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## Leisure Time Management and its Impact on International Tourism Development

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**Abstract:** Scientific and technological progress in middle of last century and beginning of the current century has led to a great development in various fields of life, especially economic and social, which has directed to a significant increase in leisure time for many societies, and thus the need for recreation and going outside framework of daily work, psychological stress and requirements of daily life has expanded. Therefore, specialists have been developing tourism and recreational programs that help an individual and the group to invest well, not their free time, so a new philosophy has emerged that is concerned with recreational activities and investment of leisure time. They also have invested this feature and began to develop plans and programs that are consistent with all age groups of tourists to form for them. It is a distinct attraction and gives them AN opportunity to practice all different activities in order to raise morale, build a balanced personality, and move away from routine and the state of anxiety and depression that people suffer from.

From this standpoint, many countries of the world have taken care to develop a new improvement strategy according to a philosophy based on reviving recreational practice in order to invest leisure time in revitalizing and developing its tourism sectors and increasing number of arrivals to it, by paying attention to its facilities and upgrading its tourism components in order to achieve more than the first goal of investing leisure time and the second is to maximize its economic resources.

**Keywords:** Leisure time management, tourism sector, inbound international tourism, tourism development

### Introduction

Time is one of the most important effective elements in human life, as its importance lies in the fact that it affects the way in which other resources are used. People enjoy it from resources according to their capabilities, abilities, and levels, except for resource of time. Every individual has twenty-four hours a day, and no one can increase resource of time, no matter how smart and wealthy he is. Based on the above and in the attempt of the researcher to study the impact of leisure time management on practice and development of international or inbound tourism activity, and to clarify level of impact and relationship of leisure time management on tourism activity of research sample, as well as finding tourism activities that benefit mentally, physically and psychologically.

### Section One

#### Methodological Framework

##### 1.1 The Problem



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There is no doubt that time is considered one of factors affecting human life, because it participates with all its human and material resources to achieve its goals and satisfy its various needs. Among the things that contribute to development of a person's features whose interests and abilities are multiple, and how to balance between requirements of work and need for recreation. Based on this and after acknowledging the importance of managing leisure time and working on its proper use and employment, the researcher finds the opposite in Arab societies in general and Iraqi society in particular that managing leisure time is only time that must be wasted and eliminated.

The current research is crystallized in searching for relationship and influence between leisure time management and their practice of developing tourism in general by answering the following questions:

- 1- What is the level and type of correlation between leisure time management and tourism activity?
- 2- Are there any differences in management of leisure time and practice of tourism activity in terms of gender?

## 1.2 The Value

The significance of this research in practice stems from the importance of the sector itself (i.e. tourism sector).

This research is an addition to specialization in order to find the relationship and influence in leisure time and management practice of tourism activity in general.

The results of this research can be used to develop the practice of tourism activity by helping inbound tourists to plan their itinerary and work on a deeper appreciation of the place they are visiting.

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

The paper aims at knowing the relationship and influence between leisure time management and the practice of international tourism activity through the following:

- 1- Clarifying level of relationship and influence between leisure time management and the practice of international tourism activity.
- 2- Identifying differences in management of leisure time and the practice of international tourism activity in terms of gender.

## 1.4: Hypotheses

- 1- There is a correlation between leisure time management and the practice of international tourism activity.
- 2- There are statistically significant differences in leisure time management in relation to gender.
- 3- There are statistically significant differences in the practice of international tourism activity in relation to gender of the research sample.

## 1.5 Data Sample

The research sample includes 100 inbound tourists to Iraq from foreign countries.

## 1.6: Methodology of the Study

Descriptive analytical approach has been adopted in research topic. The theoretical side of the topic is described by adopting books, research and studies, and data of questionnaire of practical side is analyzed and the research hypothesis has been tested to reach the results.

