* Show imran Khan's videos promising islami reasat
* Show islamic "leaders" in cool effects
* Below the leaders show people suffering

**Intro**

Throughout the years we’ve heard so many leaders promising to lead by justice using Islamic sentiments, talking about the concept of one ummah and the bond it brings between the Muslims. Despite all this, Muslims are continuously being humiliated. Middle East has been bombarded and ruled by puppet regimes, minorities in India, China, Burma and in many Western countries are subject to oppression. Muslims are leaving Islam in the thousands and fascist groups are emerging every day, calling for ellimination of Islam.

How come we have ended up in this state despite there being 1.8 billion muslims? What did the sahabas have which we don’t? Well perhaps we have misunderstood Islam in the first place, perhaps we have been fooled to think that the capitalist system we are run by is acceptable by Islam.

In this series of videos we are going to explain the Islamic ruling system. All the evidences are derived from the Islamic sources which you can find on our website systemofislam.com.

**Why rule by Islam?**

* There is a prominent misunderstanding that Islam is merely a religion, thus it is something which only tells you how to pray, pay zakat, fast during ramadan, perform Hajj, and proclaim the shahada, however Islam consists of two elements, one is aqeedah which has to do with what to believe, and secondly it’s Sharia which has to do with practical implementation of the deen, for example how to pray, who to pay zakat to, what is allowed to eat and how to sacrifice animals, however these are the matters which we are aware of and these are the matters focused on, and promoted by a vast majority of Imams and institutions.
* However in reality, Islam is a way of life in every single matter. Which means that it tells us how to conduct our transaction and run economics, how to spread Islam to the world, it gives us rules in regards to foreign policies, a social system in private and public sphere, an education system, and of course how to establish the ruling system.

**Structure of islamic system**

* Islamic ruling system is called the khilafah which has a single ruler, the khaleefah.
* The khilafah consists of several departments which will be discussed separately in the following sections.
* The main objective of the khilafah is to establish the islamic way of life by implementing the laws of Allah swth according to the Islamic sources, given that sovereignty only belongs to Allah swth, however there are mubah matters where the citizens of the state have a say as well.
* There are 3 types of rules.
  + Matters where citizens have no say
  + Matter where citizens can advise but final decision is to the khalief
  + Matter where citizens have a vote and khalief cannot push his own interest
* For example at home regardless of what the family wants, alcohol is prohibited. Second example, if furniture needs to be bought, kids can advise as well, however final decision is to the parent. Third is where everyone has a say for example what type of food they want to order for dinner.
* Compared to the Islamic system the same 3 cases can be applied
  + Matters where citizens have no say like foreign policy decisions made by khalief, or haram matters which citizens want to apply which were prohibited by Allah swth. Also specific matters where expertise is needed in that field, the khalief makes the final decision aligning with people who are proficient in that specific field. (Industrial structures, school curriculum..)
  + Second are matters where the khalief wants to know public interest and in accordance with it he will decide, however final decision is only for khalief. (TODO: give example)
  + Third is where citizens can vote for a specific matter where the khalief cannot push its interest. (if leftover zakat money goes to building hospital/school/ libraries etc..)
* The difference between the Khilafah system and a democratic system is in the Khilafah system, every law is derived from the Quran and the Sunnah and other Islamic sources. Mubah matters like civil structure, industries etc. are up to the people how to conduct these as long it doesn’t infringe the Sharia.
* Within a democratic system, citizens choose what laws need to be implemented given that souveragnity belongs to the people and religion has no say in this which is a concept of secularism.
* There is an argument claiming that Islam can be implemented through democracy as it is in Pakistan, however the reality shows kufr can also be derived from it according to the publics interest. There should be no way for kufr law to be implemented, regardless of what people want. The only way Allah swth has ordained us to rule is through the khilafah state.
* Also Khilafah is not a monarchy. In monarchy power is inherited by offspring, the king or Queen makes the rules and the monarch has special status and privilege thus are not accountable for their actions. In contrast a khalief is chosen by the people, he implements laws which are confined by the Islamic sources ei. Quran sunnah, ijma sahaba and qiyaas and he is accountable for every single action just like any other citizen of the state.

