



The Importance of Historical and Cultural Activities in the Development of Tourism

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Abstract: *Cultural and historical remnants of our ancestors are elements of our national cultural identity. They are unaltered sources of unity between our past and our future, which can improve the quality of our lives and create a rich, rich and satisfying environment for spending leisure time. And Be our fun. In other words, neglecting the historical and cultural background causes the identity of societies and resistance to the modern styles and patterns of the human society, which leads to isolation and separation from global developments. The city of Khorramabad, the capital of Lorestan province, has historical and historical backgrounds and identities. The history of the formation of this city dates back to the middle of the Islamic era. The old part of the city has historically and historically valuable works that can play an important role in promoting the function of Kurdish. In this article, it has been tried top resent appropriate strategies for reaching the desired goal in view of the historical values of the central part of the city of Khorramabad and the impact on its development. After introducing the existing monuments and cultural heritage.*

Keywords: *Khorramabad, Cultural Heritage, Historical Works*

INTRODUCTION

The city is a human, natural, economic, social, cultural and physical phenomenon, which is born in its historical context in certain conditions and continues to live in certain conditions, grows and accepts certain changes. (Mojtahed zadeh, 2003).

Many cities have a history and historical background, which forms an important part of the city's identity to give in fact, each city in its organizational components and forms, including body and social behaviors and activities, has the characteristics that determine its identity (Komeilli, 1999).

On the other hand, in the contemporary era and in the aftermath of the growth of cities, the old cities with dualism, the middle Historical and cultural identity (formed in a long process in pre-industrial times) on the one hand, and the growing growth of urban developments consistent with there quirements and requirements of the modern period, and They face postmodernism.

Therefore, one of the most significant negative impacts of the development of contemporary urbanization and urbanization is the serious damage that has come in many different ways to the historical-cultural remains of the past.

Therefore, finding solutions to reconciliation between preserving the historical and social identity of cities with new urban structures and functions is one of the main challenges of urban planning and design.

For this reason, over the past three decades, a new trend has taken place in global spatial planning, in particular urban and regional planning, which strongly emphasizes the protection of the historical cultural heritage and the well-being of them in order to improve the quality living environment.

In fact, one of the main criticisms of traditional planning in the form of comprehensive and detailed plans, their excessive emphasis on physical functional goals and lack of attention to social-economic goals and values (Mahdizadeh, 2003).

Several global institutions have also strengthened this trend by adopting regulations and developing international cooperation. Today, in advanced urban and regional planning systems, an independent part is to protect and revitalize cultural heritage and to optimize its use. They are devoted to identity, cultural values and the development of leisure and tourism spaces. For this reason, one of the tasks of urban projects is the introduction of valuable historical-cultural treasures (places, collections and axes) and presentation The strategy and policies that should be considered in the process of urban development in order to protect and revitalize them.

In Iran, the history of cultural heritage laws and regulations is predominantly based on the the museum's museums has a significant cultural and cultural significance. The adoption and implementation of the Third Development Plan of the country (2000-2004), with a general approach to sustainable development, is a new beginning to a cultural heritage (Mahdizadeh, 2005). In addition to the operation of the protection of cultural heritage, this program has paid attention to other economic and social dimensions of cultural heritage and its role in planning for the development of the city (and the desired area). Among them, it is possible to establish a guardhouse of the cultural heritage of the country, raising issues such as the optimal use of historical and cultural attractions, organizing the cultural heritage space in the urban (and metamorphic) areas of tourism development using cultural heritage and structural and managerial changes in Municipalities of cities with historical texture as well as in the Cultural Heritage Organization Tourism and Tourism.

An important part of the cultural and historical work of each city is usually located in the central part of the city (as the primary nucleus of the city's formation) and the existence of this capability in urban centers is of particular importance to these centers.

Today, urban centers, in addition to their main function as the focus of most of the city's top performances and activities, as the main symbol of social interactions and the emergence of collective memories, as well as the crystallization of civilian life and the social identity of citizens, have a direct and close relationship with leisure activities, Tourism, public spaces, urban, human, and so on (Basirat, 2004).

Indeed, in recent years, the issue of the exploitation of cultural heritage located in urban centers, in order to Develop Cities as well as organizing city centers, through:

- Strengthening social and cultural values in urban planning.
- Open and universal open space development with leisure, artistic and cultural role.
- Development and equipping of pedestrian spaces in order to moderate the movement of the ruts _within parishes.
- Strengthening the symbols and signs of identity of the sector, has found a special place in urban planning.

The city of Khorramabad is one of the most important cities of Iran's civilization, which has a special geographic location in a strait area, and after passing the long and upward slopes, it has now been converted from a limited urban center to KhorramAbad, with a total of 4000 hectares of urban land. (Farnahad, 2005)

The fortress of Falak -ol- Aflak is located within this gorge and above the hill of the same name a It is also considered as the core of the city. In addition to this, there are other works in the central fabric of Khorram Abad, which have added to its cultural and historical value. Considering these considerations, in this article, it is tried to introduce the significant and valuable historical and cultural works in the central part of Khorram Abad, according to legal definitions, and, while referring to existing issues, the appropriate strategies for the sustainable use of These works (alongside existing ones) in the direction Strengthening the role of centralized tourism tourism .This information helps to ensure that the cultural heritage is given sufficient attention at the level of future development plans .

