# The impact of tourism sustainability on the preservation of the urban heritage of ancient cities (Karbala city as amodel)

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## Abstract

The city of Karbala is one of the most important tourist cities characterized by the presence of important religious shrines that have their sanctity among Muslims in various parts of the world, and this gives the city the status of religious function in addition to the archaeological function through the architectural design of religious shrines and adjacent residential units . The process of developing the city of Karbala and paying attention to the heritage and archaeological aspect was the focus of the research question, and the research hypothesis was launched through the development of development strategies that contribute to real-time and future treatments while achieving an acceptable return on investment to sustain the city such as maintenance, restoration, financing and management of tourist sites.

The results of the statistical analysis test of the study showed in terms of the median and standard deviation and the results showed that there is a significant correlation between tourism sustainability and archaeological cities, and that there is a positive correlation between sustainable and archaeological cities, with a moral level (0.01>p) and there is a correlation between sustainability and archaeological cities (sustainable tourism environment, equal opportunities in human resources, artificial intelligence, sustainable energy). the study has reached a number of conclusions and a set

of recommendations addressed to those concerned and interested in the tourism sector .

**Keywords**: sustainability, tourism development, sustainability, archaeological cities, historical authenticity

## Introduction:

Tourism sustainability is one of the most important pillars of the development of archaeological cities, and as a result of the increased demand for access to urban heritage sites by tourists, there is an urgent need to develop the maintenance of archaeological sites, and the interest in the development of archaeological tourism is working to increase its gains from the tourism industry, hence the interest in the development of archaeological cities as they represent part of the cultural, cultural and social heritage of the state .

The city of Karbala is one of the most important tourist cities characterized by the presence of important religious shrines that have their sanctity among Muslims in various parts of the world, and this gives the city the status of religious function in addition to the archaeological function through the architectural design of religious shrines and adjacent residential units . The process of developing the city of Karbala and paying attention to the heritage aspect was the focus of the research question, and the research hypothesis was launched.there is a relationship between tourism sustainability and archaeological cities through the urban value of the city and the city of Karbala, in which two functions interact: the religious function represented

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by the holy shrines and the archaeological function represented by the urban fabric surrounding the city.

## The methodological framework of the study

The research problem includes the following questions :

1-How can tourism sustainability affect the archaeological sites of cities?

2-What are the development strategies for the development of archaeological tourism in the city of Karbala?

## hypothesis of the study:

Research questions can be answered by setting the following hypotheses:

1-there is a relationship between tourism sustainability and archaeological cities through the urban value of the city and the city of Karbala, in which two functions interact, namely the religious function represented by the holy shrines and the archaeological function represented by the urban fabric that surrounds the city.

2-there are several development strategies that contribute to the development of the archaeological tourism of the city of Karbala, including the expansion of the urban area of the holy shrines and the development of traditional markets, which contributes to achieving tourism sustainability that ensures the development of the city's heritage .

## purpose of the study:

The study aims to show the archaeological components of the city of Karbala and to know the most important obstacles that affect its tourist development, as the city is characterized by the influx of tourists from different parts of the world, and this means that the city of Karbala has a tourist attraction due to its religious components, so the study of archaeological components and
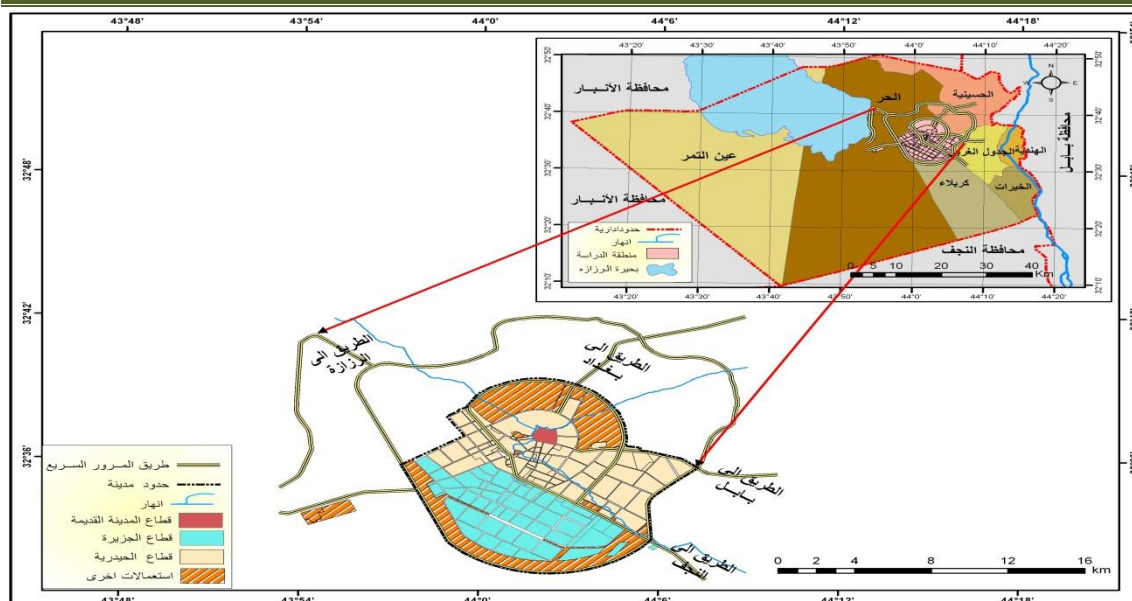
Tourist Development gives developmental integration, it is a religious city with its religious shrines and a heritage city with an urban fabric that carries historical, civilizational and cultural authenticity in the present and the future.

