پیست و پیاده‌سازی دوره- خمسن ۱۳۹۵

جایگاه نوعی سال جدید مدرنیسم اسلامی

الجای نوعی سال جدید مدرنیسم اسلامی

الجای نوعی سال جدید مدرنیسم اسلامی
الله وحده غلبة مسلمون
واللهم إن شاء أبدال الكتاب فعلي
بناه الكتاب يومئذ ومر الكريم
گزارش اجمالی بیست و چهارمین دوره جایزه جهانی کتاب سال

در این دوره پس از گزینش اولیه از میان بیش از 200 عنوان کتاب شناسایی شده با موضوعات مختلف مطالعات اسلامی و مطالعات ایرانی، اثر در دو بخش مذکور توسط بیش از 20 داویر ایرانی و خارجی سورد ازبین قرار گرفته و سرانجام از بین 47 اثر راه یافته به مرحله پایانی، با مشورت هیئت علمی 10 کتاب به عنوان آثار برگزیده این دوره معرفی گردید.

در بخش «مطالعات اسلامی» آثاری در شاخه‌های مطالعاتی: علم قرآن و ترجمه قرآن، هنر و معماری اسلامی، تاریخ علم، اقتصاد اسلامی، علم کلام، قرآن و حقوق اسلامی، تاریخ اسلام و علوم اسلامی، فلسفه اسلامی، مطالعات اسلامی، علم قرآنی، تاریخ اسلامی، تاریخ و جغرافیای ایران، بزرگ، تاریخ، علوم و زبان‌های ایران باستان، هنر و معماری ایران، زبان و ادبیات فارسی، صنایع دستی و صنعت گردشگری، جامعه‌شناسی ایران و تجربه علم اسلام در سوی شرایط اجتماعی ایران، بررسی و ارزیابی شد.

آثار ازبین‌گردیده در این دوره به زبان‌های انگلیسی، فرانسوی، آلمانی، چینی، عربی، ایتالیایی، اسپانیایی، روسی، گرجی، آمریکایی، ترکی استانبولی، پرتغالی، ایتالیایی، انگلیسی، کشتی‌نوردی، امریکایی، آمریکایی، فرانسوی، آلمانی، چینی و آمریکایی هستند.

در این دوره، پروفسور گرهارد باورینگ از سوی هیئت داوران به عنوان پژوهشگر برتر مطالعات اسلامی- ایرانی معرفی شدند.

همچنین، افغانستان، استرالیا، آفریقای جنوبی، بریتانیا، کانادا، آمریکا، ارمنستان، پاکستان و شیامی برای دریافت جایزه به راه‌اندازی این دوره به عنوان «گفتگوی اسلام و مسیحیت» (شیعه و کاتولیک) انتخاب شدند.
Professor of Islamic Studies at Yale University since 1984, received his Ph.D. in Islamic Studies at McGill University in 1975 and was Associate Professor at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1975-1984). He is member of APS and AOS and recipient of Guggenheim and Mellon fellowships, and was visiting professor at Princeton and Innsbruck universities. He is the author of *The Mystical Vision of Existence in Classical Islam* (1980), and Sulami’s Minor Qur’ān Commentary (1995 and 1997). He is co-editor of *The Comfort of the Mystics Salwat al-‘ārifīn* (2013) and *A Qur’ān Commentary* by Ibn Barrajān (Īḍāḥ al-ḥikma, 2016). He is editor-in-chief of the *Encyclopedia of Islamic Political Thought* (Princeton 2012).
درخت سرو گیاه ایران و نشان دهنده استقامت ایرانیان در طول تاریخ است. سبب‌ساز طرح و نقش‌های باقی‌مانده در بناهای تاریخی و اشیاء باستانی ایران از جمله نقاشی‌های خشت جمشید و همچنین نقاشی‌های ایرانی در دوره‌های مختلف دربردارنده توضیح‌هایی از این درخت زیبا و همیشه سبز ایرانی است. طرح شناخته شده به‌جمله که زیبایی خش‌ترموله ایرانی است نیز طراحی‌ای از درخت سرو می‌باشد. طرح دیگر که نشان دهنده نجف سرو در کتاب یک‌دست که نقش‌های پارچه‌ای قدیمی برکنارشان از کتاب‌های قدیمی اثر لوئیز مکی از برگزیدگان این دوره جایزه چهارمی کتاب سال اسید.

