

Reciprocal rights of the people and the government in Nahj al-Balagha

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Abstract: Political systems are categorized based on different criteria. Power structure divided into two types of power unilateral and bilateral in terms of political sociology of power .It can be also mention power structure in which power is visually structured bilateral and partner institutions, however, making power is unilateral. The main question that arises in this context is that from the perspective of Ali (AS) .What should be the relationship between state and society? In other words, from the perspective of the political power structure, one of the three building blocks of a comprehensive, bilateral, build apparently bilateral and unilateral really approved of Ali (AS)? It is hypothesized that Ali (AS) allowed mutual legal system that its origins and main reason of stable is God legislation. In this study, the main source is Nahj al-Balagha.
Keywords: mutual rights, people, government, manufacturing power.

INTRODUCTION

Political systems are categorized based on different criteria. Aristotle considered combining the two criteria rulers and ruling groups and regime was introduced the characteristics of three types of military ethics. Solitaire good government (monarchy) or evil (tyranny), governments of good multiplayer (Arsytokrazy) or bad (oligarchy) and the good or bad that are in hands of many people, the Politburo and democracy. In addition to the numeric criteria in the new century, the criterion for separating and government forces relationship with each other in the division regimes were taken into account.

Charles Louis Montesquieu (1755-1689) French theorist argues in his book Spirit of the Law that isn't only classification of political regimes that old monarchy, aristocracy and democracy expressive but also classified into monarchial regimes, tyranny and the Republic of (what democracy is and what Arsytokrazy).

According to this classification and principles that make up each of these systems include: Save honor (the monarchy), fear (the dictatorship) and civic virtue (the Republic). It is also reasonable and moderate Mntsyko governments, those among created the three branches of the executive, legislative and judiciary, the separation and balance. Each of powers must be performed by separate institutions and represents a certain social status. The public should monitor the power of the aristocracy and people monitor it,too.

Montesquieu believed that good governance was a government composed of elements of monarchy, aristocracy and republic because the main feature of such a government is the separation of powers and control over another.(Bashiriyeh, 2003,p156).In addition to this classification that takes place from the perspective of fundamental rights from a sociological perspective are also divided the political regimes. In this division,it has een regarded to the relationship between state and society. In this respect two criteria recognizable. One way of exercising power to rule society that makes up the political power structure and second, the exercise of state power over society and efforts to create economic and social transformation.