Abstracts

The Role of Law Enforcement in Islamic Civilization
From the Perspective of the Supreme Leader

Amiri, S. *
Zargar, A.R. **

Objectives: Police force is one of the strategic forces of the Islamic system for the realization of Islamic civilization. The construction of Islamic civilization in the present era is a great work that the law enforcement force can play in determining the essential role. In this paper, the role of law enforcement in the creation of Islamic civilization is examined. Method: This article, by descriptive-analytical method, seeks to answer the question of how and with what indicators of the supreme leader's positions can the Islamic civilization share. Results: Of course, civilization and Islamic culture and culture have several features and components, but at the turn of the development of civilization and culture interacting with religion and creativity in science and art require the establishment of organization, stability, social deployment and security and comfort more than anything else. Conclusion: The authors of the article conclude that the beloved and secure society, with its security is the origin and birthplace of civilization, on the other hand, civilization and cultural advancement also guarantee the preservation of stability and security.

Key words: civilization, culture, police university, establishment of organization, Islamic civilization.

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Recognition of Relationship between Lifestyle and Divorce Among Couples in Tehran City

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Objectives: The purpose of this study is to investigate lifestyle and divorce in couples in Tehran. Method: The research method in terms of the purpose of the research, considering that the present research is to study the relationship between lifestyle and divorce in couples in Tehran, is classified as applied in the field of applied research. Also, the present study is classified in the exploratory blended research group in terms of how to collect the required data in this research. Quantitative and qualitative methods have been used to collect information. The statistical population of the study is qualitative research including divorced couples and successful couples in Tehran. Sampling method was purposeful and snowball. Also, the statistical population of the study in the quantitative section including all divorced couples and successful couples in Tehran. In the quantitative part of the study, random sampling method was used. The group of men and women applying for divorce in Tehran has been selected as the reference category and the changes of the other group, successful married men and women in Tehran, have been measured. Results: The results of the present survey indicate the following as the effective factors on tendency toward divorce among couples in Tehran: spouse's addiction, the use of communication technology, concealment in marital life, lack of understanding and assurance, lack of independence in life, non-commitment to marital relationship, lack of satisfaction with sex, financial problems, selfishness and ownership, value and cultural differences. Conclusion: The added ratio of this variable for the group of men and women in the divorce request for positive coefficient indicates that these variables may lead to an increase in the demand for divorce.

Key words: lifestyle, divorce, married couples, divorced couples.
Re-Contextualization of Leadership Mechanisms for Developing Culture in Islamic University Based on "Behavioral Systems Development" Model

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Objectives: The main purpose of this research is re-contextualization of leadership mechanisms for developing culture in Islamic university.

Method: In this research, literatures and identified leadership mechanisms for shaping or developing culture was investigated by "the research synthesis" method. Then, re-grouping of mentioned mechanisms was presented based on behavioral systems development model and conceptual, structural and functional dimensions. So, necessary procedures for developing culture in universities was determined.

Results: The results of the research indicate the following aspects as the headlines of developing culture in Islamic universities:

1. Explaining and clarifying the mission and values of the organization in conceptual dimension,
2. Matching physical structures and systems with new values in structural dimension,
3. Implementing functional processes in the organization in order to institutionalize new values in functional dimension.

Conclusion: With regards to behavioral systems development model to culture in Islamic university, the conceptual, structural and functional mechanisms will be reflected in two dimensions of internal and external environment. In other words, some of these mechanisms occur within the campus and others in the external environment in order to border extending of the university.

Key words: leadership mechanisms- academic culture- Islamic university- behavioral systems development.

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Objectives: The purpose of this research is to present the theory of the moral intelligence of Imam Ali (AS) in Nahj al-Balaghah, and its comparative study with the theory of common moral virtues of the religions of Dusseldorf, Peterson and Seligman, and the principles of the ethical intelligence of Lnick and Kiel. Method: This qualitative research is based on the grounded theory. The research community is Nahj al-Balaghah. In order to collect data, the concepts associated with the moral intelligence of the snippet were then placed in a bunch by encoding them in terms of common features. Researcher achieved the principles of moral intelligence and compared it with the theory of common moral virtues of religions and the principles of the moral intelligence of Lnick and Kiel.