importance of the study:

The study of the city of Karbala in terms of its archaeological authenticity is one of the most prominent phenomena that distinguishes some cities from others, and therefore the disclosure of the results of the study is one of the scientific necessities required at the present time, as most of the studies that dealt with the city of Karbala have focused on the religious character only without linking it with the archaeological identity of the city .

**Geographical location of the study:**

The city of Karbala is located in the north-eastern part of Karbala governorate on the banks of the Husseiniya Creek branching from the Euphrates River, it is located at the intersection of two meridians ( 55 43 - 7 44 (East with two viewing arcs ) 31 32 - 40 32 in the north, the area of the holy city of Karbala is (8121.6) hectares (program GIS 10.8 ). The city of Karbala is the administrative center of the Holy province of Karbala, bordered to the north by Al-Hurr, to the South by desert lands, to the East by Husseiniya and the Indian district, and to the West by desert lands and Lake razzaza, while its geographical location from the Iraqi provinces is bordered to the North and Northwest by Anbar province, to the East by Babylon Province, and to the South by Najaf province, and the number of neighborhoods of the city of Karbala is (53)neighborhoods, as in the figure (1).

**Study methods** : Statistical tools were used to process the data obtained from the study community and were used in the analysis of the questionnaire of (150) forms distributed to tourists arriving in the holy city of Karbala using the five-point Likert scale (strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree) and that the religious shrines of Imam Hussein and his brother Abu al-Fadl al-Abbas (peace be upon them) are religious shrines and at the same time have their archaeological significance with their treasures, museums, inscriptions and decorations its importance for incoming tourists became clear as the results of the questionnaire form on the statistical program SPSS were analyzed.20 in the analysis of study variables represented by independent variables (Tourism sustainability) and dependent variables (archaeological cities).

Tourism sustainability and heritage cities concept and dimensions

1-religious tourism in the city of Karbala

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Religious tourism is distinguished from other tourist activities by its irreplaceable spiritual needs, as it represents the state of man's orientation to Almighty Allah in places of worship, as the tourist is looking for psychological, mental and intellectual comfort that relieves him of the stresses of everyday life and achieves in himself reassurance and happiness, and this is what religious tourism achieves for the tourist who is looking for everything new, exciting and stimulating for his desires (Al-Khafaji 2006, p .37). Such tourism includes participation in religious events and watching religious festivals and is limited to areas with an ancient religious history that attract tourists from all over the world or it is a set of cultural and economic activities related to the movement of people to a holy place or to a religious shrine intended to satisfy a spiritual need associated with religious belief (dryol, Hanan Hussein, 2002, p .26). In general, two main motives for religious tourism can be identified (Mustafa, Zeynab Sadik, 2007 p. 29) :

- Traveling for the purpose of Hajj, represented by visiting Mecca, Jerusalem and the Vatican

- Travel for the purpose of visiting, the motives of which can be divided into:

- Traveling for the purpose of intercession and drawing closer to Allah is like visiting the shrines of the pure Al-Bayt.

