

Press Response

(Translated)

Honorable Brothers in Sudan News Website Management – News on the Press,

Assalamu Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah Wa Barakatuh,

Allow us to respond to an article published in your distinguished website under the title:
"The Right and Wrong in Hizb ut Tahrir's Statement" on May 8, 2020:

First: We thank you for your generous interaction with the statement of the spokesperson for Hizb ut Tahrir / Wilayah of Sudan, which was titled: "The government of Sudan is Still Panting Behind the Mirage of the So-Called Friends of Sudan" on 7/5/2020.

It has been customary that Hizb ut Tahrir is faced by a strange and unjustified coldness from the media in Sudan. The visual, print and audio media deal with the visual, print and audio statements, pamphlets and publications of Hizb ut Tahrir, with an ugly obscurity and blackout, that does not meet media professionalism that must exist in origin in dealing with news, rules and opinions that contain solutions for issues of concern to public affairs issued by a long-established, respected and disciplined party such as Hizb ut Tahrir.

Second: I admired the two phrases in your recent comment on the spokesman's statement, first: "We say to the brothers in Hizb ut Tahrir that the hypocritical West has been tried more than once and there is no benefit expected from, it as you would have mentioned ...", and the second: "We agree with you that Sudan is a rich country with its resources and capabilities, and it does not need the crumbs that our politicians are waiting to receive from the West ..." They are beautiful and expressive phrases that you deserve salutations and appreciation for.

Third: Allow me to respond to some of what was stated in your article above, and the part that I liked to respond to you is your saying: "Your refusal to establish democratic rule is part of the problem, because Sudan is a country of multiple races, ethnicities, and cultures, and only the democratic system is valid but rather the most appropriate for all people in the world ..."

With the help of Allah I say: Rather, we in Hizb ut Tahrir affirm that the democratic system is the root of the problem, and it is not the solution to the problem, nor part of the solution and treatment, and that the problem is not only in the practice of the democratic system as some have imagined, but rather the problem is at the basis of the democratic system, who excludes the rule of Shariah and makes sovereignty for humans, and not to the Lord of humankind, so the democratic system has removed the rules of Allah (swt) from implementation, and established parliaments and legislative councils that legislate rulings and treatments according to the interests of politicians and rulers, by a majority of votes, and not based on the strength of the Shariah evidence ... Failure and flaw also stem from the man's criteria for action in the democratic system, which is not the Halal (permissible) and Haram (forbidden), but it is benefit. The democratic system strives to unleash the whims, desires and desires of a person through the idea of public freedoms, without any consideration to the Shariah rule, so a Muslim can become an apostate based on the freedom of belief,

He can commit fornication and have children without a marriage contract and engage in prostitution according to personal freedom, and he can possess money through usury and gambling according to freedom of ownership, and he can curse religion and speak about Shariah texts without knowledge, according to freedom of opinion, this is what democracy has done to our country, and the evidence that the government that came after the revolution is calling for democracy, and seeks to implement an agenda that has nothing to do with the

revolution, in which people went out against the Bashir regime, is that now the government is calling for the implementation of the CEDAW Agreement and the abolition of the Personal Status Law, and has followed Al Bashir in the footsteps of regional quotas where the sovereign council was created on this ugly idea. The dangerous thing is the continuous call by the Minister of Finance to lift the subsidy on goods, which means increasing taxes and levies on people, in implementation of the IMF prescriptions; the colonial capitalist tool for the subjugation of the weak people to plunder their wealth. The government actually lifted the subsidies on fuel and bread. But the most dangerous and catastrophic matter is the call by the government of freedom and change in the words of its Prime Minister, Hamdok, for the intervention of the colonial forces and their empowerment of the country's capabilities and sovereignty, all this confirms the deviation of the idea of democracy and the danger of its application!!

Sudan, since the colonizer's departure, was not ruled by anything other than the republican democratic system, which is expressed in the name of the state, Republic of Sudan. Governments have changed since colonialism; three civil and three military governments ruled. There was a change in the faces and personalities as well as the ruling parties, but the democratic system remained in place with its parliaments, legislative assemblies, legislations and governing bodies, controlling the people and destroying the country, which is the only reason for the failure of a country that was considered the richest country in terms of wealth and in terms of manpower. Sudan remained trapped in a failed system fundamentally, controlled by the interests of rulers and politicians, who are managed, directed and supported by foreign embassies ... Wasn't usury permitted through democracy itself?? Isn't it by the very same democracy that the South has been separated?? Isn't it through democracy itself that the emergency law is imposed, that violates the honour and loots the wealth? Are not customs and taxes the essential revenues taken from all the citizens of the state, whether they are poor or rich?! Was it not democracy that ignited the country with tribal and regional conflicts as a result of the quotas in the division of wealth and power?!

Islam, my dear brothers, is the only system capable of solving Sudan's problems, but rather the problems of the whole world. Sovereignty in Islam is for the Shariah law not to the people, where the rulings are adopted by the power of evidence according to the correct deduction (Istinbat) from the Shariah texts. People's tastes or desires are not taken into account, nor the majority or minority of votes is considered in the commands of the Shariah. However, Islam gave the right of consultation (Shura) with the ruler to the Muslims, as long as it is not permitting something prohibited or prohibiting something permissible. There are things in which experts and specialists are consulted and there is no input to the opinion of the majority in them. The rulers have no say in the issues and rulings that are in the Shariah texts, regardless of the majority of people or their minority, and the experts and specialists, rather only the Shariah rules ordered by the Shariah texts are implemented.

