

The Role of Optimal Utilization of Local Resources in Support of the State Budget (An Applied Study in Iraqi Reality for the Period After 2003)

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***Abstract--**The study aims to achieve shedding light on the concept of optimal utilization of available local resources, whether this relates to Oil resources, Water resources, Agricultural Resources (palm products) and Religious tourism resources , Searching for other sources of financial resources needed to support the state's general budget can enter this budget. Disclosing the areas of financial and administrative corruption in wasting local resources, in a manner that leads to limiting the phenomenon. Maintaining local resources in the same governorate in order to develop and modernize the industrial infrastructure as well as to support services. Addressing all forms of financial and administrative corruption and working to support investment bodies in the local government. Adopting the indicators of effectiveness and efficiency in the exploitation of local resources and putting the right man in the right place in order to achieve the optimal utilization of local resources in a way that ultimately supports the state budget.*

***Key words--**optimal utilization, local resources, state budget.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In general, the construction of the Iraqi economy before 2003 was based on three basic sectors, namely (the public sector or what is known as the socialist sector) and the private sector and the mixed sector, where the public sector played the primary role in the structure of the Iraqi economy, as it was built on the basis of state capitalism and possession of means Production the basic. Oil and the oil industry play the primary role in providing the necessary resources for budget revenues, as this percentage during the nineties of the last century is approximately (91%), while after 2003, it formed more than (96%), due to the economic blockade in the 1990s and other problems In order to activate the role of the public sector as well as the private sector, the Law of Incorporation of Companies No. (21) of 1997 was amended, which was amended in the year 2004. Before and after the year 2003 there is a state of distortion in the structure of the Iraqi economy being unipolar, or in other words, the state of mitigation and deterioration that characterizes the Iraqi economy is caused by a decrease in its competitive capabilities. A decrease in the production quantities and their failure to reach the levels of self-sufficiency with a decrease in quality due to the high costs resulting from the high prices of production inputs. Confirmation of the above mentioned A group of researchers went to the opinion that the Iraqi economy suffers from a general failure in competitiveness by (60%), and the main reason for this is due to successive failures, especially after 2003 in dealing with corruption and political and security stability and the

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emergence of The state of ditching and quotas, with a clear failure in fiscal and monetary policy, which has resulted in lack of clarity in the tax system and other tools. Others of the researchers went on to state that the problem lies in the fact that the industrial sector, which is the main pillar of the Iraqi economy in addition to the agricultural, service and commercial sector, flourished in the period of the eighties and nineties of the last century because it was the foundations to support the war machine at that time, it did not receive sufficient support from the state after a year 2003, Iraq is one of the countries rich in various local resources, as well as from countries that were previously known as an agricultural country for the presence of two important rivers (the Tigris and Euphrates). This is that there are a number of natural resources such as oil, gas, phosphates, sulfur and the rest of the other natural resources as the dominant characteristic of the process of exploiting these resources In Iraq is waste and lack of rationalization in the exploitation of these resources, so the reality of the situation reveals dependence on oil only, which made the economy rentier and the budget is unipolar, while it is possible to go This problem was considered through five chapters, where in the first chapter, the scientific methodology and previous studies were presented, the second chapter included the theoretical aspect of the study, while the third and fourth chapters included the applied aspect of the study including the formulation of the questionnaire and the analysis of the results, chapter five described the conclusions And the recommendations made by the researcher, and at the end of the study, a number of Arab and foreign sources were mentioned. The importance of this study stems from the fact that local resources at the present time are completely independent and optimal and in general it can be explained the importance of this study because of Iraq possesses different types and large quantities of local resources that match or exceed what many countries own. There are many problems that the Iraqi economy suffers from, the most important of which is the lack of resources other than oil that support the state's general budget, so our study this sheds light on this problematic. The state's budget at the present time needs a lot of study and analysis in order to determine the most important sites of weakness in it being unipolar and hence this study came in order to discover these sites.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Study of (Al-Shukri, 2009), Roadmap scenarios to re-aspire the industrial sector, where the researchers discussed a topic related to the state's state of affairs, the growth of economic reform through the optimal exploitation of local resources and the goal of the industrial reality, which suffers from many crises, which It led to the loss of the local product in the newspapers and the entry of the foreign product. This matter led to the survival of the local resources without independence by mentioning and preparing for its raster resource that formed the basic rule is that the general state relied on it to constitute more than 96% of them.