- Traveling for the purpose of blessing, such as visiting the shrines of the companions, followers, guardians and the righteous (peace be upon them)

- Travel for the purpose of conducting religious rites and rituals in churches and temples .

The importance of religious shrines for Muslims has several reasons, including:

## 1- personality of the owner of the religious shrine

By the character of a religious shrine, we mean the possibility for a tourist or visitor to feel that the owner of the shrine is alive and there is a spiritual connection in this image.

Therefore, the personality of the religious shrine stems from the life and biography of the pure imams, which earns the tourist a love of learning, reviewing their biography and showing their morality, and on this basis, the religious shrine has become a clear personality in the process of direct communication to the tourist by identifying the stages of their lives, recalling the occasions of their martyrdom, learning from their virtues and consecrating their posts .this has made the religious shrine (Imam Hussein and the sister of Abu al-Fadl al-Abbas peace be upon them) a connecting factor between different communities in the process of civilizational, cultural and social communication at various levels.

## 2-the legal and symbolic value of the religious shrine (religious status)

The religious shrine, especially (Imam Hussein and the sister of Abu al-Fadl al-Abbas (peace be upon them), is of religious, historical, archaeological value and with spiritual and moral dimensions expressing the authenticity of the religious source of the holy shrine, minarets, golden domes and the holy shrine are indications of the religious shrine and no others, in addition, worship and related other things are usually conducted in the holy shrines, which Muslims believe to be the best places in other words, the religious

status of the holy Imams has been reflected in the process of the constant influx of tourists This made it clear that the legal and symbolic value of increasing the religious tourist attraction should be obvious.

## 3-direct interaction between the tourist and the religious shrine

Direct interaction of the tourist is achieved if the elements of interaction are available, and one of these elements is the process of psychological, mental and intellectual satisfaction of the tourist or visitor, and this generates a desire for the process of performing worship inside the holy shrine, which means that the interaction has earned the tourist the desire to continue worship and repeat it based on a religious fact, the holy shrine is one of the most honorable spots and closest to the Almighty .From this point of view, the holy city of Karbala has its importance in religious tourism, and the main goal of tourism sustainability is to invest various programs aimed at achieving a continuous and balanced increase in tourism resources, deepening and rationalizing them and increasing productivity rates in the tourism sector, a multidimensional process that includes, first of all, increasing economic growth rates as well as the necessary changes in infrastructure services and stimulating the ability of tourism institutions to provide the best results that meet the wishes and needs of incoming tourists, which helps reduce the phenomenon of poverty, low unemployment, crime and theft, and achieve economic and social stability The culture of the host communities.Tourism sustainability is defined as part of a comprehensive development plan that is shared between the public and private sectors, each of which participates in certain parts of the project, the government usually

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provides infrastructure services such as water and transport, and the private sector provides superstructures such as restaurants, hotels, entertainment facilities, shopping areas, etc. (Hassan, 2013, P. 47) or it is a functional or natural integration process between a number of natural elements found in the region and public or tourist facilities as a basis for establishing tourism projects that meet the needs and desires of tourists, they are an integral part of comprehensive national development sought by host countries in investing in human and natural resources for Raising the rates of tourist attraction and achieving its economic, social, cultural and institutional goals, and even further, it addresses the problems it suffers from such as poverty and crime, providing employment opportunities, and thus achieving security stability at various levels through optimal investment of natural and Human Resources, which means there is a comprehensive change in the plans of host countries, which is reflected on their :

**1- Sustainable economy**: a sustainable economy requires investments to be directed towards sectors that rely on renewable resources and promote innovation and environmental sustainability.this includes the development of green industries, the promotion of renewable energy and the transition to low-carbon economic models.

**2-sustainable society**: a sustainable society includes the provision of decent jobs, education, health, housing and sustainable transport. It aims to promote equality, social justice, human rights protection, empowerment promotion and community participation.

**3-sustainable environment**: maintaining a sustainable environment requires protecting biodiversity, conserving natural resources, reducing

pollution and adapting to climate change. It aims to preserve ecosystems and ensure the sustainability of resources for present and future generations(Mia, 2010, p.278).

**4-sustainable governance:** sustainable governance depends on effective, transparent and inclusive governance systems. This includes the participation of citizens, NGOs and the private sector in decision-making and implementation aimed at ensuring accountability, justice and promoting cooperation among all.

