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**Pictorial Story of the elephant-headed compound creature, from
India to Iran**

Abstract

In the mythological world of ancient civilizations of Iran and India, which are considered as relatives due to ethnic, cultural and mythical similarities; there are creatures with distinguishing characteristics. Some of them have the ability to metamorphose or transform. The Indian composite phenomenon called Ganesh which is among the popular Hindu animal gods is one of the examples. This creature is often displayed as one of the demons of some Iranian manuscripts like Shahnameh, thus, the present research aims at investigating the reasons and evidences of such phenomenon in Indian and Iranian myths, literature and paintings. The results of this study, using descriptive-analytic method and library resources, reveals that this compound phenomenon was elevated in his birthplace, India, from demon's land into the realm of the gods, turned into one of the favorite Asian gods and influenced the Manichaeism religion. Meanwhile, the evil, less important counterpart of this phenomenon also continues to exist in the art and literature of India. But this transformed creature in Persia at the time of Zoroastrianism solely was displayed as the demon. The main reason is the former gods at that time were considered enemies in Zoroastrian religion and entering Islamic beliefs and Iranian folks, Ganesh was portrayed only by its negative dimension, as a genie.

Key words: myth, metamorphosis, painting, compound animals.

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An introduction to Mohammad Mahdi Vasef Medrasi's Ma'dan-**Al- Javaher biography****Abstract**

One of the unknown biographies which have been written in 1839 by Mohammad Mahdi Vasef Medrasi in Indian Subcontinent is Ma'dan-Al-Javaher. This biography is considerable from five views:

The first one is that this book is a collection of literal points such as eloquence, prosody and figures of speech. Second is for other poets contemporary to Medrasi whom their biographies are rare and also the effect that this book had on future biographies. Third point is the literal criticism, stylistic information and the objections which are provided against other poets. Fourth is "Golzar-e-Aazam" biography and "Zolfaghar-e-Ali" Treatise which have been written as a reply to the objections of Ma'dan-Al-Javaher. And fifth is writing "Hosne khetab and Radde Javab" Treatise by Vasef in rejecting the objections of "Zolfaghar-e-Ali" and writing "Hadighat-Al-Maram" biography in Arabic as a reply to "Golzar-e-Aazam". The aim of some writers in biographies is in fact to compete with and reply to other biographies. Such as "Mardom Dideh" biography in reply to "Majma-Al-Nafayes", "Sobh-e-Vatan" in reply to "Goldaste-ye-Karnataka" and "Golzar-e-Aazam" biography in reply to "Ma'dan-Al-Javaher". In a particular period (second half of 13th century) in which Persian language was declining, poet contests and even criticism were still prevail in Karnataka (south of India).

Keywords: Madan-Al-Javaher, Mohammad Mahdi Vasef Medrasi, Golzar-e-Aazam, poet criticism, Karnataka.

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Gnostic exploration in Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi's thought**Abstract**

Creating a balance between Islam and Sufism was one of the major concerns of mystics and saints in Indian subcontinent. Presenting a new interpretation of Sufism, Ahmad Sirhindicreated a harmony between *Shari'a*and *Tariqa*.In this article it has been attempted to study his mystical views, referring to his works, usingthe descriptive–analyticmethod. He considered himself as a "link" for the reconciliation of *Shari'a*and *Tariqa*. He demonstrated that *Shari'a*and *Tariqa* are complementary and there is no conflict between them. In his opinion, true scholars are those who know the outward of *Shari'a* and have achieved the highestlevelof Sufism. Sirhindi considers the true Shari'a and its scope as something that sublime scholars have achieved, presenting a new definition of that, the Shari'a which not only has no confliction with *Tariqa*, but also covers it. Mentioning the states of Gnosticism and Sufism, he believes that the purpose of Sufism is to removethe obstacles in the way of God and that is necessary to know God and achieving the Annihilation in God and survival in Him.

Keywords: Ahmad Sir hindi, Indian Subcontinent,Sufism,Gnostic explorationDemon.

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Comparative study of sanctuary designs in the traditional textiles of Iran and India

Abstract

Since Pre Islam era the adjacency of Iran and India has landed to Cross-Cultural relationship between these two countries. Because of the similarity of the sanctuary designs in textiles of these two countries, it is difficult to identify the origin of such designs which have roots in shared religious beliefs. Therefore it is necessary to study the relationship between the textiles of these two countries. According to the first hypothesis, the sanctuary designs were transferred from Iran to India and changed under the influence of Indian culture. So the main questions are as follows: What is the influence of sanctuary designs on two countries' textiles? What are the similarities and differences between these designs? In this study the method is descriptive-analytic and library resources have been used. First, the important textiles are classified and the origin is studied. Second, the similarities and differences of sanctuary designs are identified and analyzed. The results demonstrate that the sanctuary designs were transferred from Iran to India in Safaviera.

Moreover, it has been concluded that although most of the Iranian sanctuary designs were preserved in Indian textile, they have gradually changed under the influence of Indian culture in contemporary period.

