

# UNITED NATIONS

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GROUP OF EXPERTS ON  
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES  
FIFTEENTH SESSION  
GENEVA, OCTOBER 1991

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**WORKING PAPER**

NO. 40

AGENDA ITEM:5

REPORT SUBMITTED  
BY  
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

**IN THE NAME OF GOD**

***REPORT SUBMITTED***

**BY**

**THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

**TO**

**THE FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE**

**UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF**

**EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

***GENEVA***

**OCTOBER 1991**

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**REPORT SUBMITTED BY:  
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL ORGANIZATION  
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

The present report is a brief review of the progress made in Iran, in connection with the geographical names, since the Fourteenth Session of the UNGEGN, May 1989. The war that was imposed on Iran in September 1980 went on for eight years. Throughout this period the responsibility for the execution of names activities remained with the National Geographical Organization as before (see previous reports).

**2. NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION**

The Central Geographical Names Authority was reorganized under the new directorate of the National Geographical Organization. A number of new scholars, mostly linguists and historical geographers, were added to the group of experts that now holds fortnightly meetings at the National Organizations headquarter. A new Village Identification Booklet was designed to meet the requirements created by the computer age. A number of new volunteers were employed and given training to cope with the new responsibilities.

During the past two years i.e after the termination of war, efforts were mostly centralised on the western parts of the country that were almost out of reach for a decade because of war conditions. In the interval between the last and the present sessions of the UNGEGN no less than 4000 names were filed, with a result that now the total number of names collected, filed and processed for computerization stand at 41000.

**3. FIELD COLLECTION OF INFORMATION**

Immediately after the termination of the Iran-Iraq war and the disappearance of limitations imposed by the war conditions, efforts were focussed on the field collection of information, particularly in the border belts that were more seriously damaged by the war. During the period under consideration no less than 12 sheets of the 1:250,000 topographical maps of Iran were treated by means of the new Village Identification Booklet and maps of larger scales (mostly 1:50,000 and 1:25,000 where available). see annex.1.

#### **4. NATIONAL GAZETTEER**

Parallel with the field activities and office treatment of names, 20 volumes have been added to the series of the National Gazetteer of Iran, generally known as the Geographical Dictionary of Iranian Inhabited Places.

#### **5. NATIONAL AND GENERAL ATLASES**

The National Geographical Organization has published a Persian version of the Readers Digest Atlas of the World. The Geographical Institute of Tehran University has issued a large Relief Atlas of Iran. Similarly, a number of general or specific atlases have been published by private publishers. Plans are on hand for the preparation of a National Atlas of Iran. Evidently, all these publications will produce a wealth of geographical names for treatment.

#### **6. CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

As indicated in the previous reports, one of the most important impacts of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in early 1979, has been the changes in geographical names brought about in the very early days of the revolution. The eight years war of 1980-1988 proved to be more important as far as geographical names were concerned. During the war years, a large number of inhabited places were absolutely wiped out and disappeared from the earth surface. A similar number were abandoned and never rehabilitated. To compensate losses, hundreds of new settlements appeared on the scene with new names.

In order to show the magnitude of this impact on geographical names a total number of 300 changes in geographical names of various nature, noted in the course of field treatment of only one 1:250,000 topographical map of western war zone of Iran, are presented here as annex.2.

It should be noted that the normal name changes resulting from administrative decisions have been few, and almost insignificant since our last report.

## **7. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES**

One of the highlights of the present brief report is our regional activity. It is so because during the past decade, due to exceptional circumstances prevailing in Iran and Afghanistan (wars and revolutions), it has been impossible to bring about delegates of all countries together in conference to negotiate local and domestic issues concerned with geographical names. During the 1970s altogether three divisional meetings were held in Tehran, the last of which was in 1977.

Upon termination of Iran-Iraq war one of the main aims of the Central Names Authority of the National Geographical Organization was to hold a divisional meeting of the concerned countries to discuss and finalize issues arising from the UNGEGN resolutions.

Attempts were therefore made and respective governments were approached through diplomatic channels. In view of the recent changes in the world political atmosphere, it was thought advisable, to invite delegates from the Soviet Republic of Tadjikistan, where Persian is the general language, to attend the divisional meeting as observers. This invitation was favourably received not only by authorities in the Tajik Republic but in Moscow as well.

Consequently upon invitation of the government of Iran the Fourth Regional Meeting of the West Asia Division was held in Tehran from 7th. to 9th. Jan. 1991. Delegates from Pakistan and Afghanistan attended the meeting and delegates from Tadjikistan participated as observers. In the course of three days, the meeting had no less than ten business sessions at which all questions regarding transliteration and standardization of the geographical names were discussed. Many problems were finally resolved and minor issues were left to be discussed at future meetings. Full report of this regional conference is attached as annex no.3.



