



Research Paper

A comparative study of the tolerance from the perspective s of Rumi and john Loke

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Abstract

The idea of tolerance should be considered one of the valuable achievements of human thought that has always been a necessity of every era throughout the history of human life and civilization. Meanwhile, the contribution of thinkers, philosophers, poets, and mystics in promoting this life-giving idea has enjoyed a prominent position. In the East, Rumi, the famous Iranian mystic and poet, views this issue from a mystical perspective, and John Locke, the English philosopher who is known in the West as the father of tolerance, has a philosophical perspective on tolerance. By studying and researching the thoughts of Rumi and John Locke, we will find similarities and differences in their views on tolerance. The similarity of their thoughts on issues such as; The infinity of truth, the low capacity of humans to recognize, the diversity and plurality of thoughts and beliefs, freedom and other issues, the main difference between the two is in the theological perspective, as Rumi viewed it with a mystical perspective and John Locke with a rationalist and philosophical perspective; the issue of freedom is one of the other issues raised in their thoughts, although both believe in freedom of belief, but the difference between the two is that Rumi's view is focused on internal freedom and John Locke is more concerned with external freedom. This article aims to examine and compare the thoughts of Rumi and John Locke on the subject of tolerance and tolerance in a descriptive-analytical manner and by citing examples.

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Extended Abstract

1. Introduction

Man is a social being, and in order to live a successful life, he must come to terms with some individuals, groups, social and ideological issues, trends, and tastes - even if they are not acceptable to him. Respect for the different beliefs of other groups and movements is a necessity of human society, and without tolerance, not only will there be no cooperation and progress, but it will also create the ground for differences, conflicts, and chaos. The idea of tolerance has a long history in human culture. This idea, which can be considered one of the foundations of democracy in the contemporary world, has always been the focus of attention of thinkers with different religious and cultural backgrounds, including Rumi and John Locke. It is clear that the religious, cultural and intellectual disagreement between the two have affected their concepts of tolerance. This article aims to study their views of tolerance from a comparative perspective, so that, while providing the uniformity or transformation of their thoughts and views on this topic, it contains an approach for peace in the contemporary world, which is referred to as a global village.

2. Methodology

This article has been composed by using a descriptive-analytical method, in such a way that first the views of thinkers are quoted from their own works and then a comparison and analysis is made between them.

3. Tolerance in the View of Rumi and John Locke

In Rumi's thought, the scope of tolerance is boundless. He looks at this idea through a mystical view and sees everything and

everyone as a manifestation of divine light. Accordingly, he even considers idolatry as a pale manifestation of the divine. John Locke's tolerance includes respect for different beliefs and religions, but his tolerance does not include atheists; because he believes that atheists are not bound by a specific religion and ritual, so their behavior is unpredictable.

Foundations of Religious Tolerance in the Thought of Rumi and Locke

God from the Perspective of Rumi and John Locke

A mystical concept of is very influential in promoting the idea of tolerance of the beliefs of others. In Rumi's view and thought, which is based on intuitive faith, the diversity of beliefs is due to the difference in people's views and thoughts about the divine, while the truth is one. Rumi believes that all people, regardless of their beliefs and rituals, ultimately walk into path to God. Such a view provides the basis for tolerance among people.

Faith is a matter of the heart

Rumuli considers faith and belief to be an inner matter and does not pay much attention to the various forms of worship of individuals and the outward appearance of religions. He considers the kind of faith to be acceptable that arises from the heart along with sincerity and submission and does not pay much attention to verbal and outward faith.

4. Conclusion

Tolerance should be considered one of the valuable and vital human ideas that has always had a special place in the view of poets, mystics and philosophers. Tolerance does not mean accepting the thoughts and beliefs of others, but rather a kind of respect for their thoughts and beliefs. Tolerance is the basis for dialogue



and interaction, peaceful coexistence and peace for humanity. Although tolerance has been a need of every era, its necessity should be considered more than ever in the present time. Today, when the world is referred to as a global village, there is no place left for dogmatism and fanaticism. Any selfishness and negation of others, lack of communication and intolerance will lead to the intensification of differences, conflicts and irreparable damage in the field of religious, political, economic and cultural problems. Rumi and John Locke were among the great thinkers of their time who discerned the great significance of tolerance and placed it at the heart of their thoughts. Their thoughts had not only capability for resolving the conflicts of their time, but the ideas raised by them are a very valuable model for contemporary societies. The chaotic religious and political situation of Rumi's time in the 7th century AH and its concurrence with the Mongol invasion, the Crusades, the existence of numerous and fanatical religious sects and its similarity to the time of John Locke in the 17th century AD in England, which was accompanied by severe fanaticism,

conflicts and killings of various religious sects, especially Catholics and Protestants, has necessitated the necessity and importance of raising and expressing the idea of tolerance. Rumi proposed this idea from a mystical perspective and John Locke from a philosophical perspective. The most important similarities between two thinkers regarding tolerance include the infinity of truth, limited human knowledge of truth, lack of fanaticism, and respect for the beliefs of others. The difference between Rumi's and John Locke's views on tolerance includes ideas such as freedom, with Rumi paying more attention to inner freedom and liberation from sensuality, while John Locke believes in outer freedom in political and social spheres. Another difference between them is the idea of secularism - the separation of religion from politics - proposed by John Locke. Of course, unlike the thinkers who believe in tolerance in the West and their supporters, whose goal with secularism is to weaken religion, Locke has raised the notion of separating religion from politics in order to protect religion from politicization.