

Curriculum Intended, Implemented and Attained Islamic Ethics Course, Assessment Matches and Dissonances ♦

Fazlollahi, S.*

Objectives: Purpose of this study is to evaluate the three fold levels of intended, implemented and Attained Islamic ethics course. **Method:** The Research method of the research is a combination method (quantitative and qualitative). Statistical population consisted of 37 professors and 273 students and the sample full of teachers (n = 37) and 157 students were selected at Stratified random way. For data collection two following methods were used: The teachers' questionnaire with the reliability of 0.955 and student questionnaire with the reliability of 0.972. 52 and 48 questions, Teaching observation form with 47 questions the reliability of the 940/0, Test with 40 question to evaluate the learned with reliability of 652/0, Analyzing the curriculum and the selected content to teach and interview were used. **Results:** Data analysis is based on one group T test at SPSS software and quantitative analysis showed: Basic needs were partly for private purposes in developing personal and social needs of students in an Islamic society was Suitable. The relatively favorable attunement between curriculums with course objectives between the selected content teachers and with headlines lesson is not favorable. Achieving the goals of Islamic ethics in levels of cognitive, emotional and behavioral is undesirable. **Conclusion:** The amount of consistency and coordination among the intended curriculum, implemented and attained Islamic ethics course with regard to elements of the curriculum is not desirable.

Key words: curriculum evaluation, curriculum intended, implemented, attained, islamic moral course.

♦ Received: 2018, Feb, 13; Accepted: 2018, Oct, 14.

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Social Policy-Making Based on Implications of Fetrat Theory ◆

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Mansouri, S.**

The FETRAT (original nature) theory, as one of the most fundamental concepts in Islamic paradigm, portrays a nature for human being which is comprehensive, unchangeable, non-acquired and immune to human error and indeed it is somehow dedicated to human being only. Accordingly, studying the dimensions of effectiveness of this theory would be able to make fundamental changes, due to its training-based approach, in all theoretical fields as well as policy-making areas towards intervention of governments and states in human communities which accept the monotheistic view. On the other hand, the normative theories in area of social policy-making (including theories of liberalism, emphasis on Neoliberalism, conservatism, socialism and social democracy) as valuable frameworks have important influences on social decisions made by the governments and states. **Aim:** The article addresses the question of what would be the achievements of the theory of FETRAT in social policy-making, with an emphasis on normative theories; as well as the question of how it can lead to changes in Iranian society and the international community. **Method:** Through utilizing the ascription way it has considered the contents of written works of theologian Ayatullah Mirza Muhammad Ali Shah Abadi in explaining the claim, analyzing as well as its interpreting. **Results and Conclusion:** The results of the present article indicate that the authors try to explain the groundwork for formation and theoretical bases, objectives, definitions, its administrative organs and the main components in order to draw an Islamic normative theory based on the theory of FETRAT.

Key words: social policy-making, FETRAT theory (original nature), social training, social policy, normative theories.

◆ Received: 2018, Feb, 13; Accepted: 2018, Oct, 14.

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Principles of Free Thought from the Point of View of Islam, with Emphasis on Allamah Tabataba'i's Thoughts ♦

Khalatbari, H.*

Shah Fazle Ghamsari, A.R.**

Objectives: Islamic religion, with its approach to human perfection, sees freedom and thought as one of the most important means of achieving this goal. In addition, finding trusted thoughts is one of the most important human concerns. Allameh Tabataba'i is one of the great Shiite thinkers who has expressed valuable material in the field of theoretical foundations of Islamic holiness in the field of free thought through the Qur'anic interpretation of the Qur'an. The purpose of this article is to achieve the principles of free thinking from the perspective of Islam in order to preserve the free human thought. **Method:** In this article, the descriptive and analytical approach, the principles of free thinking from the perspective of Islam, according to Allamah Tabataba'i's thoughts, has been examined. **Results :** The results of the article indicate that : theocentrism , freedom, truth, rationality, human dignity, perfectionism, including the foundations and freedoms within the limits of the Shari'a, freedom of speech and the promotion of thought, correct and incorrect explanation, avoidance of coercion, include the principles of free thinking in Islamic Viewpoint. **Conclusion:** Although freedom has been made for human beings, but if its free thinking is not in the Islamic framework, the mistake in its thoughts is very abundant. Islam provides a set of principles of free thinking that allow human thinking to be precise and safe deviations.

