



Abstracts

Spiritual Achievements of the Hajj and the Ways to Preserve Them

Mojtaba Heidari¹

Abstract

Of the important topics in the field of the Hajj is to enjoy its spiritual and ethical achievements and effects throughout life. Solutions should be sought in order to preserve and extend these achievements. Overall, the strategies for the preservation and development of the spiritual achievements of the Hajj can be divided into two categories: a) cognitive and intellectual solutions, and b) practical solutions.

*Cognitive and intellectual solutions include:

1. Thinking about the place of man in the universe,
2. Thinking about the great achievements of the performance of the Hajj,
3. Paying attention to reverence and social status achieved by performing the Hajj,
4. Remembring the spiritual status of the Hajj, and
5. Paying attention to vows of commitment to God.

* Practical solutions include:

1. Controlling worldly interests and dependencies,
2. Paying more attention to worshipping and praying God,
3. More practical commitments to divine commandments in all fields of life,
4. Self-controlling by controlling the mind and thought,
5. Permanent self-caring,
6. More strive to avoid sins and turn to God in repentance,
7. Keeping properties and assets halal, and
8. Observing the rights of people.

Keywords: spiritual achievements of the Hajj, preservation of the spiritual achievements of the Hajj, spirituality in the Hajj, servitude in the Hajj.

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The Rule of Resorting to Shading By Muhrim Under the Moving Shade, After Leaving Home

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Abstract

One of the forbidden items for the men in the state of ihram, which includes an atonement, is to be under the shadow. Though detailed in jurisprudential books, some of its arguments and minor points should be independently reviewed. There is a consensus on the respect of resorting to shading while going along the path and the permission of resorting to fixing shadow on the route and at home. however, the rule of resorting to moving shading and after leaving home is one of the controversies; the jurisprudents' words and arguments in this field are discussed in this article. Of the three theories i.e., permission and no permission of resorting to shading, and the elaboration of pedestrian and traveling in a vehicle, the reasons for the first theory are known to have no problems. Understanding the meaning of resorting to shading is also effective in judging discussed at the end of the article; it is suggested that lateral resorting to shading is not forbidden (haram).

But taking one's head out of the mahmel does not prevent the truth of resorting to shading, and absence of a cover over the head is necessary in any case; as resorting to shading is permitted only during the day or at rainy and cold nights, and there is no problem to resort to shading at normal nights.

Keywords: forbidden items in the state of ihram, resorting to shading, Mecca, home, covered bus.

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The Importance of Studying the Instances of Nasibi in Shia Jurisprudence in the Hajj

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Abstract

The concept of “nasib” is a familiar one in the literature of jurisprudence and history. It is important to study the process of “nasib” as a cultural and political approach. This process is introduced as a symbol of the deep deviation from the meanings and principles of Islam. Imamiyyah jurists attribute some rules such as infidelity, excrement, the reverence of marriage, and many other rules of *kafir-i harbi*³ to nasibi. That nasibi is used as a tool to reject the religious and intellectual opponents during the history of different sects and religions has always been a case of anxiety and have seriously harmed religion and faith.

Referring to the views of Shia jurists, this article, therefore, tries to provide a jurisprudential-historical report in introducing the nasibi instances. Familiarity with nasibi instances through the writings of Shia jurists has had a significant impact on understanding the process of nasibism, especially in Mecca and during the Hajj, to determine the circle of infidelity and exclusion on the basis of correct criteria.

Keywords: Ahl al-Bayt, hostility, nasibi, nasibi, Kharijites, jurists' works, Shia.

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 3. A non-Muslim disbeliever who is against the Islamic rule and is fighting or declaring war with Muslims.

Seyyed Abdul Hussein Sharaf al-Din The Hajj and Holy Shrines

Muhammad Saied Nejati¹

Abstract

Briefly introducing Seyyed Abdul Hussein bin Yousef of the Sharaf al-Din family and his scientific and cultural dimensions, this article explains the important roles played by this Shiite social pacemaker in the holy shrines in details. Sharif Hussein's roles with regard to Haramayn were in two categories: "the Hajj journey with his reception in 1340 A.H" and "his extended international objection due to the destruction of *Baqi'* and trying to prevent it". During his pilgrimage, he was the Imam of the congregation prayers in Masjid al-Haram and the famous mosques of the sanctuaries; and the sighting of the crescent of *Dhu'l-Hijjah* was being announced with his approval. During his pilgrimage, he had debates and held fruitful meetings, there are the reports of these events. Sharif Hussein's formal invitation and royal reception of Sharaf al-Din was due to the latter's political stance in supporting the formation of an Arab state headed by King Faisal, the son of Sharif Hussein in Damascus that will be discussed in details. The article also explains Sharaf al-Din's international efforts in the condemnation and formation of a united front of Iran and Yemen against Al-i Sa'ud, after the destruction of *Baqi'* and the fatwa to call for the forbidding the Hajj to defeat the Saudis and force them to reconstruct it.

Keywords: Sharaf al-Din, Shia Imamate in Mecca, protesting against the destruction of *Baqi'*, Sharif Hussein.

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The Basics and Principles of Dialogue from the Perspective of Islam

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Abstract

Dialogue plays a significant role in the strategy of approximation of different religions and sects. Dialogue in this age, especially during the Hajj and pilgrimage, when millions of people of different nationalities come together, can provide a suitable space for informing and conveying messages to one another and an opportunity to identify and understand the ideas and beliefs of the other parties and to follow the strategies of intellectual interaction and exchange of views and opinions. Undoubtedly, scientific discourses, reasonings, and debates based on logic and ethics can be the best ways to discover the truth. In the meantime, religious teachings have often expressed the principles and practices of dialogue and how to communicate effectively in a variety of ways, the most notable of which are:

The most important principles that Islam outlines for interaction and dialogue are the principle of justice, the principle of man's dignity, the principle of freedom of thought and opinion, and the principle of rejection of fanaticism and racism.

Keywords: the Hajj season, dialogue, interaction, debate, argumentation, consultation, contemplation, religions, and sects.

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Examination of the role of the Seljuqs in the political evolution of the Hajj

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Abstract

Hajj is one of the ferts of Islam and has been one of the most important religious, political and cultural arenas of Muslims. During the Seljuk period, changes were made in this field. Because Hajj before the Seljuqs has faced a lot of problems, until the caravans of Iran from the early fifth century AH were less successful in Hajj. In accordance with the religious and political legitimacy of their government to support the Abbasid caliphate and the Holy Shrines and to carry out political, military and civilian measures, the Seljukis made great efforts to deliver Hajj caravans annually and to provide the security and well-being of the Hajjis. Though there were problems affecting Hajj's journey, it caused disruption, but Hajj Iranians remained firmly established over the course of the second half of the fifth century until the Mongol invasion. This article tries to study the role of the Seljuk in the political competition on Hajj between the Abbasid caliphate and the Fatimids and the actions taken during the Seljuk period for the Hajj hypothesis based on the sources.

Keywords: Seljuk, Hajj, Fatimid, Abbasian, Maleshah

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