

Analysis of Barriers to Scientific Production from the Perspective of Members of Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences Faculty, Allameh Tabataba'i University ♦

Samiee, M.*

Objectives: This study aims to analyze the barriers to research activities and scientific production at the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of Allameh Tabataba'i University from the perspective of faculty members. **Method:** This is an applied-descriptive survey with a scientometric approach. The statistical population included the faculty members of 10 educational departments at the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of Allameh Tabataba'i University. The factor analysis was employed to determine and rank categories. The Cronbach's alpha of the questionnaire was 0.94, and the findings were analyzed in SPSS and AMOS. **Results :** Identified as restrictive factors and research barriers, three important factors (with 78.04 of the total variance of scores) were above the eigenvalue of 3. Personal barriers included unfamiliarity with web search strategies (factor load = 0.895) when intra-academic barriers included specialized laboratories for faculty majors (factor load = 0.836). The extra-academic barriers included non-submission of papers in international journals because of sanctions (factor load = 0.898). Identified as the most important barriers to research, they gained the highest factor loads. **Conclusion:** Lack of technological and research skills, lack of an appropriate research position nationwide, and weakness of academic research structure were identified as the barriers to research and scientific production from the perspective of faculty members at the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of Allameh Tabataba'i University. For this purpose, the important items of each factor (personal, intra-academic, and extra-academic) were identified through the confirmatory factor analysis.

Keywords: scientific production, faculty members, barriers, restrictive factors, faculty of psychology and educational sciences, allameh tabataba'i university.

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Is Technology Value Oriented? ♦

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Objectives: The purpose of writing this article is to answer the important question of whether technology is a neutral tool or has a value and moral direction and burden. **Method:** The method of writing the article is documentary analysis. In response, while providing an autonomous definition of technology and orientation, by citing four reasons for the neutrality of technology (instrumentalists) and criticizing their arguments (such as Pete, Motahari, Rahimpour) the arguments of proponents of technology orientation with six different tendencies have been discussed (Eg Heidegger, Feinberg, Nasr, Postman, Golshani, Ihde, Wendpool, Cruz, Soroush, etc). Then he considers the arguments of people such as essentialists and determinists as coercive and extreme, and finally, by accepting the words of the proponents of the influence of a priori sciences and culture on technology and conditionally accepting the theory of "technology mediation" and "application plan" of technology, to a moderate position. **Results and Conclusion:** The author rejects both the extremism of the essentialists and the deviance of the instrumentalists and takes a corrective position between the two.

Keywords: technology, orientation, neutrality, essentialism, instrumentalism, determinism.

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Some Considerations on the Evolution in the Social Sciences with Emphasis on the Foundations of Economic Analysis ♦

Rezaei, M.J.*

Movahedi Beknazar, M.**

Objectives: *The Evolution of the social sciences is one of the foundations for change in social construct at any society. Since the realization of the Islamic society requires evolving of the social sciences and underlying of social construction based on social sciences arising from Islamic principles, the discussion of the possibility and nature of this evolution should be subject to methodical research. This paper, focusing on the field of economics studies, seeks to provide reasons for justifying the evolution in economics studies based on Islamic thoughts.* **Method:** *This paper, based on analytical-descriptive approach, propose considerations about the evolution of economics.* **Result:** *The announcement of a correct and logical position on the evolution of economics requires three important epistemological and methodological considerations about: (1) the epistemological origin of modern social sciences; (2) the function of economics as one of the social sciences as well as the nature of the activity of economists and (3) foundations of conventional economic analysis and the avoidance of superficiality in studies that attributed to Islamic economics.* **Conclusion:** *Given these three considerations, conventional economics can be regarded as a basis for accepting a moral basis for solving conflicts of interest, and hence the scope for entering values from different paths to the scientific achievements of economists. Of course, it should be noted that the evolution of conventional economics in the production of ideas and ideas of Islamic economics requires careful consideration to avoid fundamental epistemological and methodological errors in this fundamental development.*

Keywords: *philosophy of social sciences, philosophy of economics, methodology of economics, islamic economics.*

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Loss and Growth in the Islamic Sciences Hawzah ♦

