

# Islamic ideology Presented by AL-Mawardi

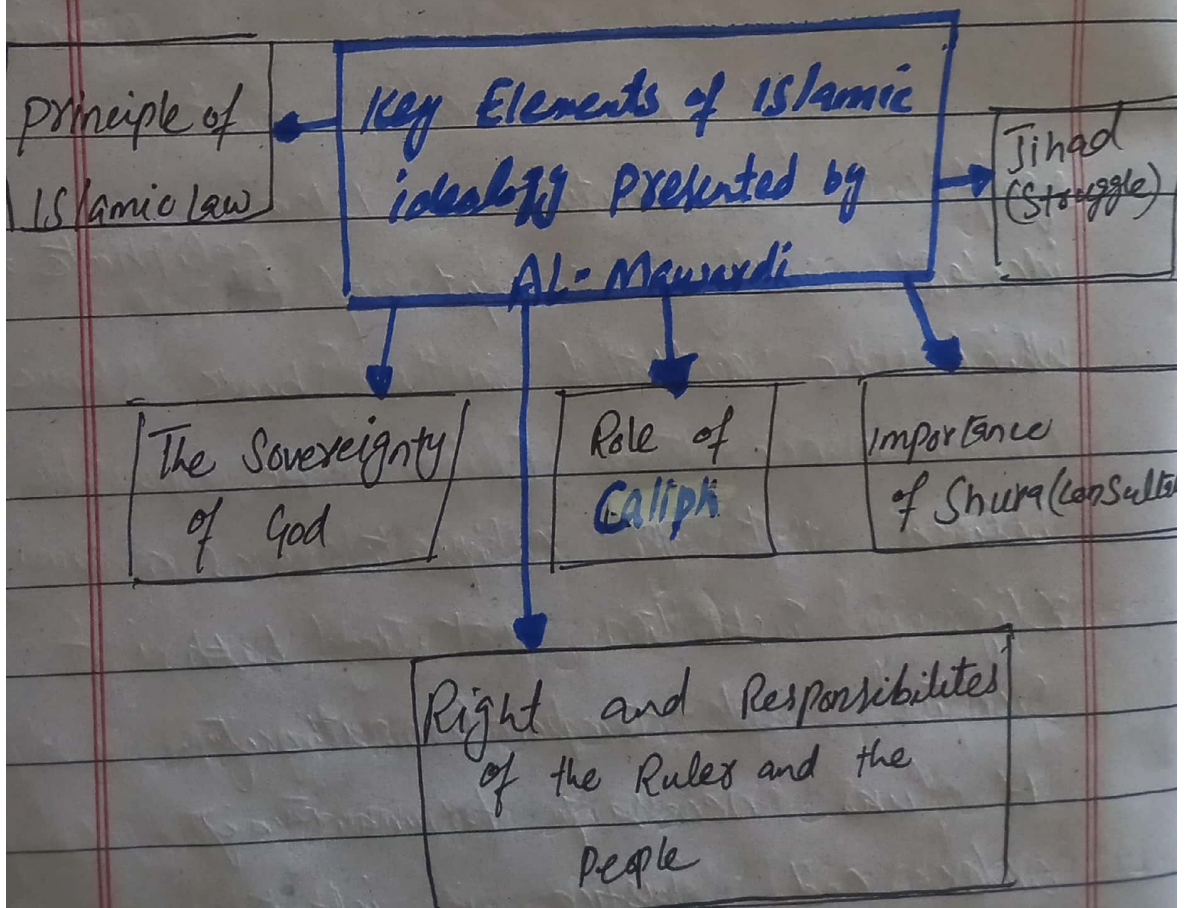
## 1. Introduction.

Al-Mawardi was a prominent Islamic scholar and jurist who lived in the 10<sup>th</sup> century. He is known for his extensive work on Islamic Jurisprudence, political theory and governance.

One of Al-Mawardi's most significant contributions to Islamic ideology was his concept of <sup>caliphate</sup>, which he outlined in his book (The Law of Islamic Governance). He believed that the Caliphate was a religious institution that had both spiritual and temporal authority. It was necessary for maintaining order and justice in Islamic world.

