

Summation of Hizb ut-Tahrir's Ruling System

By Bo Perrin

The Ruling System is the second Constitutional category. The Ruling system is a unitarian system (Article 16) which is centralized (Article 17). The word centralization is code for Marxist-Leninist structural doctrine. Hizb's philosophy and therefore, its constitution is a fusion of Islamic jurisprudence and Marxism. Hizb's Constitution does not create a democracy rather far from it. Instead, the Constitution creates a centralized Politburo which consists of four individuals.

The four state positions are the Khaleefah, the delegated assistant (mu'aawin ut-tafweeD), the governor (wali) and the provincial mayor ('aamil). (Article 18). The only person who can change the structure set up by the Constitution is a man who is free, mature, sane, trustworthy, competent and a Muslim (Articles 19).

Hizb ut-Tahrir believes both Muslims and non-Muslims have a right to criticize the leaders (Article 20). Muslims alone have the authority to create political parties but the parties must be based on Aqeedah and aHkaam shar'iyyah. (Article 21)

There are four principles which prop up the ruling system. (Article 22) First, sovereignty belongs to Shar' ia not the people. Second, authority belongs to the Ummah. Third the appointment of a single Caliphate is a fard or obligation on all Muslims. The Caliphate is the only entity which can adopt Shar' ia, the Constitution and the various canons. The Hizb ut-Tahrir Constitution is not a democracy for Muslims and it clearly leaves out every non-Muslim.

The State system is composed of eight institutions. (Article 23) The eight institutions are (1) Caliphate, (2) the delegated assistant (mu'aawin at-tafweeD), (3) the executing assistants (mu'aawin at-tanfeedh), (4) Amir of jihad (Ameerul jihad), (5) Governors (Wulaah), (6) Judges (QuDaah), (7) the state departments (maSaaliH ud-dawlah) and (8) the council of the Ummah (majlis ul-Ummah).

Hizb ut-Tahrir's Islamic state is not a Republic but a Marxist-Leninist form of a centralized government. The Ummah is the state's authority but it is not the Ummah who chooses the Caliphate, make laws nor politically or religiously guide the state. The Ummah's authority is limited to the election of the Caliphate and after that primarily, their role is to obey because the thinking has been done by the council of the Ummah and be prepare to jihad.