

Human Tourism Geography and the Valorization of Tourism in Tipaza Province

الجغرافيا السياحية البشرية وتثمين السياحة في ولاية تيبازة

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Abstract:

This study aims to understand the role of human tourism geography in promoting tourism diversity in Tipaza Province, away from seasonal coastal tourism. This is done by shedding light on the human components of the province. The study concluded that in order to adopt other forms of tourism, it is necessary to study the geography of the available components and determine the types of tourism suitable for them. Accordingly, we presented several suggestions, the most important of which is the necessity of adopting the study of tourism geography when developing tourism strategies.

Keywords: Human tourism geography, types of tourism, Tipaza.

ملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى معرفة دور الجغرافيا السياحية البشرية في تعزيز التنوع السياحي في ولاية تيبازة بعيدا عن السياحة الشاطئية الموسمية. وذلك من خلال تسليط الضوء على المقومات البشرية في الولاية. وقد توصلت الدراسة انه من اجل تبني انواع سياحية اخرى فانه يجب دراسة جغرافيا للمقومات المتاحة وتحديد الانماط السياحية الملائمة لهذه المقومات. وعليه قدمنا اقتراحات اهمها ضرورة تبني دراسة الجغرافيا السياحية عند وضع الاستراتيجيات تطوير السياحة .
كلمات مفتاحية: الجغرافيا السياحية البشرية، انواع السياحة، ، تيبازة.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is considered an industry intertwined with many other industries and services that feed and complement it. These supporting industries are spread across various sectors, including agriculture, industry, transportation, construction, banking services, etc.

It is evident today that the science of geography affects the tourism industry in many ways to the extent that geography is considered a field study of tourism, as it provides a fertile ground for investigation. On the other hand, tourism has ramifications that concern geography, such as changes in land use, urban development, the emergence and growth of cities, regional studies, etc.

Tourism geography is one of the new branches of geography that emerged and whose concept was shaped and field defined during the second half of the past century. Although geographical literature contains studies in the field of tourism and recreation under various names—sometimes as leisure geography, other times as recreation geography, and at times as tourism geography—the latter has become the most common and widely used term and the most accurate in expressing the field and scientific content of this branch of geographical knowledge, whose domains vary between natural and non-natural (human, transportation, and services).

Algeria is considered one of the countries of North Africa and the Mediterranean Basin that enjoys all the natural and human components to boost tourism due to its vast area and the diversity of its human and natural resources, which allow tourism to persist and diversify. Tipaza is considered one of the northern provinces, which also abounds in both natural and non-natural components.

However, this study will focus on one part of geography, which is human tourism geography, due to the breadth and complexity of the topic.

Human tourism is a multi-dimensional phenomenon influenced by various factors, including religious beliefs, population composition, political conditions, leisure time, and workers in the tourism sector. In this context, the study poses the following problem:

How can types of tourism that align with the components of human tourism geography in Tipaza Province be adopted?

1.1 Sub-questions

- How can tourism geography be relied upon to determine the type of tourism?
- What types of tourism can be adopted in Tipaza Province that are compatible with its human components, excluding coastal tourism?

1.2 Hypotheses

To answer the main problem and sub-questions, we started from the following hypothesis:

It is possible to adopt types of tourism based on the components of human geography in Tipaza Province, excluding coastal tourism in the summer

1.3 Study Objectives:

- To take a look at the reality of tourism in Tipaza Province.
- To identify the human tourism geography of Tipaza Province.

1.4 Study Importance:

- The importance of the topic stems from the significance of the tourism sector in national economies and the importance of tourism geography in improving tourism.
- The subject of tourism geography is a fertile field that is still undergoing tourism experimentation.
- To identify the human geography of Tipaza Province.

2. The Theoretical Approach to Tourism Geography

Before addressing the concept of tourism geography, it is necessary to first define tourism:

2.1 The Concept of Tourism:

Linguistically: The word Tourist means "the traveler," and it originates from Tour, which refers to visiting several places that constitute points of interest for the tourist. As for tourism, it is the practice of traveling for pleasure, especially during holidays. It also means wandering, and the term "tourism" is used in the sense of going and walking across the earth.

Terminologically: According to the International Union of Travel Organizations, tourism is defined as the movement of individuals or groups outside the political boundaries of the state in which they reside, for a

period exceeding 24 hours and less than a year, provided that the purpose of the travel is not work, study, or transit.

