

The Relation of Lifestyle to Delayed Marriage Age among Students

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In their research, the authors have examined the relation of lifestyle to the delayed marriage age among the students of Azad Islamic University of Tehran unit. The method is a description of correlation kind. The statistical population includes all male and female students above 24 age who used to go to university in 1397-98 in all fields of humanities at BA, MA, and PhD. Degrees in Azad Islamic University. The questionnaire comprises 24 items in different areas in connection with lifestyle and delayed marriage age. The outputs suggest the meaningful relation between a lifestyle and delayed marriage age among the students. $p < 0/001$ results suggest that the role of variables such as lifestyle, level of education, occupation, fear of the future, following a pattern is underlined and all have prepared the ground for delayed marriage age.

Keywords: lifestyle, marriage, delayed marriage age, level of education, occupation.

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A Critical Analysis of the Various Aspects of white Marriage in Iran

(A Feature of Western Lifestyle)

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One of the unexpected and new issues in the Iranian contemporary society in the recent decade is the so-called “white marriage” phenomenon. As one concrete feature of the modern lifestyle, white marriage with its specific features has no meaningful congruence with the expectations, demands, cultural infrastructure, patterns and rules of norm, and the experienced life of the Iranian society as a predominantly Muslim population community who abide by the Islamic law. Due to this incongruity and despite its being newfangled and rare occurrences (mostly happening in metropolises among a few citizens), white marriage has caused increasing frictions in the public so that sociologists went to theorize about its origination gradual spread and various consequences. Making use of descriptive-analytic method, library references, eye-observations, and interviews with experts, the authors have critically examined different aspects of this phenomenon as far as possible.

Keywords: marriage, white marriage, family, grounds of environments, effects and consequences.

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The Method of Signification Analysis in the Islamic Lifestyle Studies According to the Semantic Ties of Qur'anic Terms

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This article is about to suggest a new way in the course of Qur'anic studies and Islamic lifestyle, making use of the patterns of semantic ties of Qur'anic terms. The method adopted here is a combination of four branches of study in lifestyle, methodology, semantics, and signification analysis. This method rests on the Qur'anic single terms. Thus, according to the ties of concepts of Qur'anic terms, the authors try to infer significations for the Islamic lifestyle. The phases of this method are: the analysis of two or several terms in question according to the models of semantic ties. Then, each part of those models is once presented to all parts of the model of another term. In such a process, what we should seek for is to try to infer the significations. For the sake of the scale of accuracy of those inferred significations, it is necessary to look into the Qur'anic verses and traditions of Ahlulbeit (PBUT) and man's intellectual achievements.

Keywords: the Glorious Qur'an, single terms, semantics, semantic ties, Islamic lifestyle, the study of signification.

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The Structural-interpretive Model for the Influential Factors on a Cheerful Lifestyle

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This research aims to know the aspects and main index influential on the cheerful lifestyle and to propose a structural-interpretive model for it. As to the practical aim and collection of data, this research is a description of survey and makes use of questionnaire as the means of collection of information. First, the constituents of cheerful lifestyle are specified and interviews with the elite and experts are carried out, and then the ties among those constituents are conducted through structural-interpretive modeling as a new method of analysis. Finally, using the MICMAC analysis, different types of constituents are specified according to their influence on other constituents or being influenced by them. The outcomes of the research reveal that the following factors are different aspects and indexes of a cheerful lifestyle: economic capital, social capital, religiosity, cultural consumption, leisure activities, civil rights, personal identity, collective identity, and management of the body. Furthermore, the two factors of economic and social capitals in total order have 9 degrees of the most force, but leisure, civil rights and bodily management in total order have 3 degrees of the least force.

Keywords: cheerful lifestyle, joy, lifestyle, structural-interpretive modeling, MICMAC analysis.

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The Role of Nutrition in Ethics and Sanity in the Islamic Lifestyle Approach

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To talk about health and its dimensions has caught the attention of scholars and experts of dietetics and medicine. Scientific advances and modern technologies have well approved the tie of a set of factors to health. Due to the conscientious empirical and revealed reasons, the pattern of nutrition wields its influence on man's body and soul and thus it forms the foundation of a happy life along with creativity and perseverance. In this regard, the faithful lifestyle has tied the pattern of nutrition with monotheistic values and approach and thus prepares the ground for man's psychological health and perfection.

In their research, the authors have aimed to study the role of nutrition in sanity in the framework of Islamic lifestyle. The required data are collected from references of tradition and exegesis. As to the analysis of data and to answer the questions, they made use of referential-semantic analysis method. Findings show that careful choice of healthy diet pattern based on revealed teachings wields positive influence on health indexes such as: peace, abstention from anger and irritation, prevention of depression, being good-tempered and well-conditioned. Furthermore, the confirmation of soul-body relation and the necessity to meet bodily needs along with psychological needs sanitation sanity and taking heed of the special value of nutrition in the Islamic lifestyle are other findings of this research.

Keywords: nutrition, Islamic lifestyle, temperament, sanity.

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hope, physical competence, shame and modesty, faith, knowledge, humility, and trust in Allah. His weak points are: love for this world, haste, ignorance, negligence, timidity, fanaticism and blindly following, laziness, despair, negative fear, rancor and jealousy, stinginess, hard-heartedness, grudge, hypocrisy, angst and grief, vanity and deviation from the path toward vanity, suspicion, blasphemy, turning away from the truth, telling lies, and negative self-confidence. Man's opportunities are: life-time and youth, divine guidance, the Qur'an, Imamate, praying, invocation and worshipping Allah, repentance, intercession.

For programming, man is expected to know his strong and weak points and his opportunities and challenges so that he makes use of his strong points and opportunities to overcome the weak points and challenges. Thus, he may be among those brought near and the most purified. Man is to do his best lest he fall among those who have not any strong point, whom are mentioned in the Qur'an as those on whose hearts Allah has set a seal.

Keywords: seeking for hereafter, programming, seeking for this world, lifestyle, strategic management.

Man's Plan to Have a Meaning of Life according to the Qur'anic Approach of Lifestyle

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As a free being, man has an aim for any of his voluntary actions. Those aims are classified into two categories: aims for themselves and those as means to get other aims. In a sense, the former category constitutes man's meaning of life. Viewing the limited resources of life to achieve our aims, it is necessary to have a plan in order to pursue our meaning of life. Choosing the aim (meaning) of life and how to achieve it which determine our lifestyle depend on our world-view. In His Glorious Qur'an, Allah Almighty has classified people into three groups: atheists, theists who want this life, and theists who want both this life and the next. The main question of this research is: "For the last group, what meaning of life and how to get it are specified by the Qur'an?" For programming, we have made use of SWOT strategy model. First, by analyzing the Qur'an and texts of traditions and exegesis, man's aim who seeks for the hereafter is drawn out, and then his strong and weak points, opportunities and challenges in the course of achieving that aim are studied and programmed. For doing this, strategies, the long term and short term aims, and details of activities are specified respectively.

Findings show that he who seeks for the hereafter aims to reach the highest position of nearness to Allah Almighty or at least ascend to heaven. Man's strongest points are: his innate nature which comprises his inclination toward position dignity sublimity eternity truth and his desire for beauty, intellect, love, fear and dread, imitation, expectation and

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