An Analysis and Examination of Jurisprudential Structures based on the Human Relations

Mohammad Razi Asef Agah[1]

Abstract

Jurisprudential structures can be represented with different criteria. One of the criteria in making jurisprudential structure is the human relationship (Relationship with God, himself, other individuals and the nature). Although early jurists did not benefit from this criterion, it has widely been used among the late jurists and jurisprudence scholars.

This study, at first, extracts the structures based on the aforementioned method by searching in jurisprudential books and then, among them, it chooses the structures whose designers have stipulated that they comply with the standard of human relations or have a special place in their structure.

In this paper, six structures related to human relations and are introduced and examined as follows: the structure of Ayatollah Meshkini in the book "al-Fiqh al-M'asour", the structure of Ayatollah A'arafi in educational jurisprudence, the Structure of Ayatollah Eshtehardi and Ayatollah Yazdi in introduction of the book "Kashf al-Romouz", the structure of Dr. Gorji in the book "the History of Jurisprudence and Jurists", the structure of Alenajaf in the book "al-Helal va al-Haram fi al-Shariat al-Islamiat" and the structure of Borji in the paper "classification of jurisprudence entries".

The findings of the study indicates that the majority of late scholars have used the criterion of human relations in forming the jurisprudential structure and this criterion is very common and practical among the early and late jurists. Using this criterion in the structure reflects considering the human, his needs, and his relationships. Such approach in forming the structure of jurisprudence is different from the early jurists and is very important, and shows the distinct bias of the current jurisprudence scholars.

Keywords

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Standardizing the Transliteration of Islamic Sciences Terms; necessity, effects and problems

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Abstract

The upcoming problems with translation of texts and finding the equivalence of Islamic vocabulary and terms require the use of vocabulary transliteration. The use of transliteration and vocabulary description will translate the Islamic concepts more precisely, increase the user's familiarity with Islamic terms, and facilitate the promotion of Islamic teachings throughout the world. However, Lack of discipline in transliteration will lead to chaos in the quality of data entry in the database as well as user's confusion, spending a lot of time and failure to access all the information at the time of data retrieval.

The aim of this study is to prove the necessity of transliteration management through standardization and the system of references in synonyms. The paper has been conducted by descriptive-analytical method through referring to available documents in written or digital form. The findings of the study are the necessity of policymaking, standardizing the transliterated terms along with conceptual explanation of transliterated vocabularies, and the need for using the system of references in order to refer to standardized transliterated terms. Success in this work requires the cooperation and participation of research centers, educational centers, libraries, publishing centers, and online databases, especially online helps, and search engines at national and international levels.

Keywords

Islamic sciences terms, standardization, transliteration, data entry, data retrieval.

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Mahdiism Knowledge Management Using the Futurology Knowledge

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Abstract

The current paper will examine Mahdiism studies as a novel and independent science with a new term through the field of futurology (future studies). The study starts with an introduction and continues with the expressing the lexical conceptualizations such as Mahdiism, future studies, and thesaurus studies and then deals with the domain of the study. The main objective of the study is to examine Mahdiism studies as a field with having a viewpoint to pastology (past studies) and futurology. Therefore, the research tries to explain Mahdiism studies with two early and later approaches and at last, illustrates the prospect of Mahdiism studies by two exploratory and normative approaches with a futurology attitude.

In the exploratory approach, the paper considers Mahdiism studies a trend and field and in the normative approach, it is seen an interdisciplinary field as an independent Islamic science.

Keywords

Mahdiism studies, thesaurus, Futurology, Foresight, earlier approach, later approach.

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Knowledge Management in Mahdiism Studies

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Abstract

Knowledge Management is one of the important subjects that is widely used in different fields of knowledge. The current paper includes the topics related to knowledge management in the field of Mahdiism studies. The system of Mahdiism topics, Mahdiism resources and libraries, Mahdiism studies researchers and scholars, the centers and research centers that conduct research and cultural activities in the field of Mahdiism, the produced software focusing on Mahdiism are all examples of Islamic knowledge management in the field of Mahdiism studies. This study has dealt with the system of mahdiism topics and their role in Islamic knowledge management.

Therefore, the main question of the study is that: How are the Mahdiism topics categorized and what role do they play in Islamic knowledge management?

It is clear that through strategic categorization, the new concepts and terms in the field of Mahdiism can be discovered and the richness of the Mahdiism knowledge thesaurus can be increased. Such approach can be an innovation in Mahdiism studies.

Keywords: knowledge management, information, Mahdiism, Mahdiism knowledge management.

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Information Management and Scientometric of prerequisite of Novel Islamic Civilization

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Abstract

The difference between the people in the past and us in solving the problems is the difference in attitude towards the categorization of sciences and the classification of resources. The basis for their classification was the nature and purpose of science. For instance, Farabi, at the beginning of the precious book "Ahsa' al-Olum" has organized all the sciences in five categories. However, in the modern age of managing the details of knowledge and documents, the main cost and benefit and finding the knowledge gaps is the basis for the classification of resources.

Sciences classification was appropriate for the past Islamic civilization. However, we need to manage the information and scientometric for the modern Islamic civilization. Because in the digital era, the data and information are remarkably on the rise at a very fast pace and some methods must be created to use them. The tools for information organization and management play an important role in this regard. Of course, data mining is the most important one.

The purpose of the Islamic Revolution in Iran is to create a new civilization distinct from Western civilization. The novel Islamic civilization is a mission that everyone needs to try to accomplish. The main question of the study is that "what should be done for novel Islamic civilization in the field of the categorization of sciences and the classification of resources?" The method used in this paper is library research and is based on theories of information science and knowledge management. The finding of this research is using the tools of organizing information, data mining, and scientometric to identify the status quo, and to guide the modern Islamic civilization scientifically through the research needs assessment.

Keywords

Information organization, information management, Islamic civilization, scientometric, data mining.

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An Examination of Using Documented Library Data in Persian Wikis

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the use of documented library data in WikiShia. The study is descriptive and the method is based on library research and analysis of content. The statistical population includes all the entries of the individuals in Persian WikiShia. Since we did not have the accurate number of the entries and then more entries were added, 100-sample size of sampling method and stratified random sampling was chosen. Then based on purposive sampling, six documented library databases were selected and the entries of individuals of WikiShia were searched in them, the results were analyzed through SPSS software.

The findings indicate that 88 percent of the information from the examined entries are located in the documented library database which National Library of Iran Documents Bank, Virtual International Authority File, International Standard Name Number, have the highest frequency percentage. In addition, the information of more than half of these entries exists in more than five examined databases. The highest mean is for Virtual International Authority File and lowest mean for National Library of Iran Documents Bank and since alpha error of the test is zero, then the difference between the mean of documented databases and the entries of WikiShia individuals in confidence level of 95 percent is significant. The relationship between the documented library lists and WikiShia, in addition to highlighting the libraries resources better and increasing the scientific credit of WikiShia papers, provides a model to use in other databases and a method for cooperation between libraries and Wikis as well as moving towards semantic web.

Keywords

The library documented databases, WikiShia, documented control.

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