

Editorial

The 69th issue of the quarterly research journal “*Noor-e-Ma'rfat*” is here. The first two articles in this issue are related to an analytical and critical review of efforts to revive Islamic civilization in Muslim societies. The first article, entitled "The Contemporary Movement for the Establishment of an Islamic Society: An Analytical Review," argues that the contemporary movement for the establishment of an Islamic society, which has been dated to the 19th and 20th centuries, is, in fact, a political struggle and manifestation.

The author, first, examines the motivations of the contemporary movement for the establishment of an Islamic society. Then, he discusses some excellent examples of this movement, including *Abu al-Ala Maududi's* theory of divine sovereignty, *Hassan al-Banna's* reformist call, *Syed Qutb's* revolutionary concept of jihad, and the Islamic Revolution in Iran. He examines the positive and negative points of this movement in details. He also takes an account of some important challenges it faces. Here, the author has formed the opinion that the contemporary movement for the establishment of an Islamic society is a continuous struggle whose future is uncertain, but evolving, in the extremely complex politics of the contemporary world.

The second article is titled "The Role of Humanities in Realizing Modern Islamic Civilization from an Islamic Perspective." According to this paper, humanities not only determine the direction of movement of any society, but also leave indelible marks on the rise and fall of every civilization. On the other hand, these sciences themselves are based on specific philosophies and concepts about man and the universe. Against this background, basing the human sciences on the Islamic concept of the universe is a campaign that ultimately paves the way for the establishment and evolution of Islamic civilization. This article attempts to clarify the way to strengthen the Islamic foundations of the humanities.

The third article in the magazine “*Noor-e-Ma'rfat*” is titled, "The Social Interpretation of Religion and Allama Tabataba'i: An Analytical Review." This article critically examines the theories and thoughts of sociologists who consider religion and religiosity to be a social phenomenon. The present article consists of an explanation and commentary of the views of *Allama Syed Muhammad Hussain Tabatabai* in refuting the social interpretation of religion, especially Islam. According to this article, according to *Allama Tabatabai*, the source of religion is a metaphysical reality and being, namely God Almighty. According to the scholar, religion, before being a social behavior, is a natural, transcendental and divine reality that is completely compatible with human reason and consciousness. Therefore, the cause of the birth of religion is not society, but the divine nature of man; although the presence of society is also necessary for the manifestation of religion.

The fourth article in this issue is titled "The Effect of the Linguistic Method in Proving Religious Beliefs as a Model - An Analytical and Applied Study." In fact, this article examines how the rules of language and expression, especially the rules of Arabic grammar and eloquence, are effective and involved in the affirmation of religious, Islamic beliefs and their explanation and interpretations. This article claims that Shia Imami theological scholars took special care to ensure that the general rules of Arabic grammar were fully adhered to in the expression and affirmation of religious beliefs.

Among the *Imamiyyah* scholars of theology, Syed Sharif Razi authored two independent books titled "*Al-Bayan fi Mujahid al-Quran*" and "*Al-Mujazat al-Nubawiyya*". Similarly, Syed Murtaza, in his books such as "*Ghurar al-Fawa'id wa Durr al-Aqla'id*", Sheikh Mufid, in his book "*Tashehih al-I'tikadat al-Imamiyah*", Ibn al-Hasan al-Tabarsi, in his book "*Majma' al-Bayan*", and among contemporary scholars, Sheikh Ja'far Subhani, in his book "*Al-Iqdat al-Islamiyah*", made every effort to adhere to this approach.

The result was that the *Imamiyyah* Shia remained free from personification, simile, and quiddity, etc., in the matter of divine monotheism, and they proved and explained the meanings of the attributes of God Almighty that, in addition to being in complete harmony with reason and tradition, prove that God Almighty is unparalleled in His essence and attributes. The final article in this issue, titled “Challenges Faced in Implementation of Gilgit Baltistan Educational Strategy 2015-2030: Teachers’ Perspective”, examines educational reforms in Gilgit-Baltistan, a region of exceptional geopolitical importance in Pakistan. This paper examines the challenges and difficulties faced in implementing the 2015-2030 Strategy for the Promotion and Improvement of Education Quality in the region from the perspective of teachers in the region.

In this paper, the author examines those challenges and difficulties. There are also very useful and actionable suggestions to overcome these difficulties that have been hindering and hindering the effective implementation of this strategy.

I hope that the current issue of “*Noor-e-Ma'rfat*” will prove to be an excellent educational resource for the readers. Along with thanking God Almighty for this opportunity, I pray to Him to bestow the best reward and reward on the team of *Noor-e-Ma'rfat* for this good deed. Amen, O Lord of the Worlds!

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