In addition to his concept of the Caliphate, Al-Mawardi also wrote extensively on Islamic law and the principle of Jurisprudence; He believed that Islamic law should be based on Quran and Sunnah (the saying and action of prophet of Muhammad).

Legal decision should be made by qualified scholars who had a deep understanding of Islamic laws.



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# The Sovereignty of God

Al-Mawardi believed that the ultimate source of authority and sovereignty in Islamic governance is God. All human beings, including rulers, were subject to the laws and guidance of God as revealed in Quran and Sunnah. Thus, Islamic governance should be based on the principle of Justice, mercy which were emphasized in Islamic teaching.

2.

# The Role of Caliph

According to Al-mawardi, the Caliph was the authority in Islamic governance. The Caliph was responsible for enforcing Islamic law, maintaining social order, protecting the right of people, and promoting the well of the muslim community. The Caliph was chosen by consultation among the ruling elite but his authority was ultimately derived from God.

The Caliph was expected to be a just and pious leader, and he was accountable to God and people.

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### Importance of Shura (Consultation)

Al-Mawardi emphasized the importance of consultation in Islamic governance.

He believed that Caliph should consult with his advisors, scholars and the people before making important decisions. This was based on the example of Prophet Muhammad, who consulted with his companions before making important decisions.

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### The Principle of Islamic Laws

Al-Mawardi emphasized the importance of Islamic law (Sharia) in Islamic governance. Sharia was the source of guidance from all aspects of life, including political, economic and social affairs. Islamic laws derived from Quran and Sunnah as well as the consensus (ijma) of Islamic scholars.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, Al-mawardi Islamic ideology presented a comprehensive theory of Islamic governance based on the sovereignty of God, the role of the caliph, consultation, sharia. The ideas have had a significant impact on Islamic political thought and continue to influence Muslim scholars and policymakers today.

## Al-mawardi theory of Imamet

- ① Importance of leadership
- ② Role of Imam
- ③ Principle of Islamic law
- ④ Right and Responsibility of Imaman and the People
- ⑤ Concept of Bay'ah (oath of Allegiance)

Islamic law was intended to promote justice, equality and the welfare of the people.

## 5 The Right and Responsibility of Imam and the People.

Al-Mawardi believed imam had the duty to protect the rights of people ensure justice and promote and welfare of muslim community. People had a duty to obey the ruler as long as he acted in accordance with Islamic law and to support him in time of need. However, the people also had the right to remove the ruler if he acted unjustly or failed to fulfill his duties.

6.

## Jihad (Struggle)

Al-mawardi discussed the concept of Jihad in Islamic governance. Jihad was not only a military struggle but also a spiritual and moral struggle to uphold the principle of Islam.

Jihad was important to defend the Muslim community against external threats and to promote justice and righteousness in the world. However, Jihad should be waged only in accordance with Islamic law and with the aim of promoting the welfare of the people.

# Explain Concept of Ideal State as presented by Al-Farabi?

## Introduction

Al-Farabi was a renowned philosopher, scientist and scholar who lived in the Islamic Golden age. He was known for his works on political philosophy and the concept of an ideal state. In this context, Al-Farabi presented his vision of an ideal state, which is based on a combination of Greek and Islamic philosophical traditions.

He wrote ~~over~~ too book, many of which were commentaries on the work of Aristotle and Plato. One of Al-Farabi's most notable contributions to philosophy was his concept of the virtuous city, which was a utopian society based on justice, harmony, and the pursuit of wisdom. He believed that this ideal society could be achieved through the education of its citizens.



who would be trained in both intellectual and moral virtues.

2.

## AL-farabi Ideal Head of State.

Every Islamic state is ruled by the ruler, or as later European political scientists would call him the Sovereign. According to Al-farabi, his *Rais ul Awwal* should be such a superior man.

