

*In The
Name Of God*

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Paper-writing Procedure

Guide to Article Writing

Objective and Ground

The objective of the publication of the Subcontinent Studies Quarterly is to spread the extent of research and to acquaint the interested people with the issues of human sciences of the Subcontinent countries. Therefore, it covers the articles related to literary, artistic, religious, educational, political, economic, historical, geographical, sociological, anthropological,... issues in the realm of the countries of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

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The Journal publishes the most recent scientific achievements and the articles researched by the professors and students of domestic and foreign universities, 3 issues in Persian and one in English.

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In order to decrease unnecessary expenses as well as to speed the work up and to benefit from the modern technology, from now on, all activities including dispatch of the papers, judgment, and announcement of the results will be performed through the electronic system of the Journal: jsr.usb.ac.ir or journals2.usb.ac.ir; there will be no need to send the papers and the relative files by post. Moreover, the paper-printing of the Journal circulation will highly be decreased, and the honorable readers will be able to refer to the sites introduced in the previous pages to see the articles.

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-Abstract should include definition of the issue, necessity of the research, the main conclusion, and the general method, using 150 to 200 words both in Persian and in English.

-Key words should not exceed 3 to 7 specific and key words of the paper.

-Introduction should include the research grounds, objectives, backgrounds, and if it happens, the questions and hypotheses of the research.

-Discussion should embrace analysis, investigation, argument, and so on.

-Conclusion should include sum up of the general findings of the research.

-References should include the references used in the paper, written in alphabetical order according to the authors' last names. Translation of the references includes Persian, and maybe Arabic references translated into English, mentioning the date (year) of the publication (Christian Calendar).

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References used in the text should be placed in brackets as follows: author's last name, date (year) of the publication (Christian Calendar), and and page number(s).

References used in the paper should be mentioned at the end of the paper and in alphabetical order of the authors' last names as follows:

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Mohammad Mehdi Tavassoli

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A Comparative Study on Rites of Passage in Iran and India

(case study: birth and death)

Abstract

Transition rites are terms for passing and coming from one stage to another stage of human biological and cultural life which the rituals are associated with their own events and gain the dignity for sure that is different. The most important events in human life comprises three main stages: birth, marriage, death. Due to avoid prolonging the discussion, rites related to the opening and final stage, birth and death, in Iran and India, comparatively investigated. Because of the need to better understanding the spiritual cultural cooperation between Iran and India, in order to further understanding, this article attempts to study two basic categories of rites related to birth and death in Iran and India as well. Achieve the common cultural roots and alignment in doing of many of those rites will be the final outcome of this research. The results has been trying to access a library of written sources and methods of analysis used data collected.

Keywords: Iran, India, Rites of transition, Birth, Death.

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Evolution of India Foreign Policy to Economic Pragmatism towards the GCC

Abstract

Over the past two decades, India's foreign policy has changed, since independence in 1947 until 1991, the bipolar international system, consensus of Nehroism, geopolitics subcontinent and the legacy of colonialism, as a set of factors that shape the foreign policy of India , In general, India's foreign policy after the Cold War has changed, the problem that this article is in search of its what causes changed India's foreign policy towards the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council states and that India's foreign policy. since the end of the Cold War India's policy towards developments in the Persian Gulf region has been governed more by economic and energy considerations and by the geopolitical rivalry with Pakistan factor. But compared with the past, this period has also witnessed the marginalization of the Pakistani factor in India's policy towards the region and a greater emphasis on economic partnership. This article does not produce a comprehensive account of the transformation of Indian foreign policy, but also in search of search of the key factors that explain the transformation of the India's foreign policy towards the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council states . The explanationery method and theory of balance of interests have been used to investigate the hypothesis of this article.

Keywords: India, the Persian Gulf states, foreign policy, the Look West Policy.

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A Glimpse to the Life, handwritings and Poems of Eksir-e Isfahani**Abstract**

What our predecessors have left as a token of legacy are treasures that must be recognized and preserved. Despite the recent efforts and investigations to identify valuable and exquisite, yet handwritings and manuscripts are unpublished and need still much to do. Manuscript versions of many works are in the public and private libraries around the world, however no action is taken to identify and correct them. One of these pricy works is a collection of poetry work (Divan) written down by a capable poet Mirza Azima Isfahani, whose pen name is Eksir. He is known as Mirza Azima (the yersr of death, 1169 AH) is a Persian poet of the Subcontinent who has remained unsung and unacknowledged due to being away from his home. He went to India in 1135 AH, stayed in Bengal during his life and died there. Only three manuscripts are remained of his Divan which contains 9000 verses; One is in the Library of Iran Parliament and the other one is in the National Library of Iran and the last one is reserved in the British Museum Library. This paper is to introduce this poet, his life and the manuscript.

