EXAMINING THE VIEWS OF ‘ALLÂMAH MAJLISÎ ON LEGITIMATE POLITICAL AUTHORITY (SULTANAT-I MASHRÛ’AH) AND THE GUARDIANSHIP OF THE JURIST

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The guardian of illegitimate boy or illegitimate unmarried girl shall be firstly the mother and later the father. The guardian of married girl is her husband. The guardianship can be terminated in the following situations:- (i) When such guardian is no more Hindu. (ii) When he has renounced the world. In case of E.M. Nadar v. Shri Haran, 1992, it was held by the court that the father is guardian of minor even if living separately. Thus, under this doctrine, any guardian may be removed depending on the circumstances on per case basis and the court may appoint a guardian as per the best interests of the minor. Author: Mayank Shekhar. Twitter. Post Views: 10,595.

This book examines theories of political authority, from the social contract theory, to theories of democratic authorization, to fairness- and consequence-based theories. Ultimately, no theory of authority succeeds, and thus the scope of a jurist’s authority and the realm of his vicegerency constitute the most essential, while simultaneously controversial element of Imami political thought. However, before entering this crucial debate, it is important to distinguish Imami political doctrine from the political system advocated by the traditional Sunni Jurists, which is the doctrine of Caliphate. However, this word is not confined to the context of political authority, so a caliph may not simply be the successor of a previous governor, but also someone who is definitely appointed as a deputy and entrusted with authority by the person who appoints him, somewhat synonymous with ‘deputy’ or ‘vicegerent’.6.