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Review article

The role of heritage tourism - history, protection and maintenance of the Golestan palace

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ABSTRACT

one of the major motivations for tourists to travel to different countries and cultural motivations, history and heritage. Despite domestic and foreign tourists, the activity cycle national significance, providing a personal experience and social and cultural change, cultural heritage and contemporary life and society of others is essential. Tourism, as a positive force in the restoration and preservation of cultural heritage, natural history, has increased participation, and economic features can include heritage, and put them in the rehabilitation and social education, and effective policy to spend. This study, based on an analytical method - a description, and utilization of resources in this area to check the status of historical tourism, preserving and promoting the Golestan Palace, is discussed. Iran, with several historical palaces and museums, with a rich cultural history and heritage is like a palace. The most important underlying factor in Golestan Palace of tourism, culture and heritage is a factor. Some authors emphasize culture, and its role in shaping the growth and development of tourism, and its bilateral relationship as essential, and the cornerstone of culture and heritage tourism development, and tourism funds to maintain and strengthen culture and heritage are considered. Thus, two aspects of tourism for host communities to establish funding for restoration and attention to the palace, and on the other hand, other communities due to the historical significance of Golestan, Golestan Palace will maintain and repair.

1. Introduction

Tourism services, which have a large impact on economic, social and cultural. One of the major motivations for tourists to travel to different countries, culture and heritage incentives, which attracted the attention of many countries, has been, and politicians and rulers countries, put it on top of your applications have . Culture has a tremendous power, we have the culture of others, for we feed ourselves, and we hope our culture for them to do the same thing, viewed from a historical and cultural site, it goes well, it provides an experience forces is this experience has the potential to disturb our peace, and if you do it, is not necessarily a bad thing (Karimi and Jamaliejad, 2012). Cultural tourism - historical approach to understanding the history of different countries, in the shadow of its various features diverse attractions, seeks to attract tourists from other parts of the world, and every year, countless enthusiasts, to visit historical monuments House museums, mosques and cultural centers throughout the world, especially the countries and historic places to visit (Kazemizad et al, 2010). Cultural tourism - historical, are individuals, to see all or part of the historical, artistic, scientific, way of life, handicrafts, souvenirs, community, religion, class, culture and traditions are to travel, and is currently the and experience the culture of other nations, have led (Gail, 1999). Culture and Heritage in general, constitute the basis for tourism, scientific and cultural centers, mosques and all of what happened that evening, the signs of the different areas of culture, entitled popular culture can be studied, and as an important motivating factor in doing tourism is considered. Cultural tourism - historical, and general tourism industry, in addition to being a psychosocial factor, cultural, and is, according to various systems, or the creation of tourism, a lucrative economic activity, and the third largest industry today is full came into the world is a (Lotfi and Ghasemi, 2010). In fact, the material and spiritual heritage derived accumulation and compaction many generations is thought that the source of funds and move later than it used to be (Safardoost, 2005). One component of cultural tourism, historic sites, palaces and museums in particular are well known these days as the cultural, the economic approach to take, and in this study, the importance of the tourism industry, in all aspects of society, especially the cultural heritage and to study the impact of tourism on the palace, and its role in the repair and reconstruction of the country's cultural heritage has been attempted.

2. Legacy

Legacy of the product or item that is contemporary, history is shaped. Can be said that heritage, contemporary use of the past. UNESCO's 1972 World Heritage Convention, cultural and natural heritage has been divided into two categories. The first type consists of tombs, monuments and architectural attractions, down from science, or from the perspective of anthropology and ethnology, is valuable. The second type consists prominent phenomenon in physics, geology and biology, as well as plants and animals are protected, and the areas of land that have aesthetic or scientific value.

3. Heritage tourism

Heritage tourism, widely, with the heritage or cultural resources is hard. These resources often include museums, historic tombs, mosques and perspectives are. In this form of tourism, people to meet the target buildings and monuments of the world, to travel and to meet people of this country. Also tourism heritage, traditions, folk crafts, ethnic history, social customs and cultural celebration entails. On demand, heritage tourism, tourists express much enthusiasm here for direct consumption and past experience diverse cultures and perspectives sizes, performances, food, crafts and activities for participatory present. Heritage tourism, the most active form, the work and the business, public and private, have been developed.

