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فهرست مطالب

Examining the Components of Divergence and Convergence of Iran and India in Building A New Regional Order (from 2015 to 2023).....	1
The Migration of Iranians to India, the Margins and Controversies of a Manuscript	2
Nuclear Non-Proliferation System; Comparative Study of Iran And India.....	3
Hindutva Thought; Its Features and Challenges with the Contemporary World	4
Strategic Competition between China and India in the Indian Ocean Region and Makran Coast	5
Cultural Representation in the Indian Gaming Industry: Lessons for Iran	6
The Role of Land Commerce in the Economic Development of Iran and India during the Safavid Era (1501-1736 AD).....	7
India and Pakistan from Kashmir to the Caucasus.....	8
Preserving Natural Heritage: Sacred Groves in India as Green Legacy of Indian Culture	9
The Quest for Fairness: Skin-Lightening Practices in India	10
India's Persian Gulf Migration: The Making of a Collective Social Identity at Home and Destinations	11
The Impact of the Competition between China and India in the Asian on Their International Cooperation	12
A Post-Colonial Reflection on the Indo-Caribbean Diaspora.....	13

Israel Studies in Indian Universities: Academic Contact as Israel Advocacy ..	14
Sustainability Integration in Tourism Curricula: A Comparative Study of Iran and India	15
Unveiling Historical and Mythological Layers: An Analysis of Hey Ram	16
India’s Approach to Human Rights and Interactions with the European Union (2014-2023).....	17
Iranian Studies in India; Trends, Significance, and its Role in the Development of Iran-India Relations	18
A Study of India’s Cultural Diplomacy during the Premiership of Narendra Modi.....	19
Representation of the Types and Causes of Domestic Violence and Victim’s Strategies in Indian and Iranian Cinema: Case Study of “Thappad” and “Mali va Rahhaye Narafteash”.....	20
The Role of Renewable Energies in Protecting the Environment of India	21
US as a Third Wheel in Iran-India Relation: A Conceptual Framework	22
Analysis of the political relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and India	23
A Comparative Look at Rituals Related to ‘Light’ in Iran and India with the Approach of Tourism Development	24
An Exploratory Look at Iran-India Current Relations: Recent Viewpoints about Iran in the Eyes of Indian Media.....	25
Sati: A Comparative Analysis of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ananda Coomaraswamy’s Approach	26
India’s Foreign Policy in The Emerging World Order	27
Indian Trade with Iran and the Situation of Indian Merchants in Bandar Abbas and Persian Gulf Islands 1600-1900 AD	28
The Role and Importance of Cultural Diplomacy in the Development of Tourism Exchanges between Iran and India	29
Revisiting Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: Workfare and Policy Making in India.....	30
China-India Competition in the Indo-Pacific and Its Effects on the Region’s Political and Economic Arrangements.....	31
The Impact of Indianness on Rishi Sunak’s Political Career.....	32

Unveiling Gender Bias in the Indian Gaming Industry: By Men, For Men? Towards an Inclusive Ecosystem.....	33
India’s Defiant Approach toward US Policy in Ukraine War.....	34
Linguistic Patterns and Categories in Naming Toponyms of Iran and India....	35
Strategic Changes in the Indo-Iran Relations (2000-2023).....	36
Journeys of Identity: An Analysis of Dislocation, Relocation, and Diasporic Constructs among the Indian Diaspora during and after the Colonial Era in Kiran Desai’s ‘The Inheritance of Loss’.....	37
Navigating Bilateral Relations: The Strategic Imperative of Smart Power in Iranian-Indian Dynamics	38
Technical and Strategic Evaluation of India’s Approach to the Development of Chabahar Port.....	39
India’s Economic Trade Relations with BRICS Members under Modi’s Policy in the Case of FTA.....	40
Indian Music and Musicians in an Indo-Persian Treatise of Wonders: Ma‘lūmāt al-āfāq	41
The Impact of Iran’s Corridor Position on Iran-India Relations.....	42
Representation of India Pakistan Tensions in Bollywood (2015-2020): Case Study of Bajrangi Bhaijaan and Tiger Zinda Hai Films	43
Power to Gas Technology and The Future of Iran- India Cooperation in the Energy Market	44
The Role of Moral and Philosophical Teachings of Mahabharata in the Excellence of Indian Culture	45
Fields of Cooperation and Convergence between the Islamic Republic of Iran and India in the South Caucasus Region after the Second Karabakh War 2020	46
The Impact of the Collapse of the Bipolar World Order on Iran- India Political Relations	47
The Future of Iran-India Energy Cooperation in the Post-COVID World: A Comprehensive Analysis	48
Beyond Borders: Comparative Analysis of Indian and Iranian Diasporas in Britain	49

Cultural Diplomacy Between Iran and India through Shared Roots of Handicrafts.....	50
Women Prime Ministers in the Indian Subcontinent: A Comparative Analysis and Survey of Historical Trends	51
The Economic Impacts of the Dowry System in India	52
Breaking Barriers: Women’s Role in Shaping Modern Indian Culture.....	53
India-China relations from the perspective of political economy from 2001 to 2022	54
The Role of Political Relations in the Tourism Development of Countries (Iran and India as a Case Study).....	55
Understanding Personal Status in India: A Comprehensive Guide to Legal Rights and Social Implications	56
Bharat Caste-based Political Order	57
India’s Attitude towards BRICS Member States	58
Investigating the Economic and Trade Relations between Iran and India during Modi’s Premiership.....	59
Reel Life Realities: Exploring the Socio-Cultural Impact of Fictional Television Productions in India	60
The Impact of Tourism on Bilateral Relations between Iran and India	61
East Africa’s Indian Diaspora Tracing Threads of Identity and Influence	62
India and Iran’s look East policy: The Gap between Iran’s Perception and India’s Behavior.....	64
The impact of visa cancellation laws on the development of health tourism in Islamic Republic of Iran - a case study of BRICS member countries	65
The Political Culture of Independence: How Has India Remained Independent in Its Foreign Policy?.....	66
Strategic Position of India in the Corridor of India-Middle East-Europe	67
A Look at the Common Food Culture of Iran and India.....	69
Tradition and Modernity in Contemporary India and Iran.....	70
Shia Islam and Iranian cultural impacts on Indian culture and language.....	72
Constructing Colonial Feminism: British Women’s Narrative of Power and Agency in India.....	73

- سیاست‌های انرژی هند در زمینه گذار از سوخت‌های فسیلی به انرژی‌های تجدیدپذیر (مطالعه موردی دوران نخست‌وزیری نارندرا مودی)..... ۷۴
- درآمدی بر ارتباط میان نگارگری ایران در دوران صفوی و مکتب نقاشی مغولان هند..... ۷۵
- هند و آسه‌آن؛ از سیاست نگاه به شرق تا اتحاد استراتژیک..... ۷۶
- بررسی زیرساخت‌ها و بسترهای ایجاد سیاست‌های دینی اکبر شاه گورکانی..... ۷۷
- مطالعه مقایسه‌ای نقش هند و ایران در نظام امنیت منطقه ای آسیای جنوبی (۲۰۲۲-۲۰۱۰)..... ۷۸
- ساخت مشهورترین دبیرستان‌های شهر تهران توسط زرتشتیان هند..... ۷۹
- هنر معماری هند و ایرانی در دوره عادل شاهیان (۱۴۹۰-۱۶۸۶م)..... ۸۰
- دگرذیسی تاریخی و بازمهندسی اجتماعی نقش زبان انگلیسی در جامعه هند..... ۸۱
- بررسی تطبیقی طرح بازوبندی (قلمدانی) در حاشیه قالی‌های صفویه ایران و تیموریان هند..... ۸۲
- جایگاه تجارت خارجی در روابط اقتصادی هند و اتحادیه اروپا (۲۰۲۳-۲۰۱۴)..... ۸۳
- اقتصاد سیاسی اشغال عراق (۲۰۰۳) از دیدگاه «اعجاز احمد» متفکر هندی..... ۸۴
- تأثیر مشارکت استراتژیک هند با کشورهای شورای همکاری خلیج فارس بر روابط استراتژیک آنها با چین: چالش‌ها و فرصت‌ها..... ۸۵
- بررسی علل تحول در ماهیت سیاست خارجی هند در غرب آسیا در دوران نارندرا مودی..... ۸۶
- تأثیر رویکردهای جامعه هندی تبار بریتانیا بر جهت‌گیری‌های دولت نارندرا مودی نسبت به موضوع درگیری‌های غزه در سال ۲۰۲۳..... ۸۷
- تأثیر توافقنامه هند با اتحادیه تجارت آزاد اروپا بر سیاست تجاری و جایگاه اقتصادی این کشور..... ۸۸
- الگوی سیاست خارجی هند در عصر رقابت قدرت‌های بزرگ..... ۸۹
- بررسی علل توجه دولت هند بر اقتصاد کشاورزی و چگونگی مدیریت سیستم اقتصاد کشاورزی..... ۹۰
- دیپلماسی اقتصادی دولت سیزدهم (روابط اقتصادی ایران و هند)..... ۹۱
- خطوط دوجانبه در سیاست خارجی هند: موازنه قوای منفعت طلب..... ۹۲

- تاثیر تحریم‌های ایران بر روابط انرژی ایران و هند: چالش‌ها و فرصت‌ها ۹۳
- بررسی جایگاه و فعالیت‌های انجمن‌های ایرانی در بمبئی در دوران قاجار بر پایه اسناد موجود در مرکز اسناد وزارت امور خارجه ۹۴
- مراودات و مناسبات اقتصادی هند و ایران در دوره اشکانی ۹۵
- جامعه‌شناسی ظهور معنویت‌های مدرن در هند ۹۶
- گسترش دوره‌های آموزش زبان ترکی استانبولی در هند؛ ریشه‌ها، روندها و اهداف ۹۷
- روابط و مناسبات اقتصادی و تجاری ایران و هندوستان در دوره پهلوی اول ۹۸
- سیاست‌های همکاری نظامی، امنیتی ایران و هند (۲۰۰۳-۲۰۲۳) ۹۹
- ابوریحان بیرونی و بنیان‌گذاری مطالعات هند ۱۰۰
- معرفی شهرهای هند در منابع تاریخی و جغرافیایی فارسی‌زبان ۱۰۱
- بررسی تاریخ روابط خارجی ایران و هند در دوره قاجار: با مروری بر اسناد تاریخی دوره قاجار موجود در مرکز اسناد وزارت امور خارجه ج.ا. ایران ۱۰۲
- مطالعه تطبیقی ساختارهای سه‌گانه اسطوره‌ای در متون کهن هند و ایران با رویکرد ژرژ دومزیل (مورد مطالعاتی: شاهنامه و مه‌بهاراتا) ۱۰۳
- تعاملات و تأثیرات فرهنگ و تمدن ایران و هند در دوره صفوی (با تأکید بر معماری، خوشنویسی و موسیقی) ۱۰۴

Examining the Components of Divergence and Convergence of Iran and India in Building A New Regional Order (from 2015 to 2023)

Abbas Ataeikhah¹

Abstract

The issue of a peaceful transition from the unipolar order is one of the important challenges after the Cold War, which has led many politicians and theorists to explore this issue, with the decline of American hegemony in the light of the new world order, this issue has become one of the most important concerns of revisionist powers and It has become the preserver of the status quo. Therefore, one of the most important questions that must be raised in the face of the order of the West Asian region and its changes is how political divergence and convergence in the foreign relations of Iran and India will lead to a change in the regional order. In this research, the writer aims to investigate the components of divergence and convergence between Iran and India in the direction of passing the unipolar order and building a new regional order and analyzes their foreign policy with a realist approach. The current research has evaluated the components of divergence and convergence by using the qualitative content analysis method and has evaluated more than ten important components in order to determine the foreign policy direction of each of the He examined these powers in the region and their actions in order to create structures of their desired order, which leads to the construction of a new regional order, and somehow recognized the approach of each of these two powers to the construction of a new region.

Keywords: West Asia, multilateral order, India, Iran's foreign policy, divergence and convergence

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The Migration of Iranians to India, the Margins and Controversies of a Manuscript

Ahmad Otoufati¹

Abstract

The two-way and long-distance relationship between the inhabitants of the Iranian plateau and the Indian subcontinent has always been of interest to the inhabitants of both civilizations due to their territorial affinity, the relationships that have been continuous since the Achaemenid period and have provided reasons for voluntary and forced migrations. which has had multiple cultural and economic mutual effects on both sides. Among these, the most prominent example of Iranian migration to India is the "Story of Sanjan" which was written in 1599 AD by a poet named Bahman Kiqbad, which by composing and finding a manuscript has fueled many scientific debates about the authenticity of this topic, which is discussed in this article in It is trying to find an answer to address all the fringes and controversies caused by a manuscript of this narrative. This story is a narrative that tells the story of the migration of religious people from the Sanjan Khaf area during the Arab attacks on Iran, who are forced to flee to preserve their religion and beliefs. They became a homeland.

Keywords: Indian Persians, Manuscript, Orientalism

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Nuclear Non-Proliferation System; Comparative Study of Iran And India

Akram Pirasteh¹

Abstract

The Treaty on the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was signed in 1967 between a limited number of countries in order to limit and control weapons of mass destruction. Despite being one of the first countries to acquire nuclear weapons, India has not signed the treaty. After the 2008 agreement with the United States and acceptance into the group of countries possessing nuclear weapons, this country has always been committed to the Non-Proliferation regime and strives to fight nuclear terrorism. In addition, by following the "no first use" policy, it is committed to non-use it that shows the restraint of this country in the nuclear field. Even though Iran has joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and this treaty allows countries to develop a peaceful nuclear program, there have been doubts about the intentions of its nuclear program. These doubts sent accusations from the International Atomic Energy Agency to this country, which has caused the agency to send Iran's nuclear file to the Security Council and impose heavy sanctions against this country. The basic question of the present article is, how were the obligations of Iran and India in the framework of the nuclear non-proliferation system? In response, the hypothesis that is proposed: Iran has faced harsh international accusations and sanctions without officially accepting the non-peacefulness of its nuclear program, but India has clearly conducted nuclear tests by adopting a "no first use" policy with greater tolerance from the international community.

Keywords: Iran, India, Nuclear Non-Proliferation System, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Sanctions

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Hindutva Thought; Its Features and Challenges with the Contemporary World

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Abstract

Hindutva thought is the basic principle of BJP party in India. This party tries to follow the principles of this idea in its politics. This issue has become the biggest challenge within the Indian society. In this article, an attempt has been made to investigate the challenges of this thought in Indian society by explaining the relationship between Hindutva thought and criteria such as modernity, secularism and pluralism. Hindutva's thought on issues such as modern science and citizenship rights in the two areas of immigration and class system has had special approaches and has also approved laws. These approaches and laws are not consistent with the standards of the contemporary world and have led to the condemnation of the ruling party inside and outside the country. This article tries to explain these challenges by relying on the available data. Also, a brief look at the history of the formation of Hindutva thought and the examination of the characteristics of the founder of this thought in the field of politics is another mission of this article.

Keywords: Hindutva, BJP, India, Fundamentalism, Hinduism

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Strategic Competition between China and India in the Indian Ocean Region and Makran Coast

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Abstract

As two neighbors, China and India have always been competing on issues such as the conflict of interests in the border region of Tibet, disputes related to border delimitation, China's support and cooperation with India's old enemy Pakistan, and the increasing competition in the field of energy and goods transit, sometimes leading to tension. In the meantime, the Indian Ocean region, as one of the most vital transport platforms for energy and goods in the world, with important straits and waterways, has become the main arena for the two countries to compete and provide strategic initiatives for their sphere of influence. On the other hand, the coasts of Makran and Chabahar port of Iran, due to their strategic location and the conditions for the construction of megaports in the region, play a key role in determining the winner of the competition between the two countries. This research examines the competition between the two countries, China and India, in the Indian Ocean region and the coasts of Makran, and describes the initiatives of each to expand their sphere of influence.

Keywords: China, India, Iran, Makran coast, Chabahar port

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Cultural Representation in the Indian Gaming Industry: Lessons for Iran

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Abstract

The Indian gaming industry is witnessing a renaissance characterized by a surge in India-made and India-centric video games, spotlighting cultural representation and diversity. This article delves into the dynamics of this burgeoning industry, examining how local talent intertwines cultural narratives, creativity, and technical prowess to craft captivating gaming experiences. From the groundbreaking success of titles like "Raji: An Ancient Epic" by Nodding Heads Games to the forthcoming "Mumbai Gullies" by GameEon Studios, Indian developers are embracing their cultural heritage to offer players a unique glimpse into Indian mythology, architecture, and everyday life. Despite encountering challenges such as funding constraints and investor skepticism, indie studios are making remarkable strides in challenging conventional perceptions of India-made games. Through innovative approaches like crowd-funding and strategic collaborations with international entities, these studios are reshaping the gaming landscape and nurturing a more inclusive gaming ecosystem. Moreover, the article explores the impact of culturally-niche games like "Mukti" and "Venba," which delve into narratives deeply rooted in Indian culture and tradition. These games not only showcase the richness of Indian heritage but also resonate with players worldwide, offering an immersive and educational gaming experience. Drawing parallels, the article reflects on the potential lessons that Iran can glean from the Indian gaming industry's evolution. By examining the strategies employed by Indian developers to overcome obstacles and amplify cultural representation, Iran can glean insights to foster its own gaming ecosystem, tapping into its rich cultural heritage to create compelling and globally resonant gaming experiences.

Keywords: Indian gaming industry, Cultural representation in games, Diversity, Gaming ecosystem, Cultural heritage in games

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The Role of Land Commerce in the Economic Development of Iran and India during the Safavid Era (1501-1736 AD)

Asghar Ghaedan¹

Abstract

During the Safavid era, particularly under the reign of Shah Abbas I, Iran focused on enhancing trade relations with India. This was driven by the demand for Indian goods in Iranian markets and the need for Iranian products in India. Moreover, Iran's strategic geographic position as an important passage for transporting Indian goods to the West further motivated the development of these trade ties. There were two key land routes for trade in Asia during this period: one via Kabul and the other through Kandahar. These routes played an integral role in connecting India with various cities in Iran, promoting trade and commerce. Consequently, the Safavid rulers and the Mongols of India sought to cultivate friendly relations, facilitating trade between the two nations. In times when conflicts amongst trans-regional powers jeopardized maritime trade security, Shah Abbas focused on land routes as a viable alternative. He dedicated efforts towards securing and improving these routes' infrastructure. Through his support a significant influx of traders from India settled in Iranian cities and along trade routes, thus creating lucrative markets for Indian goods. This research aims to evaluate the development of land trade between Iran and India, shedding light on the endeavors undertaken by both countries to enhance these trade communications. The findings suggest that the land trade between Iran and India emerged as a viable substitute for maritime trade, significantly impacting the economic growth of both nations.

Keywords: Trade routes, Merchants Centers, Iran, India, Şafavid, Mughal, Land Commerce

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India and Pakistan from Kashmir to the Caucasus

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Abstract

During the past decades, relations between India and Pakistan have always been recognized as one of the most important bilateral relations in the South Asian region. These two countries have faced a history of tensions in various fields, including border disputes. But recently, some regional developments have not only increased these tensions but also changed the scope of conflicts between the two countries. The Caucasus is one of the regions directly affected by this conflict. This region has now emerged as a new field for confrontation between the two countries. Since the main issue of India's foreign policy since the country's independence has been formed around the competition with Pakistan, it can be said that the competition between these two countries is a zero-sum game. Although India's policy has always been based on friendship and support for the countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia, India considers the Caucasus as a new arena to represent its conflict in Kashmir in front of Pakistan, which has many similarities in terms of actors. Now the main research question is whether the Caucasus has become a new field of competition between India and Pakistan. The proposed hypothesis states that India and Pakistan are engaged in a proxy struggle in the Caucasus. New Delhi's main concern is that if Azerbaijan achieves its strategic goals in Karabakh, the Ankara-Baku-Islamabad group may focus its energy on Kashmir. So, India's support to Armenia can be interpreted as a defensive tactic to control Pakistan in Kashmir.

Keywords: Caucasus, India, Karabagh, Kashmir, Pakistan

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Preserving Natural Heritage: Sacred Groves in India as Green Legacy of Indian Culture

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Abstract

Sacred groves have existed in India from time immemorial as patches of densely wooded areas, venerated on religious grounds. They have been protected since ages by local peoples and tribal communities as a tradition of nature worship. About 13,720 sacred groves have been reported from India. Out of the 2837 sacred groves documented for Maharashtra state, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts within the Northern Western Ghats, have about 2332 sacred groves occupying an area of 3098.55 ha. About 645 species of flowering plants belonging to 124 families have been recorded from the region including NTFPs, trees, medicinal plants, endemic and endangered plants. Rapid urbanization in the recent times has transformed and weakened both cultural integrity and caused serious impacts on the status of sacred groves biodiversity, ecology and environmental sustainability. Changes in social belief, modernization, erosion of cultural practices, unsustainable development projects like dams, mining and road construction are the major reasons responsible for deterioration of these cultural and natural heritages and depletion of their valuable natural bioresources. Out of 819 Sacred Groves documented in the study area approximately 61% are partially disturbed, while 7% are undisturbed, 22% maximally disturbed, and 10% are totally disturbed. Present status of 496 (61%) Sacred Groves as partially disturbed is a positive indication of local people's traditional beliefs in conservation of these natural heritages. The paper will highlight the vital role of Indian culture in conserving these "gardens of gods" as an opportunity for sustainable future of local livelihoods.