Necessity of protection and how to use cultural heritage:

Historical and cultural monuments are considered as one of the important sources of history and civilization of every society and nation and there are two conflicting approaches, namely, conservation and use, and viewing and using them as intellectual, artistic, and scientific values is more in demand than most of the domestic and foreign people, and, on the other hand, unplanned use of the program. From this point of view, today in the world, according to international and national standards and practices, the use of historical-cultural monuments is subject to the observance of different standards and standards of protection that should be specifically Urban and Regional Development. Serious attention should be paid.

One of the most effective ways of protecting and exploiting the proper cultural effects is to identify and make the necessary arrangements for each of them. This requires the application of the laws, regulations, and special rules that are usually in the advanced world. Has found a stable position and must be legally adhered to in the preparation and implementation of development projects.

Unfortunately, in our country, for a variety of reasons, an efficient system for the protection and promotion of the proper cultural heritage and the coordination of the duties of protection with the tasks of cultural development,

Physical development and tourism development are not formed.

Target:

Basically, the process of identifying and defining the goals of each study and research is based on two main axes: responding to human needs in the area in question and solving or reducing issues and problems (Mahdizadeh, 2002).

Preservation of historical, cultural and spatial identity is one of the main goals of sustainable development, which today has an important and steady place in spatial planning in the world. In this article, the main purpose of the role of cultural heritage in the development of tourism is presented as follows:

Development Tourism in Khorramabad with emphasis on preserving identity and historical cultural values.

Definitions and concepts related to cultural heritage

According to Article 1 of the Constitution of the Cultural Heritage Organization of the country the concept of cultural heritage is defined as follows:

"The cultural heritage includes the remnants of the past that represents the movement of man in the course of history, and by identifying it, it is possible to recognize the identity and the line of his cultural movement and provide it through the context of manifestation" (Cultural Heritage Organization, Code of Conduct, 5)

According to Article 1 of the National Remaining Act (adopted in 1930), the concept of "national works of Iran" is defined as follows:

"All industrial works and buildings and places that have been constructed up to the end of the Zand dynasty in the Iranian nation, Movable and immovable, in accordance with Article 3 of this law (their registration in the National Register of Items), can be considered as national works and Is under the protection and supervision of the state (cultural heritage, handicraft and tourism), but the single article "Sarmly Registration Act" (Act 1973) "The concept of Iran" Pydakrh developed and completed as follows.

"Article One: The Ministry of Culture and Arts is authorized, in addition to the works covered by the Law on the Preservation of National Historic Monuments adopted in November 1930, to have immaterial effects that are of historical or national interest, irrespective of its date or its origin, with the approval of the Supreme Council of Culture and Art in the numbers of the national works mentioned in the Act.

The works mentioned in this article will be subject to all laws and regulations relating to national works a "In international documents, in addition to the cultural heritage, the protection of natural heritage has also been emphasized.

According to the "Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" (Approval of the year, 1972), the relevant definitions The "Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage" in the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention are as follows:

Article 1: In the light of the present Convention, the following is regarded as "cultural heritage"

Works:

works of architecture, sculpture or painting in buildings, elements and structures that have an ancient aspect, inscriptions, caves, and the sum of factors that Historical, artistic and scientific views have an exceptional global value.

Collections:

Collections are distinct or complex monuments that are architecturally unique, or depend on, and position in a natural, historical, artistic and scientific landscape of exceptional global value.

Enclosures:

Human works or works created both by man and nature, as well as areas containing Ancient Historical, Aesthetic, Ethnic, Worldwide, Exceptional Areas "(ibida 512)

Article 2: In the present Convention, the following is a "natural heritage":

Natural effects consisting of physical and biological compounds or a combination of these compounds of exceptional aesthetic or scientific value are exceptional. The combination of natural and natural geographies and well-defined areas where the animal habitat and the growing area of the plants are threatened from the point of view of Scientific and conservation The global value is. Exceptional. The natural range of natural areas that are precisely identified and of scientific, conservation or natural beauty are of exceptional universal value (ibida 512)1

The classification of historical-cultural:

monuments is very diverse and cultural-historical, which can be categorized in different ways. The following table provides a list of categories of historical cultural classifications.

Table 1: Types of classification of historical-cultural monuments.

Classification of criteria	Describe
Type of work	1- Material heritage (buildings, objects and ...) 2-the spiritual heritage(celebrations and ceremonies)
History of the historic	Ancient times (before time) Islamic era New era (after ghajar)
Caller features	Historical cultures Historical and cultural collection Historical centers of culture Historical and cultural contexts
The position of the deployment	Urban works Extra urban works
Type of use	Protection of the public Public utiliteas Conditional utilization
Functional scale	Local function National function Trans national and global functions
usage	Protection Pilgrimage tourism

Farnahad, 2009

Each type of classification of historical-cultural monuments can be used for various scientific, research, operational, conservation, planning and other purposes. From the point of view of spatial planning, we have more to do with the material cultural heritage They have a direct relationship with space and space.

The great purpose

the propositions or the original statement of the future conditions that derive from the values and ambitions of the community and the whole process of planning towards its realization and achieving. The macro goals are usually of a general, qualitative and long-term nature, and the basis for the formulation of objectives

Strategies

are 2 sets of decision making and core issues that coordinate the goals of an application and provide ways to achieve them. Strategies, orientations, and appropriate conditions for moving toward goals.