The cypress is the symbol of Iran and Iranian resistance throughout history. Many historical buildings, relics, and paintings in different periods bear images of this beautiful and evergreen tree. The below design is taken from Louise W. Mackie’s *Symbols of Power: Luxury Textiles from Islamic Lands*, one of the winners of the 24th World Award for Book of the Year of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Ferdowsi is celebrated as the most influential figure in Persian literature by the means of national epic poem. Shahname tells mainly the mythical and to some extent the historical past of the Persian Empire from the creation of the world until the Islamic conquest of Persia. I started to translate Shahname after I got thirteen different Persian prints of Şahnames synonyms and Şahnâme dictionaries. I did not consider it appropriate to work on a single print because there were more than one important and prudential prints that had to be studied carefully. In some of these prints, there were not hundreds of other lines in the different parts of the work.

Nimet Yıldırım became assistant professor in 1997, associate professor in 2000, and professor in 2006 in the same university’s Persian Language and Literature Department. He is still teaching at Ataturk University. Prof. Dr. Nimet Yıldırım has published seventeen books in classic and contemporary Iranian literature, Iranian mythology and history and he has forty-seven articles in national and international scientific and academic journals.

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This book offers a critical analysis of the Sanskrit, Syriac, and Persian sources in Abū Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyā al-Rāzī’s (born 251 AH / 865 AD, died 313 AH / 925 AD) Comprehensive Book of Medicine (Arabic title al-Kitab al-Hawi fi l-Tibb). Al-Razi (latinized Rhazes) was an Iranian scholar from Rayy, a true polymath who wrote his various works on medicine, alchemy, and philosophy mainly in Arabic; he ranks among the most versatile and most authoritative thinkers in the history of Islam, and certainly belongs to the greatest exponents of the Iranian scientific tradition. The Comprehensive Book is the most distinguished and most important of his many works: a medico-pharmaceutical encyclopedia of enormous proportions, containing medical information from Greek, Syriac, Persian, and Sanskrit sources, and constituting a unique mine of information that is unmatched not only in Islamic but also in world literary history.

Oliver Kahl received a PhD in Middle Eastern Studies from the Univeristy of Manchester in 1993. Until 2003, he was consultant for UNESCO and joined Manchester as a research fellow in 2004. Since 2012, he has been a research fellow at the Department of Semitology, Center for Near and Middle Eastern Studies, University of Marburg, Germany.
با توجه به نفیش سازندگان و انگردن سیره اهل بیت در زندگی مسلمانان، سرنوشت و شرح حال زندگی این بنی‌گان همواره اهمیت بسیار داشته است. در اثر پیشرفت بررسی به نفیش این نوع حکایت‌ها در شکل گیری هویت شیعی پرداخته شده است. در این راستا تأمین حاصل بر جنبه‌های مهم از این روایت‌ها از جمله ابعاد دینی و اجتماعی‌ی این بنی‌گان صورت گرفته است. این درمان هواضدی بخصوص معروف به بررسی و تحلیل سرنوشت‌هایی است که از حدود قرن دهم میلادی روایت شده و از آن به بعد، توجه علمای شیعه به معضله می‌باشد. این اثر نوشته‌ای مهم در تصویر کردن زندگی امام مخصص در نگاه شیعه مانع از آزموز داشته است. نویسنده دکترای خود را از پیشرفت مطالعات ادبیان و الیاف اسلام با ترجمه نویسندگی بوستون در سال 2012 دریافت کرد. پس از آن زبان سیاسی تحریم و پژوهش در کشورهای ایران، مصر و بنگلادش داشته است. نظریات تدریس در دانشگاه بوستون و اثرات نویسندگی در انگردن، نویسندگان رجالی در اساس از جمله افراد امرا و راهبردیان سوم اسلامی است. نویسنده در کنفرانس‌های بین‌المللی مقالاتی ارائه کرده است و علاوه بر زبان اولیه‌ی به زبان‌های فارسی، عربی، اندونزی و فرانسوی انتشار داده است.

This analysis of Shi’a narratives provides insight into the social and religious significance of biographies of the imams, helping explain what made them worth preserving. This book examines a form of biography that emerged around the beginning of the tenth century CE, when Shi’a scholars began compiling accounts of individual imams into works spanning the lives of all twelve holy figures. These collective biographies canonized particular versions of the lives and deaths of the imams, in the process constructing a sacred history.