Tourism includes the activities undertaken by individuals while traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for a consecutive period not exceeding one year, for the purpose of leisure, engaging in specific activities, or for other reasons, without being linked to any paid work in the place visited (Darkada, 2014, p. 18).

2.2 Definition of Tourism Geography:

Tourism geography is defined as the science concerned with studying two fundamental dimensions: the points of departure, which represent the places where tourists originate, and the points of arrival, which represent the tourist destination areas. It also aims to analyze the potential for tourist attraction and the degree of variation between these two dimensions, which explains the reasons behind undertaking tourist trips, whether they are near or far.

Tourism geography also involves studying and analyzing the spatial relationships between places of tourist supply and demand, focusing on the extent of tourism's impact on local communities and the environments of tourist sites, in addition to its environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects.

It is also concerned with studying tourist movement between the area of origin and the area of destination, analyzing the various effects resulting from this movement, and establishing connections between the geographical phenomena that influence tourism (Hammad & Abd Nasser, 2016, p. 19).

2.3 Characteristics of Tourism Geography

The characteristics that distinguish tourism geography can be summarized as follows:

- Tourism geography is organized in its focus on place, through the study of both natural and human phenomena. This is what sets it apart from other sciences that deal with tourism. By studying the natural phenomena present on the Earth's surface, it focuses on climate, biodiversity, geomorphology (the study of landforms), water geography, topography, natural resources, soil, and natural disasters.

The second part of tourism geography's interests focuses on the study of human phenomena on the Earth's surface. This part is more diverse and expansive than the natural studies in tourism geography. Additionally, the connection of tourism geography with various sciences such as demography, human archaeology, and statistical studies of tourists has a significant impact on the development of tourism geography studies.

- Tourism geography is considered one of the most important branches of tourism management, because the specialist in tourism geography is the only one who studies all the elements of natural tourism components in tourist sites and everything related to natural conditions. The specialized geographer has the ability to provide a comprehensive interpretation of the case under study, as they are best equipped to use maps that depict the holistic reality of tourist sites. They can therefore study tourism phenomena quantitatively within the framework of relationships between various elements, which allows them to obtain results that others may not be able to reach.
- The field of applied tourism geography, in terms of place, is the most informed of all, and applied tourism geography can contribute to offering the most effective solutions in tourist sites such as: carrying capacity within heritage and archaeological sites, primary and secondary tourist paths in natural reserves, planning of tourist sites, and issues of tourism supply in its various types (Kafi & Kafi, 2016, p. 80).

2.4 Fields of Tourism Geography

The fields of tourism geography are divided into four main areas:

2.4.1 Natural Factors:

- Includes the study of all natural features that influence the attraction of tourists to tourist sites.
- Aims to determine the extent to which these factors affect the development of tourist movement and to select the most suitable areas for tourism exploitation.

2.4.2 Human Factors:

- Concerned with studying the human factors that influence tourism, including religious beliefs, political conditions, leisure time, income level, traditional industries, and crafts.
- Contributes to developing plans for improving infrastructure and tourism services in a way that satisfies visitors and increases tourist flow.

2.4.3 Tourist Regions:

- Concerned with identifying areas that possess attractive natural and human tourism components.
- Aims to assess the available potential in these regions and determine the best ways to exploit them for tourism.
- Seeks to develop these regions in a manner that ensures optimal resource use and guarantees sustainable tourism development.

2.4.4 Tourism Maps:

- Concerned with the preparation of comprehensive tourism maps that include all natural and human tourism components.
- Contributes to highlighting the spatial distribution of tourism resources and various services (Issani, 2010, p. 215).

3. Human Geography Tourist Attraction Factors

Social and cultural factors play a decisive role in shaping the experience of human tourism. Tourists are greatly influenced by religious beliefs and cultural practices that determine their destinations and travel patterns. In addition, demographic composition, including age, gender, and education, plays an important role in determining tourism needs and activities. Leisure time and income levels also contribute to determining individuals' ability to travel and explore new destinations.