15° WP 40

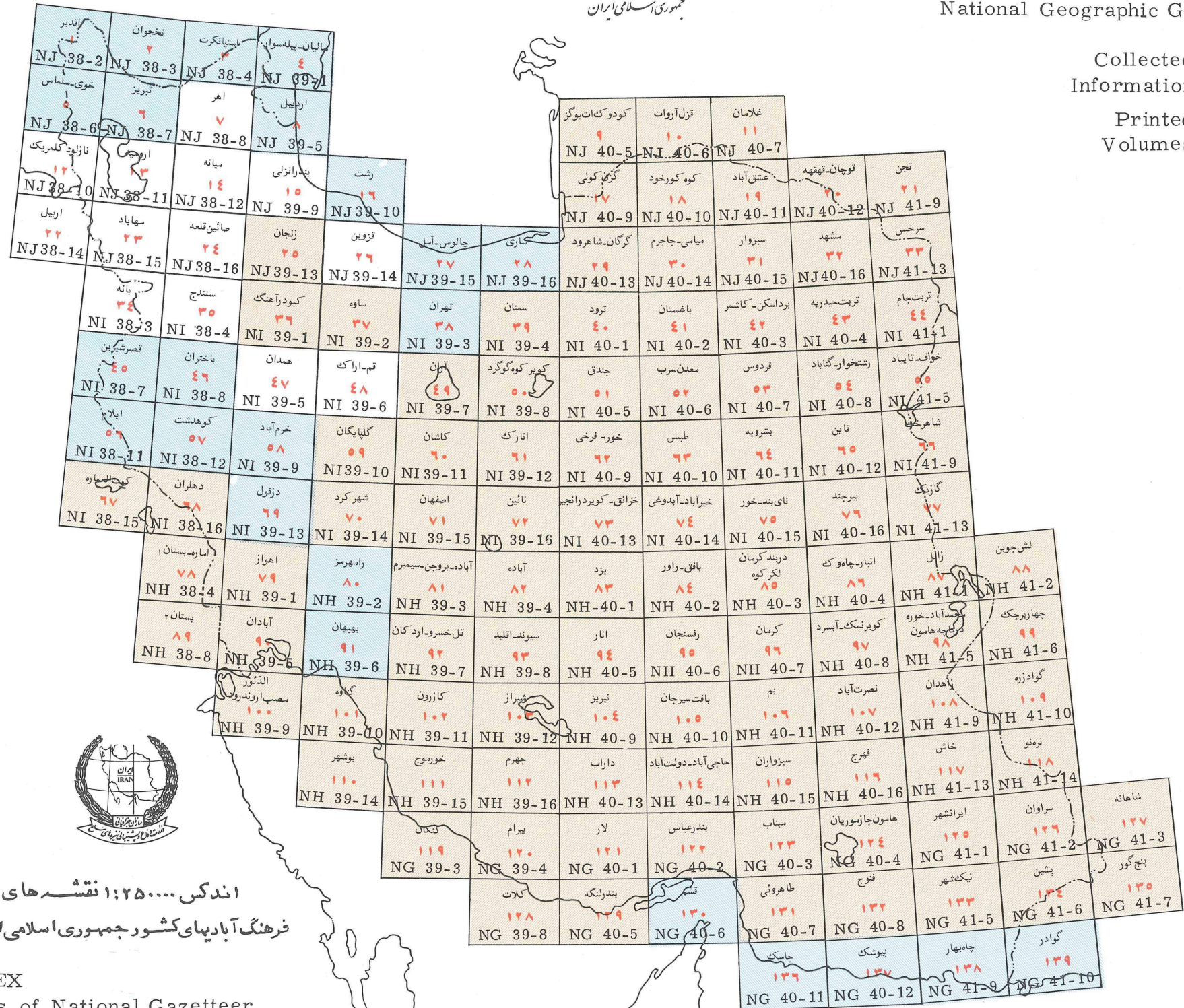


جمهوری اسلامی ایران

Annex NO.1

National Geographic Gazetteer

Collected Information  
Printed Volumes  
1991



اندکس ۱:۲۵۰۰۰۰ نقشه های  
فرهنگ آبادیهای کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران

INDEX  
Maps of National Gazetteer  
of the Islamic Republic  
of Iran Scale 1:250000



**ANNEX NO.2**

# **CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

**(MOSTLY RESULTED FROM IRAN-IRAQ WAR OF 1980-1988)**

**(1:250000 SHEET OF DEZFUL)**

**1-CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

**2-NAMES OF NEW SETTLEMENTS**

**3-NAMES OF PLACES RUINED OR ABANDONED**

**4-NAMES OF ATTACHED FIELDS OR TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS**

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## 1- CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

NO	NEW NAME	OLD NAME
1	ĀB BAHAR-E YEK	NOH MĪLĪ
2	ĀB CHENDĀR	ĀB CHENAR
3	ĀBEZHDĀN	SOLTĀNĀBĀD
4	ĀB QALĀEH	ĀB
5	ABŪZĀR-E GHĀFFĀRĪ	ĀMALEH TEYMŪR
6	AHMAD EBN EL ḤASAN	ZĀBĀY-E MAJĪD
7	AHMADĀBĀD	AHMAD BALAD
8	AHMADĀBĀD	AHMADĀBĀD-E QEYTĀS
9	AHMADĀBĀD-E SARTANG	SARTANG-E DOWLĀB
10	AHRĀR	SHEYKH ĀBAYD
11	ĀHŪ BARAND	BONEH-YE MOROVVAT
12	ALJAZĀYER	ĀBDOR RAHIM-E SOMDĪ
13	ALMŪN	ALMĀN
14	ALNAṢR	ĀBĀHAMŪD-E SHOQĀQĪ
15	AQA QOLI	HOSEYN ĀLI
16	ĀSEYĀB	MASHHADĪ KHEYBAR
17	ĀYATOLLĀH TALEQANI	SHEROL
18	BALĀDIYEH	PARVĪZĀBĀD
19	BALĀL	DARCHĀL
20	BĀPĪR	PĪR-E KELKHONGAK
21	BĀPĪR-E JĀFAR QOLĪ	PĪR LĀREH
22	BARDRAZ-E TĀZEH	CHESHMEH BARDRAZ
23	BONEH-YE ḤĀJ ĀBDOL MOHAMMAD	ḤĀJ ĀBDOL MOHAMMAD
24	BONEH-YE MAJĪD	NARGESĪ
25	BONEH-YE SARHANG	CHĪR KHĀNEH
26	BONEH-YE SORKHĪ	SHĪRĪNĀB
27	CHĀL GŪRĀ	GORG GĪRĀN
28	CHESHMEH EYNĀQ	BARNESHĀNDEH