Results: Moral intelligence theory of Imam Ali (AS) was presented in three dimensions: divine dimensions, intrapersonal and interpersonal. The components of moral intelligence in the divine dimension are: divine reverence, non-worldliness, certainty, sincerity and gratefulness. The components of moral intelligence in the interpersonal dimension embraces the components of reason, humility, humility, integrity, honesty, patience and patience. Also, the intrapersonal dimensional components of moral intelligence are love and respect, empathy, justice and fairness, self-sacrifice, selflessness, forgiveness, and devotion to the covenant. While the common moral virtues of religions, for Dusseldorf, Peterson and Seligman, are: courage, justice, humanity, moderation, wisdom, and transparency. In terms of Lnick and Kiel, the principles of ethical intelligence include the four principles of integrity, accountability, compassion and forgiveness.

Conclusion: Findings of the research indicate that the theory of moral intelligence of Ali (AS) is more comprehensive than the Dusseldorf, Peterson and Seligman theories, and Lnick and Kiel. Many of its components, such as virtue and divine values, non-worldliness, certainty, sincerity, which are the foundation of other values and principles of moral intelligence, are not considered in the two theories of Dusseldorf, Peterson, Seligman, Lnick, and Kiel.

Key words: moral intelligence, Imam Ali (as), Dusseldorf, Peterson and Seligman, Lnick and Kiel.

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Investigating the Relationship Between Human Dignity in the Life of Razavi and Practical Engagement to Islamic Teachings Among the Students of Sistan and Baluchestan University

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Yaghoobi, N.M.***

Objectives: This research studies the relationship between human dignity (based on Razavi’s model) and practical engagement to religious teachings (based on islamic model) among students of Sistan and Baluchestan University. Method: In this research, a researcher-made questionnaire (standard and localized) was used to collect data. In this regard, a key question and five sub-questions were formed. To examine the questions, the validity and reliability of the two questionnaires were first examined and the questionnaires were approved for reliability and validity, then the research questions were carried out by structural equation modeling using smart pls software. Results: In this research, human dignity (with dimensions of worship, rationality, gratitude, liberty, central justice) with practical engagement to religious and islamic teachings was reviewed and all research questions were confirmed. There is a meaningful, positive and constructive relationship between two main variables (practical dignity and engagement) and the dimensions of the variable of human dignity with practical engagement to religious teachings and all of them are confirmed. Conclusion: Human dignity appears in the engagement to religious beliefs and shows itself.

Key words: Human dignity, practical engagement to religious teachings, students, Sīra Razavi, islamic pattern.
Student, S Bill of Venerability
(Case Study: Tehran University) *

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Nargesian, A.**
Nazari, M.***

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to identify the dimensions and components of student curriculum venerability and benevolence.

Method: The present study is a case study based on the nature, type of qualitative and methodological research, and the method of analysis is used to analyze the data. The data gathering tool, the interview and the result of 19 interviewers (10 students and 9 employees), achieved three main themes and 12 sub themes.

Results: The main themes of the research are: academic rights and student research (with the following topics: the process of teaching the system is up to date; timely student work; transparent, complete, up-to-date and timely information; student's sense of responsibility and accountability Staff), students 'cultural, social and political rights (with the following subjects in preserving student knowledge; maintaining students' independence; dealing with students; supporting and supporting students and student freedom of expression); civil rights and student welfare (with sub-themes of facilities); sports and accommodation, and the quality of educational and research services provided). Conclusion: Providing and paying attention to students' rights in all its dimensions is one of the most important issues in the higher education system that can play an effective role in achieving satisfaction and maintaining student dignity.

Key words: honor, client, higher education, student reverence, student rights charter.
Designing a Model for the Islamic University in the view of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic revolution based on grounded theory


Objectives: The present article aims at presenting a model for explaining the Islamic university in the view of the supreme leader of the Islamic revolution. Method: Due to the inadequacy of the presented models in the literature for explaining the Islamic university and obtaining data tailored to the field of study, the qualitative method of grounded theory was used. This theory explains a process, an action, or an interaction on a large scale. This is an inductive and explorative method that allows researchers in various fields to develop their own theory by comparing analysis of observations, rather than relying on existing theories. The data gathered through the text of the statement by the Supreme Leader of the Islamic revolution in a meeting with university students and professors available on his site. Results: By categorizing the concepts, sub-categories and the discovery of the core category, using the open, axial and selective codification, the Islamic university's forming categories and the relations between them emerged in the form of a paradigmatic model that included the causal conditions (9 categories), and the consequences (4 categories), contextual conditions (4 categories), the core category (combining science and virtue), the strategy (9 categories), the environmental conditions (4 categories). Conclusion: In this model, the attention focus of the Supreme Leader (main Category) is the main phenomenon: combining science and virtue in the university.

Key words: Islamic university, grounded theory, supreme leader's views, grounded theory.

* Received: 2018, Jan, 09; Accepted: 2018, Aug, 06.
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