## 1.7 Statistical Methods of Research

After collecting data by means of prepared questionnaire and statistical treatment is performed using (spss program) in order to calculate validity and stability coefficients and Pearson correlation coefficient, and analyze variance in one way and find out direction of differences between averages in order to obtain extraction and discussion of the results.



## Section Two

### Theoretical Framework

#### 2.1 The Concept of Leisure Time Management

When individuals talk about leisure time or write about it, it is found that they usually use different things and express different trends in their definition and description of content of this definition. In fact, there are a large number of definitions, classifications, and methods revealed by leisure research so that one can form discussing contemporary ideas and experiences about free time from a broader perspective (Al-Washhi, 2007: 52).

In line with what has been mentioned, the term leisure time consists of two words (time and leisure). The word *time* linguistically means an amount of time, while the word *leisure* means “vacuum” and finished work, i.e. empty of it (Al-Munajjid in Language and Information, B.T.). *Leisure time* is defined as time remaining after fulfilling individual's basic needs in terms of food and drink, and from sayings of Arab civilizations and heritage "*Time is golden*", *Do not postpone today's work until tomorrow* (Baalbaki, 1997: 53).

Muhammad (1985: 21) defines *leisure time* as surplus time after deducting time allocated for work, sleep and other necessities from twenty-four hours, and it is the state in which a person is free from necessities of life and is characterized by performance of an activity that is intended, meaningful and non-psychological (Al-Sanhouri, 55: 1991).

Darwish & Al-Hamamy (1997) define it as the period of time in which the individual performs a set of activities that he indulges in willingly, in search of comfort or pleasure, or for purpose of developing his information, improving his skills, or contributing to providing voluntary services to community that surrounds him, after he has finished, from primary, family or social work.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the researcher concludes that tourists' ability to manage their leisure time by modifying their negative behaviours or habits, so that they can benefit from leisure time to maximum extent possible, in a way that benefits his personal and family life.

#### 2.1 The Importance of Leisure Time Management

Darwish & Al-Hamami (1997: 55) mention the most significant of leisure time management as follows:

- 1- Leisure time management is of great importance in social life and in building society.
- 2- Acquiring educational and social values and experiences.
- 3- Acquisition of talent.
- 4- Brilliant, creativity and innovation.
- 5- Achieving psychological balance.
- 6- Recreation.
- 7- Skills acquisition.
- 8- Satisfying hobbies.
- 9- Gain physical fitness.
- 10- Renewing the vitality of the individual.

The importance of managing leisure time also comes in terms of possibility of achieving many of basic needs of an individual through activities that he practices in his spare time, where the individual can satisfy his physical needs represented by removing muscle tensions and stimulating blood circulation, as well as his social needs, which are represented by teamwork and dealing with spirit of group in many ways. One of



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activities that are practiced in spare time, which eliminates introversion in individual's life, as well as practical needs, which are represented in gaining more experience, knowledge, skill, and learning new information. (Mansour, 1991: 55).

The individual can fulfill his needs by practicing his activities in his free time, whether he practices that activity in his spare time in a creative, positive way, or in a negative emotional way (Al-Hassan, 55:1991).

From this point of view and in line with what has been mentioned, the researcher believes that the importance of using free time in activities that stimulate basic needs for well-being, which is independence, connection with others, sharing beautiful moments with them, and finally sense of competence that one enhances through meanings and goals of his actions.

### 2.3: Types of Leisure Time

Specialists, as cited in (Muhammad, 1993: 256), divide free time into three types which are as follows:

1- *Temporary leisure*: It is leisure that is followed by work. leisure time may last for a week, a month, and it may last for more than a month, such as:

A- Students of basic (primary) stage up to the university stage.

B - Civilian workers in a country, where they have their annual regular leave and return to their work

C - Judges have their annual leaves that follow the judicial year.

D - Technicians and workers in hazardous work.

2- *The very temporary leisure*: - It is leisure that applies to cases of accidental leave.