## 1- CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

NO	NEW NAME	OLD NAME
29	CHESHMEH ,ALĪ KĀYEDAN	CHESHMEH ,ALĪ MŪCHEGAN
30	CHOGHĀMALEH	BONEH-YE HĀJ ,ALĪ MORĀD
31	CHOGHĀMĪSH	CHOGHĀMĪSH-E DOWLATĪ
32	DALĪRĀN	SAG MORDEH
33	DARREH BĪD	BĀLĀ RĀH
34	DARREH QALĀEH	ASADĀBĀD
35	DEHGĀH	DEHGAH-E TĀDĪ
36	DEYLAM-E SOFLĀ	,OZAYB
37	DEYLAM-E ,OLYĀ	BONEH-YE ZOBEYD
38	ELYĀS-E ĀBEZHDĀN	ELYĀS-E MOHEBBI
39	EMĀMZĀDEH BĀBĀ AHMAD	TANG-E BĀBĀ AHMAD
40	ESHKRAFT-E MANĀ	FARAJĀBĀD
41	ESLĀMĀBĀD	QALĀEH-YE MĪRZĀ KHĀN
42	ESLĀMĀBĀD	SHĀHĀBĀD
43	ESTEQLĀL	SORKHEH-YE MĀLEH
44	FATH OL MOBĪN	JĀRĪYEH
45	FEYZĀBĀD	HĀJĪĀBĀD
46	FĪRUZĀBĀD	BONEH-YE GHOLĀMREZĀ
47	GHOLĀMĀBĀD	BONEH-YE GHOLĀM
48	GHOLĀMĀBĀD	HOSEYN GHOLĀMHOSEYN
49	GOLESTAN	ZAHRAB
50	GOLKHĀNEH	SHĀH HOSEYN
51	GORGĀH	DOLŪGĀN-E GPRGĪ
52	HABĪB EBN-E MAZĀHER	SHEYKH HASAN
53	HAFT SHAHĪDĀN	HAFT TANŪN
54	HĀNĪ EBN-E ,ORVA	HALVEH
55	HASANĀBĀD	HASAN BALAD
56	HELĀL	QALĀEH-YE NASĪR

## 1- CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

NO	NEW NAME	OLD NAME
57	HORR-E REYĀHĪ	KHALAF HEYDAR
58	HOSEYN QOLĪ	DEH BOLŪ
59	HOSEYNĀBĀD-E BAND-E BĀL	KĪREH
60	JA, FARĀBĀD	DĪZNOWK
61	KAGA DARREH-YE SEH	JAHĀNGĪR KHĀNĪ
62	KANDKĀH	SHAHRĀK-E BALĀL
63	KHALĪLĀBĀD	BONEH-YE KHALĪLĪ
64	KHĀN , ALĪ	PARTAGĀH
65	KHOWZĪNEH-YE BĀLĀ	BONEH-YE , ĀBED, OWN
66	KHOWZĪNEH-YE PĀ, ĪN	BONEH-YE HĀJAT
67	KOWSĀR	OMM-E KOLSŪM
68	KOWSĀR	DOW HOWZŪN
69	KŪCHKŪN	NEŠĀR-E ANĀRAKĪ
70	KUSHK KHALAF-E , OLYĀ	SARTANG
71	MĀLEK-E ASHTAR	ZAKHĪREH-YE HĀJ ESMĀ, ĪL
72	MEQDĀD	JEVĪ
73	MEYĀN	GĀVMĪSHĀBĀD
74	MEYĀN CHĀK-E TALKOR	MEYĀN DO CHĀK
75	MEYSĀM-E TAMMĀR	KHOVEYS
76	MOHĀJERĪN	HĀJ FALLĪH
77	MOHAMMAD KHĀN	PĀPĪ KAMP
78	MORĀDĀBĀD	SHEYKHMORĀD
79	MOSLEM EBN-EL , AQĪL	SHĀHŪR
80	MŪRD	DEH MŪRT
81	NĀM NĀMĪ	SHAB KŪHĪ
82	NĀSĪR	PĪR KONĀRAK
83	NEYĀZ, ALĪ	SHAHĪD KHEYROLLĀH-E NAZARPŪR
84	POL-E TANG	PĀ, ALAM-E SHĀH AHMAD

## 1- CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

NO	NEW NAME	OLD NAME
85	POSHT DARB-E SOFLĀ	BONEH-YE ʿABD OR RAHMĀN
86	POSHT DARB-E VOSTĀ	DARNĪK
87	POSHT DARB-E ʿOLYĀ	BONEH-YE RAHMĀNĪ
88	QALʿEH DOZDŪ	QALĀDŪZ
89	QALʿEH ROBʿE BANDBĀL	QALʿEH-YE ROBʿ- E ʿATTĀR
90	QALʿEH-YE LŪR	QALʿEH QOTB
91	QALʿEH-YE SHEYKH	CHAM
92	QĀSEM EBN EL HASAN	ĀL-E BEHAMDĀN
93	QODS	SORKHEH-YE NĀDERĪ
94	REZĀ	CHAL KONĀR
95	ROQAYYEH	DEBAT
96	SĀLAR-E SHAHIDAN	SĀLEH DĀVŪD
97	SALEH KŪTĀH	BONEH-YE SĀLEH
98	SAR TELĪHĀ	MOHAMMAD ʿALĪĀBĀD
99	SELĀH CHĪN-E SOFLĀ	DEH SAJĀ
100	SHAHBĀZĀN	JALDOW
101	SHĀHĀBĀD-E SĀDĀT	SHĀHĀBĀD
102	SHAHĪD BĀHONAR	TĀLEBĀBĀD
103	SHAHĪD DĀNESH	ʿAMALEH SEYF
104	SHAHĪD DASTGHEYB	SĀLEH LŪSĀ
105	SHAHĪD DOKTOR CHAMRĀN	KHASHĀN
106	SHAHĪD FAKŪRĪ	MORĀD HĀDĪ
107	SHAHĪD FALLĀHĪ	ZĀGHĀN
108	SHAHĪD MAHMŪD-E MAHMŪDĪ	TANG-E SHĀH-E SHOGOL
109	SHAHĪD MOFATTEH	QAʿEH-YE SEYYED MOHAMMAD
110	SHAHĪD MOHAMMAD BĀQER-E ŠADR	MAHMĪD
111	SHAHĪD MOTAHHARĪ	SEYYED RAZĪ
112	SHAHĪD QODDŪSĪ	TARVĪH

