Abstracts

The Study of the Impact of Islamic Revolution on Raising Public Awareness of Citizenship Rights and Human Dignity
(Case Study: Students of Islamic Azad University, Tabriz Branch)

AhmadiSefidan, H.*
Kazemizadeh, A.**

Objectives: Considering that the Islamic Republic of Iran has been founded on the basis of Islamic principles and one of its main objectives is the revival of human dignity and respect for citizenship rights, the present study is conducted to investigate the impact of the Islamic Revolution on raising the public awareness of citizenship rights and human dignity. Method: In the current research, a descriptive survey method was employed. The statistical population is included all students of Islamic Azad University of Tabriz during the academic year of 2018-2019, and 384 students were selected by cluster sampling. The data collecting tool was a researcher-made questionnaire with validity of 0.83 and reliability of 0.87. Descriptive statistics mean and standard deviation and inferential statistics of single sample t through SPSS23 software were used to analyze the data. Results: The findings of the research indicate that the Islamic Revolution in raising public awareness of the citizenship rights and human dignity has played a positive role. Conclusion: The Islamic Revolution has promoted citizens' awareness of their civil, political, social and economic rights. According to the results, it is suggested that the national and local media will be more concerned with introducing citizenship rights based on the principles of the Islamic Revolution.

Key words: islamic revolution, awareness, public, citizenship rights, human dignity, students.
Obstacles to State and Nation Cooperation and Impact It Affects the Sustainability of the Islamic Revolution of Iran

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Objectives: This short piece of writing intends to introduce the existing obstacles to cooperation between the state and the nation and how they affect the stability of the Islamic Revolution. Method: The present study inspired the pathological approaches to the impact of barriers between state and nation as part of the threat posed by the Islamic Revolution. The major consequence of this approach is that the damage does not necessarily have an objective aspect, but it can also be mentally conceived. It is the type of perceptual system in the mind that determines how an event can be understood and adapted to those social actions. Results: The findings of the research show that negligence, neglect of barriers by government elites and experts leads to the instability of the Islamic revolution. Therefore, appropriate solutions should be provided to prevent existing barriers. Conclusion: The results indicate that each of the internal and external barriers has created the morale of the nation’s distrust to some of the statesmen and provided the instability of the Islamic Revolution.

Key words: cooperation, obstacles to cooperation between state and nation, state, nation and islamic revolution.
Investigation of Relationship between Self-Knowledge and Religious Orientation

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Self-knowledge is an acquisitive efficient skill on one’s grow, which has an important role in therapeutic processes. This matter is also emphasized in religious texts so that is known as the most profitable cognitive. **Objectives:** The Purpose of this article is to study the relations of self-knowledge with religious orientations. **Method:** Participants of study were included 214 persons of Azad university students of science and researches branch chosen with accessible sampling approximately equal number of two genders. In this study measurement tools are criteria of religious orientation (Bahrami Ehsan 1380) and self-knowledge questionnaire (Ghorbani and others 2008). Datum analysis is done through correlation coefficients, analysis of variance and analysis of regression. **Results and Conclusions:** Findings show self-knowledge has positive correlation with religious orientations and self-enrich, and minus correlation with dis-ordering and self-center. According to regression data dis-ordering and self-center shows power of prediction 0/34. Therefore self-knowledge is able to effectively predict religious orientation aspects.

**Key words:** religious orientation, dis-ordering, self-enrich, self-center, self-knowledge.
Meditations on the Relationship between Reason and Innocent Imam

Mohammadzadeh, E. *
Niroomand, R. **

Problem: A fundamental problem in the discussion of Imamology is the relationship between the existence of the Imam and the reason, either the ontological or epistemological reason. Objectives: Imam (AS) has the superior position of Rational power and divine knowledge due to his position and existential rank, which uses it to understand things and direct the truth. The purpose of this paper is to address the problems surrounding Imam’s wisdom and the relationship between the religious inspirations and the intuitive knowledge and teachings of the Imam with his intellect and the relationship between the reason and the knowledge of Imam (AS) on the other hand. Method: The present research deals with descriptive and analytic approaches to this complex subject, which has been less considered and decoded. Results: The Qur’an and narratives lead us to the point that, given the perfection of the soul of the Imam of his intellect, he is both a source and a means of full knowledge, and is not defective, referring to the infallibility reason and Ahlul-Bayt, and the function of the unit, both of which are in Human guidance. Conclusion: It seems that reason as an immaterial and independent fact, which is the first and most popular creature and intermediary of the creation of other beings, actually refers to the truth of the existence of the infallible Imam (AS).

Key words: imam, imam, s reason, imam's knowledge, imam's knowledge resources

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An Analysis of the Principles of Anthropology of the West Humanities and its Methodological Requirements

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Khosropanah, A.

