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(The strategy of city development according to the more effected poles)Analytical studyto develop the active poles of Hilla city according to investment policy

Abstract:

Town development is one of the major priorities that make societies depend on in order to build suitable environment for human and societies needs.

The strategies differ about city developing , some of them relate with natural ingredients , according to its sources , as potential forces , on the other hand there is artificial , can be as attractive poles , for town developing with in hierarchy of levels.

The research problem appears within the mechanism of the city development according to investment policy , depending on tourism through the researchable sample of Hilla town , as case study, as part of the total development of the country, as part of the international system. The research used a hypothesis, that city development stand on activate more affective poles in order to discover and activate it, for town contains many related poles, every one depends on the other. Investment is one of the major mechanisms for their activation.

In order to reach the research results, the analytical methodology, depended on descriptive phrase used to analyze the poles in the case study.

The research reached through the case study, that the town development affected by the existence of the poles, the degree of their relation, and their interaction, with a mechanism, make investment as an important side in the poles activation, and the town developing on the other hand.

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growth ,)

(developement)

(growth)

(change

(change)

(CDS)

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(urban poverty)
(Gwilliam , 2002 ,p12).(resources)

(city itself)

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(pole)

.(center)

(protected)

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(Edgeles) (lang,2000)

smart growth) (suburbia)

(Lang , 2000 ,p2).(movement

(down town)

cities in) (lang, 2000) .

(function

(Lang , 2000 , p3).

) (David Byrne)

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Pieterse , 2008).

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(cross fixed capital formation) -

(change in inventory) -

(Residential -Investent) -

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(tour-ist) (Andrew Holden, 2008)

(travellers) (Boorstin , 1992)
(Holden ,2008 ,p10) (travail)

(activity)

(world tourism organization ,1991)

Bonita.A ,) .(Holden , 2008 ,p26)

(2006

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(distinctive cultural features) -

(natural beauty) -

(heritage) -

(urban tourist production)

.(M.Bonitta ,2006 ,p12).

(WTO)

(F .J. Paul , 2002 ,p9).

(Andrew Holden , 2008)	
(Human feelings)	-
(Emotions)	-
(Desires)	-
(Cultural attractions)	-
(Transport)	-
(policies)	-
(Holden , 2008 ,p26).(Regulatory frame)	-
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(Bonita .M , 2006)	
(M. Ponitta , 2006 ,p26).	
(Tourism as a system)	-5
Gunn,)	
	(1994
(Complicated system)	
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(Environmental indicators)	-
(Natural @ human resources)	-
(Investment)	-
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	(Tourism retailing)	-
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	(Holden , 2008 , p31)	
:	(Andrew Holden, 2008)	
	(Human resources)	-۱
	(Natural resources)	-۲
	(Government policy)	-۳
	(consumer expenditure)	-۴
	(Investment)	-۵
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	(Cultural changes)	-۱
	(Environmental changes)	-۲
	(Environmental protection and pollution)	-۳
	(Economic benefits)	-۴
	(Holden , 2008 ,p31-p32).(Satisfaction)	-۵
	(Development)	

(Edgeless)

Cultural) (Tourism and protected areas -5
 (Holdgate 1999) (artifact
 (IUCN)
 (F .J. Paul , 2002 , p23).

(Paul F.J,2002)

(Protected areas)

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.(F.J.Paul,2002 , p13-14)).

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24363	5.6	8	9	
28824	6.6	3	7	
8153	1.9	4	11	
51740	11.9	4	7	
12900	3.0	5	15	
16072	3.7	6	9	
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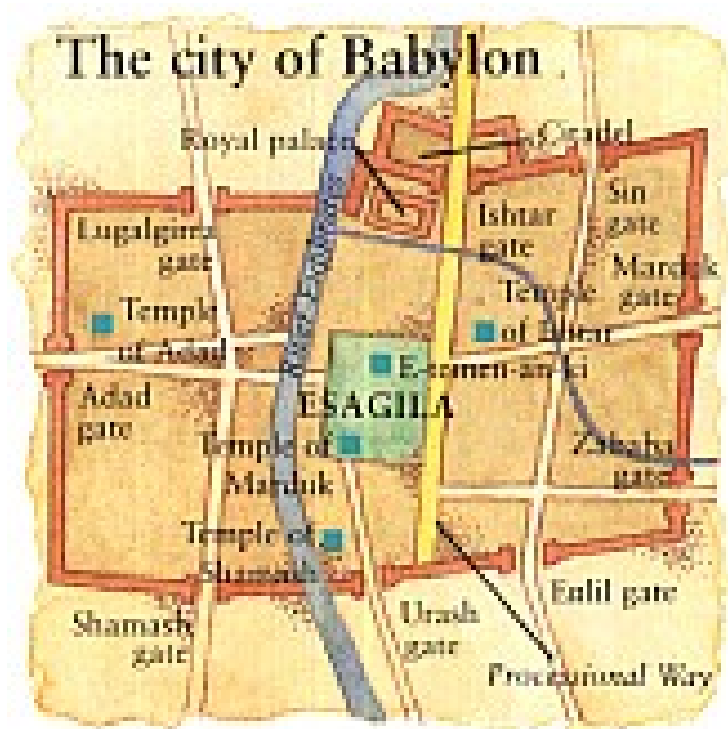
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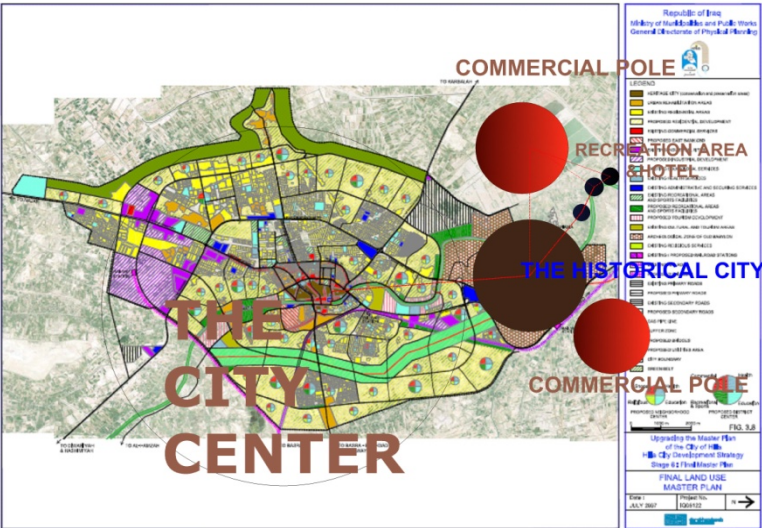
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