4. Cultural development and tourism

One way to expand cultural development, cultural heritage and values of indigenous and local communities, recognizing that the society, tourism is the recognition of the appliance. The development of tourism, paying particular attention to the issue of culture, ancient monuments, each country has its specific culture, it works, great spiritual value that, for those people in particular, and for the other attractions in general and, therefore, attract and recruit others, to visit attractions and monuments are recognizing it. Understanding the relationship between cultural development and tourism, two things are important, one culture to another individual and collective culture. Individual culture, education and skills, i.e. a person with their individual skills and talents, creates the impression that the culture of a specific nation or community, the impact is considered significant and valuable. Popular culture, the evolution and progress of public opinion, there is a community. The relationship between cultural development and tourism related only to objects or people and different cultures, and the works of ancient and so is not restricted. Instead, develop a relationship of spiritual culture, which includes knowledge of the methods and actions, and briefly ethnic art and way of life and human relations, and traveling people to be aware of what is going on in the world today, the crucial role and valuable in extending the culture of different nations to play. The relationship between tourism and cultural development, cultural tourism can be studied. Cultural tourism refers to the cultural charm of each community should be. In developing regions, including Iran, the charm of the places of pilgrimage, handicrafts, cultural activities, local, regional or national reviews. Cultural tourism, nature, people belonging to different cultures and religious groups - the traditional, and those who belong to the modern economic system, which brings together all in one place. Meeting different people, in the context of a sightseeing experience, can be a lot of potential, especially in traditional societies and local have. Cultural tourism opportunities it creates a people belonging to different cultures, able to understand each other and understand each other's cultural richness, but sometimes it leads to misunderstanding and frustration on both sides. Cultural development, the structure of the tourism impact substantially interferes when the culture as an absorption factor is used, the effects of the 1 - to increase the protection of traditional culture 2 - displays tribal identity 3 - Resurgence of art traditionally be considered. Between tourists and residents when direct contact is made, it is caused, in terms of cultural exchanges eliminates the negative aspects, and social opportunities to enhance ; tourism and cultural development, causing the agent, the jobs and economic structure, and changes in social roles, it factor, have created new opportunities for social and economic, and social inequalities are reduced, other factors, such as organizational development, tourism, in the field of culture and tourism, with consequences such as increased tourism and recreation area is associated with other factors such as increasing population, due to the development of tourism, the major outcomes such as health and educational organization established to enhance the quality of life is associated with the Accordingly, a number of strategies in the population, leading to the development of culture and tourism development, shall be provided. National and local celebrations and festivals, international trade fairs, seminars, and conferences, cultural, educational, cultural, tourism and related fields of tourism and hospitality, universities, extension and dissemination of relevant books and customs of each region 's cultural orientation and training to the community to deal with tourists, providing the necessary information to individuals outside of the tourist areas to know their community, dating Spirits other nations and cultures, and so on, all the necessary correlative expansion of cultural development in the community through tourism.

5. Golestan palace, and the charm of its heritage

Buildings remaining from the period, both in Tehran and other Iranian cities, involving a wide range of architectural decoration (Ahmadi et al, 2011). Golestan Palace in Tehran is the world's first recorded work (Universe Press, 1392). Golestan Palace, a complex of buildings that Tehran is located in the Citadel. The palace buildings, built at different times (Lead et al, 2011). It 's called Golestan is located at the output of the mansion. Tehran began its historic citadel and Shah Tahmasob returns, but in the period of expansion was great, and residence of the Qajar kings. At the time of the Shah, the official ceremony, the president's residence, and special guests were foreign. However, parts of it were destroyed at this time. Important place in contemporary Iranian history, this collection has occurred. It is now used as a museum. Monuments in the House : Shmsolemareh, Salam Hall , hall of mirrors, marble beds, Forum Diamond, pool house, House White privacy Karim Khani, Windward Pavilion, Hall Ivory, Aussie Diamonds, spring house, mansion Wuthering The building was formerly the palace : palace courtyard, the residence of Nazareth, Hall khan Maghfoor, the output of the mansion, Mansion House Fund, and the Royal House Rakhtdar Historical events that have occurred in office : Coronation Muzaffar al-Din

