

# **ENGLISH ABSTRACTS**

## Studying Mohtasham Kashani's Āshūrā-Content *Tarkib-Band*, Inspired by Ancestors

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(Received: March 28, 2023, Accepted: June 05, 2023)

### Abstract

The most famous Farsi ritual elegy is Mohtasham Kashani's Āshūrā-content *tarkib-band*, which was continuously considered. The cultural and lingual effect of this elegy is more than just a poem; it was modeled and admired by experts. Mohtasham, sincerely, was inspired by poets before him; created an eternal piece. This article represented the goods of this poem and experts' thoughts around it by analytical-descriptive method, and showed his influence by Khaghani Shervani, Ravandi, Hasan Kashi, Khajooi-e-Kermani, Azari-e-Toosi, Ibn Hesame Khosfi and others. In this *tarkib-band* the poet endeavoured properly and simply to add a combination of other poets' goods to his poet, not mentioning God's favour, Infallibles' help, and encouragement of Safavid King. Studying its structure, no great piece, especially in literature field, can be created without gaining benefits of others' remarkable pieces; and every type of literature has reached its peak in its stylistic life, it is set as a model for others, but its first acceptance is rarely repeated.

**Keywords:** Mohtasham Kashani, *Tarkib-Band*, Inspiration, Ancestors, Safavid Dynasty.

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## **Adapting Servant Leadership to the Quranic Life of the Prophet (pbuh) in School Management**

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(Received: April 06, 2023, Accepted: June 05, 2023)

### **Abstract**

Access to the realization of purposeful management, the need for a successful and committed management or in other words "servant leadership" is felt as a necessity. The upcoming research, using the achievements and experiences of the world's management knowledge, has discussed the adaptation of the indicators of servant leadership in schools from the point of view of the scholars of this approach, with the Qur'anic management style of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) and the indicators of servant leadership in schools. specifies The method of investigation in this research is descriptive-analytical method and by examining the sources of world and Islamic management knowledge, it has addressed the main and common indicators. Besides, he has compared the management model of an ideal Islamic society with one of the management theories in the world. The purpose of this research is to compare the type of view and managerial experiences of the contemporary world in expressing the indicators of servant leadership in the context of schools with the indicators of servant leadership with the Quranic management of His Holiness. The findings indicate that the ten characteristics and commonalities of servant leadership have been seen in the Quranic management of the Prophet (pbuh). In addition to this, the Qur'anic management of the Prophet (pbuh) is expressed in the most beautiful way, in the divine word, so that the leadership and management, in an absolute way, does not become captive to the thoughts of exclusivity, personal, group and utilitarianism of the societies.

**Keywords:** Servant Leadership, Qur'an, Prophet (pbuh), Management, Schools.

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## **Knowing the Principles and Basics of Management in Surah Hujurāt Based on the Method and Content Analysis**

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(Received: February 22, 2023, Accepted: July 14, 2023)

### **Abstract**

During the history of Islam, the Qur'an has always been an important source of research and research for Islamic scholars. The Muslim duty requires that we obey God's command. Therefore, in accordance with the management instruction issued by the infallible administrators of the Islamic society, it is necessary to apply, with the practice of those instructions and patterns, the placement of the infallibles, a management that is satisfied with the satisfaction of the worker. In this paper, the author seeks to interpret the principles of management principles from Surah Hojarat with the approach of management in Islam. Content analysis was used in this study. The results of content analysis showed that in Surah Hujurāt four categories of leadership, organization, planning, and control are mentioned. In the meantime, the two categories of leadership (attributes and characteristics of the manager) and organization (ethics and interpersonal communication) are further discussed.

