



Psychological Analysis of Remarriage in Holy Quran with Respect to Iranian Women Cultural Considerations

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Abstract

The current research was intended to accomplish psychological analysis of remarriage in holy Quran with respect to Iranian women cultural considerations. The research universe embraced all psychological, cultural references and the holy Quran. The sample encased all texts concerning the psychology and culture of remarriage and the holy Quran. The research method was descriptive analytical. To collect data library method via note taking on index cards of the published references concerning the psychology and culture of remarriage from the holy Quran perspective was imposed. Then the data were assessed by descriptive analytical procedure. The results revealed that culture psychology of the holy Quran had women monogamy indications and proposed some evidences. There were few verses in holy Quran that pointed to some of the prophets' monogamy. It could be apprehended that the holy Quran culture prioritized monogamy rather than polygamy as a path to peace of mind but, consider the polygamy would be useful in abnormal circumstances. In the polygamy the women would more suffer from the stress and would be more exposed to mental insanity while would have less satisfaction from the family life. In the third verse of the Nesa (women) chapter there is an amendment that express it would be so difficult to exercise equality and justice among the spouses in polygamy since justice is one of the most eminent moral virtue that could be claimed by only very a few humans who enjoyed moral defectlessness. In the Nesa (women) chapter (verse 129) in few of the verses generally is declared the monogamy as the principle ethics.



Extended abstract

Introduction: Polygamy means a type of marriage that allows having more than one wife. The term polygamy, but its historical use has always meant the marriage of a man with more than one woman. Examining the texts of the history of civilization and anthropology indicates that polygamy is a common method with a long history in human civilization. Polygamy was also common in Sassanid Iran; usually, wealthy men of the upper classes, as well as nobles and nobles, considered it permissible to have multiple wives indefinitely. There is no word in the Bible that prohibits polygamy. What could be said about the prohibition of polygamy by the lord of the church is that the Christian clergy did not accept polygamy and prevented it due to European culture and also to attract the opinion of the Roman elders. The phenomenon of polygamy is one of the topics that have received a lot of attention from thinkers and behavioral science experts in the last century. According to some people, polygamy was a custom in the past, but it is not customary in most societies now, because this issue causes psychological damage and weakens the family. The current research was intended to accomplish psychological analysis of remarriage in holy Quran with respect to Iranian women cultural considerations.

Methods: The research universe embraced all psychologic, cultural references and the holy Quran. The sample encased all texts concerning the psychology and culture of remarriage and the holy Quran. The research method was descriptive analytical. To collect data library method via note taking on index cards of the published references concerning the psychology and culture of remarriage from the holy Quran perspective was imposed. Then the data were assessed by descriptive analytical procedure.

Results: The results revealed that culture psychology of the holy Quran contained women monogamy indications and proposed some evidences for it. There were few verses in holy Quran that pointed to some of the prophets' monogamy. It could be apprehended that the holy Quran culture prioritized monogamy rather than polygamy as a path to peace of mind but, consider the polygamy would be useful in abnormal circumstances. In the polygamy the women would more suffer from the stress and would be more exposed to mental insanity while would have less satisfaction from the family life. In the third verse of the Nesa (women) chapter there is an amendment that express it would be so difficult to exercise equality and justice among the spouses in polygamy since justice is one of the most eminent moral virtue that could be claimed by only very a few humans who enjoyed moral defectlessness. In the Nesa (women) chapter (verse 129) in few of the verses generally is declared the monogamy as the principle ethics.

Conclusions: Verses in the word of God, which refer to the monogamy of some divine prophets, and it is understood that the culture of the Holy Quran prefers monogamy over polygamy in order to achieve peace, and it seems that polygamy is useful in unnatural situations. One of the theorists in the field of women, while referring to the monogamy of Moses and his wife (al-Qassas, 29), Noah and his wife (al-Tahrim, 10), Lot and his wife (al-Tahrim, 10) in the Holy Quran, shows that monogamy is natural and They considered it as the confirmation of the Holy Quran.

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Salarifar: Editing the content, collecting information. All authors reviewed and approved the final version of the article.

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