Shah Qajar, the windward building, opening of the first Parliament, 18 Sha'ban 1891, attended by King Diamond Room Golestan Palace, Coronation of Reza Pahlavi (Reza Shah), the fourth Persian date May 1927, the coronation of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Hall of Peace Residing in the palace of the kings names : Agha Mohammad Khan Qajar, Fath Ali Shah, Nasir al-Din Shah Qajar, Mozaffar al-Din Shah Historical record of the Royal Citadel, the historic place within it, and Imam Khomeini Square in North Street (Bank), West Side Khayyam Street, East Street, Naser Khosrow, and the South Street June fifteen, and the organ to form, the dates back to the Safavid era. one Tahmasob Safavid dynasty (1509-1563), was the first king who, in his travels on pilgrimage to the tomb of Hazrat Abdul Alzim, ordered tower a milestone in length, is built around Tehran borough. After him, Shah Abbas, on the north side of the fence tahmasob, four gardens and Chenarstani established, which later built high wall round it, and building a royal residence built in it, called the Citadel. At the end of the Safavid period, Tehran court of Safavid kings were sometimes temporary headquarters, and even King Soleiman (1656-1684), built the palace in the city itself. But today there is no trace of the buildings of the Safavid period. The oldest existing building in Golestan Complex, Ivan marble flat, and crowded is Karimkhani era. He, in his battle against Mohammad Hassan Khan Qajar, 1651 in Tehran, the capital of his expedition, and after winning the war, the old Divankhaneh Tehran, which was built in the time of King Solomon, the general time, And as a Vakiloraaya, the government took over. His command, in the summer of that year, it was revived again in the Citadel wall, and a masque and Khalvatkhanh capital building, it was built in, and the next summer (1652), the Army grass Soltanieh (Branch), can be transferred. Ordered a special pavilion, and a big Divankhanh, Sassanid -style garden adjacent to the building. After the death of Karim Khan Zand, in 1672, Agha Mohammad Khan Qajar, in 1679, Tehran has chosen as its capital, but because of the permanent campaign, under the seat of his government to take over, and for building and construction, so there was no opportunity. Fath Ali Shah, until, in 1690, did ascend the throne of Iran, from then on, the development of administrative and ceremonial royal citadel built several inside Tehran, Ali Shah and Nasser al-Din Shah Qajar, mainly in construction will. During Reza Shah Pahlavi, large portions of ERG Tehran, including a fence around it, finding a perfect door, demanding office buildings, galleries, leaning state, orangery, garden, Garden and courtyard buildings were destroyed. Location King, Seadabad and then during Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, the Niyavaran transferred, and set the single became a place for foreign guests. After the revolution, Iran set like most other royal buildings, the museum was able to kind of see it, and the outcome of thinking and watching the beauty of Iranian artists and craftsmen, enjoy. In over a third of the Citadel, the capital and residence of the king. This home, like traditional houses in Iran, the two parts of the exterior and interior. The outer part consists of two parts, namely the capital of the yard, or other Divankhaneh, square garden, called Golestan garden, where the two buildings separated by a courtyard building. Capital of the East, and northern Golestan Garden, located in the interior space, large yard, and the women of the king's residence, and the residences of royal mansion, was built in the midst of them, and in fact it was a harem. This sets the Pahlavi era, destroys, and instead of the current structure of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, was created. Flat yard, marble, or capital, the seat of the king's throne, and holding the levee and local government. While the Golestan garden, royal seraglio, and a private meeting, event and banquet night was devoted to the court.

6. Hall of mirrors

Mirror Hall, West Hall of the Peace, and at the top, and Evan Stone House is located in the front lobby and halls of the palace is famous. Manufacturing Hall of mirrors, with Salam Hall , circa 1772. Began, apparently in the year 1776. ended. At the beginning of the transition objects, and the old museum new museums, the Forum, and the Kiani Crown was devoted to the Peacock Throne. The main hall of fame mirror, the decorations, the most famous painter of the late Mirza Mohammad Kamal -ol-Molk Ghafari, the year 1790. drawn from it, and is now kept in Golestan Palace.

