



MARKAZ-E TAḤQIQĀT-E FĀRSI-E IRĀN WA PĀKESTĀN

MARKAZ-E TAḤQIQĀT-E FĀRSI-E IRĀN WA PĀKESTĀN (Iran-Pakistan Institute of Persian Studies), an institute established as per an agreement signed between the Ministry of Culture and Art (Wezārat-e farhang wa honar) of Iran and Ministry of Education and Scientific Research of Pakistan on 1 Ābān 1350 Š./23 October 1971 for “strengthening and perpetuating the bonds of cultural, educational and linguistic co-operation between the two countries and with the object of arriving at the greatest possible understanding between them through mutual friendly co-operation in the fields of culture and education” (Agreement, p. 1). It began functioning at Rawalpindi, Pakistan, in 1971, then shifted to Islamabad in 1975.

The Institute, was set up in order to study and conduct research in the fields of the common cultural heritage of Iran and Pakistan, including Persian language, literature, and art in Pakistan; to establish a modern library containing manuscripts, printed books, and microfilms of manuscripts and books; to provide assistance to scholars and cooperate with scholars and cultural institutions in Pakistan and abroad; to publish research articles and Persian books and manuscripts; and to establish a printing press for publishing Persian books (article 1 of the constitution).

Units. The Institute has a library and archive of its own, named the Ganjbağš Library. In 2013, it held a total of 17,330 manuscripts and 49,000 printed



books and journals. Its studio for microfilming and photography, by June 2010 had prepared 886 black and white photographs and 1,584 slides of historic places of Pakistan, besides 1,361 microfilms and 1,500 compact discs of manuscripts. There was also a binding section, which was active until 1978.

Publications. The institute picked seven major subject areas for its publications under the general title *Ganjina* (Treasure), and published 201 titles of Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Punjabi, and English languages during 1971-2013 on a variety of subjects. The seven subjects are the following:

(1) Catalogue and bibliography. A total of 46 volumes have been published in this series. The most notable among them is the union catalogue of Persian manuscripts in Pakistan compiled by Aḥmad Monzawi (*Fehrest-e moštarak-e noskahā-ye kaṭṭi-e fārsi-e Pākestān*, 1986-97), introducing about 60,000 manuscripts in 14 volumes (1982-97). Separate catalogues were also published of libraries such as the Ganjbaḳš of Islamabad, National Museum of Pakistan in Karachi, Hamdard in Karachi, Punjab University at Lahore, Anjoman-e Taraqqi-e Ordu in Karachi, Kama Institute of Oriental Studies in Bombay. In the series of bibliographies, the institute published the catalogue of rare Persian printed books preserved in Ganjbaḳš Library (*Āp-e sangi-e ketābhā-ye fārsi-e kamyāb-e ketāb-kāna-ye Ganjbaḳš*, 1986-89) by Arif Naushahi (Āref Nowšāhi), the bibliography of books translated from Persian to Pakistani languages (*Tarjama-ye motun-e fārsi ba zabānhā-ye pākestāni*, 1986) by Aḳtar Rahi, and Ḥakim Ḥabib-al-Raḥmān's *Talāṭa-ye ḡassāla*, a bibliography of Persian, Arabic, and Urdu works written in Bengal, abridged and translated by Arif Naushahi (1989).

(2) Mysticism (*taṣawwof wa 'erfān*). In this series the institute published a number of texts relating to mysticism, such as K̄vāja Moḥammad Pārsā's *Resāla-ye qodsiya* (ed. Malek Moḥammad Eqbāl, 1975); sayings of Jalāl-al-Din Maḳdum Jahāniān Jahāngašt, titled *Ḳolāṣat al-alfāz wa jāme' al-'olum* (ed. Ḡolām Sarvar, 1992); Bāqer b. 'Oṭmān Boḳāri's *Jawāher al-awliā'* (ed. Ḡolām Sarvar, 1976); sayings of Ḥāji Moḥammad Nawšāh Ganjbaḳš, titled *Āahār bahār* (ed. Arif Naushahi, 1984); and Badr-al-Din Badri Kašmiri's *Serāj al-ṣāleḥin* (ed. Sirāj-al-din, 1997). Some biographical works about mystics were also published, for instance, Šamim Maḥmud Zaydi's *Ahwāl wa āṭār-e Bahā'-al-Din Zakariyā' Moltāni wa ḳolāṣat al-'ārefin* (1974); Moḥammad-Šādeq Kašmiri's *Kalamāt al-ṣadiqin* (ed. M. Salim Aḳtar, 1988); Moḥammad Riāz's *Ahwāl wa āṭār wa aš'ār-e Mir Sayyed 'Ali Hamadāni* (1985, and 1991); Nur-al-Din Ja'far Badaḳši's *Ḳolāṣat al-manāqeb* (ed. Ashref Zafar, 1995); Aḥmad Beg Lāhori's



