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Name Of God*

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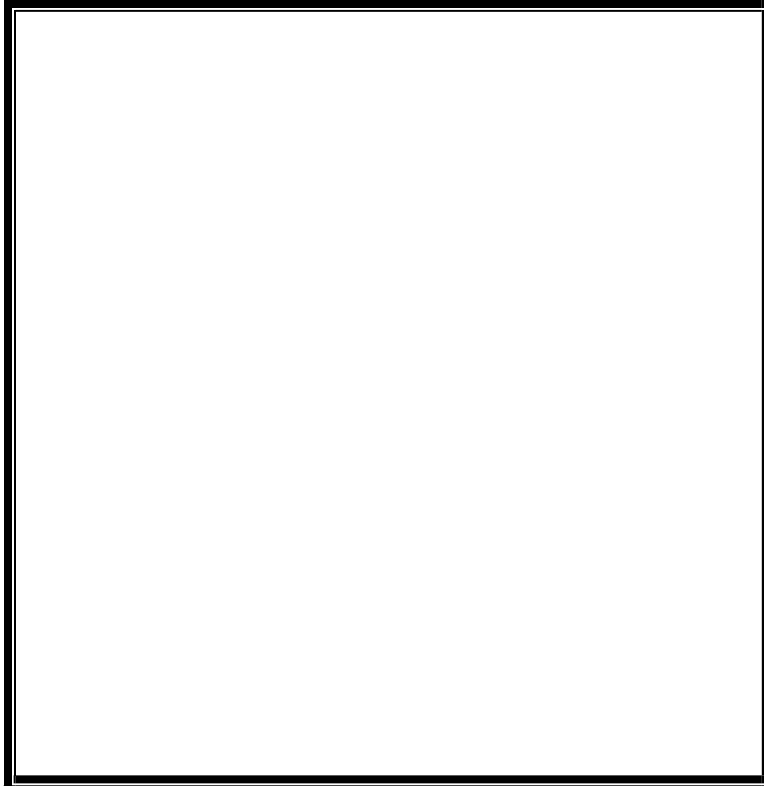
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India and Comprehensive Security: Multiple Cooperation Strategy

Abstract

The end of Cold War and Soviet Union collapse resulted in some changes in international equations such as great powers relations. This new situation with some systemic processes included in Globalization and spread of communications technologies have influenced rising powers policy choices. The foreign policies of these powers are so important. Hence, foreign policy of India as a one of the most important of rising powers in terms of new leadership and economic requirements have experienced new trend: trying to promote security by few concern to ideology and moving toward multiple cooperation strategy. This article is seeking to answer two question: why India has chosen this strategy? And what are the main examples of this strategy? The article s aims is explaining of the change and this new trend in India foreign policy after Cold War. Evaluation of attitude changes of new leaders and its impact on India foreign policy with some characteristics such as pragmatism is the main discussion of the article.

Keywords: India, Foreign Policy, pragmatism, China, America

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The Appearance of Perfect Human in the Works of Jamali Dehlavi

Abstract

Jamali, Hamed B. Fazl-Allah is a poet, writer and biographer lived in the late 9th and early 10th centuries. Although he was a follower of Sufi order, he was among the elect of emirs and sultans. He put his straight and firm trust in his spiritual teacher called Shaikh Samā'-al-Din Kanbuh. He always tried to represent what he has received and learned from his spiritual guide or the other mystics via material and non-material movements in his poems and the other works. Then, mystical or spiritual model is much more prevalent in his works. What is more projected in the works of this Indian Persian-speaker man of letters is the set of descriptions, states, positions and beliefs of the nobles and eminent people; so, based on the understandings of the writer, his beliefs in the perfect human and the characteristics of enlightened spiritual guide can be seen and understood easily. This piece of research work tried to study the appearance of perfect human in the works of Jamali and to enumerate the features and characteristics of the ideal or perfect human. The findings indicated that although Jamali did not deal with the aforementioned characteristics directly, they can be comprehended and perceived from the tenor of his words. These kinds of characteristics are presented in the forms of advices and counsels, empirical stories and narrations, as well as descriptions of general thought.

Keywords: Jamali Dehlavi, Perfect Human, Mysticism, Subcontinent.