Keywords: Sacred Groves, India, Green legacy, Culture, Natural Heritage

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The Quest for Fairness: Skin-Lightening Practices in India

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Abstract

This study highlighted the complex issues surrounding the preferences of Indian society for skin-lightening products, amidst warnings from WHO about the potential hazards of such products to skin health including the risk of cancer. Despite these warnings, the demand for skin-lightening products remained high, especially in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Through a literature review method, secondary data from the past ten years were evaluated. Findings indicated that women's oppression played a crucial role in the desire of Indian women to attain specific beauty standards, including brighter skin, as a response to the social pressures they faced. This analysis revealed three main factors: (1) women felt compelled to maintain attractive appearances in public spaces, believing that having fair skin would bring economic and social benefits; (2) social stigma regarding skin colour was rooted in post-colonial memories, where fair skin was associated with elegance and power, while dark skin was deemed inferior; (3) women became the primary target of product marketing through social media, with production becoming increasingly widespread, involving small-scale industries that employed many housewives in their distribution chains. To address these challenges, cross-sector collaboration is required to change societal perceptions of beauty and reduce the pressure faced by women to conform to unrealistic standards. Thus, this study provides a profound understanding of the biodiversity and the socio-cultural dynamics shaping consumer preferences for skin-lightening products in India.

Keywords: biodiversity, Indian, post-colonial memories, skin colour, women's oppression

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India's Persian Gulf Migration: The Making of a Collective Social Identity at Home and Destinations

Divya Balan¹

Abstract

India is one of the major migrants sending countries in the world, especially to the Persian Gulf countries. The transient nature of expatriate life in the Persian Gulf countries has resulted in a distinctive forging of identity and consciousness of home and host lands among all generations of Indian communities in the Persian Gulf. For them, the homeland is their birthplace in India and the Persian Gulf is the foster land; and their mother tongue is the unifying frame that their identity and consciousness are based upon. This unique sub-national migrant identity is also supplemented by their emigrant community life in the Persian Gulf and in Indian states on their later return migration. By acknowledging the multi-layered and complex processes of identity formation among the migrant communities, this study is an attempt to approach the narrative self of the Indian Malayālis and how their (multiple) identities are particularly forged through the memories and other cultural expressions, such as migrant literature or films. The key argument of the study is that migrant memories and experiences creates a unique sub-national and collective social identity that binds migrants against all odds of their personal and professional lives in the Gulf countries as well as in India on return.

Keywords: Persian Gulf Migration, India, Collective Identity, Sub-nationalism, Expatriates, Memory, Memoirs, Literature & Films

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The Impact of the Competition between China and India in the Asian on Their International Cooperation

Ebrahim Edraki; Seyyed Masoud Mousavi Shafae¹; Ebrahim Roumina

Abstract

As emerging powers in the international system, China and India are trying to elevate their position and begin their rebirth to regain their former prominent economic positions in the past centuries. At the same time, both countries are expanding their presence in different parts of Asia to secure energy and mineral resources for their growing economies, which inevitably leads to competition between them in the region. Despite this competition, China and India have also worked together to establish themselves as new poles of power and to enhance their position in the international arena. The key question here is to examine the impact of the existing geopolitical and geoeconomic competition between these two countries in Asia on their cooperation at the international level. Considering the diverse nature of the order in this transitional period in international relations, the hypothesis of this research is that both countries will continue to cooperate at the international level, at least due to the desire to create a multipolar world order in the future. However, it is important to mention that China's attempt for hegemony in Asia and India's opposition to this attempt has led to fierce competition between them. Generally, their interaction leads to a mode of cooperation alongside competition. By adopting a descriptive and analytical approach, this research concludes that the nature of the competition between China and India has changed from the main military and territorial focus to a competition with a geo-economic foundation.

Keywords: India, China, Transition Period, Geoeconomics

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A Post-Colonial Reflection on the Indo-Caribbean Diaspora

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Abstract

The term “Indo-Caribbeans” refers to the descendants of Indian indentured laborers brought to the Caribbean during the 19th and early 20th centuries by British, Dutch, and French colonial systems. They were recruited from regions like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Bengal to work on plantations in countries such as Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Suriname, and Jamaica. Postcolonial theory suggests that individuals from former colonies, whether brought as workers or immigrants to Euro-American regions, who maintain connections to their original cultures form diaspora communities. A qualitative analysis of Indo-Caribbean Diaspora, utilizing Bed Prasad Giri's concepts, reveals that the arrival of Indo-Caribbeans have significantly impacted the Caribbean through demographic, cultural, and social changes, creating "ethnic enclaves" that enrich the region's multicultural fabric. Indo-Caribbeans have preserved their Indian heritage through traditions, language, music, and cuisine, blending Indian and Caribbean influences. Religion plays a key role, with adherence to Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity, reflected in temples, mosques, and churches serving as community hubs. Indo-Caribbeans speak variations of Caribbean Hindustani alongside English, Dutch, or French. They have excelled in various fields like business, politics, arts, and sports, enriching Caribbean society. Celebrating Indian festivals alongside national holidays fosters community unity. Indo-Caribbeans have developed a distinct identity while integrating into Caribbean societies, contributing to the region's multicultural essence.

Keywords: Colonialism, Indo-Caribbean Diaspora, Post-colonial theory, Bed Prasad Giri, Ethnic enclave

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Israel Studies in Indian Universities: Academic Contact as Israel Advocacy

Elham Kadkhodae¹

Abstract

The relationship between India and Israel has traversed a long and inconstant path; from India's initial opposition to the establishment of Israel to expanding friendship and multifaceted cooperation in the military, trade and political arenas. Being a settler-colonial state facing a serious legitimacy problem, Israel has always needed to justify its existence and policies, and construct a positive brand of itself for global opinion. This Israel advocacy is pursued in different fields, including that of academia. In the case of expanding Israel-India relations, academic contact is promoted by Israel advocates to influence the way Indians, especially the educated sector, perceive Israel. Israel studies centres and exchange programs, supported by both governments, have proliferated in recent years. This research, building on the author's previous work on Israel studies in the US and the concept of academic contact (derived from social contact theory), aims to identify the different institutions, individuals and themes that work together to advance Israel studies in Indian universities. Whilst opposition to this academic relationship does exist within Indian universities, including the Indian Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel (InCACBI), The article concludes that promoting Israel studies in India is an important pillar of Israel's attempt to advance relations with and influence public opinion in India. Promoting Israel studies, rather than being an objective field of study, has evolved into a prominent type of Israel advocacy on a global scale, and the Indian version provides an interesting case study.

Keywords: India, Israel, Academic Contact, Israel Advocacy, University

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Sustainability Integration in Tourism Curricula: A Comparative Study of Iran and India

Faranak Ranjbar¹

Abstract

Sustainable tourism is vital for Iran and India, offering economic growth, cultural preservation, and environmental conservation. Integrating sustainable development into tourism curricula in these countries is crucial for fostering sustainable tourism practices and ensuring long-term benefits for local communities. This paper provides a comparative analysis of tourism higher education in Iran and India, focusing on the evolution of higher education programs and the integration of sustainability components within their curricula. Findings show that Iranian tourism education traces back to the 1930s, with significant developments in undergraduate, master's, and doctoral programs over the past two decades. Qualitative content analysis reveals significant gaps in addressing sustainable development theoretical basis, particularly at the undergraduate and doctoral levels. However, master's programs show a more explicit integration of sustainability concepts through courses like "seminars on sustainable tourism issues" and "participation theories". In contrast, India's tourism and hospitality education began in the 1950s, with notable developments in master's programs in the early 1990s. The study findings highlight an unbalanced distribution of sustainability-related courses among Indian universities. While most central universities have integrated sustainability components, most state universities have not incorporated them. This research sheds light on the differing approaches to tourism education and sustainability integration and significant gaps in tourism curricula in Iran and India, providing insights for curriculum development and tourism educational policymaking in both countries.

Keywords: Sustainable Tourism, Higher Education, curricula, Iran, India

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Unveiling Historical and Mythological Layers: An Analysis of Hey Ram

Fargol Aliakbar¹

Abstract

The article provides an insightful exploration of the film "Hey Ram," examining its narrative through historical and mythological lenses. Set against the backdrop of India's partition and Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, the film intertwines fictional storytelling with historical events, delving into the complexities of identity, ideology, and communalism. Through a nuanced analysis, the article elucidates how "Hey Ram" draws parallels between contemporary political turmoil and ancient mythological narratives, such as the Ramayana. By juxtaposing historical realities with mythological allegories, the film prompts viewers to reflect on timeless themes of power, violence, and human nature. Furthermore, the article scrutinizes director Kamal Haasan's artistic choices, exploring how he utilizes cinematic techniques to blur the boundaries between history and myth, challenging conventional interpretations of both. Ultimately, "Hey Ram" emerges as a cinematic masterpiece that offers not only a gripping narrative but also a profound exploration of the intricacies of Indian society, politics, and culture, transcending temporal and ideological boundaries.

Keywords: Hey Ram, film analysis, historical narratives, mythological parallels, Indian partition, Gandhi's assassination, identity, ideology, communalism, cinematic techniques

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India's Approach to Human Rights and Interactions with the European Union (2014-2023)

Farideh Mohammadalipour¹

Abstract

Emphasis on “shared values of democracy, rule of law, pluralism, equality, freedom of speech, and respect for human rights” is regularly visible in the EU-India human rights dialogue. At the EU-India Strategic Partnership Summit, the Roadmap to 2025 was become encouraged as a manual for joint action and strengthening the partnership between the EU and India. In particular, the two sides acknowledged the importance of the EU-India Human Rights Dialogue as a “key tool for promoting the shared values of human rights and fundamental freedoms”. There are areas of confrontation and conditions wherein perspectives on human rights differ. Among the issues that have caused tension in this partnership are changes in the status of the former state of Jammu and Kashmir, and changes in India's citizenship laws through the enactment of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019. With the aim of searching for common values, the current research focuses on a period of human rights relations between the European Union and India since 2014. The principal query is dedicated to inspecting India's view of human rights in the specific area? What are the main ideological sources of human rights in India and what is the current political situation in India? The response examines: the legal mandate of human rights in India and the relative weight of human rights treaties and Indian national laws; Cooperation in multilateral institutions by examining the human rights priorities of the European Union and India, the areas of convergence and divergence of the parties.

Keywords: India's approach to human rights, interactions between India and the EU, the EU-India Strategic Partnership, the EU-India Human Rights Dialogue, the Citizenship (Amendment) Act of India (2019), Jammu and Kashmir

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Iranian Studies in India; Trends, Significance, and its Role in the Development of Iran-India Relations

Farzan Safari Sabet¹; Monir Azizi

Abstract

Relations between Iran and, with common roots, have been through ups and downs throughout history and mostly have been cordial and strategic. Persian language and culture have been popular in India, especially during Mughal Empire, as it was the language of the court as well as politics, philosophy, poetry, literature, and religion. With the decline of the both empires and the colonization of India by the British, the Persian language was replaced by English and the ties between the two were weakened. Since India's independence in 1947, both have tried to restore and expand past relations. The purpose of this research is to examine Iranian studies in India, considering the background of the relations and the current growing strategic cooperation. Based on this, the question arises as to what is the direction of Iranian studies in India today and how these studies can affect the current relations between Iran and India. The findings show that even though most Iranian studies in India are in the traditional field of Iranology and focused on Persian language and literature, in some cases, less attention has been paid to other diverse fields of Iranology, especially the field of understanding contemporary Iran. While Iranian studies in India have a lot of potential for development, by expanding these studies, both in the field of traditional Iranian studies and the field of contemporary Iranian studies, changes can be made to benefit of the strategic relations between the two countries which eventually leads to the improvement of ties.

Keywords: Iran, India, Iranian studies, Iranology, International Relations

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A Study of India's Cultural Diplomacy during the Premiership of Narendra Modi

Fateme Abedi¹

Abstract

On June 21, 2023, the "World Yoga Day" event was held on the lawns of the United Nations headquarters. In addition to the Prime Minister of India, this event was held with the presence of representatives from 180 different countries. It was also recorded in the Guinness Book of World Records due to the presence of people from different nationalities in a yoga practice and shows an example of India's soft power. Joseph Nye defines soft power as the ability to influence the preferences of others through the use of appeal or aids. For example, in the previously mentioned World Yoga Day event, by using yoga diplomacy to connect them more easily, India is increasing its soft power. India has focused more on two aspects of cultural diplomacy to turn them into its soft power: facilitating Indian language learning and yoga. In this research, our question is, what actions have been taken in the field of cultural diplomacy and soft power during the Premiership of Narendra Modi? What have been the results of these actions? Considering that soft power alone does not guarantee the authority of a country, what steps has India taken to advance its hard and soft power simultaneously? What is the role of the Indian Councils for Cultural Relations in various countries? To answer these questions, the library research method and content analysis will be used to analyze the texts of the relevant measures and actions.

Keywords: Cultural diplomacy, Soft power, India, Indian language, Yoga

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Representation of the Types and Causes of Domestic Violence and Victim's Strategies in Indian and Iranian Cinema: Case Study of "Thappad" and "Mali va Rahhaye Narafteash"

Fatemeh Fazli¹

Abstract

The family is a primary social institution in which the human identity and socialization of individuals take place. Owing to the importance of this social institution and its key role in the formation of identities — of individuals and society — the study of issues that affect this institution assumes great significance. Domestic violence is the most common type of violence in today's world, which transcends all geographical and political boundaries to become a global transcultural phenomenon. Among the important issues raised through cinema has been domestic violence against women. In this study, we seek to analyze the issue in one of the latest films. In this study, we intend to select two films from India and Iran respectively that deal with the touchy subject of domestic violence. We will examine three issues: types of domestic violence presented in films, the perpetrator's motivation to do that, and the victim's response to it. Our case studies are two films called "Thappad" (slap) from India (Bollywood) released in 2020 and "Mali Va Rahhaye Narafteash" (Mali and Her Ways not Gone) from Iran released in 2017. Finally, based on the information obtained from the analysis, we conclude what aspect of violence the cinema of each country emphasizes, what it considers to be the most important cause of domestic violence, and what strategy it invites women victims to pursue violence.

Keywords: Domestic violence, cinema, Iran, India

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The Role of Renewable Energies in Protecting the Environment of India

Fatemeh Sadat Maloomi¹; Hamidreza Alikhani; Ali Naseri

Abstract

Today, exploitation of natural resources and energy consumption is considered one of the main and necessary factors of economic development in every country. The ever-increasing growth of the population, dependence on energy and consequently the growth of energy consumption, especially fossil energies, as well as the overuse of natural resources in the direction of the permanent development of the global economy, will cause irreparable damage to the environment and reduce the quality of life for future generations. Technology has increased the consumption of energy, especially fossil fuels, oil and coal. On the other hand, in almost all areas where human presence has been possible; Technology has caused more pollution and deterioration of resources and diversity of plant and animal species. Renewable energies include diverse and different sources that come from natural and accessible energies. Considering that these energies do not have an ideal form; But their use has reduced the consumption of petroleum products and job creation, and they also reduce the amount of environmental pollution. Due to the development needs of countries, the use of renewable energies has also been increasing in the countries of the world. As one of the indicators of development, energy consumption is considered. According to the plans made, this type of energy has created a greater share in the energy supply system day by day. Therefore, in this article, we intend to study the effect of renewable energies in protecting the environment of India.

Keywords: Renewable energies, economic growth, India, environment, fossil fuels

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US as a Third Wheel in Iran-India Relation: A Conceptual Framework

Hamed Askari¹

Abstract

The United States, as a great power, wields significant influence on international affairs, and bilateral relations between countries are no exception. However, the enduring and impactful presence of the US factor in Iran-India relations has significantly shaped the nature of this historical tie, leading to unprecedented challenges. While academia has begun to explore this phenomenon in recent decades, the underlying reasons for this interference remain relatively understudied. This article seeks to address this gap by offering a theoretical framework that delves into the root causes of US involvement in Iran-India relations. By focusing on two key concepts - power transition and strategic encirclement - the article aims to provide a deeper understanding of this complex issue. Through the lens of power transition theory, the article will illustrate how the current international system has laid the foundation for the India-US relationship over the past couple of decades, particularly from the perspective of the United States, and how the ramifications of this dynamic have impacted Iran-India ties. Furthermore, the concept of strategic encirclement will be employed to elucidate India's perspective, highlighting how Delhi's strategic concerns regarding China's regional activities have exerted pressure on its relationships with both Iran and the US. By integrating these theoretical frameworks, this article aims to theorize the dynamics of bilateral relations, offering a comprehensive framework for analysis the bilateral relation as a whole, as well as assessing the implications of such an understanding on future practical relationships between Iran and India.

Keywords: India-Iran Relation, United States, Power Transition

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Analysis of the political relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and India

Hamid Gamshadzei¹

Abstract

Iran and India have had complicated relations in the last decade. On the one hand, India has cooperated with the United States in several different areas against Iran, despite decades of Third World policy, and on the other hand, it has never been a full-fledged partner for the United States against Iran. Why has India not acted as it should meet Iran's expectations in various fields? What are the opportunities for the expansion of relations between Iran and India and what factors have had a limiting role in the relations between these two countries? The hypothesis that this research proposes is that Iran and India have opportunities in political and economic fields, especially energy and communication corridors. have found cooperation that has affected the interests of the United States, Israel, and the Persian Gulf Arabs; During the era of Mohammad Reza Shah, Iran established close relations with the United States and Pakistan through its participation in the Baghdad Pact (later called the Central Treaty Organization, CENTO). During the 1965 and 1971 wars between India and Pakistan, Iran provided important military aid to Pakistan. In fact, Iran was a part of Pakistan's "strategic depth" at that time. Nehru criticized such alliances as a "wrong, dangerous and harmful approach" and advocated the "non-alignment movement" instead. Of course, it should be noted that despite this aversion to alliance with superpowers, India established close relations with the Soviet Union; In such a way that this country became the first supplier of military weapons to India

Keywords: Political relations, Iran, India

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A Comparative Look at Rituals Related to ‘Light’ in Iran and India with the Approach of Tourism Development

Hamideh Beigi¹

Abstract

The light; It has a metaphysical and sacred element and a spiritual nature, takes place in all human cultures and religious beliefs, from the divine element to the sacred. Due to its special location, the land of Iran has been adjacent to ancient civilizations, and through mutual cultural, social and religious relations with them, it has become the origin and place of propagation of various beliefs and religions. In the mythology of India and Iran, attention to light and illumination appear in different roles at the same time as the evolution of human life, which are preserved in the surviving ceremonies and rituals of these beliefs in the cultural field of Iran and India. This research is based on the practical purpose and in terms of its nature, it is descriptive research that has investigated physical and electronic documents and collected ritual examples in the cultural field of Iran and India with a comparative approach. The results of this research, with a special look at the development of cultural tourism in Iran and India, based on organized ritual events related to light, try to introduce cultural commonalities and hold common events, according to the tourism calendar of the two countries.

Keywords: Tourism event, cultural Tourism, Light Festivals

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An Exploratory Look at Iran-India Current Relations: Recent Viewpoints about Iran in the Eyes of Indian Media

Hamideh Molaei¹

Abstract

Intercultural relations between countries has a great importance. Before partition of India into two nations in 1947, the country has been a neighbor of Iran for long years. The cultural similarities of the two countries in different aspects including art, literature and architecture shows the great ties between the two nations. As well, the presence and the contributions of the Parsi communities in India along with the use and domination of the Persian language for over 700 years as the formal language of India are other examples of the close cultural bonds between the two countries. The formal relations of the countries started after independence in 1947; however due to several issues such as the tendency of initial leaders of India to the Eastern bloc and the recent leaders to the West has provided fluctuations in the political relations between the two countries. Despite political variations in the relations of two countries, they have tried to keep constructive relations based on their benefits. One major and useful tool to shape the constructive cultural and political relations between two countries is through their media. It is important to see how one country is shown in the eyes of another country and vice versa. This is important as it can shape the public opinion of one country for or against another country. Against this backdrop his paper aims to investigate the portrayal of Iran in Indian national media and vice versa.

