

Analyzing the Epistemic and Ontologic Foundations of Halqe's School Based on Islamic Philosophy ♦

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Mohammadi, A.**

Objectives: *The main Purpose of this paper is to compare the epistemic and ontologic foundations of halqe's school with the philosophic principles, particularly the principles of Islamic Philosophy.*
Method: *This research's method is attribute ans analitic and by referring to the founding texts of halqe's school, reported the epistemic and of the invisible realm of the sensations, confusion of truth and stability as well as a no ontologic foundations of this and compared with the views of Muslim philosophers.*
Results and Conclusion:: *The results of the study indicat that there is a significant diffrance between halqe's school and philosophical teachings .Some of the problems are: neglecting the differents between the sources of knowledge and ignoring the place of rational argument and pragmatic view of truth.*

Key words: *halqe's school, halqe's mistery, epistemic foundations, ontologic foundations.*

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Analyzing the Comparative Method in Political Philosophical Studies ♦

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Ebrahimi, A.***

Objectives: *This study seeks to demonstrate the comparative method and the method of its application prospect in the fields of political sciences, with a particular focus on political philosophy. **Method:** The present study and investigations in this paper have been performed in descriptive and analytical method. Tools for collecting and gathering as well as compiling information has been performed via studying library books, documents consisted of books, texts and essays along with internet utility. **Results:** This method is the first approach to human cognition and has been associated with political knowledge. Moreover conceptual developments and thematic range of applications in various branches of knowledge, the experiences in the study of political philosophy has become increasingly important and quickly finds a place in the academic teachings. Meanwhile there are still uncertainties about it, even the use of matching or comparable terminology. **Conclusion:** Political philosophical studies with a comparative method are like a two-headed coin with the changing and solution on one side and the way out of the chaos and toward reduction the political tensions on the other side.*

Key words: *comparative method, types of comparison, philosophical - political studies, comparison process.*

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***Fitrah (Innate Nature) and the Instances Fitrah
from the View Point of Allameh Tabataba'i and its
Resultants in Humanities*** ♦

Tarkhan, Gh. *

Objectives: *The problem of Fitrah is one of the important anthropological presuppositions in Islamic thought. The goal of this article is to research the quiddity of Fitrah and representing its resultants in humanities. **Method:** In gathering information the article uses library based method, and in inferring the views benefits the analytical-descriptive method, and in functions and resultants it uses method of Ijtihad. **Results:** Explaining Fitrah and its instances from the view of Allameh Tabataba'i, this article represents resultants of this base in three scopes of epistemology, teleology, and methodology. **Conclusion:** According to Allameh Tabataba'i's view, human is a being that have innate nature, it means that human possesses special structure and a constant aspect that divine religion is harmonious with it and revealed according to it. Although Allameh did not explicitly mention some instances of innate nature but we can comprehensively categorize instances of innate disposition into three categories of concept, attitude and capacity and then we can examine the views of Allameh on these categories. Accordingly, Fitrah can be considered as a source for knowledge and a criterion for evaluation and the only solution for the challenge of relativism in descriptive and normative sciences (epistemological aspect); the perfection of Fitrah introduces as the only or the most important goal of Islamic Humanities (teleological aspect); and it requires the companionship of the traditional texts and narrations beside reason and experience for the knowledge of human (methodological aspect).*

Key words: *fitrah (innate nature), theology, moral values, method of humanities, relativism, tendency to god.*

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Conceptualization of Organizational Virtue from Islamic Perspective ♦

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Objectives: One of the paradigms that have been attended in field of organizational behaviour is organizational virtue. Because of existing worth Islamic sources in this field, it was motivator of the present researchers to specify organizational virtue elements, and to describe its concept from Islamic perspective in management field.

Method: To review previous researches and to study current definitions in this field, it is resulted a certain definition of organizational virtue, and was tested in an academic society of 174 participants by systematic random method. It was studied and certified organizational virtue elements according to Islamic management. **Results:** The findings indicate that there are three element categories of special, value, and school variables for organizational virtue in Islamic perspective. **Conclusion:** The authors of the present research concluded a positive and significant relationship between organizational virtue and mentioned components of the three element categories.

