

Investigate the concept of festival and celebration among cultural and historical building

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Abstract: Festivals and celebrations are both occasions and events that are marked by people's delight, mirth, and enjoyment. Both events are usually performed in front of an audience. The goal of this study was to determine the correct meaning of the two words Festival and Celebration in relation to cultural and historical structures. As a result, utilizing the library technique, we attempted to obtain reliable information from actual books. The findings shows that in some manner, all celebrations are cultural. All festivals and Celebrations convey the same message of love, perseverance, and understanding. At these gatherings, we express our gratitude to God for the unusual event or occasion that began on this particular day. There is no written history to show when festivities began, although they were celebrated in ancient Greece and Rome for religious, social, and political reasons. Celebrations have a huge impact on feelings of social togetherness. Many of these events focus on social or ethnic issues, and they aim to inform community members about their customs. They involve community elders sharing their memories and encounters, as well as establishing methods for maintaining family solidarity. Celebrations have always been a fantastic source of entertainment, especially since the advent of mass-produced excitement. They divert people's attention away from their demanding lives and entertain them during their leisure time.

Key Words: Athen, Celebration, Festival, Feature, Independence Day.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Festival and celebration are two phrases that are sometimes misunderstood due to their similar connotations. This is why they are frequently used interchangeably. Of course, there is a distinction between the two terms. A festival is a day or a period of time when people come together to celebrate something. The goal of a celebration can be religious or secular. A festival is a series of concerts, plays, or other events that take place every year or on a regular basis in a city. Festivals are usually centered on a theme. Festivals are distinguished by a condensed series of events or programs related to food, drink, and attire. Food festivals, wine festivals, music festivals, dance festivals, theatre festivals, and garment festivals are just a few of the prominent events that take place throughout the year in major towns. Celebration, on the other hand, is the act of commemorating an occasion with celebrations. As a result, one of the key distinctions between a festival and a celebration is that a celebration has the goal of commemorating an occasion with festivities, but a festival does not. A festival, on the other hand, is a traditional annual celebration (Saedi, 1389).

Celebrations are held in public and are well-attended, even if they commemorate individual accomplishments and events. Festivals, on the other hand, are always conducted in public because they are intended for the broader public. The general public is not invited to celebrations. They are carried out as part of a celebration of success or achievement. Festivals are not commemorated in the same way that success or achievement is (Saedi, 1389).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Cultural festivals are a reflection of the cultural processes of countries and are in a way the product of periods of art and culture that have become relevant in terms of time, place, or content, as they coincide with specific times that have influenced territorial social movements. The place because the venue has a special position and the content in terms of focus and attention to the phenomena that need to be considered (Madani, 1398). The Persian word for celebration is derived from the Avestan words "sin" and "sineh" which in Pahlavi culture is "reproach" meaning to find, worship, praise and recite. Also, words such as "Jamshid", "Yamshid", "Joseph", "Yousef" and also "Yazdan" and the city of the word "Yazd" have followed the same rule and principles. Celebrations have religious dimensions, and mirrors from a structuralist point of view illustrate the rules that shape beliefs, ideas, and teachings, and make social order possible (Azimi, 1391). Celebrations are considered rituals and their holding is considered as a kind of obligatory and basic duty. Mirrors are inherently derived from myths and are considered their practical aspect. Mirrors are manifestations of the epistemology of a people and society. A form of the ontology of the mental and inner world that is manifested externally and artistically and is associated with special aesthetics (Alizada, 2013). "Identity and ritual representations of Nowruz in the countries of Iranian civilization" has examined the differences between Nowruz customs in the countries of Iranian civilization and the causes and contexts of their differences. Is. Findings show that: The differences of Nowruz religion

