

experiences. The ownership as an institution is dealt with in the article and with the help of an institutional analysis of Walrasian general equilibrium a more extensive view of the Islamic economy is presented. Finally there are some hints on courses to be offered in Islamic economy and also on the prospective research activities in those fields.

Key expressions: economy – institutional economy – Islam and economy – economists.

Science, a sacred phenomenon (A Survey of Professor Nasr's Opinions about Islamic Sciences)

Seyyed Aqil Hosseini

All the pillars of tradition originate from the “sacred existence” and proceed towards it, hence they gain sacred color. The traditional knowledge, as the most fundamental pillar of tradition, especially in the Islamic tradition which renders knowledge a supreme status, is mingled with sacredness and is named “sacred knowledge”. The Islamic knowledge is based on two principles. Since the One-God principle is given the highest dignity in Islam, all the components of the Islamic culture, civilization and thought are based on it. The Islamic Knowledge also, in its own turn, develops on that very basis and has no other aim but the manifestation of unity and oneness in all phenomena and reflection of God’s uniqueness beyond them all.

Furthermore, the Islamic sciences are based on the linear hierarchical principle of the world and truth, though they share this with the sacred sciences existing within other traditions.

Key expressions: Islamic Tradition – sacred sciences – Islamic sciences – methodology – Islamic worldview – Hossein Nasr (1312).

methodology and holds inductive methods in research instead of abstract and analytical ones. It looks on economic events in an evolutionary and pragmatic way and tries to consider institutions as the groundwork for economic activities. Its distinctive view of the state, businesses, regulations, economic development, etc. has enabled it to hold considerably distinctive analysis of the situations as compared with other existing economic discourses. Furthermore, the interdisciplinary character of this school and its free employment of the sciences' achievements such as law, sociology, management and political sciences, are the beginning of the omission of borderlines among branches of humanities and reaching a kind of comprehensive perception of them. This article first makes a survey of different definitions of institution as understood by old and modern institutionalists. It then introduces the school in its different chronological contexts and proceeds with the institutional methodology and the methods of analyzing economics and law. Finally there is a discussion of the school's view of some important economic issues like the state, businesses, development, regulations, etc.

Key expressions: institutionalism – economics and law – the state – development – business – institutional methodology.

Institutional Economy View and the Study of Islamic Economy

Ruhollah Abu Jafari

The economic situations getting more and more complicated urge us to take a multifaceted view of social issues on the basis of an interdisciplinary analysis. The institutionalists have underscored this from early twentieth century and have attempted to expound on it.

The article provides a framework for the analysis of Islamic economy with a due consideration of institutionalists'

of subsidy omission according to a specific mechanism in all member countries and has had various impacts on the economy of developing countries, an issue that requires more clarification.

The article discusses WTO's viewpoint on different kinds of subsidies on the one hand and an examination of the current situation of Iran in this regard on the other. It also tries to adjust the allocated subsidies of the country with the existing regulations of WTO. The legal gaps and the opportunities available on the basis of WTO regulations to eliminate unlawful subsidies are other topics of discussion.

Key expressions: WTO – subsidy – Iran

The Condition of Equity in Rural and Urban Areas of Qazvin Province in the Years 77 and 80

Meysam Pileh Foroush

The article compares the equity conditions in the rural and urban areas of Qazvin in the years 1377 and 1380 (A.H). The results show that the condition in rural areas is worse than the urban ones. It is further concluded that the economic justice in the urban areas of Qazvin is better than those of the rest of the country.

Key expressions: Gini coefficient – Herfindal index – ratio of expenditure deciles – absolute poverty line – index – composite index – deciles – Qazvin – economic justice.

An Acquaintance with Institutionalism

Mohammad Keyvani Amineh

The particular position of institutional school among the existing active economic schools and its specific outlooks towards economic situations makes its recognition quite interesting for scholars. This school adopts an experimental

An Analysis of the Impact of Free Trade Relations of the I.R. of Iran with Moslem Countries

Ali Gholami

The article deals with the advantages gained through the implementation of free trade policies following regional treaties. It intends to examine the role of this in the foreign trade relations of Iran with its major trade partners among Moslem countries. The model used here is the gravity model which enables the estimation of the impacts on mutual trade while utilizing the influential factors like the economic structure specifications of involved countries (i.e GNP and per capita GNP, geographical distance, population, and trade facilitating indexes within an econometric model). Panel data is also used for the assessment of the model.

The results show that free trade relations has had a meaningful and positive impact on the I.R. of Iran and its 16 Moslem partners' foreign trade. In addition, other measures like the formation of regional treaties that aim at furthering free trade relations, decreasing and ultimately removing customs tariff would contribute greatly to the growth of foreign trade of member countries.

Key expressions: Iran – Moslem countries – free trade – international trade – international economy – gravity model – panel data.

WTO and Subsidy (The Case of Iran)

Mohammad Baghani

One of the consequences of globalization has been the formulation of similar precepts for the countries such as what is represented by WTO on the economic domain. A major function of this organization is how to evaluate the pricing systems as effected by different countries. This has resulted in the necessity