

Qatei Heravi and the Jahangir Shah's Assembly of Poets

Author: Prof. Fazl-e-Rahman Faghihi

Abstract

Qatei Heravi (Death: 1024 Lunar Hijri, in Agra) is one of the famous poets and authors in Indian Barbarian Court of Kings in the era of Homayoun, Akbar Shah and Jahangir, who is originally from Herat. Particularly, Nour Addin Mohammad Jahangir has receipt the most eulogy of him. He is a scholar and eloquents of the tenth and early eleventh Lunar Hijri centuries, who has been lived with Indian Kings, eloquents and scholars of his time and has written numerous inscriptions. The *Jahangir Shah's Assembly of Poets* seems more important between his inscriptions, which today just one of its three volumes is present. It is valuable in Persian Literature specially about the poets' life and history. Although it has written in India, it contents the history of poets from Herat as well as the author is from Herat. So, it is one of the literary linkages between Indian Subcontinent and Herat. The compilation method in this book is thematic and personalized. As usual in the era, the author has not paid much attention to the date of birth and death of the poets, but set to their literary works and their scientific status. This paper takes on the scientific and literary position and value of *Jahangir Shah's Assembly of Poets*.

Keywords: Qatei Heravi; The Jahangir Shah's Assembly of Poets; Barbarian; Jahangir Shah; Herat; India

Effect of awareness-raising programs about women on women' empowerment in Herat Province, in the past one and a half decades

Author: Ali Ahmad Kawa and Fayeqa Sidiqzada

Abstract

This research has been conducted on the impact of women's awareness- raising programs on the empowerment of women in Herat during the last ten years. The intellectual framework of research is the view of structuralist patterns, one of the most commonly thought- provoking models of qualitative research.

The research method in this research was qualitative field and its coordinated strategies were a strategy of (tricks) which has been done by using a multi stage Delphi data collection method.

Finally, following the exploratory and theoretical studies and gathering the views of experts and decision makers of the active organizations in the field of women empowerment and analysis of the findings, we achieved the following results:

The consensus-driven research participants show that

- 1- The impact of women's awareness campaigns on the empowerment of women in Herat province in the last ten years has been relatively good, because these programs have led women, in the context of raising their awareness in a legal, personnel, social, political and economic sense and it has been ended in the empowerment of women's individually, socially, politically and economically.
- 2- One of the variables that contribute to the impact of awareness programs is the media that has been able to play a role in empowering women by producing and broadcasting litigation programs, successful women's documentaries, religious programs and family educational programs.

3- Indicators showing the impact of awareness-raising programs on women's empowerment include the following; working outside the home, women's achieving their own individual rights, stepping women into politics, gaining family confidence, women's progress in higher education, gaining men's trust in the empowerment of women and finding women in the court as judges and lawyers and so on.

4- What factors can contribute to curb awareness programs?

We can say patriarchy of the community, the lack of awareness of men about women's right, low quality implemented programs, hiring of weak educators in awareness-raising programs, the sovereignty of men over the family women or ladies, lack of full literacy or knowledge and so on.

Keywords; Women, Gender, Awareness, Empowerment Of Women.

Gender and social constructivism in country's educational books

Focusing on elementary education books

Author: Adela Kabiri

Abstract

This article has studied gender related roles in primary educational books in the country.

According to social constructivist ideas, power relations and domination in the formulations of social roles and gender is effective. Since women suffer from violence and social injustice in most parts of the country, this study has explored how to define gender roles for elementary school students (and studied these books in order how to use them from gender roles).

The result of this research has shown that, despite the ambiguity between the elementary education books with the elaborated discourses on women's rights and social development in the country, still according to Norman Fairclough theory the power relation is one of the factors for limiting the change.

These books failed to redefine gender roles and achieve social balance for the future generation but consciously or unconsciously have joined the cycle of production and reproduction of gender roles in the society; they also define social gender roles along social realities for elementary students.

Keywords; Social Roles, Gender, Elementary Education Books, Social Constructivism, Fairclough.

Majestic and Modest Maulana Jami

Author: Khalil Ahmad Jami

Abstract

This paradoxical picture is really present through the intellectual and behavioral life of Maulana.

When we take a closer look at 9th century AD, Jami comes across our eyes. We see him as he has the most prestigious scientific reputation and authority among his contemporary. We will see how kings and rulers are bowing to him and have devotion to him. He is achieving whatever he wants. Major social problems and obstacles are being solved by his mediation and counsel. In summary, we can say he owns special glorification and reverence among everyone. Nevertheless, for the man who not knows him he appears as menial and handyman. Surprisingly when he gets to know him he will be amazed of this much modesty and meekness thereby he would think with himself how a man who deserve boasting and pride can be so modest. There are many such amazing points in Maulana's life therefore it is worth to take a look and use it for a humanitarian life.

Keywords: Piety, Temperance, Humility, Liberty, Hypocrisy, Fame, Desire ignorance, Sufism.

Research on Tympanic membrane perforation (TMP) & its causes - Location & shape

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Abstract

Background & objective: Tympanic membrane perforation (TMP) is a condition as old as the human species. [1] TMPs can result from disease (particularly infection), trauma, or medical care. Perforations can be temporary or persistent. Effect varies with size, location on the drum surface, and associated pathologic condition.

Infection is the principal cause of tympanic membrane perforation (TMP). Traumatic perforations occur from blows to the ear, severe atmospheric overpressure, exposure to excessive water pressure (, in scuba divers), and improper attempts at wax removal or ear cleaning.

