

Standards and criteria of forming and continuity of the transcendent family in the Razavi culture

Mostafa Rafsanjani Moghaddam

Assistant Professor of Religious knowledge At the Institute of Higher Education Tabran (Corresponding Author)

Mohammadreza Elmi Sola

Assistant Professor of Jurisprudence and Principles of Islamic Law at the Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Ali Mohammadian

PhD Candidate in Jurisprudence and Principles of Islamic Law at the Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Abstract

Every human being is exposed to different choices in the course of his/her evolution and maturity among which some choices are more important. Choosing the spouse, probably, is one of the most important choices every one may make during his/her life, and getting divorce and breaking up the family is considered as one of the largest damages derived from a wrong choice. This paper is going to investigate the educative criteria of a congenial choice for forming and continuity of the successful family based on Razavi culture. It is a library research, and it has been organized by studying Razavi Traditions (Ahadis-e- Razavi). Trying to introduce a model of transcendent life style, this study, at the same time, inspired by Imam Reza's Traditions, aims at strengthening the foundation of the family. The Razavi culture is full of guidance which is studied by this study in two separate sections: educative criteria considering pre-marriage period which may result in a congenial choice and, consequently, forming a transcendent family, and educative criteria in the post-marriage era through which the transcendent family might be continuous.

Keywords: transcendent family, Imam Reza, educative criteria

“Economic welfare from the Qur’an and *Razavi* teachings’ perspective”

Sayed Ali Hussaini

PhD student of comparative interpretation of Qur’an, Al-Mustafa international university, Mashhad (Author in charge)

Mustafa Ahmadi Far

Assistant professor, Al-Mustafa international university

Abstract:

Economic welfare alongside devoutness is one of the most important concerns in private and social life. In the Islamic societies there is a kind of intellectual contradiction and practical effort which stem from misunderstanding of religious statements; as a result, some despite their internal desire are getting away welfare and see wealth as plague of religion. The present paper which is prepared by library method, has critiqued this approach by reference to the Qur’an and *Razavi* (Imam Reza) teachings and has proved that economic welfare in life is an outcome of faith and piety and the best help to mankind for worshiping and serving God and cultural, personal and social development. On this basis, the present writing by using a new method in definition of welfare and related terms, has proved the favorability of economic welfare from the Qur’an and *Razavi* teachings’ perspective.

Key words: welfare, economy, poverty, wealth, Imam Reza.

The concept and position of Sanctuary in Islamic culture

Shokrollah Khakrand

Assistant Professor History in Shiraz university
College of Literature and Humanities

Abstract:

Sanctuary in Islamic culture is a Holy place or time which many things that is possible in other circumstances are, permissible in it. Sense and wisdom of the imposed restrictions on the etiquette and rules of the Sanctuary, is understandable in the context of religious anthropology and ontology. Sanctuary is a provider of a model of ideal society in which Sanctuarist human practice to be closer to their ideal Islamic lifestyle, in this situation and safe environment and in Sanctuary specifically. manifestation of this Sanctuary in Sanctuarist human, can bring him in sacred space to the objectivity of the Sanctuary concept. In this article we have tried to Consider the Philosophy of restrictions on the Terrestrial and bestial dimension in order to free up the celestial and spiritual dimension and the role of Sanctuary in human spiritual promoting, by the explanation of human characteristics as being two-dimensional in divine religions.

Sanctuary as the example of Islamic utopia, is the output and place of Human growth, which can be called an earthly paradise. The Characteristics of paradise and paradisal human, is high point of the Sanctuary and the Sanctuary people in Islamic utopia. Ideal perfect man, dynasties, and Sacred Houses which Prophet (PBUH) household are The index of them , are Axis Sanctuary .This article seeks to answer these questions that what was the Philosophy of the ascription some places, times and families and.... In the course of religious culture building and civilization by descriptive and analytical methods.

Keywords: Sanctuary, utopia, the perfect man, the Islamic culture

Discourse Analysis of Imam Reza Debates and Agonisms with his Discursive Others

(Qur'anic- Verbal Bases of Formulating the Islamic Identity)

Dr. Mansoor Mirahmadi

Professor of Political Science- Shahid Beheshti University

Amir Rezaeipanah

PhD. Student of Political Science- Shahid Beheshti University

Abstract

Imam Reza's era is the stage of the rise of many streams and discourses in the Muslim World. These discourses are recognizable in two intra-discursive and extra-discursive levels. These sects and sub-discourses, and the necessity for clarifying the Muslims' thoughts, led to many debates and contrasts. This study is about to discursively analyze his debates and the manner of his agonism with the controversial discourses, grasp the dominant principles on his identity-other-making semiotic system and investigate the relation between it and the bases of the qur'anic approach. It is going to examine and question the methodological logic that is prevalent in Imam Reza's discourse of debates and disputes in the area of identifying the identity borders. According to the primary hypothesis of the study, "the Imam's discursive approach is based on the verbal principles and the logic, elements and theoretical and practical instruments that are in the Quran and the prophetic tradition; some of which are respect, moralism, proper dialogue, wisdom and preaching the good, tolerance, rent and safeconduct, authenticity of proof, reference to human being's pure inner nature, appeal to reasons and common bases, beneficence and munificence and so on. This study tries to, through using the methodological framework of the theory of discourse analysis, present the bases and the semiotic system of the Razavi (Imam Reza) discourse in its debate and contrast with the rival discourses and from that give the bases of identity- other-making in his thought.