Therefore, the Khalifah (caliph) in the Khilafah (Caliphate) State is not infallible, but he only executes and implements Shariah, if he is correct, he is obeyed, and if he makes a mistake, he will be held accountable, and he may be removed (from power), or is fought according to the degree of his violation of the Shariah.

Therefore, the rule of Islam was characterized by steadfastness and the ability to address human problems in terms of being a person, in ruling and economic, social system and education ... etc.

In its culture, Hizb ut Tahrir has adopted solutions for these problems and recorded them in books, that are accessible and affordable, including for example: the book, ***The Ruling System in Islam, The Institutions of State in the Khilafah (In Ruling and Administration) (Ajhiza Dawlat-al-Khilafah), The Economic System in Islam, Funds in the Khilafah State (Al-Amwal fi Dowlat Al-Khilafah), The Social System in Islam, Foundations of the Education Curriculum in the Khilafah State***, and others. The party educates its members with this culture so that they become statesmen, skilled in these rulings, carrying this culture with an understanding, thought, knowledge and enlightenment, aware of what is going on around them,

so they are not misled by a misleading (person), and they are not deceived by a deceiving (person).

The party has explained in this culture how to solve problems and address issues that the democratic system was unable to solve, as are the political and economic crises that struck the world, and the revolutions that took place in all the world were against the capitalist democratic system until today, and the world is still turbulent with these crises that Democratic regimes have been unable to solve, especially after the Coronavirus crisis which the world order was unable to provide solutions and treatments for. There is no doubt that the revolutions of the so-called Arab Spring did not come out against the system of Islam, which was not applied since the demolition of the Khilafah State in 1924 CE, but rather went out against the democratic system, even the system of Al-Bashir was not an Islamic Khilafah system, Bashir was President of the Republic and was not a Khalifah (Caliph) to the Muslims, which means that it was not an Islamic system. The 2005 constitution is the Naivasha constitution, which is a secular constitution with the agreement of politicians, and the fact that its articles are not different from the constitutional document that Sudan now rules by.

Here it should be noted that even after the fall of Al-Bashir, the system is still the same as it was under Al-Bashir, and as it is since 1953, the birth of the first constitution established by the English ruler.

Therefore, awareness should be established to the fact that what Hizb ut Tahrir is working for is the only solution to the problems that Sudan is going through, but rather for what the whole world is going through, and the solution is to establish a Khilafah Rashida (rightly guided Caliphate) on the method of Prophethood. The party adopts a constitution to establish a Khilafah Rashida, including 191 articles all taken from Shariah evidences with correct deduction (Istinbat), with an introduction explaining the articles of the constitution and the evidence upon which the articles were based.

Below you will find links to some of the culture books adopted by Hizb ut Tahrir in addition to its constitution:

Note: The links below are for the Arabic version of the books, for the English version please visit:

<http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/index.php/EN/books/>

كتاب حزب التحرير

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/Hizb-ut-Tahrir.pdf

كتاب منهج حزب التحرير في التغيير

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/minhaj.pdf

كتاب نظام الإسلام

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/NithamIslam.pdf

كتاب مفاهيم حزب التحرير

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/HTMafaheem.pdf

كتاب الدولة الإسلامية

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/Dawlah.pdf

كتاب الديمقراطية نظام كُفر يحرّم أخذها أو تطبيقها أو الدعوة إليها

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/democratya.pdf

كتاب الحملة الأمريكية للقضاء على الإسلام

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/hamlah_amricyah.pdf

كتاب مفاهيم خَطرة لضرب الإسلام وتركيز الحضارة الغربية

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/mafaheem_khatirah.pdf

كتاب التكتل الحزبي

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/Takatul.pdf

كتاب من مقومات النفسية

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/Nafsiyyah_21.10.2014.pdf

كتاب نظام الحكم في الإسلام

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/NithamAlHukm.pdf

كتاب أجهزة دولة الخلافة (في الحكم والإدارة)

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/ajhizat.pdf

كتاب النظام الإقتصادي في الإسلام

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/Iqtisadi.pdf

كتاب الأموال في دولة الخلافة

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/Amwal.pdf

كتاب النظام الإجتماعي في الإسلام

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/NithamIjtimaii.pdf

كتاب مقدمة الدستور أو الأسباب الموجبة له القسم الأول

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/MuqDustoorPart1Final.pdf

كتاب مقدمة الدستور أو الأسباب الموجبة له القسم الثاني

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/Muqadimat_Addustur_partII.pdf

قضايا سياسية (بلاد المسلمين المحتلة)

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/QadayaSyasiah.pdf

كتاب المشاكل والأزمات السياسية في اليمن أسبابها وعلاجها

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/ymn2010.pdf

كتاب مُشكلة المياه في الأردن ما حلّها؟

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/miyah_jordan.pdf

كتاب مفاهيم سياسية لحزب التحرير

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/mfahimsys.pdf

كتاب الشخصية الإسلامية (الجزء الأول)

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/Shakhsiyah1.pdf

كتاب الشخصية الإسلامية (الجزء الثاني)

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/Shakhsiyyah2.pdf

كتاب الشخصية الإسلامية (الجزء الثالث) / أصول الفقه

http://www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org/PDF/AR/ar_books_pdf/Shakhsiyyah3_corrpt_293_457.pdf

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