



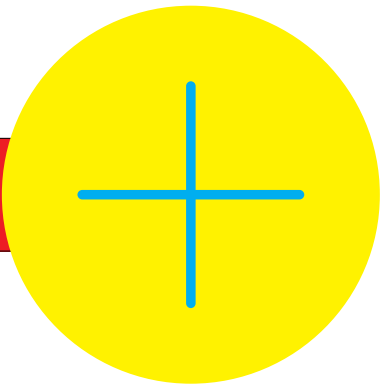
Morocco's Youssef En-Nesyri (19) heads home in the 1-0 victory over Portugal in the World Cup quarterfinals in Doha, Qatar.

Morocco is the first African, Arab, and Muslim nation to reach the last four of the World Cup since the introduction of the football's flagship international tournament more than nine decades ago.

• Tuesday  
• December 13, 2022  
• Vol. 8077

**IRAN  
NEWSPAPER**

ISSN 1027-1449  
Keytitle: IRAN (Tehran)  
**irannewspaper.ir**



**IRAN**

Iranian Morning Newspaper

# *Fin:* An ancient garden city in Hormuzgan Province



An overview of Fin, Hormuzgan Province  
● JAVAD GHANBARI/ja.wikipedia.org

Fin, a city in the southern province of Hormuzgan, has been a part of Persia since ancient times. Due to its location on the important trade route extending to Bandar Abbas, Fin received much attention from the rulers and traders of ancient times. If you travel 95km from Bandar Abbas towards the city of Sirjan, you will reach a green town with a population of about 6,000. With a large space of dense groves and beautiful alleys, Fin is considered

one of the rare examples of city gardens in Iran, chtn.ir reported. Enclosed between two mountain ranges and its long distance from the Persian Gulf has caused Fin to have hot and dry weather in the summer. In fact, Fin is among the most pleasant areas of Hormuzgan Province in autumn and winter and one of the hottest parts of the region in the summer. Thanks to the presence of water springs and qanats in the city, its weather is

cool and pleasant in the autumn, winter and spring. Its greenery is popular among tourists and locals of the region. The growth of numerous palm trees in the area has turned it into a sea of dense groves. From the distant past, the name Fin has come along with Marom, the largest village of the area located three kilometers from Fin. The springs, waterfalls and mills of the village are famous among the people living in the southern parts of the country.

**Fin Castle**  
Fin Castle, a magnificent and mysterious monument, is on a high hill in the center of Fin, overlooking its roads. The maximum length and width of the castle are 290 meters and 180 meters, respectively. By seeing the towers built in all corners of the monument, it can be said that this castle was an irregular polygonal building, protected by circular towers. By examining the pottery discovered in the castle,

archeologists date it to the middle Islamic centuries. In the beginning, the castle, which was registered on Iran's National Heritage List, had probably been used for military purposes. This building was slightly damaged in the earthquake which hit the region in 2007.

**Fin Bathhouse**  
To visit Fin Bathhouse, which was registered on Iran's National Heritage List in 2004, go to the northeastern part of

town. The bathhouse, dating back to the Qajar Era (1789-1925), was renovated in 1962. The monument, extending in an area of 70 square meters, was built of cut stones and mortar, and white cement was used to cover the interior walls of the building. The bathhouse consists of two parts, one of which has two domes and a bineh (a place to prepare for entering the caldarium or leaving the bathhouse). The water used in the bathhouse is supplied from a natural spring, which is refreshing in the summer and warm in the winter.

**Dasht-e Marom village**  
Dasht-e Marom village is the land of waterfalls and watermills. As the old villagers narrate, in the not-so-distant past the local people used to bring the wheat, cultivated in the fields located between the groves, to the water mills to grind them into flour.

**Fin Recreational and Tourism Complex**  
Located in the northeastern part of Fin, this complex has one of the largest natural water pools of Hormuzgan Province. The complex, which has an amusement park, a resting place, a traditional restaurant, a prayer room and a parking lot is a favorite location for tourists to camp.

## Decline of working-class in arts reflects fall in wider society

**GUARDIAN** – The proportion of working-class actors, musicians and writers has shrunk by half since the 1970s, new research shows. Analysis of Office for National Statistics data found that 16.4% of creative workers born between 1953 and 1962 had a working-class background, but that had fallen to just 7.9% for those born four decades later. This reflected a similar decline in the number of people with working-class origins, according to the paper in the journal Sociology by researchers from the universities of Edinburgh, Manchester and Sheffield. People whose parents had a working-class job accounted for about 37% of the workforce in 1981, but by 2011 that had fallen to about 21%. The finding raises questions about why years of attempts to make the arts more open and diverse have not had more impact – people who grew up in professional families were four times more likely than those with working-class parents to be in creative work, the study found. And with fewer film directors, authors or songwriters to describe the experience of growing up in a working-class household, some creatives fear their stories are being squeezed out of culture.

## Study sheds light on Persian language influence on history of Bangladesh



**ILNA** – The results of a study shed light on the influence of Persian language, Iranian mysticism and arts on the formation of the history of the Islamic era of Bangladesh, announced a member of Research Institute of Cultural Heritage & Tourism in Tehran. Morteza Rezvanfar added that nearly 120 Persian inscriptions in Bangladesh were identified and documented as part of the study. In the Indian subcontinent, masonry inscriptions were of better quality and more versatile content in the Islamic era, compared to the previous period, he noted. “The most sacred Islamic art is calligraphy and inscriptions,” he said, explaining that “the role of iconography, painting, and sculpture in order to objectify the divine words in

Hindu architecture is the same as inscription and calligraphy's role in Islamic architecture.” As a result of the prohibition of some visual arts, at certain points in Islamic era, calligraphy was used to show God's words and since then the ground was ripe for the emergence of scripts and decorative arts. Speaking about the number of Persian inscriptions in Bengal cities, he said, the city of Dhaka and its surroundings have the highest number of the inscriptions, Rezvanfar noted. People of Bangladesh attach high importance to the culture and people of Iran, he said, noting that there are several inscriptions, architectural elements, as well as coins, documents, copies in Persian language in Bangladesh, which all can be used for joint cooperation.



Servants of the holy shrine of Imam Hussein (PBUH), the third Shia Imam, perform mourning ceremony on the occasion of the martyrdom anniversary of the daughter of the Prophet, Hazrat Fatima Zahra (PBUT), on December 11, 2022, in Karbala, Iraq.  
● IQNA