

# **ENGLISH ABSTRACTS**

## **Necessity of Forming a Government Based on Governmental Jurisprudence from the Perspective of Imam Ali (as)**

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### **Abstract**

Shia jurisprudence, as a valuable heritage from the previous jurists, has always been codified on the basis of fundamentals, which responded to the individual and social needs of societies, in such a way that in addition to responding to Sharia issues in the individual sphere, in the macro and governmental context as well. In the direction of the desired management of the society towards worldly and Hereafter happiness and finally the formation of Islamic civilization, the introduction of which is government jurisprudence, has been taken into consideration. In the definition of government jurisprudence, despite the many definitions, it is jurisprudence that is the basis of the formation of the government and government institutions, as well as the basis of government decisions and determines the form, content and orientation of government regulations and laws. The subject under discussion is the necessity of forming a government based on the principles of governmental jurisprudence from the point of view of the words of Imam Ali (as). The issue of forming a government is one of the supreme goals of creation and causes the growth and perfection of human beings, and it has always been the focus of divine prophets and pure imams.

**Keywords:** Necessity, Government, Governmental Jurisprudence, Imam Ali (as).

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## The Ethical and Cultural Components of *Anṣār* in the Qur'an and Hadiths

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### Abstract

*Anṣār* are those followers of Islam who lived in Medina with the names of Ows and Khazraj and were honored with this nickname because of the help of the Prophet (pbuh) and his defense against the enemies of Islam. They were good-mannered and cultured people who sheltered the people who were driven from Mecca and supported them and sacrificed their lives for the progress of Islam. Things like their relationship with Bani Hashim, the generality of love for the family of the Prophet (pbuh) among them, the abundance of the companions of the pure imams among them, the praise of Ahl al-Bayt (as) from them, their serious companionship with Amir al-Mu'minīn Imam Ali (as) during his reign and their open confrontation with his political rivals, it is possible to conclude their tendency towards Shi'ism and the school of Ahl al-Bayt (as). *Anṣār* were the ones who helped the Meccan immigrants and gave them the opportunity to create a model society and civil government. When the emigrant of Makkah moved from Makkah to the city of Yathrib, they were alone and had no one to accompany them except Allah the Almighty.

**Keywords:** *Anṣār*, Qur'an, Hadiths, Culture, Ethics.

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## **An Analytical Study of Implication and Independence from the Perspective of *Aḥādīth* and Late and Contemporary Islamic Scholars**

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### **Abstract**

The essential rules of religion are one of the most fundamental issues in the Islamic legal system. Adherence to it causes a person to benefit from the rights of citizenship in Islam; and opposing it will cause him to be deprived of the mentioned rights with titles such as apostate, *kāfir* and *muḥārib*. The essential rulings of religion refer to that part of religious knowledge whose reference to Sharia is not a place of doubt, and its criterion is the improvisation of the ruling and the subject that every Muslim knows at the beginning; and its acceptance does not need proof, because it is a rational axiom, and its meaning is so obvious that even non-Muslims are aware of it, such as prayer, fasting, Hajj, monotheism, prophethood and resurrection. However, there are some sayings about the implementation of the ruling and its effect, based on the hadiths and opinions of Islamic thinkers, some believe that denying the necessary rulings of the religion is an independent cause of disbelief. A group says that denying the essential rules of religion is a cause of disbelief if it is the cause of denying the mission.

**Keywords:** Hadiths, Essential Rulings of Religion, Islam, Infidelity.

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## Examining the Interpretation of the Verses *Ikmāl Dīn* and *Iblāgh* of Surah Mā'idah in *Tafsīr Bayān Ma'ānī dar Kalām Rabbānī*

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### Abstract

Mustafa Hosseini Tabatabaie, the author of a fourteen-volume commentary *Bayān Ma'ānī dar Kalām Rabbānī* and one of the elements of the Shia trend of Qur'aniāns, in the commentary of the third verse *ikmāl dīn*, known as *vers tablīgh* by rejecting the opinions of Shia commentators that these verses imply the Imamate of Imam Ali (as), claiming that based on the interpretation of the Qur'an by the Qur'an and the context of the verses, these two verses have nothing to do with the Imamate of Imam Ali (as). It is claimed that Surah Mā'idah was revealed all at once and the verse *Ikmāl Dīn* was revealed not on the day of *Ghadīr Khom*, but on the day of 'Arafah based on the narratives that Siyuti presented in his book. In general, in his *tafsīr*, he tried to deny the verses that indicate the divine installation of Imamate. In this research, using a descriptive- analytical method, proven by assuming the validity and authenticity of the context and the order of the Qur'anic verses, not only these verses are consistent with the context of the verses on the subject of Imamate, but they are also directly related to the verse *vilāyah* and several *ahādīth* regarding the frequency of the revelation of these verses indicate the Imamate of Imam Ali (as), and the examination of other narratives in Siyuti's books shows that Surah Mā'idah was not revealed at once.

**Keywords:** Imamate, *Ghadīr Khom*, *Vers Tablīgh*, Mostafa Tabatabaie, Qur'aniāns.

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## Arrogance and the Ways to Deal with it from the Viewpoint of the Qur'an and *Nahj al-Balāghah*

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### Abstract

Arrogance is a moral and social vice that is the root of some vices such as oppression, rebellion. This issue has been raised from two individual aspects (as a sensual vice) with the term arrogance in moral books and its social aspect (as a pestilence of authority) with the term arrogance in social and political texts. The findings of this research indicate that the phenomenon of arrogance is as old as the lifespan of humans on earth, and its scope includes all levels and members of society from the top to the bottom. The existence of individual backgrounds and talents is very effective in making people suffer from arrogance, and various social factors also play an important and significant role in intensifying and strengthening it. Teaching moral virtues and vices, introducing the practical forms of humility and explaining the consequences of arrogance can be considered as solutions to deal with the creation and intensification of this spirit in people.

**Keywords:** Arrogance, Arrogant, Confrontation, Qur'an, *Nahj al-Balāghah*.

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## Evaluation of *Ahādīth* Involving Amulet and Seeking Refuge in Terms of Narratives and Wisdom

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### Abstract

Relying on supernatural forces, magic has always been common among the common people. Although Islamic law considers the use of magic to be contrary to the principles of God, it has legalized methods such as amulets and seeking refuge in the form of prayers to seek help from the unseen. To what extent such methods have been trusted and approved by the infallible imams (as) and whether everything known as amulets and seeking refuge has been forged or signed by *Sharī'ah* (Islamic law), is a question that the researcher is looking for an answer for it and in this regard, they evaluate *ahādīth* involved in the matter in terms of narratives and wisdom. Based on the results of the research, it seems that the knowledge of *aḥarāz* and *t'awīd* (amulets and seeking refuges), which was taken from the Quranic verses and had correct themes, was permissible in terms of *Sharī'ah* law and other prayer literature that did not confirm the words of the infallibles (as) and their special companions. Therefore, if they have inappropriate or demonic content, they are considered *ḥarām*. Also, the study of the process of delivery of *aḥarāz* shows the presence of *aḥarāz* in the history of Islamic civilization. From amulets as a restriction to amulets in the sense of a term, including verses, admonitions, remembrances and supplications.

**Keywords:** Remembrances, Amulets, Charms, Magic, *Ahādīth*, Islamic Law.

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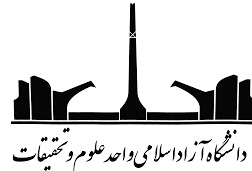
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