The Opportunity and Threats of the Islamic Republic in Joining to International Peaceful Conventions from Islamic Perspective

Olyanasab, H.*
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Objectives: The purpose of this study is to investigate whether some international Peaceful conventions that are in front of the Islamic Republic are opportunities or challenges? And how to manage the challenges and opportunities of negotiation? Method: This study explained the peace framework in Islam by using Historical experiences of Innocent Leaders peace pacts at the top of Islam and Koranic and religious evidences. Results: Studies have shown that Islam takes an important position for the leader in the crisis of war and peace and has ordered Muslims to turn to the leadership to manage the opportunities and threats of Peace talks. Conclusion: This research concluded that if the Islamic community holds the spirit of jihad and resistance and peace pact approved with the will of the leader it is opportunity, but if it is imposed on the leader it is a threat.

Keywords: Islamic Revolution, Islamic leader, Peaceful conventions, Peace in Islam, imposed peace.
Victory of Iranian Islamic Revolution is the Beginning of a New Period for Shi’a Jurisprudence

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Aim: Islamic Jurisprudence (Fiqh) in its 1400 years history has some vicissitudes because of many factors and have been divided to numerous periods for some characteristics. Scholars and writers are not unanimous in shi’a jurisprudence’s periods; therefore a few authors announced that the time after victory of Iranian Islamic revolution is the beginning of new period for it. The main purpose of the present study is to clarify the time after victory of Islamic revolution as the beginning of a new period. Method: The method of the survey is descriptive-analysis and library method. Results: This article, pointing to various shi’a jurisprudence’s periods from this field’s writers perspective, believe that victory of iranian islamic revolution is the start of a new and important period because of these characteristics: 1. Propounding so many new religious juridical problems especially “The jurisprudent absolute governmental power” (velayat motlage Faqih). 2. Shi’a jurisprudence’s entrance into all administrative fields of country. 3. Engender of prominent jurists especially Imam Khomeini at the top. 4. Comprehensive development of Islamic religious schools (Hawzah) and entrance of jurisprudence and jurisprudents in virtual world and broadcast. 5. Increase of religious juristic authorship specific in library software and magazine form. Conclusion: The author of the article concludes that the time after victory of iranian islamic revolution is the beginning of a new period for Jurisprudence in contemporary history of our country.

Key words: Shi’a Jurisprudence, Period, Iranian Islamic Revolution, Administrative fields, Islamic religious schools (Hawzah).

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Izutsu, s Semantics and it, s Usage in Qur'anic Studies

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Khanmohammadi, K. **

Objectives: The present article intends to study the theoretical foundations of semantics methodology and to measure its relation to Islamic principles and to explore the necessity of it, usage in Qur'anic studies. Method: The method of the research is analytical-discursive and theological. Results and conclusion: The results of this research show that, firstly, the methodology of semantics has not been created for using in religious texts, and a kind of its implicit imposing by Izutsu on Quran has been made. Secondly, like this method, the science of relationships derive from the Islamic thoughts of the domain of the Qur'anic literature has existed without the need to use the methods involved, and thirdly, if insisting on using the method of semantics - to There are reasons, such as the internationality of this method or any other reason, that the researcher should be aware of its theoretical foundations and treat it solely as a method and tool. Fourth, the methodology of semantics for understanding the Qur'an is weakened by the use of certain methods such as thematic interpretation alongside it.

Key words: semantics, Izutsu, fundamental methodology, Quran, Hadith of infallibles.

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Abstracts

Analyzing the Relationship Between Reason and Quote in Sheikh Sadough's Theological Thinking

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Objectives: The necessity for the Purification of rationalism of Shia theologians and focusing on the important stages of verbal thinking in order to enhance the efficiency and responsiveness to religious beliefs requires a systematic and consistent research in this field.

Method: The methodology in this research is analytically and a description of the library method and the identification of the sources of documentary research have been used.

Results and Conclusion: Sheikh Saduqu does not see a clear distinction between reason and revelation and finds reason through the revelation. He believes that the highest degree of reason among the prophets and the Imams (AS), the intellectuals and philosophers try their best to understand their words. He says: God does not appoint anything except uses a form of truth about it in the human mind. He includes reason in different fields such as theology, prophecy and imamate, taqiyyah, and Uses related affairs to the return and resurrection.

Key words: Relationship of Reason and Quote, Rationality, Verbal Thought of Saduqu.

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The Effect of Shia Imamate Teachings on Enhancement of Social Capital Norms

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Objectives: This study intends to find ways to enhance social capital norms based on the most important epistemological capital of Shia which is Imamate (religious leadership). Method: Regarding the characteristics of the topic having discovery aspect, descriptive-analytical and historical-hermeneutic methods have been used. Results: The Shia Imamate teachings play a very effective role in the development of the most important social capital norms namely social cooperation and tolerance and enhancement of life value. Conclusion: Shia Imamate enjoying important qualities such as knowledge, immunity from sins, and having divine guardianship, on one hand, provides the most efficient epistemological constellation in order to use social capital norms and on the other hand it guarantees the effective protection of social capital.

Key words: Social capital, Norms, Imamate (religious leadership), Shia.
The Relation Between Guardianship-Centeredness and Islamic Political Life Style in Nahj Al-Balagha

Sadati Nezhad, M. * Rajabi Zadeh, A.