Study of (Saleh & Al-Ani, 2010) aims to analyze the reality of the Iraqi economy against the background of analyzing competitiveness in a way that leads to clarifying general features of a strategy to build a national competitiveness to advance the economic reality, in particular What is related to the optimum utilization of local resources. study (Al-Mamouri, 2010) The tagged study aims to identify the policies, initiatives and attitudes to support and develop the activities of small projects in a manner that leads to achieving the optimal utilization of local resources, and has it achieved its goals within what is known as lending and financing programs or not? As well as identifying the industrial policies required to support and develop small factories. Study of (Al-Dulaimi, 2011) The tagged study aims to determine the size of the challenges facing the Iraqi economy, diagnose their causes and explore the risks of those challenges to the economic future of Iraq, as

well as define the features of the proposed strategy to address these challenges, particularly with regard to the optimal exploitation of various local resources. The research has found that the deteriorating state of retardation that characterizes the Iraqi economy and what the development process needs as a societal process and that it extends all life facilities.

Study of (Al-Shawi and Muhammad, 2011) The tagged study aims to explore the negative effects of the absence or weakness of government support on the industrial sector, particularly those related to the exploitation of local resources, leading to building proposals on Mechanism of the state's role in supporting this sector.

Study of (Nassouri and Sahar, 2014) The tagged study aims to indicate the extent of the effects of the transition to the efficiency of companies 'performance in its new form after changing its legal capacity from public companies to joint stock companies and the opportunities for its successful application in developing countries. The private industrial sector has been characterized by weakness and its limited role in its contribution to general economic activity as well as the need to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of all companies required to be reformed and then choose a method the right reform and timing.

The concept and importance of optimal utilization of local resources

Know natural resources

It is known in the majority of the sources that deal with the issue as what the nature provides of gifts or resources that serve the human being through investing them in production and that enter when a person interferes in extracting and investing them or reconfigures them into wealth in their various commodity forms (Flayyih, 2013). The surface of the land, from land and water, and its different terrain and climatic zones, directly affects the quality of economic activity practiced by the inhabitants of each region. For example, we find that the residents of coastal areas and areas that contain large water bodies, distinguishing their economic activity mainly by trade (transportation). Marine) and fishing, and the climate that distinguishes the different regions, in addition to the quality of the existing soil, affects directly to determine the quality of agricultural activity practiced by the residents of each region in addition to determining the length of the agricultural season itself (Mohammed, Flayyih, Mohammed & Abbood, 2019).

With regard to the geographical distribution of natural resources, some of them may be available in all places so that the person does not face any difficulties in order to obtain it, and then the process of production or distribution does not accompany any economic problem, for example, the oxygen gas present in the air where every living creature gets His needs are free of charge (Talab, Flayyih & Ali, 2018).

Most traditional writings adopt a trend that divides resources based on three criteria , A) The criterion of geographical distribution: On the basis of which the resource is or is available in all places such as oxygen in the air, or in multiple places such as arable land or in specific places such as minerals in the ground or concentrated in one place such as nickel in Canada , B) The criterion of the ability to regenerate: according to it, the resource is either renewable, such as trees, forests, and livestock, or vania, such as oil, coal, and natural gas. C) Standard of Origin: According to it, the resource is either natural, human, or factory (Al-Taie, Flayyih & Talab, 2017).

The problem of free and directed economy and exploitation of resources

This problem began in the middle of the nineteenth century, when the world was divided into two camps, one capitalist and the other socialist. The capitalist camp went to the model of a free economy based on the saying (let it work, let it pass) and left the work to the market mechanism where supply and demand and the power of capital determine the problem and nature of the economy. Which is based on the individual ownership of the means of production especially the capital, and this camp is led by the United States of America and Western Europe (Sahbat et al., 2018).