3.1 Religious Belief and Tourism

Religious belief is considered one of the important human factors that plays a major role in influencing tourism, whether local or international. The desire to visit religious places represents a strong motivation for large numbers of tourists and pilgrims to head to specific areas of the world at specific known times, such as Muslims traveling to perform the Hajj in Mecca, visiting Medina where the Prophet's (peace be upon him) grave is located, and also visiting occupied Palestine to see the Islamic and Christian

holy sites in Jerusalem, Hebron, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Gaza, and Jericho (Hammad & Abd Nasser, 2016, pp. 197-199). There is also a high percentage of Asian tourists heading to India to visit Hindu holy sites, and this segment even represents 40% of total tourists. There is no doubt that the presence of such places plays a direct role in stimulating both domestic and international tourism, as many religious festivals and events are held, which encourages tourism—especially religious tourism for both Muslim and Christian pilgrims alike (Al-Zouka, 1996).

3.2 Population Composition

The high percentage of the middle-aged group (15–64 years) in the total population contributes to creating significant demand for tourism and recreation, provided that the other factors supporting tourism demand are present. It is known that this age group includes two categories: young adults (15–44) and older adults (45–64). Both categories represent a primary market for the tourism industry. Young adults enjoy the ability to move and travel either as youth groups (youth delegations) or accompanied by family, while older adults are mostly characterized by financial independence and the pursuit of increased income and a higher standard of living (Hammad & Abd Nasser, 2016, p. 204).

However, it is observed that the older age groups participate in international tourism more than the other age groups. This is naturally due to their higher financial capabilities, which enable them to travel and engage in tourism using transportation means that are comfortable and fast, despite their high cost—especially air travel (airplane). Professionals lead the occupational categories of travelers, which is expected given the numerous travel opportunities available to this group due to the nature of their work and their multiple engagements on national and international levels. This means that their trips can combine business and leisure.

Additionally, their higher income levels make them the most inclined and capable group for tourism and recreation. Workers and their families come in second place among the traveling occupational categories. Most of their trips are carried out in groups and are organized either by unions, syndicates, or tourist offices, especially commissioned by the

aforementioned organizations. Sellers and clergy come in third place, followed by agricultural and various service workers and heads of families, who come last due to the low wages of most of them.

3.3 Leisure Time, Income, and Living Standards

Two factors of human geography tourism attraction will be addressed here: leisure time and, secondly, income and living standards.

3.3.1 Leisure Time

Leisure time, or free time, is the time left to an individual after completing his studies or daily work or any other tasks or responsibilities necessary for his life requirements, and he is free to spend it in any activity he wishes. Leisure time does not necessarily mean travel and tourism, although it often encourages them, especially if other supporting factors are available.

Leisure time means being free from the burdens and responsibilities of work, which consequently implies freedom in choosing how to spend this time. The dimensions of this factor are determined by two main variables: the length of leisure time and the nature of the society in which the person possessing this time lives (Al-Zouka, 1996, p. 171).

Leisure time was a privilege enjoyed exclusively by the wealthy classes of the world until the eighteenth century, while this time was available to the poor working classes only during annual holidays and religious occasions. However, the Industrial Revolution in Europe and the United States of America, during its early stages, resulted in an increased ability of the workforce to produce more in a shorter period of time. This encouraged the regulation of working hours, raising of wage levels, and improvement of the living conditions of the working classes, especially after long-term efforts by labor unions. This was accompanied by the recognition of workers' rights to paid annual vacations.

The duration of paid vacations increased, ranging globally between 2–3 weeks annually, in addition to holidays ranging between 8–10 days per year. Sometimes vacations and holidays exceed the mentioned limits, depending on the nature of the industry. For example, paid annual leave for workers in the iron and steel industry in the United States of America reaches about 13 weeks, although it varies depending on the laws and

regulations applied in each state individually (Al-Zouka, 1996, p. 173).

Table 1: Average Number of Paid Vacation and Holiday Days Annually in Some Industrialized Countries in the World

Country	Number of Paid Vacation Days	Number of Holidays	Total
Sweden	31	10	41
Germany	28	12	40
USA	18–30	08–10	26–40
Italy	15–20	17	29–37
Russia	30	6	36
France	24	9	33
Belgium	18	10	28
Britain	15	6	21

Source: (Al-Zouka, 1996)

From the table, it is clear that:

The length of leisure time in industrial countries that effectively export tourists varies from one country to another. The weekend consists of two days, which means 104 days a year, in addition to 15 to 31 days of paid leave and 6–17 days of holidays. This means that the total annual duration of vacations and holidays ranges between 125–152 days, which constitutes between 34.4% and 41.7% of the year. This reflects the long leisure time of residents in industrial countries, which is time that can be used for travel, tourism, and recreation.