in the countries of Iranian civilization are in the fields of greenery, Nowruz groups, Nowruz visits, and 13th of Badr ceremonies. Countries and the existence of some religious and cultural differences are the factors behind the formation of these differences (Sazmand, 2014). A study entitled "Study of ancient times and their celebrations in the Shahnameh of Ferdowsi" examined the days of the Iranians and the days that had a special name in each of the thirty days of the month from the perspective of Shahnameh Ferdowsi. The method of this research is descriptive and the results of the research show that Iranians had other celebrations during the year that were of great importance, but these celebrations are not held today and have been forgotten (Rashadinejad, 2012). In the research entitled "Holding ancient celebrations in the court of Ghazna according to the history of Behqi" the celebrations and factors of holding the Ghaznavid period, the method of this research is descriptive analysis. The results of the research show that: the references to some of the customs in the history of Behqi are more than the ceremonial category. Holding these celebrations in the Ghaznavid court, unlike in the past, had more of a material motive, such as collecting taxes and asserting power (Rahmanzadeh, 2015). Events "speak to a way to offering the city "as a product", by pulling in sightseers, as well as industries and investments" (Liu, 2007). The celebrations are organized in arrange to answer the particular needs of a community and at the same time to offer excitement. These types of occasions have the control to offer individuals a feeling of social, topographical, social, etc. belonging. The typology of celebrations, and for the most part of events, could be a much-differentiated one. More often than not, people find a reason to celebrate in nearly every aspect that encompasses them, beginning from religious rituals, military occasions, the day when a certain institution was built up, and finishing with customs less conventional, such as ice sculptures (Japan, China, Norway, and Canada), the cheese-rolling (England), the night of the radishes (Mexico), and numerous others. One of his papers is dedicated to the think about of celebrations and events (Popescu, 2012). The parts and impacts of arranged occasions (counting social celebrations) inside tourism are well-reported and perceived as a basic component of the traveler encounter, goal advancement, and competitiveness (Getz & Page, 2016). As themed Common celebratory occasions, celebrations regularly celebrate community values, philosophies, personality, and coherence (Getz, 2010; Getz & Page, 2016). In truth, improving social cohesion and passionate opinions are essential goals when sorting out social festivals (Smith, 1991; Sumartojo, 2015). Regional participants at those occasions not as it appeared their strong states of mind towards the occasions, but moreover involvement more noteworthy suggestions for character arrangement within the community. In any case, few occasions and celebrations considered have cantered on national character. Those with this focus have tended to stress mega-sporting occasions, such as the Olympics, which carry clear political aspirations and country branding (Gatz, 2012; Merkel, 2015). drawn from writing within the benefits segment and have proposed that the celebration environment gives openings to occasion coordinators, as hedonic esteem, feeling, celebration fulfilments, and re-patronizing purposeful are affected by festivals capes, where celebration benefits are delivered and devoured (Grappi & Montanari, 2011; Lee et al., 2008). As a yearly social celebration since 2011, with a clear political plan to celebrate Macao's handover and bring the community together; in 2017, the celebration points to celebrate Macao's social legacy and character (ICM, 2017). In a conclusion, occasions and celebrations speak to a good way for the city to approach an "image" crisis, to return the negative notoriety, and to build up a positive picture. Celebrations and events attract individuals towards the city and determine them to travel within the region, succeeding this way to eliminate the negative envision.

3. METHOD:

Library and documentary researches are integral components for research projects in many academic settings. Researchers are charged with the responsibility to carefully examine relevant information in order to determine usefulness, reliability, and authority in regard to the research projects in which they are involved. As the research project works from generalized conceptual ideas to more specific academic conclusions, the researcher should be constantly tracking a wide variety of information sources while documenting when and where material has been found. According to the above information we selected library research for this research and the findings were collected from various books.

3.1 WHAT ARE CELEBRATIONS AND FESTIVALS?

Celebrations include different exercises that happen over a few successive days. They are more often than not held every year and in the same common area each year. Celebrations are centered on a theme, uncommon intrigued, or a few interesting viewpoints of the community. They are more often than not community- and volunteer-driven, but there are festivals that are created and worked by both for-profit and not-for-profit businesses. Celebrations are, by their nature, fun! The words "festival" and "event" are frequently utilized interchangeably, but not all occasions are celebrations. These are more periodic events, focused around a particular movement. Celebrations and festivals are important events that are organized by society in symbolic and vibrant forms and represent and represent the group and common life of communities and one of the most important and attractive parts of any nation. The collection of celebrations and festivals of the world due to the bitter and sweet events, events or happenings of social, cultural,

economic and political that have had religious and national forms, after centuries, their memories and memories are all in the form of festivals of sorrow and Joy or in the form of religious and non-religious carnivals, they celebrate and dance as well as mourning ceremonies so that these festivals and carnivals become bigger and more glorious every year than in previous years. Today, thousands of celebrations are held by followers of different religions due to different events as well as different national ceremonies around the world, which are different from each other, because all these celebrations and festivals are due to the role of indigenous culture in all they have found a national and indigenous aspect (Saeedi, 1398).

