Qualitative Investigation of the Causes of False Mental Imagination about God

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Objectives: Since false beliefs about God have a profound effect on our feelings, behaviors, and interactions with God and other human beings, this study aims to identify the causes of false beliefs about God. Method: To answer the question, what are the most important factors behind the misconceptions about God? Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with 22 undergraduate female students of Meybod University who were selected through purposive sampling with maximum diversity. The data reached the saturation point after interviewing 18 people, but continued to 22 for confidence. After conducting the recorded interviews and proposing the data, the data were interpreted in an interpretive manner and the initial codes were extracted and categorized based on similarities. Results: Based on the findings of the study, 75 concepts were found in the original coding and 32 categories in the open coding, which were reduced to 52 concepts and 19 categories by eliminating duplicates, which are the causes of incorrect images of god. Conclusion: The authors conclude that some of the causes of incorrect images of god are as follow: From Empiricism in epistemology, information deficits, comfort loving (pleasure seeking), lack of education, inadequacy, etc.

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Keywords: false images of god, causes, qualitative study, content analysis.

Study on the Feasibility and Necessity of Imam Khomeini's Political Lifestyle

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Objectives: The present study aims to investigate the possibility and necessity of Imam Khomeini's political lifestyle. Method: The present article is a desk research based on the analysis of the data obtained from Imam Khomeini's works. First, a definition was presented for political lifestyle by outlining the most important factors affecting the realization of political life and then, the feasibility of this style in the political life of Imam was studied. In the next step, the realization of the political lifestyle had been explored through investigating the mystical status of this style. Results: The realization of political lifestyle required the individual's certain intellectual beliefs, recognition of the most important political tasks and goals, and ultimately realization of the style in the political life. In addition, the emotions and environmental conditions of the individual that has a style must have a synergistic relationship with his beliefs and perception of politics. Also, adaptation of the style by the audience and the followers of the individual having the style was the ultimate condition for possessing the style. Conclusion: Imam's political lifestyle was one of the most prominent styles of this area. The realization of style was rooted in his jurisprudential and philosophical

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attitudes, but its necessity in the realm of political life and in founding and the leadership of a democratic divine revolution stemmed from his mystical status.

Keywords: imam khomeini’s political life, lifestyle, factors creating style, perfect man.

The Origins of National Identity Genesis;
Paradigms and Approaches ♣

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Objectives: The present paper seeks to answer this question; what paradigms and approaches can elucidate the theories of the origins of national identity genesis? Method: To answer the question of this essay, descriptive-analytical method and library study technique are used. Results: The research results show that the origin of national identity based on six theoretical paradigms; Primordialism, Perennialism, Modernism, Ethno-symbolism, Instrumentalism, and Post-modernism and based on four theoretical approach; Essentialism, Constructivism, Discursive and Life-World can be explained, interpreted, and explained. in this assay all of this theories will be mentioned. Conclusion: What is identity and answering the question of "Who am I?" Has always been one of the epistemological questions and fundamental issues of humanity from the beginning until now that never become out of fashion and it is one of the newest topics of the modern and postmodern era. Therefore, from results of this study is proper classification of dispersal theories about origin of national identity genesis in format of different paradigms and approaches that it has been very effective on gaining true cognition in analyzing of topics and identity phenomena in different fields of political, social, cultural, historical, artistic, literary and ets.

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Abstracts

Keywords: identity, nationality, paradigm, national identity, approach.

Fundamentals of Cognitive Value of Morality in Nahjalbalagha with a Glance at Task-Oriented School and Ethical Finalism

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Objectives: The main purpose of the present study is to investigate the achievement of the fundamental cognitive value of ethics from the perspective of NahjalBalagha by realizing these principles and moral criteria based on the teachings of NahjalBalagha. Method: This article is based on foundation data method. Results: According to Fundamentals of cognitive value of morality in moral duty and ethical finalism, there are propositions of normative task-oriented and normative utilitarian ethics in the moral school of Imam Ali. But this does not mean that this moral is fully in line with these two moral perspectives. Conclusion: The research results indicate that the principle of justice and the principle of right have been raised a criterion of the cognitive value of morality in NahjalBalagha. The criteria for realizing establishment of principle of justice are: respect for fairness in human relationships, putting everything in its place, respect for equality among human beings, respect for rights and moderation. And criteria for the establishment of right-seeking principle, consist of implementation of reality and what that is real, true achievement to the reality of things, human authorization and discretion in different matters, taking into account the human entitlement and to expect and demand reciprocal their rights.

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Key words: alawi ethics, fundamentals of cognitive value of morality, moral duty, ethical finalism, nahj-al-balagha.