Keywords: organizational virtue, Islamic management, virtual indexes.

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Pathology of Student's Religious Training from Viewpoint of Faculty Members and Students of PNU ♦

Mahmoudi, S. *

Objectives: *The present research aims at studying the challenges of religious education of students and recommends solution to improve religious education of students. **Method:** In this inquiry, Qualitative research design was used and to gather data, " general interview guide approach" was used. **Results:** In this research, "The destructive impact of satellite channels", " inappropriate use of cyberspace", "economic problems and job worries of students", " advertising inefficiently", inconsistency between words and actions of parents", " teaching theology courses by less experienced teachers", " Lack of proper interaction between the university and the Seminary", inadequate activity of the religious institutions at the university ", " low participation of students in religious topics "were identified as the obstacles and damages of religious education. **Conclusion:** The author concluded that to improve the religious education, all obstacles must be examined. lack of attention to these obstacle causes serious damage to the country's culture .In fact, rising unemployment of university graduates is the most important educational injury. It has a negative effect on the students' motivation. On the other hand the global imperialism attempts to induce ineffectiveness of religion and religious education to students' .Hence it is necessary that the authorities provide youth employment by applying the principles of resistant economy and targeted selection of students.*

Key words: *pathology, training , religious training , religious tendencies, university student.*

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***Syllabus Needs Assessment Curriculum of
Supplementary Courses of Islamic Humanities: As a
base to Improve and strengthen the Theorization
based on Religious Foundations*** ♦

Hejazi, Z.*
Aminkhandaghi, M.**
Ghandili, J.***

Objectives: The present research aims to assess the needs of curriculum syllabus of supplementary courses of islamic humanities in order to improve and strengthen the theorization in the academic staff members of Department of humanities based on religious foundations. **Method:** This research benefited needs assessments with qualitative approach through interviews with key informants and snowball sampling. The data for two purposes (recognition key informants' approach to humanities and islamic humanities and syllabus are suggested by the key informants) was analyzed. **Results:** The results showed that the dominant approach to key informants was west- selected approach and syllabus suggested for improve and strengthen the theorization in the academic staff members that was divided All syllabus obtained into 4 major topics of Islam, science and religion, humanities, and theory and theorization. **Conclusion:** The authors concluded that if so, it seems this syllabus in these courses can be taken to make significant changes. With regard to the improvement and strengthening of theorizing based on religious teachings and the islamic human sciences, the most important achievements in the humanities is an ending point to exclusivism of the west.

Key words: needs assessment, islamic humanities, curriculum, theorization, syllabus.

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The Nature of Islamic Sciences and its Relationship with Human Sciences From Martyr Motahari's Perspective ♦

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Objectives: Religion and prophets aimed at making human's personality and guidance, happiness and training. The present research intends to find a meaningful relationship between islamic and human sciences from martyr Motahari's point of view. **Method:** The method of this research is qualitative sight using descriptive method with content analysis with library method for answering the question of relationship between Islamic sciences and human sciences from martyr motahari,s perspective. **Results:** 1- Islamic science isn't limited to idiomatic islamic science but is effective in human's development and meets the needs of society, if they have the nature of, some one to some one, they will be in the group of islamic science. 2- Motahary's perspective is to produce islamic human sciences in some subjects like education and training, morality ,society and history ,women's right and family matters, leadership and policy and even economy.3- the human sciences of west goes to the way of secular with the targets of physical and humanism and is limited to an experimental method in this reason that it had been formed in the context of naturalistic ideas.**Conclusion:** Human sciences and islamic sciences from Martyr Motahari's perspective has monotheism fact, nature- oriented fact and it is documented with the source of the revelation and tradition and votes of islamic thought and methodically , in addition to natural science and statistical, it seeks help from rational, intuitive and revelation.

Key words: motahary, islamic sciences, human sciences, ipseity, nature, monotheism.

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In The Name of Allah

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