## 1- CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

NO	NEW NAME	OLD NAME
113	SHAHĪD RAJĀ, Ī	DĀVŪDĀBĀD
114	SHAHĪD ŠĀLEHĪ	LAKHEYZAR
115	SHAHĪD SA,IDI	KHALAF MOSLEM
116	SHAHĪD TORKĪ	ANKHOSH
117	SHAHĪD YEGĀH	RADĀDEH
118	SHAHRĀK-E ABŪZAR	NOZARĀBĀD-E ĀB QAL,EH
119	SHAHRĀK-E AMĪR OL MO, MENĪN	ABAREH
120	SHAHRĀK-E ĀYATOLLAH MOTAHHARĪ	KOVAYKH
121	SHAHRĀK-E ĀZADĪ	SHAHRĀK-E BĀBAK
122	SHAHRĀK-E BEHRŪZĪ	DAJJEH-YE SĀDĀT
123	SHAHRĀK-E EMĀM HOSEYN	CHESHMEH EMĀM
124	SHAHRĀK-E EMĀM KHOMEYNI	KHOSROWĀBĀD
125	SHAHRĀK-E EMĀM REZĀ	DŪBENDĀR
126	SHAHRĀK-E ENQELĀB	QAL,EH -YE ABD OSH SHĀH
127	SHAHRĀK-E ESLĀMĀBĀD	BONVĀR NĀZER
128	SHAHRĀK-E HAMZEH	JALĪ,EH
129	SHAHRĀK-E KHALKHĀLĪ	SAGVAND-E HERMŪSHĪ
130	SHAHRĀK-E PIRŪZĪ	QAL,EH ROB,-E KOVEYKH
131	SHAHRĀK-E QODS	SEYFĀBĀD
132	SHAHRĀK-E SALMĀN-E FĀRSĪ	SHAHRĀK-E KŪROSH
133	SHAHRĀK-E SEYYED NŪR	SEYYED NŪR
134	SHAHRĀK-E SEYYED ENĀYAT	BONEH-YE MO,EZZĪ
135	SHAHRĀK-E SHAHĪD BEHESHTĪ	SEYYED MAJĪD
136	SHAHRĀK-E SHAHĪD MADANĪ	ZOLMĀBĀD
137	SHAHRĀK-E SHAHĪD MADANĪ	KHOMMĀD
138	SHAHRĀK-E SHAHĪD MADANĪ	KHAMMĀT
139	SHAHRĀK-E SHAHĪD RAJĀ, Ī	BOSTĀN
140	SHAHRĀK-E SHAHĪD ,ABBĀS ASADĪ	DO BALŪTĀN

## 1- CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

NO	NEW NAME	OLD NAME
141	SHAHRĀK-E SHOĤADĀ	HEYDARĀBĀD
142	SHAHRĀK-E TĀLEQĀNĪ	KHODĀ BANDEH
143	SHAHRĀK-E TOWĤĪD	SHAHRĀK-E KHALTEH
144	SHAHRĀK-E EDĀLAT	CHOGĤĀ SABZ
145	SHAMSĀBĀD	BONEH-YE QARZ ĀLĪ
146	SHEVĪ	SHIRIN
147	SHEYKH AHMAD-E KHOMEYNĪ	ĀEYN OL FAQĪR
148	SHŪĤĀN-E SOFLĀ	TORFIYAN
149	TANŪR BOLAND	SABZ ĀLĪ VAND
150	TORBEH	TORBEH-YE SHĀĤ ĀLĪ
151	TŪT-E SOFLĀ	MĀLTĪT
152	TŪT-E ĀOLYĀ	MĀLTĪT
153	VAĤĀB	RAZĪ
154	VALĪ KŪCHEKEH	KAMAR SEYĤĀH
155	VALĪ-YE ĀSR	TATAR
156	ZĀVĪYEH ĤAJEYĀN	KONĀRĪ
157	ZAVIYEH KHERSĀN	QALĤEH NOW
158	ZĪBEH	ZĪYEH
159	ĀALAM OL HODĀ	SHEYKH ĀĪSĀ
160	ĀĀLĪ AKBAR	SHEYKH AHMAD
161	ĀĀLĪ YĀR	SHĪR KOŠĤĀBĀD
162	ĀĀLĪĀBĀD	ĀĀLĪĀBĀD-E SABZĀB
163	ĀĀLĪĀBĀD	MASHĤĤĀDĪ ĀEYNOLLĀĤĤ
164	ĀĀMMĀR	ŠĀLEH SĀĪD
165	ĀĀZĪZĀBĀD	ĀĀBD OR RAĤMĀN-E SOMDĪ