3.2 CELEBRATION:

Celebration is derived from the Avestan words "sin" and "sineh", which in Pahlavi culture means "blame" meaning worship, worship, praise, and recitation. Also, words such as "Jamshid", "Yamshid", "Joseph", "Yousef" and also "Yazdan" and the city of the word "Yazd" have followed the same rule and principles. Celebrations have ritual dimensions and rituals from the structuralist point of view illustrate the rules that shape beliefs, ideas, and teachings and make social order possible. Celebrations are among the rituals and their holding is considered as a kind of obligatory and basic duty. Today, the meaning of the celebration is the days of Eid and the joy of happiness. While this is not the case in principle, the purpose of the celebration is to celebrate the Avesta and the rites and rituals that are held on certain days of joy. But little by little, the word came to mean special days and days. The word celebration was used among the Zoroastrians themselves in the form of "jashn" or celebration in conversation and dialogue, that is, a ceremony in which the Avesta and prayers and hymns are sung. (Razi, 1394)

3.3 FESTIVAL:

The festival is derived from the Latin word "Festus" meaning holiday and from the Indo-European words "debz" or "debsto" which have religious roots. Festivals are truly important events and happenings of every nation throughout their history that are symbolically organized by the whole society. In a secular festival, the culture of a social group is expressed in its fullest form and exposed to the public. Thus, festivals are a reflection of a fundamental act through which a community can show itself to other communities. Non-religious festivals basically include the concept of play, games, and customs (Saeedi, 1398).

Table1. Festivals and celebrations investigated in the study

FESTIVAL OR CELEBRATION NAME	LOCATION (IN AFGHANISTAN)	WORK OF RESPONDENTS
<i>Independence Day of Afghanistan</i>	<i>All states</i>	<i>Festival coordinator Destination marketer</i>
<i>National Athens</i>	<i>Estran and western states</i>	<i>Festival coordinator</i>
<i>Peasant Celebration</i>	<i>All states</i>	<i>Festival coordinator Destination marketer</i>

3.4 CULTURAL FEATURES OF CELEBRATIONS:

Celebrations can bring the role of solidarity, the role of unity also social communication between people increases, they get to know each other so that people can establish social relations with each other, while also becoming aware of each other's ritual characteristics and celebrations. The role of celebrations goes back to the same cultural values so we follow this heritage because these celebrations are inherited from one generation to another (Saeedi.1398).

3.5 INDEPENDENCE DAY:

There are many events in the political history of countries (victories, defeats, failures), but some of these events are a constructive history and a turning point in the political, social, and historical life of nations, and the key to stability and pride of nations in passing through this. Historical periods and historical turning point Afghanistan is a large and sensitive country and many ambitious people have always dreamed of conquering it throughout history and it has been damaged by its natural geographical passage and the people of this land have undergone harmful changes because the Afghan society is composed of individuals. With different thoughts, beliefs, religions, customs, traditions, and cultures and belonging to different ethnicities and tribes, therefore in order to create unity and solidarity between individuals of the nation that is necessary for the survival of the country and its independence, Combating any factor of dispersal and discord that harms human unity The need to achieve the principle of unity and to create equality and solidarity of the people in the preliminary stage of the emergence of a united and empathetic society. The adventurous history of our

nation's life shows that at all times a kind of imaginary and baseless ideas and thoughts have separated the people and created wide-ranging differences, resentments, and enmities among them (Wahabzada, 1350).