7. Salam forum

After Nasser al-Din Shah's first visit to Europe, in 1771, and visiting museums and galleries in major Western countries, he decided, museums like the Museum of Europe to create the organ. Therefore, the damage output of the mansion, and instead, in the northwest, near the Forum and ivory, building a new palace, the vestibule and hall mirrors, Golestan, founded the museum lobby. Making room museum in 1772, beginning in the year 1775 ended. However, due to the large ornaments, and picking up objects, the king took direct control of the operation until

the year 1780 lasted. It 's the beginning of the establishment, and the establishment of the museum was built. But the Peacock Throne transition from the old museum and hall of mirrors, as well as certain formal ceremonies, it gradually took on the name of the Salam Forum. It 's the most precious objects and works of art donated, especially the Crown Jewels are kept. In 1345, due to the celebration of the coronation of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi in the hall, the museum changed its layout and the figure today. Hi Forum on the floor, the pool house is located. Today, the underlying pool of a large house is divided into two parts: the eastern part, called the Forum for the display of fine art in Qajar Iran, and its western part, called galleries, paintings for artists, in the course Ghajar is dedicated.

8. Diamond forum

Golestan Palace courtyard on the south side, the windward building, Hall is the diamond. It 's foundation in the Fath-Ali Shah built, but at the time of Nasir al-Din Shah, the changes in appearance and are decorating it. The building, on the occasion of his interior mirror, named Diamond is read. At the time of the Shah, often zigzag arches and arches of the Hall, like many other big palace, it became a Roman arch or arched, and the outer walls of the room was covered wall paper types. The Board, considering that the building is Fath-Ali Shahi, a local museum dedicated to his works and objects, and is located in the basement, the Tea House Collection is held.

9. D'ivoire forum

After the Mirror Hall, the West Hall and Diamond Hall, located adj. It 's built on, and the following spring house, it is not clear, but certainly before the Mirror Hall 's greetings made, and the Nasser era buildings, but later on his own time, in view of the changes that were which is today. In this hall, at the time of Nasir al-Din Shah, was kept Gifts kings of foreign governments, and the flank, where official receptions and banquets holding court. Hence, the internal arrangement of the major changes is given. Under the pool house pavilion, dedicated to display paintings.

10. Pool of house

The mansion, which is located on the upper floor hall d'Ivoire, the Nasser era buildings, and the subterranean water fountain inside the building, the pond has been in the palace yard. The mansion also, at various times, been modified, and now installing the most exquisite 19th century European paintings, including works by renowned artists, such as Simon Van Gelzber, ayvazofeski..., a permanent exhibition of paintings have been (The newspaper industry, 2013).

11. Shamsolemareh

The building's most prominent building of the Golestan Palace, the most distinctive buildings on the east side collection. Apparently Shah, before traveling to Europe, and on seeing images Farngestan buildings, materials tend to be tall, as they establish their capital up to the top, with courtiers, scenic town and the surrounding landscape watch. Mansion built in 1282 AD. begins, and ends after two years, And building on the account, they are Imperial Palace. The plan, apparently Moayerolmamalek, Its architect, Ali Mohammad Kashi, is (magazine archive, 2013).

12. Privacy karimkhani

Golestan area in the northwest corner, wall to wall Salam Forum, materials covered hall, there is a gap in Avon Tuesday, which was built in the center of the weld pool, and more water flume King, is boiled in the middle of the pond. This part of the palace, which is called Karimkhani frontage or retreats, as the name suggests, the building of Karim Khan Zand, and part of that is his backyard. It seems the year 1652 constructed, and at the time of Nasir al-Din Shah, the new building's greetings were being made, much of it destroyed, and only part of it remains today.

13. Windward pavilion

Windward Pavilion, at the time of Fath Ali Shah, Golestan Garden was built on the south side. But at the time of Nasir al-Din Shah, the main changes that took place in the inn, and the figure today. In the hall, and the building mentioned, there is a large spring house, the four corners, four wind up covered with mosaic tiles, blue, yellow and black, with a golden dome, built spring house, hall and room air. are, by their very well be cool.