Whereas, on the other hand, the socialist economy based on centralization and public ownership of the means of production and state capitalism, later known as the directed economy, was operating and the Soviet Union was the leader of this camp from a group of Eastern European states (Warsaw Pact). Many countries later adopted the idea of a managed economy or what is known as the totalitarian system Which is characterized by extreme centralization in decision-making, especially the developing countries, which have begun to find a path to economic growth and development in accordance with the orientations of the state and the political system, which believes that society and market mechanisms are still not qualified to build the required economy, therefore keeping silence with all the strands of the game, and then leaving a slight margin to the sector Private through it (Tamimi & Flayyih, 2017). As all state institutions were built according to the content of socialist thought in different degrees, this may differ from one country to another as the state works to acquire the means of production and maintain all ministries, including industry, agriculture, economics, planning, etc., and in this regard we find that the targeted economy is based The organizations are divided into three types (Flayyih, Al-Mufraji & Alhelle, 2019):

1. Organizations operating within the governmental public sector
2. Organizations working within the mixed sector, governmental and private
3. Organizations operating within the private sector.

And all of these organizations must work in one way or another to serve the pre-prepared national development plan, as it is not possible for certain organizations, whether from the private or mixed sector, to operate outside the general directions of the state's general plan and for this is a set of mechanisms and policies (fiscal and monetary policy) to control it In one way or another, and in general, the process of allocating resources and using them in the socialist system is through the central administration, as production, consumption and investment decisions are made by the central authority (Flayyih, 2015).

III. METHODOLOGY

the problem study are Why it is not possible to achieve the optimal exploitation of the various local resources that Iraq possesses, as it is currently characterized by t Not to utilize all available resources. There are many industries in these resources. There are no strategic plans to exploit these resources and the state's general budget remain unipolar and depend only on oil resources, possibility to support this budget with resources from other sources, the exploitation of resources less due to the following reasons Administrative and financial corruption. The lack of experience and knowledge for that. The lack of administrative or political leadership necessary to achieve this goal. Then building our current study based on the following assumptions.

We assume that achieving the optimum utilization of local resources owned by Iraq is achievable provided that there is a new desire in this direction Control of industries and waste of resources Preparing strategic plans for this purpose. Assume that there is a possibility to support the state's general budget, if optimal independence of the state's public resources is achieved in a manner that does not make unipolar. We assume that the non-use of local materials optimally is due to reasons, some of which relate to administrative and financial corruption, while others lack the necessary expertise and knowledge to do so.

Study population and sample:

Our current study community is all economic sectors that contribute in one way or another to the state budget with the necessary financial resources while the study sample relates to the general budget of the Iraqi state and what it gets from various resources in order to support capital expenditures operating expenses.

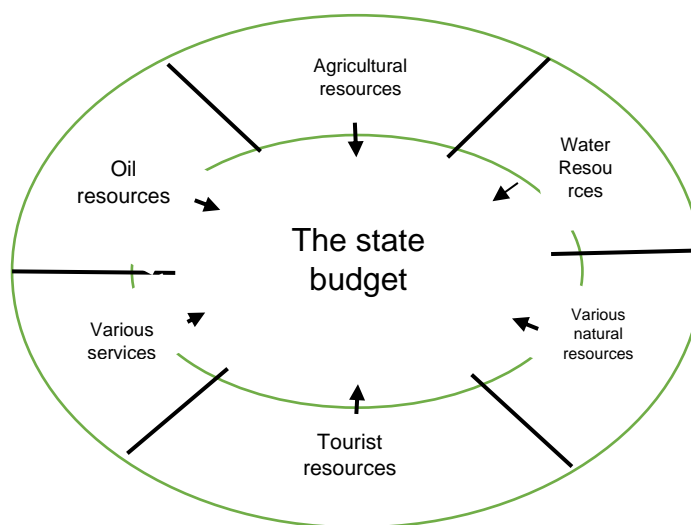


Figure. 1 Sources of resources that can enter the state budget

Methods used in the study

Two types of methods are used in our study:

- 1- Quantitative Method
- 2- Qualitative method

Where these methods are in the decision-making process related to the optimal utilization of available local resources in order to support financial resources entering the state budget, as follows:

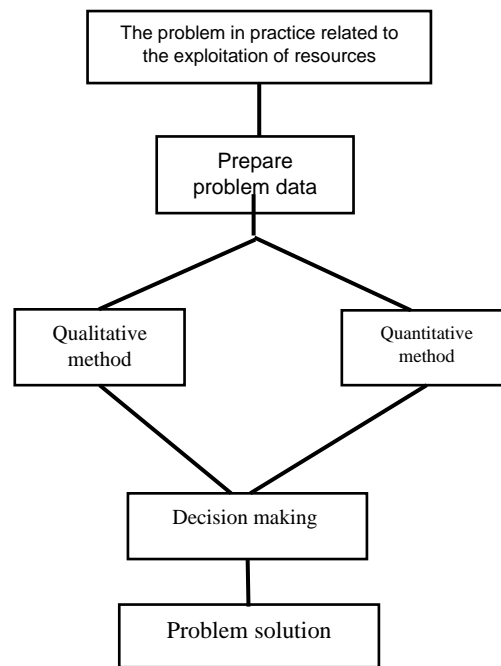


Figure. 2 Methods used in making decisions and solving the problem

Barriers to study

The difficulty of obtaining data from the governmental and non-governmental departments needed for research. The lack of data to complete the research, as most departments do not maintain the database. The lack of understanding among some workers in the official circles of the importance of scientific research and the usefulness of this research for the purpose of supporting the national economy. The researcher is a student and he has many study obligations, because the researcher had difficulty coordinating between the lectures and the time allotted for scientific research.

IV. RESULT

Future scenarios for companies in the industrial sector

The researcher presents three tight scenarios to develop and support the industrial sector in Iraq within the framework of a road map whose primary goal is to support the Iraqi economy in general and the industrial sector in particular, that the features of the road map required to be adopted here are based on three basic scenarios presented by the researchers, as this is deduced from their belief that The economic situation in general and the industrial situation in particular can be based on three basic elements:

1. Oil wealth and the related petrochemical industries and oil derivatives in support of the state budget.
2. The water revolution, where drinking water, juices and various drinks are the main artery for the continuity of life in many regional and international countries and support for the state's general budget.
3. Dates and various palm products industry, as Iraq has the largest palm forest in the world, and dates are an integrated food item and can form a strong foundation to support the state's general budget.

Based on the foregoing, we offer three possible scenarios below that the decision-maker in the economic sector or at the level of the economy in general can adopt in the framework of the road map that is

prepared at the national level for the advancement of productive organizations and in support of the national product in Iraq.

The first scenario: Activating and revitalizing the petroleum and petrochemical industry according to the stages which are as follows:

First: Collecting and analyzing data to the extent related to the oil industry sector in terms of:

1. Extractive energy (productivity).
2. The size of the reserves from the oil wealth in general.
3. Export energy in a variable way.
4. The amount of local consumption and the amount prepared for export.
5. Average cost of production per barrel of oil.

Second: Collect data, analyze it on everything related to the petrochemical industry, in terms of:

1. The number of factories and industrial complexes available.
2. The actual need for petroleum products and petrochemical products of all kinds and the final position in terms of:

A- The available knowledge base (operating at their different levels).

B - Machines, equipment and infrastructure in general, with an analysis of the situation related to the technical level of it.

C- The flow of obtaining the basic and basic material (crude oil and the rest of the raw materials needed for chemical analysis).

3. Providing all statistical data within the framework of a database related to the total domestic and export need for all types of oil derivatives mentioned above.

Third: Analyzing the reality of the existing cadres of knowledge if they are sufficient and at an appropriate level for the above challenges, where:

A- If it is, then the next step is to go towards building a new knowledge base that accommodates all regional variables as well as internal and external factors associated with this industry.

B - If the existing cadres of knowledge are not sufficient and not qualified, then the decision maker must restructure all the data, analyze them, and work to provide them, as shown in the flowchart.