Method & materials: This research is done as a prospective study for the 4 months of the year 1395 in heart regional hospital – lughman hakim hospital & private clinic . All causes were noted with diagnosis of tympanic membrane perforation (causes – location & shape)

Patients were categorized to inflammatory & traumatic groups.

Results: During the research period there were 118 cases of tympanic membrane perforation .out of 92 were inflammatory (77/9%) and 26 were traumatic (22.1%)

In to 84 patients perforation happen on inferior posterior & inferior anterior guardant (71.2%) and 34 patients perforation happen on superior posterior & superior anterior guardant(28.8 %)

In to 88 patient perforation has round shape (74,6 %) and 30 patient perforation has kidney liner shape (25.4%)

Conclusion: Average of inflammatory (bacterial .viral & fungle) rate are more high than trumatc factore (mine Explosion . car Accident . Road fighting . use of instrument in to Ear . swimming & sporting Accident)

Keywords: perforation - tympanic membrane – traumatic - inflammatory Shape – Otorrhea - Ototoxic

Hepatosplenomesenteric trunk with separated left gastric artery: Case report

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Abstract

The coeliac trunk (CT) is the first unpaired midline branch of the abdominal aorta at the level of the twelfth thoracic vertebrae. It is usually a triple of the left gastric artery (LGA), the common hepatic artery (CHA), and the splenic artery (SA). In opposite of this classic arrangement, many variations also can be existing. Variations in CT are usually asymptomatic but may become important in patients undergoing an upper abdominal operative procedure such as liver transplantation, gastrectomy, bypass procedures, etc., or an invasive arterial procedure. Accidentally we observed an atypical case of absent classic CT, a separated LGA and a hepato-spleno-mesenteric trunk (HSM), using multi-detector computed tomographic angiography (MDCTA) imaging, in an 83-year-old, male patient. The LGA was branched off from the anterior wall of the abdominal aorta at 75mm below the hiatus aorticus. Superior mesenteric artery (SMA) and two components of CT were originated as a common trunk about 15mm below the LGA and totally 90mm below the hiatus aorticus. It was divided into SMA and a bifurcated CT. The diameter of HSM trunk was about 12mm, diameter of CT in origin was 10,3mm and the diameter of SMA in origin, was 6,3mm.

Keywords: Coeliac trunk; Left gastric artery; Splenic artery; Common hepatic artery; Variation; MDCT Angiography.

The Social Criticism of Literature

(Birth and Evolution)

Translator: Pohyalai Soma Nazari

Abstract

Certainly there is a strong relationship between literature and society and this is what the ancient philosophers and scientists have repeatedly referred to in the theories such as Theory of "Mimesis" and theory of "Reflection" and other ideas. The sociology of literature is one of the main ways in literary studies founded by Marxist dialectic.

This study is an attempt to explain the social critique of the literature on descriptive analytical methods and to attribute the thoughts and opinions that have been raised in relation to literature and society. After investigating the theory of "Mimesis", Marxist dialectic theory will be discussed and finally, Lukacs and his followers' theory will be studied due to the fact that there is no contradiction between the sociology of literature and personal literary creations since investigating of literal works without concerning its social context is impossible,

Keywords: Literary Criticism, sociology of literature, Mimesis, Marxist dialectic, the evolutionary structuralism

Reaction Rate and Catalysts

Author: Noor Ahmad Ehsan

Abstract

Chemical Kinetic is discussed the reaction rates and the differences of changing molecules during the process of chemical reactions.

Each reaction has specific reaction rate in specific condition.

Concentration has effect upon frequency of accidents of speed molecules of reactants.

Physical state of reactants is also affected in reaction rates.

The average reaction rate is differentiated by differences' reactants (or reproduce) concentration and the difference of time Δt .

Based on accident theory, molecules of reactants must be accident to each other and amounts of accident are related to the multiplication of concentration of reactant.

A catalyst is a substance that changes the speed of a chemical reaction without undergoing a permanent chemical change itself in the process. Catalyst is very common; most reactions in the body, the atmosphere, the ocean, or in industrial chemistry occur with the help of catalyst.

Homogeneous Catalyst; A catalyst that is present in the same phase as the reacting molecules are a homogeneous catalyst.

Heterogeneous Catalyst; A heterogeneous catalyst exists in a different phase from the reactant molecules, usually as a solid in contact with either gaseous reactants in a liquid solution.

Keywords: Reaction Rate, Reaction Mechanisms, Nature of Reactants, Catalyst.

Evaluation of simple goiter operation cases during 2014 in Herat Regional Hospital

Author: Dr. Mohammad Rafi Fazli

Abstract

Simple goiter is approximately one of common sicknesses in the world and lack of iodine is its causes. In this research simple goiter operations were evaluated from the 1st to 12th month of year 1393 in Herat Regional Hospital. The patients assessed in variants such as age, sex, mortality, complications and unwanted effects of iodine deficiency in daily life. I conducted this research because of importance of the issue and there hadn't been done the same research in west region of Afghanistan before. This research was done in the shape of case series with universal sampling method. The results of this research were compared to other national and international data, literatures, researches and textbooks. The most affected age was 20 to 40 years and median age was 33 years old. In this research 90% of patients were women. Most of the patients lived in remote areas. This research mainly showed that lack of iodine is common in remote areas in west region of Afghanistan especially among people who used traditional and custom salts, so it would be better to both add iodine obligatory to salts and to inform the people about bad consequences of iodine deficiency.

Keywords: Trojan gland, Jaghor, Jaghor simple, Jaghor toxic.