Attractions in Sharjah**

Sharjah described as the cultural capital of the UAE, where there is a lot of historical monuments and the most important:

**1. 4.3 Sharjah Arts Museum:** The largest Arts Museum in the United Arab Emirates, this state-of-the-art facility opened in 1997 and features a permanent collection as well as a program of

temporary exhibits. The permanent collection includes valuable artwork from the collections of HHDr Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, the Ruler of Sharjah. There are (72) galleries spread over three floors, with a focus on works by artists who painted the Arab world.

Many artworks are by 18th century by painters who visited the Middle East and became fascinated by the natural environment, architecture and culture.

**2. 4.3 Central Market:** Sharjah's Central Market is the city's most famous landmark. The intricate blue tile work on the exterior has given it the nickname the Blue Souk. There are over 600 shops inside, where shoppers will find sections devoted to gold and jewelry, perfume, clothing, food, electronics and gift-type items. The upper floor has the atmosphere of an authentic Arabian bazaar with vendors selling antiques, carpets, Omani and Yemeni jewelry and all sorts of other exotic souvenirs.

**3. 4. 3 Sharjah Museum of Islamic Civilization:** Sharjah Museum of Islamic Civilization is a good place to dive into the deep roots of Arab and Islamic culture. A number of scientific and religious manuscripts as well as a collection of Islamic arts and craftwork are on display. Features of particular note include the exhibit of clay, pottery and glass as well as metallic handicrafts inlaid with silver, gold and brass. The collection holds items dating back to the Abbasid and Omayyad eras, including a coin collection of silver dinars and dirhams.

**4. 4. 3 Sharjah Natural History Museum and Desert Park:** Sharjah's Natural History Museum and Desert Park is a great place for children to learn about the flora and fauna of the Arabian Desert. In the Children's Farm, kids can get up close and personal with the farm animals, while the various desert habitats of the United Arab Emirates are depicted in the Diorama Hall. The Geology Hall tells the story of life on earth with an audio visual presentation explaining earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tectonic plate drift. In the Botany Section outside, a desert habitat has been recreated.

**5. 4. 3 Souks:** Sharjah's Souk Area is an excellent way to experience the bustle of traditional Arabian shopping. The Fish Souk is a stinky and busy mix of noise and color, while the Fruit and Vegetable Souk is always crowded with vendors shouting out their prices and customers

bargaining for good deals. It's a great chance to capture some vibrant photos of Sharjah life.

**6. 4. 3 Sharjah Maritime Museum:** As a settlement Sharjah has always been linked closely to the water, and the Maritime Museum highlights the importance of the sea in the city's development. There are interesting exhibits on traditional wooden dhows, pearl collecting and fishing - all once important to the economy here. Next-door is Sharjah Aquarium where a wide variety of sea life can be seen.

**7. 4. 3 Sharjah Archaeology Museum:** Sharjah Archaeology Museum has exhibits tracing the wide arcing history of humanity in the area. Displays in the Stone Age section include numerous flint pieces reflecting the technology of that period, and old seashells which were a source of food. There are also ornamental gems and pottery shards from the Obaid period that were found in Al Hamriyah and confirm the trade exchange of this age with Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq). The Bronze Age Hall features archaeological finds of pottery, metals, stone and jewelry. The museum has done a good job of making its exhibits user-friendly and children will be kept entertained by a variety of hands-on games.

**8. 4. 3 Sharjah Heritage Area:** The Sharjah Heritage Area is a combination of several museums that include the Sharjah Heritage Museum, Souk Al Arsah, Al Midfaa House, Al Hisn Sharjah and Hisn Fort. Souk Al Arsah is a large open courtyard souk, restored in its traditional style that now includes a number of different shops featuring silver and wooden handicrafts, jewellery, traditional garments and beauty products.

Bait Al Naboodah is a traditional family house once home to the Al-Shamsi family. Comprised of (16) rooms, it has been converted into the Sharjah Heritage Museum. Each room has a different aspect of Emirati culture, such as traditional clothing. Al Midfaa House is the restored family home of Al Midfaa - a prominent figure in Sharjah and the United Arab Emirates. The exhibits here cover literature and culture of the region. Al Hisn Fort was the traditional residence of the ruling family of Sharjah. The fort was built 200 years ago and served as a defensive facility for the town. Exhibits feature the history of Sharjah through themed displays in each room.