Keywords: Iran-India relations, media portrayal

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Sati: A Comparative Analysis of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ananda Coomaraswamy's Approach

Hanie Abedini¹

Abstract

The origin of the term 'sati' can be traced back to the Sanskrit word 'sat', which encompasses a variety of meanings. Sati literary translates as 'virtuous woman'; however, in Hindu culture, it frequently refers to the transcendent devotion of a woman as she is being burned on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband. Following the European colonists' arrival in India, the term sati was used to refer to both the cremation ceremony of the widow and the woman who practices it. Sati was officially abolished in 1829, by the British colonial government. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, an Indian social reformer, played a pivotal role in ending the sati, providing a pamphlet that argued the practice of sati is not approved in any ancient Hindu scriptures. A century after the prohibition of the sati, an Indian philosopher named Ananda Coomaraswamy, critiqued the Western attitude towards women and the practice of sati through an aesthetic point of view. Instead of explicitly supporting or opposing sati, Coomaraswamy delves into the spiritual dimensions of this practice in his discussion. This study indicates that both Coomaraswamy and Roy's stance converged in the improper interference of the British government to abolish sati. Coomaraswamy justifies his attitude through a mythological approach, while Roy relies on the Hindu holy books. Furthermore, Roy considers sati self-destruction; however, Coomaraswamy regards it as courage. Eventually, the view of both authors regarding sati contrasts sharply with the view of Western writers on this subject.

Keywords: Ananda Coomaraswamy, India, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Sati, Women

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India's Foreign Policy in The Emerging World Order

Hanifeh Rigi¹

Abstract

India as an emerging power has been a key growth train for the world, contributing 16% to the global growth in 2023, has made a huge effort to play a role as an important player in the region and the world. Indeed, the beginning of the twenty-first century witnessed the rise of China as a powerful emerging power, as well as the continuation of the weakening of US hegemony, and for that matter, the developments in the world order. These events have caused the states in the international system to seek to gain a higher position. India is also looking for a new game in the international system to find its place by coming out of its strategic hesitancy with a multi-faceted policy. The purpose of this study is to investigate India's foreign policy within the emerging world order.

Keywords: Order, India, foreign policy, international system

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Indian Trade with Iran and the Situation of Indian Merchants in Bandar Abbas and Persian Gulf Islands 1600-1900 AD

Hasan Khademi¹

Abstract

Iran witnessed the presence of Indian merchants who were active in cities and commercial ports from 1600 to 1900 AD. These Indian merchants, were mostly from the north and northwest of the Indian subcontinent. Gujarat, Multan (Sindh and Punjab) and Rajasthan were the commercial centers that these merchants came to Iran from there. The Indian merchants traveled to Iran through maritime and land routes. Surat port, on the northwestern coast of the Arabian Sea was the main center for transporting of Indian goods to Iran by sea. Indian merchants were active in Isfahan (as the capital of Iran), Bandar Abbas (the largest commercial port) and Kerman (the center of wool production) as major centers of trade and commerce. Foreign travelers and European companies used the term *Baniyan*, which was a generic name for all Indian business groups. Along with Hindu merchants, Indian Muslim merchants were also active in Iran. This paper is a study on Indian trade with Iran through Maritime and land routes and the position of Indian traders in Bandar Abbas, from 16th to 19th century in Iran.

Keywords: Keyword: Indian merchants, maritime and land road, Bandar Abbas, Banyan, Multan, Gujarat, Surat port.

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The Role and Importance of Cultural Diplomacy in the Development of Tourism Exchanges between Iran and India

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Abstract

As an important tool in international relations, cultural diplomacy has a prominent role in exchanging culture and promoting understanding between nations. The current research is written in a descriptive-analytical way with the aim of investigating the role of cultural diplomacy in the development of tourism between the two countries of Iran and India. The required data and information have been collected and analyzed by archival method and by referring to books and articles related to the subject. The results indicate that two countries, Iran and India, with their rich history, can help the development of tourism in both countries by strengthening cultural diplomacy. Cultural diplomacy measures such as holding art and cultural exhibitions, concerts and films of the host country can show the cultural attractions of each country to tourists. Exchange programs between students and researchers and international conferences provide the possibility of exchanging knowledge and cultural experiences. Among the effects of cultural diplomacy on cultural and economic development, we can mention the large amount of income that is generated for cultural tourism purposes and related industries, which leads to the economic growth of countries. Iran also has the potential to use this situation and can gain significant benefits by selling its unique handicrafts to tourists. Cultural development and cultural exchange increase the understanding of cultural interactions between nations and helps to improve their national identity. Therefore, for the development of the tourism industry between the two countries of Iran and India, it is considered necessary to strengthen cultural diplomacy.

Keywords: Diplomacy, tourism, culture, Iran, India.

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Revisiting Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: Workfare and Policy Making in India

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Abstract

India has a population of more than 1.4 billion, of which nearly 64% reside in rural areas suffering from livelihood insecurity. Among welfare schemes for the poor, workfare programs have gained momentum in recent years, especially due to their active nature and their contribution to society. In India, the “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” (MGNREGA) of 2005 lays the foundation for the world’s largest workfare program in terms of participants. This act obligates the Indian government to provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work related unskilled manual work at the minimum wage of Rs100 per day. MGNREGA aims to combat major problems of the countryside- i.e. the problems of poverty, unemployment, and underemployment, indebtedness, land limit, and exploitation by outsiders. Even though the act was finally passed in 2005, it in fact was an amalgamation of several state-level welfare schemes and programs of independent India that aimed at improving the power of rural people by providing primarily semi or unskilled work to people living in rural areas, whether or not they were below the poverty line. In order to conduct a comprehensive policy analysis on the above-mentioned program, this study intends to review its development from the early state-level plans to MGNREGA. In addition, using a combination of the existing literature and the official performance datasets, this study tries to summarize the main accomplishments and failures of the scheme’s performance after almost two decades of implementation.

Keywords: MGNREGA, Indian Welfare, Workfare, Policy Analysis

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China-India Competition in the Indo-Pacific and Its Effects on the Region's Political and Economic Arrangements

Hossein Emamverdi¹

Abstract

This paper traces the evolution of complex economic and political relations between China and India in the Indo-Pacific as a emerging central region. These recent developments, which are extremely sharp and include military conflicts with casualties, have severely damaged bilateral relations. This article examines the reasons for the decline of bilateral relations to the lowest level. This study answers the question: What are the effects of Sino-Indian competition in the Indo-Pacific on the region's political and economic arrangements? In this regard, the hypothesis of the article is that apart from specific bilateral disputes such as border problems, Sino-Indian relations have been affected by global and regional developments. The points to rising tensions between the United States and China, the evolution of the BRI Belt and Road Plan, and the growth of the Indo-Pacific structure as reasons for the growing distance and mistrust between the two countries. The findings of the article show that China and India, two emerging Asian powers, have a special view on their relations and are now part of strategic alliances whose purpose is to marginalize each other's strategic influence. Such efforts on their part affect their neighboring countries and it forces them to make complex choices in the fields of politics, trade interaction and technological development. This article is based on the comparative-analytical research method. The method of collecting information is library - first-hand documents.

Keywords: India, China, Competition, Belt and Road, Indo-Pacific

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The Impact of Indianness on Rishi Sunak's Political Career

Iman Vosoughian Ibrahimi¹

Abstract

This research employs method of Semiology alongside the theoretical framework of CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis) as a tool to analyze the Political Career of Rishi Sunak based on the textual content of his official Twitter(X) account. The main focus is on his transnational identity which has roots in India, Pakistan and the UK. His fascinating situation in the body of UK government gives a good case for discussing the Postcolonial nuanced issues of Identity and Hybridity which are very crucial to understand. For this research we will arrive at a point to coin an entire new concept which will be the morphed and transformed version of the colonial personality stereotype called “The Brown Sahib”, or the Orientalized Oriental. The new concept is an entirely new situation in the world's political scene. The discussion will also examine whether or not the Indian/Pakistani origin of this political figure at any level influences his political agenda. And since the hypothesis here is that it does not, what does this say about the ethnic flavoring of people in the political role at the UK government. This will lead to an understanding that even though this ethnic flavoring and multiculturalism seems very progressive, it might still be a tool in order for the UK system to legitimize its policies in the nuanced political scene of the world, and that this favoring could make many unacceptable discriminational reasonings seem valid just because the individual looks different than most White Supremacist politicians.

Keywords: Rishi Sunak, Political Communication, Cultural Identity, Diversity Representation, Digital Politics, Symbolic Interactionism, Digital Identity, Public Perception, Media Analysis

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Unveiling Gender Bias in the Indian Gaming Industry: By Men, For Men? Towards an Inclusive Ecosystem

Khushi Khan; Sahar Hossein Babaei¹

Abstract

The Indian gaming industry has been a thriving sector, but questions arise regarding its gender dynamics and portrayal of women. Drawing on Spivak's theory of Subaltern women, this study delves into the gender biases and stereotypes prevalent in Indian video games. This paper examines the Indian gaming industry through the lens of gender, specifically exploring the pervasive "by men for men" ideology that influences game development and portrayal of women. By employing Spivak's theory of Subaltern women, the study aims to uncover how women are represented within Indian video games, shedding light on the gender biases and stereotypes perpetuated within the industry. To conduct this study, a combination of qualitative content analysis and player surveys can be employed. Content analysis will involve examining popular Indian video games to identify patterns in the depiction of female characters, their narratives, and interactions within the game world. Additionally, surveys can be conducted among gamers to gather insights on their perceptions of gender representation in games and how it influences their gaming experiences. By combining theoretical insights from Spivak's work with empirical data gathered through content analysis and surveys, this research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the gender dynamics at play within the Indian gaming industry.

Keywords: Indian gaming industry, Gender-based Studies, Women portrayal, Spivak's theory, Gender biases

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India's Defiant Approach toward US Policy in Ukraine War

Mahdi Nasr¹

Abstract

In the wake of US intervention in Ukraine war after 24th February of 2021, India has abstained from condemning Moscow's actions at the United Nations. Instead of cooperating with America in the battlefield of Ukraine, India opted for a neutral position toward this war. India is likely to focus on protecting its strategic autonomy. India and Russia have shared a special relationship since the Cold War, and Moscow remains the Asian nation's biggest arms and crude oil supplier. Between 2011 and 2021, Russia accounted for 60 percent of weapons imports in India. Ukraine war has played a role in increasing India's prominence on the global stage. India's public neutrality toward the Russian invasion is driven fundamentally by its concerns vis-à-vis China and Pakistan. New Delhi sees both of these states as immediate and enduring threats, and it believes that preserving its friendship with Moscow will help to prevent deepening Russian ties with China and to limit Russian temptations to build new strategic ties with Pakistan. Both China and Pakistan desire closer ties with Russia than India feels comfortable with. Consequently, New Delhi aims to minimize Moscow's proximity to both of its rivals.

Keywords: India, Ukraine, United States of America, Russia

Linguistic Patterns and Categories in Naming Toponyms of Iran and India

Mandana Kolahdouz¹

Abstract

Place names, also known as toponyms, are like silent storytellers that mutter stories about a region's history, culture, and languages. This study explores the classification schemes and linguistic patterns embedded in the very fabric of toponyms in Iran and India, offering an in-depth look at this fascinating field. Through this study, the author hopes to provide a deeper knowledge of the historical and cultural contexts of these two dynamic countries by investigating these categories, and trends. The examination will provide insight into how people interacted with their surroundings, how languages changed over time, and what principles these enduring names represent. To this end, the classification of data was done based on transacted material, proper personal name, country, and city name, ecological factors or astronomical objects, zoological and flower categories, and colors to find the similarities and differences. The historical, cultural, and linguistic landscapes of Iran and India are illuminated by this research. The results added to the growing body of knowledge in toponymy and provided a distinctive viewpoint on the intricate web of place names in Iran and India.

Keywords: Linguistic Patterns, Iran, India, Toponyms

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Strategic Changes in the Indo-Iran Relations (2000-2023)

Mandana Tishehyar¹

Abstract

Although the long-standing ties and friendship between Iran and India have a long history and according to Jawaharlal Nehru, no two nations in the world are as close to each other as Iranians and Indians, however, in the 21st century, relation between the two countries has fluctuated greatly and is declining. From the beginning of the talks on strategic partnership between the two countries that mentioned in Khatami-Vajpayee joint statement, until today (2024), that India pursues “Think West” policy and Iran follows a “Look East” policy, relations between the two countries has reached its lowest level in various dimensions. In this paper, the author tries to show how the main trends of cooperation between Iran and India in the last two decades have been declining. It will then examine the consequences of declining cooperation between Iran and India for both countries, and finally examine some strategies for improving relations between the two countries.

Keywords: Iran, India, Strategic partnership, Think West policy, Regional security, Look East Policy

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Journeys of Identity: An Analysis of Dislocation, Relocation, and Diasporic Constructs among the Indian Diaspora during and after the Colonial Era in Kiran Desai's 'The Inheritance of Loss'

Marzieh Izadi¹

Abstract

Dislocation and relocation can serve as pivotal moments in an individual's life, ushering in cultural upheaval with significant ramifications for the individuals, society and culture particularly among colonized nations such as India. In the novel "The Inheritance of Loss" (2006), by Kiran Desai, Indian characters grapple with dislocation amidst colonial hegemony and colonization, offering a poignant representation of diaspora and the multifaceted issues it encompasses. Through characters like The Judge, Sai, and Biju, the novel explores the complexities of diasporic identities, portraying themes of alienation, cultural loss, and the struggle for acceptance. Set in Kalimpong, India, the narrative illustrates how characters such as Jemubhai Patel experience dislocation and alienation both in Britain and upon their return home. The concept of 'becoming' is shown to shape cultural identities under the dominating influence of colonizers, resulting in fragmented selves and a loss of self-respect. The characters' encounters with humiliation and 'Otherness' highlight the challenges of diasporic existence and the longing for a sense of belonging in a world in constant flux. The method used in this research has been qualitative content analysis based on the text and context of the novel 'The Inheritance of Loss'. The findings of the research suggest that dislocation and relocation of the Indian diaspora results in fragmentation of identity and alienation.

Keywords: Identity, Desai, India, colonialism, dislocation, relocation, diaspora, Inheritance of Loss

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Navigating Bilateral Relations: The Strategic Imperative of Smart Power in Iranian-Indian Dynamics

Maziar Mozaffari Falarti¹

Abstract

In the context of Iranian-Indian relations, the dynamic of smart power arguably plays a crucial role in shaping their bilateral interactions. The concept of smart power, blending elements of hard power and soft power in a synergistic manner, presents a strategic framework for both nations to navigate their geopolitical landscape effectively. While hard power embodies visible and well-funded aspects, soft power encapsulates cultural, social, and economic influences that can be leveraged for mutual benefits. The evolving relationship between Iran and India underscores the need for a balanced approach that integrates both forms of power to advance shared interests efficiently. Despite historical, cultural, and geographical proximity, the trade ties between Iran and India have faced challenges, particularly amidst shifting foreign policy paradigms and external influences from countries like the United States, Israel, and Saudi Arabia. The conference abstract highlights the imperative for Iranian and Indian policymakers to reassess and revitalize their bilateral cooperation by identifying new avenues for collaboration and overcoming external disruptions. By harnessing smart power principles, such as combining economic strengths with diplomatic finesse and cultural affinity, Iran and India can foster a resilient and prosperous partnership. In conclusion, the abstract emphasizes the pivotal role of smart power in revitalizing Iran-India relations, underscoring the significance of political will, strategic planning, and proactive engagement to propel the bilateral ties to new heights in the evolving geopolitical landscape of Asia and beyond.

Keywords: Iran-India relations, smart power, strategic planning

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Technical and Strategic Evaluation of India's Approach to the Development of Chabahar Port

Mehrdad Elehpour¹

Abstract

The question that the author of the current research is trying to answer with a descriptive-analytical approach is that how is India's view on the development of Chabahar evaluated from a technical and strategic point of view? The hypothesis raised in front of the mentioned question indicates that from a technical point of view, India's role in Chabahar is mainly exploitation, and the development of infrastructure is the responsibility of Iran. This is despite the fact that considering the costs and within the framework of a transit point of view, the beneficiary countries should have serious participation in the construction and completion of infrastructure projects, but since New Delhi's action towards Tehran is in full compliance with the framework is under the sanctions of the United States, so this country has not put the development of the port on its agenda so far. From a strategic point of view, due to geopolitical changes, including the establishment of the Taliban in Afghanistan and the increasing entanglement of India with the United Arab Emirates and the Zionist regime in the establishment of the new "Arab-Med" transit route, Chabahar is of previous importance and priority for New Delhi from a transit point of view. and the main interests of India to be in Chabahar will be focused on competing with Pakistan and China.

Keywords: Chabahar Port, Makran Coastal Region, Islamic Republic of Iran, India, Transit Corridor

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India's Economic Trade Relations with BRICS Members under Modi's Policy in the Case of FTA

Mohammad Amin Karimi Kaha¹

Abstract

BRICS is an example of multilateral cooperation between countries which promotes intra-group interaction and considers the national interests of each member. Trade relations are one of the important priorities for cooperation among members of BRICS by the horizon of south-south cooperation, which has increased the inclinations of states in this era to reach more economic relations. When Narendra Modi won the 2014 election, he sought to follow India's national interests by enhancing foreign relations in terms of promoting the "first neighbors" idea and seeking the NAM policy in the south-south cooperation era. The Indian government's economic cooperation in BRICS is the basic reason for interaction among countries and its foreign relations in the regional institute, but not limited in this era, it is also has been generalized beyond the regional groups, and by open regionalism, the bilateral relation subset the multilateralism is going on shaping the map way of countries for further cooperation. The open regional relations allowed India to promote its economic diplomacy during Modi's leadership in the same as its influential power in international institutions, so, the main issue is that India is pursuing free trade agreements with other major members of the BRICS independent from the institutional rules and by these terms, this study focuses on Modi's policy as an important political actor toward bilateral trade agreements with major members of BRICS under economic priorities.

Keywords: BRICS, Modi, open regionalism, FTA

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**Indian Music and Musicians in an Indo-Persian Treatise of Wonders:
Ma‘lūmāt al-āfāq**

Mohammad Golshan¹

Abstract

Establishing a substantial collection of Indo-Persian literature has made it possible to explore the Persianate world's historical and scientific contributions to the development of sciences and arts, notably music. A critical overview of Indo-Persian literatures suggests that a number of these treatises are expressly devoted to music enumerated up to about two hundred treatises produced in Persian encompassing the development and intellectual debates surrounding Indian music. On the flip side, Indian music-relevant hints may also be encountered in a variety of Indo-Persian treatises whose main focus is not music. A manuscript (also available as lithograph) with Indian music clues is a book on geography and wonders of the world, ma‘lūmāt al-āfāq by Amīn al-Dīn Khān Harawī (18th century) in late Mughal period, expressly during Aurangzeb. Although a concise presentation, the author alludes to Indian music in a wide range of references, notably Indian musicians' standing in court, music principles and fundamentals, musicians' ethnicities, and musical instruments. Accordingly, locating the fundamental sources to investigate the subject of music clues, it is worth considering what depth of understanding one may glean from this book on Indian music. Basic questions in this essay would be answered foremost on the premise of his reference to music, sourcing primarily on tashrīḥ al-aqwām and treatises on Indian music to expound on various hints in Ma‘lūmāt al-āfāq. Besides, it is also critical to highlight the author's stance toward Indian music, argumentatively.

Keywords: Indo-Persian Literature, Ma‘lūmāt al-āfāq, Indian Music

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The Impact of Iran's Corridor Position on Iran-India Relations

Mohammadreza Dehshiri; Mohammad Hossein Binandeh Dehaghani¹

Abstract

In the simplest definition, an international corridor is a highly economical route for the transportation of goods and people that passes through the territory of several countries. The corridor position of the Islamic Republic of Iran has always been emphasized due to its unique geographical location, since it is one of the important axes of land and sea trade, and as a crossroads of civilizations, it has the ability to create communication links in the regional arena. Currently, this corridor has been affected by two regions, Eurasia and the Indian subcontinent. The war between Hamas and the Zionist regime has led to the non-operationalization of the IMEC project, on the other hand, the Chabahar port development project by India has caused this actor's approach to affect Iran's maritime corridor. Iran's special position and access to open waters can turn Iran into one of the world's four corridors. It should be noted that the corridor is not just a transportation route and Iran's position as a corridor can lead to an increase in economic and political cooperation between Iran and India. Therefore, the current article, within the framework of the theory of new regionalism and inter-regionalism, aims to investigate how, in the light of Iran's corridor position, we can witness the evolution of economic and political relations between Iran and India.

Keywords: Iran, India, corridor, geostrategic relations

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Representation of India Pakistan Tensions in Bollywood (2015-2020): Case Study of Bajrangi Bhaijaan and Tiger Zinda Hai Films

Mohammad Mohammadzadeh¹

Abstract

One of the most significant problems in South Asia is the tension between India and Pakistan. In this region of Asia, hostilities between these two nations have impacted numerous political, security, military, and cultural issues. Numerous public and private organizations in these nations, especially the mass media, exhibit similar conflicts. One of these establishments is the movie theater, which is a potent medium for portraying conflicts. A lot of work has gone into examining how political conflicts are portrayed in movies. An attempt has been made to analyze how tensions between India and Pakistan are portrayed in two Indian films, *Bajrangi Bhaijaan*, and *Tiger Zinda Hai*, by explaining some of the articles in this respect. Constructivism theory has been applied to elucidate the elements of religion and identity, as they are among the factors mentioned in these movies. This theory has done a good job of explaining why Indian films have behaved in two different ways regarding tensions before and after 2015. Based on the findings, these movies have attempted to challenge the shared standards between Pakistan and India by embracing religious and identity plurality. Indian cinema first attempts to present Pakistanis as an independent nation within India, and then it lessens the ideological divide.