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Moeinifar, M.**

Objectives: The present article intends to discover the motives of the youth to enter Islamic Science Hawzah and reasons of some students to abandon their studies in Islamic Science Hawzah. **Method:** This research was based on the qualitative method and based on grounded theory. The semi-structured interview was conducted with 10 of these students. These people were selected based on the Snowball sampling, and the interviews continued to a theoretical saturation. **Results:** Spiritual, scientific, social, and instrumental motivations motivated individuals to study in Islamic Science Hawzah. On the other hand, the quality of the education system had led to the loss of knowledge amongst the learners, which, in turn, had implications for the individual, the organization (Islamic Science Hawzah), and society. **Conclusion:** The change in attitude towards Islamic science Hawzah is necessary. If the Islamic science Hawzah is considered to be a cultural center, then it can be planned with the right definition of its mission to reach this mission.

Key words: loss, motivation, knowledge, grounded theory, the islamic science hawzah.

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Judgment Insight Criteria to Solve Two Ethical Paths of Independence and Despotism in Based on Religious Sources ♦

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Abdi, A. **

Mashae, N. ***

Objectives: Judges sometimes make the distinction between independence and despotism when deciding on a sentence that can only be distinguished by understanding its nature and criteria. All the written works in this field dealt with the judge's independence from legal, jurisprudential and political perspectives and lacked any insight into their understanding. It was possible to solve such a problem in a network of different domains. The purpose of this study is to solve these two ethical paths through a religious domain based on insight. **Method:** The research method in this study is analytical and applied based on valid library resources. **Results:** Extraction of four criteria: "correctness of attitude towards the origin of existence", "recognition of analytical capacities and emotional limitations", "real recognition of the origins of spiritual knowledge and its attachment", "consideration of assignment, formulation and developmental judgment" In addition to the judiciary, it was also essential for individual and organizational decision-making. **Conclusion:** This study stated the criteria, indicators and instances of independence and despotism with regard to the field of vision, so that the referees in the situations faced can be able to depart from these two ethical paths.

Key words: independence in judgement; despotism in judgement; judgement; two ethical ways ; holly quran; progeny of prophet.

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Father-Son Conversation in Quran from a Rhetorical Perspective ♦

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*The style of conversation has been used as one of the most prominent modes of expression and a wise method for communicating and inviting people in Islam and its propaganda. Each conversation- as a linguistic composition- has rhetorical, lexical and style features and secrets that need to be analyzed. One example of these conversations is the father-child conversation. Their literary and rhetorical styles are such beauties that they have both constructive educational effects and have valuable literary-rhetorical ideas and patterns. **Objectives:** The purpose of this essay is providing a beautiful reading of the dialogue between father and child in Quran. **Method:** The present study is a qualitative study using analytical-descriptive method based on inferential method. **Results:** It indicates that theological issues have been expressed in the conversations with the use of theology and the anatomical issues with the wisdom style and the obscene acts with the metaphor and the resurrection and the problem of the resurrection with the metaphorical language and sometimes the inquisitive style. **Conclusion:** In the Quranic dialogues, generally speaking, children spoke to their fathers with the view of bowing down and preserving the dignity of their father, which is ethical, and thus being infidels. All are evident, which can be highlighted as a role model in society. In cases where the fathers addressed their children, the rhetoric expressing affection and affection would flow into the language, even though the child was misguided.*

Key words: quran, rhetoric, style, conversation, father, child.

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Meditations on the Nature of Belief and Acceptance in Epistemology ♦

