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Identification and classification of the existing animal motifs in Indian Timurids' carpets

Abstract

Before Timurid rule, weaving carpet in India did not have a coherent organization. The patronage of the gifted Timurid kings in India had been followed by establishment of courtier workshops and weaving exquisite productions. The existing animal motifs in Indian carpets have diversity and different compositions. The identification of the animal motifs species in Indian Timurid rugs and their classification in accordance with their use, is the main question of this research. Seeking the factors which have influence on the development of carpet weaving as a coherent structure in Timurid era in Indian territory is the essentiality of this research. Consequently it can be said that sampling of carpets imported from Iran to India, Culture, art and Indian ancient mythology, the local geography and the desire to capture routine and courtier scenes are of factors affecting the development and nativism in India's carpet-weaving. Indian carpets in Timurid era can be categorized into several types based on designs found in the text and the margin, also the taste and the culture of indigenous artists have been affected the selection of natural and mythological animal species depicted in carpets, which can also be categorized In this respect. The data collection has been done on the basis of library and observation and the research method is descriptive-analytic.

Keywords: carpet, Indian subcontinent, animal motifs, Timurid.

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The deference between Saeb view about Xezr story with the former poets view**Abstract**

Xezr (the prophet) is one of the famous name in Persian literature that appears as a prophet, a patron, a beloved, a master and etc. in Persian poetry. Though the poets' approaches to the Xezr story are different but they have a positive common point of view about Xezr and his eternal life, but this story has another concept in Saeb' poems. He manipulates in this story and separates Xezr from his former mysterious figure and employs him for poetic contents by his special technique, but what distinguishes him from the former poets is his negative concept of this story that it hasn't been paid attention yet. In this article all of the Saeb poetic contents about Xezr story have been gathered, sorted and studied according to descriptive-analytic method and on this basis the difference of Saeb look to Xezr personality and the characters of the story with formers attitudes and the reasons of this negative attitude have been analyzed.

Keywords: Saeb, poetic content, Xezr, , eternal life.

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Recognition of Buddhist art through mudra's iconography**Abstract**

Religious and mythical beliefs are the origin of many human movements, in the history of thought and always epistemological and intellectual evolutions are related to myth and religion. Art alongside religious beliefs and ritual IS the best way to displays the religious and mythological thought. In religions art, some motifs and symbols are not only the images but also a symbol of an exalted and mystic truth. Buddhist art, Like most religious arts is rich of signs which each of them carrier profound symbolic implications, which cannot be understood without semantic analysis. The used symbols in Buddhist art divided to three general categories: Non-icon, Semi-icon and Icon. Icon symbols contain icons and statues of Buddha and most important mudras of Buddhist that show the Steps of life of Buddha and his path for illumination, which are encountered as an important part of Buddhist art. This article seeks to draw Buddhist symbolic meaning of mudras with descriptive-analytical method according to the dominant features of Buddhist art.

Keywords: icon, mudra, non-icon, symbol, Buddhist art

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Study of internal music of Ejaz-e Khosravi and Khazayen Al-fotooh

Abstract

Music in Persian literary prose is produced by melody and proportion existing among the words of one sentence or among those of two sentences. Sometimes the adjacent words or sentences produce music, which is considered as internal music. This kind of music is the result of the proportion of letters and sounds caused by variation and repetition. One of the prominent features of Amir Khosro prose are its rhythmic phrases and this gives richness to his prose. His prose is characterized by alliteration, assonance, and refrain. This study aims to investigate internal music in Amir Khosro prose works. It will show that internal music is extensively employed in Amir Khosro prose works and he has attempted to make the language of his prose works poetic. This study makes use of a descriptive-analytic approach.