Keywords: Representation, India, Pakistan, Identity, constructivism, religion, cinema

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Power to Gas Technology and The Future of Iran- India Cooperation in the Energy Market

Mohammad Soltanian¹

Abstract

The electricity sector is playing a key role in India's economy during its economic reform toward becoming a leading economy. There were some endeavors from the government after economic reform in 1991 to open the energy mix to new energy sources, especially those that are effective in shifting to clean energy sources. Natural gas as an effective energy source in the electricity sector is gaining more attention in India. It was after 2004 that the LNG infrastructure became operational in India to cover needed natural gas from abroad. International challenges and unforeseen negative entropies like the Pandemic in 2019 are challenges that would make Indian policymakers reconsider their view on energy security. International sanctions against Iran during the past decades made some energy-related projects like IPI undone between Iran and India. New technology could play its role as a game changer and create new opportunities between these two countries to move toward a new era. Regarding the existing potential in India, power-to-gas (P2G) infrastructures may pave the way for different industries including the electricity sector to meet their needed energy in a more environmentally friendly manner. P2G technology plays a promising role in the energy storage challenge to solve problems related to the savings produced energy by clean energy sources. In this paper, the author tries to provide insights into how Iran and India could employ P2G technology to enhance energy security, promote sustainability, and increase bilateral cooperation in the energy sector.

Keywords: P2G, Natural Gas, Energy Security, Iran-India Economic Cooperation

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The Role of Moral and Philosophical Teachings of Mahabharata in the Excellence of Indian Culture

Mohammad Taheri¹; Naser Gharekhani

Abstract

As one of the largest and oldest literary works in the world, Mahabharata contains deep moral and philosophical teachings that have had a significant impact on Indian culture. By describing the story of the war between the Kuru and Pandu families, this work displays moral principles and values such as conscientiousness, justice, sacrifice and forgiveness. Also, philosophical concepts such as freedom of will, karma and the concept of God have been raised in this work. Examining these teachings shows how this literary work has been a basis for developing moral and philosophical values in Indian society over the centuries. These values have been expressed in the form of beliefs, behaviors and cultural traditions of India and have finally led to the excellence and richness of the culture of this country. Therefore, Mahabharata is considered not only a literary work but also a valuable cultural heritage for India. This article examines the role of these teachings in the formation of Indian culture and shows how the Mahabharata has influenced the values, beliefs and behavior of the people of India throughout history.

Keywords: Mahabharata, culture, tradition, philosophical values

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Fields of Cooperation and Convergence between the Islamic Republic of Iran and India in the South Caucasus Region after the Second Karabakh War 2020

Mohammadhossein Masoumzadeh¹

Abstract

The second Karabakh war in 2020 made the South Caucasus region undergo significant changes. The new realities of the region have been decisive for the way different regional and extra-regional actors act. Meanwhile, less attention has been paid to India's role in the region and the proximity of this country's positions to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Based on this, the main question of this research is what are the fields of cooperation and convergence between Tehran and New Delhi in the South Caucasus region after the second Karabakh war in 2020? In response to the above question, two main aspects are assumed. Firstly, in the field of international corridors and increasing Iran's role in international trade and transit routes, especially the North-South International Corridor and the Persian Gulf-Black Sea Corridor, the cooperation between Iran and India complements each other and there is a possibility of synergy and cooperation. Secondly, this cooperation can re-establish the balance of power in the South Caucasus, which has been disrupted since the second half of the last decade, and bring the region to balance. Two countries can play an important role in this regard. The cooperation between Iran and India in the region can affect the geopolitical balance in the South Caucasus.

Keywords: Iran, India, South Caucasus, Karabakh war (2020)

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The Impact of the Collapse of the Bipolar World Order on Iran- India Political Relations

Mohammadreza Dehshiri; Mohammad Mahdi Khazaei¹

Abstract

The collapse of the bipolar world order in 1991 caused the United States to try to narrate the end of history and form a unipolar international system. However, the world had a vision based on a multipolar order and is now transitioning to a new one. Nonetheless, in the 1990s, due to the perception that some countries, including India, had of the post-Cold War world as a unipolar world, they turned to reviewing their non-alignment policies and reshaping their foreign policies. The political relations between Iran and India have not been exempted from the changes and transformations caused by the collapse of the bipolar world order. However, it has a long history that goes back to before the subcontinent's independence from Britain and to ancient times and their common cultural and linguistic ties are exemplary. Despite Iran's policy of balanced relations with all countries within the framework of neither Eastern nor Western policy, its ties with nations like India were influenced by the new world order. This study examines the impact of the bipolar world order's collapse on Iran-India political relations from the '90s till now. It uses descriptive-analytical methods and library data to explore how this has affected their political convergence or divergence. The authors argue that Iran and India have strived to maintain moderate bilateral political relations independently in the post-bipolar world. However, third countries like the U.S. and Pakistan, and crises such as the Afghanistan crisis, have influenced these relations.

Keywords: India, Iran, Political Relations, Post-Bipolar World Order

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The Future of Iran-India Energy Cooperation in the Post-COVID World: A Comprehensive Analysis

Mohsin Shaikh¹; Fatemeh Khalili

Abstract

The energy cooperation between Iran and India has a rich historical foundation that spans several decades, characterized by a robust trade relationship. However, recent global events have disrupted this collaboration. This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the future prospects of Iran-India energy cooperation in the post-COVID world, with a specific focus on oil and gas imports. The upcoming 2024 USA presidential election introduces a significant element of uncertainty as the election outcome could potentially impact US sanctions on Iran, consequently affecting India's energy imports from the country. Furthermore, regional energy security concerns, particularly in the Arabian Sea region, as well as the intricate dynamics of India's relationships with Pakistan and China play a pivotal role in shaping the future. The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline, known as the Peace Pipeline or IP Gas, stands out as a key project that could enhance this energy cooperation. Additionally, the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict has led to a rise in oil imports by India from Russia, further impacting the dynamics of energy trade in the region. Despite these challenges, both nations share a keen interest in strengthening their energy ties and recognize the mutual benefits such cooperation can bring. In conclusion, the future of Iran-India energy cooperation hinges on navigating the complex geopolitical landscape and overcoming existing challenges. Forecasts suggest that with strategic planning and diplomatic efforts, Iran and India have the potential to emerge as key players in the evolving global energy market, fostering a prosperous future for their energy collaboration and partnership.

Keywords: Iran-India Relations, Energy Cooperation, Oil Export Policy, India, Iran

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Beyond Borders: Comparative Analysis of Indian and Iranian Diasporas in Britain

Mosleh Daneshvar¹

Abstract

In this review paper, we delve into a comparative analysis of the Indian and Iranian diasporas in Britain, examining how these varied communities shape and contribute to the nation's multicultural fabric. These diasporas differ notably in size, historical roots, and migration motives, yet each provides profound insights into the processes of cultural integration, identity formation, and maintaining transnational ties. Through an interdisciplinary lens, we analyze sociological data, cultural studies, and policy impacts to better understand the distinct experiences of each group within the British context. The Indian diaspora, being one of the largest and most entrenched in Britain, exhibits a broad range of socioeconomic achievements and cultural impacts. This group is characterized by significant political involvement and robust community solidarity. In contrast, the Iranian diaspora, though smaller and more recent, is made up predominantly of political refugees and highly skilled migrants, each navigating their integration and identity in uniquely challenging ways. This paper underscores the importance of social structures—including community organizations, religious groups, and business networks—in fostering the integration and identity of these diasporas. We also explore how British immigration policies and global geopolitical shifts affect these communities. By investigating the obstacles and opportunities these diasporas face, this study enhances our understanding of multiculturalism in Britain.

Keywords: Diaspora, Iranian diaspora, Indian diaspora, the UK, Multiculturalism, Immigration

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Cultural Diplomacy Between Iran and India through Shared Roots of Handicrafts

Nasrin Kazemi¹

Abstract

The shared roots between Iranian and Indian handicrafts can contribute to cultural mutual understanding. This can impact cross-cultural collaborations on preserving heritage techniques and promoting cultural diplomacy. The shared roots of Indian and Iranian handicrafts can be traced back to ancient times when both regions were centers of cultural exchange along the historic Silk Road. Over the centuries, trade routes facilitated the movement of techniques between these two countries. Both countries have a long history of producing exquisite textiles and carpets. The intricate designs and vibrant colors found in both Indian and Iranian handicrafts reflect a shared aesthetic sensibility and attention to detail that can influence contemporary artisans between them. However, the shared roots of Indian and Iranian handicrafts can have a significant impact on cultural relationships between them in several ways, including cultural exchange as the recognition of shared artistic heritage can foster a sense of cultural kinship and mutual respect; diplomatic relations centered around handicrafts to create opportunities for dialogue, collaboration, and cooperation in other areas; tourism promotion through recognition of shared roots in handicrafts to attract tourists interested in exploring the cultural heritage of both countries; educational opportunities in the field of handicrafts to provide opportunities for artisans and designers.

Keywords: Handicrafts, Cultural Mutual Understanding, Cultural Diplomacy, Shared Roots

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Women Prime Ministers in the Indian Subcontinent: A Comparative Analysis and Survey of Historical Trends

Nasrin Mosaffa¹

Abstract

The distance of women from the field of politics is historical and despite extensive international and national efforts and progress, they are still different from men in their presence in high political positions. Paying attention to the historical situation, the course of political and legal developments leading to the participation of women at the two levels of the masses and the elites and its explanation and analysis are among the important issues in women's studies as well as comparative politics. A look at the social, political and historical landscape of the Indian subcontinent indicates the presence of women in the highest decision-making positions in society and political power in four countries. Even the first woman to be elected president of the United Nations General Assembly in the international arena is from India, she was elected in 1952. The main question of the article is why the presence of women in the highest political positions in India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh is analyzed with the example of four powerful women Bandaranaike in Sri Lanka, Indira Gandhi in India, Benazir Bhutto in Pakistan and Zia Khalidi in Bangladesh. Also, how did all four countries of the Indian subcontinent have a female prime minister even earlier than the western countries, is it based on parliamentary democracy? How are the conditions of their coming to power and under the influence of what individual and structural factors? What have been the results of their presence in high political positions in the framework of the theories of women's studies?

Keywords: Indian subcontinent, Women prime ministers, Historical trends

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The Economic Impacts of the Dowry System in India

Nikta Emamjomeh¹

Abstract

The dowry system in India, a cultural tradition where the bride's family provides gifts, money, or property to the groom and his family during marriage. the practice has evolved into a complex and problematic phenomenon. Historical analysis reveals ancient origins, suggesting it once served as financial support for newlyweds or the bride's security in unforeseen circumstances but in modern days the trend has shifted dramatically. The economic implications of the dowry system in India are profound, affecting both individuals and society. For many parents, the expense associated with their daughter's marriage constitutes a significant financial burden, leading to indebtedness and financial hardship. Economic factors intertwine with social pressures, reinforcing traditional gender roles and considering the bride a financial burden. This can result in families prioritizing dowries over education for girls, perpetuating gender inequality. The dowry system is linked to various social issues as well, including domestic violence and harassment. Despite legal efforts, dowry-related disputes can escalate to dowry deaths, emphasizing the urgent need for comprehensive reforms. The financial burden placed on the bride's family influences decisions about women's education and workforce participation, perpetuating gender inequality and limiting opportunities for women. This paper adopts trend analysis to scrutinize dowry trends and their economic impacts, using data from the World Bank. Cultural economics provides a framework to analyse how cultural factors influence economic decisions related to dowry, addressing this deeply rooted issue requires comprehensive efforts, encompassing legal reforms, societal awareness, and a transformative cultural shift towards values of equality and mutual respect.

Keywords: Dowry system, economic implications, social issues, cultural economics, gender inequality, societal reforms, socio economic issue.

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Breaking Barriers: Women's Role in Shaping Modern Indian Culture

Parisa Ehteshamnia¹

Abstract

The change and transformation of the role of women in Indian society is somewhat similar to an alternating curve. In the Vedic era, women enjoyed a relatively good position in Indian society and had a suitable environment to elevate their spirits and develop their thoughts. In the period of Sharia law which started in the first centuries AD, the status of women changed and became inferior within the framework of religious laws and institutions. After the arrival of the Mongols in India and their domination over this society, all social affairs were assigned to men, and women were confined inside the house. With the arrival of Muslims and then the British to India the active role of women was reduced and they served men as slaves. Today, Indian women, on the one hand, are considered incarnations of Hindu gods named Lakshmi and Sarasvati and on the other hand, they are treated like unpaid slaves. This article explores the evolving situations, achievements, and challenges faced by women, pressing their impact on societal morals, professional disciplines, and cultural paradigms. By examining the shifting of gender dynamics, this article aims to illuminate the vital part of women in reconsidering and reshaping the modern Indian cultural narrative.

Keywords: Barriers, Culture, India, Society, Women

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India-China relations from the perspective of political economy from 2001 to 2022

Qasem Yousufzay¹

Abstract

India and China are two important powers not only in Asia, but globally. The relationship between these two will determine the fate of Asia. The history of relations between these two countries is full of ups and downs that have affected the fate of the whole of Asia. Although both were encroached by the West from the middle of the 19th century to the middle of the 20th century, they were finally able to go their own way and become an important power in the field of politics and economy in the 20th century. The purpose of the current research is to investigate the political economy of India and China. Therefore, the question is, from what point of view do India and China look at each other? In response to the question raised, the hypothesis is stated that India and China's view of each other is in the middle of competition and cooperation and they have used both tools of power and wealth to excel in their positions. which can be explained by mercantile economic approach. This research analyzes and evaluates the data qualitatively. The results show that politics in India and China has determined the economic actions of both countries in the region and beyond on one hand and their relations with each other on the other hand. Important Indian and Chinese companies and their investments in various fields indicate the determination of power in the economy.

Keywords: Economic policy, international political economy, foreign investment, neo-mercantilism, India and China

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The Role of Political Relations in the Tourism Development of Countries (Iran and India as a Case Study)

Sajjad Ferdowsi¹

Abstract

The tourism industry is affected by many factors, including the political relations of countries. Based on this, the current research was written with the aim of investigating the impact of political relations on the tourism development in the two countries of Iran and India. The current research was done using a descriptive-analytical method and the data were obtained from related institutions. Iran has a lot in common with India politically, culturally, historically, and religiously. However, studies indicate that despite the many commonalities in various fields between the two countries of Iran and India, the tourism development between these two countries has not been able to reach an acceptable level. Favorable political relations between countries are very effective in the development of tourism due to the creation of security, which is the result of political interactions. However, although Iran and India have relatively favorable political relations, India has subordinated its relations with Iran to other considerations, mainly American considerations. This has also challenged the tourism development and tourist exchange between the two countries. However, recently, Iran has been trying to ease the conditions of travel to Iran for Indian tourists by taking some measures, including the cancellation of travel visas for Indian nationals. Nevertheless, it seems that as long as India does not want to regulate its political relations with Iran without American considerations, it cannot be expected that other measures at the micro level will contribute much to the growth of tourist exchange between the two countries.

Keywords: Political Relations, Tourism, Iran, India, Foreign Policy.

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Understanding Personal Status in India: A Comprehensive Guide to Legal Rights and Social Implications

Sajjad Ghorbani Disfani¹

Abstract

Personal status refers to the legal rights and obligations that individuals have in matters related to marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption. In India, personal status is governed by various laws and customs that vary depending on one's religion, community, and personal beliefs. This comprehensive guide aims to shed light on the legal aspects and social implications of personal status in India. Personal status plays a significant role in the lives of individuals in India. Understanding the legal rights and obligations attached to personal status matters is crucial for ensuring justice, equality, and the protection of individual rights. By being aware of the diverse personal laws and the social implications they entail, we can contribute to the ongoing discussions and reforms aimed at creating a more equitable and just society. It is imperative to stay informed, engage in constructive dialogue, and work towards a legal framework that upholds the principles of equality, justice, and individual rights. By doing so, we can help shape a society where personal status is governed by laws that are fair, inclusive, and in line with the values of a modern and progressive India.

Keywords: Personal status, India, Legal rights, Marriage, Divorce, Inheritance, Adoption

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Bharat Caste-based Political Order

Salar Karjalian¹

Abstract

India, a land of diversity and contrasts, is no stranger to the intricate interplay between its ancient social fabric and the contemporary political landscape. At the heart of this complexity lies the centuries-old caste system, a hierarchical social structure that has not only shaped the socio-cultural dynamics but has also deeply penetrated the realms of Indian politics. The intersection of caste and politics in India forms a compelling narrative, weaving through historical injustices, electoral strategies, and ongoing efforts towards social justice. As we delve into the intricate layers of this topic, it becomes evident that the influence of caste in Indian politics is not a mere artifact of the past but a living force that continues to shape political identities, electoral alliances, and policy formulations. From the ballot boxes that echo the voices of diverse caste communities to the corridors of power where policies are crafted, the impact of caste is both profound and pervasive. This article tries to explore the multifaceted role of caste in Indian politics. It seeks to unravel the historical roots that bind these two realms, examining the evolution of political strategies, the implementation of reservation policies, the emergence of caste-based parties, and the persistent challenges that confront a nation aspiring for social equality. Finally, it aims to find how the Caste system affects India's current political structure and how the current government handles the old system in these times of political and social changes.

Keywords: India, Caste, Politics, Race, Discrimination, colonialism

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India's Attitude towards BRICS Member States

Samin Soltani¹; Shirin Khoshabi

Abstract

This article attempts to address the history as well as how an institution such as BRICS is formed. What is important in this study is that each of these countries tries to pursue their national and national interests in the international arena, but what causes a change in this kind of attitude is an institution such as BRICS, which causes countries to cooperate and participate in this cooperation due to the interference of the interests of. The Prime Minister of India has stated that BRICS plays a significant role in the fight against terrorism and the promotion of the global economy. They called for reforms in the United Nations, especially the Security Council and other international bodies such as the World Trade Organization. What we're trying to look at in this study is how international bodies like BRICS can influence countries' relations. China is a serious threat to India given its provocations and how Russia uses India as a country to balance China's actions. In this article we're going to look at India's attitude towards other BRICS member states as well as their performance in this institution.

Keywords: International organization, BRICS, Foreign policy, China, India

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Investigating the Economic and Trade Relations between Iran and India during Modi's Premiership

Sara Akhlagh¹

Abstract

This paper delves into the multifaceted landscape of economic and trade relations between Iran and India, meticulously examining the challenges, influencing factors, and opportunities that define this strategic partnership. Focused on the contemporary era, particularly during Narendra Modi's Prime Ministership, the study sheds light on the historical context of bilateral ties, unveiling the gradual evolution of economic collaboration between the two nations. Addressing challenges, the paper scrutinizes geopolitical complexities, trade restrictions, and infrastructure limitations that impede the seamless flow of goods and investments. By employing a comprehensive approach, the analysis considers the impact of currency fluctuations and global economic uncertainties on the stability of Iran-India trade relations. Moreover, the paper identifies pivotal factors shaping this economic alliance, such as shared cultural affinities, complementary economies, and strategic geopolitical positioning. A particular emphasis is placed on Modi's initiatives, including the development of the Chabahar Port, and their role in overcoming infrastructural constraints. The study also explores opportunities for growth, recommending strategies for diversification of traded products, joint investment projects, and the negotiation of trade facilitation agreements. Ultimately, this research provides a nuanced understanding of the intricacies defining the economic and trade relations between Iran and India, offering insights that are instrumental for policymakers, businesses, and scholars invested in fostering sustainable and mutually beneficial collaborations between these two nations.

Keywords: Iran-India trade relations, Economic relations, Modi's Prime Ministership, Sanctions

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Reel Life Realities: Exploring the Socio-Cultural Impact of Fictional Television Productions in India

Saurav Chattopadhyay¹

Abstract

In this study, I will employ fictional television production to investigate the dynamics of overdetermination in both real life and reel life in India. Everyone knows that sound and images have a huge impact on social discourse and the community's quiet consent. My primary focus will be fictional television production, as daily soap operas, whether in regional or major industrial languages, have a significant impact on Indian homes. Does it influence social consciousness, education, desire, and decision-making? In what other way does it change the overall outlook of a community, and consequently a nation? In the process of defining and investigating the role of this issue, I'd like to discuss several eras of television production fiction and their qualities in the community's consciousness. As a synthesis, I'd like to consider what cultural manifestations these visuals and sounds may have in society in the future as well as the characteristics of economic liberalization.

