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Address: Islamic Azad University, Qom Branch, Pardisan, Qom

Telephone and Fax: 02532801383

Email: sepers@qom.iau.ac.ir

sepehresiasat@gmail.com

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Discourse Basis and Elucidation of Religion Domain and Its Effect on Concept of Government in the Opinion of Shahid Mortada Motahhari

Mohammad Torabi*

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Abstract

Different ideas in the field of thoughts and philosophies and their effect on political thought as well as on political practice have always been the most important and fateful categories of human life and religion, among the other things, has devoted special role throughout history. "Religion domain" is one of the important and newly emerging issues of modern religion study as well as contemporary man, which has nowadays devoted some part of issues of philosophy of religion and new discourse to itself. Shahid Motahhari considers government as basic organ and infrastructure of teachings of the Prophets, thus believing in politics-religion link and has shown special status in religiously intellectual discourse. Accordingly, the question raised in this paper is that "how have discourse bases and type of approach to religion domain affected on concept of government in the opinion of Shahid Motahhari?" For the author, maximum look at religion and comprehensive view of religion in approach of Shahid Motahhari have resulted in presentation of governmental model of Velayat-e-faqih. To achieve this aim, this article has responded to the question by applying interpretative method and studying writings of Shahid Motahhari.



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Keywords: Government, Hermeneutics, Maximal religion, Minimal religion.

* Assistant Professor, Department of Political Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Qom, Iran **Email:** mtorabi1347@gmail.com

Women and Politics

Shohreh Shahsavarifard*

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**For awakening people, these are the women who must be awakened; when a girl moves, one family moves and after them, one village, city and nation will be moving head.
(Jawaharlal Nehru)**

Abstract

Developing societies are passing through traditional approaches to modern positions. But in these transition times, women have not found worthy status in the arena of political partnership and been judged as deficiently political being. The author of article, through analytic-descriptive methodology, by looking for social harms of women, believes that women have been kept away from social interactions network and their way of achieving high levels of political power have become difficult for multifarious reasons which are rooted from beliefs and old economic-social structures. In a sense, one can say that partnership of women still face taste, conventional, cultural, political and social barriers at high organizational ranks; their progress has not been quite sensible in decision-making tasks. Women holding reign of power in the world are currently fewer in number than in the past years, proving not even five percent of world leaders and one must seek ways out.



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Keywords: Non-structural and structural barriers, Political partnership, Women.

* Associate Professor, Department of Law and Political Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Sirjan, Kerman, Iran, **Email:** Sh.shahsavari10@gmail.com

Problem of Legitimacy in Islamic Civilization

Mohammad Hadi Ahmadi *

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Abstract

This article claims that up and down of Islamic civilization, more than whatever, are dependent upon power struggles and problem of political legitimacy of the Islamic states. While Islamic civilization peaks during the Abbasid, the golden era of Islamic civilization shows down side in the same state. However, origins of such up and down find shape in political culture and socio-political developments during the previous Umayyad and Nabavi states. The Abbasid state won the political struggles by further having full control of jurisprudence and theology knowledge and achieves supremacy, in continuity, over its archrivals that are the Shiites and the Khwarijites by making changes in legitimizing power knowledge. As a result, Islamic civilization had been fundamentally dependent on weakness and strength of the Islamic states and such weakness and strength originate from formation of political legitimacy problem. This article firstly explains theoretical framework of legitimacy of political justice-based state and secondly it deals with contraction and expansion of problem of legitimacy during the Umayyad regime and the Abbasid's, afterwards.



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Keywords: Legitimacy, Political justice, The abbasid regime, The umayyad regime.

A Look at the Components of Formation and Failure Reasons of Middle East Public Uprisings (2011-2017)

Mashallah Heidarpour*
Wahid Khoshgoftar Lame'a**

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Abstract

In the past decade, the Middle East public uprisings have paved the ground for emerging economic, political and security developments in the region more than whatever event and change expected. With the occurrence of such developments and elapse of several years of these uprisings since they erupted and with not so much desirable aftermaths of the happening in Arab nations, associations and research institutes have done many studies about formation components and their failure causes. The results, in relation to analysis of these issues, raised fully different viewpoints based on effectiveness of one component or specific variable. In line with these studies, this article has made an effort to answer the question that “what have been the most important components of formation and failure causes for the Middle East Arab uprisings?” and a documented response can be given based on theory of constructivism. The findings of the article confirm that formation of the Middle East Arab uprisings in the shape of a social phenomenon have arisen from a process based on effectiveness of semantic and material and multi-dimensional components in economics, politics and culture such as cultural dissatisfaction, tribal-ethnic conflicts, mistrust in governmental systems and inefficiently economic structure. In fact, not a single component but a group of components, being effective and interactive, paved the ground for public uprisings in the Middle East Arab nations. As for failure causes of these uprisings in achieving desirable aims, effectiveness of reasons and different economic, political and cultural causes like expanded tribal-ethnic conflicts, cultural absolutism expansion, totalitarianism of political movements and loss of economic opportunities in these nations are witnessed.

Keywords: Constructivism, Cultural absolutism, Ethnic conflicts, Middle East Uprisings, Political induration.