Keywords: Amir Khosro Dehlavi, music, prose works, Ejaz-e Khosravi

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**The effects of the Holy Prophet of Islam and Ibrahim on Allameh
Iqbal's ideology****Abstract**

Allameh Iqbal Lahouri is an intellectual, Sufi and poet who was closely tied with Qoran and other Islamic sources. Benefitting these sources, he did his best to represent a perfect paragon model of a Moslem and of an Islamic society. Thus, in his presentation, the life styles of the Holy Prophet and that of Abraham play a key role. To present the life styles of these two prophets, Allameh Iqbal Lahouri did benefit the original Islamic sources such as Qoran, the Hadith collection, and the Islamic chronicles, and has been effected by them, thus, created new innovations. This research seeks to scrutinize the influence of these two Prophets on Allamah Iqbal Lahouri's thought and his poetry. Consequently it can said that the effects of lives of the two prophets on the Allamah can be classified in four categories: invoking fundamentalism, comparative, interpretation, and reporting and that most of these elements have been applied to teach morality.

Keywords: Pakistan, Iqbal Lahori, Islamic Ideology, The Holy Quran.

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Study of Purānic literature in Hindu's popular culture and religion**Abstract**

This article aims to introduce a part of Hindu literature that constitute a considerable volume of Hindu sacred texts. Purānic literature is a division which includes two principal parts, each of them embraces several Purānas: Purānic literature can be divided into two main branches which each contains different purānas: ۱. Mahāpurāna or Great Purānas, ۲. Upapurānas or Secondary Purānas. Purāna literally means “old” “ancient”, and Hindu sects refer to purāna as the "fifth Veda" and give them a position equal with the fourfold Vedas. These texts which were derived from the oral literature and belonged to Kṣatriya caste(warriors), reflected Hindu's history, popular culture and religion. Considering Puranic literature structure some scholars suggest that they should be considered as classic literature. Of the many texts designated “Puranas” the most important are the Mahāpurānas or the major Purānas. These are said to be eighteen in number, divided into three groups of six, and each group belongs to one of the three major sects of Hinduism.

Keywords: puranic literature, Hindu religion, Mahapurana, Upapurana

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Mourning rituals in Hinduism

Abstract

In the various Religions, according to their point of view about eschatology and fate of the dead persons spirit, various rituals related to the death are performed one of which is mourning. This rite has a worldly function (giving peace to the family and the kinship) and also an eschatological function. These matters are perfectly right about Hinduism. Therefore, this essay seeks to show the importance of the death and the fate of the spirit of the dead person by performing these rituals. Thus, the topics which are studied in this research are: The rituals which are performed after cremation; return to home; the second phase of cremation i.e. gathering the remains of the cremated corpse and re cremating them; performing the ceremony of giving peace to the dead person's spirit (Sherada); the period of mourning. In the conclusion, it can be said that the vast and accurate performing of the rituals of the death, besides giving peace to the dead person kinsfolk, shows the place of the concept of the death and the other world and also the fate of the dead person's spirit. This research has been down according to descriptive-analytical method.

Keywords: Hinduism, Rituals, Mourning, Death, Dead person

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Analytical study of Ghaznavids attack to India: from Aloptegin to Sabuktegin**Abstract**

Aloptegin went to Ghazni in rich regions of northern India under the pretext of jihad. He was the first person who carried out attacks on the territory of Hindu shahs. Ghaznavids in the reign of Buri Tegin defeated Looyak government which was stopping attacks on India. Sabuktegin, marched the cities of northern India and occupied some cities and fortresses. uniting Rajas of northern India, raja Jayapala, the king of northern areas of India, attempted to resist against Ghaznavids attacks on the territory. But pushing back Jayapala, Sabuktegin gained victories and the conditions were provided for Mahmoud's future attacks. According to descriptive-analytical approach and using library resources, this article proposes Ghaznavids attacks to India from the beginning to the end of Sabuktegin reign. The main research question is: what was Ghaznavi rulers' role in the conquest of India from Aloptegin to Sabuktegin? Thus, this article seeks to assert Ghaznavids governors' role from the very beginning by means of Jihad and pushing back the Looyak and Hindu shahs, to provide the conditions that helped facilitate Mahmoud's attacks on India.

Keywords: Ghaznavids, India, Aloptegin, Sabuktegin, raja Jayapala.