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The Study and Analysis of Variations of Linguistic Deviations in Sejzi's Sonnets

Abstract

Literary function is one of the most important functions of language. The direction of the message in the literary role focuses on the message itself and gives rise to its prominence over the standard language. According to Leech's (1969) model, the deviation from the standard language takes place in the form of eight variations including: lexical, grammatical, phonological, graphological, semantic, dialectal, register and historical deviations. The present research following a descriptive-analytic method within the school of Structuralism and based on Leech's deviation method examines different kinds of deviation used in Amir Hasan Sejzi's sonnets. The research findings show that semantic deviation is the most important and the most frequent way that the poet has used to highlight his language and to express deep mystic concepts. Subsequently, the phonological and grammatical deviations are used to help maintain the musical manifestations of poetry. Also, the use of dialectal deviation and the rare use of register deviation indicate, respectively, the poet's attachment and affiliation to his ancestral land as well as his adherence to the formal style of speech.

Keywords: Deviation, Highlightening, Leech, Hasan Sejzi Dehlavi.

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Waqaye-i Hind: Abd ul Latif Shushtar's daily notes in Mumbai

Abstract

Since British interests in India were threatened by opponents like Napoleon and Zaman Shah Abdali in the begging of the 18th century, British rulers started to establish a political relationship with the Qajar court. Therefore, envoys from British rulers in India were sent to the Court of Fath Ali Shah and consequently the Iranian ambassador, Haji Khalil Khan Qazvini, was sent to India. However, Haji Khalil Khan was murdered in Mumbai at the outset of the mission and this incident motivated the intimate friend of Khalil Khan in Mumbai, Abdul Latif Shushtari to write daily notes and records from 20th July 1802 to 19th July 1804. Abdul Latif investigated the murder of the ambassador and its further consequences, in addition, he provided extensive information on the cultural, social and economic status of Mumbai which was the center of activity for a great number of Iranian businessmen at the begging of the 19th century. This study was an introduction to the manuscript version of this precious work moreover, it was aimed to scrutinize, through an analytical descriptive method, the reasons behind the sensitivity of British officials in India to the murder of Khalil Khan and their tendency to conceal this event.

Keywords: "India", " Abd ul Latif Shushtar", "Mumbai", " Haji Khali Khan", " England"

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Introduction of manuscript intitiled "sharh e tohfat al ahrar" by Multani

Abstract

Although " Hadyat al akhyar" or "sharh e Tuhfat al ahrar" by "Mohammad Reza Multani" son of "Mohamad Akram Multani ", Persian writer in the subcontinent in The Eleventh century, is one of the second work of Persian literature, Certainly due to the Exegetes rich knowledge and information and great Accuracy in discussions and expressing subtleties of vocabulary, grammar, rhetoric, will be a guide for researchers and students in Jami,s "Tuhfat-al-ahrar" Difficulties. Multani Is one of the shia Employee of "Aurangzeb" Who wrote several importan commentaries on previous Persian literature works such as Rumi's Masnavi, "Tuhfat al ahrar" and "Eskandarnameh" after the Abdication of administrative services. In addition to Special literary status In Important Persian mystic works Explanation and interpretation, Identify, proofreading and review of these works have Special importance to express The Expanse of Persian language in subcontinent. The present study had been conducted by analysis of the text.

Keywords: Multani, sharh-e-Tuhfat-al-ahrar, Hadyat-al-akhyar, manuscript, subcontinent

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Aesthetic functions of the cultural characteristics of Indian land in Persian poetry until the 9th century

Abstract

The characteristics of the land of India are reflected in Persian poetry so that it has been a tool for making images and poetry themes in the oldest Persian poetry and in all periods of time and various types of literary. The purpose of this article is to examine the images and themes which poets have created from the characteristics of the Indian land. This paper has studied the history of the use of Indian land characteristics by descriptive-analytic method and its artistic functions in Persian poetry. From the beginning of Persian poetry, India's diverse characteristics have driven poets' imagination into their artistic use. In the Ghaznavids period, this function has become remarkable in Persian poetry, after which the features of India have been considered as the backbone of Persian poetry. These features include these categories: the names of Indian cities and their characteristics, Indian instruments and products, religion, actions and behavior, Indigenous characteristics of Indians, etc. These features have an aesthetic function and have created images, metaphor, simile and themes which are not understood without knowing the Indian cultural sphere.