**9. 4. 3 Sharjah Science Museum:** The Sharjah Science Museum is the only interactive hands-on museum in the United Arab Emirates. The Exhibition Hall includes state-of-the-art elements, which have been designed to get children interested in science. Visitors can test their flexibility, grip strength and balance, make a cartoon, use a music synthesizer, build a puzzle of the human body or visit Playspace (which caters to younger children). The on-site Planetarium takes visitors on a tour of the universe, from the Sharjah sky to deep space.

**10. 4. 3 Kalba:** The most southerly village in the United Arab Emirates, Kalba is a quaint fishing village with a lively fresh produce and fish market on the seashore. It's a charming place for a stroll that's worth the trip for the Al-Hisn Museum (built as a fort 200 years ago) and the fully restored House of Sheikh Sae'ed bin Hamad Al-Qassimi with its displays of musical instruments and traditional furniture.

Just south of the village is the KhorKalba Conservation Reserve, containing the most northerly mangrove forest in the world. This is a bird-watcher's paradise, especially during spring and autumn migrations. Visitors can spot the rare white-collared kingfishers that breed here as well as reef herons and booted warblers. Trips to the reserve are by hired boat or canoe.

**11. 4. 3 AlQasba:** The suburb of Al Qasba in Sharjah is home to plenty of entertainment options, but its most famous feature is the big wheel known as the Eye of the Emirates. A ride gives you a soaring perspective over the city.

**12. 4. 3 KhorFakkan:** It is the second largest town on the east coast. Although the main feature of town is the thriving and less-than-picturesque container port, the surrounding area is a top spot for divers and has some interesting attractions nearby. Shark Island is a famous diving spot with many sites in the coral outcroppings. A popular sightseeing spot is the Rifaisa Dam, tucked away in the inland mountains. The dam was built over a village and the tops of the houses are visible when there is a lack of rain.

**13. 4. 3 Qanat Al Qasba:** a canal with an approximate length kilometers, comprising lined with many tourist facilities of restaurants and cafes that embody the creativity of the art of traditional and modern architecture, and there are a variety of games for kids, and Bhoadhajlh Eye of the

Emirates, which is a major milestone in the Qasba Canal, and up a height of (60) meters and (42) fully air-conditioned compartment; which provides its users to explore the finest views of the emirates of Sharjah and Dubai from the top.

**5. 3Ras Al Khaimah:** is located in the north of the UAE, and the length of its coast overlooking the Arabian Gulf, (64) kilometers, and famous for its historical monuments, and most important emirate landmarks Khet area and palm trees, as the emirate has plenty of forts and ancient castles, such as: Fort Dayet Palace Zaba, and the ruins of the city and Wadi of Julphar.

**6. 3Umm Al Quwain:** Located north of the country, with an area of (750) kilometers<sup>2</sup>, and there are many tourist areas such as:

**1. 6. 3Dreamland:** Garden held on an area of (200.000)meters<sup>2</sup> along the Umm Al Quwain Beach, which is about an entertainment complex that includes the largest city water games in the region.

**7. 3Seneya Island:** the biggest tourist islands in the region with an area of (90)kilometers<sup>2</sup>, characterized by the beauty of nature, and there is the island seagulls and herons, hares, deer, as well as some archaeological sites dating back to the beginning of Islam civilization.

## **4 Sustainable tourism in the United Arab Emirates**

### **1. 4 Sustainability of tourism**

The broad term, used since the eighties of the twentieth century in the sense of human sustainability, and this, the cradle of the most common of sustainability and sustainable development definition, where he knew the United Nations High Commissioner for Environment and Development: Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs own. United Nations General Assembly, and sustainability based on the three pillars required to achieve the reconciliation of social, environmental and economic demands, [9], [10], [11].

The sustainability in the field of tourism, and economic role of sustainable tourism in the United Arab Emirates, is to preserve the architectural heritage in accordance with the standards of

sustainability, a term used to denote the foundations of digital scales used in the management science of sustainability, based on knowledge, which involve environmental fields The social, economic, [12].