To Study the Basis of Abouzid's Interpretive Theory of Understanding the Qur'an

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The truths that the prophets have received through divine revelation are the best way to recognize the truth of existence, and human happiness depends on a more complete understanding of it. Objectives: The main purpose of the present research is to study the basis of Abouzid's interpretive theory of understanding the Qur'an. Method: This research has a descriptive analytical and critical approach. Results: The fundamentals of the interpretive theory of this thinker are based on various hermeneutical tendencies, especially philosophical hermeneutics and various methods, even Marxism, which has made his views inadequately coherent. He uses empirical methods to create consistency between tradition and modernity, and he refines the concept of revelation and the method of comprehension, so in some cases the word of God is understood by bias. The acceptance of Western hermeneutics without criticism led to the disregard of the inability of the human mind to recognize many things and to reach a limited and insufficient understanding of the meaning of divine words. Conclusion: It is the duty of all Islamic scholars and Muslim scholars to understand Divine Revelation more accurately and perfectly. One should never imagine that the comprehension of the Word of God has come to an end and that all that has been revealed to human happiness has been understood. Therefore, it requires their efforts with all material and spiritual possibilities for

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understanding the divine word in order to reveal the truth of the revelation.

Key words: Qur'an, hermeneutics, understanding, philosophical hermeneutics, modernity.

The Scientific and Jurisprudential Position of Imam Sajjad from Sunni Point of View

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Qureshi, H.

Objectives: This research investigated the scientific authority of Imam Sajjad (AS) among the Sunnis, in addition to proving the scientific competence of the Imam and the Shia's legitimacy in following the Imams (AS), a common point between the two great Islamic religions Shiite and Sunni) to consolidate unity. Method: This paper used descriptive-analytical method to study the scientific and jurisprudential position of Imam Sajjad (AS) from the Sunni point of view using historical and hadith data. Results: Although the Sunni people in the early years of the Imamate of Imam Sajjad (AS) have not been familiar with this position, their scholarly and jurisprudential authority has been praised for many years later, and he has been praised by him as a proprietor of the Faith, Faqih(legist), and Amin(trustee). They have known that as a religious authority and the ruler of the Shari'ah, he has also been

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the source of Sunni religion. Conclusion: The Imam's authority in the Wadi of action is based on examples such as: the validity of the narrations of the Prophet, the traditions of the Sunni scholars in the presence of the Imams and the narration of the Imams by them, participation in scientific meetings, scientific consultations and talks with the Imams and the influence of their preaching and ...has been Proved by Sunnis.

Key words: imam sajjad (as), sunnis, taqiyah (dissimulation), umayyad caliphs, scientific authority and jurisprudence, imamate.

Moral Crisis of the Modern Time Civilization

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Objectives: The aim of this study is to prove that western civilization had undergone a crisis in the moral infrastructure by distancing itself from the innate nature and the change in the contractual and credit system and the result of this civilization has been the decline of human dignity.

Method: This research has been done in the library method and analytical descriptive method.

Results: The essence of modern Western civilization affected by its culture is based on three principles of humanism, secularism and that the subjectivism separation of man from his divine nature and his absence from the realization of truth and truth is true. Conclusion: The Western community has suffered deep moral crises including hedonism that has led to the loss of worthy interpretations like devotion and charity, charity, charity, and passing through all moral and valuable frontiers that it is worth the loss of humanity and the destruction of spiritual and human values that are one of the decline factors of this civilization.

Key words: culture, civilization, modernism, moral crisis.

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Study on Academic’s Points of View about Islamization Components of Universities in Islamic Azad University of Tabriz

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Objectives: The aim of present study is to investigate and prioritize the effective components on Universities Islamization in Islamic Azad University of Tabriz. Method: research method for this study is descriptive-survey and its nature is practical. Statistical population of the study (n=512) and sample size includes 105 participants, who were selected in purposeful method. Research measurement tool is a scholar-made questioner. Factor analysis, independent t-test, Uman-Witney and one-way variance analysis were used for data analysis. Results: Instructors believe that cultural-training and educational components are effective factors in Islamicization of universities. In comparison the ranking of indicators such as cultural-training, educational, research & technological and management respectively are located in place from one to four. Underlying those four mentioned factors, there was no significant difference among instructors’ point of view based on their sex, academic field, level of education, job history and academic scientific rank. Conclusion: Results of study indicated that training-cultural and educational factors have significant effect on Islamicization of the universities. Strategic-based attention and development of these factors will lead to in Islamicization of universities.

Key words: islamicization, cultural-training, educational, research-technology, management.