Key words: Sanctuary design, textiles, Iran and India

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Scientific and Cultural Interactions between Iran and India in Sassanid Era

Abstract

Iranians and Indians have paid a special attention to each other in different topics since the separation of Aryan nations. Iranians, in Particular, found India as a safe place and their second homeland, facing with the problems and unpleasant conditions and migrated to India. Indians have had good views toward Iranians as well, and tried to follow them in different ways because at that time Iranian dynasties had a glorious and interesting life style. However the aim of this paper is to consider the academic and cultural interactions between these two Aryan territories during Sassanid era. These two countries have been rich in some fields such as medicine, astronomy, mathematics and literature and have had great effects on each other in these fields. Thus, it has been attempted to discuss the academic and cultural interactions between Iran and India in this research paper, and find the answer of this question that; were these relations bilateral and interactional?

Key words: Sassanids, Guptas, Iran, India, science and culture, literature, medicine

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Religious and cultural relationships between Persians in India and Iranian Zoroastrians

Abstract

The survival of Zoroaster so far, despite the numerous problems and obstacles which its followers have encountered with in different periods of time, particularly after the collapse of Sassanid dynasty, is significant and considering the relations of Zoroastrians after Islam's entrance to Iran can be a guide to this matter.

In the present study it has been attempted to consider religious and cultural relations between Persians of India and Iranian Zoroastrians, along with its manner and to mention the advantages of these relations for the followers of that religion in India and Iran and also its consequences. Studies demonstrate that between Persians of India and Iranian Zoroastrians had been in persistent relationships. Although in some periods these two religious communities could have been unaware of each other due to inland or political anarchy, they would begin their relationships in various fields as soon as the political and social peace would have appeared. The religious and cultural relationships between the two nations, which were established to help the Persians of India, continued to help Iranian Zoroastrians in recent centuries and it caused this ancient religion to keep its identity and rules. This research has been conducted using descriptive-analytic method and written historical resources.

Key Words: Indian Persians, Iranian Zoroastrians, Religious, Relationships, Zoroastrian communities

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**Mounes-Al-Arvah, A masterpiece on biographies of the sublimes of
Chishti Dynasty**

Abstract

The Chishti dynasty is a famous one from the Sufis of Indian subcontinent which is related to Chisht, founded by Khawaja Moein-Al-Din Sajzi Chishti in Ajmer, India. This is why the city of Ajmer is considered as headquarter of Chishti dynasty. In Addition to spreading Islam the sublimes of this dynasty succeeded in playing an important role in revitalization of cultural relations between Iran and India and expansion of Farsi language in the subcontinent. Thus, several books have been written about this dynasty. *Mounes-Al-Arvah* written by *Jahanara Beigom*, daughter of *Shah Jahan*, a very educated princess of Gurkanids is one of the most important examples of these books which explain the life of the sheiks of Chishti in 1639 A.D. This article opens by explanation about the life of the author of the book and then introduces the valuable aspects of this work.

Key words: India, Chishti, Khawaja Moein-Al-Din Chishti, Shah Jahan.

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**A surveyon the effect of International system's structure
ondeveloping India-US relations in George Bush presidency period**

Abstract

India and the United State of America's relationship has had ups and downs from the beginning, however after the Cold war and specially in the presidency of George Bush, their relationship improved and boomed to strategic relations. The article's question is that "What kind of effects after the Cold war did the evolution of international system's structure have on the relationship between India and US?" the hypothesis to answer this question is that "international system's structure has not had a significant effect on improvement of india-US relations". The goal of this study is to consider the role of macro factors of international system in bilateral relations. This research has been conducted using qualitative method, library resources and the historic– analytic approach. The Findings demonstrate that International system's structure has not had a major role on bilateral relations and functioned only as a secondary factor.

Keywords: India, US, International system's Structure, Kashmir, Nuclear Program

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**Supernatural elements and objects in Kamrop and Kamelta poem
collection****Abstract**

Kamrop and Kamelta or the Effort Order is a romance-folklore collection belongs to the Indian subcontinent, which is about the love of Prince Kamrop, son of the king Uday Poor, for the Princess of Sarandib, Kamelta, who is still a virgin. This work is a combined prose and poetry which has been compiled by Haraj Bolhate, known as Fayez Nazar, written by Ray Suk Ram Doray Hikdakh ibn Ray Sin Ray in 1231 AH and originally composed by Mir Muhammad Murad Layegh Jaunpuri. The writers will study the supernatural elements and objects of the story in addition to report that, referring to the original version by Fayez Nazar. The importance of the present study is to consider the function of supernatural elements in heroes' idealistic action and the impossible presence in possible objects such as creatures and objects. The research method is inductive analysis and the aim is to introduce one of the lyrical stories of the Indian subcontinent and penetrate to the Iranian and Indian common borders of religion, language and beliefs. Among the salient points of this narrative are the signs of magic and fantasy trip to the world of demons and fairies. Its advantage is using garden as a common place of real and imaginary worlds for communication of creatures and confluence of contradictory elements in this heavenly place.

Key words: Kamrop and Kamelta story, fantasy elements, subcontinent, manuscript