Policies

Policies A group of planning decisions are at a lower level Functions Area Policies are guiding executive decisions and short-term measures that make it possible to determine the practical direction for pursuing goals.

The scope of studies:

The city of Khorramabad is located in Lorestan province at 48 degrees and 21 minutes east and 33 degrees 29 minutes' north latitude. The population of Khorramabad has grown from 38676 people in 1956 to 355495. During these years, the average annual population growth in the city was about 4 percent. The highest percentage of population growth (as in many urban centers of the country) was from the 1976-86 period with 6/87 Percentage. The total legal area of the city is 3800 hectares.



Figure 1: Map of location of lorestan province in the Iran

The process of formation and development of Khorram Abad city, under the direct influence of phenomena and natural factors, such as mountains and mountains. The river and the city's communication position is on the north-south direction. The existence of highlands in the east and west of this city as well as the flow of the main river of this city (with the north south direction) has led to the linear development of the city with the north-south direction. Khorram Abad is located in the mountainous part of the Zagros Mountains. Due to its valley shape, most months of the year are temperate and temperate Mediterranean climate, and has rich vegetation and green space both within and around its surroundings.



Figure 2: Location of Khorram Abad city among western Zagros mountains

A look at the historical background of the city of Khorram Abad

This city is one of the oldest cities in the history of Iran. Our first awareness is about the Sassanid era. Lorestan during the Sassanid period included the states of Simreh , Shirvan, Shapur Khast and Alashtar . The city of Shapur Khast (in the Khorramabad Strait) in the south of the current city is Shapur, the second king of Sassanid. Remaining works in this period include the "Shapur Bridge" in the south and the "Stone Whirlpool" in the west of the city. Localities in the south and south east of the city (Qazi Abad, Kohi neighborhoods, Palestine and Alawi) have been built in Shapur Khast in the 40 years since the ruins.



Figure 3: Picture of the ruins of the Shapour khast bridge

After the recent developments, Shapur was called to be transferred to the western part of the river, and in the beginning of the 6th century the city of Khorram Abad (in the current district) was established, (Boad tecnic, 2011)

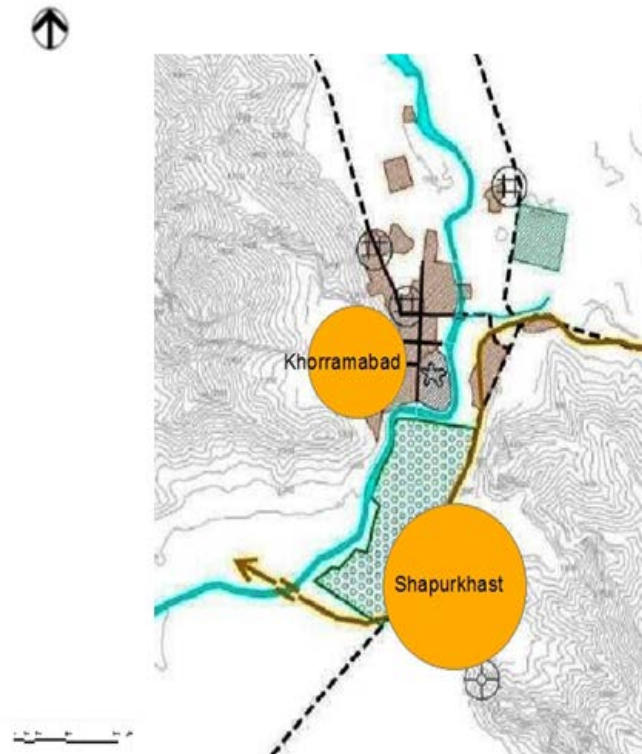


Figure 4: Shapur Khast location map _ Khorramabad
Source : Bod Technique 1390

The peak of Khoram Abad's development and prosperity has been in the Safavid and Pahlavi periods. The policies and plans of the Safavid kings, in particular Shah Abbas I, have been clearly applied to the area as regards the importance of business, the construction of roads, the bridge and, in particular, the numerous caravansaries that ensure the safety and comfort of the caravans.

In this period, caravansaries were built especially on the southern route, the Khorramabad Road-Dezful and the Paul Gap on the eastern side of the city. The religious activist, who is highly regarded Shiite kings of the Safavid religion, with regard to the construction of Jame Mosque (Khorram Abad mosque in the city of 970 AH and the stones related to its repair remained in the years 1064 and 1110 AH, which is one of the most important documents. The mosque was built in 1933 to destroy it, and now the building of the Seminary is Kamalieh). And the development of the tomb of Zeidaben Ali (AS) during this period, in the development and The development of Khorramabad in the Safavid era has played an important role. The political activist, the importance of the local governors of Lorestan governorates to Khoramabad, should be considered as the third factor in growth and development. (Mahjor, Firooz, 2014)