Key words: principles; liberty; thought; islam.

♦ Received: 2018 ,Mar,08; Accepted: 2018, Sep, 14.

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The Role of Using Objects in Religious Culture-Making in the View of Infallible Family (Masoomin) ◆

Asadi, M.M. *

Selmabadi, H.**

Objectives: *The purpose of this research is to identify how to apply the environment and objects in the culture of the innocent in order to obtain an appropriate model for the education of the society.*
Method: *In this research, the data collection method is library and descriptive-analytical.*
Results: *Prophets and Imams, in line with their educational and educational role, have turned to religious attitude, and following it, the transfer of the monotheistic attitude, the transfer of the correct attitude to the world and the transfer of the correct attitude to the hereafter, have been implemented by the objects. In the second stage, they have used objects for religious orientation, and in this regard, they have focused on creating a tendency toward Ahlul-Bayt and creating a tendency toward good deeds. In the third stage, they put objects in order to convey customs and religious practices. Therefore, the use of objects in the family of the infallible can be seen in all three systems of culture as an independent method.*
Conclusion: *First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the educational aid in the process of transferring religious culture and avoiding the mere reliance on spoken word transmission of culture, second, the exploitation of the entire university space in this area and the non-monopoly of teaching culture to the classroom space, The use of objects as a complementary factor in the subject of "culture-making" is the result of this research.*

Key words: *biography of infallible; religious culture; religious training; use of environment and objects.*

◆ Received: 2018, Feb,09; Accepted: 2018, Oct , 09.

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Qurani Evidences of Geometry Dominated on the Islamic Art and Architecture Works ♦

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Objectives: *The present research aims to reach the monotheism origin of symbolic language of the patterns and geometric structures resulted from heaven and celestial traditions in the creativity resulted from the creation of Ka'bah [cube-like and sacred temple at Mecca] and the Islamic art and architecture works. **Method:** The methodology is descriptive – analytic and the method of analysis is deductive by the approach of comparative. **Results** : To explain Qur'an evidences of the example world and the shape features of drawings and the system of combination dominant on the presentations and volumes of the Islamic art and architecture works based on symbolic beauty dominant on the House of Ka'bah and its centrality in the universe. **Conclusion:** 1- Of the symbolic implications of Ka'bah is shape of Ka'bah, the best sample and an example of all holy places that has been built on the earth and driven from Bait al Mamoor pattern in the world of example and that pattern of the heaven in the world of celestial world. This points to Quran document of example world. 2-Of monotheism implication of Ka'bah geometry is the secret of square of Ka'bah and Bait al Mamoor and heaven based on fourfold principles of monotheism, purifying, praising God, glorification, eulogy. 3-Of the reasons of symbolic beauty in the Islamic art and architecture is personal motivations pallor, manifestation of inner of the sensitive world in the evident figure of example world and presence of coherent and style during continuous periods of Islamic world. 4- monotheism implications of geometry dominant on the arrays and the system of combination of the Islamic art and architecture, manifestation of figures of geometry purifying in the geometry arrays and islimi and Khatayi drawings and making unity through presence of quality geometry based on the principle of centrality and general structure of the work considering necessary proportions and principles and regulations accompanied by adapted and supplemented elements and organizing the space centrism and bond between form and space by several ways of spatial axis, considering symmetry principle and make the space fluid by keeping the independence of several sections of the building.*

Keywords: *quran, islamic art and architecture, monotheism, geometry.*

♦ Received: 2018, Apr.09; Accepted: 2018, Sep, 01.

