

Editorial

The 66th issue of the quarterly research journal “*Noor-e-Marfat*” is in your hands. The first article of this issue is titled “Personal Goals of Economic Upbringing of Human Beings: in the Light of Holy Qur'an”. According to this article, such goals are of two types: one, those goals that are related to human awareness and insight and the other, and those goals that are related to his practical life. This article provides a complete explanation of these goals. According to the author, the Holy Quran aims to up bring human beings from the economic aspect in such a way that they are aware of their God-gifted abilities and perfections. They should be aware of the jurisprudential rules of business and should consider every economic prosperity and blessing they acquire as a gift from Allah Almighty.

According to this article, the practical aspect of human economic upbringing is to enable human beings to fulfill the material needs of themselves and their families. They should be able to protect their as well as their parents, and family’s dignity and prioritize the Hereafter in every dealing. So that they should not deviate from religious ethics in any matter. They should be content, be kind and forgiving, and live a life of moderation; should avoid extravagance, stinginess, lack of measure and weight, excess, and arrogance and pride in wealth and possessions.

The second article in this issue is titled “The Meaning and Examples of Ignorance in the Qur’an and *Nahj-ul-Balaghah*”. This article discusses the topic of "Ignorance" in three parts. The first part explains the meaning and definition of "Ignorance” and its examples in the light of historical references and the Quran and Sunnah. The second part examines the teachings of the Holy Quran against Ignorance. And the third

part contains the teachings on combating Ignorance in the light of the words – *Nahj-ul-Balagha* - of *Amir al-Mu'minin Hazrat Ali* (AS). At the end of this article, the author has described the fundamental similarities between ancient and modern Ignorance. This part of the article, in fact, describes the manifestations of Ignorance in the modern era and reminds us to avoid getting caught in its whirlpool.

The third article is titled "Psychological Perspective of Surah-e-Abus: An Analytical Study". According to this article, human emotions play a key role in his life. In fact, it is human emotions that determine the direction of his actions and attitude. This is why all the verses of the Holy Quran are full of the wisdom of evoking human emotions, interpreting them, and giving them a special direction. Allah Almighty has structured the verses of the Holy Quran in such a way that it affects the emotions and feelings of the listener and reader.

This article presents an analysis of the effectiveness of the words and verses of "*Surah-e Abus*" in the formation of human psychological qualities and emotions. This article will prove to be useful for students of psychology in general and especially for the researchers who are interested in understanding and interpreting psychology in the light of psychological guidelines in the Holy Quran.

The fourth article of the present issue, adorned with explanatory notes by Professor Murtaza Motahari, is the fifth part of a series of discussions consisting of the study of a few pages from *Allama Tabatabai's* book "The Principles of Philosophy and the Methodology of Realism". This article, first of all, examines the historical background of the ancient Greek intellectual and philosophical school of Sophism and its arguments. Then, it sheds light on philosophical schools of thought such as Skepticism and Idealism. This article, after highlighting the fundamental differences between the ancient and modern traditions of the

philosophical school of Idealism, exposes the fallacy of modern materialists regarding Idealism.

This article, in the light of the statements of Allama Tabataba'i and Professor Murtaza Motahari, presents the strong logic of the Realism in comparison with Sophistry, Skepticism and Idealism, and reveals the weak arguments of idealist leaders like Berkeley and Schopenhauer. At the end, an explanation of a fundamental principle of philosophy, the "Principle of Non-Contradiction" is presented.

Fifth article of this issue, under the title "Reconsidering the Role of Islamic Philosophical Rationality in Reconstruction of Social Sciences", examines the fact that one of the dangerous crises that current human societies are facing, is the crisis of contradiction between man's basic beliefs and his practical life. This is a crisis that has robbed people of activity and freshness and imposed depression and psychological pressure on them.

Meanwhile, according to the author, the human sciences, which are action-oriented, have the duty to bring human society out of this predicament. But the human sciences can only fulfill this duty if they create harmony in human thought and action on the basis of theological rationality.

According to this article, the emergence of theological rationality can occur when man is illuminated by the light of the "Aquired Intellect"; as all other levels of intellect can play their role in such a condition. According to the author, since theological rationality is connected to its origin and resurrection, it motivates all individuals of a society to uphold religious, moral and spiritual values and equips them with human happiness and perfection, as a result of which man is saved from the crisis of contradiction between faith and action and a new spirit is created in human relationships and connections in society.

The title of final article of this issue is: "A Critical Study of Ibn Abdul Wahhab's Perspective on the Polytheism of the Time of

Holy Prophet (PBUH)”. Of course, *Muhammad bin Abd al-Wahhab*, has been an influential figure in the Muslim world who founded a particular sect and school of thought. One of the important topics of his reflections is the Monotheism and the Polytheism. In this paper, author has critically evaluated his ideas in this regard. He did his best to examine *Ibn-e Wahhab*’s views in the light of commentaries on the holy Qur'an and the evidences from hadiths and history. He concludes that the real root of polytheism of the polytheists of Makkah was their belief in the Lordship of self-made gods and the phenomena of the existence. Although they acknowledged Allah as the "Lord and Creator of the Worlds", but their belief system was rooted in the lordship of gods. As a result, it is unfair to declare all kinds of asking for help, respecting anything or anyone as a sacred object or person and praying anyone else Almighty Allah as the manifestations of polytheism.

We hope that the current issue of *Noor-e-Ma'rfat*, like its previous issues, will bring a ray of knowledge and understanding to our readers and will be a source of insight for them.

God willing!

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