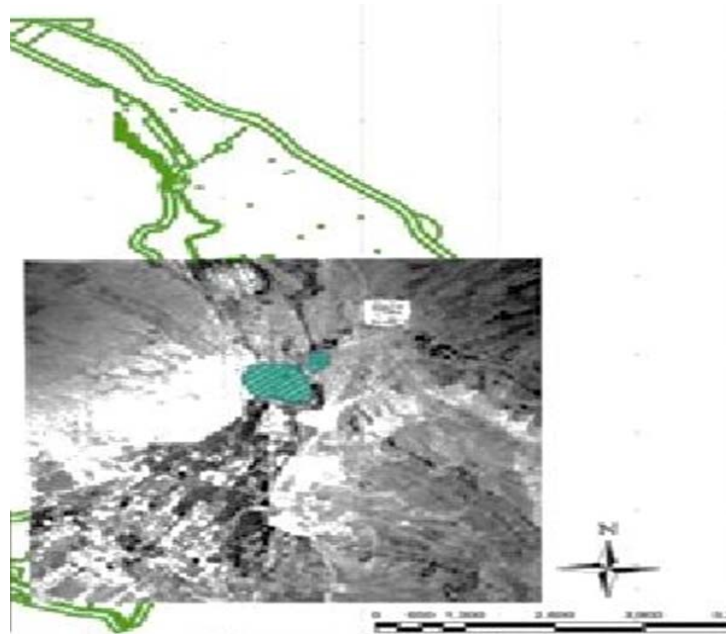


Figure 5 : The probable range of Khorramabad city during the Safavi period

The city has not developed much in the Qajar period. Urban texture is irregular and organic Regular and organization or organization is not developed. In this period, because of insecurity, the habitat of the old tissue of the city continues because of the tightness and texture of the tissue, which has led to the expansion of traditional tissue.

Nevertheless, the market has also contributed to the development of the city.

Khorram Abad, which is located in the old context of this city and close to its original core, is likely to return to the Qajar period.

Khorram Abad during the Qajar period extends along the shaft of the mosque and the mosque in parallel with It. (Mahjor, Firooz, 2014)

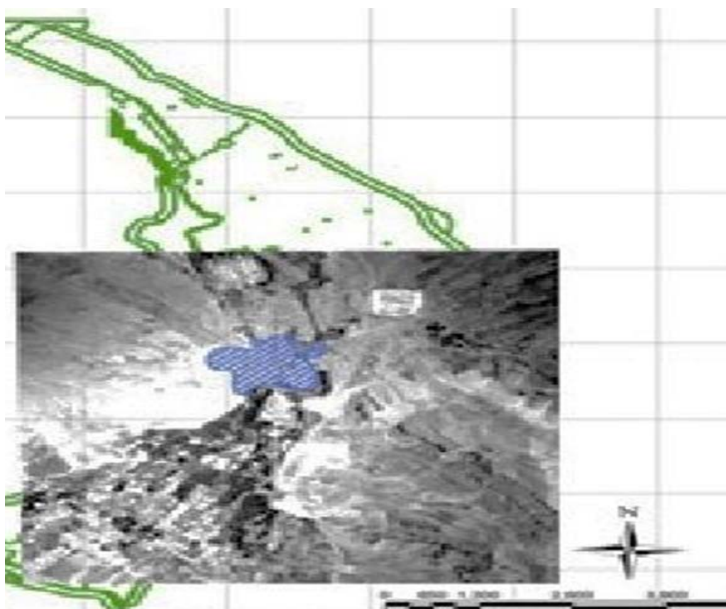


Figure 6: The probable range of Khorramabad city during the Ghajar period

The city of Khorram Abad during the period of Pahlavi major development and comprehensive expansion finds in this period and as a result of changes.

The major was created in the traditional body structure, which resulted in the separation of the Falak- ol-Aflak castle from the market.

By passing a new role (Lorestan province center) to this city, the development of the city becomes more intense.

The socioeconomic developments of the 1961 also spurred the urbanization and migration of more villagers to the city, as a result of the expansion of the city's physical limits and the integration of the villages of the city's marginal areas.

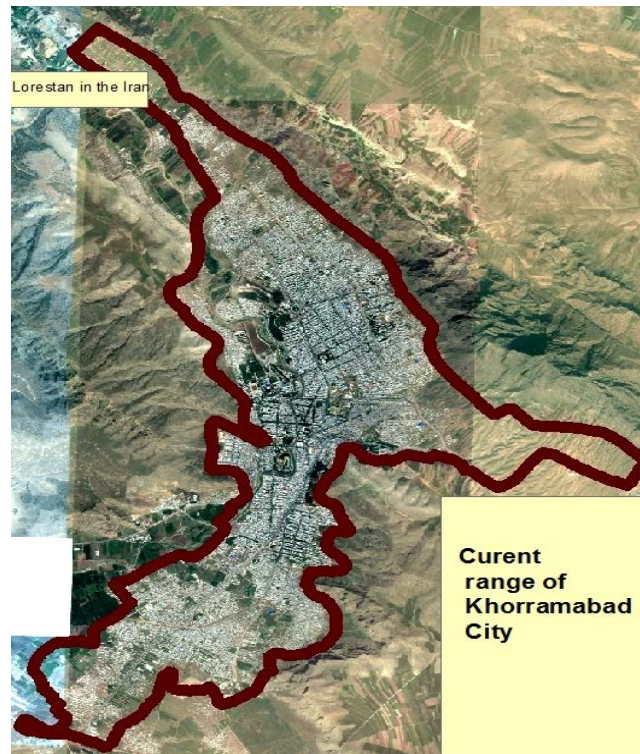


Figure 7 : Curent range of Khorramabad City

The general status of cultural-historical monuments in the central area

The department of cultural heritage of Lorestan province has listed the list of historical elemnts located in the old and central tissues of Khorram Abad city as follows :

1) castle Falak-Ol-Aflak, 2) Gerdab Sangi, 3) Bazar tala Forooshan (inn SR), 4) Gap Bathroom, 5) AkhoundAbou House , 6) the Mirmals Mansion, 7) Imam Zadeh Zaynebne ali, 8) Nowi warmth, 9) Tavasoli Mosque, 10) Tayeb Boulevard, 11) Babataher Tomb, 12) Officers' Club and Eram Garden, 13) University Building of these works, the castle of Falak ol-Aflak, is a vortex of the pre-Islamic period.