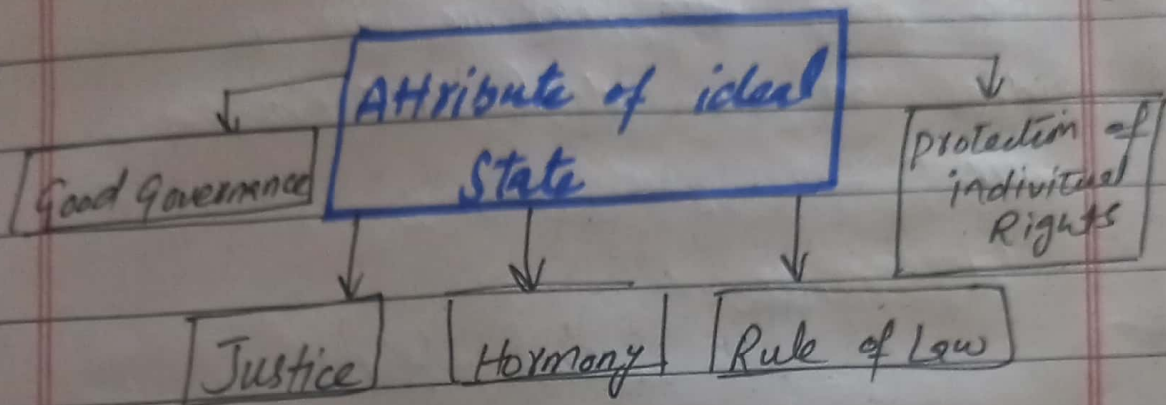
Al-farabi's ideal head of state was philosopher-king who possessed both intellectual and moral virtue. In his view, the ideal ruler should be a wise and just philosopher who governed with the consent of the people.

In addition, The philosopher-king should possess moral virtues such as courage, temperance, and wisdom. The virtues were necessary in order to maintain personal integrity and to govern with justice and fairness.

3.

## Attributes of Al-Farabi Ideal State.

According to Al-Farabi, the ideal state, which he referred to as the 'virtuous city' should have several attributes.



4.

## Purpose of Ideal State

The purpose of ideal state as presented by Al-Farabi is to create a just and harmonious society in which individuals can achieve happiness and fulfillment through the pursuit of virtue and knowledge.

His vision of the ideal state emphasizes the importance of education, social harmony and the proper distribution of resources and opportunities to all society.

The concept of the ideal state has been influential in Islamic and western philosophy and continues to inspire discussions about the role of government promoting the common good and ensuring social justice. The main reference for Al-Farabi's ideas on the ideal state is his work "The Political Regime".

## 5 The Social Hierarchy of the ideal state

In the ideal state, society is divided into three classes: The ruling class, the auxiliary class, and the commoners.

The ruling class: consists of the philosopher-kings, who are responsible for making decisions that promote the common good.

The Auxiliary class: include soldiers and administrators who support the ruling class.

The commoners: - The majority population who are responsible for providing the labor and resources necessary for the functioning of the state.

## 6. The Law and Justice System of the ideal state.

In the ideal state, the law must be based on ethical principle and must be administered impartially by the ruling class. The law must be designed to promote the common good and protect the right of all citizens.

## 7. The Economic System of the ideal state

Al-farabi believed that the economic system of the ideal state must be based on the principles of distributive justice. The resources of the state must be distributed equitably among all citizens, with a particular focus on providing for the basic needs of the commoners. The ruling class must not be motivated by personal wealth or gain, but by the desire to promote the common good.

## Comparison between Al-Farabi and Plato State.

Al-Farabi, a medieval Muslim philosopher, and Plato, an ancient Greek philosopher, both proposed the concept of an ideal state in their respective works. While there are some similarities between their ideas, there are also notable differences.

### Similarities between Al-Farabi and Plato

- Both Al-Farabi and Plato ~~believed~~ <sup>believed</sup> in the importance of a just society and the need for a ruling class to achieve this.
- Both philosophers proposed a hierarchical society, with the most virtuous and capable individuals at the top.
- Both believed that the ideal state should be ruled by philosopher-kings who are wise and knowledgeable and able to govern justly.

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Both philosophers proposed that the ideal state should be focused on the common good and the well-being of all citizens rather than the interests of a few.