Sustainability necessarily include continuity, and, therefore, sustainable tourism include optimal utilization of natural resources, including biodiversity and mitigate the effects of tourism on the environment and culture resources, and maximize the benefits of the environment and local communities to protect, which also determines the regulatory required structure to reach these goals, the overlap of sustainability in more than one area, [13], [14], [15], [16], [17], [18], [19]:Economic sustainability, Social and cultural sustainability and Environmental sustainability. Sustainable development achieved social dimensions, economic, environmental, where he represents a new opportunity for the quality of economic growth, and how to distribute the benefits to society layers all, not just an economic expansion, sustainable development is a compelling practical multiple problems that challenge humanity as a concept, it is possible to assess the risk and spread awareness and direct action political at the local, regional and international levels, [20]. Due to the strong correlation between human security and development, and in order to make the right to human development a reality for all human beings in a sustainable manner in real time and the future, taking with it the social, health and environmental human rights, in addition to the economic dimension, [21].

Also, the adoption of sustainable development that includes an essential element in the schemes countries and companies, in particular, with respect to the internal laws governing investment projects, [22]. From this it follows that, of the social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainable development: highlights the social dimension as a dimension to a new level measurement development, by focusing on increasing the amount of production, the most important achievement of the primary needs of man, and the environmental dimension is to be the continuation of human behavior, it will lead to changes reflected on the people and threaten their continuity, [20],and highlighted what is involved in the development process, is a radical change in the structure of society at all economic and social levels, [23].

Sustainable tourism is the concept of visiting a place as a tourist and trying to make only a



positive impact on the environment, society and economy. Tourism can involve primary transportation to the general location, local transportation, accommodations, entertainment, recreation, nourishment and shopping. It can be related to travel for leisure, business and what is called visiting friends and relatives. There is now broad consensus that tourism development should be sustainable; however, the question of how to achieve this remains an object of debate, [24].

Without travel there is no tourism, so the concept of sustainable tourism is tightly linked to a concept of sustainable mobility. Two relevant considerations are tourism's reliance on fossil fuels and tourism's effect on climate change. (72%) of tourism's come from transportation, (24%) from accommodations, and (4%) from local activities, [24]. Aviation accounts for (55%) of those transportation emissions (or 40% of tourism's total). However, when considering the impact of all greenhouse gas emissions from tourism and that aviation emissions are made at high altitude where their effect on climate is amplified, aviation alone accounts for (75%) of tourism's climate impact, [25].

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) considers an annual increase in aviation fuel efficiency of (2%) per year through (2050) to be realistic. However, both Airbus and Boeing expect the passenger-kilometers of air transport to increase by about 5 % yearly through at least (2020), overwhelming any efficiency gains. By (2050), with other economic sectors having greatly reduced their emissions, tourism is likely to be generating (40%) of global carbon emissions. The main cause is an increase in the average distance travelled by tourists, which for many years has been increasing at a faster rate than the number of trips taken, [26]. "Sustainable transportation is now established as the critical issue confronting a global tourism industry that is palpably unsustainable, and aviation lies at the heart of this issue".

Global economists forecast continuing international tourism growth, the amount depending on the location. As one of the world's largest and fastest growing industries, this continuous growth will place great stress on remaining biologically diverse habitats and indigenous cultures, which are often used to support mass tourism. Tourists who promote sustainable tourism are sensitive to these dangers and seek to protect tourist destinations, and to protect tourism as an industry.

Sustainable tourists can reduce the impact of tourism in many ways: [25], [26], [27], [28],

- Informing themselves of the culture, politics, and economy of the communities visited.
- Anticipating and respecting local cultures, expectations and assumptions.
- supporting the integrity of local cultures by favoring businesses which conserve cultural heritage and traditional values.
- Supporting local economies by purchasing local goods and participating with small, local businesses.
- Conserving resources by seeking out businesses that are environmentally conscious, and by using the least possible amount of non-renewable resources, [29], [30], [31], [32].

Increasingly, destinations and tourism operations are endorsing and following "responsible tourism" as a pathway towards sustainable tourism. Responsible tourism and sustainable tourism have an identical goal, that of sustainable development. The pillars of responsible tourism are therefore the same as those of sustainable tourism – environmental integrity, social justice and economic development. The major difference between the two is that, in responsible tourism, individuals, organizations and businesses are asked to take responsibility for their actions and the impacts of their actions, [33],[33], [34], [35].