Falak Ol aflak Castle:

This castle with a total area of 5300 square meters, it has eight giant towers and the tallest wall to the ground floor at the height of the walls of the castle and the hill is 45 meters), with a courtyard and northwest of the well, the depth of which leads to a watery spring below the hill It is now flowing, but now it is covered at a depth of 7 meters.

This castle has a barrage of 12 towers, and the Baro has only one tower on the western side of the hill, which is known as the Twelve Bridges. Falak-Ol-aflak Castle is now. Publicly visited monument and has a library,

an exhibition of stone inscriptions, as well as the Museum of Anthropology and the Museum of Ancient Objects.

Online site: Cultural Heritage of Khorramabad.

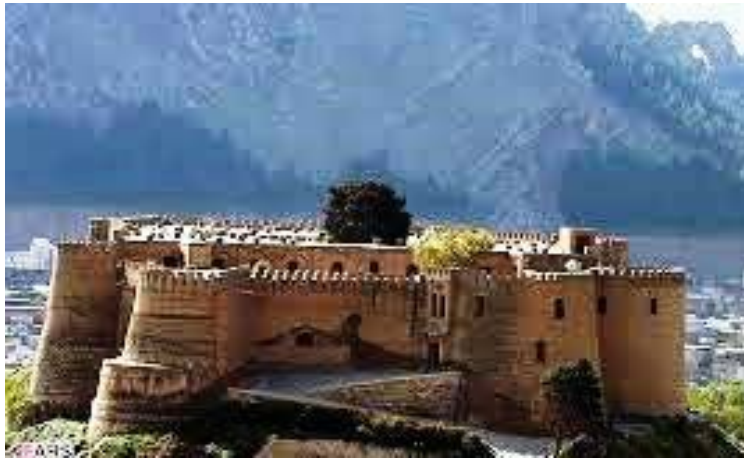


Figure 8: Falak-ol-aflak castle

Gerdab Sangi (Stone Vortex):

This work is related to the Sassanid era and forms a circular basin on a spring in the west of the city. It was erected in the form of a huge stone wall, circular spring, a spring fountain, and organized water from the spring and then transmitted water through the water channel to various parts of the city of Shapur.



Imam Zade Ibn Ali:

Tomb of Imam Zadeh Zayedabn Ali is located in the middle of the city (old texture) and in a neighborhood of the same name. For the first time (Abu Jnm al-Badr-al-Nawiya), in the year 404 AH, he built this monument and now wrote a stone

The remains of the Kufi Khartoomi with the date of the building remain in this place. It was renovated in the year of 1117 and during the time it was built on the gold smiths. The tomb of the region is very religious and believable.



Mirmelas Mansion:

This building was built in the style of the late Qajar architecture in the first Pahlavi era and is located on the slopes of the hill and the beginning of Hafez and opposite the street of Fadaian Islam. In the year 7871, in order to place the administrative office and establish the first Baldieh of Shahrekarmar Abad After some time, due to its architectural characteristic, it dates back to the Ministry of Culture and Art, and the Lorestan Department of Culture and Art has renovated it to the gallery after renovation. After its restoration, it is now used as a gallery



Garmabe Noee (Martyrs' Library)

This building was built in the old part of the city along the shore of the Khorramabad River coastline. Apparently, the building was connected with Zurkhaneh Tayeb, which is located on the other side of the street, and the ancient street (after the early streets in the old city) destroyed part of the building and eliminated the conjunction. The building now has a public library function.



The old building on the campus:

This building belongs to the first Pahlavi period and features the architecture of this period. It is a beautiful brick decoration. Before the construction of the University of Lorestan was used for educational purposes. This work was in the category of first class castle Falak-Ol-Aflak is located.



Tavasoli Mosque:

This work is located in the street of Hafez and at the confluence of the ancient street and opposite Zurkhaneh Tayeb. Considering the proximity of the mentioned work to the old baths (current martyrdom library) and Zurkhaneh Tayeb, perhaps it may be attributed to the Qajar period.



Akhundabou's House:

This is an impression on the old neighborhood of Batavahir, which was built in the late Qajar era and has a beautiful architecture and decor, recently refurbished by the Cultural Heritage Organization.