The concept of life style is considered as one of the fundamental aspects of nowadays thought concerns and a serious subject and necessity among islamic civilization making factores and islamic researches. Objectives: The present study intends to extract an Islamic life style in political domain based on the teachings of Nahj al-Balagha as one of the most valuable islamic resources. Method: the method of the research is descriptive- analysis and allameh mohammad taghi jafari,s interpretation framework . Results: The results of the article indicates three levels of individual, social and political system in political life style of citizens in islamic society based on the teachings of Nahj al-Balagha.the mentioned life style based on the rule of, guardianship-centeredness will actualize responsibility taking, justice, consultation, integration and balance among individual, society and political system to lead Muslim individual and islamic society toward a logic and pure life.

Conclusion : The authors of the article conclude that life style based on guardianship-centeredness will lead us toward Alawite society (desendants of Imam Ali) and creates an islamic life style including special functions such as benevolence, political participation, social integration, public supervision and individual and governmental responsibility which will result in guidance and salvation.

Key words: political life style, guardianship-centeredness, Nahj al-Balagha, allameh jafari,s interpretation.

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I’tikaf and its Psychological Effects in University Students

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Shirpour, V.***

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to compare the mental health, meaning in life and life expectancy in students who are participated in I’tikaf (religious seclusion) and those who are not. Method: The present research is a causal-comparative study. Statistical population is all of the West Azerbaijan universities students who were participated in I’tikaf in Urmia Medical Sciences University mosque in 2017 spring. The sample consisted of 20 I’tikaf participants and 20 who were not participated; students were selected with simple random sampling method. For collecting information GHQ, Schneider’s life expectancy, and meaning in life scales were used. Data were analyzed by using multivariate analysis of variance(MANOVA) and with SPSS software. Results: The results showed that there is a significant difference between two groups in meaning in life and life expectancy variables but there was no significant difference in mental health. Conclusion: According to results participating in I’tikaf, enhance the life expectancy and the meaning of life.

Key words: I’tikaf (religious seclusion in a mosque), Life Expectancy, Meaning in Life, Mental Health.
The Place of Tolerance in the Political Thought of Ayatollah Khamenei

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Zaree, M.

The place of tolerance means tolerance and non-interference from intent and consciousness, despite the power of suppression, against the ideas of the opposition, despite the long history of this issue, is still the place of conflict, challenge and critique in the field of political thought. *Objectives:* The aim of the present article is to study the place, basics, principles and limits of tolerance in the political thought of Ayatollah Khamenei. *Method:* This research is based on the grounded theory. *Results:* The results of the survey indicate the basics of Tolerance in Ayatollah Khamenei’s Thoughts Based on Ontology, Epistemology, and Anthropology. *Conclusion:* Tolerance in the political thought of Islam and consequently, political thought of Ayatollah Khamenei is different from that of the West. Tolerance is one of the main features of the rulers in the systems based on religious democracy.

**Key words:** tolerance, religious democracy, ayatollah khamenei, toleration, dissenter.
The Effect of Need-Centered Teaching of the Thematic Commentary on the Quran on Critical Thinking of Students at Vali-E Asr University of Rafsanjan

Kahnoojee, M.*
Kamyab, H.**
Negarestani, H.***

Objectives: The main purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of need-centered teaching of the thematic commentary on the Quran on the critical thinking of female students of Vali-e-Asr University in Rafsanjan. Method: The present study is a quasi-experimental research and pre- and post-test design with a group was used to achieve the goals. The population of the study is female undergraduate students of Vali-e-Asr University of Rafsanjan in the second semester 2017-2018. The sample size is responded to California Critical Thinking Questionnaire (Form B)180 people had inclusion criteria. Using a simple random method, 30 people were selected. After a 14-session need-centered teaching of commentary course, the test was performed again. Data analysis is performed on descriptive and inferential levels. Results: There was a significant difference between pre-test and post-test results in terms of mean scores of critical thinking subscales and ultimately critical thinking before and after training. Conclusion: The appropriate teaching method and content are the important factors influencing development of critical thinking skills. The need-centered presentation of the course of the thematic commentary on the Quran had a significant effect on improving students' critical thinking skills.

Key words: course of thematic commentary on the Quran, need-centered teaching method, critical thinking.
Abstracts

Educational Needs of University Students in Islamic Thought One (Case Study: University of Isfahan) *

Nazar Pour, H.*
Abedi, A.**

Objectives: The purpose of this research is to study the educational needs of the students of University of Isfahan in Islamic Thought One. Method: The method of the research is quantitative survey and applying questionnaire among 376 students of University of Isfahan. Sample size was determined using Cochran sampling method. Measures of the needs assessment had a good reliability coefficient (0.93). Results: Students in the lesson of Islamic Thought One feel more need for divine justice and divine wisdom and the philosophy of creation. The priorities of male and female students and the priority of students at different faculties are different in the syllabus of this lesson. There is a relationship between some of the topics with the gender and the faculty of students. Conclusion: In order to increase the attractiveness and effectiveness of the course of Islamic thought One, it is necessary to pay attention to gender and faculty of students in formulating lesson plan and providing educational content. Practical suggestions have also been presented.

Key words: educational needs, islamic thought One, university of isfahan, educational planning.

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In The Name of Allah

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