Objectives: The present article aims to investigate the principles of anthropology of the west humanities and its methodological requirements in the west. Method: This study has been carried out by descriptive–analytic method. Results: Human, as the subject of humanities and anthropology and one of the theoretical support and theoretical principles of science, plays the main role in forming knowledge (cognition). Different definitions and perceptions of human significantly affect epistemology field, especially the theoretical field of methodology and research methods of humanities so that any paradigm is likely to be affected by special idea about human nature. For example, considering human as an object and mechanical perception of human; selecting quantitative methods in demonstrable approach; defining human as free and creative being and selecting qualitative way in interpretive approach are caused by this variety in attitude to human. Conclusion: The authors of the survey conclude that human sciences methodology is affected by principles and prehypothesis of anthropology; in a way that a change in human views may lead to change in methodology and consequently in human sciences.

Key words: anthropology, humanities, paradigm, method, methodology.

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The Study of the Theoretical Foundations of Indigenous Humanities in Iran

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Objectives: The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze theoretical foundations in the approaches of indigenous humanities in Iran. Method: The present study is based on the place and library, as a qualitative paradigm. On the other hand, in terms of nature, exploratory-descriptive, the method of data collection is a qualitative content analysis. Results: The findings indicated that some of the intellectual traditions of the humanities such as Foucault, Phenomenology, Frankfurte, Hegel, and Popper were the gateways for the indigenization of the humanities in Iran, and some of these traditions the intellectual (phenomenology and Foucault) has been as a falsify of the new humanities, and Obtaining the indigenous science. The findings also indicate that the indigenous point of the human sciences has been that Iranian theorists have been focusing on the critique of their inspirational paradigm to other approaches to human sciences, and these critiques are considered to be hesitations and weaknesses in the humanities, and they have conceptualized indigenous knowledge for the treatment and improvement of these gaps and critiques. Conclusion: Today, humanities have been overcome in a concrete and abstract level, so that even if Iranian theorists have sought to expanded indigenous sciences (not indigenous humanities), they have been not way of excluding the Wrestle and critique of humanities. Iranian theorists in their approaches have shown that through and to the heart of the humanities that indigenous humanities is possible to create and expand.

Key words: indigenization, islamization, suhrawardism, sadraism, humanities.

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The Strategies of Value-Creation in Islamic Humanities Researches

Alipoor, A.*

Objectives: The main theme of the present article is to study the relationship between soft technology and human sciences research in order to create value for humanities researchs. Method: The method of the study is qualitative and quantitative. In the qualitative research and targeted approach, as far as reaching saturation point, 12 teachers and humanities scholars who were in contact with Incubators and Science and Technology Park; With the aim of implementation of programs in the community, as well as the University of fourth-generation technology. This descriptive study - analysis using library studies, field studies were carried out in two stages. In the first stage exploration to collect data and semi-structured interviews with experts were used. In the second stage, using SWOT management strategies in order to create value in humanities research were presented. For this purpose, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats were identified as humanities research; and by weighting the experts. SWOT matrix was then extracted as appropriate strategies. Results and Conclusion: The author of the article concludes in the following four main strategies to create values in human sciences researches: A change in human sciences researches, value-creation in human sciences researches, research methods in human sciences researches and structural strategy in human sciences researches.

Key words: humanities science, research, soft technology, swot analysis.

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Effective Factors and Obstacles on the Sport Development Place in Students' Lifestyle

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Objectives: This paper is concerned with description the place of sport in the students’ lifestyle and investigates the factors and obstacles that affect its promotion in the student lifestyle. Method: The present study was carried out using a library research methodology based on studies and research. Results: The results show that in the universities of the country, despite the fact that students are well-informed about the benefits of sport, they do not show a significant interest for physical activities. Conclusion: The most important steps in improving the status of sport in the student's lifestyle are: 1. to change the attitude of students toward sport through “improving knowledge and information about the types of sport” and “Culture-building through mass media”. 2. Needs assessment and engagement of the audience through “Providing quality services appropriate to the youth's need” and "Attention to cultural differences, age and Gender" 3. Institutionalization of sport in the student's lifestyle through factors such as: "Priority of Attention to Public Sport", "attracting specialist coach", "paying particular attention to physical education courses", "developing a comprehensive sports program for students living in dormitories and paying special attention to them", "A special look at women’s sports activities".

Key words: student lifestyle, sport, student, physical activity.
Abstracts

Need Assesment Analysis of the Indicators Promoting Cultural Knowledge Situation Among Students ∗

Alipour, S.∗

Objectives: The aim of this research is Need assessment analysis of the indicators empowering and promoting cultural knowledge situation among students. Method: This research is descriptive; analytical and is done as field research with noting the kind of research. Statistical population includes the Islamic Azad University of Urmia students (15000 people). Research tool used from researcher based questionnaire and it is based on 5 degrees Likert scales and with a reliability of 84% in three indicators of value, attitude and cultural activity. Data were analyzed in meaningful level (p<0.05) by analysis factor, one sample T Test, Fridman and $X^2$ tests. Results: According to the results of this research: All the indicators of this research have a significant role in the development and improvement of the cultural status of students of Islamic Azad University of Orumieh Branch. Conclusion: On base of our preference outcomes; the result of the application of the present research factors will be the development and growth of students' mental health and well-being.

Key words: cultural activation, cultural values, cultural attitudes.

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