

Consanguineous marriage from the perspective of medical genetics, the Quran and the Infallibles' traditions

Hamid Reza Basiri^{1*}, *Maryam Gohari*², *Seyed Mohammad Akrami*³

1. Assistant professor, Faculty of Theology, Allameh Tabatabaei University, Iran.
2. MA Holder in Quran Sciences and Hadith, Iran.
3. Associate Professor, Faculty of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran.

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Abstract:

Consanguineous marriage is a common custom in Iran, and different statistical figures in this regard have been reported from various regions of the country. Therefore, it seems necessary to examine the viewpoints of medical genetics, the Quran and the Infallibles about this issue. Consanguineous marriage is one of the most important causes of congenital anomalies. The numerous advices and solutions in the Quran and the Infallibles' traditions about having a healthy offspring and generation indicate the importance of preventing these anomalies. The examination of the traditions as well as the marriages that have taken place in the Prophet's Family shows that although this type of marriage is not prohibited and forbidden, it is not recommended, too. On the other hand, medical geneticists emphasize receiving genetic counseling and taking the necessary tests before such marriages. This paper, which is based on the analytic-descriptive approach, confirms that consanguineous marriage is not recommended because of an increased risk of congenital abnormalities. Therefore, such marriages might be done only after genetic screening is done and their safety is ensured.

Keywords:

Congenital Anomalies, Consanguineous Marriage, Genetics, Quran, Traditions.

* **Corresponding Author: Email:** basiri_hr@yahoo.com

Examination of commentators' views on resolving the seeming conflict between verses of Sword and Denial of Duress

*Mohammad Reza Shayegh**

Assistant Professor, Department of Islamic Law & Jurisprudence, Yazd University, Yazd, Iran.

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Abstract:

One of the most important topics in the field of jurisprudence and interpretation of the Noble Quran is freedom of religion which is also drawn into the political sphere. Discussions on the seeming conflict between verses of Sword and Denial of Duress have aroused controversies among researchers. One of the four following possible relationships can be established between verses of Sword and Denial of Duress. First, the Sword verse nullifies the Denial of Duress verse. Second, the Denial of Duress verse nullifies the Sword verse. Third, the Sword verse determines the scope of the Denial of Duress verse. And fourth, the Sword verse concerns the seeming duress, while the Denial of Duress verse regards the inward duress. Based on verse 29 of the Repentance chapter, which is taken as the reason for the freedom of religion on the side of the People of The Book – provided that they pay jizyah (protection ransom) – the first assumption is impossible, since if this assumption is taken, then we should accept that although the Sword verse is abrogating, it has been already abrogated by this latter verse. Contributing to this stance is the fact that the Sword verse has been revealed between the Denial of Duress verse and verse 29 of the Repentance chapter, while these two latter ones confirm each other. This can be another reason to reject the first assumption above. The second assumption requires prioritizing the abrogating over the abrogated. It is obvious that this is impossible to occur and also impermissible in Islam. At the end, this study adopts new and clear approach and proofs to argue for the authenticity of the fourth assumption.

Keywords:

Denial of Duress Verse, Jizyah, People of The Book, Sword Verse.

* **Corresponding Author: Email:** Shayegh.mr@gmail.com

Position of documentary and textual criticism of esoteric traditions of the Quran (Case study: Traditions about the 7th verse of the Chambers chapter)

*Mohammad Molavi **

Assistant Professor, Imam Khomeini International University, Iran.

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Abstract:

Regarding the 7th verse of the Chambers chapter– "And know that among you is God's Apostle: were he, in many matters, to follow your (wishes), ye would certainly fall into misfortune: But God has endeared the Faith to you, and has made it beautiful in your hearts, and He has made hateful to you Unbelief, wickedness, and rebellion: such indeed are those who walk in righteousness" – there is a tradition by two chains; one is narrated by Kulaini in Al-kafi, and the other appears in the commentary attributed to Ali ibn Ibrahim Qumi. According to this tradition, the word "Faith" in this verse refers to Imam Ali (a) and the words "Unbelief", "wickedness", and "rebellion" intend the first three caliphs. One has to be very cautious in dealing with suchlike traditions that regard the esoteric and interpretive meanings of the Quranic verses, so that false traditions are not attributed to the Infallibles (a) or that a tradition which is certainly issued by an Infallible (a) is not abandoned due to carelessness and lack of research. Therefore, this paper is going to show that in addition to textual criticism of the traditions, chain criticism is also necessary for distinguishing the sound tradition from the unsound one. Hence, after determining the authorities of this tradition, all of its transmitters have been checked for validity and authenticity and at last, it was found that due to the presence of some famous extremists in its chains, this tradition is a weak one. Moreover, the text and implication of the tradition has been analyzed through criteria of the content-based criticism. The results of this analysis also reveal that this tradition has severe conflicts with other authentic traditions and the practices of the Prophet's Family (a).

Keywords:

Chambers Chapter, Esoteric Interpretation, Faith, Interpretive Narratives, Rebellion, Unbelief, Wickedness.