14. White house

At the end of the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah, Shah Sultan Abd al-Hamid, the Ottoman king, some valuable and precious furniture, the Shah of Iran sent. Since that time, almost all the royal palaces and halls, with numerous paintings and furnishings, adorned with feathers and was, therefore, decided to Nasser al-Din Shah, Golestan area in the southwest corner, the former location of the pergola, or were towers Agha Mohammad Khan, to build a new palace, and the king gifts in place. The building's white facade of the way, the buildings of 18th century Europe, bed and viewing, and also due to the white marble palace hall stairs and persecution, was streaky, White House was called. White House, from the beginning of its construction, was dedicated to employment Chancellor and Cabinet meetings to calendar year 1955, Sultan Abd al-Hamid 's Palace and the Forum, was formed. In 1956, due to the coronation of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, on the west side and the bottom floor of the building, changes occurred, and in 1347, it became the Museum of Anthropology.

15. Diamond mansion

Ivory Hall on the east side, there is a hall and an elegant and luxurious rooms, the floor surface than other foam Hall and Hall Ivory, lower. At the time of Nasir al-Din Shah, obsolescence and wear and tear due to old buildings organ, most of them were destroyed, and replaced by new buildings are built. At this time, the crystal palace destroyed, and replaced with modern buildings were built. The mansion, at the side, to hold informal meetings with heads of foreign governments and ritual ceremonies, was used.

16. Gallery

Among the precious treasures of the Golestan Palace, photo albums are seen in terms of different topics and pictures on it, precious pictures in a row during the Qajar era, and is the nineteenth century (Ali Babaei and Assadian, 2013).

Gallery, where exquisite treasures offered paintings, artists that period, the evolution of art in Iran and famous artists, is on display. Artists who have displayed their works could be Mahmood Khan Saba, Mehr Ali, Kamal -ol-Molk, Ismail Jalabor, Abolhassan Sani, or Sani -olmolk, and Mohammad Hasan Afshar mentioned.

17. Special museum

On the northwest side of the Golestan garden, a quiet Karim Khani aside, for the Museum, or the main museum building is reached. This is the first museum in the royal government, established by Naser al-Din Shah. King of traveling to Europe and visiting museums and galleries in major Western countries, he decided, he is also a museum similar to European museums, the Royal Citadel was established to create. It 's the beginning of creating a museum was built and officially held a special greeting, it gradually took on the name of the Salam Forum. In 1345, due to the celebration of the coronation of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, in the hall, the museum changed its layout, and the figure today. Hi Forum on the floor, a spring house, which, in the eastern part of the title 's two special, fine arts displays, is dedicated to the Qajar period (World Newspaper Industry, 2013).

18. Impacts of heritage tourism, the palaces and museums

Sustainable tourism attempts to regulate relations between the host community, tourism, tourist places, because this relationship can, dynamic and productive, and is looking to dampen tensions between these elements, the cultural and environmental damage to a minimum goals, provides satisfaction visitors, and the region's economic growth, and consequently cultural heritage, especially architectural monuments, including palaces help.

Tourist great influence in economic, political and cultural nation leaves. tourism will create jobs, stimulate economic investment to flow through, followed by the increasing demand for travel within the country, enhance domestic security, and political legitimacy in the international inter lead when traveling, not toys for fun and entertainment, which gradually tool peoples knowledge, understanding others, and beyond that, to the knowledge of the surrounding world and the richness of its facts and insights into human attitudes, their concepts to life has become (Shojaii and Noori, 2007). To date, most research in the field of tourism, of the impacts of tourism, and in the meantime, the share of economic impacts is higher than other types. Pearson (1989), in this regard, says the increasing number of tourists, destination or destinations and of the department of tourism. Most of these studies are often performed by musician's economy, and has focused on the effects of income and employment. In connection with the economic effects, usually following a positive effect, considered to be (helping to increase foreign exchange earnings, contributing to government revenues, job creation and help develop zone A). Despite domestic and foreign tourists, the activity cycle national significance, providing a personal experience and social and cultural change, cultural heritage and contemporary life and society of others is essential. Tourism, as a positive force in the restoration and preservation of cultural and natural heritage, has increased participation, and economic features can include heritage, and their restoration and community education, and to take effective political spending said. Tourism, through funding generator, an essential part of many national and local economies when the form is run and managed, can be an important factor in development. Tourism with political, economic, social, cultural, educational, environmental, or geographical, ecological, cognitive and aesthetic, alone, is a more complex phenomenon. The success and profitability expectations, expectations, desires and interests of potential visitors and hosts, with local communities, the challenges and opportunities can be many causes. Natural and cultural heritage, and culture, vivid and varied are the main factors attracting tourists, and tourism management weaknesses can foundation, and the physical nature tourism threat. Cognitive status, culture and lifestyle of the host population boom, may be associated with the experience of tourists visiting the place, its value will degrade. Tourism for host communities, with profit, and to motivate them to care for cultural heritage in itself provide grounds to. Tourism development, regional cooperation and community involvement and awareness, restoration specialists, tourism practitioners, owners of the facilities, and assets and those of the National Development Plan prepared they need. Even yard management and also for the success of the tourism industry and enhance the protection of heritage resources for future generations is essential. So tourism, the two aspects of the creation of funds for home repair due to palaces and museums, and also other communities, mosques, historical importance, will result in the preservation and restoration of historic mosques.

