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Minister: Nowruz most ancient human festival



Nowruz is the most ancient human festival and its history is tied to nature, said Ezzatollah Zarghami, Minister of Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism.

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Khaneh-tekani: An ancient tradition for getting rid of impurities

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EXCLUSIVE

A few more days left until the Iranian New Year, Nowruz, and there is certain excitement among the people who are preparing to welcome the spring. Every year at this time, the streets of Iran are full of people who are busy buying new clothes and appli-

ances. Passing through some of the alleys, especially those located in villages and old parts of the cities, you will see carpets and rugs that have been washed and hung from balconies or roofs to dry.

Spring cleaning, referred to as khaneh-tekani in Persian, literally meaning shaking up the house, is an

age-old tradition in Iran. In the last days of winter, ancient Persians used to break the worn-out clay dishes, throw away old appliances, and replace them with new ones. It was a symbolic act to drive out evil spirits and remove debris, blackness, poverty and sadness from their homes as they prepared to welcome the spring.

In ancient times, Persians believed that in the last days of the year, the souls of the deceased come to earth

to visit their relatives and loved ones, thus, members of their family cleaned their houses to welcome them. History shows that ancient Persians considered the family to be very important. They never did spring cleaning alone. All mem-

bers of a household would get involved in the action carried out during a full day, and this helped foster the spirit of teamwork among them.

The old tradition has another symbolic aspect. Just as one cleans one's place of residence from dirt and debris, one should also clean the inner self from all impurities to prepare for a better life in the New Year. Moreover, the importance that Islam attaches to hygiene has helped the khaneh-tekani tradition remain in the Iranian culture for so long.

As one of the numerous valuable heritages left by our ancestors, this popular tradition is still observed by Iranian people. It is also prevalent among the rituals performed by most people of the countries that celebrate Nowruz: Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan.

Khaneh-tekani can have several health benefits. A dusty environment is very harmful to human health. Spring cleaning is a great opportunity for people to



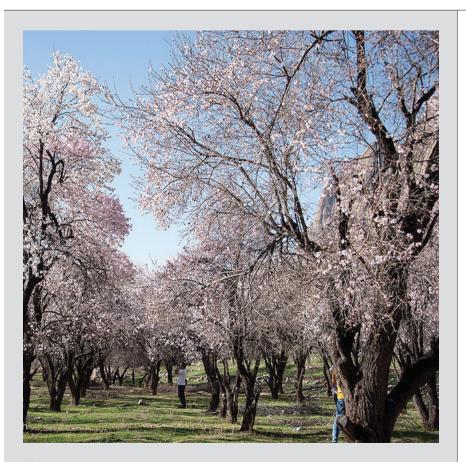


rid themselves of the dust that can cause various diseases and allergies Moreover, getting involved in khaneh-tekani increases your physical activity and makes you burn more calories Meanwhile, dirt and disorder in our environment

can contribute to mental confusion and underactivity. Research shows that the act of cleaning can help reduce stress and anxiety by

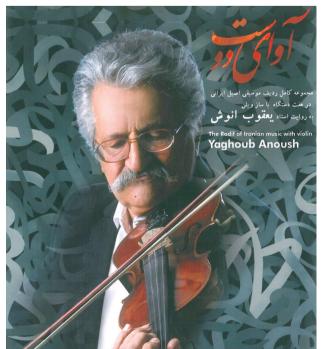
20 percent. However, the old tradition of khaneh-tekani is a sign of the depth and richness of the Iranian culture. Per-

sians clean their houses from top to bottom to invite spring, the renewal of nature, to every corner of their houses.



Complete collection of Iranian radif published

A complete collection of Iranian radif titled, 'Avay-e Doust' (Sound of a Friend), performed by violin maestro Yaghoub Anoush, was published by Switzerland-based music company SUISA.



Colorful blossoming trees in gardens of Fars Province, southern Iran, are seen in this photo, taken on MARYAM SADAT RAHIMZADEH/IQNA

The album is performed in seven dastgahs, and is produced by Kourosh Anoush, the Iranian and international vocalist of the Swiss National Orchestra, according to IRNA.

In Iranian music, a set of notes, their special characteristics, and an associated group of traditional melodies that constitute a basis for an improvised performance is called dastgah. The total collection of more than 200 gushehs (traditional melodic motifs), in all 12 dastgahs, is known as radif.

It took Iman Hojjat two years to record, mix, and master the project at Raga Studio in Tehran. The reference work is the result of 50 years of Anoush's musical research and playing the violin.

A noteworthy feature of the album is the voice of the late maestro Bahman Boustan, a researcher of Iranian music and Persian literature, in praise of music.

The album is a complete collection of authentic Iranian radif, in six compact discs, the first of which is dedicated to dastgah-e Mahur, the next to Homayoun and Isfahan, the third to Bayat-e Turk and Dashti, the fourth to Chahargah and Segah, the fifth to Shur, Abu Ata, and Afshari, and finally, the last disc focuses on Nava and Rastpanjgah.