3 - *Permanent leisure*: - It is the leisure that is followed by free and complete rest, such as those referred to a pension.

### 2.4 Factors Affecting Leisure Time

The results of the research have conducted on leisure and recreation revealed that there are many factors that affect leisure time in terms of its size, and in terms of the way it is occupied and benefited from, including social, economic, cultural, biological and other factors, for example as follows:

1- **Gender**: Recreational activities differ according to gender. Male has recreational activities that suit him, and female has other activities that suit her. Males tend to activities of a competitive physical nature, while females accept quiet recreational activities that are often practiced at home or with girlfriends. The origin of this difference in recreational activities is nature of each of them, and this difference appears clearly in Muslim societies that take into account this matter.

2- **Age**: it affects determining type of recreational activity. Children have their own activities, and they are mostly of a continuous movement nature, while cultural activities, reading and trips abound among adults, while activities of the youth group are characterized by diversity, but sports aspect and wild trips are dominated by them. .

3- **Educational level**: educational level interferes greatly in determining recreational activity that individuals practice during their free time. Reading, for example, people will find that it abounds among those with high educational levels.

4- **Individuals' Economic level of**: This work affects through ability to prepare and provide means and tools through which the individual exercises recreational activities, as foreign trips, travel and tourism may not be achieved for low-income people.

5- **Amount of free time**: This work affects greatly and fundamentally in determining quality of recreational activity, as there are people who turn away from practicing a certain activity because it needs a lot of free time that may not be available to them.



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6- *The place of recreation and type of participants*: an individual is often affected by those around him and merges with them in practice of recreational activity simply because he watches others practicing it.

7- *Economic and material level of the society*: for each stage of economic growth of the society, there is a suitable recreational activity for it. Individuals' yearly year, and society's standard of living in general has an impact on emergence of recreational activities and focus on them alone.

8- *Religious and cultural specificity of the society*: nature of a society and its religious and cultural characteristics that distinguish it from other societies have a major role in determining type of recreational activities practiced by its members, and its role cannot be overlooked in emergence of recreational activities commensurate with nature of that society. The disappearance of other recreational activities (Suleiman, 2007: 149).

## Section Three

### International Tourism

#### 3.1 Objectives of International Tourism

One of the most important goals of travel and tourism is to get out of one's usual lifestyle to another place where he spends his vacation, to renew his activity, and he often goes to natural areas, whether to the coasts, green or mountainous areas, deserts, etc., and given elements of distinctive natural environment, such as the appropriate climate and bright sun, trees, rivers, etc., and other natural elements such as rare animals and birds, it is found that they are all among the most important temptations that many tourists are keen to visit, as tourism activity usually takes place in a region that offers distinct environmental forms (Al-Serafi, 2009: 146).

#### 3.2 The Concept of International Tourism Activity

From researcher's point of view, international tourism activity can be defined as that group of economic, administrative, cultural and recreational activities carried out by the state, government, an institution, a company, or an individual, whether individually or in partnership and cooperation with others for purpose of attracting international tourism movement, which enables individuals and the groups involved in tourist trips to achieve their desired goals from undertaking them.

What is Austrian economist (Sholleron), who defined it in 1915 as a group of phenomena of an economic nature that result from arrival of travelers to a particular region or country and their residence in it (Al-Bakri, 1972: 20).

Experts and researchers also differed in defining tourism activity by giving the concept of tourism. Depending on their economic doctrines and points of view. One of the researchers referred to nature of this activity by analyzing its main constituent elements, as he explained that it consists of the following elements

- 1- Spatial element that defines spatial appearance of a tourist movement (location or region)
- 2- Functional component that deals with travel and residence, and these two elements represent the quantitative group of tourism movements.
- 3- Recreational element that expresses pleasure (rest and recuperation).
- 4- Cultural element that represents the intellectual richness of the individual.