19. Tourism and heritage golestan palace

Golestan Palace, actually a comprehensive university in the fields of culture, art and civilization of Iran, this is the view of many experts and scholars, at the global level will focus on (Firoozi, 2013). Tourism in the twenty-first century, in terms of technological innovation,, and the new management functions on the one hand, and the domination of capital, holistic significantly associated with the formation of the global economy and waning political boundaries, many developments in geographic space. Causes. Tourism, in the breaking of postmodernism, is an important social reality, which is generally of the view cultural balance, and balance development (social justice), and protective culture, it can be seen. Iran, with numerous palaces, rich culture, heritage and history are. According to what was said on tourism, most key factor in Golestan Palace of tourism, culture and heritage is a factor. Some authors emphasize culture, and its role in shaping the growth and development of tourism, and its bilateral relationship as essential, and the cornerstone of culture and heritage tourism development, as well as funds to maintain and strengthen cultural tourism heritage, are considered. The harvest, culture and heritage create zones or areas, which in relation to culture and geographic area, a specific kind of shape. Hence, the configuration of culture and cultural patterns, in relation to the concept of culture and cultural zones are. Cultural attractions - a heritage palace, in this context, can be very effective, two-way relationship between tourism and space tourist attractive palace there, such as tourism, enhance and restore the palace, and the other legacy historic palace, tourism will boom.

20. Conclusion

If observed, Iran has very high capabilities in the field of heritage tourism, and tourism in particular, palaces and museums, and since, has numerous historical palaces, heritage tourism has been in a delicate position, and the with proper planning, conducting, and attract cultural tourists from home and abroad, Strengthen heritage - Islamic, will play a key role. It can help visitors become familiar with the cultural heritage of nations and religious commonalities between them made , and the grounds for the preservation and restoration of historical monuments, especially the palaces and museums in the country to provide it. So, obviously, planning and management of transnational, regional level planning and management for heritage tourism, the evolutionary chain, a ring, and communication with global tourism planning and management, which can replace the role of competition in economic contexts social, cultural and regional politics have, and also it can be a way to support the planning and management of tourism in the world, he said. In other words, countries are trying, in the form of heritage tourism organization, to prepare themselves to enter the global arena. Impose because, nowadays, economic incentives - cultural, commercial and Regionalism in particular, the strength is higher than other aspects. It should be noted that participation in the multilateral trading system, and support for multilateral trade liberalization, it is of utmost importance, so in this way, to ensure the degree of effective participation in the global economic system to rise, and moreover this concerns the dependence of global culture and economy, and to minimize the margin of exposure. The economic impact of tourism and cultural heritage, palaces, especially the Golestan Palace, attract foreign investment, improve trade, cultural exchange, stability and regional security, corrections and increase motivation to consolidate bargaining power in the country. Therefore, to achieve success in heritage tourism policies palace looked like the systematic implementation of policies to improve the quality of human resources, financial resources and strong local participation and autonomy, responsibility is essential. Policies and regulations should take into account the structure and function, and on time, and a delegation of authority, and decentered central region occurs because the implementation of a uniform pattern in various geographical areas, it is also a form of coercion, of decision-making centers, so the task will not succeed. Thus, countries, especially Iran, and consequently historical palace, aimed at tourism development, competitive advantage, and hence the optimal utilization of all their tourism potential, in terms of clear, long-term and sustainable in order to be regional and national development goals, in keeping with the historical and cultural heritage of palaces, especially the palace plays an important role.

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