

## Research Paper

# Analysis of the Qur'an based on the Role and Effects of Religious Management in the Advancement of Political Affairs

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## Abstract

Among the issues related to the stability of the system in any society, attention is usually paid to the political-sovereign affairs of that society. Nowadays, due to the many cultural and political problems that have arisen in societies, it is necessary to pay attention to political and governance affairs, and it should be determined what the role and effects of religious management are in these affairs. By explaining it, it is possible to take steps towards preservation and independence in society; because God's prophets assumed the leadership of their time according to the divine decrees. Therefore, the current research investigated the role and effects of religious management of political and governance affairs with a descriptive-analytical method and by referring to verses and narrations. The results indicated that rulers play important roles in societies. Some of the roles that a ruler with religious management has in society are taking responsibility, supervision, respect for rights, rescuing the oppressed, creating unity, and establishing security. Also, the effects of the rulers' religious management in the society are preventing the influence of enemies by being aware of suspicions, preventing hypocrisy by being aware of the actions of hypocrites, gaining people's trust by keeping the country's military secrets, increasing political authority by keeping manpower, getting rid of Fitna pointed out by preserving the Velayat-e Faqih, and reducing social corruption by restoring the good and forbidding the evil.

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## Extended abstract

### 1. Introduction:

Political management is one of the most important aspects of management in any society. Ahl al-Bayt used the verses of the Qur'an in the society of their time for political leadership and tried for the independence of societies.

Independence with its various cultural and economic aspects in Islam's viewpoint is related to the two concepts of "Dar al-Islam" and "Dar al-Kufr" because new geographical demarcations are not a suitable criterion for independence. In the definition and scope of the mentioned words, various viewpoints have been presented, from which it can be concluded that the criterion of Dar al-Islam and Dar al-Kufr is the implementation and non-implementation of divine laws.

Dar al-Islam is said to be a land where Islamic law is implemented, a Muslim ruler rules over it, and all members of the society submit to the Islamic government. And Dar al-Kufr is said to be the land where Islamic rules do not apply and Muslims do not have dominion there. It is based on this demarcation that the Qur'an warns Muslims against the danger of dependence and expresses the achievement of independence in many verses.

One of the biggest differences between the Islamic regime and the democratic regime is that in democratic regimes, since the basis of work is material exploitation, the spirit of employing and exploiting others has been forced into its body, and this is the same human arrogance that puts everything, even other people, under the will of the ruling man and his actions and allows him to control other people in any way he wants and dominant all the

wishes and desires he has from other people without any conditions, and this is exactly the same royal dictatorship that existed in the past ages.

### 2. Research method:

The present research was carried out through the descriptive-analytical method. The data was collected in a library-like manner with reference to the verses and narrations of Masoomin (PBUH).

### 3. Results:

In the system of religious government, God-centeredness prevails over democracy, because people's opinion is valuable as long as it is not against God's decree. Achieving freedom and social peace is not possible without establishing a religious government with strong governance. Rulers play important roles in societies. Some of the roles that a ruler with religious management has in society are responsibility, supervision and respect for rights, saving the oppressed, creating unity, and establishing security. The effects of the rulers' religious management in the society are preventing the influence of enemies by being aware of suspicions, preventing hypocrisy by being aware of the actions of hypocrites, gaining people's trust by keeping the country's military secrets, increasing political authority by maintaining manpower, and getting rid of sedition by preserving the province, and reducing social corruption by reviving the good and forbidding the evil.

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Both authors have equally participated in this research.

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