Keywords: Fictional Television Productions, Socio-Cultural Impact, Indian Households, Media Influence, Cultural Manifestation

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The Impact of Tourism on Bilateral Relations between Iran and India

Sayeh Davoudi¹

Abstract

Tourism, as one of the crucial factors in international interactions and cultural exchange, plays a significant role in the development and enhancement of bilateral relations. This article delves into the examination of the relationship between tourism and bilateral relations between Iran and India. Given the nature of the subject and the research objective, the prevailing research method is descriptive-analytical. The necessary data and information have been compiled through archival sources, consulting relevant journals, and pertinent books. In this study, the cultural and social impacts of tourism on people-to-people relations and cultural exchange between Iran and India are initially explored. Subsequently, an analysis of the political impacts of tourism on strengthening communications between the two countries is conducted. The findings of this research demonstrate that the effects of tourism can be observed directly and indirectly at various levels of governmental and people-to-people relations. In this regard, the development of the tourism industry and the establishment of suitable platforms for attracting tourists and fostering cultural exchange can contribute to deepening and strengthening the bilateral relations between these two countries. Cultural and social interactions among tourists and hosts can lead to increased understanding and mutual respect between diverse communities, thereby strengthening cultural bonds. Due to the cultural, religious, and historical similarities existing between Iran and India, attention to this market can potentially increase the influx of tourists to Iran. Moreover, tourism can wield significant political influence, which can be reflected in shaping a country's international image and credibility.

Keywords: Tourism, Bilateral Relations, Iran, India, Cultural Exchange

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East Africa's Indian Diaspora Tracing Threads of Identity and Influence

Seyed Mohammad Hossein Hosseini¹

Abstract

This study examines East Africa's Indian diaspora, exploring identity, socio-economic roles, and cultural integration. Through a multidisciplinary approach, it unravels historical roots and contemporary dynamics, shedding light on diasporic experiences and their impact on regional landscapes. The Indian diaspora in East Africa, spanning Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi, embodies a rich tapestry of identities shaped by historical migrations and cultural interactions. Their arrival and establishment in East Africa at the end of the 19th century coincided with the colonization of countries such as Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar by the British. Initially, many Indians migrated to the region as part of the British colonial army and service forces, contributing to the socio-economic landscape and cultural dynamics of the region. Rooted in Indian traditions, they've forged unique hybrid identities, blending Indian customs with local African traditions. Across generations, they've significantly contributed to the region's development through entrepreneurship, impacting sectors like retail, manufacturing, and finance. Additionally, their expertise in fields such as medicine, engineering, and education has driven progress across diverse industries. Engaging actively in politics, they advocate for community interests and democratic processes, amplifying their voices through involvement in governance and political campaigns. Indian diaspora organizations serve as platforms for political mobilization and collective action, fostering dialogue on matters ranging from social welfare to international diplomacy. Leveraging their cultural affinities and economic resources, they contribute to regional stability and intercultural exchanges, enriching international relations. Ultimately, the Indian diaspora epitomizes resilience and diversity, shaping the socio-economic and political landscape of East Africa. Exploring their multifaceted narratives offers profound insights into diasporic communities' influence and contributions to the region's development and cultural richness.

Keywords: East Africa, Indian diaspora, Identity, Socio-economic roles,

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Cultural integration, Historical migrations, Colonialization, British colonial army, Hybrid identities, Entrepreneurship

India and Iran's look East policy: The Gap between Iran's Perception and India's Behavior

Seyyed Ahmad Fateminezhad¹

Abstract

After independence, India has always been among the important actors in Iran's foreign policy. This position of India is due to the different roles that Iran has defined for it: First, India was of interest to Iran as a non-aligned third world actor; Then, as one of the important players in South Asia and the international system, the state was noticed by Iran's foreign policy makers; Finally, from Iran's point of view, New Delhi has been one of the axes of the East and the new multilateral international order. What is in focus here is the recent role of India. Iran's foreign policy was initially based on rejecting any alliance with the great powers, but in recent decades, this traditional approach has been somewhat revised by looking to the East. The main question of this article is why, despite Iran's emphasis on looking to the East and India's pivotal position in the international multilateral order, the relations between the two have not developed as they should? It seems that there is a significant gap between India's multilateral behavior and Iran's perception of it. India's multilateralism is defined in interaction with the existing international order, and especially with the western developed countries, but Iran's perception of the East is a confrontational and relatively cold war approach. This has caused that despite the existing potentials, we do not see deep cooperation between India and Iran.

Keywords: India, Iran, Look East Policy, multilateralism, Bilateral Relations

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The impact of visa cancellation laws on the development of health tourism in Islamic Republic of Iran - a case study of BRICS member countries

Shadi Khalilolahi¹

Abstract

Health tourism is one of the types of tourism. Medical tourists travel to another country to get medical care. Cost effective medical services along with well-known physicians in Iran provide a good opportunity to promote Medical Tourism. Meanwhile visa obtain process rules could consider as one of the obstacles for patients in choosing the travel destination. In this article we review the effectiveness of new unilateral visa cancellation law for 33 countries included India. Considering the countries, it is possible to take advantage of cultural, religious and regional commonalities in the direction of medical marketing and use them with a detailed planning to attract medical tourism and generate foreign currency to the country. Methodology: The present study is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical in terms of method. This study is based on field studies and questionnaire distribution among selected sample through snowball sampling among 30 medical workers Tehran, Iran. Result: In addition, the findings indicated a positive and significant effect of carrying out appropriate strategies, facilitating the conditions for obtaining medical visas in the shortest possible time, reducing Iran phobia through mass communication, media and marketing, it is possible to increase the number of health tourists in Iran

Keywords: Medical Tourism, Visa, Iran Health tourism

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The Political Culture of Independence: How Has India Remained Independent in Its Foreign Policy?

Shayan Afrasiabi¹

Abstract

The foreign policy of states, particularly the democratic ones, usually changes over long periods of time with changing international circumstances and across different administrations, although some elements of their foreign policy remain intact. These elements vary between different states and in the case of India it seems that “independence” is one of them, which is reflected in seemingly contradictory policies that the country pursues. But, in fact, from its “non-alignment” approach to world politics in the early Cold War to the “multi-alignment” approach that it pursues today, India has rarely adhered completely to any of the world’s political camps and has always tried instead to maintain the element of independence or flexibility in its foreign policy. This article examines the question of how has India managed to remain independent in its foreign relations over its nearly eight decades of independence and with different parties in power. To examine the question in detail, I focus on Narendra Modi’s two-term tenure as Indian prime minister from 2014 to 2024 who, despite his considerable inclination toward the West, has been loyal to the overall approach of independent foreign policy. This paper suggests that this approach can be attributed to the vibrant party politics and also to the foreign policy establishment, nurtured by a powerful underlying political culture that prioritizes independence. To conduct the study, I will use library research methods to collect evidence and then analyze them qualitatively.

Keywords: Foreign policy analysis; Indian foreign policy; Independence; Political culture; Party politics

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Strategic Position of India in the Corridor of India-Middle East-Europe

Sirous Feizi¹; Maryam Irannejad

Abstract

At the 18th meeting of leaders of G-20 in New Delhi in September 2023, India, the United States, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and three selected European Union countries (Germany, France, and Italy) agreed that an economic corridor comprising road, rail, and shipping lines would connect India to the Persian Gulf and then to Israel and finally to Europe. Although there are many problems facing the construction of this corridor, and its implementation is somewhat difficult, America strongly supports the initiative of the corridor and this raises our important question of why America extremely supports this corridor. It may be the fact that the United States and its allies considers China's Belt and Road initiative a threat to their economic and security interests. In fact, they consider it an initiative for China to colonize the region. Therefore, the US considers the Corridor initiative as a counterbalance to fulfill even some other goals: expansion of peace in the Middle East, growth and prosperity in global economy, and bringing back China to the US side. This article firstly introduces the Indian initiative and especially deals with its implementation problems, and then examines strategic importance of this initiative in neutralizing the Chinese initiative, and finally analyses the importance of progress in this initiative for the peace and economic prosperity of the region.

Keywords: India's Corridor Initiative, China's Belt and Road Initiative, Middle East Peace, World Economy, G-20

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A Look at the Common Food Culture of Iran and India

Somayyeh Hajinezhad¹

Abstract

The outcome of Nader Shah's campaign was the defeat of India and the surrender of Mohammad Shah, the Mughal emperor. Prior to this, groups from Iran had migrated to India several times. The Mughal kings of India spoke Persian and admired Iranian culture. Their court cuisine was Iranian, written in Persian, court poets in India composed Persian poetry, and on the walls of the palaces and mosques they built, they inscribed verses of Persian poetry. The era of "Shah Jahan the Conqueror" and his Iranian wife, known as "Arjumand Banu" or "Mumtaz Mahal," reached the pinnacle of Iranian culture in India. During the reign of this king over India, the cookbook "Nuskha-e-Shahjahani" or "Bread and Salt" was written in Persian based on the court cuisine of Shah Jahan the Conqueror. Indian and Iranian culinary schools undoubtedly have many common roots in both countries, the use of spices such as turmeric, saffron, raisins, dried apricots, and other spices to add flavor and decoration to dishes is very common. In Iran and India, bread plays an important role in daily nutrition. Famous breads include Iranian tandoori bread and Indian roti. Both countries have a wide variety of foods, including vegetarian and meat dishes, seafood, desserts, and various soups.

Keywords: Food, Iran, India, Culture

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Tradition and Modernity in Contemporary India and Iran

Syed Saqib Abbas¹

Abstract

This paper examines how the two ancient civilizations of India and Iran have philosophically and politically delved with the motions of tradition and modernity in contemporary times, in order to chalk unique pathways which preserve civilizational identities while also partaking in the journey of progress simultaneously. The paper will utilize the ideas of the founding fathers of both the nations and illuminate similarities and divergences in their approach to identity, nationhood, language, culture etc. in the context of postcolonial state formation, while also delving into certain policies adopted to further these principles. It will also highlight how emphasis was given in each nation to carve a modernity suited to the historical particularity of the respective nations, so that the indelible specificity of these ancient nations was not lost to the din of homogenising instinct of cultural westernisation. However, it didn't mean that the nations lagged behind in the pursuit of modern science and technology. The paper will finally elucidate upon how the two nations balanced between tradition and modernity in contemporary times.

Keywords: Tradition, Modernity, Contemporaneity, India, Iran

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Shia Islam and Iranian cultural impacts on Indian culture and language

Yahya Jahangiri¹; Laxman Singh

Abstract

Hinduism is now world's third biggest religion after Christianity and Islam. World's 13% people adhere Hinduism or its culture. Although characteristic of Hinduism is not like others religion it's more about culture. The Hindu name was given to Indians by old Persians. After the 7th century Islam has started spreading in India. Many Hindus got attracted by holistic idea of Islam because of Hazrat Ali. They were Jats of Sindh. Apart from the language Hindi which is a Persian word, another widely spoken language Punjabi also bears a Persian name which literally means language of Punjab, meaning five river or land of five river. Iranian architect like Ustad Isaa made design of Taj Mahal which is among the world's seven wonder. Persian poetry has paved the path of Islam in South Asia and they learnt about a new religion Islam which really advocated about brotherhood, equality and unity. Language is vehicle of culture which carries some specific culture associated with the speakers. Language of that region which is called Marathi has a lot of Persian words. Even the current home minister and second most powerful person in India Amit Shah has a family name which is Persian. And Amit Shah is a Hindu. One of the current cabinet ministers of India is Smriti Irani. Which is again a sign of language and expansion of culture. The classic case of Navroz is also remarkable. This is a festival which is celebrated in many middle eastern and Asian countries

Keywords: India, common culture, Islam, Iran, Shia

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Constructing Colonial Feminism: British Women's Narrative of Power and Agency in India

Zeinab Ghasemi Tari¹

Abstract

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Western female writers actively participated in and contributed to the construction of British colonial discourse regarding India. Scholars have noted that the British feminist movement for individual rights found more success in the Indian colonies than in their home countries. White middle-class women, marginalized in their own societies, seized opportunities to exert influence and authority through an Orientalist lens. While European society remained uncertain about women's capabilities, these women could assert power in colonial contexts, particularly in India, where they gained agency and a platform for expression. The concept of the Memsahib during the colonial period epitomized Orientalist feminism, rationalizing the colonization of Eastern territories by portraying Oriental men as oppressive and ruthless, and Oriental women as submissive. Memsahibs often documented their Indian experiences in journals, letters exchange and poems, offering researchers insights into their perspectives on Britain, India, and their interactions with natives. These writings reflect Memsahibs' active participation in the cultural appropriation of the colonized. These narratives perpetuated the idea of "white men saving brown women from brown men," as articulated by Spivak, while also acknowledging agency and paying tribute to white women in this "civilizing mission." This paper employs imperialist feminism as a theoretical framework and framing analysis as a methodology to explore how British white women's narratives crafted their identity as superior and civilized compared to their Indian counterparts.

Keywords: Colonial Feminism, Framing, Colonization, India, Memsahib

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سیاست‌های انرژی هند در زمینه گذار از سوخت‌های فسیلی به انرژی‌های تجدیدپذیر (مطالعه موردی دوران نخست‌وزیری نارندرا مودی)
ابراهیم رضایی راد؛ رحمت حاجی مینه

چکیده

کشور هند با توجه به مسائلی مانند گرانی، نوسانات قیمتی، مشکلات محیط زیستی و همچنین کاهش وابستگی به کشورهای تولیدکننده انرژی به دنبال تامین بخشی از انرژی‌های مورد نیاز و گذار از سوخت‌های فسیلی به تجدیدپذیر است. بر همین اساس کشور هند در سال‌های اخیر به خصوص در دوران نخست‌وزیری نارندرا مودی تلاش کرده است در زمینه انرژی‌های تجدیدپذیر سرمایه‌گذاری‌هایی را انجام دهد. در این مقاله تلاش شده با بهره‌گیری از روش کمی - کیفی و چهارچوب نظری امنیت انرژی به این سوال پاسخ دهد که هند در دوران نخست‌وزیری مودی چه سیاست‌هایی را در زمینه گذار از سوخت‌های فسیلی به انرژی‌های تجدیدپذیر اتخاذ کرده است؟ فرضیه پژوهش به این نکته دلالت دارد که هند با توجه به نیاز بالای انرژی بر اساس امنیت انرژی به دنبال متنوع‌سازی مسیر واردات و کاهش وابستگی به واردات انرژی به سرمایه‌گذاری در زمینه انرژی‌های تجدیدپذیر پرداخته است. یافته‌های پژوهش نیز به این نکته اشاره دارد که هند در سال‌های نخست‌وزیری مودی سرمایه‌گذاری‌های عظیمی در زمینه انرژی‌های تجدیدپذیر انجام داده که این موضوع می‌تواند چشم‌انداز و جایگاه قابل توجهی به این کشور در آینده ای نزدیک در زمینه انرژی‌های تجدیدپذیر بدهد و بسیاری از نیازهای این کشور در زمینه انرژی را بدون وابستگی به واردات تامین نماید که با توجه به اقتصاد در حال رشد هند می‌تواند موضوع بسیار مهمی باشد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: هند، سوخت‌های فسیلی، انرژی‌های تجدیدپذیر، امنیت انرژی، نارندرا مودی

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درآمدی بر ارتباط میان نگارگری ایران در دوران صفوی و مکتب نقاشی مغولان هند

ادهم ضرغام^۱؛ الناز دستیاری

چکیده

همایون شاه در پی اقامت در دربار شاه طهما سب علاقه‌ی وافری به نگارگری ایران پیدا کرد. از اینرو در هنگام مراجعت به هند دو تن از نگارگران ایرانی به نام‌های میرسیدعلی و عبدالصمد را به همراه خود به هند برد. اداره‌ی کارگاه نقاشی در دوران مغولان در هند به این دو نگارگر ایرانی سپرده شد. در واقع تأسیس مکتب نقاشی مغول در هند مربوط به دوران اکبر شاه پسر همایون می‌شود. او با برپایی کارگاه نقاشی، هنرمندان هندی را تحت نظارت دو نگارگر ایرانی یاد شده به کار گماشت. با توجه به ایفای نقش نگارگران ایرانی مهاجر در شکل‌گیری مکتب نگارگری مغولان در هند می‌توان ارتباطاتی را میان نگارگری این دو سرزمین مشاهده کرد. این پژوهش به بررسی نگارگری ایران و هند می‌پردازد و نقاط اشتراک و افتراق موجود در آثار را مورد بررسی قرار می‌دهد. در این راستا پژوهش حاضر با این سوال روبه‌رو می‌گردد که ارتباط میان نگارگری ایران در دوران صفوی و مغولان هند چگونه قابل بررسی و مطالعه است؟ روش تحقیق پژوهش توصیفی-تحلیلی می‌باشد و اطلاعات به صورت کتابخانه‌ای و از طریق پایگاه‌های اینترنتی در جهت پاسخگویی به سوالات پژوهش گردآوری شده‌اند. نگارگران ایرانی که توسط همایون شاه به هند برده شده‌اند، زمینه‌های تعامل هنری میان نگارگری این دو سرزمین را فراهم آوردند. بدین ترتیب می‌توان با مطالعه‌ی آثار باقی‌مانده از نگارگری هند و ایران در دوران مذکور تأثیرات مشخصی را در این آثار ملاحظه کرد. به‌ویژه در جنبه‌های فرمی نظیر قلم‌گیری‌ها، رنگ‌گذاری‌ها و مواردی از این دست این اثرگذاری قابل تشخیص می‌باشد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: نگارگری، نگارگری ایران، نقاشی هند، دوران صفوی، مغولان هند

^۱ عضو هیأت علمی، دانشکده‌گان هنرهای زیبا، دانشگاه تهران، تهران، ایران

هند و آسه‌آن؛ از سیاست نگاه به شرق تا اتحاد استراتژیک

بهاره سازمند^۱

چکیده

برقراری رابطه با آسه‌آن از اوایل دهه ۱۹۹۰ با اعلام «سیاست نگاه به شرق» شکل گرفت و باعث شد هند در سال ۱۹۹۲ جایگاه شریک بخشی (sectoral dialogue partnership) آسه‌آن را به دست آورد. روابط هند و آسه‌آن در دو دهه گذشته شتاب بیشتری به خود گرفته و به سطح مشارکت راهبردی ارتقا یافته است. در طول یک دهه گذشته و با اعلام «سیاست قانون شرق Act East Policy» در دوازدهمین اجلاس سران آسه‌آن در سال ۲۰۱۴، روابط هند و آسه‌آن در حوزه‌های موضوعی مختلف گسترش یافته است. «سیاست قانون شرق» هند بر گسترش روابط هند آسه‌آن در سه بخش اقتصادی، امنیتی - سیاسی و فرهنگی - اجتماعی به منظور یکپارچگی بیشتر بین هند و آسه‌آن تأکید می‌کند. در همین راستا در بیست و پنجمین سالگرد مشارکت گفتگویی آسه‌آن و هند که در سال ۲۰۱۷ برگزار شد هند و آسه‌آن تصمیم گرفتند ۲۵ سال مشارکت گفتگویی، ۱۵ سال تعامل در سطح اجلاس سران و ۵ سال مشارکت استراتژیک را جشن بگیرند. سوال این است که چه مؤلفه‌هایی سبب شد جایگاه هند در آسه‌آن به مشارکت استراتژیک ارتقا یابد؟ پاسخ را باید در سه سطح داخلی، منطقه‌ای و بین‌المللی جستجو کرد. در سطح داخلی اعلام سیاست قانون شرق توسط هند، در سطح منطقه‌ای تلاش آسه‌آن برای تقویت کنشگری خود در نظام بین‌الملل و تکمیل اجتماع آسه‌آن و در سطح بین‌المللی رقابت قدرتهای بزرگ در قالب دو طرح ایندوپاسیفیک امریکا و ابتکار پهنه و راه چین در ارتقا این روابط مؤثر بوده‌اند.