Matthew Pierce holds a Ph.D. in Islamic Studies from Boston University's Division of Religious and Theological Studies. From 2003 to 2006, he participated in an inter-faith dialogue program while studying in Qom, Iran. Pierce specializes in pre-Modern Islamic history and thought. His current research focuses on medieval Arabic and Persian biographies, analyzing the production of cultural symbols related to gender, authority, and identity. He is a contributor to The Princeton Encyclopedia of Islamic Political Thought (2012) as well as an edited volume on Women, Leadership, and Mosques: Changes in Contemporary Islamic Authority (Brill, 2012). His work has also appeared in the Journal of Shi’a Islamic Studies.
اهمیت و جایگاه اعتدلان در اسلام، مضمونی است که در این اثر صورت توجه و گرفته شده است. در این راستا علاوه بر آنکه مهم و وسیله تبیین و توضیح داده شده با استناد به آنچه در قرآن و حديث در این زمینه آمده است، جایگاه آن در اسلام و تفكیر اسلامی نشان داده شده است. نویسنده در بخش‌های گوناگون این کتاب بر آن بوده است تا علاوه بر تبیین اصول فکری و وسیله کاربردی را به این تکرر در مسائل جهان امرور و در بستریات مختلف دینی، اجتماعی و فرهنگی دارد. بکار، علاوه بر این به نشان که این رویکرد در مواجهه با مسائل همچون جهانی شدن، سیکافزندگی و حقوق زنان و... دارد، برداخته شده است.

نویسنده استاد فقه و حقوق اسلامی دانشگاه بین المللی اسلامی مالزی و مدیر مؤسسه بین المللی مطالعات عالی اسلامی است. به علاوه وی همکار مؤسسه مطالعات عالی برای بین‌المللی و فرهنگیان علوم افغانستان است. از جمله مهم‌ترین آثار او می‌توان به: اصول فقه اسلامی، حقوق تجاری اسلامی و درآمدی پر شریعت اشاره کرد.

This book advances the view that Islam is a religion of moderation and justice. The book consists of twenty-two chapters and two parts. Part One features seven chapters, beginning with a conceptual analysis of wasaṭiyyah, followed by a review of the source evidence in the Qur’an and hadith, and then a round-up of modern opinion on wasaṭiyyah. Part Two on ‘Thematic Perspectives’ looks into the various applications of wasaṭiyyah in the context of religiosity, moderation and justice, environmental degradation, and financial crises. Other chapters that follow address subjects such as moderation in jihād, the moderating role of disagreement (ikhtilāf), how wasaṭiyyah can be manifested with regard to women’s rights, the moderating influence of Sufism, wasaṭiyyah and globalisation, moderation in personal character and lifestyle.

Mohammad Hashim Kamali is Founding CEO of the International Institute of Advanced Islamic Studies (IAIS) Malaysia. He was Professor of Islamic Law and Jurisprudence at the International Islamic University, Malaysia, and then Dean of the International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilisation. He is a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Jordan; Institute of Advanced Study Berlin, and Afghanistan Academy of Sciences. He has published widely and his works have been translated in numerous languages.
In July 1815, six Iranian students arrived in London under the escort of their chaperone, Captain Joseph D’Arcy. Their mission was to master the modern sciences behind the rapid rise of Europe. Over the next four years, they lived both the low life and high life of Regency London, from being down and out after their abandonment by D’Arcy to charming their way into society and landing on the gossip pages. The Love of Strangers tells the story of their search for love and learning in Jane Austen’s England. Drawing on the Persian diary of the student Mirza Salih and the letters of his companions, Nile Green vividly describes how these adaptable Muslim migrants learned to enjoy the opera and take the waters at Bath. But there was more than frivolity to their student years in London.

Nile Green is Professor of History at UCLA. A specialist on the Muslim communities of Iran, Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, and the Indian Ocean, his research brings Islamic history into conversation with global history. He is the author of over eighty articles, six edited books and seven monographs. His books include Bombay Islam: The Religious Economy of the West Indian Ocean (2011), which won the Middle East Studies Association’s Albert Hourani book award and the Association for Asian Studies’ Ananda K. Coomaraswamy book award; Sufism: A Global History (2012); and The Love of Strangers: What Six Muslim Students Learned in Jane Austen’s London (2016).
One of the outstanding and mostly-neglected resources on surveying the historico-cultural background of Islamic countries is to conduct research on the textiles extant since ancient times; textiles that are also the invaluable relic of these countries from which one can realize those peoples’ artistic talent, and from which one can find useful information on their sociology, culture, wellbeing, and civilization. Written by a leading Islamic textile scholar, this is the first book about luxury textiles from Islamic lands to consider historical, aesthetic, and technical issues in a comprehensive manner. It not only advances the field but also appeals to anyone interested in textiles, art history, material culture, and design.