Azeemi Dokht, H.*

Objectives: The present paper tries to analyze the concept of belief and acceptance while considering the views of Van Fraassen, Cohen, Alston and Clarke. Fraassen, trying to explore scientific theories, has distinguished between belief and acceptance and believed that acceptance means adequacy and belief includes personal probability. Cohen, on the other side, interpreted the belief with the expression of inclination for the truth of the proposition and held that acceptance means assertion (to assert applying the predicate of a proposition for the subject). Alston, affirmed that belief is tied up with certainty and it differs from acceptance. He has explained the relation of these two notions with faith in his works. The author has explained the views of Alston as well. Meanwhile Clarke emphasized on voluntariness of acceptance and held that belief is not voluntary and it comes in degrees. As a conclusion the author compared the views and has held that the belief has with it some features as following: it is a kind of attitude of the knowing subject toward propositions and also things (propositional attitude); it is always considering the truth; it does not come with probability; it is not directly voluntary; and finally there is difference between the beliefs based on senses and the beliefs based on other belief making sources. **Method:** The method of the research is descriptive and rational analysis and comparing opinions about Belief. **Results and Conclusion:** The author of the survey concludes the features and indicators of belief as follow: 1- it is an approach from the area of knower in relation to the theorem. 2- it is always truth conductivity 3- not compatible with probability 4- not directly voluntary 5- there is a difference between beliefs based on the senses and beliefs based on othe sources

Key words: belief; acceptance; van fraassen; kohen; william alston, epistemology.

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The Motivations that Cause Scientific Modernization During the Ilkhanids Period (Case Study: Rabi-e Rashidi Scientific Center) ♦

Karju Ajeerloo, B. *

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In the first years of the Mongol invasion, science and civilization stagnated, but scientists and ministers such as Khajeh Rashid al-Din Fazlullah Hamedani during the Ilkhanids period established the Rabi-e Rashidi Scientific Center in Tabriz and concentrated the sciences and scientists of different lands in it. There was a new era of prosperity in the education and research of various sciences in Islamic civilization.

Objectives: *The present study aims to investigate the motivations that cause scientific modernization and revitalization by establishing an important educational and research center by relying on a case study of the Rabi-e Rashidi Scientific Center of Khajeh Rashid al-Din Fazlullah Hamedani. **Method:** The method of this research is descriptive-analytical and the research tool is fishery and it is mostly based on first-hand sources in history and civilization and the works of Khajeh Rashid al-Din. **Results :** In the study of scientific modernity in the Ilkhanate period, with the establishment of the Rabi-e Rashidi Scientific Center, the role of spiritual, scientific, political-religious and economic motives is very prominent. **Conclusion:** The Ilkhanids played a key role in motivating some scientific development. The inner motivations of Khajeh Rashid al-Din Fazlullah Hamedani also led to the modernization of education and research and the establishment of the important and effective scientific center of Rabi-e Rashidi. Undoubtedly, in any period, if there are public incentives in the people of the society and the rulers also strengthen these incentives, the means of progress of the nation and the government of that society will be provided.*

Key words: *scientific modernity, ilkhanids, rabi-e rashidi, rashiduddin fazlullah hamedani.*

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Evaluating the Opinions of Opponents of Religious Science

(Based on Abdul Karim Soroush Ideas) ♦

Shahgoli, A. *

Objectives: *Opponents of religious science deny the production of religious science from variety of perspectives. One of the most famous oppositions of religious science in our society is may mentioned of Abdul Karim Soroush. This article explains and evaluates opinions of Soroush concerning religious science. **Method:** The method of collecting information is library and in deduction is descriptive, analysis, and critique. **Results:** In order to deny religious science Soroush has used various arguments, most of which are as following: Denial of religious science through distorting the debatable issue, refusal of religious science, denial of religious science through subject, method, and the end, the process of production of science, empirical concept of science, separation of knowledge from value, and a minimalistic approach to religion. **Conclusion:** Soroush's arguments in denying religious science is basically challengeable.*

Key words: *religious science, religious denial, reason for denial of religious science, abdul karim soroush.*

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Complete Classification of Religious Science Approaches ♦

Movahed Abtahi, M.T.*

Objectives: The classification of religious science approaches faces several problems. This article seeks to comprehensively classify approaches to religious science that are free from these problems.

Method: In presenting the new classification, analytical method and Max Weber's Ideal Type have been used. **Results:** In this classification, along with those who explicitly support the idea of religious science, there is a place for those thinkers who oppose religious science. This classification pays attention to both the approaches that make the production of religious science manageable and the approaches that consider the production of religious science as unmanageable. It also looks at the approaches that directly produce religious science and the approaches that follow the production of religious science through the evolution of scholars and social structures. Additionally, it pays attention to the approaches that start from existing science and try to move towards religious science by using Islamic knowledge; also approaches that start from Islamic knowledge and try to establish religious science. **Conclusion:** This paper shows that the views of most theorists of religious science are a combination of ideal approaches to the field of religious science.