کلیدواژه‌ها: هند، آسه‌آن، سیاست نگاه به شرق، سیاست قانون شرق، اتحاد استراتژیک

^۱ عضو هیأت علمی دانشگاه تهران

بررسی زیرساخت‌ها و بسترهای ایجاد سیاست‌های دینی اکبر شاه گورکانی

پرستو کلاهدوزها^۱؛ حمید عابدیها

چکیده

شبه قاره هند بعنوان سرزمینی برخوردار از تکثر دینی، همیشه در طول تاریخ، شاهد ایجاد از شعبات فرقه ای جدید در ادیان مختلف بوده است. با ورود اسلام به هندوستان، از سویی این روند، شکل گسترده تری به خود گرفت و از طرفی دیگر، کسب قدرت و حفظ حکومت، برای حاکمان مسلمان، با وجود چنین آیینهای متنوع و گاه متعارضی، مسأله ساز گردید. لذا هر یک از حکام، در رویارویی با این چالش اساسی، روشی برگزیدند که بی تردید، از عواملی خاص برمی خاست و نتایجی ویژه به دنبال داشت. در میان سلاطین گورکانی، اکبر شاه حاکمی بود که برای حل معضل مطروحه، شعار اصلاح طلبی دینی سر داد و خود را مجدد قرن خویش نامید. وی درصدد بود با صدور فرامین تازه و تصویب قوانین جدید، جامعه خویش را از جمود فکری و تحجر رفتاری نجات بخشد و اتحادی بین پیروان ادیان مختلف ایجاد کند. اما افکار و اعمال مغایر و حتی متضادش با حاکمان پیش و پس از خود، همواره ذهن پژوهندگان این عصر را به خود مشغول داشته. اینکه چرا او ضمن داشتن اشتراکات بی شمار در تربیت فردی و جایگاه اجتماعی خویش با آنان، در مقولات فرهنگی-مذهبی، طی بیش از نیم قرن حاکمیت بر شبه قاره؛ در ارائه طرحها و برنامه‌های اصلاحی اش، بدینگونه متفاوت عمل می کند؛ سوال مهمی است که پاسخی استدلالی می طلبد. لذا پژوهش پیش رو می کوشد تا با روشی توصیفی - تحلیلی، به شناسایی زیرساختها و بسترهای رشد فرهنگی-عقیدتی اکبر شاه بپردازد و همچنین تاثیر ارتباط سیاسی او با حکومت صفوی ایران و نقش تعاملاتش با زنان ایرانی در مقوله مورد بحث را نقد و بررسی نماید.

کلیدواژه‌ها: گورکانیان، شبه قاره هند، ایران، اصلاح طلبی دینی، اکبرشاه، تسامح دینی،

^۱ عضو هیأت علمی دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی واحد علوم و تحقیقات تهران

مطالعه مقایسه‌ای نقش هند و ایران در نظام امنیت منطقه ای آسیای جنوبی (۲۰۲۲-۲۰۱۰)

پریسا پارسا^۱؛ اصغر کیوان حسینی

چکیده

جنوب آسیا همواره صحنه تضاد های درونی و تعارضات ژئوپلیتیکی بوده و به همین دلیل تحلیلگران کوشیده‌اند از طریق برداشت های گوناگونی انعکاس دهنده شرایط پیچیده آن باشند. در این شرایط، تمرکز بر نقش ایران و هند در چارچوب الگوهای متصور معطوف به نظم امنیت منطقه برای فهم ضروریات این تحلیل ها راهگشا خواهد بود. از یک سو، سابقه نقش آفرینی هند در چارچوب نظم شکننده امنیت منطقه جنوب آسیا، به دهه های گذشته بازگشته و متناسب با توسعه و تعمیق ابعاد کمی و کیفی منابع قدرت دهلی و چگونگی دغدغه های اقتصادی و امنیتی منطقه ای آن، این منطقه از موقعیت حساس تری در دکترین استراتژیک هند برخوردار شده است. همچنین، دامنه ملاحظات امنیتی ایران نیز بیش از گذشته متوجه تحولات درونی منطقه و الگوی نقش آفرینی بازیگران درون / برون منطقه ای شده است. با توجه به این موضوع با استفاده از روش تبیینی و چارچوب نظری امنیت منطقه ای به بررسی این سوال پرداخته می شود که وجوه تفاوت و تشابه الگوی نقش آفرینی ایران و هند در منطقه آسیای جنوبی در بازه زمانی ۲۰۱۰ تا ۲۰۲۲ کدامند؟ فرضیه پژوهش: هر چند ویژگی باور به ضرورت نقش آفرینی در چارچوب امنیت منطقه به وجه تشابه نقش ایران و هند در منطقه آسیای جنوبی اشاره دارد، اما الگوی رفتاری هند در منطقه از مولفه کلان نقش آفرینی در فضای رقابت با قدرت های بزرگ تاثیر پذیرفته و سیاست منطقه ای ایران نیز متأثر از متغیر بهره گیری از مزیت ژئوپلیتیک می باشد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: آسیای جنوبی، ایران، هند، امنیت، منطقه

^۱ دانشگاه علامه طباطبائی

ساخت مشهورترین دبیرستان‌های شهر تهران توسط زرتشتیان هند

حسنا سلیمی^۱

چکیده

دبیرستان پسرانه فیروزبهرام و دبیرستان دخترانه انوشیروان دادگر از مشهورترین مدارس تهران هستند که به ترتیب در سال‌های ۱۳۱۱ و ۱۳۱۵ ساخته شده‌اند. زرتشتیان و پارسیان هند بانیان ساخت این مدارس بوده‌اند. در همکاری با انجمن زرتشتیان تهران، دبیرستان فیروزبهرام توسط بهرام‌جی بی‌کاجی و دبیرستان انوشیروان دادگر توسط راتن بایی‌جی تاتا پایه‌گذاری شده بود. راتن بایی‌جی تاتا از خانواده سرشناس تاتاهای هندوستان و خواهر جمشیدجی تاتا-پدر صنعت مدرن هند و بنیانگذار گروه صنعتی تاتا-می‌باشد. شماری از مهمترین چهره‌های سرشناس ایران در زمره دانش‌آموختگان دبیرستان‌های مذکور می‌باشند. برای مثال، احمد شاملو (شاعر) و آرنوش طریان (بانوی اختر فیزیک ایران) نمونه‌ای از این افراد هستند. حال، سوال اینجا است که چرا اقلیت زرتشتی، آن هم زرتشتیان ساکن هندوستان بانیان ساخت چنین مدارس مهم و نخبه‌پروری در شهر تهران بوده‌اند؟ فرضیه آن است که اقلیت زرتشتی در ایران از دیرباز و از دیدگاه هویتی احساس نیاز شدیدی به ساخت مدارس مرتبط با آیین خود می‌کرده‌اند و این در وهله نخست سبب ساخت این مدارس شد؛ با این حال، مدارس مذکور نام‌نویسی دانش‌آموزان سایر مذاهب و ادیان را نیز بلامانع قرار داده بود. اما در چرایی نقش داشتن زرتشتیان کشور هندوستان در ساخت مدارس مذکور می‌توان به احساس تعلق خاطر موسسان آنها به انجمن زرتشتیان تهران اشاره کرد که همواره سعی می‌کردند در فعالیت‌های این انجمن در راستای ترویج ساخت مدارس زرتشتی در ایران-که مرکز اصلی آیین زرتشت است- سهمیم باشند. در این پژوهش از نظریه هویت اجتماعی (دیدگاه هویت دینی-اجتماعی) و روش توصیفی-تحلیلی جهت تبیین فرضیه مذکور استفاده شده است.

کلیدواژه‌ها: مدارس، دبیرستان، زرتشتیان، هند، ایران

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هنر معماری هند و ایرانی در دوره عادل‌شاهیان (۱۴۹۰-۱۶۸۶م)

حمیدرضا سروری^۱

چکیده

عادل‌شاهیان پیوندهای تجاری و عقیدتی با ایران صفوی داشتند. یوسف عادل‌شاه تصمیم داشت عشق و علاقه خود به آیین تشیع را آشکار کند و پس از اعلام رسمی شدن آیین تشیع به دست شاه اسماعیل اول صفوی انگیزه گرفت و آیین تشیع را به عنوان آیین رسمی عادل‌شاهیان اعلام کرد. سیستم حکومتی عادل‌شاهیان و نام‌گذاری مؤسسه‌ها و نهادهای دولتی‌شان بر مبنای طرح و الگوی ایرانی و به زبان پارسی بود. روح ایرانی در ساختار سیاسی و حکومتی عادل‌شاهیان جاری بود و فرمان‌های حکومتی نیز به پارسی نوشته می‌شد و در واقع پارسی، زبان دیوانی و اداری آنان به شمار می‌رفت. عادل‌شاهیان سازندگان بزرگی بودند و آثار زیادی از خود برجای گذاشتند. آرامگاه، مسجد و کوشک‌هایی که در بیشتر آنان عناصرها و تزئینات معماری ایرانی به فراوانی دیده می‌شود. در مقاله حاضر بناهایی مانند کوشک تفریحی عادل‌شاهی با نقاشی‌هایی از رستم و سهراب، بنای گل‌گنبد، دژ نلدُرگ، آرامگاه افضل‌خان شیرازی، صفا مسجد پُندا، آثارمحل، مکه دروازه و کتیبه پارسی آن و مخزن آب تاج‌بائودی که دارای بیشترین اثرهای نفوذ هنر معماری ایرانی هستند مورد بررسی و پژوهش قرار می‌گیرند. روش پژوهش و شیوه گردآوری: کتابخانه‌ای و میدانی. بالای ۹۰ درصد بناهای عادل‌شاهیان را دیدم و عکس‌برداری نمودم. ۳ بار به بیجاپور سفر کردم و تلاش کردم تا جایی که می‌توانم ببینم. بیشتر منابع به روز نیز مطالعه، خریداری و استفاده شد. نتیجه: تأثیر و ادامه اندیشه ایران شهری است که این بار در جنوب هند در ناحیه دکن و در دودمان‌های ایرانی مآب جلوه‌گری کرده است.

کلیدواژه‌ها: عادل‌شاهیان، تشیع، کتیبه‌های پارسی، ایران، دکن، معماری ایرانی، هندوستان

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دگردیسی تاریخی و بازمهندسی اجتماعی نقش زبان انگلیسی در جامعه هند

رضا خانی؛ محمدمهدی معادی‌خواه^۱

چکیده

طبق قانون اساسی هند، زبان انگلیسی یکی از دو زبان رسمی ارتباطات دولت مرکزی جمهوری هند در کنار زبان هندی است. انگلیسی زبان رسمی نظام قضایی در صورت عدم تجویز استفاده از زبان محلی در دادگاه‌ها از سوی فرمانداران یا مجالس ایالتی و یا رییس جمهور است. وضعیت و جایگاه تاریخی و اجتماعی زبان انگلیسی در هند، نمونه منحصر بفردی از دگرگونی کارکرد زبان در جامعه در جریان تحولات تاریخی و سیاسی است، به طوری که نقش این زبان در جامعه هند، از زمان استقلال این کشور و بنیانگذاری قانون اساسی، نه به عنوان یادگار کهنه استعمار دیرپای بریتانیا، بلکه به مثابه عامل حفظ انسجام اجتماعی، واسطه ارتباط، ابزار استمرار فعالیت نظام اداری، و سیله اعمال حاکمیت سیاسی و پشتیبان تداوم کارکرد سیاست داخلی، دستخوش تحول گردیده است. شاهدی بر این مدعا، ادامه استفاده از زبان انگلیسی برای مقاصد رسمی و اداری، و تعیین و اعلام آن به عنوان زبان رسمی دولت، در کنار زبان هندی، در پاسخ به اعتراضات شهروندان غیرهندی زبان در پی تلاش‌ها برای اعلام زبان هندی به عنوان تنها زبان رسمی است. این تصمیم، در کنار کاربرد اجتناب‌ناپذیر زبان انگلیسی به عنوان زبان میانجی و زبان ارتباط با جوامع محلی غیرهندی زبان، نمونه ویژه‌ای از زیست‌بوم زبانی و سیاست زبان در جامعه‌ای دارای تنوع سرشار زبانی و قومی است. بررسی ابعاد نقش ویژه زبان انگلیسی در جامعه هند از حیث فرهنگی، اجتماعی، اقتصادی و توسعه، حوزه‌ای درخور توجه در حیطه مطالعات بین‌رشته‌ای با محوریت جامعه‌شناسی زبان است.

کلیدواژه‌ها: جامعه‌شناسی زبان، زبان انگلیسی در هند، زبان رسمی در هند، سیاست زبان در هند، نقش اجتماعی زبان

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بررسی تطبیقی طرح بازوبندی (قلمدانی) در حاشیه‌های قالی‌های صفویه ایران و تیموریان هند

رضوان احمدی پیام^۱

چکیده

طرح بازوبندی (قلمدانی) یکی از ترکیب‌های معمول در حاشیه‌های قالی‌های ایران عهد صفویه بوده است. همزمان با نفوذ مکتب قالی‌بافی ایران به هندوستان، طرح مذکور با تغییرات متنوع مورد استفاده واقع شد. وجوه افتراق و اشتراک طرح بازوبندی در تزئین حاشیه‌های مشهود در مفروضات هر دو کشور قابل تامل است. هدف از این نوشتار معرفی چگونگی طرح بازوبندی در حاشیه‌های فرش‌های دو کشور است. این مقاله با فرض تاثیرپذیری فرش‌های هندی تیموریان از نمونه‌های صفوی ایرانی به این پرسش‌ها پاسخ می‌دهد که تغییرات طرح بازوبندی در حاشیه‌های قالی‌های هند نسبت به ایران در چه وجوهی از ساختار تزئینی مذکور ظاهر شده‌اند؟ روش تحقیق تحلیلی-تطبیقی است و انتخاب نمونه برپایه برخورداری قالی‌های هندی و ایرانی از طرح بازوبندی در حاشیه بوده است و براین اساس به شیوه هدفمند سیزده قالی از هر دو کشور انتخاب شده است. نتایج حاکی از آن است که در نمونه‌های ایرانی طرح قلمدانی از هشت گونه متنوع تشکیل شده است که در آن از نقوش گیاهی (ختایی و اسلیمی)، نقوش نوشتاری و حیوانی استفاده گردیده است. قاب‌بندی طرح قلمدانی در نمونه‌های ایران ثابت است. در نمونه‌های هندی نقوش گیاهی (ختایی و اسلیمی) و حیوانی به عنوان تزئینات غالب مشاهده شد. بدین ترتیب دامنه تنوع اینگونه از طرح حاشیه در قالی‌های هندی به نسبت نظایر خود در ایران کمتر بود. اما در نمونه‌های هندی تنوع موردنظر طراح در ساختار قاب‌های حاشیه مذکور و چیدمان آن‌ها در کنار یکدیگر صورت پذیرفته است.

کلیدواژه‌ها: صفویه ایران، تیموریان هند، قالی، حاشیه قالی، طرح بازوبندی (قلمدانی)

^۱ عضو هیأت علمی دانشگاه سمنان

جایگاه تجارت خارجی در روابط اقتصادی هند و اتحادیه اروپا (۲۰۲۳-۲۰۱۴)

رکسانا نیکنامی^۱

چکیده

روابط اقتصادی هند و اتحادیه اروپا بسیار عمیق‌تر از روابط راهبردی و سیاسی میان آن‌ها است. سابقه مستعمره بودن هند و موضع آن در جریان جنگ سرد، سبب پیچیدگی‌های زیادی در روابط هند با برخی از کشورهای اروپایی از یک سو و با اتحادیه اروپا از سوی دیگر شده است. مطالعه حاضر باتوجه به جایگاه جدید هند در نظم نوین اقتصادی، در صدد بررسی و تحلیل تعاملات تجاری هند و اتحادیه اروپا است. در این میان سال ۲۰۱۴ و روی کار آمدن مودی در هند، شرایط بهتری را برای تعمیق روابط فراهم کرده است. بر همین اساس می‌توان این پرسش را طرح کرد که باتوجه به افزایش سهم هند از بازار تولید و تجارت جهانی، این امر چگونه بر روابط این قدرت در حال ظهور با اتحادیه اروپا تاثیر گذاشته است. در پاسخ می‌توان چنین گفت که تجارت خارجی به دلیل تقویت نقش چندقطبی و چندفرهنگی هند، اهداف دو بازیگر در حوزه حکمرانی اقتصادی را به هم نزدیک کرده است؛ اما موانع حقوقی و سیاسی مانع از به نتیجه رسیدن موافقت‌نامه تجارت آزاد میان طرفین شده است. دستاوردهای پژوهش نشان می‌دهد در کل نوعی نگاه پراگماتیستی در روبروی مابین در حال شکل‌گیری و تعمیق است. طبیعت رابطه تجاری میان هند و اتحادیه اروپا برای طرفین بسیار مهم است؛ با این حال، همچنان برخی موانع سیاسی برای تعمیق روابط مشاهده می‌شود. اختلاف در مورد حقوق فناوری‌های نوین، مسئله پاکستان، رژیم روادید، گشایش بازار و... را می‌توان از مهم‌ترین موانع سیاسی در گسترش روابط در نظر گرفت.

کلیدواژه‌ها: تجارت خارجی، اتحادیه اروپا، منطقه تجارت آزاد، سرمایه‌گذاری مستقیم خارجی، نظم اقتصادی

^۱ استایار گروه مطالعات منطقه‌ای دانشکده حقوق و علوم سیاسی دانشگاه تهران

اقتصاد سیاسی اشغال عراق (۲۰۰۳) از دیدگاه «اعجاز احمد» متفکر هندی

روح‌اله کهن‌هوش‌نژاد^۱

چکیده

اعجاز احمد (۱۹۴۱-۲۰۲۲) نظریه‌پرداز و مفسر سیاسی هندی، استاد دانشگاه کالیفرنیا، دانشکده علوم انسانی ارواین بود. وی آثار متعددی در زمینه نقد نظام سرمایه‌داری و امپریالیسم نگاشته است. یکی از کتاب‌های وی، "عراق، افغانستان و امپریالیسم زمان ما" (۲۰۰۴) است. او معتقد است سه هدفی که آمریکا برایش در طول قرن بیستم وارد جنگ گردید، در مجموع به بار نشسته است: محدود کردن و یا ناپدید کردن دولت‌های کمونیستی، سلطه آمریکا بر دیگر کشورهای سرمایه‌داری و از بین بردن ناسیونالیسم اقتصادی در جهان سوم. احمد استدلال می‌کند که روایت جنگ علیه ترور که برای توجیه مداخله در عراق استفاده می‌شد، نقاب مناسبی برای جاه طلبی‌های امپریالیستی بود. احمد هزینه‌های جانی و اقتصادی جنگ عراق را تحلیل می‌کند و ریاکاری ادعاهای آزاد سازی ملت را آشکار می‌سازد. او از افزایش خشونت‌های فرقه‌ای، بی‌ثباتی سیاسی و از بین رفتن حقوق اولیه بشر در این کشور جنگ زده انتقاد می‌کند. موضوع اساسی در حمله به عراق، بر سر مسئله‌ای چون ضرورت ساختاری و ترکیب فعلی خود سرمایه‌داری جهانی و جریان تا حد امکان بی‌مانع سرمایه و تجارت در بعد گسترده جهانی است. لذا می‌بایست قوانین سرمایه جهانی توسط رژیم‌های دست‌نشانده محلی در فرآیند تولید به اجرا درآیند. از نگاه وی، امپریالیسم مدت‌های طولانی است که در اشکال مختلف ظهور می‌کند و به بیانی دیگر همواره با تغییر ساختار سرمایه‌داری جهانی از نو خود را نشان می‌دهد. لذا او با پرداختن به ترکیبی از شرایط، اشغال عراق را در چارچوب آنچه "امپریالیسم عصر ما" می‌نامد، تحلیل می‌کند.

کلیدواژه‌ها: اقتصاد سیاسی، سرمایه‌داری، امپریالیسم، عراق، اعجاز احمد

^۱ عضو هیأت علمی دانشکده مطالعات جهان دانشگاه تهران

تأثیر مشارکت استراتژیک هند با کشورهای شورای همکاری خلیج فارس بر روابط استراتژیک آنها با چین: چالش‌ها و فرصت‌ها

سید باقر صالحی موزان^۱

چکیده

روابط استراتژیک هند در منطقه به عنوان یک عامل تعیین‌کننده، اثرات قابل توجهی بر روابط میان چین و کشورهای شورای همکاری خلیج فارس خواهد گذاشت. چین به عنوان یکی از قدرتهای جهانی به بازیگر فعالی در خاورمیانه تبدیل شده است. هند به دلیل هدف گذاری جدید خود برای ایفای نقش جهانی، روابط استراتژیک قابل توجهی را با کشورهای مورد نظر ایجاد کرده است. از این رو مشارکت هند در خاورمیانه بر روابط استراتژیک چین و کشورهای شورای همکاری خلیج فارس تأثیر می‌گذارد، و منجر به تغییراتی در موازنه قوای منطقه، الگوهای اقتصادی، امنیتی و امنیتی شود. این همکاری نیز می‌تواند فرصت‌هایی برای همکاری‌های جدید و افزایش تعاملات اقتصادی و سیاسی فراهم کند. همچنین، همکاری چین و هند می‌تواند نقشی در فرآیند صلح منطقه‌ای و حل بحران‌ها داشته باشد. با توجه به اهمیت روابط استراتژیک هند و کشورهای شورای همکاری خلیج فارس، سوال اصلی تحقیق این است که مشارکت استراتژیک هند با این کشورها چه تأثیری بر روابط استراتژیک‌شان با چین خواهد داشت؟ این تحقیق بر آن است که با تحلیل روابط سه‌گانه بین هند، کشورهای شورای همکاری خلیج فارس و چین با رویکرد مو صوف به «نئو-نئو» و همچنین بهره‌برداری از نظریه «سیستم و سیستم‌های تابع» پاسخ مناسبی به پرسش اصلی بدهد. ابتدا تأثیر مشارکت‌های هند در شورای همکاری خلیج فارس بر روابط دوجانبه هند-چین و همچنین تأثیر آن بر روابط دوجانبه کشورهای شورای همکاری خلیج فارس-چین بررسی میشود. و تأثیر مشارکت هند در شورای همکاری خلیج فارس بر روابط سه‌جانبه هند-کشورهای شورای همکاری خلیج فارس-چین مورد بررسی قرار خواهد گرفت.