Louise W. Mackie was curator of Textiles & Islamic Art at the Cleveland Museum of Art (1998-2016). She exhibited Islamic textiles plus “Muhammad Shah’s Royal Persian Tent” (ruled 1834-1848) from the museum’s excellent collection. Mackie co-founded and was president of the Textile Society of America and has a M.A. degree in Islamic Art History from the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University.
Self-Awareness in Islamic Philosophy investigates the emergence and development of a distinct concept of self-awareness in post-classical Islamic philosophy. The book presents the first extended analysis of Avicenna’s arguments on self-awareness – including the flying man, the argument from the unity of experience, the argument against reflection models of self-awareness and the argument from personal identity – arguing that all these arguments hinge on a clearly definable concept of self-awareness as pure first-personality. This interpretation is substantiated with an analysis of Suhrawardī’s use of Avicenna’s concept and Mullā Sadrā’s revision of the underlying concept of selfhood.

Jari Kaukua’s main area of research is medieval philosophy, especially the Arabic philosophical and theological tradition from the eleventh century CE onwards. He has published mostly on questions of epistemology and philosophy of mind, but he also works on metaphysics, philosophical theology and ethics. He is currently engaged in researching the revisions that Avicenna’s Peripatetic cognitive psychology and theory of science underwent in its major twelfth century critics, such as Abū al-Barakāt al-Baghdādī, Shihāb al-Dīn al-Suhrawardī, and Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī. He is now a professor of philosophy at the University of Jyväskylä, Finland.
نویسنده در اثر خود با بهره‌گیری از روش‌های تاریخ‌نگاری و فیلولوژیک به بررسی ابعاد فرجام‌شناسی و کیهان‌شناسی زرتشتیان پرداخته است. این اثر به بررسی دقیق ادبیات فارسی دوره میانه برداخته تا از رهگیری بخیه‌های خاص در زرتشتیان را تحلیل کند: برای مثال تقارن آغنا و انجمن جهان، این اثر در بر دانده اسنادی منتشر نشده در جوهر تاریخ مطالعات زرتشتی در فرانسه است. نویسنده تحصیلات کارشناسی و کارشناسی ارشد خود را در رشته فلسفه فرهنگ با درجه خیری خوب به انجام رسانید و در سال ۲۰۰۹ از EPHE و در سال ۲۰۰۲ از آکادمی رومانی و کالج نیویورک به انجام رسائی همچنین از ۲۰۰۸ به عضویت مرکز تاریخ ادبیات فرهنگستان رومانی درآمد و از ۲۰۱۶ تا کنون همکار ایران‌شناسی دانشگاه آزاد برلین و فرهنگستان علوم برلین است.

The book includes seven studies that use historiographical and philological methods to explore the historical and religious aspects of Zoroastrian cosmogony and eschatology. It undertakes a close reading of Middle Persian literature to identify and illustrate specific aspects of this religious system, such as the symmetry between the beginning and the end of the world. The author reads the historiography of Iranian studies, paying special attention to the French scholarship on this topic, in order to show how the modern history of religions transformed Christian theological concepts in its analysis of the Zoroastrian religion. The Addenda include several unpublished documents, relevant for the history of Zoroastrian studies in France.

Mihaela Timuş took her BA and MA in Philosophy of Culture from the University of Bucharest in 2000. In 2009, she obtained her PhD in History of Religions and Religious Anthropology form EPHE, France. Between 2006-2012, she accomplished various projects at EPHE, Romanian Academy, and New Europe College. Since 2008, she has been a co-founding member of the Institute for the History of Religions, Romania. Also since 2016, she has been an Alexander von Humboldt Fellow at the Institute for Iranian Studies, Free University and Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften.
The critical edition by Dr. Joaquín Rodríguez Vargas of one of the major works of Persian sufism, Asrār al-Tawḥīd (The Mysteries of the Oneness of God), into Spanish, published by Mandala Ediciones in 2015, must be considered as a landmark in the field of Iranian studies in Spain. Except for the translation of some of his mystical quatrains into Spanish, the work of Shaykh Abū Saʿīd Abū l-Khayr, as well as his immense effort towards reconciling faith and reason, had remained largely unknown in the Spanish speaking world. The translation is remarkable not only for its accuracy, but also due to the capacity of Dr Rodríguez Vargas of recreating the cultural and religious scenario of Persia in the fifth century (A H).

