

Jurisprudential and Ethical Examination of the Use of Mass Destruction and Nuclear Weapons

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Abstract

The weapons of mass destruction are a serious threat to international peace and security for which many laws have been issued in international documents to counter it. In the meantime, the jurisprudential and ethical examination of the production and application of weapons of mass destruction is important from the perspective of international law because of existing sensations.

The Quranic arguments, reason and consensus have forbidden the validity of the production and application of weapons of mass destruction. Therefore, in this article, while examining issues such as justice, the right to life and human dignity as the foundations of the verdict; it is examined by the verses and traditions, which is one of the most important arguments on issues such as nuclear weapons. In addition, Islamic principles and rules, as the proportion of the amount of weapons with jihad, Quranic rule of forbidding corruption, prohibition of approaching the sins, make the Islamic State not to produce or use weapons of mass destruction and nuclear weapons.

Keywords: War, Mass destruction, Nuclear weapons, Islamic jurisprudence, Human dignity.

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Approaches and Strategies of Fair Peace, and Prevention of War between Islamic Countries: Perspective of the Qur'an and Sunna, with emphasis on principles such as rationality, purposes of the Shari'a and expediency

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Abstract

Peace and security have been one of the constant concerns of mankind and he has always used his efforts to achieve this aspiration. On the other hand human history has witnessed war and conflict constantly existing among humans while they have not always succeeded in achieving peace. Due to the foundations of revelation, the purposes of the law and the expediency and rationality, peace in Islam has characteristics that are not found in any school. The lack of comprehensive understanding of peace in Islam has introduced Islam as a religion of violence and swords, and caused some misunderstanding in the Western world. Thus, this article deals with the fundamental question of what strategies and strategies in Islamic teachings leads us sustainable peace and prevention of war between Islamic countries.

Keywords: Peace, Strategy, War, Rationality, Shari'a's intentions, Expediency.

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Studying the Avoidance of Mass Destructive Weapons Based on Jurisprudential Criteria

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Abstract

War is the most horrible phenomenon in human life that leaves nothing but ruin, killing and destruction. In this event, each party seeks to overcome the opposing side with any possible way and military tools. Over the past century, with the advancement of science and technology, some governments have been producing weapons called weapons of mass destruction. Chemical, microbial, and nuclear weapons that have sustainable destructive effects on the human body and cause extensive damage to human -made structures and environment are among these weapons. By examining the defensive verses in the Holy Quran and the Prophet's conduct (PBUH), the rules and regulations on the prohibition of this type of weapons can be conceived. This study is to identify jurisprudential criteria in banning the use of weapons of mass destruction in a descriptive-analytical method. The findings show that based on the criteria such as "prohibition of corruption", "banning exceeding ", "rule of justice", "prohibition of sins", and "forbidding cooperatives on the conduct of sin and enmity", it is forbidden to produce and use mass destructive weapons.

Keywords: Weapons of mass destruction, War, Defense power, Islam, Armed conflict.

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**Palestinian people's view on Ahl al -Bayt (AS) and the Nasibi
Thought among Them**

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Abstract

One of the countries of the Islamic world whose people, like other Muslims, loves Ahl al -Bayt and keep themselves away from Nasibi thoughts is Palestine. Shafi'i was interested in Ahl al -Bayt and those who adhere to his jurisprudence do not disagree with him in this belief. Apart from Shafi'i, there are other great scholars in the Sunni world who are either Palestinian or at least respected by them, who have expressed their interest in Ahl al -Bayt. However, some believe that since Palestinian people have supported Iran's enemies at some point, they are likely to be hostile to the Ahl al -Bayt, while their actions at that point does not necessarily mean hostility to Ahl al -Bayt (AS). This article deals with the analytical-historical approach to repel doubts about Palestinian people in this regard.

Keywords: Ahl al-Bayt, Palestine, Shafi'i, Ash'ari, Asqalani.

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Introduction to the Impact of the System of Spiritual Thought on the Formation of World Peace

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Abstract

The spiritual matters are the source of unity and monotheism, but appearances and accidents cause differences. Therefore, attention to internal and spiritual matters will provide unity. Spirituality, in view of the fundamental principles of human beings as such, regardless of any constraint, tries to establish oneness and uniformity between human beings. Paying attention to the common background of human beings shares a common understanding and will. Thus, the peace and balance of such a sharing provides not only human peace among people but also the balanced interactions between man and nature. The idea of the world peace, regardless of the shared beauties of man, cannot happen to human being. If any intellectuals wants to induce and promote its own intellectual system, instability and differences will encompass the whole universe. The expansion of spiritual thought with a coherent and purposeful system can fulfill the collective peace and civil affection. This article studies the impact of the spiritual system on world peace with an analytical method and library tools.

Keywords: Spiritual thought, World peace, Contemporary man, Proximity of religions, New religious approach

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Prohibition of Civilians Massacre in Humanitarian jurisprudence and Fiqh (with Emphasis on Narrative Approach)

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Abstract

Among the humanitarian rights is the protection of civilians, and in particular to protect the right to civilians' life in war. In addition to the special support of civilians in Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions, the Fourth Convention, and other humanitarian and human rights documents, killing of civilians has been defined as a crime against humanity based on the International Criminal Court. Jurisprudential/ Narrative approach also shows that civilians are supported in war conditions; both in domestic and international wars, the right to attack them is forbidden. Women, children, and the elderly are prominent examples that there is no doubt about the prohibition of killing them in all wars. In addition to these groups, there are other examples that are ultimately under the concept of civilians. Of course, consolidating this approach in international wars requires a view of objectivity on jihad arguments and a return to the criterion of decisive support for women, children, and the elderly, but in domestic wars, the criterion of support is unparticipating in the war. Then it can be fully compatible with the term civilian in humanitarian rights.

Keywords: Right to life, Humanitarian rights, Civilians.

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