



Land Ownership with Dekhoda Sur Israfil; Explain a Contradiction

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Abstract

Aliakbar Dekhoda (1257-1257solar) is a politician, poet and satirist of the post-constitutional period, who published important writings on the newly established political orientation and social system. In this series of articles, which were mainly published in Sure-esrafil newspaper - from Rabi al-Thani 1325 AH to Jamadi al-Awl 1326 AH -; He has paid attention to different categories such as the ownership (land) category; And in this connection, he has presented a special reading influenced by the historical and social context of the society. In this reading, he presented two different views - radical and moderate - related to the category of land ownership. In his early writings, he presents a radical and socialist view covering human and Islamic rights in relation to land ownership And he talks about the unconditional handing over of land to the subjects And he sees its forced realization through the reform project or, if necessary, through the possibility of a peasant revolution. However, in his later writings, he followed a modified view and by accepting the ownership rights of the owners, he suggested the transfer of properties to the subjects in exchange for paying their price and through the mediation of the bank. It seems that in Dekhoda's understanding of the category of ownership, especially land ownership, there is a kind of discrepancy or contradiction. Therefore, the main problem of the current research is to explain this double reading of Dekhoda on the category of land ownership in different issues of Sore-esrafil newspaper. In the present research, Skinner's approach, which considers text interpretation and understanding its meaning as possible through studying texts and understanding the social and political context by relying on the "mode of expressive action" or "speech act", has been established. In Skinner's intentional hermeneutics and belief context approach, the meanings of terms, concepts and propositions of each historical period are dependent and limited to that period. And in order to achieve this goal, the currents and trends of thought, the common arguments and arguments, and the questions and answers raised in that period should be researched. Therefore, according to the mentioned approach, an effort is made to explain the difference and conflict between Dekhoda's opinions regarding the category of land ownership. In Shawwal 1325 AH, when Dekhoda's first writing on the category of land ownership was published, almost more than a year had passed since the issuance of the constitutional

decree and the establishment of the new system. However, not only the important issues of the previous period remained unsolved, but also newer issues were faced by the society. According to this historical context, Dehkhoda, as one of the agents of that period, in response to the aforementioned actions and through the explanation of the reform project, paid attention to the category of land ownership. And he considered the only way out of the situation imposed on the society in carrying out the reform project in the field of land and agriculture. At the same time, he saw the feudal relations governing zamindari as an obstacle to this path. Therefore, against the current feudal relations, he presented his socialist reading of the property category. In the following, affected by the discursive conflict of legitimacy and constitutionalism, he covered his socialist reading of the category of land ownership with Islamic clothing. However, the socio-economic conditions and the intensification of political and intellectual tensions at the time were among the influencing factors and actions that changed Dehkhoda's practice from early radicalism and his tendency towards moderation; In other words, adjusting Dehkhoda's socialist reading in relation to the property category was his reaction to the said actions in the historical context of that period. In addition, the duality and apparent conflict mentioned above in Dehkhoda's view regarding the category of ownership was explained by referring to Skinner's hermeneutics of belief and intentionalism. In this explanation, through the knowledge of metatextual issues, intellectual currents and tendencies, social political situation, common arguments and arguments and the questions and answers of that period, Paying attention to other contemporary texts, the prevailing linguistic and discursive atmosphere, the real and practical situation at the time of writing these texts and the intellectual and practical background of Dehkhoda's lived period as a historical subject, we realized that the existing conflict was not an incident of thought and from within. In other words, this duality and this turn from radicalism to moderation is not a textual and religious change, but it is influenced by the requirements of the time and the actions that took place during that period. The intensification of political tensions and the formation of supporters and opponents of the constitution, the discursive conflicts of legitimacy and constitutionalism, the attack on the office of Sourasrafil newspaper and the interruption of its publication for more than a month, Along with the approval of the Impressions Law and the creation of the peace committee (with the presence of Jahangir Khan, the head of Surasrafil) and The request to avoid extremism is one of the actions that Dehkhoda's positions and opinions in the field of land ownership were as a reaction or a response to them.

Keywords: Dehkhoda, Sur-e Israfil, Land Ownership, Islam, Socialism.

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