This shift in emphasis has taken place because some stakeholders feel that insufficient progress towards realizing sustainable tourism has been made since the Earth Summit in Rio. This is partly because everyone has been expecting others to behave in a sustainable manner. The emphasis on responsibility in responsible tourism means that everyone involved in tourism – government, product owners and operators, transport operators, community services, NGOs and Community-based organization (CBOs), tourists, local communities, industry associations – are responsible for achieving the goals of responsible tourism, [33], [36], [37], [38], [39], [40].

#### **2. 4 The principles of sustainable tourism**

When you attempt to integrate the visions and the above-mentioned issues which relate to the domestic policies and practices, that the following principles should be taken into consideration:

- To be planning for tourism development and management part of the protection strategies or sustainable development of the region or state, as must the planning and management of tourism

is interoperate and unified, that includes the involvement of various government agencies, private foundations, and citizens, whether they are groups or individuals to provide the greatest benefits, [41].

- Should these agencies, institutions, groups, and individuals to follow the ethical principles and other principles, which respect the environment and the culture and economy of the host region, the traditional community life and behavior, including political patterns and the way.
- Planning and management of tourism in a sustainable manner, in order to protect the economic and optimal use of natural and human environment in the host region, [42].
- Tourism is concerned with the fairness of the distribution of earnings between tourism promoters and members of the host community and the region.
- Studies and information about the nature of tourism and its effects on the population and cultural environment before and during the development must be available, especially for the local community, so that they can participate and influence the overall development trends.
- It must be the work of nested analysis of environmental, social and economic planning, before beginning any tourist development or other projects, so the introduction of the requirements of the environment and the community.
- Encourage local people to take leadership roles in the planning and development with the help of the government, the business sector, the financial sector, and other interests.

Implement a program of monitoring and checking and correction during all stages of the development and management of tourism, allowing for local residents and others to benefit from the opportunities available, and to adapt to the changes that will occur on their lives, [43].

### **3. 4 Sustainable tourism development**

To achieve sustainable tourism development, search will be remembered for some of the principles and regulations, which met with success in harmonizing the desires and activities of the tourists on the one hand, and the protection of environmental, social and economic resources on the other hand, in order to be applied, namely:

- The existence of the entry points at tourist sites to regulate the movement of tourists and provide them with the necessary information.
- Centers provide visitors comprehensive information about the sites, and give some necessary instructions on how to deal with the site, preferring to work in these centers local people trained

to administer the site, dealing with natural data.

- The existence of laws and regulations to ensure control over the number of tourist arrivals and insurance services, information, and provide security and protection without causing any damage to the environment.

- The existence of a sound management of natural and human resources in the region, they can maintain these treasures for future generations through human elements trained.

- awareness and environmental education by educating locals first the importance of the environment and conservation, often note that local are people who seek to sabotage and destroy the environment for financial reasons, but these do not know they are destroying the strength and future of their children through this vandalism, so you should focus on awareness and environmental education for local residents and workers at the site, taking care of the existence of guiding plates, which stresses the importance of that, [3].

- determine the carrying capacity of the tourist place, so that determines the number of tourists coming to the region without the tourist traffic, so as not to affect the natural and social environment on the one hand and on the other hand, tourists from attractive environment that provides them with services and activities.

- Integrate the local population and make them aware of and educate environmentally and tourism.

- Provide income-generating projects for local residents, such as traditional crafts, and accompany the animals to transport tourists, encouraging organic farming, as well as working as tourism guides.

The management principles emphasize the economic, cultural, social and environmental aspects of the tourism sector, an important source of income increased, as a so required for the continuation of tourism, an important source of income commitment paragraphs below.

- Improving the quality of life of the host society.

- The protection of tourism and natural and environmental centers within the country.

- Respect for the cultural heritage of the community and preserve the values, traditions and customs and contribute to the understanding of cultural relations and tolerance.

- Emphasis on the long-term tourism plans, while providing the resulting economic benefits, and distributed fairly to the contributors, including the provision of employment opportunities to improve per capita income and the fight against poverty, [44].

- The development of tourism as a source of permanent income, requires the consolidation of tourism concepts and awareness at the government and at the community
- Securing the development of the tourism sector is an ongoing process; need to supervise the permanent and efficient administration by specialized tourism cadres, [45].
- Provide high quality information and expertise tourist appropriately for tourists and visitors.
- Work to raise the efficiency of the human element through:

Education: You must identify areas of study, first, to achieve the educational objectives of the process in schools and institutes tourism and hotel, and the state must provide support specialized scientific institutions in the tourism and hospitality, and the development of its study programs, and benefit from the global academic advanced programs.