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The Study of Preventive Factors in Achieving Quran Based Human Sciences (A Mixed Method) ◆

Daneshi, M. *

Ghasemizad, A.R. **

Objectives: The main theme of the article is to analyze the Preventive Factors in Achieving Quran Based Human Sciences and finding a solution to actualize Human Sciences Based on the holly Quran. **Method:** The research method in this article is mixed, which combines the qualitative section with the Grounded Theory and in quantitative is descriptive survey type. The qualitative instrument includes interviews with 20 specialists from the Kazerun higher education centers and Seminary, which was selected in a Purposive way using key subjects in theoretical saturation. In the quantitative research section, based on Non-probable sampling, 103 key people were selected from the centers and researcher-made questionnaire was provided to them. **Results:** The results show that there are four barriers for the realization of Quran- based humanities sciences including weakness in thinking, incomplete human skills and weakness in the value of defect in insight. Among them, incomplete human skills, poor thinking, weakness in value and insight of Priority were considered as a problem. **Conclusion:** Based on the results of the research, we can say that attention to wisdom and innovation in the framework of Islamic values, Valuing to native humanities and reinforcing the insights of students and researchers can probably reduce barriers for the realization of the Quran Based Human Sciences.

Key words: quranic humanities, islamic human sciences, mixed method.

◆ Received: 2018 ,Jan,12; Accepted: 2018, Nov, 05.

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A Critical Analysis to Different Kinds of Relativism ♦

Haddadi, A.R.*

Continental philosophy of social sciences is observed in hermeneutic tradition and critical genealogy. The variability of independent variables of relativity will result in the dependent variables of relativity. **Objectives:** The purpose of the present survey is to analyze different kinds of relativism. **Method:** The method of the research is library studies and documentary an ultra analysis and philosophical methods. **Results:** The results of the present study indicate that different scientific works attempt to form a comprehensive categorization of different kinds of relativism. The article analyzed and criticized different kinds of relativism from the viewpoint of different scholars. **Conclusion:** The author of the article concluded that there has not been a comprehensive categorization to understand and differentiate different kinds of relativism. The present research can be considered as an initial step to gain the mentioned purpose.

Key words: epistemology; relativism; philosophy of social sciences, continental paradigm.

♦ Received: 2018, May, 07; Accepted: 2018, Oct, 15.

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A Critical Survey to Scientific Naturalism Considering the Relation between Science and Metaphysic ◆

Biabanaki, M. *

Objectives: *Naturalists don't accept metaphysics as a priori knowledge and prior to science and believe that there is no extra scientific route to metaphysical understanding. In this view, science, as an empirical study, is prior to metaphysics and metaphysicians' aim to do metaphysics wholly within the bounds of contemporary science. The purpose of this paper is to examine whether (1) is the naturalist view of this matter a coherent viewpoint? And (2) whether scientific theories are formulated and grown up in accordance with the naturalist pattern or not? **Method:** The method of the present article is documentary-analytical. **Results and Conclusion:** Naturalist's position is not justifiable. In fact, I offer arguments that show naturalist's position is self-defeating; and scientific theories, practically, don't arise according to naturalist's position.*

Key words: *scientific naturalism, metaphysic, science, scientism.*

◆ Received: 2018, Jan ,21; Accepted: 2018, Oct, 15.

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مطالعات معرفتی در



**Iranian Journal of
The Knowledge Studies in The
Islamic University**
(MotaleateMarefati Dar Daneshgah-E- Eslami)

ISSN2322-5246

**Winter 2019 Vol. 22, No.4
77**

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In The Name of Allah

Contents

*A Critical Survey to Scientific
Naturalism Considering the
Relation between Science and
Metaphysic* 503
Biabanaki, M.

*A Critical Analysis to Different
Kinds of Relativism* 519
Haddadi, A.R.

*The Study of Preventive Factors in
Achieving Quran Based Human
Sciences (A Mixed Method)* 543
Daneshi, M , Ghasemizad, A.R.

*Qurani Evidences of Geometry
Dominated on the Islamic Art and
Architecture Works* 561
Akbari, F.

*The Role of Using Objects in
Religious Culture-Making in the
View of Infallible Family
(Masoomin)* 579
Asadi, M.M. , Selmabadi, H.

*Principles of Free Thought from
the Point of View of Islam, with
Emphasis on Allamah
Tabataba'i's Thoughts* 595
*Khalatbari, H.,
Shah Fazle Ghamsari, A.R.*

*Social Policy-Making Based on
Implications of Fetrat Theory.* 609
Samadi, M. , Mansouri, S.

*Curriculum Intended,
Implemented and Attained Islamic
Ethics Course, Assessment
Matches and Dissonances* 633
Fazlollahi, S.

Abstracts 674