**Khalifah**

* The khaleefah is responsible for ruling and implementing the laws of Allah swth within the State & spreading Islam globally. Some examples of his responsibilities are making decisions on foreign policies, assigning muslims in the ruling structure like governors and generals. Following up on their actions, building the defence industry, managing the affairs of the people through his assistants etc.
* Candidates for the Khilafah position come from the Ummah council (majlis al ummah) who are elected by the people and are their representatives. We will be explaining about this department later on.
* For one to be a candidate, following requirements need to be met
  + He needs to be a male
  + Free (meaning not imprisoned by the enemy)
  + Sane (has no mental issues)
  + Mature (has met of a certain age, TODO: what age?)
  + Should be a muslim
  + Trustworthy (not known for lying or mistrust)
  + Competent (Has the ability to lead or any requirement, ei. arabic language,)
  + It is preferred to have a khalief who is a mujtahid. A mujtahid is someone who is qualified to extract rulings from the islamic sources and understand the reality to apply these rules accordingly. Also someone from the Quraish and skillful using weaponry, however there is no decisive evidence for these requirements.
* The khalief has the power to appoint and dismiss governors, delegated and executive assistants, judges and many other ruling positions within the state to assist him in fulfilling the responsibility of running the state.
* There is no max term for the position of a khalief, he only gets dismissed if any of the required conditions are not met anymore or if he conducts a ruling which conflicts the Sharia. In case this happens, court of unjust acts (mahkamat al-Mazalim) will investigate the matter and come to a verdict which might lead to dismissal of the khalief. Note that the Khalief cannot dismiss a judge of unjust acts when an investigation is being processed.

**Delegated assistants**

* They assist the khalief with tasks in regards to ruling just like Omar (ra) and Abu Bakr (ra) were delegated assistants of the Prophet sas.
* Every single action conducted needs to be informed to the khalief. The khalief can retract their action in case he believes the actions should be undone or conducted otherwise.
* The khalief can appoint as many delegated assistants as he thinks are needed to assist him with his responsibilities.
* They have the same power as the khalief ei. Foreign affairs, appointing judges and governors etc.
* As they are in ruling position, they need to meet the same requirements as the khalief.
* They can be dismissed any time by the khalief without any reason.

**Executive assistants**

* Executive assistants are responsible for executing and following up orders given by the khalief or delegated assistants.
* They are intermediary between the Khalifah and the various State departments, the subjects and the foreign office.
* They are assigned by the khalief and they convey messages to and from to the Khalifah.
* Their department acts as an intermediary between the Khalifah and others, where it conveys to them on his behalf and conveys to him from them.
* The Khalifah is a ruler, whose duties include ruling, execution, and looking after people’s affairs.
* The carrying out of ruling, execution and guardianship requires administrative actions.
* This necessitates the setting up of a special department that works closely with the Khalifah to manage tasks that help him carry out the Khilafah’s duties.
* Thus an executive assistant is required, to be appointed by the Khalifah to run the administrative affairs but not the affairs of ruling.