کلیدواژه‌ها: روابط استراتژیک هند، چین، شورای همکاری خلیج فارس

^۱ دانشکده مطالعات جهان، گروه مطالعات مصر

بررسی علل تحول در ماهیت سیاست خارجی هند در غرب آسیا در دوران نارندا مودی

طیبه واعظی^۱

چکیده

سیاست خارجی هند در غرب آسیا از ابتدای استقلال تحولات زیادی را پشت سر گذاشته است. در حالی که در ابتدای استقلال این روابط تحت تاثیر تجربه پانزده ساله استعماری و عدم تعهد دوران نهر و ماهیت سیاسی داشت پس از جنگ سرد، با آغاز عمل‌گرایی در سیاست خارجی و تحولات اقتصادی تلاش برای جایگزین کردن ژئواکونومیک با ژئوپلیتیک در ارتباط با غرب آسیا مورد توجه قرار گرفت و بدین ترتیب روابط اقتصادی هند با کشورهای منطقه عمدتاً حول وابستگی به انرژی و نیروی کار هندی ساکن در منطقه گسترش یافت. با روی کار آمدن نخست‌وزیری نارندا مودی و در چارچوب سیاست خارجی پیوند با غرب این روابط بار دیگر دچار تغییرات کیفی و ماهوی شد. چراکه ضمن افزایش توجه به گسترش تجارت غیرنفتی با کشورهای منطقه، از یک سو در سطح دوجانبه روابط راهبردی در زمینه همکاری‌های دفاعی، امنیتی، مقابله با تروریسم و... مورد توجه قرار گرفت. و از سوی دیگر مشارکت در گروه‌بندی‌های منطقه‌ای اقتصادی-امنیتی I2U2 مورد استقبال هند قرار گرفت. بر این اساس هدف پژوهش حاضر پاسخگویی به این پرسش است که "چه عواملی بر تغییر ماهیت سیاست خارجی هند در غرب خاورمیانه از روابط اقتصادی به روابط اقتصادی و راهبردی اثرگذار بوده است؟" برای پاسخ به این پرسش با استفاده از روش کمی و رویکرد توصیفی-تحلیلی این فرضیه مورد بررسی قرار می‌گیرد که "سیاست خارجی هند در غرب آسیا تحت تاثیر تغییر محیط ژئوپلیتیک هند و خاورمیانه دچار تحول شده است."

کلیدواژه‌ها: روابط راهبردی، هند، غرب آسیا، ژئواکونومی، ژئوپلیتیک

^۱ عضو هیات علمی دانشگاه تهران، گروه مطالعات منطقه‌ای

تأثیر رویکردهای جامعه هندی تبار بریتانیا بر جهت‌گیری‌های دولت نارندا مودی نسبت به

موضوع درگیری‌های غزه در سال ۲۰۲۳

علی صالح کریمی^۱

چکیده

تحلیل موضوع موضع دولت هند نسبت به موضوعات بین‌المللی به عنوان یکی از قدرت‌های نوظهور در دوران معاصر حائز اهمیت است. از بارزترین این موارد مواضع دولت فعلی هند نسبت به وقایع اخیر نوار غزه می‌باشد که حاکی از نوعی از حمایت از تقابل شدت عمل دولت فلسطین اشغالی نسبت به وقایع هفتم اکتبر سال ۲۰۲۳ می‌باشد و این موضوع از جهات گوناگون قابل بررسی است. با توجه به اهمیت جایگاه بریتانیا در میان پذیرندگان اجتماعات مهاجر هندی تبار از لحاظ تاریخی و گام گذاشتن بریتانیا در مسیر استراتژی اعلامی ((بریتانیای جهانی)) بعنوان کانون جدی و فراگیر هنجارها و ارزش‌های مشترک جهانی که از سوی حزب حاکم در سال ۲۰۲۲ در سند امنیت ملی منتشره توسط دولت وقت، نقش این جامعه مهاجر اهمیتی مضاعف می‌یابد. قدرت‌گیری ریشی سوناک و در اختیار گرفتن سکان دولت نیز در راستای اهمیت این موضوع قابل ارزیابی است. در این مطالعه سعی می‌شود از طریق تحلیل محتوا موضع و تأثیرگذاری کنش‌های جامعه هندی تبار مهاجر بریتانیا بر شکل‌گیری رفتار دولت هند در قبال موضوع بحران غزه متعاقب واقعه هفتم اکتبر سال ۲۰۲۳ ارزیابی شود.

کلیدواژه‌ها: هندوستان، واقعه هفتم اکتبر ۲۰۲۳، فلسطین، جامعه مهاجران هندی تبار بریتانیا، جامعه مسلمان بریتانیا، احزاب بریتانیا

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تاثیر توافقنامه هند با اتحادیه تجارت آزاد اروپا بر سیاست تجاری و جایگاه اقتصادی این کشور

علی صباغیان^۱؛ راج دیپ سینگ

چکیده

هند و اتحادیه تجارت آزاد اروپا (افتا) متشکل از کشورهای سوئیس، نروژ، لیختن اشتاین و ایسلند روز ۱۰ مارس ۲۰۲۴ یک موافقتنامه جامع تجارت و شراکت اقتصادی امضا کردند. این موافقتنامه که مذاکرات آن سال ۲۰۰۸ آغاز شده بود حوزه‌های مختلف تجارت کالا (همچون قواعد مبدا و تسهیل تجاری)، جبران‌های تجاری، بهداشت و بهداشت نباتی، موانع فنی فراراه تجارت، تجارت خدمات، سرمایه‌گذاری، حقوق مالکیت فکری، تدارکات دولتی، رقابت، تجارت و توسعه و حل و فصل اختلافات را در بر می‌گیرد. امضای توافق تجاری و همکاری اقتصادی بین هند و افتا ناشی از تغییر رویکرد سیاست تجاری حمایت‌گرایانه هند و عبور از آن تلقی می‌شود. اهمیت توافق هند با بلوک اروپایی آن است که این توافق اولین توافق تجارت آزاد و سرمایه‌گذاری هند با کشورهای توسعه‌یافته غربی است. این مقاله در صدد بررسی این پرسش است که این موافقتنامه با توجه به اهداف اعلامی مبنی بر افزایش صادرات، کاهش تعرفه‌ها، ترویج سرمایه‌گذاری، ایجاد فرصت‌هایی برای کسب‌وکارها، مشاغل، و زنجیره‌های تأمین انعطاف‌پذیر و تعمیق یکپارچگی و رشد اقتصادی چه تاثیری بر سیاست تجاری و جایگاه اقتصادی این کشور دارد؟ مقاله بر اساس این فرضیه به بررسی موضوع می‌پردازد که توافق تجارت آزاد هند و افتا با گنجاندن طیف وسیعی از موضوعات نقش مهمی در معرفی هند به‌عنوان مقصد تجاری و سرمایه‌گذاری قابل‌اطمینان در زنجیره‌های تولید جایگزین چین بازی ایفا خواهد کرد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: هند، اتحادیه تجارت آزاد اروپا، تجارت آزاد، سیاست تجاری، سرمایه‌گذاری

^۱ عضو هیأت علمی گروه مطالعات منطقه‌ای دانشکده حقوق و علوم سیاسی دانشگاه تهران

الگوی سیاست خارجی هند در عصر رقابت‌های بزرگ

علیرضا زمانیان^۱

چکیده

هند به عنوان پرجمعیت‌ترین کشور جهان بعد از جمهوری خلق چین، دومین ارتش بزرگ، پنجمین اقتصاد بزرگ، و قدرت دیپلماتیک مهم در جنوب جهانی، موقعیت منحصر به فردی در نظام بین‌الملل دارد. هدف از انجام پژوهش حاضر تبیین الگوی سیاست خارجی هند در عصر رقابت‌های بزرگ (وضعیت نظم کنونی) است. پرسشی که مطرح می‌شود این است که هند در عصر رقابت‌های بزرگ از چه الگویی در سیاست خارجی تبعیت می‌کند؟ راهبرد پژوهشی در تحقیق حاضر مبتنی بر تحلیلی - توصیفی و روش گردآوری داده‌ها به شیوه کتابخانه‌ای است. یافته‌های پژوهش حاضر نشان می‌دهد، هند در وضعیت جدید نظام بین‌الملل و عصر رقابت‌های بزرگ از سیاست توازن و کسب منافع حداکثری از رقابت میان ایالات متحده آمریکا و جمهوری خلق چین استفاده می‌کند. برای دهلی نو سیاست مزبور، سیاستی جدید نیست. چنانچه جواهر لعل نهرو، اولین نخست‌وزیر هند زمانی گفته بود: «ما طرفدار روسیه نیستیم و به همین دلیل طرفدار آمریکا نیز نیستیم. ما طرفدار هند هستیم». دهلی نو مسیر را در جنگ سرد هدایت کرد که از گرفتار شدن در جنگ‌های نیابتی که بسیاری از کشورهای دیگر را گرفتار کرد جلوگیری کرد. هند در حال تجربه یک خیزش ملی‌گرایانه است، میانگین سنی جمعیت هند حدود ۲۸ سال است که یکی از جوان‌ترین جمعیت‌های روی کره زمین است. در میان اقتصادهای بزرگ، اکنون به عنوان سریع‌ترین رشد در جهان رتبه‌بندی می‌شود. دهلی نو تلاش کرده است تا با استفاده از این مزایا، منافع حداکثری خود در رقابت میان قدرت‌های بزرگ با استفاده از الگوی توازن تأمین کند.

کلیدواژه‌ها: هند، سیاست خارجی، قدرت‌های بزرگ، نظام بین‌الملل

^۱ دانشگاه صنعتی مالک اشتر

بررسی علل توجه دولت هند بر اقتصاد کشاورزی و چگونگی مدیریت سیستم اقتصاد کشاورزی

علیرضا کهن خاکی^۱

چکیده

نزدیک به نیمی از جمعیت هند در بخش کشاورزی فعال هستند، با این وجود تنها یک پنجم از درآمد ناخالص ملی این کشور مربوط به این بخش است. افزایش سریع رشد جمعیت در هند، باعث شده است تا دولت هند تمرکز خود را بر بخش کشاورزی بیشتر کند و به همین دلیل با حمایت از فناوری های نوین و استقبال از سرمایه گذاری بخش خصوصی در تحقیقات کشاورزی، روش کشاورزی صنعتی را تقویت کند. تحول و جهش اقتصادی هند در سال ۱۹۹۱ با تلاش برای از بین بردن اقتصاد دستوری آغاز شد و با تعدیل قوانین مالیاتی دست و پاگیر و اصلاح قوانین مربوط به صادرات و واردات ادامه پیدا کرد. سرمایه گذاری خارجی و تقویت امنیت سرمایه های داخلی باعث شد تا سرمایه گذاری در بخش تکنولوژی کشاورزی افزایش یابد. استفاده از اینترنت و افزایش آگاه سازی کشاورزان و آموزش تکنولوژی های جدید نقطه عطفی برای توسعه کشاورزی در هند شده است. با این حال تغییرات آب و هوایی در جهان، خشکسالی های مکرر، کیفیت نامناسب خاک و نیز فراوانی واسطه ها در زنجیره تأمین مواد غذایی از چالش های اصلی کشاورزی در هند به شمار می رود که تلاش می شود با تکنولوژی های جدید و پیشرفته از آثار آنها کم شود.

کلیدواژه‌ها: اقتصاد کشاورزی هند، جمعیت و کشاورزی هند، تکنولوژی کشاورزی

^۱ دانشگاه تهران

دیپلماسی اقتصادی دولت سیزدهم (روابط اقتصادی ایران و هند)

فاطمه پاکزاد^۱؛ زهرا پاکزاد

چکیده

در عصر جهانی شدن، معیار ارزیابی قدرت ملی کشورها دیگر همانند گذشته قدرت سخت نظامی نیست. امروزه مؤلفه‌ها و شاخص‌های قدرت ملی ابعاد جدیدی را در برمی‌گیرد که عمدتاً مربوط به حوزه‌های اقتصادی، مالی، علمی-فناورانه و فرهنگی است. دیپلماسی اقتصادی، به مفهوم اولویت یافتن موضوعات اقتصادی در سیاست خارجی، یکی از ابزارهای مهم در پیشبرد اهداف بلندمدت رشد و توسعه اقتصادی کشورها به حساب می‌آید. بنابراین ایران با اتکاء به ویژگی‌های ممتاز جغرافیایی، منابع سرشار طبیعی و نیروی جوان و تحصیل کرده، به دنبال بهره‌گیری بیشتر از امکانات و ظرفیت‌های داخلی در عرصه تعاملات اقتصادی جهان با استفاده از ابزارهای سیاست خارجی بوده است به همین دلیل، موضوع دیپلماسی اقتصادی و استفاده از ابزارها و ظرفیت‌های سیاست خارجی برای پیشبرد اهداف توسعه ملی مورد توجه دولت‌ها قرار گرفته است. در راستای تجزیه و تحلیل این مسئله، پرسش اصلی مقاله این است که دولت سیزدهم برای توسعه روابط با کشورهای همسایه بخصوص هند چه رویکردی را در سیاست خارجی بکار می‌برد؟ در پاسخ به این پرسش، دستگاه دیپلماسی دولت سیزدهم برای تقویت دیپلماسی اقتصادی در مسیر کمک به رشد و توسعه اقتصادی، خنثی‌سازی تحریم‌ها، مقابله با تحریم صادرات نفت و افزایش صادرات آن در سایه تشدید تحریم‌ها، افزایش توان ملی در صادرات محصولات پتروشیمی و میعانات گازی از جمله مواردی است که باید در دستورکار خود قرار دهد. روش پژوهش در این تحقیق توصیفی-تحلیلی و گردآوری داده‌ها به صورت اسنادی است. چارچوب مفهومی به کاررفته در این پژوهش دیپلماسی اقتصادی است.

کلیدواژه‌ها: واژه‌های کلیدی: سیاست خارجی، توسعه اقتصادی، دیپلماسی اقتصادی، ایران، هند

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خطوط دوجانبه در سیاست خارجی هند: موازنه قوای منفعت طلب

فرزانه معظمی گودرزی^۱

چکیده

روایت توسعه هند همواره محور محافل هندشناسی بوده است. براساس گزارش صندوق بین‌المللی پول در حوزه بزرگترین اقتصادهای دنیا در سال ۲۰۲۴، هند در جایگاه پنجم قرار گرفته است. همانطور که میدانیم، دیدگاه آنارشی محور والتز، وی را به سمت تئوریزه کردن نظریه واقع‌گرایی ساختاری و توازن قدرت سوق داد. بنابراین در پژوهش حاضر، نگارنده به دنبال پاسخ این پرسش است که چگونه پایه‌های توسعه، سیاست خارجی دوجانبه هند را جهت می‌دهد. در جهت پاسخ به این پرسش، نگارنده به دنبال آزمون نوع جدیدی از چارچوب نظری به نام "موازنه قوای منفعت طلب" می‌باشد که به سه شیوه سیاست خارجی دوجانبه هند را تشریح می‌کند؛ نخست: در سیستم بین‌الملل چند قطبی و رقابتی شرایط بهتری برای توسعه وجود دارد. نمونه این خطوط دوجانبه، رابطه همزمان با آمریکا و روسیه است. دوم: تا حد زیادی دوری از تنش و تأکید بر منافع مشترک، نهایتاً موازی و دوری از منافع متضاد در جهت حفظ منابع مادی در شرایط آرام. اما چرا این موازنه قوا منفعت طلب خواهد بود؟ همانگونه که واقع‌گرایان نئوکلاسیک معتقدند، نگرانی‌های تاریخی بازخواهند گشت. نمونه آن، تنش میان هند و پاکستان است. بنابراین، این انتظار می‌رود که هند در آینده، پس از سپری کردن مراحل توسعه، سیاست خارجی فعال‌تری نسبت به کشورهایمانند پاکستان و چین اعمال کند. روش تحقیق پژوهش حاضر، توصیفی-تحلیلی با استفاده از روش کتابخانه‌ای و با تأکید بر ترکیب اصل توازن قدرت در کنار نگاه به آینده خواهد بود.

کلیدواژه‌ها: هند، سیاست خارجی، موازنه قدرت، توسعه دوجانبه

^۱ فارغ‌التحصیل کارشناسی ارشد روابط بین‌الملل دانشگاه خوارزمی واحد تهران و پژوهشگر مهمان موسسه مطالعات ایران و اوراسیا (ایراس).

تاثیر تحریم‌های ایران بر روابط انرژی ایران و هند: چالش‌ها و فرصت‌ها

فریبا اسکندرزاده راسته کناری^۱؛ رضا سیمبر؛ آذین دخت جمال‌زاده

چکیده

ایران و هند در دهه‌های گذشته روابط نزدیکی با یکدیگر داشته‌اند. هند با توجه به موقعیت ژئوپلیتیکی مهم و فرصت‌های اقتصادی بسیار جایگاه ویژه‌ای در سیاست خارجی جمهوری اسلامی ایران دارد. در چند سال اخیر تحریم‌های آمریکا علیه جمهوری اسلامی ایران تأثیر زیادی بر روابط انرژی ایران و هند داشته که همراه با فرصت‌ها و چالش‌های مختلف می‌باشد. بدین خاطر تحریم‌ها موجب محدودیت‌های بسیاری در روابط انرژی دو کشور و کاهش تجارت نفت و گاز میان دو کشور شد. پژوهش حاضر با توجه به اهمیت هند به‌عنوان فرصتی برای ترسیم سیاست نگاه به شرق سیاست خارجی جمهوری اسلامی ایران، با استفاده از رویکرد واقع‌گرایی به بررسی تأثیر تحریم‌ها بر روابط انرژی دو کشور ایران و هند بپردازد. پژوهش حاضر به دنبال پاسخ به این سوال است که تحریم‌ها چه فرصت‌ها و چالش‌هایی پیش روی روابط انرژی دو کشور گذاشت؟ یافته‌های پژوهش نشان می‌دهد که تحریم‌ها ممکن است مانعی برای گسترش مبادلات انرژی دو کشور باشد و هند به دنبال بازارهای جدید برای تأمین انرژی خود باشد. روش انجام پژوهش حاضر، توصیفی - تحلیلی و روش گردآوری داده‌ها کتابخانه‌ای و استفاده از سایت‌ها بوده است.

