

Editorial

The 62nd issue of quarterly research journal “*Noor-e- Marfat*”, is here. Its 1st article is titled as "The ‘Pure Life’ in the shadow of Piety, Cleanliness and Repentance". In this article, the tips for leading a pure life are given. In fact, moral degradation and defilement of character is a great tragedy in the life of mankind. Yes, sometimes, the pure human nature awakens and invites man to lead a pure life with dignity and when man listens to this voice, the question arises for him is that how to make the life pure? The present study offers an answer to this question following the methodology of the interpretation of Qur'an by the Qur'an itself [*Tafseer-ul Qur'an bil-Qur'an*].

The writer concludes that the piety, cleanliness and repentance are the basic human qualities that bring a "Pure life" to man. The piety gives a person the insight and the patience. As a result, he gets the recognition of the correct way of life in the light of insight, while the patience gifts him the durability to improve all his affairs. As far as the “cleanliness”, it not only protects against physical and external pollution, but also protects against pollution of thought and hypocritical attitudes also at its highest level.

The cleanliness, in fact, complements both piety and repentance. Instead of insisting on mistakes, it guides them on the path of correction and improvement, and thus, in the system of training of the Qur'an, the qualities of piety and repentance are invented in a person, which makes his life "The Pure Life" in the true sense.

The 2nd paper of the current issue titled "Models of Moderation in the Sayings of Imam Ali (A.S)" is also related to providing prosperity and welfare in human life. In this paper, the researcher claims that human life is limited to this world, nor can its prosperity and well-being be limited to a few days' worldly life.

Therefore, worldly life cannot be neglected, nor can it be called the ultimate goal. This is the reason why Islam has urged man to avoid all kinds of extremes in the world and adopt the path of moderation.

In Islamic ideology, "moderation" is the best moral attribute and it has been emphasized so much in the Qur'an and Sunnah; even Islam has commanded moderation not only in practice, but also in the belief.

Among the religious leaders, in the words of Hazrat Imam Ali (A.S), we see a lot of emphasis on adoption of the attribute of moderation. Imam (A.S) do not only verbally emphasize moderation, but it is clearly reflected in his character too. He also have a great level of asceticism, but at the same time, seem to be busy in settling the world and working hard. Keeping in view the importance of moderation, the writer describes the importance of "moderation" and its role in the well-being of human life in the light of the words of Imam Ali (A.S) and his golden sermons. He has presented the models of moderation in various aspects of life.

The 3rd paper of this issue, entitled "Divine Traditions for the Economic Education in Quran" examines the immutable laws of Allah that provide the means for economic training of man. In the beginning of this article, the difference between those Traditions [*Sunan*] of *Allah Ta'ala* which are related to the attributes of Allah almighty himself and those which are related to the actions of human beings has been clarified and then, according to the Qur'an, they divine traditions have been described which are closely related to the actions of man and his economic prosperity.

The writer concludes that in the light of the holy Qur'an, the human actions such as piety, trust, gratitude, charity, lending, and marriage are actions that are related to the tradition of increasing

the sustenance of man by Allah. Similarly, it is the unchangeable tradition of *Allah Ta'ala* that the more effort a person makes, the more wealth he will get. It is also a divine tradition that the wideness and the narrowness of sustenance of human beings is to be guided by their hidden interests. In the form of awareness of this fact, a person performs those actions that increase sustenance and avoids those actions that lead to its scarcity.

The 4th paper, which is a continuation of the series of articles taken from the book " Political History of Islam-Biography of the Messenger of the God" by professor *Rasool Jafarian*, under the title "Shia Biographers & Historians up to the 3rd Century (AH)". The present article sheds light on the role more or less 50 historical works of Shia historians. In addition, an introduction to 20 books compiled by the Shiites on the history and biography of the Prophets, particularly the holy Prophet (PBUH) has been introduced.

This paper, while introducing the two best types of historiography, namely "monograph" and "regular" historiography, claims that monograph form of the historical works was adopted by the historians such as Abu Makhnaf, Madani and Kalbi. While the second type of historiography, i.e. regular or periodic historiography, is the approach that was adopted in the third and fourth centuries by the historians such as Khalifa Ibn Khayat, Ya'qubi, Dinuri, and Tabari.

At the end, a detailed introduction to the historical works of Lut bin Yahya bin Saeed bin Makhnaf, known as "Ibn-e Makhnaf" is also presented in details in this paper.

The 5th paper under the title "Study of a few Pages from: "The Principals of Philosophy and The Methodology of Realism" (1) is a study of an important philosophical work from *Allama Tabatabai's* book "*Usul-e Filsafah wa Roosh-e Realism*" with precious footnotes by professor *Murtaza Mutahari*. This article throws a light upon the 'importance of knowledge and its sanctity', 'the reliability of knowledge and its opportunity for being errorless'.

In addition, the centrality of reasoning and the pursuit of certainty in Islamic philosophy have been also described as two prominent features of Islamic philosophy. Along with this, the subject of Islamic philosophy and some questions, the struggle to find the answer, is, in fact, the spirit of Islamic philosophy, has been introduced in this article.

In the present era, research on religions and sects, [*Maylal wa Nayhals*], is a lively topic. In this regard, the 6th article of the current issue, under the title "Zhikri Sect: History, Beliefs and Customs" presents an introduction to the "Zhikri" sect found in Pakistan's Baluchistan and Sindh provinces, as well as Iranian Baluchistan. According to the writer, the number of the people associated with this sect is in millions.

This sect is counted among the sects whose tradition has been going on from breast to breast. That is why not much material is available about the history and teachings of this sect. However, it has been known that the cause of naming this sect as "Zhikari", is frequent mention of God by the followers of this sect. In fact, Zhikaris lay great emphasis on remembrance of God and that is why their place of worship is called "*Zikr Khana*".

I hope the current issue of our research journal, "*Noor-e-Ma'rfat*" will prove to be a best source for researchers and readers. God willing.

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Editor "*Noor-e-Ma'rfat*"