## 2- NAMES OF NEW SETTLEMENTS

NO	NAME	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
1	SHAHRAK-E EMĀM KHOMEYNI	48 , 25	32 , 14
2	POL-E PARZIN	48 , 52	32 , 22
3	MAHDĪĀBĀD	48 , 55	32 , 22
4	SHAHRAK-E SHAHĪD SOLTĀNI	48 , 50	32 , 16
5	SHERV	48 , 15	32 , 56
6	BONEH ZARD	48 , 14	32 , 56
7	MAVEH	48 , 15	32 , 55
8	SHEYKH	48 , 14	32 , 55
9	MĀYĀRĀN	48 , 15	32 , 54
10	PALAH RĪZ	48 , 03	32 , 53
11	LAVĀNAK	48 , 11	32 , 48
12	ZĀLYĀB	48 , 11	32 , 47
13	POL-E ZĀL	48 , 05	32 , 48
14	QALĀEH RAZEH	48 , 09	32 , 47
15	MĀHŪR-E CHĀH TORANGĪ	49 , 02	32 , 03
16	MĀHŪR-E CHĀH GANDĪ	49 , 00	32 , 04
17	POLCHĪ	49 , 19	32 , 50
18	TEVESHK	49 , 07	32 , 53
19	TEL KŪH	49 , 08	32 , 53
20	FĪLĀB	49 , 10	32 , 52
21	CHŪB ĀB	49 , 12	32 , 52
22	CHĀL REVEGEH	49 , 08	32 , 52
23	LABĀB	49 , 10	32 , 48
24	KŪL SĪRĀB	49 , 09	32 , 49
25	KŪL TARAK	49 , 14	32 , 40
26	OWDELŪ	49 , 14	32 , 51
27	BARD-E GŪRĪ	49 , 02	32 , 47
28	SARD BARD	49 , 06	32 , 50



## 2- NAMES OF NEW SETTLEMENTS

NO	NAME	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
29	LEKLĀ	49 , 06	32 , 51
30	GALE GONJĀN	49 , 07	32 , 50
31	MARKĪ-YE HĀTAMVAND	49 , 05	32 , 47
32	QALAM ĀB	48 , 28	32 , 46
33	SARNĀF	48 , 28	32 , 49
34	ĀB DOR RAHMĀN	48 , 28	32 , 51
35	SŪRAK	48 , 26	32 , 48
36	DARHŪPAL	48 , 23	32 , 48
37	CHAM GERDĀB	48 , 25	32 , 47
38	NŪRĀBĀD	48 , 46	32 , 45
39	PĪR VALĪ	48 , 23	32 , 49
40	PĀYTAKHT-E GOLZĀR	48 , 23	32 , 51
41	HĀJĪ ALI HĪKĪ	48 , 21	32 , 55
42	KABŪD GOL	49 , 10	32 , 16
43	MONGĪ	48 , 16	32 , 56
44	DEHSĪR	48 , 15	32 , 52
45	CHENĀR	48 , 15	32 , 54
46	SHAHRĀK-E SEPTON	48 , 02	32 , 22
47	SHAHRĀK-E DO KŪHE	48 , 19	32 , 32
48	TAKHT-E PĀ, ĪN	48 , 16	32 , 42
49	TAKHT-E BĀLĀ	48 , 16	32 , 43
50	SĪCH	48 , 18	32 , 42
51	ĀB ANBĀR-E PĀ, ĪN	48 , 20	32 , 43
52	GAR-E KARAM ĀLĪ	48 , 23	32 , 40
53	ZEYNĀB	48 , 13	32 , 13
54	BĪSHEH BOZĀN	48 , 32	32 , 37
55	ĀB BĪD SEREH-YE AVVAL	48 , 38	32 , 41
56	MĀSHKĀR	48 , 38	32 , 40

## 2- NAMES OF NEW SETTLEMENTS

NO	NAME	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
57	HASAN ĀQĀ	48 , 36	32 , 38
58	HODĀB	48 , 34	32 , 44
59	DĀRAK	48 , 33	32 , 40
60	BĀGHCHEHBĀN	48 , 34	32 , 37
61	VAHDAT	48 , 34	32 , 38
62	ESLĀMĀBĀD	48 , 31	32 , 18
63	REZGAH	48 , 32	32 , 37
64	PĀMENĀR	48 , 30	32 , 38
65	BONDĀB	49 , 06	32 , 34
66	KUL PĀPĀ	49 , 05	32 , 32
67	DĪGŪDĀRKHOLAK	49 , 12	32 , 36
68	RĀRĀ RŪZ BĀHĀN	49 , 15	32 , 33
69	DŪL E FĀHER	49 , 03	32 , 34
70	DĀB DARREH-YE TĀZEH	49 , 18	32 , 40
71	BORD RAZ-E TĀZEH	49 , 21	32 , 37
72	KAL KAL PARGAH	48 , 13	32 , 44
73	VARĀN-E TOTESHMĀL	48 , 11	32 , 43
74	PARYĀB-E MOTĀB-E SOFLĀ	48 , 14	32 , 31
75	TĀQ HOSEYN-E KOLĀDALĪLĪ	48 , 09	32 , 27
76	TĀQ HOSEYN-E SEYD HĀDĪ	48 , 10	32 , 37
77	GELĀL MŪRT	48 , 09	32 , 33
78	ANBĀR GAH-E YAKHEH-YE GELAL MURT	48 , 09	32 , 36
79	BARD-E GELĀL	48 , 05	32 , 36
80	PANBEH ZĀR-E GARESHGĀN	48 , 03	32 , 25

## 3-NAMES OF PLACES RUINED OR ABANDONED

NO	NAME
1	MAḤSŪM ḤALĪ
2	SAMANDĪ SOLTĀN
3	GOMĀR-E BĀLĀ
4	GOMĀR-E PĀ,ĪN
5	PAHVANDEH-YE BĀLĀ
6	PAHVANDEH-YE PĀ,ĪN
7	QABR-E SHEYKHEYN
8	ḤALĪ ṢĀLEH
9	LĀLĪ
10	SEH CHĪN
11	NEKĀZE KŪCHAK
12	NEKAZ-E BOZORG
13	KHEYRĀBĀD
14	TAYĀRIYEH
15	ḤON
16	ZEYDĀN
17	QALḤEH FARHĀN
18	ḤEYN OL LĀVĪ
19	HAFT CHESHMEH
20	BONEH-YE FARAH
21	BONEH-YE RAḤĪMĪYEH
22	FALEHFALEH
23	SEYYED HOSEYN
24	HAMZEH-YE ALBEHAMDĀN
25	MAGARNĀT
26	CHĪCHĀLĪ-YE SEH
27	CHĪCHĀLĪ-YE DO
28	ḤANBARIYEH