#### 3.3 International Tourism Development

International tourism development means developing and activating international programs and agreements between many neighboring countries by providing transportation and mobility facilities, facilitating entry and exit procedures for tourists and participating in international tourism organizations,



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bodies and federations to benefit from knowledge and administrative facilities and tourism exchanges (Ghadban, 2014: 140).

### 3.3.1 The Concept of Tourism Development

Tourism development in general is a process that countries, especially developing countries, resort to in order to exploit their economic resources, whether latent or available, by the best possible means to reach an increase in national income, which ultimately appears in increasing average per capita share of this income, for the sake of growth and progress and to achieve well-being of a citizen and society through development. An inclusive word does not mean just a plan, program or projects to advance people's lives economically and socially. Rather, it also means every constructive humanitarian action in all sectors and in various fields and at all levels.

Development is also defined as process that takes place within scope of supplying basic productive elements and within scope of creating demand for products in order to achieve an increase in national and real income as a size and rate within a specific period of time.

Tourism development is known as one of important means in development of regions and places that have tourist attractions economically, socially and urbanely, especially regions that do not possess effective economic elements compared to what they possess of tourism elements in case of planning for their development and investing them rationally for purpose of raising the standard of living of individuals for that society to be taken into consideration to preserve the environment from pollution (Al-Mousawi, 2014: 24).

### 3.3.2 Tourism Development Requirements

A- *Environmental requirements*: This type of requirement is based on caring for the environment and preserving it, which helps to create a suitable atmosphere for tourism activity and attracting tourists. Archeological monuments and natural tourism components from dangers of environmental pollution, which contributes to its sustainability.

B - *Administrative requirements*: It is linked to administrative apparatus based on tourism activity in general, so it must have high skill and effectiveness in managing and operating tourism activity in its various constituent aspects, whether in field of providing tourism services and facilities.

C - *General requirements*: They include facilities and services provided by a state and included within general plan before issuance of legislation and regulations that facilitate the process of establishing tourism projects and provide facilities that help develop tourism (Al-Khasawneh, 2011: 22-23).

### 3.3.3 Types of Tourism Development

Types of tourism development can be divided into several sections, the most important of which are:

A- *Comprehensive tourism development*: it means development in all aspects of tourism, economic, social, cultural, environmental, civilized and demographic in a country. This development requires a lot of money and human efforts.

B- *Sustainable tourism development*: it requires working on use of environmental tourism resources, natural, cultural and social environment, and maintaining them and preserving innate nature of all these resources because they are not property of the present generation, but rather property of future successive generations.

C- *Local Tourism Development*: Local tourism development is intended to improve infrastructure services in terms of road networks, communications and transportation, develop tourist attractions and help attract labor from the countryside to tourist destinations.



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D- *Regional tourism development*: this type focuses on developing regional and international roads and standards, securing these roads and providing them with all services such as petrol stations, restaurants and cafeterias, providing communication services, and adopting tourism policies and legislation that will activate tourism between countries of tourist destinations, as is the case in Arab countries, and European Union.

C - *International tourism development*: International tourism development means developing and activating international programs and agreements between many neighboring countries by providing transportation and mobility facilities, facilitating entry and exit procedures for tourists and participating in international tourism organizations, bodies and federations to benefit from knowledge and administrative facilities and tourism exchanges (Ghadban, 2014: 141).

### 3.3.4 Sustainability of International Tourism

The environment is considered the essence of tourism product, and success of tourism activity depends on survival of temptations of the environment of tourist destination that individuals want to see and enjoy, so preserving the environment has become the focus of tourism development, and elements of the environment can be divided into three main sections through which different attractions become clear. It is natural environment, which includes water, air, animals and plants, as well as nature of surface and climate, and manufactured environment such as various facilities, cultural monuments, infrastructure and superstructure, and finally cultural environment represented by values, customs, behaviour and history. The attractions in the environment, whether natural or industrial, must be the main catalyst for many individuals for tourism and travel, and the greater attractiveness of a region, the greater demand for it (Molokhia, 2007: 35).