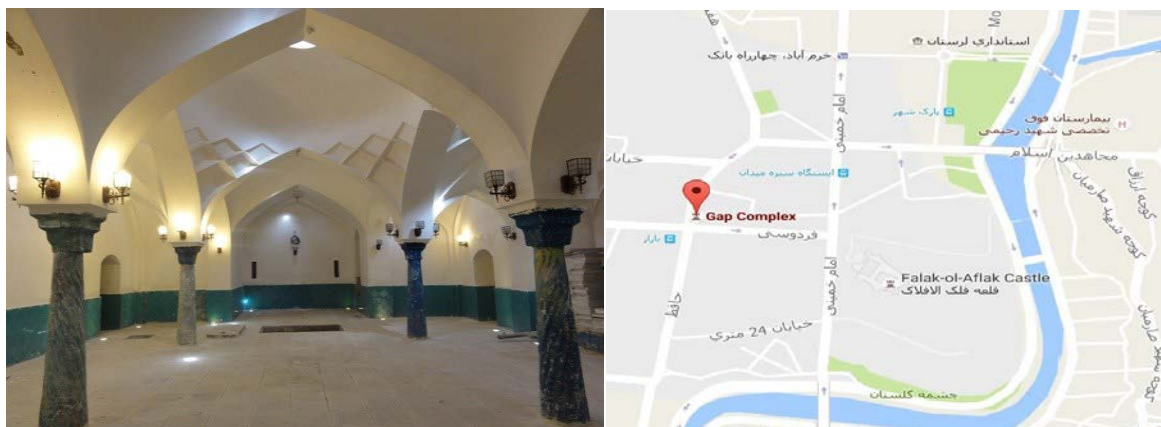
Mirza Sayed Reza Caravanserai:

Mirza Sayyid Reza's indoor market or caravanserai was built in the year 785-7855 (in the Qajar period) at the site of the older caravanserai, which dates back to the Safavi period. The market, which has been the center of business and economic activities for many years, has two eastern parts with 21 streets and the northern seaside with 76 holes and courtyards and a dock with 21 shops. All of this market is now available to Goldsmiths and Goldsmiths.



Gap room:

This building is located in the center of Khorramabad near Ghat Square and is in the hands of Hussein Khan Saki. It is likely that the Khoram Abad bridge bridge is also being built during the reign of Shah Sultan Hussein Safavi Its area is about 114 square meters.



Zurkhtah Tayeb:

This building is located in the central part of the city of Khorramabad and is located a short distance from the Falak-ol-Aflak castle next to the Tavasoli Mosque. The first use of this building was in the form of a bathroom and then turned into a zurkhaneh and a residence has been. The total area of the building is 232a5 square meters. This brick building has two separate domes and is associated with the early Pahlavi.

Classification of works in terms of type of operation:

There are many diverse cultural and historical monuments that are used for different purposes and motivations (research, educational, tourism, pilgrimage, economic, service, etc..), but not all of the spatial planning and sustainable development financing can be used. Historical-cultural works are used alike and necessary It is possible to select suitable solutions for each of them. (Farnahad.2009)

In general, the historical-cultural works of the central part of Khorramabad city (in accordance with the principles and duties related to protection and support) can be divided into two main groups in terms of type of exploitation Works: Works with pilgrimage functions, and works of tourism.

Works with the functions of pilgrimage:

An important part of cultural-historical monuments has been created in order to carry out religious duties and to hold religious ceremonies and commemorate religious values, such as prayers, shrines, monks of religious elders, mosques, hussiniyachs, religious memorials, etc.. The main effects of these works, along with other functions, are usually pilgrimage and beliefs Including Zayn ebn Ali, Masjed-e Tavasoli). Although monuments and religious buildings are always supported and renovated due to people's beliefs, it is necessary that The following points should be considered:

- Appropriate space around the emam zade Zayn ebn Ali and the establishment of a proper communication network based on sustainable development.
- Use of these works to create spaces with a generic and lively identity
- Integration of religious places with other attractions of natural and cultural tourism

Works with Tourism Functions:

Tourism functions in general consist of a series of activities that take place in order to travel, travel, recreation, acquaintance with territories and relatives, free education, acquisition of experience and awareness, and so on. On this basis, the public Historic cultural objects constitute one of the two pillars of tourist attractions (along with natural attractions) and one of the major tourist development goals is to become familiar with the historical cultural heritage in order to strengthen national identity and to recognize national culture.

It is necessary that in all spatial development projects, especially tourism development plans, such works should be considered and sustainable solutions should be presented. The most important historical culture at monuments with a high potential of tourism can be the complex of Falak-Ol-Aflak Castle pointed out.

The role of cultural heritage in the development of tourism

In general, the spatial structure of the city is formed by the basic element that plays an important role in tourism: natural space, artifact or created space, and social space.

Conscious use of the natural environment in the formation of urban spaces and in general, the human space, has created a landscape that is somewhat surprising and admirable with respect to creative art. The resulting space originally or over time has come to the fore and tourist value. The artifact space consists of buildings, streets, squares, and everything that has changed natural space to man or his individual or collective thinking. Former generations have built many spaces and have been rebuilt after a while or have been rebuilt with new thinking. Every generation will leave part of the legacy of the past and preserve another part. Thus, different forms of the various methods of social production Cultural and political affairs in the city. In this way, we may have a sense of the historicity of the city, and the diverse and diverse historical diversity of the city is important in terms of tourism attraction.