Training must be identified tourism and hotel training objectives for current and future, on the basis of the actual needs of the entire tourism sector, while providing appropriate to work in the tourism sector cadres, in such a way to increase the performance of tourism services level, to address the diversity of tourist demand, as well as the development of training programs constantly, [46].

Awareness: attention consciously society in the field of tourism, in order to create an upscale tourist industry, taking advantage of the enormous potential of the global information network (Internet) in the work to increase tourism and hotel investment growth rate.

#### **4. 4 The role of tourism in economic development:**

The experiences of countries the scientific evidence in the world, indicate a noticeable increase in the important role played by tourism in general, in the development of comprehensive concept in the economies of the countries issues, which can be summed up in the following points, [47], [48]:

- The flow of foreign capital: Tourism contributes significantly to attract an important part of foreign exchange, to carry out comprehensive development plans, through the types of foreign cash flows contribute to the private tourism sector investment or tourist revenues received by the state in exchange for the granting of visas, or through the sale of national production, goods and folkloric material for tourists and, [49].
- The transfer of modern technologies and advanced: countries that want to increase the resources of tourism is working on the use of modern technology and sophisticated, whenever

possible, in all its facilities and services, tourism, and can foreign investments did so, a leading national capacities used in this field, [50].

- Operation of labor: Tourism is one of the largest economic sectors in the provision of employment opportunities, absorbing (11 %) of the total workforce in the world.

- contribute to the development of economic imbalance between the regions: in the case of a state investment of tourist sites in all the different areas of the home, this leads to the development of these regions in a balanced manner; that is, it leads to the creation of new jobs, improve living standards, exploitation natural resources available in these regions, the development and the creation of new cultural communities, and redistribution of incomes among all members of society, [51].

- improve the balance of payments: This is achieved as a result of foreign capital invested in tourism projects flow, and increasing foreign exchange resources and benefits that can be collected as a result of the creation of economic relations between the tourism sector and other sectors, [52], [53], [54].

- Increase Hotel Revenue: revenue of hotels and hotel apartments has seen significant growth, with total revenues reached during the first half of the year (2013) to 11.62 billion dirhams, an increase of 18.6%, as the total number of guest nights rose by (13.1%) from (19,209,037) nights, to (21.715.848) nights, or more than (2.5) million overnight hotel additional guests between January and June (2013) when compared to the first half of (2012).

## **Conclusion**

Tourism is a key tributary to the economic development as an important source of national income UAE sources, also enhances tourism income balance of payments, and the travel and tourism industry contributed to the creation of employment opportunities, directly or indirectly, in all parts of the world in general and the UAE in particular, it is also considered source of foreign currencies, and the UAE is moving at a fast pace towards the employment of modern technologies in all the molecules of tourism, such as the deployment of tourist information, arranging and implementing tourism programs, and preparing and qualifying tourist cadres, design and construction of entertainment and recreational facilities for tourists.

Therefore, the UAE aims to achieve sustainable development in the tourism sector, because of its

potential economic and social development, and the attention to tourism demand is economically important to stimulate investment in the environmental and natural and cultural attractions.

In this sense, the United Arab Emirates has sought to take the causes of economic progress, and mocked the physical and natural potential, in order to draw the world's attention to tourism, and put themselves in the right place on the world tourism map, as evidenced by the increase in the number of arrivals per year until they reached (11) million last year.

Economic development is one of the most important priorities and objectives of the UAE society, as well as social and cultural fields, and economic progress of the UAE today is not possible without a massive investment process in the infrastructure, which consists of a network of effective methods of and systems for telecommunications and water services, electricity and provided easily, In addition to the existence of modern airports and ports linking the UAE with the outside world, and the activities of trade and tourism and all that has been under development.

Positives in the UAE's tourism sector: it leads to building bridges of good relations and cooperation among nations, and encourage tourism expansion on the protection and preservation of the main tourist resources in the state, whether natural, historical or cultural resources, and the development of the cultural value of architecture, and to raise the national spirit in improve health conditions in the various regions of the state, as well as attempt to beautify revival and cleanliness to look attractive in the eyes of tourists, visitors, and tourism is an obedient tool in the development of tools and raise the level of urbanization far from natural areas, and also lead to job creation.

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