**5-digital technology:** technology plays an important role in achieving tourism sustainability, as it is necessary to use sustainable technology and environmental innovations to transform into more sustainable economic and social models. This includes the use of renewable energy, desalination technologies and efficient waste management .

The relationship of tourism sustainability with archaeological cities is an influential relationship on all tourist events through folklore, ancient historical buildings, building materials, and archaeological figures that are distinguished by their historical originality and the extent of their impact on people's lives and the pride of community members in them and considered an integral part of the history of the archaeological city, and if we examine the origin of the word heritage linguistically, it means "legacy" and generally means what a person leaves of material or moral heritage that deserves to be preserved and protected from extinction, whether it is ideas, beliefs, customs or traditions or poetry, literature, or any image of architectural art, and not necessarily everything ancient must contain some heritage value Heritage in this sense becomes the link between the inheritor (human) and generations

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over time, so the process of preserving buildings and archaeological areas from deterioration leads to their continuation in life and continuity across generations (Nazmi, 2006, p. 5).

An archaeological city is that city that acquires its qualitative value (moral, religious or social) through its historical stages that have passed since the community members gave it that value (Ben Amor, 2009, P. 8), and is also defined as that city that preserves the architectural heritage, which is an important pillar of the archaeological city, provided that it has historical value and authenticity affecting human life and expressing the identity of society at the same time (Whistles, lights, and eng-art.montadarabi.com).

It is also defined as that city that arises as a result of its association with historical events that express a certain issue, important figures, commercial or industrial activities, so that these factors distinguish it from other other cities (Suleiman, Sumaya Abdulkader, 2006, p .95). The idea of scientific heritage was officially recognized at the UNESCO General symposium held in Paris in 1972 , and through that Symposium the concept of the world heritage of humanity was defined, which should be formed from monuments of qualitative value and influential in the life of society in terms of history and folklore, or natural monuments of aesthetic value, and the heritage of the city varies according to its archaeological, historical or folklore :

1-building human civilization.

2-imitation of the past and explicit transfer of urban heritage, despite the simplicity of its elements.

3-rooting the urban heritage through the external vocabulary of traditional buildings .

4-saving the city's landmarks from loss because they express the social, cultural, economic and cultural authenticity , thus they paint a picture of the life of the community and explain the way of living of the population at that time (Haj Quaider, 2019, P .64).

5-it works to develop archaeological tourism and achieve economic well-being by introducing tourists to the sights of the archaeological city ( El-bass and El-Sayed, 1992, p. 7). The Association of the urban structure with the components of the local community in the city expresses the image of human relations in a single community and the extent to which the population is related to the collective activities that the city includes in its various buildings, and therefore these characteristics give the community a distinct quality ( Fakih, E. 1431, P .79). The historical dimension is one of the most common criteria for archaeological cities,p76 (Hardy, A, 1999), as the city contains an urban system that carries with it a historical event that remained stuck in people's minds, and the best evidence of this is the incident of TAF in the city of Karbala in 61 ah, the city was not known before this historical event, so the historical event added historical authenticity to the city .

The first to develop an urban plan for the city of Karbala in its modern history was by the Ottoman governor Medhat Pasha in 1868, after the city expanded beyond its surrounding walls, which is a feature of the Islamic city at that time, because the wall represents its physical entity, this plan was characterized by expansion towards the southern side of the city to allow the emergence of New Urban for integration .

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the organic "urban" system began to move away from the traditional center, and soon the city took its current

position and in a new and integrated attempt to develop and organize its growth properly in 1956 by the German foundation "doxiadis", which proposed to turn the traditional city center into a special place for Religious Land Uses and proposed the gradual abolition of private property in it, as in the figure (2), this plan focused mainly on the southern and south-eastern sides of the future expansion of the city, since the shape taken by the city in its current expansion processes is Map (3) which needs a planned network of roads to secure the connection of its destinations Providing services to its residents appropriately.(Al-Jumaili, planning religious cities in Iraq, research published on the website www.fcdrs.com.

Standard criteria for archaeological cities:

1- The historical value of the archaeological city :

The archaeological city is required to have a historical value that represents an important theater for generations at present and in the future, and the historical value is expressed by two indicators :

A-chronological indicator: which indicates the date of the city's origin and the stages of its development .