Joaquín Rodríguez Vargas took his PhD in Arabic Philology and Islamic Studies from Universidad Complutense, Spain. During 1996-2004, he was teaching Persian language at the University of Seyilla. In 2010 and 2011, he was a professor at the School of Modern Languages, University of Barcelona. To date, he has participated in many scientific conferences and has translated many works from Spanish into Persian including Sa’dī’s Golestan and General Grammar of Modern Persian.
When taking into special consideration, the history of the architecture of Iran is such a comprehensive topic on which a certain restriction must be made. There are many examples to be found within the present-day national borders as well as within the timespan from the 6th century B.C. until 1979. The architectural examples presented here have always been contingent on different topographic and climatic conditions in addition to diverse cultural influences. Rock architecture and mosques – bazaars, baths and palaces, as well as modern public buildings and housing—are among the relevant topics this book covers. Wolfram Kleiss characterizes in this volume the architectural history of Iran from the 4th millennium BC to the present day.

Wolfram Kleiss was born in Berlin (1930). In 1959, after he received a research grant from the German Archaeological Institute, he travelled for the first time to Iran. During 1971-1986, he was director of the institute’s Tehran branch. He has directed plenty of accomplished archaeological explorations in Takht-e Soleyman, Masjed Soleyman, Bastam, and Bisutin. His publications – more than three-hundred works – cover the vast topics of architecture and urbanism in Iran. He retired in 1995.
Dr Shomali is a graduate of Islamic Seminaries of Qum. He received his PhD in Ethics from the University of Manchester in 2001. He is currently the director of the International Institute for Islamic Studies in Qum and also the director of Islamic Centre of England. He has published several works on ethics, jurisprudence, Islamic studies, and Shi’a studies. Since 1997, in collaboration with Abbot Timothy Wright, he has played a very active role in the realm of interreligious dialogue between Catholicism and Shi’a Islam. He is the co-editor of six volumes of Catholic Shi’a dialogue: Catholics & Shi’a in Dialogue: Studies in Theology & Spirituality (2011 & 2004); Catholic-Shi’a Engagement: Reason & Faith in Theory and Practice (2006 & 2011); A Catholic-Shi’a Dialogue: Ethics in Today’s Society (2008 & 2011); Monks and Muslims: Monastic and Shi’a Spirituality in Dialogue (2012); Monks and Muslims II: Creating Communities of Friendship (2014); and Monks and Muslims III: Towards a Global Abrahamic Community (2015).
Dr Abbot Timothy Wright OSB is a lecturer of the University of Saint Martin’s. He used to be the spiritual director for the Pontifical Beda College in Rome and the delegate of the Abbot Primate of the Benedictine Confederation for monastic-Muslim relations. He served as abbot of Ampleforth Abbey from 1997 to 2005, during which time he and Dr Mohammad Ali Shomali organized a series of dialogue between Catholic monks and theologians and Shi’a Muslims from Iran. He is the author of No Peace without Prayer (2013).
**Report On the 24th I.R. Iran World Award for Book of the Year**

This year, after the primary selection of more than 2500 books in different fields of Islamic and Iranian Studies, 179 books were assessed, from which 10 books entered the final stage of evaluation. These evaluated books in the field of Islamic Studies include the following subfields: Acts and Life of the Prophet, Islamic Economics, Theology, Ethics, Translation of Qur’ān, Jurisprudence & Islamic Law, Qur’ānic Sciences, Qur’ānic Studies & Interpretation, Philosophy & Mysticism, Contemporary Islam, History of Islamic Civilization, Shi’ite Studies, Political Sciences in the World of Islam, Women’s Rights, the History of Science, Art & Islamic Architecture. The evaluated books in the field of Iranian Studies include the following subfields: Pre-Islamic Iran, Military Sciences, Ancient Iranian Civilization, Handicrafts, Art & Iranian Architecture, Literary Criticism, Persian Language & Literature, Persian Literature & Poetry, Iranian Sociology, Manuscripts Studies, Contemporary History of Iran, History and Thought of the Islamic Revolution Thinkers, and Islamic Sufism.

The evaluated books have been written in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, Georgian, Chinese, Russian, Turkish, Finnish, Armenian, and Serbian languages. The winners are from Turkey, Romania, Spain, Finland, Malaysia, US, France, UK, and Germany. Prof. Gerhard Böwering has been selected as a distinguished researcher of Islamic-Iranian Studies. Moreover, Dr. Timothy Wright and Dr. Mohammad Ali Shomali have been selected to receive special awards for “Interreligious Dialogue of (Shi’a) Islam and Christianity”.
Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance
Deputy of Cultural Affairs

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The 24th World Award for Book of the Year of the Islamic Republic of Iran
February 2017