

ABSTRACTS

A Critical Evaluation of the Validity of The Narrator of the Book of Solaim

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To critically survey a book, the critic has two options: to do an internal survey of the book, and to do an external survey of the book by a study of the thoughts of the writer or his narrators. In the study of book such as that of Solaim bin Ghays, which is narrated by a single narrator, the second option seems to be more efficient. Based on this belief, the writer has presented a critical analysis of the life of Ibban bin Abi Ayyash, and whether the phrase “a reliable narrator” is valid or not. The writer has shown that Ibban bin Abi Ayyash, is the only link to the book of Solaim bin Ghays, and drawing on the science of the traditionalists, has come to the conclusion that the narrator is not to be trusted.

Keywords: Ibban bin Abi Ayyash, Solaim’s book, narrator of Solaim’s book, science of the traditionalists.

Prevention of the Abuse of Rights In the legal Theories and Qur'anic Concepts

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The question of the responsibility resulting from the abuse of rights is part of the issues related to responsibility. This question has been discussed as theories within legal systems in various countries. This right has also been recognized in Iran. In the Islamic law, there are rules whose contents are similar to that of the abuse of rights. Principle of no harm is a case in point. Although in the discussion on the abuse of rights little attention has been paid to the verses of the Qur'an, it seems that there are various verses in the Qur'an, introducing various principles such as the principle of showing goodwill in the performance of rights and commitments, that have referred to the question of abuse of rights.

Keywords: Abuse of rights, principle of no harm, goodwill, Islamic rights.

The Nature of Scriptural Reasoning in Islam

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There has been a creative history of scriptural reasoning in Islam.

The Qur'an is regarded as the Speech of God, that was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad to spread among the people in Arabia. Both the substance and the style of the Qur'anic revelation demanded that the Prophet become its first and most authoritative conveyer and teacher. Hence, began the long intellectual tradition of deciphering the meaning and the historical context of the text. Naturally, the community that sets out to establish its public order in accord with God's will cannot take the Qur'an lightly. The role of the scripture as the sole provider of the life – orientational directives is even more critical in the social – political contexts of Muslim societies in different periods. More importantly, if the legitimacy of a public order depends upon Islam, then it has to institutionalize the role of scripture in formulating its policies covering all the aspects of human existence. It is here that the revelation and reason need to reinforce each other in providing substantial solutions to the pressing problems of day to day running of a public order. Muslim scholars have throughout their social and political history developed hermeneutical principles to direct their interaction with the revelation, that is, the Qur'an in order to find ways of generating confidence that God is the ultimate guide of the community. But in this journey to establish the ideal order on earth, Muslims have also stifled their rational – reflective abilities in fear of introducing innovation in matters derived directly from the revelation. That hesitation in confronting the challenges of rethinking

the revelation has also resulted in treating the inherited cumulative tradition, propounded and expounded by past Muslim scholars, as sacrosanct as the revelation itself, thereby depriving themselves of approaching the Qur'an afresh through their own contemporary experience of living in a changed time and place.

Keywords: Religious texts, Text Understanding, Contemporary text Understanding, Modern methods of Interpretation, Social system, Social Interpretation, Hermeneutics.

A Research on the Jāmiáh Traditional Prayers

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Paying a pilgrimage to the tombs of the immaculate Imams has its own rituals. Among these rituals is to say certain traditional prayers handed down to us from the Imams. The scholars have recorded these prayers inside the books of tradition or in separate books. Among these prayers, there is a series of prayers known as Jāmiáh prayers. Among the Jāmiáh prayers, the two long Jāmiáh and short Jāmiáh are specially popular. In this article, the writer first describes the Jāmiáh prayers and evaluates them critically with reference to the specialized books on prayers, and concludes that, regardless of the content of the

two prayers, the documents showing the validity of the short Jāmiáh prayer are stronger than those of the long Jāmiáh prayer.

Keywords: Jāmiáh prayers, pilgrimage, special prayers, absolute pilgrimages, long Jāmiáh prayer, short Jāmiáh prayer.

Allameh Tabatabaee's Viewpoint on the Order of the Verses of the Qur'an

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One of the main issues in the history of the Qur'an is that of the order of its verses. This issue has been discussed by the scholars of the Qur'an ever since the first century of the Hijrah. Scholars have expressed various views on the order of the verses. In this article, the writer presents the point of view of Allameh Tabatabaee.

Keywords: order of the verses, order of the *surahs*, Allameh Tabatabaee.

Ideal Man from the Viewpoint of Hinduism

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In this paper the characteristics of "ideal man" in the opinion of Hinduism, with regard to its anthropological and cosmological view,

is discussed as follows:

1- Ideal man's position in Hindu teachings:

1-1- Four Hindu principles

1-2- Four Hindu goals

1-3- Four Hindu ways

1-4- Four Hindu life stages

2- Ideal man from the viewpoint of Hindu schools:

2-1- Ideal man of Yoga Darśana, representative of Yoga Mārga

2-2- Ideal man of Vedānta, representative of Jnāna Mārga

2-3- Ideal man of Bhakti, representative of Bhakti Mārga

Keywords: Hindu, Mokṣa, Yoga, Jnāna, Bhakti, Vedānta and
Māyā.