* Assistant Professor, Department of Political Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Qom, Iran

** **Corresponding Author:** Graduate Student, Department of Political Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Qom, Iran, **Email:** Khoshgoftar92@gmail.com



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Liberty and Human Rights in the Eyes of both Seyyed Ahmad Fardid and Seyyed Hossein Nasr

Ali Darabi*

Mohammad Javad Sa'adipour**

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Abstract

Fardid has influenced Iran's intellectual society a lot by innovating and expanding the concept of westernism and dividing it into two binary and non-binary types that are applicable to old and modern times. Fardid says dual westernism begins with renaissance because sensual subject-matter domination period or subjectivism derives from humanism. Nasr challenges self-centered humanism subject as infrastructure of modernity by bringing about discourse of traditionalism of immortal wisdom. Nasr criticizes modernity that stands vis-à-vis tradition and religion through renaissance and religious reformation focusing on humanism. In fact, two differently philosophical viewpoints of humanism with man being vigilant and servant of God found their anthropological basis. These two ideas with their certain philosophical and mental systems seek after criticism of western modernity and in this way, pounding the central axis of modernity that is humanism or self-founded subject. Ideas of these two thinkers facing modernity in respect of philosophical anthropology and comparative definitions of concepts like liberty and human rights as two modern concepts in front of mystic definitions of hearty liberty and unity with God bring up to mind liberty and human obligation before Him instead of human rights.



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Keywords: Anthropology, Human rights, Liberty, Modernity, Seyyed Ahmad Fardid, Seyyed Hossein Nasr.

* Assistant Professor, Department of Political Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran

** **Corresponding Author:** PhD Student, Department of Political Sciences
Email: hereng2015@gmail.com

A Comparative Study of Educational System (Skill) of Islamic Republic of Iran with Japan's from the Perspective of Educational Policy-making

Mahdi Askari*

Mohammad Hasan Elahimanesh**

Reza Parizad***

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Abstract

Skill-based Education is a key to sustainable development in all countries; presently, it is quite clear for everyone that it is of high importance. All world nations require efficiently skilled men parallel to production of knowledge and both act like two wings of development. In this research, we have tried to describe, elucidate and scientifically analyze this through scientific methodology. Considering our research question relating to comparison of policy-making of skill-based education of Islamic Republic of Iran with Japan and the reasons behind inefficient skill education in Iran, multifarious models and methodologies have been widely at issue in this paper. However, we hypothesized that the six-phased methodology is the best and most overlapping one, meaning that we make clear systematic and meaningful trend of comparative education so that we can systematically verify properly conceptual analysis necessities of one issue, under-study variables separation, hypothesis development, re-examination of conceptual analysis based on findings as well as study of findings. Results of the study are two countries' significance given to skill education, coordination and adjustment of non-formal and formal trainings with monarchy and feudal system, education reforms in one historical era (Amirkabir, Meiji) and increasing growth of these trainings in both nations, which they have in common. Market-centeredness, flexibility, objective-centeredness, productivity and coordination of public and private sectors and efficiently independent policy-making institution, which they have not in common. Analytic-descriptive methodology with comparative approach is the author's manner of research.

Keywords: Education, Iran, Japan, Skill.

* **Corresponding Author:** PhD Student, Islamic Azad University, Qom, Iran

Email: mehdi.kachol@yahoo.com

** Assistant Professor, Department of Political Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Qom, Iran

*** Assistant Professor, Department of Political Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Qom, Iran



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The Constitution of Constitutional System Scaled by Ideas of Sheikh Fadlullah Nouri

Seyyed Ebrahim Ma'soumi*

Alireza Na'ij**

Mortada Ashrafi***

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Abstract

Sheikh Fadlullah Nouri was one of the distinguished and avant-gardes of the constitutional movement. He had well realized the existing problems and challenges that faced Iranian people with full wisdom and said that the despotic regime was the main cause. For the same reason, he believed that people must counter with the autocratic regime in the best way that is constitution of legislature and constitutionalizing the Imperial regime; hence, once constitutional movement began, he made speeches and distributed tracts to insist on this important thing. After the westernized intellectuals involved in the constitutional movement, intellectuals held control of the constitutional movement that Sheikh and scholars had in mind and they rose up for restricting autocracy, all laws written down by intellectuals after establishment of the first parliament he seriously opposed and he published treatises, statements and speeches for their improvement. The martyred Sheikh realized problems and incidences in the constitutional age through deep and precise understanding of the Islamic doctrines and their adjustment with his time and age. This triggered his confrontation with intellectual movements, colonialism and autocracy. The present article, based on historical evidence, intends to analyze the cases by which Sheikh opposed to the laws of the first parliament (laws of intellectuals) such as constitutionalism, transition from the constitutional movement to legitimate constitutionalism, the Constitution, theory of main oversight of Majlis, elucidation of concepts in the Constitution and amendment to the press law.

Keywords: Clergymen, Colonialism, Constitutional movement, Constitutionalism, Despotism, Intellectuals, Legitimate constitution, Majlis Oversight, Sheikh fadlullah, The constitution, The constitutional revolution, The press.

* **Corresponding Author:** PhD Student, Islamic Revolution, University of Islamic Teachings and Researcher of Center for Strategic Studies of Ahl-e Bayt World Association, **Email:** masoumi2828@gmail.com

** PhD Student, International Relations, University of Shahid Beheshti

*** Assistant Professor, Islamic Azad University, Qom, Iran



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