B-the symbolic indicator: it depends on the strength and impact of the event associated with it, as well as the clarity of the expressive image of the city from the architectural point of view (Abu Tammam, 2003, p.189).

**-2 The National value of the archaeological city :**

They can be divided into three types: :

**A-buildings associated with historical events:** They are those buildings that are associated with an event so that it directly or indirectly affects the

nature of the life of society and its value increases by increasing the value of the event associated with it.

## B-buildings that express the functional state:

These buildings acquire their value and importance from their function or the presence of a legislative, executive or judicial authority occupying the building, and the symbolic value of these buildings is high, which is the basic value of these buildings .

## C-buildings related to important personalities:

This type of buildings is associated with public figures in society and the value of these buildings increases with the increasing importance of the personality that occupied them.

## 3-the architectural value of the archaeological city:

The urban value is that it provides an urban fabric that reflects religious, environmental, social, cultural and civilizational influences, it has innovation and creative aesthetic originality that reflects values and principles in simulating society and can be divided into :

## A-buildings of a local character :

It is characterized by local features in terms of architecture through the use of local materials in the construction .

## B-visually distinctive buildings:

They are those buildings that are characterized by a distinct architectural formation, whether in terms of shape, size, or color, and in the end it forms a distinct visual image, and it is consistent in terms of color, formation, and Skyline .dealing with this type of buildings requires maintaining the external facade and being consistent with the same old style.

**4- the architectural value of the archaeological city can be divided into:-**

**A-aesthetic value**: some buildings constitute a creative factor and are of both aesthetic and artistic value, such as monuments and ancient city walls (Timothy, D. and Boyd, 2003 p 65)

**B-functional value**: it is that value that distinguishes architectural buildings from non - religious shrines, mosques or churches in which the function of worship is used (Al-Hazmi, 2009, p. 248) as in the pictures(2)

Tourism sustainability and ways to preserve the archaeological identity of the city

The relationship of tourism sustainability with archaeological cities :
Tourism sustainability achieves the material and non-material well-being of society by increasing the investment and production of its tourism resources for the purposes of economic and social development of the region's population (Farhan, 2006, p. 16) and aims to provide all facilities and services to satisfy the needs and desires of tourists in addition to providing employment opportunities in various sectors, and seeks to push the factors of production in the tourism sector to grow faster than its natural growth rate, considering that the tourism sector is a dynamic and dynamic sector that affects it is one of the important means in the development of cities Attracting tourists economically, socially and Urban by planning it rationally for the purpose of raising the living standard of members of society, taking into account the preservation of the environment from pollution (Al-Tai, 2005, p. 12) (tourism sustainability is not a purely economic, or purely social process, but a comprehensive process of economic, social, political, psychological, administrative and planning aspects (Wali, 2005, p. 6), as it

works to improve the urban environment in economic and social terms and achieve architectural harmony that ensures the preservation of the historical authenticity of the city Ibrahim, 2008, p. 89) and its significance :

1- Preserving the structure of the city and its general appearance through the ancient and modern interconnection and the mutual relationship between them through standards and policies that combine the preservation of the historical urban structure and its continuity with modern buildings .one of the preservation criteria is the architectural and spatial links between urban structures and the criteria of spatial properties and the criterion of the historical value of the urban fabric and the extent to which the urban fabric can contain modern requirements.

2-dealing with the urban renewal of the planning of the archaeological city through the relationship of the city with its regional surroundings .

3-comprehensiveness of orientation in terms of urban aspects such as housing, space formation and infrastructure services .

4-realism of the characteristics of the urban environment (economic and social) and its relevance to the available material possibilities (asasfa et al., 2007, P. 12)

**Ways to preserve the archaeological identity of the city of Karbala :**

Preservation refers to the processes that are carried out for historical buildings or areas of archaeological value and what they contain of buildings of interest, certain facilities or a distinctive urban environment, and includes the preservation of social, economic and cultural aspects, and also includes the visual image and is also defined as the process through which all procedures and methods are carried out that provide the heritage to survive

as long as possible, to play an important role in the life of society (khadrawy, 2003, p .22). The ways to preserve the identity of the archaeological city requires the development of long-term strategies for the purpose of developing the city from the archaeological point of view through the development of clear development programs determined by certain time periods, and the urban planning of the archaeological city seeks to achieve a balance between social and economic aspects, because the city is not a static picture, but an environment in which there is a lot of movement in various fields ( Lilia, 2009, p .26).