### 3.3.5: Forms of Tourism Activity

Tourism activity is taken according to locations, as it depends on several factors, including movement of a tourist, factor of distance or proximity to a tourist country, as well as factor of political borders of a host country or future for tourists.

### 3.3.6 Factors Affecting International Tourism Activity

Among the most important factors affecting international tourism activity are:

1 - **Political factors**: - tourism activity is very sensitive to political and security conditions and is greatly affected by them. The more political and security stability is achieved and political and diplomatic relations between countries are consolidated, the more tourism activity flourishes and thus leads to an increase in tourism demand as a tourist is looking for safety ( Al-Houri,2001: 23).

In the same regard, it is clear that tourism activity in general has an important role in international relations, and it is one of modern trends to reduce international conflict and disputes and has become a symbol of peace between countries and gaining global public opinion (Hijab, 2003:29).

2- **Economic factors**: The main purpose of establishing international tourism activity and running it based on rules, systems and administrative methods is to reach maximization of economic and social output. The World Travel and Tourism Council announces that tourism activity in general has become the largest industry in the world. On the other hand, tourism is considered a major engine of economic development, as it is a source of income for hard currencies, and thus affects balance of payments, redistribution of national income, and contribution to attracting foreign investments (Hijab, 2003: 24).

3- **Social factors**: - Social factors are represented by population in terms of number, age, gender, material capabilities and cultural level, as well as preparation of population, as countries with a high population



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density need to carry out international tourism activities if tourists have a high income factor, leisure time and means of transportation (Al-Houri, 2001: 23).

### 3.3.7 Elements of Developing Tourism Activity

As long as tourism in an essential aspect of it represents an economic requirement, so it helps to increase movement of urban tide, plan tourist cities, pave roads and develop them, and invest available economic resources in manufacturing products that help attract tourists, while providing appropriate environment for tourists and improving services provided to them, including it ensures development of tourism activity, and tourism is based on the elements, some of which are natural and others are human and material (Miraj, 2008:22).

#### 1- *Natural Elements* (Al-Jallad, 2003: 16)

Nature has a role that cannot be ignored in defining tourist sites, patterns of tourism activity, movement of tourist flows, duration of their stay, and annual season that suits them. These characteristics are:

- A- appropriate geographical location and what it includes in terms of terrain characteristics and land surface shapes, water, mountains, plateaus, deserts...etc.
- B - Climatic conditions such as high and low temperature, precipitation, rain, snow...etc
- C - Terrestrial and aquatic organisms, plants and animals

It should be noted that these characteristics often differ from the environment in which the tourist resides (Al-Zoukah, 2006: 40).

#### 2-Social Elements

The concept of social environment refers to a set of systems, laws, customs, traditions, and customs that prevail in a society, and whose framework regulates social and cultural life. One must not forget element of hospitality and good treatment of tourists and not exploiting them and a tourist's sense of safety and social and political stability in a country of tourist destination (Al-Jallad, 2006,: 121).

3 -**Elements of artificiality**: it means everything that a person can build in space and biosphere in which he lives, which embodies exchange relationship between the environmental resource and human being, and it is represented in the following:

- A- Places and regions of archaeological, historical and religious importance (Shehata, 2002: 20-30).
- b- Infrastructure projects such as electric power generation stations, sewage networks and roads
- C- Superstructure projects represented in urban, civilized and modern aspects such as tourist cities and villages, parks and public gardens, natural reserves, hospitals and hotels.
- D- Various means of land, sea and air transportation (Al-Jallad,2006: 18).

Thus, it can be said that artificial environment reflects to us extent of economic, technological and cultural progress of the tourist country, and it is the one that provides necessary facilities for tourists and works to benefit from natural and social elements in its own development process. Methods of shopping and promoting tourism product of a particular area through the local and state markets are a key factor in increasing tourism attraction and stimulating international tourism towards these areas (Al-Bakri, 2007, 14).