**Governors**

* The khilafah is divided into Wilayah’s. The size and boundaries of the wilayah’s are determined by the khalief who will take population, geographical and other factors into consideration so he can rule in the best way possible.
* Governors (Wulah) rule over a province (wilayah) under the jurisdiction of khalief.
* Khalief assigns and dismisses them and he doesn't need to justify for doing so. Or if the majority of people in his Wilayah or their representatives showed discontent towards the Wulah then Wulah gets dismissed by Khalief as well if the khalief decides to. Also a Wali cannot be transferred to another wilayah, rather he needs to be dismissed and appointed again by the khalief.
* Governor needs to meet the same conditions as the khalief as he is in a position of ruling.
* The responsibilities and powers of the wulah are whatever the khalief has assigned to Him. We adopt that the treasury, industry and army should be run by a separate department who answers to the khalief and not to the wulah. This is because during the time of Abbasy Khilafah, a wali became so powerful because of the local army, funds and judiciary that he was able to run the state autonomously, Khaliefs name was used in duas and minted in coins merely as a symbol.
* Other than that He is responsible for Infrastructure, national security, education, distribution of funds, checks for economic matters and applying rulings etc.
* The wulah implements ruling about general matters within the area of his authority, however khaliefs ruling will supersede the wulah ruling.
* The Khalifah should inquire about the actions of the Wali and should monitor them closely. He should do this directly or appoint someone who would check their state of affairs and carry out inspections. The delegated assistant is also allowed to monitor the actions of the wulah in the wilayat that he helps the Khalifah in, and he should review his findings and decisions he took regarding them with the Khalifah, as has been explained in the task of the delegated assistant. Thus, the Khalifah would be aware of the states of the wulah, and following their situation. He should also meet with all of them or some of them from time to time and listen to the complaints of the subjects against them.
* Within every wilayah is a “wilayah council” whose responsibility is to convey information to the Wali about affairs of inhabitants so the wali is aware and conducts action accordingly. For example if additional infrastructure needs to be built (hospitals, schools, roads, parkings etc.). Secondly The wilayah council checks if the wali is fulfilling its responsibilities and if the inhabitants are satisfied with the wulahs actions. If this is not the case then the khalief will be notified and consequently khalief can dismiss the wulah.

**Jihad**

* Jihad is the peak of Islam and the fundamental method defined by Islam to convey the message of Islam to the world.
* Conveying the Islamic da’wah is considered the main function of the Islamic State after implementing the rules of Islam internally.
* The undertaking of jihad requires an army, preparing and forming of its leaders, chiefs of staff, officers and soldiers. It also requires training programmes, supplies and ammunitions. The army also needs weapons, which needs industry. Therefore, industry is one of the necessities of the army and the necessities of jihad. This fact dictates that industry in all factories of the state must be built on the basis of the military industry.
* If the internal situation is not secure and stable, then this should preoccupy the army by preparing the ground before turning to jihad.
* The Jihad department has 4 sub departments namely army, internal security, industry and foreign affairs.
* An Amir is appointed by the khalief who is responsible for these departments.
* It is allowed to separate these departments and have a manager for each department and an amir only for the Army.
* There are two types of factories the state need to build.
  + The first type: The factories that are related to the assets of the public property such as the factories used in extracting, purifying and melting the minerals, and the factories of extracting and refinery of oil. These types of factories are of public property because of the material they produce. Since the assets of the public property are public property to all Muslims, then their factories are publicly owned by all Muslims, and the State establishes them on behalf of the Muslims.
  + The second type: The factories that are related to the heavy industry and the weapons industry. These types of factories are allowed to be owned by individuals because it is of the individual property. However, such types of factories and industries need huge funds, which individuals can not often finance, They rather became owned by the State, and the State works on providing them, because the duty of caring obliges it to do so. This is particularly true considering the vast development of weapons, and the expense in running the required manufacturing facilities... Therefore, it is obligatory that the State establishes factories for manufacturing weapons, and factories for the heavy industries. However, this would not mean preventing the individuals from establishing these industries.
* The Khalifah is allowed to address the international relations directly through his executive assistant as well as through appointing a manager in charge of international relations, the same as any other organisation in the State.
* It would be better to separate these four departments because the work these four departments cover is vast, particularly as witnessed today where there are numerous fields. These include those of the armies, internal problems, and art of intrigues devised by the states, agents, classes of the mercenary politicians, various crimes, and complications in the international relations. In addition to this, there are various fields of industry and advanced technical means in use. Hence, in order that the mandatory powers of the amir of jihad do not expand, which may lead to him holding the centre of the State’s power that might cause harm to the State if his taqwa declined; Due to all these points we adopt keeping these departments separate from each other, and linked to the Khalifah as departments independent from the State’s organisations.
  + These organisations are as follows:
  + Amir of army (War department)
  + Department of internal security
  + Foreign department
  + Department of Industry
* The war department takes charge of all the issues connected to the armed forces, in terms of the army, equipment, weapons, facilities, ammunition and the like. This is in addition to military academies, military missions and whatever is necessary of Islamic and general culture for the army and everything related to war and planning of it. The task of sending spies against the belligerent disbelievers is also the role of the war department and there should be a special section for this purpose.