## 3-NAMES OF PLACES RUINED OR ABANDONED

NO	NAME
29	KHĀRKO
30	ĀBĀ ĤAMŪD
31	BONEH SHŪR
32	SHALGAHĪ-YE BĀLĀ
33	SHALGAHĪ-YE PĀ, ĪN
34	ŠEYHEH
35	BOBON DĀR
36	CHEGHĀ SABZ
37	TAKHT ARREH-YE YEK
38	TAKHT ARREH-YE DO
39	CHAHĀR BĪSHEH
40	CHEL GOM CHAPĪ
41	DEYLAM
42	DEYLAM-E HANĀCHĪYEH
43	SHONGAR-E PĀ, ĪN
44	DARREH GORO
45	TANG-E MESHGĪ

## 4-NAMES OF ATTACHED FIELDS OR TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS

NO	NAME
1	BONEH-YE ,ABDOLLĀH
2	SEYFĀBĀD
3	SĀLĀRĀBĀD
4	HĀJ SHARĪF
5	DACHEH
6	AMĪRĀBĀD
7	LĀTĀN
8	QALEH :BBĀS
9	GABIBEH
10	JĀJARBĪD
11	QALEH BĀBŪ
12	SHŪBĀCHEH
13	MĀFEJEH
14	SEYYED TĀHER
15	NAKHOD KĀR
16	CHĀL-E CHAM KHAR
17	TAKHT KAREH
18	KHEYRĀBĀD
19	CHĪVŪN
20	BONEH-YE ĀQĀ ASAD
21	BONEH-YE TĪLEH
22	HOSEYNĪYEH-YE BALANJĀN
23	SHARAFĀBĀD

1  
ANNEX NO 3  
REPORT OF THE  
FOURTH REGIONAL MEETING OF S.W.ASIA DIVISION  
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

**INTRODUCTION**

Upon invitation of the Islamic Republic of Iran , the fourth regional meeting of S.W.Asia Division was held in Tehran between January 7th. to January 9th.1991, in the premises of the National Geographical Organization.

The inauguration ceremonies took place at 9. a.m.on 7th Jan.in the main reception hall of the Officer Club.University professors,representatives of cartographical and geographical institutes and members of the Iranian Central Geographical Names Authority were present.The Director of the Geographical Organization welcomed the participants in the meeting and other invited guests. He then gave an outline of history and activities of the Geographical Organization, and the part that the organization had in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Islamic Republic of Iran after its eight years war.

The main speaker at the inaugural ceremonies was Engineer Akbar Torkan, Ministry of Defence, who also welcomed the participants. Mr. Turkan then made brief statements on the various phases of development of human civilization and concluded his statements by emphasizing the role of informations in present world community .He pointed out that geographical names whether,appeared on maps or in the newspapers and other mass media were an important means of communication and therefore deserved every attention.He referred to the project implemented,some quarter of a century ago,by the U.N. in connection with the standardization of geographical names throughout the world and emphasized the importance of the work of the Fourth Regional Meeting in promotion of the United Nations aims and objectives. He concluded his statements by wishing the participants success in their deliberations .



## **PARTICIPANTS**

The S.W Asia Division of the United Nations Conference for Standardization of Geographical Names include all countries of the area excluding the Arabic speaking countries . The Division covers Farsi and Urdu speaking countries as well as those that use Farsi script in thier maps. Normally it includes Iran,Afghanistan and Pakistan but at the Fourth Regional Meeting delegates from USSR,and particularly Farsi speaking Republic of Tajikestan were also invited.This invitation was received favourably and delegates from the USSR and Tajikestan participated as observers . The meeting expressed hope that, in future, the observer delegates will attend as active members.A detailed list of participants is attached here to as annex No.1.

## **LANGUAGE OF THE MEETING**

In view of the fact that majority of the participants comprehended Farsi,it was originally envisaged that all business of the meeting be conducted in Farsi. However, upon request of one delegate who apparently was not a master of Farsi language, it was agreed that English be the official language, Consequently most of the business was conducted in English , although Farsi had to be inevitably used on certain occasions .

## **CONDUCT OF BUSINESS**

The meeting had altogether 10 business sessions. Dr. Mohammad Hassan Ganji,Professor Emeritus ( geography) of Tehran University and presently acting as geographical advisor to the Director of the Geographical Organization,was in the chair throughout the sessions .The first three sessions were devoted to the approval of the agenda and submission and discussion of the national reports. Dr. Ganji submitted a fairly long report which dealt partly with a brief history of the divisional activities and partly with what was done in the Islamic Republic of Iran after the termination of war with Iraq.

The delegates of Pakistan and Afghanistan submitted brief written and verbal reports respectively. The remaining session of the meeting were almost exclusively assigned to the discussion of transliteration systems in use in member countries. Needless to say that the main aim of the meeting was to come up with a system as simplified as possible, both in respect of alphabetical length and common usage, in all countries concerned. No time was lost on the discussion of alphabetical signs that were exclusive to any one country. Therefore, most of the discussions, that sometimes turned to be arguments, were centred on the signs that had a common usage. In the course of the discussion several proposals were submitted by Dr. Mostafa Moqarrabi, Iranian Linguist and philologist. These proposals could not be accepted by delegates from Pakistan and Afghanistan before consulting their home authorities. The delegate from Pakistan, in particular, argued that alteration of a well - established system of transliteration with which all map - users have become familiar without any difficulty or confusion, will not be practicable. He added that introduction of new signs will therefore not serve the purpose of this meeting. He made proposals that are attached hereto along with Dr. Moqarrabi's remarks as annex No. 2. The delegates were requested to take the proposals back to their respective offices and have them put to discussion. They were further requested to let Dr. Ganji know, in due course, if their countries approved of the proposed changes so that they may be included in the final report that is to be submitted to the coming session of the United Nations Group of Experts on the Standardization of Geographical Names. A complete list of approved systems duly signed by all delegates is attached hereto as annex No. 3.