**Keywords:** Surah Hujurāt, Principles of Management, Organization, Leadership, Planning, Control.

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**The Relationship between Belief in Resurrection and Meaningful Life  
in the Tradition of the Prophet (pbuh)**

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(Received: May 08, 2023, Accepted: July 03, 2023)

**Abstract**

The problem of "meaning of life" is not exclusive to a particular type but all thinkers pay attention to it, for example psychologists, theologians, poets, mystics, Quran scholars, hadith scholars, etc. they have also prepared various answers for the present problem based on their expertise and due to the existence of different tastes and interests. In the current research, the religious approach is taken into account and the researcher has entered into this issue from the perspective of the traditions of the Prophet of Islam (pbuh) as an example of good deeds and emphasized by the Qur'an. What elements make life meaningful in the statements of the beloved Prophet (pbuh) and on the other hand, what is the relationship between the element of Christianity and the meaning of life are two important questions of this research. In this regard, elements that give meaning to life have been collected and examined in a library manner, and the role of Christianity in making human life meaningful is analyzed in a special way. The analysis of related traditions show that, basically, the life of this world does not have an intrinsic meaning and value independent of the afterlife, but it is a meaningful life that is overshadowed by a true and faithful faith in the Resurrection,

**Keywords:** Meaning of Life, the Prophet (pbuh), Good Pattern, Happiness.

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## Expressing the Doubts of Denying Mahdism under the Pretext of Misbelief in Mahdism and Answering it

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(Received: May 07, 2023, Accepted: July 14, 2023)

### Abstract

Since believing in the principle of Mahdism by creating a spirit of cheerfulness and hope in human beings, strengthens their resistance against oppression and force is a valuable issue for human societies and therefore to the detriment of the enemies of Islam and always in different ways. Including the denial of Mahdism, they have fought against it. A group of deniers of Mahdism, by expressing the suspicion that the thought of Mahdism has negative effects and effects such as stagnation, lethargy, corruption and destruction in the Islamic society, have considered the basis of Mahdism thinking as fake and have denied that this is the case. It has been done without a detailed study of the issue and only by quoting the words of Ibn Khaldun and adding doubts to his words. This article, while expressing this doubt and related cases, has tried to take an effective step to eliminate the conspiracies of the enemies of Islam by answering it and removing the ambiguities related to it, and to prevent the penetration of these thoughts in the minds of thinkers.

**Keywords:** Mahdism, Denial of Mahdism, Doubt, Effects of Misbelief in Mahdism, Decline, Corruption.

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## Investigating the Attribution of a Group of Documents from the Manuscript of Sulaym's Book to Ibn Shahrāshūb

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(Received: February 08, 2023, Accepted: April 11, 2023)

### Abstract

For a long time, there have been controversies surrounding the historical identity and personality of Sulaym ibn Qays, as well as the validity of the "Book of Sulaym" in Shiite sources. Apart from the content review of Sulaym's current book, the review of the documents of the manuscripts of this book can also be important for validating the work. Most of the manuscripts of Sulaym's current book are without a document, and most of the copies that have a document end with "Ibn related from Mu' ammar ibn Rāshid". But in the meantime, a few limited manuscripts have at the beginning the documents of Sheikh Tusi and Ibn Shahrāshūb, whose document ends with "Ibān quoted from Umar ibn Udhaynah". Considering the existence of ambiguities in the authenticity of Sulaym's book and the difference between its current manuscripts, the question arises as to whether the documents attributed to Ibn Shahrāshūb for these versions are authentic and unaltered or not? In this article, by presenting the reasons and clues that exist from the works of Ibn Shahrāshūb and the sources of his predecessors, it will be explained that the documents in a manuscript model of Sulaym's book attributed to Ibn Shahrāshūb are new and unoriginal; that is, some people added it in a fake form in their copies of the book attributed to Sulaym.

**Keywords:** The book of Sulaym, Sulaym ibn Qays, Ibn Shahrāshūb, Ibn Turugh Shahrāshūb.

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**Quarterly Journal of Research  
for the Studies of the Ahl al-Bayt (as)**

**vol. 3, year 2, Spring 2023**

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