Fourth: The same procedure mentioned above applies to raw raw materials, as well as various machines, equipment and refining devices.

Fifth: The preparatory process for this oil industry continues after ensuring the continuity of provision of knowledge cadres, raw raw materials, machines and equipment. until the stability of the current factories and industrial complexes that are or will be established in order to meet the basic demand from Gradually, these products are in accordance with the decree stipulated in the road map, which derives its data from the reality

It is from external demand, as is evident from Table (1), which illustrates the production, consumption and export of oil derivatives in Iraq for the years (2006-2014).

Table 1 Production, consumption and export of oil derivatives in Iraq for the years from (2006-2014)

Thousand barrels / day							Item	year
Other oil derivatives (naphtha, asphalt, oils and others)	Fuel oil	Gas oil and diesel	Kerosene and jet fuel	gasoline	liquefied petroleum gas	Crude Oil		
10.7	238.6	77.0	33.6	67.9	56.3	1952.2	Production	2006
1.0	79.2	78.1	36.7	99.9	33.6	-	Consumption	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1467.8	Export	
11.7	160.0	51.7	27.0	51.3	17.3	2035.2	Production	2007
0.4	72.8	64.7	33.1	78.5	28.1	-	Consumption	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1643	Export	
119	209.8	83.7	6.9	64.4	30.3	2280.5	Production	2008
0.5	89.1	87.5	47.7	94.6	41.0	-	Consumption	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1855.2	Export	
7.8	211.3	85.7	47.7	64.8	38.8	2336.2	Production	2009
1.0	110.1	90.2	50.5	98.4	45.4	-	Consumption	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1905.6	Export	
28.7	251.6	105.6	51.4	63.7	8.6	2359	Production	2010
18.8	127.8	109.5	52.0	114.0	47.0	-	Consumption	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1890	Export	
38.0	251.5	124.0	49.1	64.0	9.0	2359	Production	2011
20.9	132.2	138.3	50.0	129.0	51.0	-	Consumption	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2164	Export	
44.1	283.0	126.1	44.8	72.1	9.9	2653	Production	2012
19.6	158.5	153.4	47.0	137.0	54.0	-	Consumption	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2430	Export	
47.6	291.7	130.5	41.9	72.2	81.4	2942	Production	2013
25.5	162.0	159.8	45.0	134.0	58.0	-	Consumption	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2389	Export	
39.6	247.2	104.0	30.9	56.4	4.6	3110	Production	2014
15.4	146.3	128.9	32.0	110.0	53.0	-	Consumption	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2514	Export	

The second scenario: Building a diversified water industry to support the state budget

This scenario addresses the problem of exploiting water resources as an important local resource, as some countries went to consider themselves as water states, due to the large number of rivers and lakes, in exchange for oil countries (). Therefore, in light of the water crises and the rise of the earth's temperatures to record levels, and for this reason, a scenario must be developed that achieves the optimum utilization of this important resource,

First: Create a database that includes the amount of water entering Iraq from all neighboring countries (Turkey, Iran) through the Euphrates and Tigris.

Second: Evaluating the local, regional and global situation of the need and demand for drinking water and larry, according to the published statistics.

Third: It is continuously checked that the water mentioned above is sufficient for all uses, especially personal consumption (drinking), so we have the following possibilities:

1. If the amount of water received is sufficient for drinking, watering and other human uses, the direction is to implement the road map, particularly towards setting up various industries to sterilize and canalize water.
2. If the quantity of incoming water is insufficient, the database is verified, as the necessary plans for providing water are returned.

Fourth: The possibility of establishing dams and water reservoirs is being verified in order to preserve the water wealth and not go to sea:

1. If things are as they are and there is no indication of the existence of what is mentioned in Paragraph IV above, the situation is redesigned to take what is needed as in Paragraph Two.
2. If the answer is no and it means that things are moving towards taking the necessary precautions to keep the water from wasting, a timetable is set up to start work until the implementation of the road map.

