



## Original Article

# Critical Reflections on the Opinions of Ayatollah Javadi Amoli in his Book Entitled “The Dignity of Reason in the Geometry of Religious Knowledge”

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## Abstract

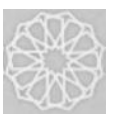
In religious texts, intellectual knowledge has a special importance. The precise explanation of the role of reason in guiding human beings and its relationship with revelation has been studied extensively. This research is a critical reflection on some of the contents of the book *Dignity of Reason in the Geometry of Religious Knowledge* by Ayatollah Javadi Amoli. In this book, he seeks to explain the position of reason and science in religion and religious knowledge. Although this book has valuable and useful points, only some of its points seem to be seriously considered. In this article, some of the points and reflections are discussed as follows: the relationship between science and religion, the solution to the conflict between reason and narration, the validity of reason and science for the Shari'a, knowledge of science, the condition of jurisprudential inference, the revelatory truth of religion, the similitude of infallible discovery, the principle of rejecting contradiction, the Islamization of sciences, the result of book theory, the solution of Islamization of sciences, the Mesbah of reason and narration, as well as the interrogative question of God.

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## Extended abstract

### 1. Introduction:

Ayatollah Javadi Amoli is considered one of the greatest figures of the Islamic world and one of the greatest religious theorists and leading figures of the holy Qur'an, philosophy and mysticism. The comprehensiveness of his works is a good indication of his scientific comprehensiveness. Numerous novel points in his works indicate the power of his invention and innovation. The abundance of his works indicates his hard work and indefatigability. The spirituality and enlightenment of his works indicate his sincerity, purity and inner purity. However, this should not be an excuse to refuse to investigate and delve into the precious works of such a great man and possibly criticize and evaluate some of its contents.

### 2. Methods:

In this research, an attempt has been made to critically analyze some of the contents of the book entitled "The Dignity of Reason in the Geometry of Religious Knowledge" by Ayatollah Javadi Amoli.

### 3. Results:

According to this book, since the products of science are considered as part of the religious knowledge and they are the benefactors of reason, the conflict between reason and religion is resolved. However, the conflict between reason and tradition remains strong and this is also an important issue to be considered.

Assigning and restricting the generalities and communications of verses and narrations through the products of science, i.e., products that may be discovered centuries after the religious text, are unacceptable regardless of the fact that individual news items that express the problems of experimental sciences have no authority or credibility.

Although this book often emphasizes the conformity of the products of sciences that are derived from reason with the Shari'a rules, throughout the book, no example is mentioned for such a claim. It is pointed out that no jurist is allowed to issue fatwas without knowing the products of all sciences by referring to religious texts because the products of sciences that are the source of reason should not conflict with the narrated data. The explanations given show that this expectation is not reasonable.

### 4. Conclusion:

In this book, the data of revelation are considered unveiled and safe from error and out of reach, except the infallibles. The intellects and the narrators who discover them are also considered to be human and infallible. This claim contradicts what is said in the book "Shari'a in the Mirror of Knowledge". In this book, it is mentioned that reason and narration are the source of the revelatory truth of religion and reveal the face of the truth of religion.

It is wrong to compare the discovery of the infallible from revelation to the principle of refusing contradiction in terms of being the criterion for measuring knowledge.

The author also believes that all sciences are Islamic and religious because they are derived from reason. However, it should be said that regardless of the invalidity of the claimant principle, other efforts to Islamize the studied sciences have been successful. Thus, the esteemed author's interpretation in the verse (لَا يُسْتَلَّ عَمَّا لَا يُسْتَلُّ عَمَّا وَهُمْ يُسْتَلُّونَ - ٢٣ prophets) is unacceptable.

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### Authors' Contribution

Authors contributed equally to the conceptualization and writing of the article. All of the authors approved the content of



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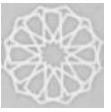
### **Conflict of Interest**

Authors declared no conflict of interest.

Also, Dr. Abbas Nikzad is the corresponding author and Dr. Seyed Baqer Hosseini Karimi is the second author of this article.

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