## **HOSPITALITY**

The director and officers of the Geographical Organization showed warm hospitality during the entire stay of the delegates in Tehran. Visits were arranged for the participants to enable them to see places of interest such as the magnificent tomb and musoleum of the late Imam Khomeini .

## **RESOLUTIONS**

In the course of its deliberations the Fourth Meeting of the S.W.Asis Division of the United Nations Conference for the Standardization of Geographical Names resolved that:

- 1- The meeting appreciated with much gratitude, the invitation and hosbitalities of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the formation of the meeting in Tehran .
- 2- In view of the tremendous importance of geographical names both as a means of communicating information and widening the scope of general knowledge of the society and, as a factor in economic developments, all countries of the region should continue to collect, process and propagate, geographical names as called for by the guidelines provided by the United Nations Group of Experts on the Standardization of Geographical Names .
- 3- The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the United Nations Group of Experts or the Standarization of Geographical Names , being the sole link between the countries of the division and the body in question , should prepare a comprehensive report about the progresses in the region , to be submitted to the future sesssion of the UNGEGN and the fourth coming Sixth UNCGN.
- 4- To enable the above representative to prepare his comprehensive report , all delegates present at the fourth meeting are required to send to him thier national progress reports within the next six months.

## LIST OF PARTICIPANT

**AFGHANISTAN**

Ghulam Jelani, President of Remote Sensing , At the Head office of Geodesy and Cartography, KABOL

**IRAN**

GANJI, Dr, Mohammad Hassan, Professor Emeritus, Tehran University , Geographical Advisor, Geographical Organization , Chairman of the Geographical Name Authority.

GHARIB, Dr. Abdolkarim, University Professor, Geologist , member of the Central Geographical Names Authority.

MIR HAIDAR, Dr. Dorreh, University Professor, member of the Central Geographical Names Authority.

MOQARABI, Dr. Mostafa, University Professor, Linguist Phylologist, member of the Central Geographical Names Authority.

MOHAMMADI, Nasser, Director, Geographical Information Dept. Geographical Organization, member of the Central Geographical Names Authority.

**PAKISTAN**

SYED MAQBOOL SHAH, North Circle Survey of Pakistan, Peshawar, Pakistan.

**USSR**

DMITROCHENKOV Head Geodesist , Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography, MOSCOW.

ISHANOV MUZAFAR, General Director of "Tadzikaerokosmogeodeziya" Dushanbe, Tadjikistan .

MUHABBATOV, KHOLNZAR, Academician of Science, Dushanbe, Tadjikistan.

Complete list of letters used in Alphabets of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan,  
as approved at the fourth session of Asia S.W. Division,  
United Nations conference for Geographical Names

( Tehran 7 - 9 January 1971 )

Afghanistan	Iran		Pakistan		Remarks
	Persian	Romanized	Urdu	Romanized	
Pashto and Dari	ب	b	ب	b	All three identical
	پ	p	پ	p	All three identical
	ت	t	ت	t	All three identical
	ث		ث	t	Iran, none, Afghanistan and Pakistan different
	س	s	س	s	All three identical
	ج	j	ج	j	All three identical

Afghanistan		Iran		Pakistan		Remarks
Urdu and Dari	Romanized	Persian	Romanized	Urdu	Romanized	
چ	ch	چ	ch	چ	ch	Iran and Afghanistan identical
ج (ج)	ch					Afghanistan only
ج	ch					Afghanistan only
ح	h	ح	h	ح	h	All three identical
خ	x	خ	x	خ	kh	Iran and Afghanistan identical
د	d	د	d	د	d	All three identical
ذ	z	ذ	-	ذ	d	Iran, none, Afghanistan and Pakistan different
ز	z	ز	z	ز	z	All three identical



Afghanistan		Iran		Pakistan		Remarks
Pashtu and Dar	Romanized	Persian	Romanized	Urdu	Romanized	
	r	ر	r	ر	r	All three identical
	r	--	--	ر	r	Iran, none, Afghanistan and Pakistan different
	r	ر	z	ر	z	All three identical
	r	ر	v z	ر	zh	Iran and Afghanistan identical
	r	--	--	--	--	Iran and Pakistan none
	r	ر	s	ر	s	All three identical

Afghanistan		Iran		Pakistan		Remarks
Arabic and Dard	Romanized	Persian	Romanized	Urdu	Romanized	
ش	sh	ش	sh	ش	sh	Iran and Afghanistan identical
س	s	س	s	--	--	Iran and Pakistan, none
س	s	س	s	س	s	All three identical
ز	z	ز	z	ز	z	All three identical
ط	t	ط	t	ط	t	All three identical
ظ	z	ظ	z	ظ	z	All three identical

	Afghanistan		Iran		Pakistan		Remarks
	Pushtu and Dari	Romanized	Persian	Romanized	Urdu	Romanized	
ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	*	All three different
غ	غ	غ	غ	q	غ	gh	All three different
ف	ف	ف	ف	f	ف	f	All three identical
ق	ق	ق	ق	q	ق	q	All three identical
ك	ك	ك	ك	k	ك	k	All three identical
گ	گ	گ	گ	g	گ	g	All three identical

	Afghanistan		Iran		Pakistan		Remarks
	ushbu and Dar	Romanized	Persian	Romanized	Urdu	Romanized	
		l	J	L	J	L	All three identical
		m	r	m	r	m	All three identical
		n	o	n	o	n	All three identical
		u	--	--	--	--	Iran and Pakistan none
		w	o	v	o	v w In exceptional cases	All three identical
		h	e--a	h	e--a	h	All three identical

Afghanistan		Iran		Pakistan		Remarks
Arabic and Persian	Romanized	Persian	Romanized	Urdu	Romanized	
	omitted		omitted *	s	omitted	Afghanistan and Pakistan identical
s	y	s	y	س	y	All three identical
				بھ	bh	Only Pakistan