کلیدواژه‌ها: هند، جمهوری اسلامی ایران، تحریم، انرژی، خلیج فارس

^۱ دانشگاه گیلان

بررسی جایگاه و فعالیت‌های انجمن‌های ایرانی در بمبئی در دوران قاجار بر پایه اسناد موجود در مرکز اسناد وزارت امور خارجه

فریبا افکاری^۱

چکیده

انجمن‌های ایرانی گوناگونی از دیرباز تاکنون در هند به فعالیت‌های مختلف سیاسی، اجتماعی و فرهنگی اشتغال داشته‌اند که از جمله آنان می‌توان به دغدغه هویت و زبان فارسی، مسایل ایرانیان خارج از کشور، تجارت و رفت و آمد و ... اشاره کرد. شرح این فعالیتها در اسناد به جای مانده از دوران قاجار در قالب راپرت، تلگراف‌های کارگزاران، مکاتبات با مجلس و دولت و قونسولگری شامل درخواستها، اعتراضات و اقدامات ارائه شده می‌باشد که در نوع خود قابل تامل و بررسی است و حاکی از شرایط اجتماعی و سیاسی خاص آن زمان بوده است. انجمن‌هایی چون انجمن ایرانیان بمبئی، انجمن زرّ شستیان ایرانی در بمبئی، انجمن تجار ایرانی بمبئی، و ... تاکید این مقاله بر شرح فعالیت‌های آنها به ویژه انجمن وطن خواهان بمبئی و مکاتبات آنها شامل درخواستها، گزارشات و سایر امور سیاسی و اجتماعی این انجمن می‌باشد که عموماً خطاب به وزارت امور خارجه، مجلس شورای ملی، قونسولگری نگاشته و جوابیه آن می‌باشد که نشان دهنده مسایل و مشکلات این انجمن در هندوستان و روابط اجتماعی و سیاسی دو کشور در عصر قاجار می‌باشد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: انجمن وطن خواهان، بمبئی

^۱ مدرس و پژوهشگر نسخ خطی، دانشکده مطالعات جهان دانشگاه تهران

مراودات و مناسبات اقتصادی هند و ایران در دوره اشکانی

کتابون کیان‌پور^۱

چکیده

پس از شکست جانشینان اسکندر، سلسله‌هایی جدید در ایران و مناطق همجوار شکل گرفت. همزمان با شکل‌گیری امپراتوری اشکانی در مرزهای ایران، شاهد قدرت‌گیری حکومت‌های محلی در مناطق همجوار هستیم. چنانچه آشکار است یکی از مولفه‌های مهم اقتصادی تجارت و بازرگانی می‌باشد. پژوهش حاضر بر آن است که با تکیه بر داده‌های باستان‌شناسی، مراودات اقتصادی میان ایران و هند در دوره اشکانی را مورد مطالعه قرار داده و راه‌های تجارت دریایی و زمینی آن را بررسی نماید. نتایج بررسی‌ها چنان نشان داد که کالاهای وارداتی از هند ادویه، برنج، شکر، روغن، پنبه، چوب، عاج و مروارید می‌باشد و در قبال آن فلزات قیمتی، ظروف سفالی و شیشه‌ای را صادر می‌کردند. همچنین حضور اشکانیان به عنوان واسطه‌ای میان هند و روم موجب شکل‌گیری مراودات تجاری و شکوفایی اقتصادی می‌گردید و براساس نتایج باستان‌شناسی و مطالعات تاریخی تجارت تنها محدود به کالاهای مصرفی و زینتی نبوده و حرفه و صنعت نیز در این میان مبادله می‌شد، چنانکه هندیان بافت پتوهای پشمین را از صنعتگران اشکانی، و ساخت مصنوعات ابریشمی را از تجار اشکانی فراگرفتند. مسیر تجارت زمینی از شمال هند و مسیر جاده ابریشم و مسیر قدیم جاده تجاری سیستان و تجارت دریایی نیز از جنوب هند و خلیج فارس در نظر گرفته شده است که کشتی‌ها شرق و غرب را به هم متصل می‌نمودند. پژوهش حاضر ماهیتی بنیادی و تحلیلی داشته و روش گردآوری اطلاعات به صورت کتابخانه‌ای و بررسی متون تاریخی می‌باشد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: مراودات اقتصادی، تجارت، بازرگانی، هند، اشکانی

^۱ دانش‌آموخته کارشناسی ارشد باستان‌شناسی دانشگاه بوعلی سینا

جامعه‌شناسی ظهور معنویت‌های مدرن در هند

کریم تفضلی^۱

چکیده

از آنجا که در دنیای سنت، وظیفه معنا بخشی به آدمیان از طریق ادیان رسمی و کلاسیک انجام می‌شده است، با برآمدن مدرنیته نه تنها تغییرات اساسی در مفاهیم و برداشت‌های جوامع از معنا و معنویت صورت گرفت بلکه مدرنیته نیز در ذات و اصالت و وظیفه خود نوعی جستجوگری و تلاش برای تعریف یک نظام معنایی در مقابل سنت را آغاز کرد. این اتفاق با سرریز شدن جریان مدرنیته در شرق نیز رقم خورد. در جوامع شرقی با توجه به محدوده و موقعیت جغرافیایی خود و همچنین برخورداری از فرهنگ و تاریخی دیرینه، بعد از برخورد با مدرنیته، نظام‌های معنایی جدید ظهور و توسعه یافت. هند یکی از این جوامع است که با لقب مهد ادیان و تنوع ادیان در آن، جستجوی معناهای جدید حاصل از تأثیر مدرنیته در آن نه تنها در آن آغاز شد بلکه با یک چرخش دوباره به اروپا و امریکا سرریز شد. از جریانهای مهم و تأثیرگذار فرهنگی در این جستجوگری از آغاز برخورد جامعه هندی با کمپانی هند شرقی تا اندیشه‌های اشو و کریشنا مورتی، می‌توان از نئوهندوئیسم، تئوسوفی، معلمان معنوی با اتکا به ادیان رسمی هند (بودیسم، جینیسم و هندوئیسم) و همچنین از معلمانی مثل اشو و کریشنا مورتی نام برد که بدون توجه به بنیان‌های ادیان رسمی نظریات خود را مطرح کرده‌اند.

کلیدواژه‌ها: مدرنیته، نئوهندوئیسم، تئوسوفی، هند

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گسترش دوره‌های آموزش زبان ترکی استانبولی در هند؛ ریشه‌ها، روندها و اهداف

مآئده پورصفائی^۱

چکیده

در تحلیل جریان‌ات آموزشی معاصر در هند، اشتیاقی رو به رشد به یادگیری زبان ترکی استانبولی، با توجه به اشتراکات فرهنگی و تاریخی دو کشور، به عنوان یک پدیده قابل توجه مطرح است. هدف اصلی این تحقیق شناخت بهتر و درک عمیق‌تر از عوامل مؤثر بر رغبت به یادگیری زبان ترکی و ارزیابی چگونگی تأسیس و رشد دوره‌های ارائه شده توسط نهادهای آموزشی در هند و همچنین، شناسایی دلایل و عواملی است که ترکیه را به ترویج زبان و فرهنگ خود در هند ترغیب کرده است. فرضیه اصلی این است که توسعه روابط دوجانبه، به ویژه در زمینه‌های اقتصادی و فرهنگی، از انگیزه‌های اصلی ترکیه برای ترویج زبان خود در هند است. این پژوهش بر این پرسش محوری استوار است که چه عواملی سبب شده‌اند تا آموزش زبان ترکی استانبولی در هند از یک موقعیت حاشیه‌ای به یک جریان آموزشی بااهمیت در میان زبان‌های خارجی مطرح شود؟ چارچوب نظری مطالعه حاضر، تئوری‌های دیپلماسی فرهنگی است تا علاقه‌مندی ترکیه در افزایش نفوذ خود در هند از طریق زبان ترکی را تبیین نماید. به منظور درک بهتر موضوع، از روش‌های جمع‌آوری داده شامل مرور اسناد، تحلیل محتوای سایت‌های دانشگاهی و مصاحبه‌هایی با اساتید و دانشجویان بخش زبان ترکی بهره‌گیری شده است. در بررسی‌ها مشخص شد که آموزش زبان ترکی از سال ۲۰۱۲ در هند آغاز شده و دانشگاه‌هایی چون دهلی، دانشگاه جواهر لعل نهرو، و دانشگاه مسلمان علیگر از جمله مؤسسات پیشرو در این زمینه هستند و به طور عمده توسط مؤسسات فرهنگی ترکیه مانند یونس امره حمایت می‌شوند.

کلیدواژه‌ها: ترکیه، هند، ترکی استانبولی، دیپلماسی فرهنگی، یونس امره، قدرت نرم

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روابط و مناسبات اقتصادی و تجاری ایران و هندوستان در دوره پهلوی اول

محسن پرویش^۱؛ فرهاد پوریانزاد

چکیده

این مقاله روابط ایران و هندوستان را از منظر روابط تجاری بررسی می‌کند. ایران و هند به عنوان دو کشور مهم و با اهمیت، دارای روابط تاریخی بسیاری می‌باشند که دو کشور را همواره به گسترش ارتباطات تشویق نموده است. پیوندهای تجاری ایران و هندوستان ریشه‌های تاریخی دارد. پیشینه‌ی این روابط به دوران باستان برمی‌گردد که روابط پر رونق تجارتی میان دو کشور برقرار بود و این رویه تا دوره‌های بعد نیز ادامه داشت به طوری که در دوره صفویه هندوستان یکی از شرکای مهم تجاری ایران به شمار می‌رفت اما از عهد قاجار به بعد مناسبات ایران و هند تغییر می‌کند و بی‌شتر مناسبات با کمپانی هند شرقی انجام می‌شود. تجارت میان این دو کشور در دوره پهلوی اول تا حدودی پویا بود و بازرگانان دو کشور نقش بزرگی در داد و ستد و رابطه تجاری ایفا نمودند. اما به رغم این مناسبات کمتر به روابط تجاری میان ایران و هندوستان در دوره پهلوی اول پرداخته شده است. روش و رویکرد پژوهش کتابخانه‌ای و بر مبنای تطبیق و تحلیل است. در این تحقیق پس از جمع‌آوری اطلاعات لازم به سازماندهی اطلاعات و تجزیه و تحلیل و استنتاج آنها پرداخته شده است.

کلیدواژه‌ها: روابط تجاری، ایران، هندوستان، پهلوی اول، صادرات و واردات

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سیاست‌های همکاری نظامی، امنیتی ایران و هند (۲۰۰۳-۲۰۲۳)

محمد نادری جلاو^۱

چکیده

همکاری امنیتی دولت‌ها، همواره از تعریف امنیت متقابل، منافع و تهدیدات مشترک سرچشمه می‌گیرد. ایران و هند دو قدرت سیاسی و نظامی رو به رشد و از پیشگامان در جنبش عدم تعهد در جهان دو قطبی بوده و فهم نسبتاً مشترکی در برخی مسائل هم‌سایگی و امنیتی دارند. تروریسم، مسائل طالبان در افغانستان، رشد وهابیت سلفی و مسائل پاکستان از موارد مهم همکاری دو سویه طرف مقابل است. بدین شرح، سوال پژوهش به صورت مقابل است: سیاست‌های همکاری نظامی، امنیتی ایران و هند دارای چه مشخصه‌ای می‌باشد؟ در فر ضیه مورد آزمون پژوهش می‌توان گفت، زمینه‌های همکاری مشترک امنیتی ایران و هند در کشورهای هم‌سایه نظیر افغانستان و پاکستان، در راستای امنیت متقابل و تامین منافع طرفین سامان میابد، نیاز طرفین به یکدیگر در نگاه هند، بر مقابله با نفوذ چین و پاکستان، کنترل طالبان و تروریسم و در نگاه ایران، مقابله با تحریم‌های بین‌المللی علیه ایران، وضعیت افغانستان، افزایش وزن سیاسی و نظامی، تامین امنیت آبراه‌های بین‌المللی جلوه می‌کند. ابزار دستیابی به هدف‌های مشترک، انعقاد پیمان دفاعی و نظامی در سال ۲۰۰۳ تحت عنوان نقشه راه همکاری استراتژیک، انجام مانورهای مشترک نظامی دریایی و همکاری دفاعی در قالب سازمان شانگهای در سال ۲۰۲۳ متبلور است. یافته‌های پژوهش به ما نشان می‌دهد همکاری متقابل ایران و هند در تثبیت جایگاه دو بازیگر در برابر رقیبان و کنترل وضعیت اقیانوس هند موثر است. چارچوب نظری پژوهش حاضر، وابستگی متقابل از تئوری لیبرالیسم می‌باشد. روش به‌کارگیری از داده‌های پژوهش، توصیفی، تحلیلی و استفاده از منابع کتابخانه‌ای، مقالات و وبسایت‌های معتبر است.

کلیدواژه‌ها: همکاری امنیتی، وابستگی متقابل، اقیانوس هند، تروریسم، رزمایش دریایی

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ابوریحان بیرونی و بنیان‌گذاری مطالعات هند محمد مهدی داور^۱؛ ریحانه ملاصادقی رکن آبادی

چکیده

آنچه که امروزه به نام مطالعات بین‌الملل و شاخه‌های مربوط به آن مانند مطالعات آمریکا، مطالعات اروپا، مطالعات خاورمیانه و مطالعات کشورهای مختلف می‌خوانند، نامی آشنا برای افراد محقق می‌باشد. ولی شاید در گذشته مطالعات تخصصی کشورها و یا فرهنگ‌های مختلف چنان مرسوم نبوده است. با این حال، ادعای ما این است که مرسوم نبودن دلیل بر نبودن نمی‌باشد. در جهان گذشته تمامی علوم به صورت کلی بیان و تدوین شده بودند و یکی از تفاوت‌های ساختاری علم امروز با علم دیروز در همین امر خلاصه می‌شود. ابوریحان بیرونی که به بسیاری وی را به عنوان فیلسوف و بسیاری او را طبیعی‌دان می‌دانند از جمله دانشمندانی است که از لحاظ روش-شناختی جلوتر از روزگار خود می‌زیسته است - با علوم و فنون مختلفی نیز سر و کار داشته است - زبان‌های مختلفی می‌دانسته است - ابداعات نوین علمی انجام داده است و اگر یکی از ابداعات علمی وی در جهان فرهنگ و علم را بنیان‌گذاری علم مطالعات جهان بالاخص مطالعات هند بنامیم، سخنی به‌گزار ننگفته ایم. آراء وی در باب هندشناسی در کتاب تحقیق ماللهند خلاصه شده است که علاوه بر ارزش محتوایی در هندشناسی، می‌تواند از نظر روش‌شناسی ما را در سایر رشته‌های مطالعات بین‌الملل یاری نماید و همان است که موضوع تحقیق ما را تشکیل داده است. اگر قرار باشد به صورت دقیق‌تر بیان کنیم، گزارش محتوای این کتاب در وهله نخست و سپس استخراج روش خاص بیرونی و اخذ آن برای مطالعه سایر رشته‌های مرتبط مسئله پژوهش حاضر می‌باشد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: ابوریحان بیرونی، تحقیق ماللهند، مطالعات هند، مطالعات بین‌الملل

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معرفی شهرهای هند در منابع تاریخی و جغرافیایی فارسی‌زبان

مرتضی ستایی^۱

چکیده

سرزمین هند از دیرباز مورد توجه مورخان و جغرافیانگاران مسلمان بوده است و نویسندگان در سده‌های نخستین اسلامی صفحاتی از کتاب‌های خویش را به وصف این سرزمین اختصاص داده‌اند. با این حال در کنار آن دسته از مولفانی که به زبان عربی به توصیف این منطقه پرداخته‌اند از دید مولفان فارسی‌زبان هم مغفول نمانده است؛ برخی از عوامل باعث توجه بیشتر نویسندگان به این سرزمین شد از جمله می‌توان به تشکیل حکومت‌های اسلامی در اوایل قرن هفتم هجری و همچنین ایجاد روابط سیاسی، اقتصادی و... با مغولان هند موجب افزایش توجه نویسندگان مسلمان فارسی‌نویس به سرزمین هند شد. پژوهش پیشرو که به صورت توصیفی - تحلیلی و با بهره‌گیری از منابع کتابخانه‌ای و با تکیه بر منابع فارسی، شهرهای هند را با احتسای اهمیت آنان و به ترتیب حروف الفبا از نگاه جغرافیانگان و مورخان را بررسی کرده و در صدد پاسخ به این سؤال است که شهرهای هند در منابع فارسی چگونه توصیف شده است؟

کلیدواژه‌ها: هندوستان، شهرهای تاریخی، منابع تاریخی، منابع جغرافیایی

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بررسی تاریخ روابط خارجی ایران و هند در دوره قاجار: با مروری بر اسناد تاریخی دوره قاجار موجود در مرکز اسناد وزارت امور خارجه ج.ا. ایران

مژده محمدی^۱

چکیده

پیشینه روابط دو ستانه دو ملت ایران و هند سابقه ای بس طولانی دارد. پیوند ها و علایق ایرانیان و مردم شبه قاره هند به روزگاری می رسد که این دو قوم با برخورداری از یک ریشه آریایی با همدیگر می زیسته اند و فرهنگ واحدی داشتند. عناصری از آن فرهنگ را در آثار بسیار کهن دو ملت می توان یافت. در دوران اسلامی، هنرمندان، عالمان، سیاستمداران، حافظان و ادیبان به هند رفتند و فرهنگ ایرانی-اسلامی را گسترش دادند. گسترش نفوذ فرهنگ ایران به غالب شدن زبان فارسی در امور اداری و درباری و قضایی انجامید. در قرن نوزدهم مقارن با دوره قاجار کمپانی هند شرقی عملاً بر هند فرمانروایی داشت و شبه قاره را سماً جزئی از امپراطوری بریتانیا گردید. در این دوره ایران و هند روابط مستقیمی نداشتند و تا پیش از مرداد ۱۳۲۶ که هند استقلال خود را به دست آورد مناسبات سیاسی ایران و هند در چارچوب روابط سیاسی ایران و انگلیس متمرکز بود. به منظور بررسی روابط ایران و هند در این مقاله به بررسی اسناد موجود در آرشیو دیپلماتیک وزارت امور خارجه ج.ا. ایران از دوره قاجار به عنوان یکی از قدیمی ترین آرشیوهای حال حاضر در ایران پرداخته خواهد شد و ضمن ارائه گزارشی از اسناد ایران و هند در این آرشیو به معرفی برخی از آنها از جمله اسناد ثبت شده ایران در برنامه حافظه جهانی یونسکو پرداخته خواهد شد که برای اولین بار است که در معرض دید پژوهشگران قرار می گیرد. امید است مورد توجه قرار گیرد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: ایران، هند، اسناد تاریخی، آرشیوهای دیپلماتیک

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مطالعه تطبیقی ساختارهای سه‌گانه اسطوره‌ای در متون کهن هند و ایران با رویکرد ژرژ دومزیل (مورد مطالعاتی: شاهنامه و مه‌ابه‌اراتا)

میثم زندی^۱

چکیده

اساطیر هر ملتی بیان‌کننده زیربنای اجتماعی، ساختارهای قومی و ناخودآگاه جمعی آن ملت است. در تاریخ کهن ایران و هند، از دورترین زمان که ذیل عنوان دوران اساطیری از آن یاد می‌شود، تا امروز، اندیشه هماهنگی جامعه با نظام هستی به صورت نظام کاستی (ساختار طبقاتی)، در تمام وجوه و سطوح فرهنگ و تمدن ایرانی از جمله تاریخ، ادب و شعر هویدا شده است. یکی از پژوهشگران حوزه اسطوره‌شناسی که در نظریات خود به کنش‌های سه‌گانه طبقات اجتماعی در ساختار جوامع هندواروپایی توجه نشان داده ژرژ دومزیل است. دومزیل در دو اثر خود با نام‌های "خدایان هند و اروپایی" و "میراث هند و اروپایی در روم" این سه‌کنش را به تفصیل معرفی می‌کند و درونمایه ایزدشناسی هند و اروپایی را بر پایه سه‌کنش شهریاری، جنگاوری و باروری توضیح می‌دهد. هدف پژوهش این است که نظریه کنش‌های سه‌گانه دومزیل را جهت خوانش اسطوره‌های شاهنامه و مه‌ابه‌اراتا به کار برد. این پژوهش با رویکرد اسطوره‌شناسی تطبیقی دومزیلی، با روش توصیفی تحلیلی، شخصیت اساطیری متون کهن را مورد مطالعه قرار داده است. پژوهش، کیفی بوده و اطلاعات آن به روش کتابخانه‌ای بدست آمده است. یافته‌های پژوهش، بیانگر این مطلب است که سه‌گانه‌های مرتبط با اسطوره‌های ایرانی و هندی، در متن شاهنامه و مه‌ابه‌اراتا دارای جایگاه خاصی است. با توجه به نظریه اسطوره‌شناسی تطبیقی دومزیل، ارتباط و تطبیق بین اساطیر هند و ایرانی آشکار می‌شود و پیوند آن‌ها به روشنی در بیانی علمی توصیف می‌گردد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: کنش‌های سه‌گانه اسطوره‌ای دومزیل، ساختار طبقاتی، هنر، ایران، شاهنامه، مه‌ابه‌اراتا

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تعاملات و تأثیرات فرهنگ و تمدن ایران و هند در دوره صفوی (با تأکید بر معماری، خوشنویسی و موسیقی)

نصرت خاتون علوی^۱؛ عبدالقیوم نعمتی نیا

چکیده

ایران و هند دو هم‌سایه بزرگ با تاریخ طولانی، دارای ریشه‌های نژادی، فرهنگی و تاریخی مشترکی هستند که مناسبات آنها از عصر باستان تا کنون غالباً حسنه بوده است. این روابط در عصر حکومت صفویان بر ایران و به ویژه در دوره تکوین و استقرار دولت صفوی گسترش چشم‌گیری داشت و روابط فرهنگی ایران و هند فصل جدیدی از تاریخ دو سرزمین را رقم زد. اگرچه مناسبات و تعاملات از قبل بین دو سرزمین ایران و هند وجود داشته، اما در دوره صفوی فزونی یافت و تأثیرات عمیقی را از خود برجای گذاشت. بنا بر آنچه گفته شد پرسشی مطرح است که تعاملات و تأثیرات فرهنگی و تمدنی ایران و هند در دوره صفوی با تأکید بر معماری، خوشنویسی و موسیقی چگونه بوده است؟ نتایج حاصل از تحقیق حاکی از این است که در دوره صفوی این دو سرزمین هم‌مرز بودند و پیوندهای مشترک زیادی بین دو سرزمین وجود داشت و مردم دو کشور از مبادلات و سیع فرهنگی و علمی هم‌بهره‌مند بودند. بسیاری از هنرمندان، اندیشمندان راه‌هند را در پیش گرفتند و در آن سرزمین نقش مهمی ایفا نمودند. در این پژوهش با استناد به منابع دست‌اول تاریخی به بررسی روابط فرهنگی پرداخته شده است و نتایج آن به بحث و ارزیابی گذاشته شده است.

کلیدواژه‌ها: کلیدواژه‌ها: تعاملات و تأثیرات، تمدن، فرهنگ، صفوی، ایران، هند

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