The general strategy for the rehabilitation of the archaeological city depends on three factors: the urban environment of the city, the economic trend and the social trend, because the preservation of the city's Heritage aims to preserve natural resources and environmental and social services, investing them to serve his needs of shelter, food and clothing, as well as his complementary needs to raise his standard of living (work, entertainment, housing, services) without reducing the opportunities of future generations (Deeb, Rida and Mehanna, 2009, p. 491) .

**1-Environmental pollution and climate changes**: include environmental pollution, biodiversity degradation and depletion of Natural Resources. Addressing these challenges requires strong actions to preserve the environment and achieve environmental sustainability.

**2- available economic opportunities**: challenges related to poverty, unemployment and economic inequality include, achieving sustainable development requires achieving a balance between economic growth and the equitable distribution of wealth and opportunities(inwaz, 2015, P.45.)

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**3-social challenges and Social Empowerment:** challenges related to poverty reduction, strengthening education and health care include addressing these challenges by providing fair and equal opportunities for all and enhancing community participation(Jafar, 2005, p .37)

**4-institutional challenges**:

The challenges of tourism sustainability in the ancient city of Karbala sustainability requires institutional reforms, strengthening governance and combating corruption, transparency, accountability and cooperation between the public sector, the private sector and society should be strengthened in order to promote the consolidation of the concept of tourism sustainability for society. (Abdul Haq, 2009, P. 22(

**5- cultural challenges:** awareness and education about the importance of sustainable development and the adoption of sustainability values should be promoted in society. Changes in consumer behaviors and habits should be encouraged and a sustainable culture promoted.

The process of preserving the city's heritage in terms of tourism sustainability requires the activation of tourism laws that protect cultural heritage ( Al-Zahrani, 2012, P .62). the city of Karbala needs such legislation because it represents a meeting point for different peoples of the world.

The task of urban planning and controlling the process of urban planning and urban management of cities is one of the main tasks undertaken by the authorities, as many of the problems suffered by contemporary cities, which appear through the poor urban environment, are due to the loss of balance between the various aspects of the authority that carry out the functions of urban management (Hussein and Mahmoud, 2001, p.18).

**Statistical analysis** : The study aims to discover the correlation relationships between the independent variable tourism sustainability and the variable belonging to the archaeological cities, as the correlation coefficient ranges between( +1 and -1), If the value of (R) (+1), the relationship is completely direct, while if the value of (R) (-1), The relationship is inverse, but if the value of (R) (-1) between the statistical variables is zero, this means that there is no relationship between the variables of the study, Table (1) shows the results of the statistical analysis test in terms of tourism sustainability and archaeological cities, and that there is a positive moral correlation between tourism sustainability and archaeological cities, and at a moral level (0.01>p ) that there is a correlation between tourism sustainability and archaeological cities (environment, sustainable tourism, equal opportunities in human resources, artificial intelligence, sustainable energy).87 0 ،.370 ،.870 ،.890 ،.890), respectively, while the correlation relationship of the variables (tourism programs, the size of tourism enterprises, ethics of Tourism professions, administrative procedures) was not shown as in Table(1), which shows the correlation matrix of the study variables.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study using the correlation relationships between statistical variables, as there is a significant correlation relationship between tourism sustainability and archaeological cities, it is clear from Table (2) that there is a significant impact between tourism sustainability and the maintenance of archaeological sites at the level of a sample of (150) individuals, and the calculated value of (t) (9.52), which is greater than the tabular value (1.79) with a degree of freedom of (83) and a confidence level of (0.95%), the constant indicates the maintenance of

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archaeological sites by(-0.37) when the tourism sustainability is (zero) as well as the value of the tourism sustainability limit mile has reached (B=0.71), this means that a change of (1) in Tourism sustainability will be accompanied by a change of(0.71) in the maintenance of archaeological sites, the value of the determination coefficient $R^2$ shows a coefficient of (520. This means that tourism sustainability explains (52%) of the variation in the maintenance of archaeological sites, and in light of the above, the hypothesis accepts the existence of a moral relationship between tourism sustainability and the maintenance of archaeological sites

| Sustainable maintenance of archaeological sites | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sig. | F | T | $R^2$ | Beta | Constant | Tourism sustainability |
| 0.00 | 90.91 | 9.52 | .520 | 0.71 | −0.37 | |

Table (2) results of testing the impact relations between tourism sustainability and the maintenance of archaeological sites .