Key Words: Identity Formulating and Deconstructing, Other-making, Proper Dialogue, Islamic and Shiite Identity, Imam Reza Debates.

Imam Reda and his confrontation with Ahlulhadith's wrong understanding of predicative attributions

Rasul Mohamadjafari

Assistant professor of Shahed university

Abstract

One important theological sects in eye of Imam Reda was Ahlulhadith. they had attended to appearance of verses and narrative and according to issue of predicative attribution , they presented physical imagination for god or by demonstrating attributes without explaining it .in face of such approach , Imam Reda expressed his right opinion about predicative attributions and interpreted verses and narratives of prophet.so ,this research seek to answer this question how is the methods of Imam Reda and his confrontation with Ahlulhadith's wrong understanding of predicative attributions? study the narrative of Imam Reda in this issue representative that Imam Reda used two ways for interpretation of verses.first is quran to quran (the method of referring allegorical verses todecisive ones) and second is rational interpretation of verses to express none physical verses relate to predicative attributions and in his confrontation Ahlulhadith's narrative in predicative attributions,some of them were apocryphal and distroted and others explained properly by Imam Reda.

Key words: Imam Reda, Ahlulhadith, Predicative attributions, Quran, Narratives

The study of thy role of Astan-e Qods in repairing Shah Cheragh Complex

Ali Najafzadeh

The lecturer of Birjand university

Abstract

Shiraz is one of the important Iran's religious cities and its importance is because of a Shah Cheragh's shrine (Ahmad ibn Musa' Imam Reza's brother). The Shrine has a history of several centuries of architecture. during the last two centuries Shah Cheragh's dome has been damaged that has been reconstructed and now is one of the most important pilgrimage complex of Shias. The current reconstructing of Shah Cheragh has happened during Pahlavi dynasty with the help of Astan-e Qods. A subject that has not been paid attention in art and architecture researches. The available documents shows more aspects that how Astan-e Qods started its co-operation during the custodianship of Fakhr al-din shade man, Seyyed Jalal al-din Tehrani, Mohammad Mehran, Amir Azize, Butmun Qelich and Pirnia, during the years 1337-1348, that has been neglected in Persianologist researches.

In this Article which relies on news-papers published in Mashhad and Shiraz tries to investigate the reasons and the manner of Astan-e Qods co-operations in repairing and reconstructing of Shah Cheragh's dome, policies and activities of each Nayeb al-tolieah, paid expenses on repairing, artistic and architectural effects on the dome and the complex of Shah Cheragh.

Keywords: Shah Cheragh, Astan-e Qods, Architecture, tiling.

Analysis of cultural policy in Imam Reza (A.S.) Sireh

Ahmad Jahangir Feizabadi

Mater of Islamic study and culture and communication, Imam Sadiq University,
A.jahangir89@gmail.com

Meysam Farokhi

Assistant professor in Islamic study and culture and communication, Imam Sadiq University, Mfarokhi65@gmail.com

Abstract

There are cultural issues in the era of Imam Reza (A.S.) that create review of Islamic culture especially Shia Muslim culture. In this context, he took advantages by Enlightenment and using available fields and could solve these problems by doing extensive cultural activities and manage cultural system of the Shia community.

The aim of this article is to answer this question that what cultural problems exist in the era of imam reza According to the cultural policy-making approach and what actions did Imam Reza (A.S.) to solve them? By searching, collection and processing the information with descriptive analytical method, findings show that cultural problems during immature of imam reza include like “shiite leadership peril”, “Ideological deviations in translation movement”, “the emergence of various religions and sects”, “the Rscientific-religious ignorance in the society”, “Rumors and lies against Ahlul Bayt (A.S.)”, “falsification and forging the hadiths” “government deception“ He responded to these problems by a series of political actions (that his cultural policy making have shaped) such as “explicit declaration of Shiite leadership”, “training elite students”, “scientific - religious meetings”, “scientific debates”, missionary trips”, “restoration of the prophetic hadiths”, “explaining the true traditions and cursing counterfeiters”, “cursing and excommunicating Some sects”, “developing all aspects of the spread of science”, “spread Shia”, “neutralizing the deceitful plots of government”.

Keywords: policy, culture, policy making, Imam Reza (A.S.) Sireh

Editorial Office

No.3, Shahid Kamyab 34 St. Shahid Kamyab

Intersection, Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran

Tel: (051) 32283044-9

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In the Name of God

Journal of Razavi Culture

Imam Reza ^(AS) International Foundation for Cultural and Arts

VOL.4, No.14, summer 2016

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