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## **ABSTRACT**

By grace of Almighty India and Iran have been blessed with special characteristics which make them different from others. There are no nations like India and Iran in the world which are so vitally connected to each other as they are allied by racial, religious, civilization and cultural affinities. The historical texts stand witness that not only India has figured much in Iranian works but also that Iran appears more frequently in the Indian myths, legends, poetry, drama and fiction as well. Undoubtedly, the relations of India and Iran have become the '*Kalpa Taru*' in the world history.

There are mainly four chapters in the following thesis where Chapter – I contains the ancient Indo-Iranian relations which can be traced from Indus valley civilization to the burnt city of Sistan by the arrival of Aryan to both civilizations. The arrival of Aryans to both civilizations brought magnificent similarities in epics, faith and culture. This relation has been continuing all through the ages and history without any break. The significance of this relation is in continuation inspite of the change of government and religions and this process is continued between the two great nations without any boundaries.

Chapter II discussed the Islamic era in India. During the Islamic era, a large number of Iranian artists, architects, writers, physicians, and politicians traveled to India. Subsequently it paved the way for the spread of Iranian cultural influences into India. For over 800 years, Persian was the official language in Indian offices, courts, and judiciary. The great Mughals inaugurated the golden age of Indo-Iranian cultural relations. The achievements of the Mughal period are the finest in architecture as well as in other fields of culture and art which can be very well compared with any proceedings age in Indian history and in this period India produced 10 times more of Persian literature than that of its land of origin, which helps to trace the Indian history of that period.

In Chapter – III the development in political and economic relations have been given. This chapter equally shares the literary and cultural relations between India and Iran in 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is due to the strength of age old common cultural heritage of India and Iran that they succeeded to develop their relationship widely

in economic and political fields very well and they proved that their foreign policies have better space to extend their relationship in any situation.

In Chapter- IV, the cultural, literary and educational exchange between the two countries have been given by highlighting the roles of diplomats, scholars, cultural centers, media, academic institutions and so on for promoting the Persian language and literature as well as to promote a culture of people to people contact among the nations. Therefore, the Indo-Iranian diplomats, intellectuals, scholars, teachers, students, journalists and film makes and such personalities in any country in the world have been playing an important role to spread peace, love, fraternity and friendship in every field, be it culture, politics, economics ethics, religion and above all humanity. Indeed both the Indian and Iranians believe to promote the human culture and to follow the age old formula i.e. 'Dialogue among Civilizations' in favour of world harmony and for mutual understanding, which is need of the hour. And all these are not achieved through the political and economic policies but also through the adoption of the policy of friendship through culture. No doubt that India and Iran have been truly spreading the message of solidarity and peaceful co-existence in the world as Moulana Rumi says;

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