* **Corresponding Author: Email:** molavi@isr.ikiu.ac.ir

Comparative study of the ethical principles and ideas of Allameh Majlisi and Abu Ali Miskawayh

Mohammad Bonyani^{1*}, *Vahid Dehghani Phirouzabadi*²

1. Assistant professor, Shiraz University, Iran.

2. Ph.D. student in the Islamic Ma'arif University, Iran.

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Abstract:

Although Allameh Majlisi has not intended to write a distinct ethical book on ethics or to present a coherent moral system in various volumes of Behar al-Anwar, but we can deduce a comprehensive ethical system through examination of the different discussions he has made about different verses and traditions. This deduced ethical system not only emphasizes the role of reason in explaining the theoretical and practical teachings of ethics and elucidating the moral virtues, but also pays special attention to the role of religion in explicating the physical bases of human actions and the different ethical and educational dimensions. Indeed, this system gives in a complete and comprehensive picture of the virtues and principles of the Islamic ethics. On the other hand, Miskawayh's philosophical–ethical ideas are very potent and truly wise. His efforts to explain conceptual and judgmental roots and bases of ethics and to coordinate the four moral virtues and their different kinds and types according to the religious roots and bases enjoy scientific strength, perfection, and comprehensiveness. This paper is a comparative study of ethical principles and ideas of Allameh Majlisi in Behar al-Anwar and Abu Ali Miskawayh in Tahzib al-Akhlak. By analyzing these two ethical approaches, their agreement and disagreement as well as advantages and shortcomings in explaining the ethical system of Islam will be examined.

Keywords:

Ethics, Happiness, Majlisi, Miskawayh, Virtue.

* Corresponding Author: Email: m.bonyani@gmail.com

Systematic semantics of the term Guardianship along with illustration of the semantic networks related to the term Guardianship in Imam Reza's (a) teachings

Zahra Ghasemnezhad^{1}, Zahra Rahimi²*

1. Assistant Professor, Jurisprudence and Quranic Sciences Department, Islamic Theology and Knowledge Faculty, Shiraz University, Iran.
2. MA Student in Narrative Interpretation Subfield of the Hadith Sciences Major, Faculty of Ahlul Bayt (a), University of Isfahan, Iran.

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Abstract:

Guardianship is a magnificent term and concept that, regarding its verbal and terminological meanings, has different levels in the Quran and narrations, and has ties with a variety of concepts. At one level, guardianship is exclusively for God, and at a lower level, this position has been bestowed upon the prophets and Imams by the sublime God's permission. The latter level guardianship is conditioned, limited, in need of permission, and along with God' guardianship. Through a descriptive-analytic method along with a linguistic approach, the study at had tries to examine the concept of guardianship in verbal and terminological aspects. After specification of the concept of guardianship in Imam Reza's (a) teachings, the article examines and analyzes its synonymous and related terms to find the relationship between the term guardianship and other terms such as Oneness of God, Imamat (spiritual leadership), guidance, prophecy, and the angelic world. Illustration of the semantic network will also help illuminate the concept of guardianship in Imam Reza's (a) opinion. As the findings of this study reveal, guardianship is a keyword that is related to terms such as Oneness of God, prophecy, Imamat (spiritual leadership), obedience, the Firm Tie, religion of Truth, guidance, those who are firmly grounded in knowledge, the guardianship of the sublime Allah, and the kingdom of God. Believers in guardianship who follow and obey the Prophet's Family will be saved, while its deniers will be among the People of Hell.

Keywords:

Guardianship, Imam Reza (a), Semantics, Systematic, Semantic Networks.

* Corresponding Author: Email: z_ghasemi62@yahoo.com

Effects of illicit property on education with an emphasis on the Quranic verses and related traditions

*Asqar Hadavi*¹, *Roushan Dehghani*^{2*}

1. Assistant Professor, Shahed University, Iran.

2. MA. Student, Shahed University, Iran.

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Abstract:

One of the important and essential issues in human life is obtaining substance. Property is an obvious instance of sustenance that directly and indirectly affects human body and soul. It may bring about spiritual development and perfection. However, corruptions and dependence on property and riches cause people to try to obtain assets by any means, even though illegitimate and illicit ways. Based on a documentary method, the study at hand has tried to examine the Quranic verses and the traditions in Behar al-Anwar that are related to the negative consequences of illicit income on individual and social education. The obtained results reveal that the effects of illicit property in the individual dimension include cold-heartedness and deviation from the Right path and the Guardianship path, wasting the property in useless activities, and rejection of the individual's prayers and good deeds by God. At the social level, the consequences include negative moral effects on the individual's offspring – both before and after the child birth – treading on the social rights, moral and social corruption, dissatisfaction of God, infliction of public disaster, and spread of poverty in the society. These then lead to general corruption as well as social and educational problems.

Keywords:

Education, Illicit Property, Individual Dimension, Social Dimension, Traditions, Verses.

* **Corresponding Author: Email:** roshandehghani87@gmail.com

Manifestation of God's glory in Ashura heroic act

Seddiqeh Niktab *

Faculty Member, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Iran.

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Abstract:

Examination of the term glory in the language of Revelation and its attribution to God, the Prophet, and the Faithful is an important issue in specifying and directing the individual and social life. The present article on "the manifestation of God's glory in Imam Hossein's heroic act" seeks to portray some instances of the glorious acts that Imam Hossein (a) did in his way from Medina to Karbala until the evening of Ashura, which is contrary to the stories of those who interpret Imam Hossein's move as an instance of indignity to his status, to show the manifestation of God's glory in Imam Hossein's heroic, and to display realization of the concept of glory and true victory of the pious people. It also wants to show the wide gap between glorious victory and brutal conquest. Finally, this article aims at reminding some lessons from Ashura.

Keywords:

Ashura, God's Glory, Imam Hossein's Heroic Act, Imam Hossein's Gloriousness.

* **Corresponding Author: Email:** S_niktab@mail.uk.ac.ir