Keywords: Indian land, Image, aesthetic functions, rhetoric

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A Comparative Study of Iranian and Indian Jeweled Containers

Abstract

Iran and India's art of decorating with jewels has a longstanding background. In some sources it has been referred to the jeweled containers of Safavid dynasty, but unfortunately few samples have remained from that era. Some historical documents have referred to the influence of the Iranian fine art on Mughals. In this article it is tried that in addition to providing a background of Iran and India's art of decorating with jewels, the jeweled containers of the two countries be compared in terms of form, material, use and construction method, especially since the sixteenth century until modern times. The main question is: the interaction between Iran and India in constructing jeweled containers?

The present study which aims at comparing the jeweled containers of Iran and India and the interaction between them is a basic research which is descriptive and analytic. The data were collected through reading different library resources. The results indicate that despite the influence of Safavid bejeweled dishes on Mughals, the richness of indigenous raw materials of India lead to difference in products of Iran and Mughals regarding jeweled containers. Then, the Mughal's style in decorating dishes with jewels during the Qajar dynasty affected Iranian jeweled containers.

Keywords: Jeweled Containers, Iran, India.

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Security Challenges - Iran-Pakistan Relations in the Balochistan Region After September 11th

Abstract

Making a good relationship between east neighbors of Iran i.e. Pakistan, has always been a concern of officials and policy makers in Iran. Iran as the neighbor of Pakistan with a great geopolitical status and considering its geostrategic characteristics is an important country in the region; it has a special place in Pakistan's foreign policy and national security. However, the important point is that in the recent years, bilateral relations in Balochistan region have faced some challenges. The study seeks to investigate security threats in Balochistan region and its effects on Iran-Pakistan relations, based on security implications of Copenhagen School. The main question of this research is that, with regard to the security implications of the Copenhagen School, what obstacles can be involved in the relations between the two countries? The main hypothesis of this study is that Balochistan region is threatening the security of the two countries, in the military, political, economic, and social spheres. Hence, here is an analysis of the threats of the Balochistan region and its impact on the relations between Iran and Pakistan, based on Copenhagen school.

Keywords: Balochistan, Pakistan, Iran, Copenhagen School

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Comparative study on narrative structure of functions in two major battles in "Darya-ye asmar" and "Shah-nama", according to the Propp's structural theory

Abstract

Propp in the study on hundred Russian folk-tales, noted that characters' function is the smallest structural narration's unit and formulated, by analyzing functions, the structure of fiction's plot and the narrative actions' system. Therefore, he remarked statements about basic structure of fairy-tales and their classification. According to Propp's theory, current research, first, evaluate efficiency of his pattern in battles narration's structural explanation in "Darya-ye asmar" between Suryaprabha and Shrutasharman, related to sovereignty of Vidyadharas, and battles in "Shah-nama", related to the revenge of Siavash's martyrdom and Key-Xosrow's utopian kingdom. then it compares analyzed structure of these battles' narration. After analyzing the stories, seems that pattern of Propp's theory presents an adequate explanation of the narrative structure of these stories' functions, which accompanied with suggestions for more appropriate theory's usage. This pattern reveals the homology of basic structure and, furthermore, shows the similarity of some internal relations between the functions in narration of mentioned battles in the books above. Also, in some cases, there are dissimilarities in some details of these narrations, that could be regard as the India and Iran's cultural diversities, which roots in the formation of narration's background, reflect in diagram of the functions.

Keywords: Structure, Narration, Propp, Darya-ye asmar, Shah-nama

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Study on Cultural interaction Between Iran and India on the basis of archaeological finds and written sources

(From the prehistoric period to the conquest of India by Darius)

Abstract

Archaeological findings Iran trade relations and between the Indian subcontinent from the Sumerians document proves. A long time ago when the tribes of Indo- Iranian were still as one and inhabited on the vast plains of the Central Asia, one ruler was both the leader and priest of the tribe. One of the most reasonable evidences proving the relationship between Iran and India is the mythical signs. The oldest Asian myths, mostly signify the culture of the Aryans who immigrated to India in about 2nd millennium B.C. Even before penetrating of the Aryans into the Iranian plateau, people of India and Iran have had relations throughout history. After the immigration, Aryans divided into empires of Median and Persian. By defeating Bactria, Cyrus got close to India for the first time; and in 517 B.C Darius gained control over the north west of India. However, the Achaemenid remains including designs and inscriptions of the Persepolis reveal the expansion of Persian Empire into the west of India. The new satrap or Hindus of the Achaemenid inscriptions encompassing to the southern parts of Sind waterway and the modern territories of Pakistan was the eastern border of the Achaemenid Empire. After reducing India, large amount of gold dust was paid to Persia.

Keywords: Iran, India, cultural and artistic relation.