Key words: religious science, classification of religious science approaches, ideal type, combined approaches.

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Indigenization of Educational Sciences in Iran, its Needs and Challenges ♦

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Imani Naeeni, M. ****

Objectives: *This article examines the necessities and challenges of indigenization of education in Iran and examines various aspects of it in the field of educational sciences. **Method:** Conceptual analysis and theoretical analogy have been used in this study. **Result:** In this approach, by separating different concepts in the discourse of indigenous educational sciences, four of the most important necessities of indigenization of educational sciences curriculum in Iran were identified and its most important challenges were identified as: 1) the difference of Islamic culture Persian with Western culture. 2) The lack of basic Islamic knowledge in the educational sciences. 3) Absence of native curricula for education. 4) Some Iranian intellectuals do not support localization of educational sciences. **Conclusion:** An overview of the needs and a comprehensive analysis of the challenges of localizing the educational sciences shows that by avoiding any kind of extremes in indigenous knowledge and global knowledge, better and more effective decisions can be made in the face of opportunities and challenges.*

Key words: *indigenization, educational sciences, needs, challenge.*

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The Impact of Virtues and Vices Affecting Human Knowledge from the Perspective of the Qur'an and Islamic Traditions ♦

Norani, A.*

*Perceptual principles receive positive and negative effects from external and internal factors. Some of these effects cause distortion and deprivation of knowledge and some cause a new kind of insight or acceleration of knowledge. **Objectives:** The purpose of this article is to explain the impact of virtues and vices as part of the non-epistemic factors affecting human knowledge from the perspective of the holly Qur'an. **Method:** The method of the survey is library data collection with the approach of interpretive-ethical research. **Results:** The findings showed that moral vices caused a change in the intellect and the sense of human discernment and caused the fall and caused doubt in thought and misunderstanding in the vision and the virtue laid the groundwork for the promotion of understanding and the creation of a kind of insight that broadened vision. It turns a lot. **Conclusion:** The author of the research concludes that the direct effectiveness of non-epistemic factors such as moral properties as well as special divine blessings has been proven by the voluntary grounding of man himself in the quality and amount of knowledge based on Quranic arguments and narration.*

Key words: virtues , vices , apprehension ,holly qur'an , islamic traditions.

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In The Name of Allah

Contents

Fundamental Articles

- The Impact of Virtues and Vices Affecting Human Knowledge from the Perspective of the Qur'an and Islamic Traditions* 269
Norani, A.
- Indigenization of Educational Sciences in Iran, its Needs and Challenges* ... 289
Khosravi, E., Salehi, A.,
Mahmoud Nia, A., Imani Naeeni, M.
- Complete Classification of Religious Science Approaches*..... 309
Movahed Abtahi, M.T.
- Evaluating the Opinions of Opponents of Religious Science (Based on Abdul Karim Soroush Ideas)* .. 331
Shahgoli, A.
- The Motivations that Cause Scientific Modernization During the Ilkhanids Period (Case Study: Rabi-e Rashidi Scientific Center)*..... 353
Karju Ajeerloo, B.,
Mohammad Nezhad Chavooshi, H.
- Meditations on the Nature of Belief and Acceptance in Epistemology*... 371
Azeemi Dokht, H.
- Father-Son Conversation in Quran from a Rhetorical Perspective*.... 387
Rezaee, R.
- Judgment Insight Criteria to Solve Two Ethical Paths of Independence and Despotism in Based on Religious Sources* 401
Javaheri, M.R., Abdi, A., Mashae, N.
- Loss and Growth in the Islamic Sciences Hawzah*..... 417
Moeinifar, M. , Moeinifar, M.
- Some Considerations on the Evolution in the Social Sciences with Emphasis on the Foundations of Economic Analysis*. 439
Rezaei, M.J. , Movahedi Beknazar, M.
- Is Technology Value Oriented?* 459
Motie, H.
- Analysis of Barriers to Scientific Production from the Perspective of Members of Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences Faculty, Allameh Tabataba'i University*..... 481
Samiee, M.
- Abstracts** 511