Keywords: Eksir-e Isfahani, Divan , Manuscripts, Subcontinent of India, Indian style (new style)

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**Legal Analysis of Economic Factors of Criminal Sentences;
(case study: Iran and India)****Abstract**

Crime as a complex and unfavorable phenomena, is caused from different factors, including individual, family, cultural, political or economic and etc. Given the importance of crime in different countries, in recent years, extensive studies have been conducted to identify and explain the reasons for its occurrence. Identify and explain these factors, as well as important and related performance some of them, will achieve us to the goal of prevention; Thereby, the cost of crime will be reduced. With spend them on other priorities, it can be a step towards economic stability and economy of resistance. Economic factors such as poverty, inequality and unemployment, including major factors in the occurrence of this phenomenon are known. In experimental studies, the causes of segregation and separate are usually measured in relation to various offenses in an area, town, city, province or a country. In this paper, the authors stated with to the cross sectional results of empirical research conducted in Iran and India have included the concept of priority and relevance to the analysis of these factors which may have been more or less attention to them. The results indicate that the priority and continuity for the labor market relative to both inequality and poverty is there in two societies in our studies.

Keywords: Iran, India, crime, caste system, poverty, inequality, labor market

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The need to recorrect the poetry book of Amir Khosrow Dehlavi**Abstract**

Amir Khosrow Dehlavi, articulate parrot of India, is famous Persian-speaking poet (651 India -725 Delhi). There is no doubt that Amir Khosrow is the greatest poet of Indian subcontinent that some have called him Saa'di of India. He had full ability in Persian prose and poetry and was one of the masters of this technique. His poetry book has been published many times in Iran and India. These prints in Tehran were considered by Iqbal Salah Al-din, such as M. Dervish and Saied Nafisi printers. Therefore, he used those text as a base for next correcting of Amir Khosrow's work in Lahore. Iqbal's correction was printed again by Mohammad Roshan with a little correction in Iran because the same was issued few and soon was rare. This correction which is today used as a main source by researchers has some mistakes in writing and still needs to be recorrect, of course after deep checking and comparing with one and more authorized prints. In this article, we have found many mistakes and points and showed the reason of importance of recorrecting this manuscript.

Keywords: Amir Khosrow, Manuscript, Poetry book, India

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A Survey on the Decorative Motifs of Lashkari Bazaar and Masud III Palaces

Abstract

Ghaznavid dynasty came to the throne in 10th century A.D and soon gained control over a vast territory including India, Iran, Afghanistan and Central Asia. Ghaznavid sultans acquired enormous wealth by means of frequent raids into India. With the financial benefit gained, they started to build glorious buildings and palaces in order to display their might. A reason for the reputation of Ghaznavid palaces lies beneath their splendid and uncommon decorative motifs. The influences from nearby cultures such as Turkish, Persian and Indian, all unified in an Islamic context, made these motifs very rich in concept. Also the techniques used for making the decorations are rare and sometimes innovative in the arts of the early Islamic Iran. Thus, the study of the decorative arts employed in Ghaznavid palaces could be crucial for obtaining a better understanding of the art in the first centuries of Islamic period in the Persian World. In this article by analyzing the motifs employed in two Ghaznavid palaces, and by comparing them to the motifs of the nearby cultures, we seek to draw a better picture of the style and origins of Ghaznavid motifs and decorative arts. We suggest that the Ghaznavid artistic style has its roots in the art of pre-Islamic Iran and India as well as its own Turkish origins.

Keywords: Ghaznavid art, Lashkari Bazaar Palace, Masut III Palace, Decorative Motifs, Artistic Interaction

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Surveying the Impact of Circular and Square Symbolical Patterns on Sacred Architecture of Muslims, Hindus and Buddhists**Abstract**

Among Muslims' and non Muslims' governors' way of thinking, there is a close relationship between human and cosmos. They see nature with all its beauty and grandeur affected with mysterious and sacred spirit. They also maintained that there exists a connection between the essence of human and heart of nature that can be only realized and discovered through numerical computation and geometrical patterns. This study attempts to discover how the conceptual meanings of symbolic patterns used in the sacred architecture can link human spirit to the cosmos. Historical approach, field and library research methods are employed to examine the distinctive sacred buildings of the orient. This research has used various resources to find out the harmonies between forms, colors, commonalities and conceptual meanings existed among the holy buildings of different religions. The aim of this research is to examine the impact of circular and square symbolical patterns on sacred architecture of Muslims, Hindus and Buddhists.

Keywords: Sacred architecture, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, square, circle