The rural areas are considered one of elements of tourist attraction, as nature and air in countryside are the main factor in attracting visitors. Birds, and above all, the relations between man and man are friendly along with tranquility and peace of mind.

## Section Four

### Analysis of Questionnaire Elements and Testing Hypotheses





## Statistical coefficients-

### 4.1 (Alpha Cronbach) test of reliability of scale

Reliability of scale is calculated of questionnaires according to Alpha Cronbach test which consists of (100) and Table No. (1) shows stability coefficients of the research tool.

Data	Number of phrase	stability Axis
leisure time management	8	0.888
Practice tourism activities	8	0.829
general stability of the questionnaire	16	0.931

It is clear from the above table that general stability coefficient of research axes is high, as it reaches (0.931) for total of questionnaire items, which are (16 paragraphs). The questionnaire has a high degree of stability according to Nalini scale, which is adopted (0.70) as a minimum of stability.

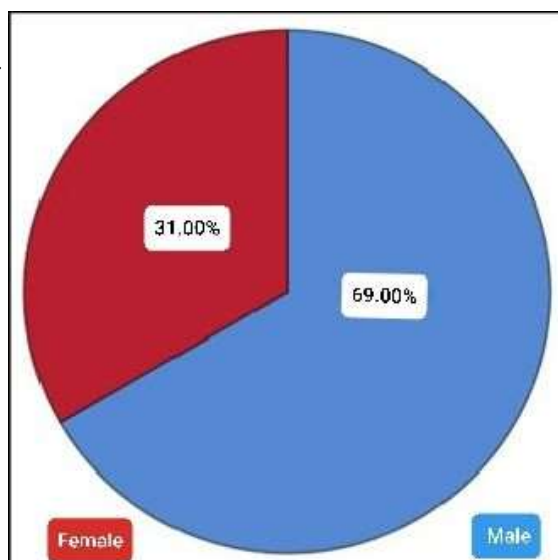
### 4.2 Characterization of the Sample

After working on data collection and unloading, statistical treatment (spss) IS performed using a program in order to extract and discuss the results.

Table No. (2 and 3) show a descriptive analysis of nominal variable "gender"(researcher's formulation)

Gender					Statistics		
	frequency	Percent	valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	gender		
Male	69	69.0	69.0	69.0	N	Valid	100
Female	31	31.0	31.0	100.0		Missing	0
Total	100	100.0	100.0				

pie chart  
count gender





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	Goals Axis	Planning Axis	Implementation Axis	Evaluation Axis	Cultural tourism	Religious tourism	Recreational tourism	Sport tourism
Goals Axis	-							
Planning	.650**	-						
Implementation	.530**	.586**	-					
Evaluation	.466**	.589**	.487**	-				
Cultural	.626**	.632**	.583**	.600**	-			
Religious	.637**	.723**	.468**	.546**	.571**	-		
Recreational tourism	.566**	.683**	.434**	.619**	.576**	.839**	-	
Sport	.478**	.705**	.526**	.645**	.671**	.655**	.689**	-

It appears through the above table and circular graph related to gender that the largest percentage of respondents are males, as their percentage reached (69%) of the respondents, i.e. (69 males), while the number of females is (31 females), i.e. an estimated rate of (31%) of the research sample.

Table No. (4) Matrix of correlation between research axes related to the main research variables (researcher's formulation)



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**\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).**

*The first hypothesis: - There is a correlation between leisure time management and practice of tourism activity for the research sample*

To verify validity of the hypothesis, it is clear from Table No. (4) that Pearson correlation coefficient between research axes is statistically significant at a significant level (0.01), as the result indicates that there is a positive correlation between sub-axes of the main research variables, namely (leisure time management) and (practice tourism activities).