## Difference between Al-Farabi and Plato ideal State

Al-Farabi believed the ideal state should be ruled by a virtuous Islamic philosopher, who is guided by the teachings of the prophet Muhammad and Quran. Plato on the other hand, believed that the ideal state should be ruled by philosopher-king who have achieved knowledge of form through education and contemplation.

Al-Farabi ideal state more focused on the cultivation of virtues such as wisdom, courage and justice in the citizens, where Plato's ideal state more focused on knowledge.

Al Farabi ideal state was more tolerant of diversity and allowed for religious and cultural differences where Plato's ideal state was more homogeneous and did not allow for diversity.

Q4. The rise of Modern Sovereign State negates the concept of Absolute Sovereignty. Discuss.

### Introduction.

The concept of sovereignty has been a matter of debate among political philosophers and theorists for centuries. Sovereignty refers to the supreme authority that a state possesses over its territory, people and laws. However, the rise of modern sovereign states has led to negation of the concept of absolute sovereignty.

Because the concept of sovereignty has been debated by political theorists for centuries with different views on the nature and scope of sovereignty. One of the most influential theorists on sovereignty is Thomas Hobbes, who argued that the state's authority should be absolute to maintain the order and stability in the society.



In nutshell, with the rise of Modern Sovereign State the concept of absolute Sovereignty has been challenged, and its limitations have been recognized.

## 2. The Rise of Modern Sovereign State.

The rise of Modern Sovereign State began with the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, in the Seventeenth century. This Treaty ended the Thirty years war and established the principle of State Sovereignty. The Treaty recognized sovereignty of nation-state, which meant that each state was free to govern its self without any external interference. The nation-state system led to the emergence of the concept of Territorial Sovereignty. which meant that the state had exclusive control over its Territory and could exercise its authority over its citizens.

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## impact of Globalization

One of the most significant factors that have challenged the concept of absolute sovereignty is globalization. Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of the world through the flows of goods, services, capital and people. This has led to the emergence of multinational corporations, international organization and non-state actors, which operate across national borders and challenge the authority of state. As a result, state are no longer the only actors that can shape the international system, and their sovereignty is subject to external pressures.

4.

### Role of international law

Another factor that challenged the concept of absolute sovereignty is the growing importance of international law. International law refers to the body of rules and norms that govern relations between states and the other actors in the international system. These rules and norms limit the freedom of states to act as they can override their domestic laws and policies. As a result, states are increasingly subject to external legal constraints that limit their sovereignty.

# The Concept of Absolute Sovereignty in Western Philosophy

The concept of Absolute Sovereignty has a long history in Western political philosophy. This idea was developed by Western philosophers such as Thomas Hobbes, who argued that the state must have absolute power to maintain order and prevent chaos.

However, the idea of absolute sovereignty was not without its critics. For example, John Locke argued in the seventeenth century that the state's power should be limited by natural law and that individuals had certain rights that the state could not infringe upon. Similarly, Montesquieu argued in the eighteenth century that the state's power should be divided into separate branches to prevent tyranny.

## Negation of Absolute Sovereignty by the Rise of Modern Sovereign State.

The ~~state~~<sup>rise</sup> of modern sovereign states has led to the negation of the concept of absolute sovereignty. This is because modern states are subject to various international norms that and agreements that limit their power and authority. For example, states are bound by international human right laws that protect the right of their citizens. They are also subject to international trade agreements that limit their ability to protect their domestic industries.

Furthermore, the rise of international organizations such as the United Nations has created a system of global governance that further limits the power of modern sovereign state.

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## Implications of Negation of Absolute Sovereignty.

The negation absolute sovereignty has significant implications for the international system. First, it means that the states are no longer free to act with impunity within their territories. They are subject to international norms and agreements that limit their power and authority. Second, it means that the international system is no longer anarchic, as states are bound by ~~state~~ rules and norms that regulate their behaviour.

## Conclusion

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Q2.

Discuss Marxism in terms

## Theory of Surplus value.

Marxism is a socio-economic and political theory developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. One of the key components of Marxism is the theory of surplus value, which explains the exploitation of workers by capitalists in the process of capital production. In this theory, Marx argue that the capitalist class extracts surplus value from the ~~labor~~<sup>labor</sup> of the working class, which is the source of their profits.

