Author: 'Abd al-Azīz Ibn Bāz

Political Demonstrations & Protests¹

Question: Are political demonstrations organized and carried out by men or women

against rulers and governments considered legitimate ways of correcting people? If

someone dies during such protests, is he then considered a martyr?

Answer: I do not believe political demonstrations, neither by men nor women, are

considered a remedy (to influence the leaders). Rather, I see them as ways leading to

more tribulations and evils. They bring about oppression of people and violations of their

rights. However, the Islamically-legislated ways are things such as writing, sincere

advising, calling to that which his good by safe means - the means used by the people of

knowledge, the companions of the prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم), and those who afterwards

followed them in righteousness. Some legitimate means would be by writing (to the

leaders and rulers), personally speaking with them, calling them, or advising them. No

one should publicly slander them upon the pulpits (during lectures in the mosques) and

other places saying, "They do this and that!" and "All this evil is because of them!" And

from Allāh we seek help.2

Ibn Bāz, may Allāh have mercy on him, also said:

These and other violent means are some of the most dangerous ways people oppose the

truth. They result in chaos, oppression, enmity, and beatings. Similar to this is what some

people carry out of political demonstrations which also cause great harm to those calling

to the truth. They stage marches in the streets, screaming and shouting, all of which has

¹ This fatwā was taken from a book called "Al-Fatāwá Ash-Shar'iyyah fī Al-Qadhāyā Al-'Asriyyah," a collection of various rulings by Muhammad Ibn Fahd Al-Husayn.

² Taken from the cassette: Fatāwá al-'Ulamā' fī Ṭā`ah Wulāt al-Amr.

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nothing to do with the correct way to reform, rectify, and call to that which is good. The correct way is by visiting and writing in a noble and respectful way.³

 $^{^3}$ Taken from the magazine: al-Buḥūth al-Islāmiyyah (38/210).