3.3.2 Income and Living Standards

Income is one of the most important human factors influencing the tourism industry due to its direct impact on determining the level of tourism demand. An increase in income means a growing tendency toward travel and tourism, especially during vacations and holidays in pursuit of leisure and enjoyment. The opposite is true in the case of low-income levels.

Even if the factor of vacations is available, this leads to the conclusion that utilizing vacations and holidays for tourism and recreation is a possibility mostly available to the affluent in most cases. Naturally, the level of income is linked to personal wealth and the level of wages and salaries. This means that individuals with high incomes and large salaries are the most capable of using their free time and vacations for recreation

and tourism, whether within their countries or abroad. However, this does not prevent some individuals with medium and low incomes from occasionally participating, in varying proportions, in the phenomenon of tourism and recreation by saving from their salaries and wages to spend on tourism activities during their official holidays.

The increase in the number of tourists in recent years, whether globally or in the main tourist-exporting countries, is the result of the interaction of a group of interrelated factors, foremost among them being the rise in income levels, the improvement in living standards, and the enhancement of wage and salary levels. The rise in the average per capita share of national income in the main tourist-exporting countries, especially in Europe, North America, and Japan, confirms the strong and direct correlation between income levels and the tendency toward travel for tourism and recreation.

3.4 Political Conditions

Tourism flourishes in an atmosphere where the rays of peace shine and the banners of success are raised. Its opposites include political unrest, wars, economic depression, and stagnation. Tense political situations in any region of the world cast negative shadows over the tourism industry, both domestic and international ([Macintosh, p. 572](#)). The political conditions that the Palestinian territories have gone through in general have constituted an obstacle to the development of the tourism industry in Palestine, despite the great importance of the Holy Land in terms of tourism movement. Palestine ranks first among the countries of the world in terms of the availability of archaeological and religious sites. Since the dawn of history, various civilizations have succeeded one another in this region, where the most beautiful sites were built, forming sources of tourist attraction that have captured the attention of the entire world. Palestine was also the cradle of the three monotheistic religions and the residence of many prophets and messengers. However, the wars and political crises that the country has experienced throughout different eras have led to the neglect and obliteration of most archaeological and religious sites ([Hammad & Abd Nasser, 2016, p. 49](#)).

3.5 History and Culture

Historical landmarks and cultural centers are among the primary tourist attractions, as they represent for tourists an inexhaustible source of knowledge and exploration. For a select group such as scholars and researchers, they serve as centers for studying ancient and modern civilizations of various peoples. These historical tourist centers are represented in countries with ancient civilizations such as the ancient Pharaonic civilization in Egypt, the Roman civilization in Italy, the Greek civilization in Greece, the civilizations of Hadramout and Sheba, the civilizations of Mesopotamia and Babylon, and the civilizations of India and China. All of them contain eternal relics, whether at their original sites or exhibited in museums and antiquities houses. Tourist attraction to these countries with deep historical roots increases compared to modern countries with a short history in tourism or those lacking ancient civilizations, such as the United States of America and Canada—countries whose populations are composed of immigrants from the old world who became disconnected from the historical centers of their ancestors' civilizations in their original homelands (Laila, 1995, p. 81).

4. Human Tourism Components of Tipaza Province and the Types of Tourism Suitable for It

4.1 Religious Belief

The Algerian city of Tipaza is distinguished by its religious and cultural diversity. The city contains religious landmarks that date back to various civilizations, reflecting its deep-rooted history. Among the religious beliefs present in Tipaza:

Islam: It is the main religion in Tipaza, where the population practices Islamic rituals in mosques and shrines. The province contains 143 mosques distributed across the various municipalities of the province, as well as 11 Quranic schools also spread throughout the regions and municipalities of the province, and 11 Zawiyas. Additionally, 245 associations are active in the religious field (Ministry of Interior, 2025).

In the Tipaza region, there are three well-known Islamic monuments in the form of mausoleums that house the sacred remains of pious men and women. These religious buildings held a special place in the hearts of the

city's inhabitants. The sacred mausoleums are constructed tombs topped with domes, containing or covering the remains of those who preserved the Muhammadan message and were renowned for their righteousness. They also participated in battles against invaders and strongly opposed colonial ideology. Many great scholars who enlightened humanity throughout history were taught at their hands. Among the most important of these landmarks:

- The mausoleum of Sidi Ali Ben Mubarak in Kolea, which dates back to the same period as the mosque's construction according to the inscription dated 1218 AH.
- The mausoleum of Sidi Ibrahim Al-Ghabrini (date of establishment unknown), but based on its layout and architectural elements, it dates back to the Ottoman period.
- Sidi Ahmar Al-Ain, after whom the town is named, and Sidi Lekbir, after whom the spring is named. Dozens of people, including women, come from all over to visit for prayer and supplication ([Muhammad, 2023, pp. 270-275](#)).