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Explaining the Relationship between Opinion and Action in the Epistemological Path of Islamic Architectural Architecture in the Structure of Letters Based on a System-Oriented Approach (Case Study: Letter of Letters of the Bills and Resale of Architecture)

Ashrafi, N.

Objectives: The present study sought to apply epistemic approaches to the epistemic system of architectural works of the past. For it seems that Islamic architecture in the contemporary era has remained sterile in spite of the multitude of theoretical foundations. Method: The present study, by using analytical-interpretive method and by open, axial and selective three-step coding method of Strauss and Corbin, searches the main components of the native architectural system in the field of view and practice. Results: The realization of Islamic architecture in the past has been accompanied by a system-centered attitude in terms of theory and practice. In other words, the system-centered approach has been a bridge to action. Conclusion: The components of monotheism, guardianship, truth and security as the input of the epistemic system in view and the components of humility, ehsan, conduct and vafa as the function of the natural system as the main factors were the main factors of the realization of Islamic architecture or expression in practice in this field.

Key words: system, nature, architect, past thesis.
Islamic-Ethical Components for Transition Toward Third Generation University (TGU)  
(A Content Analysis of Iran Leader’s Statements and Remarks)®

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Amini, M.***

Objectives: This article aims to infer features and ethical qualifications for transition toward Third Generation university from Iran leader’s view. Method: This is a fundamental research through gathering and analyzing qualitative data based on content analysis method. The studied media society is the entire the Iran leader’s statement and remarks from 1368 to 1398. Results: Findings show that ethic as a TGU’s integral aspect consists of the following aspects: intention-based and behavior-based good, union among human resources, resisting uncontrolled relationship among male and female, affection among human resources, self-sacrificing and forgiving over the development path, tolerance when disagreement, being organized at all works, Being optimist about gaining achievement, Embracing criticism, Being temperate, being modest, to avoid pretending, punctuality. Conclusion: Ethical components can either directly or indirectly play important rule in fulfilling what we call Third Generation University.

Key words: third generation university (tgu), entrepreneur university, ethic, islamic ethic.

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A Theory of Knowledge Evolution based on the Data-Based Approach

Mehri, K.∗

Objectives: The present paper seeks to formulate a theory of knowledge evolution based on the data-based approach of the Supreme Leader. Method: The methodology of this study is qualitative methodology and secondary data theory is used to conduct research operations. The most important questions in the present study will be "What theoretical model of epistemic evolution explains the supreme leader's view?" What changes in the humanities in Iran will trigger the epistemic transformation? What are its action strategies? And what are the consequences of these strategies? Results: The findings include several major themes. Definitions of Explaining True Islam, Islam's Comprehensive Plan of Human Prosperity, Jurisprudence of the Plan of Life, as the Internal Causal Conditions; Today's Wish to Understand Religion and Equations Universal Changeable as External Causes; Explaining Deep Understanding and Ijtihad, Defining and Explaining Jurisprudence as Intervening Conditions; Activating Poverty and Ijtihad; Religious Thought The mission of the seminaries, the necessity of explaining the fundamentals of religion and revolution, and the Islamic model of government by the field, the field's response to The Doubts and Doubts of the Day as a Practical Strategy for Reviving the Power of Religion and Paying Attention to Spirituality The Fruit of Moving Towards Islamic Knowledge, the Integration of Western Humanities and Islamic Humanities as Consequences of the Epistemic Transformation and the Nuclear Category It covers the major categories above. Conclusion: The native model of the proposed theoretical model, based on the Supreme Leader's guidelines, explains the epistemic evolution well.

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Key words: knowledge evolution; humanities; dynamic ijtihad; data-based theory; interpretative–constructive.

Introducing and Evaluating the Classifications of Religious Science Approaches; A Step Toward a Comprehensive Classification of Religious Science Approaches

Movahed Abtahi, M.T.*

Objectives: The growing approaches offered in the field of religious science cause problems in the process of education, policy-making and planning in the field of religious science. Religious scholars in Iran, by highlighting the basic similarities, have classified the approaches presented in the field of religious science. The purpose of this article is to introduce and criticize the existing classifications of approaches of religious science. Method: The library method has been used in the description of the existing approaches and the analytical method has been used in the evaluation of the approaches. Results: Existing classifications have not covered all approaches in this field. They have paid more attention to epistemological approaches in the religious science and have not considered the diversity of theorists. Conclusion: By introducing and criticizing the existing classifications, the opportunity has been prepared for presenting a more accurate, coherent and comprehensive classification in the field of religious science.

Key words: religious science, classification of religious science approaches, bagheri kh., mirbagheri s.m.m., souzanchi h., khosropahah a.h., kafi m., bostan h.

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