Table No. (5) Differences between the averages of the independent variable axes (leisure time management of males and females)

Data	Males=69		Females=31		differences between averages	t-test value	significance level	trend
	arithmetic mean	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	standard deviation				
<b>Cultural tourism</b>	1.5870	0.58760	1.5333	0.43417	0.05362	0.449	0.003	males
<b>religious tourism</b>	4.3871	0.81040	5.2971	0.61522	0.09000	0.611	0.004	females
<b>recreational tourism</b>	5.2754	0.86405	4.5323	0.53128	0.25690	1.528	0.002	males
<b>sport tourism</b>	1.4928	0.53201	1.4833	0.56452	0.00942	0.078	0.005	females
<b>Total</b>	4.4758	0.44067	4.2754	0.75262	0.20044	0.099	0.003	males

*The third hypothesis: - There are statistically significant differences in practice of tourism activity in relation to gender of the sample.*

Also, to verify the third hypothesis, which states that there are significant differences between incoming tourists (males and females) in practice of tourism activities in leisure time, a T-Test is also conducted, as the above table shows the presence of statistically significant differences between males and females in the practice of tourism cultural, recreational and sports tourism activities of males according to value (T-Test), which ranges from 0.078 - 1.528, with a statistical significance ranging between 0.005 – 0.002. On the other hand, there are statistically significant differences in practice of religious tourism activities in favor of females at a level of 0.002 and a T-test value of 1.528. From this test, the researcher concludes that there are statistically significant differences in favor of males in total dependent variable (tourist activities practiced) in favor of males with a statistical significance at level of 0.003 according to (T-Test) with a value of 0.099, given that males enjoy more freedom than females in Arab society in general which includes the sample of this research.

## Conclusions



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1- The results of Correlations test show that there is a positive correlation with statistical significance at level ( $0.001 \geq \alpha$ ) between the research variables (leisure time management) and (practice tourism activities). Inbound tourists have a good understanding of managing their leisure time in all its details. Their practice of cultural, religious, recreational and sports activities will increase with all the services it contains that satisfy their tourist curiosity.

2- To verify the second hypothesis, which stipulates that there are significant differences between (male and female) tourists in leisure time management, a (T-Test) test is conducted, as this test shows that there are statistically significant differences at level of ( $0.005 \geq \alpha$ ). With a value of 3.502, the indicator is 0.001, which is in favor of females, which shows that female tourists are more interested in managing their free time than males in planning their trip path by prioritizing their tourism activities.

3-In the same test, the results show that there are statistically significant differences between the tourists coming from (males and females) in practice of tourism activities at a level of ( $0.005 \geq \alpha$ ) with a value of 0.099, indicating 0.003 in favor of males. The reason for these results is that males enjoy more freedom than females in Arab society in general.

## Recommendations

The researcher recommends the following:

1- Planning in advance before embarking on an international trip and taking time to plan in advance and search for tourist destination that includes the main attractions and activities, in addition to determining the amount of time that should be allocated to each of them.

2- It is also important to leave room for flexibility and spontaneity in changing plan of the flight path, because something unexpected may appear from hidden places to be explored.

3- Encouraging international tourism trips by promoting them to increase professional and personal activity.

4- Working on to confirm scheduling of stopping time in the itinerary, which may include taking rest periods between tourism activities.

5- Interest in local cultures that help in obtaining a deeper appreciation of the place visited by incoming tourists and creating more important memories for them.

6 - Activating work of tourist guides at the level of all tourist sites in order to achieve the goal of satisfying the needs and desires of inbound tourists in terms of information about tourist sites.

7-The need to fill tourists' free time with purposeful recreational and entertainment activities, and to stay away from all that is negative.

8- Investing in audio-visual media and written press to promote tourist sites in a way that guarantees attraction by incoming tourists.

9 - Conducting more studies and field research with regard to studies on tourism activities and how to invest leisure time.

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