In the city of Cherrhell, there are also four Roman mausoleums:

- The first is located in the center of the eastern Roman cemetery, 800 meters from the city of Cherrhell. It is rectangular in shape and contains four niches with dimensions (50x40x35) cm. The first niche contained a cinerary urn bearing the name Julia Bodine (JULIA BODINE), while the second contained an urn engraved with Greek writing.
- The second mausoleum is located 2 km from Bab Cherrhell (Bab Tenes) in the center of the western Roman cemetery and dates back to the first century AD.
- The third mausoleum in the same cemetery dates between 14 and 59 AD.
- The fourth mausoleum lies west of the city of Cherrhell and is called Ras Al-Ahmar.

There is also the Royal Mausoleum of Mauretania in the municipality of Sidi Rached, located east of the city of Tipaza, attributed to the wife of King Juba II, Selene, daughter of the Egyptian Cleopatra.

All of these religious components have led local authorities to seriously consider adopting religious tourism.

4.2 Population Composition

The Algerian province of Tipaza is characterized by a diverse population composition. According to the latest statistics, the population of Tipaza Province was approximately 706,054 inhabitants by the end of 2019.

The population density in the province is estimated at about 414 people per square kilometer. The population density is unevenly distributed across the province, with the Fouka district leading with the highest population density, estimated at 3,617 people per square kilometer. On the other hand, the Kolea district is the most populous, with an estimated population of 124,537 inhabitants, representing 18% of the total population of the province.

The population composition is distributed between urban and rural areas. The number of residents living in urban settlements is estimated at 409,356, representing 58% of the total population, while the number of residents in rural areas is estimated at 156,673, accounting for 22% (Ministry of Interior, n.d.).

The population composition is also marked by a youthful society, which is beneficial in determining the size and strength of the tourism workforce, especially the middle-aged categories, meaning the availability of labor capable of meeting the service needs demanded by tourists.

4.3 Income and Living Standards

The income level in the Algerian city of Tipaza varies based on numerous economic and social factors. According to the classification by the "Numbeo" website, the average monthly income per individual in Algeria is approximately \$256 (around 34,000 Algerian Dinars). However, there can be disparities in income levels within the city itself, where income may be higher in urban areas compared to rural areas (Ministry of Interior, n.d.).

4.3.1 Employment

A. Employment Indicators

- Total population: 706,054

- Active population: 209,641
- Employed population: 188,636
- Unemployment rate: 10.01%
- Employment-to-population ratio: 26.7%
- Employment rate / active population: 90%

B. Population-to-employment index

Table 2: Distribution of the Number of Jobs Created by Sector

Activity Sector	Permanent Positions	Temporary Positions	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
Institutions and Public Administration	487	199	686	0	686
Agriculture	42	12,154	345	11,851	12,196
Industry	23	1,501	75	1,449	1,524
Irrigation, Construction and Public Works	0	1,263	190	1,073	1,263
Services	322	2,250	970	1,602	2,572
Total	874	17,367	2,266	15,975	18,241

Source: [https://www.interieur.gov.dz/Monographie/ar/article_detail.php?lien=2151&wilaya=42/viewed/13/02/2025 at 10.30h](https://www.interieur.gov.dz/Monographie/ar/article_detail.php?lien=2151&wilaya=42/viewed/13/02/2025%20at%2010.30h)

The tourism sector in Tipaza Province, Algeria, plays an important role in local development by providing job opportunities and increasing revenues.

According to available statistics, the tourism sector contributes to the creation of a large number of jobs in the province. For example, in 2023, a total of 94,468 new jobs were recorded in the tourism sector at the national level in Algeria, reflecting continuous growth in this sector ([Tourism Trek, 2025](#)).

4.4 History and Culture

The Algerian city of Tipaza is a historical and cultural gem on the Algerian coast. It is distinguished by a long history that spans several centuries, having been home to many ancient civilizations such as the Phoenicians, Romans, and Byzantines ([hayet & samia, 2024, p. 12](#)).

