
John Locke's and Haeri Yazdi's views on governance

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In this research, the researcher aims to investigate the views of John Locke and Haeri Yazdi on governance in terms of the views and theories of these two philosophers. The significance of this study is that John Locke, one of the foremost philosophers of the early founders of liberalism in the contemporary world of Christianity and the late Haeri Yazdi, has also been one of the leaders of contemporary Islamic philosophy, and a comparative study of their views can provide a philosophical perspective with To present the religious theme of modern-day governance. An examination of the results shows that for Locke, the philosophy of state formation is not merely security, since in the natural state, security was not the most important issue, and now the philosophy of state formation is merely security. Accordingly, the state is formed for Locke with the aim of meeting the three goals of "freedom, right to life (security) and property." Security is just one of the goals of the government. Also, on this basis, and because the state is the source of social contract, Locke argues that public power is a public trust in the hands of the sovereign, so that whenever the state acts contrary to the right to life, the right to liberty, and the right to property, The people have the right to protest and even the right to revolution against the government. However, the study of Haeri Yazdi's political views, in particular the innovative theories of 'Ummah Rise of the Ummah' and 'advocacy of personal property owners', shows. Complete transfer of sovereignty to the people, political and legal equality of the human beings, denial of special right to men, Muslims, Shiites and jurists in the public sphere, public participation and consent, the principle of accountability of the rulers, complete separation of powers and the rule of law are the most important results of these political theories. This can be summarized in the model of "Islamic State of Election

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