3.6 NATIONAL ATHEN:

In vidi period, when the terrible song of drums arose, young people came to the square and began to make rhythmic movements, body rotation, rapid movements back and forth, rapid shaking of the head to the sides, and a special rhythm of the arms and legs. All this excitement was in fact preparing for defence and attack and creating terror in the heart of the enemy, which appeared in the form of war with hypothetical invaders and their threats and intimidation. As it is stated in the tenth book, hymn 76, the eighth verse of Vidi hymns: (A thick round rose into the air like the men throwing athen) (Wahabzada, 1350). "Athens" has been and is one of the most important traditions of the ancient tribes living in the West, although along with music, it has been an inspiring and uplifting factor that has added color and gloss to the difficult life of the inhabitants of the valleys of the Hindu Kush. Group dance with Athena as art along with music expresses moods and emotions, and is a tool for symbolic communication and stimulating a sense of cooperation by performing uniform and rhythmic movements and cultivating a sense of competition and combat readiness (Wahabzada, 1350).

3.7 PEASANT DAY :

Peasant is an old name for the original Aryan people who owned property and land, both rural and urban in Zabulistan; Takharistan, Balkh, Bami, and Heriveh were referred to as "Herat," and were thought to be "primitive" in contrast to the Tazi and Bari. In ancient times, the owner of the land called an Aryan man a eunuch or a person who was engaged in farming and irrigation because of his occupation; therefore, the peasants of present-day Afghanistan are the inheritors of the civilization of the art of cremation and the traditional atmosphere of the Achaemenid, Sassanid and Samanid civilizations throughout present-day Khorasan Afghanistan. In promoting the drilling of water wells, reservoirs, karezes, streams, catchments, or diversion dams, ordinary wells that were dug vertically with hand tools and the water was drilled by a manhole with the help of humans. With what end did they pull out. This festival is celebrated every year on the second of Farvardin (December), at the head of the country. On the day of the peasant festival, all the peasants from the villages come to the city and participate in this ceremony. In this ceremony, various bars are displayed. The fruits of the peasants' seasons will be displayed, fencing, sports movements, etc. will be performed in this ceremony. In addition, this prosperous day is closed throughout Afghanistan (Azimi, 2012).

4. DISCUSSION:

All festivals are cultural in one way, there are many types of cultural festivals such as National, Religious and Seasonal. They all serve the purpose of bringing happiness to our lives and strengthening our sense of community. National Celebrations: They interface us as an individual of a country. National celebrations interface citizens to imperative minutes of a nation's history such as the establishing day of a country, our freedom day. Devout Celebrations: devout celebrations are imperative for families. To keep this basic ready to all concur that devout celebrations offer assistance us to educational standards and morals to our following eras. All diverse devout celebrations bring the same message of adore, resilience, and understanding. At these events, we express our appreciation to God, for the uncommon thing or occasion that began on this specific celebration. Regular Celebrations: Regular celebrations reflect the demeanour of individuals towards nature. These celebrations are vital since they are related to nourishment supply. Human creatures ought to revere nature and recognize its usefulness sometimes recently sharing any of its endowments. Celebrations have both social and financial points. Within the chaotic and unpleasant planet, we possess, bliss is dominated by cynicism and uncertainty and so the requirement for something that might bring inspiration has been felt time and once more. Hence, celebrations that grant us the opportunity to disregard all our stresses and celebrate the positive side of life, indeed if it is for many days, came into presence. Nothing brings individuals together as celebrations do. They play a significant part in nation-building; bringing individuals from each devout, financial and social foundation together. In case we see at the captivating travel of human advancement, we get it that human creatures don't concoct or make something unless it is required. There's no composed history to clarify when celebrations began but in old Greece and Rome, celebrations connected with religion, social association, and political forms were celebrated. Celebrations contribute gigantically to sentiments of social cohesion. Numerous such celebrations centre on social or ethnic points and look to advise community individuals of their conventions. They include community older folks sharing stories and encounters; setting formats for keeping up solidarity among families. Celebrations have generally been an incredible source of amusement particularly sometimes recently the coming of mass-produced excitement. They occupy peoples' consideration from their requesting lives and entertain them in their recreation time.

5. RESEARCH LIMITATIONS:

- Not a similar project was done in the area.

- Lack of structure model related to the subject of Cultural literature.

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