What encourages the trend towards this industry is the change in the pattern of water consumption, as studies issued by the Iraqi Ministry of Planning () indicate. To the following:

1. 47% Iraqi family reliance on mineral water or RO consumption
2. 100% adopting sterile RO water for social occasions in sorrows and weddings.
3. 85% dependence of the armed forces and police on sterile RO water
4. 100% dependence of hospitals and health departments on sterile RO water.

Added to the above is the development that has occurred in the manufacture of juices and milk that required the provision of the necessary quantities of sterile water, as is the case in all food and non-food industries that cannot work without the availability of sterile water and available through the water industry, and small workshops have spread to the sterile water industry In Iraq very broadly and it is receiving a lot of demand from the consumer, so this industry has a promising future that can support the road map towards supporting the industrial sector, as shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2 water revenues

year	Annual revenue (billion / m3)		Amount of produced pure water (millionm3)	The amount of consumed pure water produced (millionm3)	Per capita consumption of clear water / m3
	Tigris River and its tributaries *	Euphrates River			
2002	43	10.95	2514	2260	101.8
2003	49.48	27.4	2723	2126	92.9
2004	45.51	20.54	5817	4762	202.1
2005	38.1	17.57	6135	5031	207.3
2006	44.6	20.6	5734	4689	187.6
2007	39.86	19.33	7161	6077	236.1
2008	20.37	14.7	8265	6827	257.5
2009	47.69	19.32	9195	8016	293.7
2010	47.7	19.3	9361	8162	290.4
2011	33	14.6	9543	8186	286
2012	28.7	20.5	11353	9131	385
2013	40.6	15.2	11611	9365	384
2014	21.7	37.2	12062	10364	389
2015	27.5	7.5	12185	15875	393

It is clear from the above table that there has been an increase in interest in pure water consumption despite the decrease in water releases of both the Tigris and Euphrates River in a manner that threatens what is known as water security.

Description of responses on the first dimension (oil resources)

Table (3) presents the results of the responses of the sample members to paragraphs after the oil resources.

Table 3 arithmetic mean, standard deviation and the relative importance of paragraphs after oil resources (n = 20).

The dimension	Paragraph	answers of the sample members					Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Relative importance arrangement
Oil Resources	The oil resources are unreliable for the long term	13	5	0	1	1	4.4	1.1	3
	The oil and petrochemical	2	9	1	2	6	2.95	1.5	5

industries are also the best for budget								
A road map based on a set of scenarios can be adopted for the optimal use of these resources	12	7	1	0	0	4.55	0.6	1
The state's general budget depends almost entirely on oil resources	12	7	0	1	0	4.5	0.76	2
The optimal use of oil resources is the strategic option that strikes a balance between the operational and the investment side	5	5	2	6	2	3.25	1.14	4
The mean and the standard deviation of the dimension						3.93	0.5	

We extract from the data of Table (3) the following analytical indicators:

1. The mean of the total after the oil resources reached (3.93), which is higher than the hypothetical mean on the test balance area of (3), which is reliable to examine the response levels of the respondents, and with a standard deviation of (0.50).
2. Three of the paragraphs got the highest response within the estimate (agree strongly) and two paragraphs rated (agreed)
3. Four passages were of arithmetic mean higher than the hypothetical mean over the area of the test balance, and one paragraph was having an arithmetic mean slightly lower than the hypothetical mean.

Table (4) presents the results of the responses of the sample members to the paragraphs after the water resources.

Table 4 arithmetic mean, standard deviation and the relative importance of paragraphs after water resources (n = 20)

The dimension	answers of the sample members					Arith metic mean	standard deviation	Relative importance arrangement
	Strongly agree	Agreed	neutral	I do not agree	Strongly disagree			
Water resources are not important to oil resources in relation to the state budget	4	6	0	4	6	2.9	1.62	5
Water resources can form a basic national water base	12	8	0	0	0	4.6	0.5	
Neighboring countries control water resources, so this resource must be preserved in support of the state's budget	17	3	0	0	0	4.85	0.37	1
The general state budget can be directly or indirectly based on this resource	5	11	4	1	0	4.05	0.69	4
One day, a mug of water may be more	9	10	0	1	0	4.35	0.75	3

important than an oil mug								
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We extract from the data of Table (4) the following analytical indicators:

1. The mean mean for the total dimension of the water resources was (4.15), which is higher than the hypothetical mean on the test balance area of (3), which is reliable for examining the response levels of the respondents, and with a standard deviation of (0.43).
2. Two paragraphs got the highest response within an estimate (agree strongly), two paragraphs with an estimate (agree), and one paragraph received the highest response within my estimate (agree) and (agree strongly).
3. Four paragraphs were of the mean of the arithmetic higher than the mean of the hypothesis over the area of the test balance, and one of the paragraphs was of the mean of the mean slightly lower than the hypothetical mean.

Table (5) shows the results of the responses of the sample members to the paragraphs after the dates resource.

Table 5 arithmetic mean, standard deviation and the relative importance of paragraphs after the date of the dates (n = 20).

Paragraph	answers of the sample members					Arith metic mean	standard deviation	Relative importance arrangement
	Strongly agree	Agreed	neutral	I do not agree	Strongly disagree			
Dates and their food derivatives are an important resource for the state's budget	11	5	2	2	0	4.25	1.02	1
The juice of dates (molasses) is one of the strategic liquids as in the oil and water	2	13	1	2	2	3.55	1.15	5
Date juice	3	15	0	1	1	3.9	0.91	3

(molasses) can form an industrial base for other derivatives								
Current local date- dependent industries are incompetent	10	6	1	3	0	4.15	1.09	2
If optimization of this resource is achieved with previous local resources, the budget will be restored to protect it.	2	14	1	1	2	3.65	1.09	4

We extract from the data of Table (5) the following analytical indicators: -

1. The mean mean for the total dimension of the dates resource was (3.90), which is higher than the hypothetical mean over the test balance area of (3), which is reliable to examine the response levels of the respondents, and with a standard deviation of (0.62).
2. Two paragraphs got the highest response within the estimate (agree strongly) and three paragraphs rated (agreed).
3. All the Euphrates had a mathematical mean higher than the hypothetical mean over the test balance area.

Table (6) displays the results of the responses of the sample members to paragraphs after the general budget.

Table 6 arithmetic mean, standard deviation and the relative importance of paragraphs after the general budget
 (n = 20)

The dimension	Paragraph	answers of the sample members					Arithmetical mean	Standard deviation	Relative importance arrangement
		Strongly agree	Agreed	neutral	I do not agree	Strongly disagree			
Public budget	The oil and petrochemical industries are also the best for budget	2	9	1	6	2	2.92	1.5	6
	The state's general budget depends almost entirely on oil resources	12	7	10	1	0	4.5	0.76	2
	Neighboring countries control water resources, so this resource must be preserved in support of the state's budget	17	3	0	0	0	4.85	0.37	1
	The general state budget can be directly or indirectly based on this resource	5	11	4	0	0	4.05	0.69	4

	The dates are extracted from food derivatives, which constitute an important resource for the state budget	11	5	2	2	0	4.25	1.02	3
	If the optimum utilization of this resource is achieved with the previous local resources, the budget will regain its protection	2	14	1	1	2	3.65	1.09	5
The mean, the standard deviation of the dimension, and its centigrade weight							4.04	0.33	

We extract from the data of Table (6) the following analytical indicators: -

1. The overall mean after the general budget reached (4.04), which is higher than the hypothetical mean over the area of the test balance of (3), which is reliable to examine the response levels of the respondents, and with a standard deviation of (0.33)
2. Three paragraphs received the highest response within the estimate (agree strongly) and three paragraphs rated (agreed).
3. All of the paragraphs were of arithmetic mean higher than the hypothetical mean over the area of the test balance, except for one paragraph whose arithmetic mean was slightly less than the hypothetical mean.