Different forms of social life, with different culture and customs, create important attractions that motivate people to recognize and see them into new and new social environments. As the social atmosphere is formed, authentic and from culture and customs and Old customs have created more attractions for tourists. One of the things that tourists consider to be historical places in cities is the space that, according to its context, is called as a major challenge to urban development, and often Urban planners have encountered difficulties in preserving, rebuilding and rehabilitating or developing it in the current state of human society. Considering that along with the growth of the city, its problems and problems have also become more acute and the topic of quality of life has become one of the indicators of social development at the level of human societies. Tourism development is also considered as one of the most important indicators of quality Life is a matter of life. Attention to cultural tourism and community tourism are considered as two pillars of sustainable tourism, and natural and historical-cultural attractions are the most important elements that can have diverse economic, social, cultural and other functions (Shokouee, 2002) In such a situation, in recent decades' attention has been paid to urban centers as trustees of works from the past, and their importance for the sustainable exploitation of cultural heritage.

On the other hand, there are conflicting cultural and cultural works of conservation and use On the one hand, the use of these works is one of the most sought after cultural history interests, and they are seriously damaged by unexpected and unplanned programs. Therefore, the issue of use Stable of them one Important topics in urban planning. Separation from the past of the city leads to anonymity and despair, and its rejection of new patterns of urban life leads to the isolation of world developments (Mahdizadeh, 2005).

Khorramabad city center has historical and cultural elements that besides having a natural environment full of facilities can be a good option for the development of sustainable tourism in the city and helping to organize its central part.

Criteria for the preservation of historical-cultural monuments:

Although, in accordance with existing laws and regulations, the legal provisions regarding the preservation of cultural works in urban plans have been established, but in practice there is still no established procedure for the implementation of these criteria. On the one hand, the organization The cultural heritage of sufficient scientific, legal, technical, financial and administrative means is not an executive to fulfill its tasks in full, and on the other hand, in the process of preparation and implementation of urban and regional development plans, the attention is usually given to this issue. It does not end in an official inquiry from the Cultural Heritage Organization.

Therefore, in order to move towards sustainable development, it is necessary firstly to consider all the rules and regulations relating to the preservation of historical and cultural monuments with great emphasis, and

secondly, in the process of studies on the development of urban and regional development plans, appropriate guidelines for creating Linkage between cultural heritage and spatial development. (The country's cultural heritage organization, 1997).

The Law on the Protection of the Cultural Properties of the Country:

According to the existing regulations, the main responsibility for identifying, protecting, repairing and reviving the cultural, historical and cultural heritage collections of the country is the "Cultural Heritage Organization of the country", which, according to the law of approved in 1364/11/10, merged 11 units Organizational and administrative structure.

The Law on the Cultural Heritage of the country was approved in 1367/4/28, in which the definitions concerning the cultural heritage, goals and duties of the Cultural Heritage Organization are known and known. The organization was initially subordinated to the Ministry of Culture and Education, but under the approval the letter of the Supreme Administrative Council, dated approved in 1372/1/18, has been assigned to the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance.

In the year 2003, the Cultural Heritage Organization merged with the Tourism and Tourism Organization and the Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization in the year 2006, the handicraft organization was separated from the Ministry of Industry and was placed under the auspices of the Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization.

In addition to the Law "On the Cultural Heritage Organization of the country", other important laws and regulations related to the protection of the country's historical and cultural heritage, which are currently in place, are as follows:

- Law on the Conservation of National Works (approved in 1903)
- The Law on the Conservation of National Works (approved by 1932)
- The Law on Urban Lands (approved in 1987)
- The Urban Land Law Act (adopted in 1988)
- International Conventions

The duties of the Cultural Heritage Organization are to protect works including research, monitoring, preservation, revitalization and introduction.

Among the tasks of the organization that relate to the preparation and implementation of urban projects, it is possible to record valuable works and determine their privacy, to prepare and implement their plans for the protection, restoration and revitalization They also, in collaboration with the responsible organizations, also noted (the same)

"The Law on the Purchase of Land and Installations for the Preservation of Historic and Historic Works" (adopted in 1968), when the Cultural Heritage Program requires the purchase of buildings and Facilities, the government acts in accordance with the provisions of this law, and the owners are obliged to cooperate (Code of Conduct, 2007).

In addition to the abovementioned domestic laws, the Iranian government has committed, in accordance with the "Act of Accession of Iran to the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Convention" (adopted in June 7858), that incorporates the provisions of this International Convention which was held at the General Conference of the Educational, Scientific and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris)a In article 83 of this Convention, the duties of governments and methods of international cooperation in the field of conservation and revival The cultural and natural heritage found in the territory of the member states has been defined and determined (ibid)a In addition to legal cases, the need for executive management guarantees in the area of practical management, as well as the need for cooperation between urban management and cultural heritage management, is of particular importance. (The Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization of the country, 2007

