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part - 11

section - A

Q. No. 3

Al-Mawardi is well-known for his contributions to Islamic political philosophy, particularly his emphasis on the caliphate, justice, and public welfare.

His ideas continue to influence contemporary discourse on governance and the role of religion in politics, especially in Muslim-majority societies.

The concept of the caliphate

Al-Mawardi's most significant contribution to political

philosophy is his articulation of the concept of the caliphate.

In his work, Al-Akham-al-

:6/5

Sultaniyya (The ordinance of Government), he shows the structure and functions of the caliphate, which he views as the ideal form of Islamic governance. Al-Mawardi argues that the caliphate is not only a political institution but also a religious one, charged with upholding and implementing Islam law and ensuring the unity of the Muslim Ummah.

The caliph, as a leader of the Ummah, is responsible ~~of religion~~ for maintaining justice, defending the faith, and overseeing the public welfare. Al-Mawardi's emphasis on the caliphate as a religious-political

: 5

institution underscored the inseparability of religion and politics in his thought. This idea has continued to resonate in modern discussions, particularly, among those who advocate ~~remain~~ for the integration of Islamic principles into state governance.

Justice as a pillar of Governance

Justice is central to Al-Hanbali's political philosophy. He views justice as the foundation of legitimate governance, arguing that the ruler's primary duty is to ensure justice within the state. This involves not merely the fair application of

laws but also the protection
of the ~~state~~ rights of
individuals and communities.
Al-Mawardi emphasizes
that justice is essential
for maintaining social order
and stability, as well as
for securing the ruler's
legitimacy.

In the contemporary
discourse, Al-Mawardi's
emphasis on justice
continues to influence
debates on governance,
particularly in contexts
where there is a demand
for legal and social reforms
in line with Islamic
principles.

public Welfare and the Role of the state

Al-Mawardi's philosophy is the concept of public welfare. He argues that the state exists not only to enforce laws but to promote the welfare of its citizens. This included economic stability, providing for the poor and needy, and maintaining public order. According to Al-Mawardi, the ruler must act in the best interests of the community, prioritizing the welfare of the people over personal interests.

Al-Mawardi's emphasis on public welfare resonates

with contemporary discussions on the role of the state in providing social services and addressing economic inequalities. His ideas have influenced modern Islamic thought on the responsibilities of the state, especially in relation to social justice and the equitable distribution of resources.

The Role of Religion in politics

Al-Mawardi's political philosophy is deeply rooted in the integration of religion and politics.

He argues that the state's authority is derived from its adherence to Islamic

:65

principles and its commitment to upholding the Islamic law. For Al-Mawardi, the legitimacy of the ruler is contingent upon their ability to govern in accordance with Islamic law and to protect the religious and moral values of the community.

Al-Mawardi's ideas continue to influence ~~cont~~ contemporary movements that advocate for the establishment of Islamic governance based on Sharia.

His work provided a framework for understanding the role of religion in politics, offering insights into how Islamic principles

can be applied to governance in a way that ensures justice, public welfare, and the unity of the Muslim community.

Al-Mawardi's political philosophy, with the emphasis on the caliphate, justice, and public welfare, continues to shape discussions on governance and the role of religion in politics. His philosophy provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the relationship between religion and state in Islam, emphasizing the importance of justice and public welfare as key responsibilities of the ruler.

Section - 19

Q. No 2

Aristotle's statement that

"The state or political community, which is the highest of all, and which embraces all the rest, aims at good in a greater degree than any other, and at the highest good"¹⁹ reflects his belief that the state is the most important institution in human life. According to Aristotle, the state exists not only to provide for basic needs but also to enable its citizens to achieve the highest form of good, which he identified as living a virtuous and fulfilling life.

Functions of the State

1- Promotion of the common good
Aristotle believes that the state has a moral responsibility to promote the common good. This means creating conditions where citizens can flourish, live virtuously, and pursue their highest potential. The state should ensure justice, education, and opportunities for civic engagement, fostering an environment where people can live well.

2- Law and Justice
The state must establish and uphold laws that reflect the principles of

Justice, For Aristotle,
Justice is the cornerstone
of a well-functioning
society. The states legal
framework should protect
individual rights, maintain
social order, and ensure
that people are treated
fairly and equitably.

8- Education and Moral
Development

Aristotle emphasized the
role of the state in the
moral education of its citizens.
He believed that education
should not only impart
knowledge but also cultivate
virtue. The state should
provide an education
system that encourages
moral and intellectual
development, preparing

citizens to participate actively and responsibly in public life.

4- Provision of security and welfare

The state is responsible for ensuring the security of its citizens, both from external threats and internal disorder. Additionally, it should provide for the welfare of its people by addressing their basic needs, such as food, shelter, and health care.

Responsibilities of the State

1- Regulation and Moderation

1- Balancing material
and collective interests

Aristotle believed in the importance of moderation in all aspects of life.

The state should regulate economic, social, and political activities to prevent excesses and deficiencies, thereby maintaining stability and order. This includes preventing the concentration of power and wealth in the hands of a few, which can lead to social inequality and unrest.

2- Balancing individual and collective interests

The state must balance the interests of individuals with the needs of the community. While individuals pursue their personal goals, the state should ensure that these pursuits contribute to the overall good of society. The states

State policies and actions should harmonize individual and collective interests, promoting social cohesion and unity.

3- Leadership by Example

The state's leaders should embody the virtues that the state seeks to promote. Aristotle argued that rulers should be virtuous individuals who lead by example, inspiring citizens to cultivate virtue in their own lives.

The moral character of leaders is crucial for the state's legitimacy and effectiveness in achieving its goals.

Aristotle's view of the state as the highest

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community that aims at
the highest good placed
significant responsibility
on the state.

Section - B

B. No. 8

Fascism