Aḥwāl wa maqāmāt-e Nawšāh Ganjbaḡš (ed. Arif Naushahi, 2001); and Moḥammad Aḡtar Čima's *Maqām-e Šayḡ Faḡr-al-Din Ebrāhim 'Erāqi dar taṣawwof-e eslāmi* (1994 and 2006)

(3) Astronomy and chronology (*gāh-šomāri wa aḡtar-šenāsi*). In this series was published *Čahār taqwim az do sāl wa dar yak šahr*, by 'Ali-Akbar Ja'fari (1973).

(4) Medicine and pharmacology (*'olum-e ṭebb wa dāru-šenāsi*). In this series was published *Tāriḡ-e rawābeṭ-e pezeški-e Irān wa Pākestān*, by Nayyer Wāseṭi (1974).

(5) Literature. A number of significant biographical dictionaries (*taḡkera*) have been published in this series, including Aḡmad-'Ali Hāšemi Sandilāwi's *Maḡzan al-ḡarā'eb* (ed. Moḥammad-Bāḡer, III-V, 1992-94), Serāj-al-Din 'Ali Khan Ārzu's *Majma' al-nafā'es* (ed. Zib-al-Nesā' Solṡān-'Ali, Mahr Nur Moḥammad, and Moḥammad Sarfrāz Ṣafar, 3 vols, 2004-06), and Āftāb Rāy Lakhnawi's *Riāz al-'ārefin* (ed. Ḥosām-al-Din Rāšedi, 2 vols, 1977-82). Included in the series are also the collected Persian poems (*divān*) of some local poets, such as *Divān-e Rāyj Siālkoti* (ed. Moḥammad Sarfarāz Ṣafar, 1996), *Divān-e Nāšer-'Ali Sarhendi* (ed. Rāšeda Ḥasan Hāšemi, 2005), as well as Zahuruddin Ahmad, *History of Persian Literature in Pakistan* (in the contemporary period) 1984.

(6) Works concerning information about Pakistan. These include: Ḥakim Nayyer Wāseṭi, *Tāriḡ-e rawābeṭ-e pezeški-e Irān wa Pākestān* (1974); Sayyed Ḥasan 'Āref Naḡawi, *Taḡkera-ye 'olamā-ye emāmi-e Pākestān*, (1984); and Šamim Maḡmud Zaydi, *Qā'ed-e a'ḡam Moḥammad-'Ali Jenāḡ* (2005).

(7) History. In this series were published Pandata Kalhana, *Raj tarangini* (History of Kashmir), ed. Šāber Āfāqi, (1974); Tolek Beg, *Tāriḡ-e delgošā-ye šamšir-ḡāni*, ed. Ṣāhera Parvin Akram (2005).

Facsimile editions of important Persian manuscripts include 'Ali b. Moḥammad Adib Karmini's *Takmelat al-ašnāf*, a 7th/13th-century Arabic-Persian dictionary (1985), Rašid-al-Din Faḡl-Allāh's *As'ala wa ajweba rašidi* (1993), Ḥāfeḡ Moḥammad Boḡāri's, *al-Mostaḡlaš*, a Qor'anic Arabic-Persian dictionary of the 7th-8th/13-14th centuries (1982), and *Jahānpošā-ye Ḳāḡān*, an anonymous history of Shah Esmā'il Šafawi written in the years 948-55/1541-48 (ed. Allāh Detā Moḡtar, 1986).