Conclusion

City of Khorramabad is one of the cities with a history of urbanization in the west of the country, the most important primary factors in the development and development of natural factors (the existence of rivers and rich water resources), and the location of the city on the north south direction. The existence of valuable historic and cultural works in the center of the city is one of the major features of the central tissue of the city, which is in line with the perceptions and environmental capabilities of this texture. It can promote tourism an important point is how to make historical and cultural heritage in the context of urban and regional development plans and engage with the everyday lives of people. In this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- To emphasize the purely physical nature of the traces of the past and the unilateral emphasis on preserving them without communicating with the city and the citizens is somehow a stand against the current trends of society and planning for its development. Physical protection with social support and public interest.
In addition to the monuments and monuments, there are other values, such as environmental attractions as well as traditional traditions, which help to enhance the tourism abilities of the urban community.
 - The creation of new urban signs derived from cultural identity, as well as the needs of today's society through the transfer of historical identity to new spaces, enrichment of the urban environment and the body It becomes These buildings can be valuable for future generations.
 - Historical, cultural and identity values can play an important role in the production of economic values.
 - It is a long time now that the attention of planners and urban decision makers has focused on the central fabric of the city and its organization. in this context, various plans and plans have been prepared for the revitalization of urban centers in different dimensions and axes, planning for quality improvement of texture Central to the city, while being a multi-dimensional and interdisciplinary concept, has both objective and objective aspects in one forma Therefore, only thematic or topical planning, regardless of values, will, The attitudes and aspirations of the people and their particular mentality will not solve this concept.
 - And finally, today, urban centers, in addition to their core function as the The focus of most of the city's top-notch activities and functions, as a symbol of the realm of interactions. Social and communal memories, as well as the crystallization of civil life and social identity of citizens, have a direct relationship with leisure activities, tourism, public spaces, urban and human scales (Basirat, 2004).
- **Strategies for sustainable preservation and operation of works:**

The cultural and cultural works in the central fabric of the city of Khorramabad have many historical and cultural values and play a special role in the process of urban planning and sustainable development. Therefore, as a valuable asset in the local and regional scale and beyond, along with the environmental capabilities of the city, as a very suitable place for improving the tourism function in Khorramabad (with its emphasis on the central texture) Are considered. The strategies presented in this regard are based on the following two basic principles: firstly, sustainable development of sustainable agriculture will be incomplete without the sustainability of historical and cultural values. Second, planning and managing cultural heritage should be considered as part of planning for socio-economic development, as an integral part of the Spatial and physical development plans for development and human resources are considered at national, regional and local levels (Mahdizadeh, 1384).

Strategies

Active protection:

In general, in accordance with the principles of territorial development and sustainable development, the main strategy in space development projects is to protect and use the cultural and artistic work necessary to improve the quality of the living environment and enhance spatial identity and vitality. (Lorestan Governorate, 2012)

But this Conservation or use should be carried out in such a way that not only does not minimize damage to the sustainable existence of these works, but also prevent their destruction and erosion, thereby improving their durability.

The appropriate strategy in this area is to apply the "active protection" Based on international experiences and recommendations of international institutions, in the field of heritage conservation Hengji means preventing the isolation and desertification of cultural historic al monuments and their enjoyment of consistent activities and uses such as educational, scientific, cultural and tourism activities. This approach, if properly and well-managed, is to work Not only does not hurt the protection of works, but, by attracting various facilities, can help them renovate and improve.

In today's world, the protection of historical cultural monuments does not mean just registration of the law and the confinement of them and the imposition of penalties for the offenders, but the proper conservation and exploitation process of the cultural heritage is an important part of the tasks of land administration and urban and regional development projects. This requires first-level provision the provision of basic information is complete, documented and accessible by the responsible authorities, and is monitored and followed up by the duties of other institutions dealing with land development and development issues. Having regard to the considerations mentioned above and the development and development issues the land deal. Other strategies can be described as follows:

- Preservation and rehabilitation of works against urban, industrial and infrastructure development
- Use of works in programs for the development and organization of lonely and lonely settlements
- Sustainable exploitation of works in programs Development of tourism and sustainable employment
- Sustainable use of cultural monuments in the development of public spaces and open spaces
- Strengthening of historical and cultural monuments as part of the land identity

with respect to these considerations and in order to preserve and sustainably exploit historical monuments The existing culture in Khmer Abad is presented as follows:

The need for coordination between urban management and cultural heritage management for the pursuit and implementation of regulations on the effects of works:

One of the important legal tools for the sustainable preservation and sustainable exploitation of historical works is to provide them with the rules and regulations. According to the law in Iran, Cultural heritage is the responsibility of the Cultural Heritage Organization.

Due to the rapid growth of urbanization and infrastructure in the country and the need for a variety of development plans to sustain sustainable development, it is necessary that the legal process for determining the rules and regulations for historical and cultural monuments and also Its enforcement is more serious, more speedy and more comprehensive Attention officials. Lorestan Provisional Management and Planning Organization, 2006

Introduction of the Falak-ol- Aflak Collection as a treasured treasure in the cultural heritage of the world:

In addition to national value, this work is part of the cultural heritage of humanity and can be appreciated and enjoyed by all the people of the world's culture from this This can be considered as a more historical-cultural-oriented strategy and may be considered as a platform for regional development plans and plans.

Cultural and Tourism Use of Historic Monuments in Khorramabad:

Khorramabad City in the outskirts of the city as a central part of the 12 Zagros area in the National Naturalist Plan and as the center of one of the eight provinces of the province with regional and provincial

role that tourism The title has been considered as one of the proposed activities of the city's major projects.(Ministry of Road and Urbanization, 2002)

Due to the requirements of the above-mentioned projects, the central texture of this city has a special ability to promote the role of city tourism in the city with its cultural and historical elements (along with environmental capabilities).

In finally, it is necessary to point out that in addition to the central fabric of the city of Khorramabad, there are works in the corners of the Lorestan region that, through their reconstruction and renovation, they can, in addition to preserving and reviving the cultural heritage, be adapted for new uses. Such as the creation of museums, training camps, tourism residences, the production and provision of handicrafts and the like. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to identify the types of buildings within the framework of special studies and identify the appropriate ways of using them.

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