4.4.1 History

- **Phoenicians:** Established trade settlements in the region in ancient times.
- **Romans:** Left significant ruins such as amphitheaters, baths, and temples that are still well-preserved today.
- **Byzantines:** Contributed to enriching the local culture through their ruins and architecture.

4.4.2 Culture

- **Cultural Diversity:** Tipaza embraces a mix of customs and traditions derived from the various civilizations that passed through it.
- **Archaeological Landmarks:** Includes Roman, Phoenician, and Byzantine ruins, making it a unique destination for tourists and explorers.
- **Nature:** Tipaza combines mountains and coasts, offering stunning natural scenery and wonderful places for hiking and exploration.

Through all these successive civilizations in Tipaza Province and its possession of considerable historical and cultural components, it is possible to seriously consider adopting cultural, archaeological, and historical tourism.

4.5 Traditional Industries and Handicrafts

Traditional industries form one of the fundamental components of the creative identity of the inhabitants of Tipaza Province. They serve as a bridge between the past and the present, received by the world in the form of a small product that carries an original message scented with the fragrance of past civilizations and cultural heritage. Tipaza Province embraces various and diverse arts that constitute a main activity for a segment of the population and a source of livelihood for many of them¹.

- **Basket and Bamboo Crafting:** A flourishing craft in Tipaza, particularly in the Kolea area, where it is a defining feature of the city. This craft is inherited from fathers to sons and offers artistic pieces known for their quality and beauty.
- **Pottery, Clay, and Traditional Ceramics:** Tipaza Province is a

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pioneer in traditional industries, especially in ceramic and pottery crafts. The province's ceramics unit plays an active role in this sector. The pieces produced, in their shapes and symbols, carry the history and authenticity of the region and clearly reflect high creativity and dedication.

- **Woodcrafts:** Including carpentry, wood carving, furniture making, and artistic wooden objects.
- **Carpet Weaving and Textiles:** This craft holds a significant place in Tipaza Province and includes varieties such as the Cherchell carpet, the Chenoua carpet, among others. One of the prominent artisan institutions in this field is the Algerian Institution for Traditional Carpets in Cherchell.
- **Traditional Embroidery:** This activity has its own traditions and characteristics and is practiced at home. Women working from home produce embroidered items with brilliance and charm in various designs, the most notable being "Chebika."
- **Copper Crafting:** Copper craftsmanship is a long-standing artistic craft, passed down consistently from generation to generation.
- **Leather Crafting:** A traditional activity practiced in Tipaza Province like other traditional crafts. The artisan uses hand tools for cutting leather, and after shaping the product, begins stitching it by hand; sometimes a machine is used. The quality of traditional products and artisanal craftsmanship in the region has brought national and international recognition, making it a cultural ambassador of Algerian heritage.

We observe a great diversity of traditional industries and crafts in the region, as well as their comprehensive distribution across nearly all municipalities of the province. This facilitates the organization of handicraft exhibitions and traditional and artistic events, which can contribute to the development of cultural tourism throughout the year.

5. Conclusion

Through this study, we attempted to shed light on the role of tourism geography in promoting tourism diversity, focusing on one of its aspects—namely, the human tourism components in Tipaza Province. We aimed to

answer the main problem: How can types of tourism be adopted that align with the non-natural components (human geography) in Tipaza Province? Based on the information presented, it became clear that the hypothesis—stating that it is possible to adopt types of tourism based on the components of human geography in Tipaza Province, excluding coastal tourism in summer—is valid. These types include religious tourism, archaeological tourism, and cultural tourism.

We arrived at several conclusions, including:

- Human tourism is influenced by a variety of social, cultural, political, historical, and economic factors. This includes the impact of religious beliefs, population composition, and political conditions, all of which play a decisive role in enhancing the tourist experience.
- The integration of these factors leads to the creation of an attractive tourism environment that helps draw more tourists and promotes sustainable development in tourist areas. A good understanding of these factors helps in formulating effective strategies to improve the tourism sector and achieve economic and social growth.

In light of the results, we arrived at the following suggestions:

- Tourism stakeholders should adopt the study of tourism geography when setting strategies for tourism development.
- Youth should be encouraged and supported in accessing small and medium-sized enterprise projects in the tourism sector.

After completing this research, we propose the following future research topics:

- The role of tourism geography in tourism development.
- The role of tourism geography in reducing tourism seasonality.

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