Administration. According to the agreement, establishing the institute was to



be an initiative with the joint responsibility of the governments of Iran and Pakistan, but, since its establishment, the institute has been totally run and financed by the government of Iran. The Capital Development Authority (CDA) in Islamabad provided a plot of land for its building, but never constructed it. Seventeen Iranians served as permanent directors or as caretakers from 1971 to 2013, including ‘Ali-Akbar Ja‘fari, the pioneer director (1971-77), Akbar Sabut (1981-87), and Ne‘mat-Allāh Irānzāda (2003-06). Ganjbaḥš Library enjoyed the services of Iranian cataloguers Moḥammad-Ḥosayn Tasbiḥi (1969-77, 1983-2006, and 2008) and Aḥmad Monzawi (1977-90), who managed the library and prepared the catalogues. There has been no permanent director and librarian in the institute since 2008, resulting in the decline of its functions. There are still thousands of Persian manuscripts there to be studied.

Press. The Institute had a plan to publish a research journal by the name *Fārsi wa Mehr-o māh* or *Jong-e fārsi*, which did not materialize. In 1985, the office of the Iranian cultural attaché in Islamabad started publishing a quarterly Persian research journal, *Dāneš*, for the promotion of Persian literature and culture in the Indian subcontinent, which continued until 1996 (issue no. 44), when it was transferred to the Institute. Editors were Aref Naushahi (nos. 1-15, 1985-89), Sebṭ Ḥasan Rażawi (nos. 16-50, 1989-97), Šagofta Musawi (no. 51-53, 1998), Mahdi Tawassoli (nos. 54-55, 1998-99), and Mortazā Musawi (nos. 56-111, 2013). Altogether 111 issues have been published (to 2013). Three indexes (*Fehrest-e maqālāt*) of the articles published in *Dāneš* have been compiled. The first one, an appendix to issues 54-55 (1999), lists articles published in the first fifty-three issues; the second index, an appendix to issue 86 (2006), lists articles published in nos. 55-85; and the third, an appendix to issue 99 (2010), lists articles published in nos. 86-99. The first two were prepared by Mahdi Tawassoli, and the third by Šagofta ‘Abbāsi.

Cooperation with other organizations. In order to promote Persian language and literature, the Institute actively worked with the National University of Modern Languages in Islamabad in preparing the syllabus for Persian language and Area Studies and offered scholarships to students working for their Master of Arts degree in Persian. The Institute also has cooperated with publishers in private sectors for publishing Persian and Urdu books concerning Persian literature. Thus it published Mawlawi’s *Maṭnawi ma’nawi* (1978) and *Divān-e Ḥāfez* (1984), both with Urdu translations by Qāzi Sajjād Ḥosayn; *Divān-e Bidel*; Hojwiri’s *Kašf-al-maḥjub* (1978); *Čahār bahār* (sayings of



Shaikh Nawšāh Ganjbaḡš Qāderi, 1984); *Tāriḡ-e ‘abbāsi*; *Kalemāt al-ṣadiqin* of Moḡammad Ṣadiḡ Kašmiri Hamadāni (1988); and Arif Nowshahi’s Urdu translation of *Jāmi* by ‘Ali-Aṣḡar Ḥekmat (1983; rev. ed., 2012). The Institute distributes its publications and the journal free of charge.

The Islamic Revolution of 1978-79 caused some sections to close—the photographic section for making slides and photographs of historical places, and the binding section. The Institute also could not complete some academic projects that had been proposed before the revolution (Garawi, 1979, 40-42), for instance, a catalogue of Persian printed books in the subcontinent, a bibliography of Persian articles regarding Persian literature and Iranian studies in the subcontinent and Persian books that have been or were currently being taught in schools of the subcontinent.

News and information regarding the Institute can be found (in Persian) at its website, <http://en.ipips.ir/index.aspx?siteid=230>.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Agreement signed between the Ministry of Culture and Art of Iran and Ministry of Education and Scientific Research of Pakistan on 23 October 1971.