It is clear from Table (3) that there is a significant impact between tourism sustainability and service innovations at the level of the sample of (150) individuals, and the value of (t) calculated (10.18), which is greater than the tabular value (1.69) with a degree of freedom of (86) and with a confidence level of (0.95%), and the constant indicates tourism sustainability through service innovations by (-0.84) when tourism sustainability is (zero), as well as the value of the marginal this means that a change of (1)in tourism sustainability will be accompanied by a change of (0.72) in service innovations, the value of the determination coefficient $R^2$ shows a coefficient of(531).) Which means that Tourism sustainability explains (53%) of the variation in service innovations, and in light of the above, the

hypothesis accepts that there is a significant relationship between tourism sustainability and service innovations .

| Service innovations | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sig. | F | T | $R^2$ | Beta | constant | Tourism sustainability |
| 0.00 | 101.74 | 10.18 | .531 | 0.72 | -0.84 | |

Table (3) results of testing the impact relations between tourism sustainability and service innovations.

It is clear from Table (4) that there is a significant impact between tourism sustainability and infrastructure services at the level of the sample of (150) individuals, and the calculated value of (T) is (68.10), which is greater than the tabular value of (1.69)with a degree of freedom of (86) and with a confidence level of (0.95%), and the constant indicates infrastructure services by (-0.17) when tourism sustainability is (zero), as well as the value of the 0.67)this means that a change of (1) in tourism sustainability will be accompanied by a change of (0.67) in infrastructure services, the value of the determination coefficient R2 shows a coefficient of(440. Which means that tourism sustainability explains (44%) In light of the above, the hypothesis accepts the existence of a significant relationship between tourism sustainability and infrastructure services .

| Infrastructure services | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sig. | F | T | R | Beta | constant | Tourism sustainability |
| 0.00 | 68.10 | 8.26 | .440 | 0.67 | -0.17 | |

Table (4) results of testing the impact relations between tourism sustainability and infrastructure services.

It is clear from Table (5) that there is a significant impact between tourism sustainability and the fame and authenticity of archaeological sites at the level of the sample of (150) individuals, and the calculated value of (T) (7.80), which is greater than the tabular value (1.69)with a degree of freedom of (86) and a confidence level of (0.95%), and the constant indicates the fame and authenticity of archaeological sites by (-0.15) when tourism sustainability is (zero), as well as the value of the marginal propensity for development this means that a change of (1)in tourism sustainability will be accompanied by a change of (0.67) in the fame and authenticity of archaeological sites, the value of the determination coefficient $R2$ shows a coefficient of(510).) Which means that Tourism sustainability explains (51%) of the difference in the popularity and authenticity of archaeological sites, and in light of the above, the hypothesis accepts the existence of a moral relationship between tourism sustainability and the fame and authenticity of archaeological sites .

| The fame and originality of archaeological sites | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|----------|---------------|
| Sig. | F | T | $R^2$ | Beta | Constant | Tourism |
| 0.00 | 60.86 | 7.80 | .510 | 0.65 | -0.15 | sustainability |

**Conclusions:**

1-the study of archaeological cities is one of the important topics for the city in particular, as the city of Karbala is a religious and Heritage City at the same time due to its cultural, cultural and social heritage, which is reflected in its urban fabric .

2-there are several standard criteria for archaeological cities, including historical, national, urban and architectural value, and these criteria were contained by the city of Karbala because it includes all the archaeological components in its religious (holy shrines) and heritage (architectural style).

3-the preservation of the structure of the city requires the development of future strategies to ensure the preservation of the urban structure and its continuation with modern standards such as architectural links and spatial properties while containing the urban fabric of modern requirements .

4-the proposal to expand the urban fabric of the Holy thresholds provides solutions to the movement system within the traditional center, and this has to do with the absorption capacity of the city, the more there is an urban expansion of the thresholds, the more there is an expansion of the movement system .

5-raising the community's awareness of the importance of archaeological areas generates a generation that realizes the importance of the cultural heritage of the city, and this is done through several outlets starting from the family to various institutions in the community .

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