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### Defination of Surplus value:

Surplus value is the difference between the value created by a workers labor and the wage paid to the worker.



According to Marx, the value of a worker's labor is determined by the amount of time and effort it takes to produce a commodity. The wage paid to the worker is determined by the cost of their subsistence, which includes their food, shelter and other basic necessities. The surplus value is the additional value created by worker's labor that is not compensated in their wages.

### Exploitation of workers

Marx argues that the capitalist class <sup>exploits</sup> workers by paying them less than the value of their labor. The surplus value generated by the worker labor is then appropriated by the capitalist as profit. This creates class conflict between the capitalist class and the

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working class. In here the capitalist class seeks to maximize profits by increasing the amount of surplus value extracted from the labor of the working class.

## Relationship of capitalist production.

The Theory of surplus value is intimately tied to the process of capitalist production. In capitalist production, the means of production (such as factories, machinery, and raw materials) are owned by the capitalist class. The working class is employed by the capitalist working class to produce commodities using these means of production. The capitalist class pays the working class a wage for their labor, and the surplus value generated by their is appropriated as profit by the capitalist class.

## implication for Socialism

The Theory of Surplus value has important implications for the Socialist movement. Marx argue that the exploitation of workers by the Capitalist classes is inherent in the Capitalist mode of production. In order to eliminate exploitation and achieve a classless society, the means of production must be owned by the working class. This would allow the working class to appropriate the surplus value generated by their labor and distribute it according to their needs and desires.

### Conclusion

The Theory of Surplus value is a central component of Marxist theory. It explains the exploitation of workers by Capitalist class in the process of Capitalist production. This theory has important implications for the Socialist movement and the struggle for a classless society.

## The Dictatorship of the Proletariat

The dictatorship of the proletariat is a transitional state that exist between capitalism and communism.

In this state working class has seized political power from the bourgeoisie and has established its own state. The dictatorship of the proletariat is characterized by the suppression of the bourgeoisie and their allies. The implementation is of ~~characterized~~ policies that benefit the working class and establishment of institutions that promote the interest of working class.

### Criticism of Theory.

The theory of proletarian dictatorship has been criticized by some for its emphasis on state power and its potential for authoritarianism. Critics argue that the concept of Transitional State controlled by a single class can lead to the abuse of power and

the suppression of dissent. Other argue that the theory underestimates the complexity of social relations and the potential for conflicts and contradictions within the working class itself.

### Conclusion.

The Theory of proletarian dictatorship is a central concept in Marxist theory. It refers to the idea that the working class must seize political power from the ruling class and establish a state that is controlled by working class. The proletarian dictatorship is a transitional state that is characterized by suppression of bourgeoisie, the implementation of policies that benefited the working class. The establishment of institutions that promote the interest of working class. Critics of the theory argue that it ~~understand~~ underestimates the potential for abuse of power and complexity of social relations.

# Discuss Marxism theory

## Proletarian Dictatorship.

Marxism theory of Proletarian dictatorship, also known as the dictatorship of the proletariat, is a central concept of Marxist theory. This concept refers to the idea that the working class (proletariat) must seize political power from the ruling class (bourgeoisie) and establish a state that is controlled by the working class. This state is known as the proletarian dictatorship.

## Historical Context

The theory of proletarian dictatorship was developed by Karl Marx in mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, during a period of intense political and social upheaval in Europe. The industrial revolution created a new class of industrial capitalists who had amassed enormous wealth and power.

At the same time, the working class had grown in size and had become increasingly organized and militant. Marx believed that the conflict between these two classes would eventually lead to a revolution that would overthrow the capitalist system.

### The Role of State

Marx argued that the state was an instrument of class rule in a capitalist society, state was controlled by ruling class and used to maintain the dominance of that class. The proletarian dictatorship, on the other hand, would be a state that was controlled by working class and used to maintain dominance of that class. Marx believed that the proletarian dictatorship would be a temporary phase in the transition from capitalism to communism.