Akhlaḡ Ahmad Ahan, *Hendustān men fārsi saḡāfat ki tāriḡ*, Delhi, 2008, pp. 238-39.

Moḡammad As‘adi, “Markaz-e taḡqiqāt-e fārsi-e Irān wa Pākestān,” *Nāma-ye pārsi* 1/2, 1996, pp. 327-35.

“Asās-nāma-ye Markaz-e taḡqiqāt-e fārsi-e Irān wa Pākestān,” *Nāma-ye pārsi* 1/2, 1996, pp. 208-12.

Mahdi Ġarawi, *Naḡostin kār-nāma-ye Markaz-e taḡqiqāt-e fārsi-e Irān wa Pākestān*, Islamabad, 1979.

“Gozāreš-i az fa‘āliyahā-ye Markaz-e taḡqiqāt-e fārsi-e Irān wa Pākestān,” *Meškāt*, no. 16, 1987, pp. 188-96.



‘Abd-al-Raḥim Ḥasan-nežād, “Markaz-e taḥqiqāt-e fārsi-e Irān wa Pākestān, poštibān-e rawābeṭ-e do kešwar,” *Dāneš*, nos. 72-73, 2003, pp. 123-30.

An Introduction to Iran-Pakistan Institute of Persian Studies Islamabad, Islamabad, [1997].

‘Ali-Akbar Ja‘fari, *Taḥqiqāt-e fārsi dar Pākestān*, Islamabad, 1974.

En‘ām-al-Ḥaqq Kawṭar (Inamul Haq Kausar), “Naqš-e Markaz-e taḥqiqāt-e fārsi dar ḥefz wa eḥyā wa gostaraš-e zabān wa adab-e fārsi dar maṅṭaqa be‘l-košuş dar Baluĉestān-e Pākestān,” *Dāneš*, nos. 76-77, 2004, pp.142-58.

Aḥmad Monzawi, “Kār-nāma-ye Markaz-e taḥqiqāt-e fārsi-e Irān wa Pākestān dar kār-e fehrest-nevisi wa ketāb-šenāsi,” *Dāneš*, no. 26, 1991, pp. 37-51.

Mortazā Musawi, “Naqš-e Markaz-e taḥqiqāt-e fārsi dar ḥefz wa eḥyā wa tawsā‘a-ye zabān wa adab-e fārsi,” *Dāneš*, nos. 72-73, 2003, pp.157-164 .

‘Aref Nowšāhi (Aref Naushahi), “Naqš-e Markaz-e taḥqiqāt-e fārsi dar ḥefz-e mirāt-e moštarak dar godāšta wa āyanda,” *Dāneš*, nos. 76-77, 2004, pp. 137-42.

‘Ali Pirniā, “Markaz-e taḥqiqāt-e fārsi-e Irān wa Pākestān wa mo‘assasa-ye melli-e zabānhā-ye novin,” *Dāneš*, no. 26, 1991, pp. 96-107.

Qāsem Şafi, “Āšnā‘i bā Markaz-e taḥqiqāt-e fārsi-e Irān wa Pākestān dar goft-o-gu bā ĉand tan az mas‘ulān,” *Dāneš*, no 26, 1991, pp. 7-36.

Şoġrā Bānu Şagofta, “Naqš-e Markaz-e taḥqiqāt-e fārsi-e Irān wa Pākestān dar gostaraš-e zabān wa adabiyāt-e fārsi,” *Dāneš*, nos 72-73, 2003, pp. 131-36 .

Moḥammad-Ḥosayn Tasbiḥi, *Fārsi-e pākestāni wa maṭāleb-e Pākestān-šenāsi*, Rawalpindi, 1974, I, pp. 37-41.

Idem, *Fehrest-e entešārāt-e Markaz-e taḥqiqāt-e fārsi-e Irān wa Pākestān az āġāz-e ta‘sis 1350 tā 1370 Š./1971-1991*, Islamabad, 1991.

Idem, “Ķedmat-e entešārāti-e Markaz-e taḥqiqāt-e fārsi-e Irān wa Pākestān,” *Dāneš*, nos. 74-75, 2003, pp. 145-48.