Correlation and Impact Test

Among the study variables The information and analyzes of this section provide verification of the validity of the study hypothesis, which clarifies the mechanism of the expected correlation and effect relationships between the study variables, in reference to the results of the Pearson correlation coefficient, and then subject the data to analysis, using the results of the Simple Linear Regression | Analysis), in an attempt to explain the potential effects between the study variables in an attempt to reflect the researcher's desire to reach conclusions that may reinforce or reject the hypotheses of the study scheme in whole or in part.

Correlations between study variables

The researcher used the statistical outputs of the correlation relationship shown in Table (7) to examine the relationship achieved in this field

Table 7 Statistical Indicators for Correlation between Resources and the General Budget (n = 20)

Statistical indicators	Correlation value (r)	Computed t value	The value of the tabular t	Moral value p
Oil Resources	0.548	2.778	2.101	0.012
Water Resources	0.511-	2.253	2.101	0.021
Dates resources	0.401	1.856	2.101	0.08
Total resources	0.519	2.578	2.101	0.019

Attachment t value (freedom degree 18, significant level 5% = 2.101)

From the data of Table (7), the following is derived:

1. After the general budget, it showed a significant positive correlation with the oil resources dimension, with a correlation value (0.548) at the level of statistical significance ($0.05 \geq p$).
2. After the general budget, it showed a significant correlation correlation significantly with the water resources dimension, with a correlation value of (0.511-) at the level of statistical significance ($0.05 \geq P$).
3. After the general budget, it showed a positive correlation with no significant significance with the date of the date resources, with a correlation value (0.401) at the level of statistical significance ($0.05 \geq P$).
4. After the general budget, a positive correlation showed a significant moral significance with the total resources, with a correlation value (0.519) at the level of statistical significance ($0.05 \geq P$).

In light of this, the study hypothesis is accepted in the correlation The effect relationship between the study variables The researcher used the statistical outputs in Table (8) to examine the relationship achieved in this field in terms of the presence of influence and its strength between the study variables.

Table 8 Statistical Indicators of Impact of Dimensions on the General Budget (n = 20)

Pointers / Dimensions	Computed f value	Moral value P	R2 coefficient of determination	The value of the slope constantB1	indication
Oil Resources	7.719	0.012	0.3	0.362	D at the level of 5%
Water Resources	6.367	0.021	0.26	-0.396	D at the level of 5%
Dates resources	3.446	0.08	0.161	0.216	D at the level of 5%
Total resources	6.649	0.019	0.27	0.319	D at the level of 5%

* Table of F value in degrees of freedom (1, 18) and significance level ($<0.05 <P$) = 4.41

According to the results of the simple linear regression test, from which the following data are obtained:

1. After the oil resources achieved a significant effect in the general budget, as the calculated (F) values (7.719) were greater than the tabular (4.41) at the level of ($0.05 < P$), and the value of the determination coefficient of (0.30) showed that after the oil resources It alone explains 30% of the variance in the public budget, and the value of the constant slope (B) coefficient of (0.362) indicates a change of (1) in the value after the oil resources, which causes a change of (0.362) in the general budget.
2. After the water resources showed a significant effect in the general budget, as the calculated (F) values (6.367) were greater than the tabular (5.41) at the level of ($P < 0.05$), and the value of the determination coefficient of (0.26) showed that after the water resources He explains alone 26% of the variance in the public budget, and the value of the constant slope (B) coefficient of (0.396-) indicates that a change of (1) in the value after the water resources is (0.396-) in the general budget.

V. CONCLUSION

The researcher reached the following conclusions.

1. Iraq in general and at the level of the central government there are a lot of economic resources that can be used to serve the state budget.
2. Local governments possess a lot of local resources that can be optimally utilized in a way that leads to support the local budgets and thus the central budget of the state.
3. The state budget can be supported through three basic resources, which is known as the three liquidity theory, namely: oil resources, water resources and resources represented by the juice of dates (molasses).
4. The unipolar rentier shift, which relies on oil up to 96%, depends on the type of diversification that requires the adoption of strategic scenarios to achieve optimal utilization of local resources in Iraqi provinces.
5. The correct management of local resources away from administrative and financial corruption is enough to get rid of the problems that the Iraqi budget suffers from.

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