# Qassem Abu Obeid bin Salam Heravi's Academic Standing and Knowledge Collection Development

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## Abstract

Abu Obeid Qassem bin Salam Heravi (150- 224 AH) is one of the Herat scientists of TAHERIAN area. He gained the knowledge of science and literature first in Herat and then in other centers. His scientific ability has given him the highest position at Darul-Khalafa in TAHERIAN emperors. Abo Obeid was a person with great characteristics and piety. He reached to the position of giving ideas in Islamic jurisprudence and he was expert in narrating Hadith. He was expert in the field of thinning and thoughts. He had intellectual degree in Arabic literature and authored valuable works which some of them were used by scholars. Abo Obeid's remained valuable words shows his valuable contribution and attention in extending of literature.

**Keywords: Abo Obaid, Herat, TAHERIAN, Academic Status, Place of Literature, Science Collection Development**

# Equation Method, the Components of the Literary School of Poetry Style of Herat

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## Abstract

The equation method is one of the techniques of expression in Persian literature; which at sixth century it dedicated its position in poetry. This is a beautiful way of playing a more prominent place in the course of the Timurid Herat period-Herat Literary School-in Persian poetry. This article will attempt to show whether the deployment of the trick of expression in all periods of Persian poetry was equally matched? Is the style of equation that works in poetry the same way used in Khorasani and Iraqi schools, have continued in this period, or changes in how to use it is to see? How was the equation method in literary school of Herat? Is this a trick in this period of art as a component of individual style of some poets is visible or as components of periodical style? And finally, according to many experts, this style of speech, stylistic features of the literary school of Hindi poetry have been counted. But the frequencies of its use in literary poetry Herat school as far as possible this evening into account the stylistic features of poetry? This article is an attempt to achieve these questions.

**Key Words: Equation Method, Allegory, Parable, Style, Characteristics of Individual and Periodic Methods**

# Sociological Explanation on Bringing Students to Religious Schools with Emphasis on the Students' Individual Outcomes

Authors: Pohanyar Ali Ahmad Kawa , Erfan Arzaz

## Abstract

This article is adapted from a research thesis which performed on sociological factors on the students of religious schools. The aim of this article is to show the factors that effect on people to turn to religious schools along with his focus on the consequences that would bring religious schools for their students as well as extended. The study of interpretive paradigms of qualitative methods in sociology is the study of this phenomenon. Samples of all male religious schools in the city of Herat has chosen and by collecting data from the field to review its own variables and assumptions. The obtained results of this study show that factors such as living in a spiritual network, influential religious family, Clergymen and social exclusion and economic model are the most important factors that is causing the migration of students to religious schools. Opposing political structure, being against the modern Western world it count, isolation switching spirituality and social status are the most important social and business consequences that have been brought religious schools for these students.

**Keywords: Religious Schools, Lived Experience, Social Identities, Different Values and Worldviews**.

# The Rights of Refugees under International Law

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## Abstract

Throughout history there have always been wars of occupation, violence and other forms of abuse, people affected by these measures and their country homes and have tried to convey to safe areas. The people of the horror that violence, rape, pillage and murder are, and the way countries were unwanted exile rid of these calamities. In 1948, the International Organization for refugees or IOR (International organization refugee) as an official body and the world, and the task of repatriation to their original homes and took refuge and patrol officers to determine the identity and nationality of their love and support and they declare their political and legal sides and was responsible for the refugees to other countries that are willing to accept them fit. The 1330 Convention / 1951 is the main source for determining the treatment of refugees and regulations is intended for the treatment of refugees. According to the rules of international law, refugee law and has numerous advantages, such as ownership of movable and immovable property; free employment and free scientific professions; housing; public education and so on which states are obliged to implement them.

**Keywords: refugees, social protection of the rights of the refugees, the international responsibility of governments, international system**

# Per Compounds

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## Abstract

In Per Compounds there is a simple covalent bond between two similar atoms.

In simple (pure) covalent bond the oxidation number between two atoms is zero. Because the Electronegativity variance between the two atoms is equal to zero. Oxygen's oxidation number is (-2) with all elements except with fluorine.

When a simple covalent bond between two oxygen's atoms of per-Oxide is made, than every oxygen atom's electrons make a bond while its oxidation number is zero.

Oxygen's second electron and another atom's electron are joined but pair bonding electrons should be on oxygen's side that is why the oxidation number of oxygen should be (-1).

In per sulfide electrons are joined individually between two atoms of sulfur like Oxygen. Oxidation number between two sulfur atoms is zero. Each Sulfur atom's single bonding electron makes bonds with two uni-valence atoms; like in (H2S2).in other words each sulfur single electron make bond with one, two valence atom. Like in (FeS2).

If it has an oxygen than it joins two bonding electrons as well.

Nitrogen also joins three electrons. If one, one electron is joined between two atoms of nitrogen, than two other electrons of each atom will be joined with other atoms. The oxidation number will be (-2) or (+2) with the consideration of Electronegativity. And if two, two electrons are joined between two atoms than one electrons will be remain and that electron will be joined with other atoms. The oxidation number should be (-1) or (+1) with the consideration of Electronegativity. Phosphorus has the same structure as Nitrogen.

Those atoms which have different Oxidation numbers and make four different kinds of oxide with four different oxidation numbers. For instance, Halogen which makes oxide by having (+7) as an oxidation number. In these acids and in its salts the "per" prefix is used. For instance, HCIO4 per Chloric Acid, NaCIO4 Sodium Per Chlorate and etc.