In the beginning of the word

Afghanistan		Iran		Pakistan		Remarks
ushtu land Dar	Romanized	Persian	Romanized	Urdu	Romanized	
				جھ	ph	Only Pakistan
				تھ	th	Only Pakistan
				طھ	th	Only Palistan
				جھ	jh	Only Palistan
				چھ	chh	Only Pakistan
				دھ	dh	Only Pakistan



Afghanistan		Iran		Pakistan		Remarks
ushbu and Dar	Romanized	Persian	Romanized	Urdu	Romanized	
				دھ	dh	Only Pakistan
				رھ	rh	Only Pakistan
				کھ	kh	Only Pakistan
				گھ	gh	Only Pakistan

Afghanistan	Iran		Pakistan		Remarks
	Persian	Romanized	Urdu	Romanized	
rushty and Dabi					
زیر	زیر	a	زیر	a	All three identical
زیر	زیر	e	زیر	i	All three different
پیش	پیش	o	پیش	u	Afghanistan and Pakistan identical

Afghanistan		Iran		Pakistan		Remarks
Pushto and Dari	Romanized	Persian	Romanized	Urdu	Romanized	
الفبا مد	ā	الفبا مد	ā	الفبا مد	ā	All three identical
واو معروف	ū	واو معروف	u	واو معروف	ū	Afghanistan and Pakistan identical, Iran different
واو مجهول	u	واو مجهول	ō	واو مجهول	o	Iran different, Afghanistan and Pakistan identical
واو معدوله (نر)	w	واو معدوله	w	واو معدوله	w	All three identical
ی - معروف	i	ی - معروف	i	ی - معروف	ī	Iran and Afghanistan identical
ی - مجهول	ı	ی - مجهول	ē	ی - مجهول	e	Afghanistan and Pakistan identical, Iran different

Afghanistan		Iran		Pakistan		Remarks
Urdu and Romanized	Persian	Romanized	Urdu	Romanized		
شاهان شاهان						Only Afghanistan
شاهان						Only Afghanistan
شاهان شاهان			الف short	الف short	الف short	Pakistan different, Iran and afghanistan identical
شاهان شاهان			الف Possessive attributive or descriptive	الف Possessive attributive or descriptive	الف Possessive attributive, or descriptive	All three different

Handwritten signatures and dates in the bottom right corner of the table, including a signature and the date 9/1/64 and 9.1.71.

It was agreed in the Regional meeting of Pakistan-Iran held in 1974 that:-

- i. There was no difference in the transliteration of 23 letters of both the alphabets of Urdu and Persian and complete agreement can be reached if the macrons and cedillas are removed from the transliteration of homophones on 7 letters in the Persian language.
- ii. Three letters and eleven aspirated consonants in Urdu alphabets which do not exist in Persian alphabets will continue to be transliterated in Pakistani system.
- iii. Insertion of accents on last letters of words ending with a, i, u. like Bābā which are at present being omitted and - written as Bāba in Pakistani system will be considered by Pakistan.
- iv. The words which are pronounced differently in two languages will continue to be transliterated according to their existing systems.

It was agreed in the Regional Meeting of Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan held in 1977 that all the three countries have the same system of transliteration for most of the letters whereas there is difference between them in some of the letters mostly due to the reason that such letters are not common for all the three countries and partly due to the reason that they are pronounced differently in different countries. It was decided that the efforts shall be made by the respective countries to minimise the existing differences in the transliteration of names as far as practicable for consideration during the subsequent conference.

In this connection Pakistan has studied the respective systems of Iran & Afghanistan in comparison with its own and has chalked out the following suggestions for bringing about conformity where difference in alphabets for transliteration of various countries exists. These are as follows:-

- |    | Pakistan   | Iran | Afghanistan                            |
|----|--|------|--|
| 1. | Ch   | Ch   | C <span style="float: right;">چ</span> |
|    | Afghanistan may follow Pakistan and Iran. Indian transliteration is also Ch for چ.   |      |  |
|    | In English <u>Chance</u> , <u>Much</u> etc are also available.   |      |  |
| 2. | Kh   | Kh   | X <span style="float: right;">خ</span> |
|    | Afghanistan may follow Pakistan and Iran. Indian transliteration of خ is also Kh.  |      |  |
| 3. | d  |      | d <span style="float: right;">د</span> |
|    | Afghanistan may follow Pakistan, As India also transliterates it as d. This <sup>will</sup> bring us closer internationally. |      |  |

4. r r. ط  
Afghanistan should change in favour of internationally recognised transliteration being practiced in the Sub-continent. Moreover dots confuse Cartographer. Indian transliteration is also r.
5. Zh Zh Z ژ  
Afghanistan may change in favour of Pakistan & Iran.
6. SH SH S ش  
Afghanistan may follow the other two countries. Push, Hush etc, are found in English & we need not make new equivalents.
7. Gh Gh G غ  
Afghanistan should change in favour of Pakistan and Iran as <sup>in the words</sup> Ghost or Afghanistan.
8. en -n -n تنوین  
<sup>may</sup>  
Iran & Afghanistan consider our version.
9. i e i زیر  
Not much difference in pronunciations with e. Iran may however consider to change in favour of Pakistan & Afghanistan as in bit, kit, etc.
10. U O U پیش  
Iran may change in favour of Afghanistan & Pakistan as in put, pull etc.
11. Ū U Ū واؤ معروف  
Iran may change in favour of Pakistan & Afghanistan.
12. W V- ā واؤ معروف  
Iran & Afghanistan may follow Pakistan.
13. ī ī ī ی معروف  
Afghanistan may change in favour of Iran & Pakistan.
14. -i- -ye -yi کسر اضافه  
All three countries should consider and try to agree on to one equivalent.

S.M. SHAH  
DIRECTOR NORTHERN CIRCLE  
SURVEY OF PAKISTAN  
REPRESENTATIVE OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN