

# **The Manufacturing Policy and Building an Industrial State from the Viewpoint of Islam**

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## بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Since the time Allah has created man and put him on earth, man tries to satisfy his needs with materials created in the universe around him, as well as trying to maintain his security, sovereignty and survival whether in case of attack or defense by using the raw materials around him.

He lived in caves, ate and drank from the fruits of the trees and water of springs, wells and rain, and made clothes from leaves, branches and the like. Thus when his life broadened and his need varied and his experiments developed, he began attempting to improve the raw materials around him to better meet his needs. He tried to use various stones, mud, and wood to build a proper house; in addition, he tried to use selected sharpened tools of stone and timber to be a weapon for him. Thus he continued to improve and transform the raw materials to forms that serve his needs.

Using his previous information about the reality around him and the information is transmitted through the senses to the brain and then by linking these aspects together, he was able to advance to collect more information, effectively utilize raw materials by improving its form, and convert it to another form. Since he discovered agriculture and precisely noted its timing as well as learning astronomy and mathematics, man was transformed from a food gatherer, picking from seeds, trees and fruit to a food producer sufficing him abundantly. Man also learned woodcarving and wood production, and learned of its importance for the roof of his house, kindling fire for warmth and later on its use as a weapon. He learned to weave and knit fabric and clothing using wool, linen, cotton, goat hair and camel hair and silk, as well as rugs and carpets. Then he learned about construction and architecture, sculpture and ornamentation, castles, forts and the construction of dams and barrages, as well as the adobe production (dried mud, brick i.e. fired clay stone) to be used as building materials in regions where there are fewer stones.

As man progressed in life, his experiences expanded. He realized his need for metals, so he extracted and used them in his daily affairs; in warfare, agriculture, and domestic matters, and he began to turn them into useful utensils. One of the first metals that he knew was iron, and he learned how to manufacture iron ore extracted from mines, and learned how to melt it using primitive techniques like putting it into pits or kilns and kindling fire in a sufficient quantity to melt the metal and purify it from foreign substances mixed with it, then they mould and manufacture it into swords, spears, shields and other weapons, or into apparatuses to extract water from wells, or plough blades, or any useful metal machine for human use.

Then he discovered manufacturing of copper, bronze, lead, sulfur, salt, gold, silver, pearl, coral and other gems. Man also learned the manufacturing of tanning and leather crafts, glass and papermaking, and later on he learned to write.

Man's knowledge of transforming raw material into forms useful for him compelled him to detect the properties of these materials and their resistance to factors which they are exposed to when they are used. Thus he began to use his information and ideas about these metals in initial simple scientific experiments that rely on experimenting, observation and conclusion, that leads to the human benefit from the results in order to improve its use.

Thus, man took a quantum leap from using stone tools to using metal tools. However, man in all stages of his life, and in all his industries and utilization of the raw materials and improving their conditions or converting its forms, i.e. manufacturing it to new industries, in all that he was governed by two factors:

First: the satisfaction of his needs, and the second: to maintain his safety, survival, and sovereignty in defense and attack. And these two factors still command the industry of states and groups after man discerned the lives of communities and states; these groups and states were competing with one another to develop independent industries that do not rely for survival and continuity on other groups and countries to fulfill their needs and maintain the security and sovereignty.

This industrial competitiveness was based on the achievement of the two mentioned factors. It was at its peak between the major powers throughout history, especially the first world countries. There was a competition between the Persians and the Romans, and then between them and the Islamic State when it arose, and then between Britain, France, Russia and Germany until World War I, then between America and Britain, France and Germany until World War II, then later between America, Russia, Britain and France, and also Germany and Japan intervened in the conflict. The important factor in industrial competitiveness was based on the physical and mental skill, as for the other tools and simple machines, they were secondary factors; man produced those using sources of primary energy like kindling wood to melt metals and then physical work was exerted in its formation. This lasted until the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, until man discovered a new source of energy, which was steam. And here a boom occurred in the industry; formerly factories were limited to manual manufacturing only, when man was guided to the use of steam to operate machines, automated factory replaced the manual factory. When modern inventions arrived, there was a serious transformation in the industry: production increased in an unimaginable way and the automated factory became one of the foundations of economic life.

Since energy is the backbone of the industry, whenever man is guided to a new abundant better source of energy, the greater and faster becomes his industry.

The first source of energy man was guided was fire by wood and plants, and then coal and the power of steam resulting from it, coal continued as a key source of energy until early in the second half of this century when oil was discovered. In the mid-sixties oil became the primary source of energy in the world in which coal moved to second place, and natural gas began to contribute more to global energy.

The proportion of coal contribution to the global energy balance was 73% in 1938 and then it dropped to 59% in 1950 and then to 40% in 1965, while the contribution of oil in that year was 44%, and coal contribution continued to decline until it reached 2.28% in 1974 and then dropped further in subsequent years.

During and after World War II, a new source of energy began to emerge: nuclear energy, the warring nations embarked on uncovering the secrets of nuclear power, and that "mighty genie" was unleashed, and since then the atomic industries progressed at a steady pace. And despite the fact that nuclear energy is the most concentrated energies, as the potential energy of one kilogram of uranium extracted is equivalent to the energy produced by burning three million kilograms of coal, but it is not expected that this energy contributes to more than 10% of the needs of the industrialized countries. Therefore oil, coal and natural gas are the primary sources

of energy at the present time; as the distribution rate of utilized energy sources currently in 1990 CE is close to these approximate percentages:

Petroleum 50%, coal 20%, natural gas 20%

Other energies including nuclear is 10%

States have taken advantage of the new energy sources in the warfare and peacetime industries for the production of military goods and equipment to achieve the two factors mentioned previously: the satisfaction of needs and to maintain security and sovereignty. These countries were competing with each other to protect their industry realizing the two factors, unaffected and independent of others. A number of these countries managed to advance in heavy industry and in the production of machinery and the massive military industry. Because the capitalist idea is dominant in these countries, they have tried to keep control of the industrial progress in their hands and prevent other countries from becoming strong industrial countries, and unable to manufacture their military needs by themselves, but they were even keen to keep them dependent on their industries. They used malicious methods, direct and indirect, and drew for these countries plans so that they find it difficult to be independent; and it becomes impossible for these countries to become industrialized nations as long as they are following the approach outlined by the developed countries.

Now, how can states progress -any country- industrially? And how can they avoid the malicious methods that are weaved by the developed countries to prevent other nations from building itself industrially?

The Industrial policy is to make the country an industrialized country. One way to do that is to produce machines first, afterwards the rest of the industries can be built, i.e. to proceed first and foremost in creating factories that manufacture machines, like motors and others. Consequently after supplying machines from the industries, the country takes these machines and build the rest of the factories.

There is no other way to make any country an industrial country, except by manufacturing machines first and foremost; and then by building factories using machines manufactured only in the country.

To say that finding a machinery industry needs a long time, therefore we must begin by manufacturing basic requirements first is incorrect, but it is a conspiracy intended to impede the machinery industry and to divert the country to the consumer industries in order to remain a market for American and European factories. As well as the claim that says that building the machinery industry needs an industrial circle of engineers, workers and technicians, it is also misleading and intends to deceive, because, bringing scientists from other countries or sending the appropriate numbers of our youth to learn about the heavy engineering industry and the industries of steel and the like is easily accessible and at hand if this is considered one of the priorities and the effort is exerted in full.

This is why it is not correct to turn to consumer industries, but the work should be limited towards the building of the machinery industry and nothing else.

The truth is that there is no cure for the industrially backward state but by an industrial revolution. The industrial revolution is taking the control over the industry from its source, which is the machinery industry through a revolutionary process in the industry and not to be distracted by any other industry before the takeover of the

main industry, and to make the economic efforts all geared towards building the machinery industry. And the state is only to undertake the necessary requirements to establish the machinery industry.

This was proven in reality. When the Industrial Revolution took place in Europe, it happened due to the creating of the machinery industry. America although it was colonizing several countries, it advanced substantially through the Industrial Revolution when they built the machinery industry. Russia did not become a significant state only after the Industrial Revolution took place there due to building the machinery industry.

The state which does not have machinery industry, its other factories become tied to the country which owns the machine and spare parts. If the machines malfunction and stop operating, this disrupts the factory if the machine or necessary spare parts are not available. Similarly the state military equipment loses its value if the state is unable to import spare parts for its manufacturing. This puts the state sovereignty and security in danger if hostility arises between the state which owns the weapons or machines and the state which imports the weapons and machines, a siege of this state can occur and its industry as a whole, the military and civilian factories will almost come to a standstill, unless this state is able to manufacture machinery and fix the malfunctioned machine or the necessary spare parts on its own.

Thus, one who wants to build industry and to advance industrially, it will not happen if an industrial revolution does not first begin to establish a machinery industry immediately, without any graduation, rather it should be in a radical way to pave the way for a true industrial revolution.

This is the case for any country, and any nation, as for the Islamic Ummah and the Islamic Khilafah state that will be established soon, Allah willing, the matter is an obligation of the greatest regard; because building machinery factories is an Islamic duty i.e. an obligation on the Muslims, an obligation on the Ummah, and the obligation must be performed inevitably and without a choice or else there will be a punishment, as for why it is an obligation, it is for the following reasons:

1. The lack of machinery factories, makes all the factories in our countries dependent on other developed countries in the heavy machinery industry, if a machine malfunctions or requires spare parts, this disrupts the factory and it stops operating unless the Kafir colonizers provide us with the needed parts, there is a great harm in this for the Muslims. Also the lack of machinery factories for Muslims makes Islamic countries dependent in its military industries as well as on the other countries, there is a greater harm in this than the first situation, and both are making the unbelievers have a way over the Muslims, and Allah prohibits this:

﴿وَلَنْ يَجْعَلَ اللَّهُ لِلْكَافِرِينَ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ سَبِيلًا﴾

**“...And never will Allah give the disbelievers over the believers a way [to overcome them].”** [An-Nisa: 141]

2. The Jihad is the pinnacle of Islam and is the central way to propagate Islam externally, and jihad is based on military industry. If it were dependent on the Kaffir countries then what is intended by Jihad is void; for Jihad to take place in the way it is prescribed, it is imperative that heavy industry for the production of the necessary machinery for Jihad be available. This is one, while the second is that the

preparation for fighting is an obligation on the Muslims, and the required preparation is what includes striking terror in the enemy, this necessitates the manufacturing of weapons that are unfamiliar to the enemies in terms of power and might. Whereas if there is no heavy industry and industry of machinery, this objective [achieve terrorism] will not be realized:

﴿وَأَعِدُّوا لَهُمْ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُمْ مِنْ قُوَّةٍ وَمِنْ رِبَاطِ الْخَيْلِ تُرْهِبُونَ بِهِ عَدُوَّ اللَّهِ وَعَدُوَّكُمْ وَأَخْرِينَ مِنْ دُونِهِمْ﴾

لَا تَعْلَمُونَهُمُ اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُهُمْ ﴿﴾

**“And prepare against them whatever you are able of power and of steeds of war by which you may terrify the enemy of Allah and your enemy and others besides them whom you do not know [but] whom Allah know.” [Al-Anfal: 60]**

That which is necessary to accomplish a Wajib (duty) is itself a Wajib, therefore the presence of heavy industry and the building of machinery industry becomes a Wajib.

Therefore, constructing heavy industry and machinery factories is obliged on the Muslims and not only on Bait ul-Mal, this is why if the funds in Bait ul-Mal are not sufficient to build heavy factories, the state will impose taxes on the wealthy from the Muslims that it estimates to establish heavy machinery factories in the country.

This is in addition to the commercial aspect, the acceleration in the creation of machinery factories is necessary. Since the entire Middle East is almost devoid of machinery factories, and it imports what it needs from machinery and factories from America and Europe, it rushes to create many consumer factories since it is a profitable market. Producing a machinery industry in our countries is profitable for this open market, which would not be congested if our machinery industry is established.

Also, the purchase of manufacture and machinery from abroad cost us dearly, which is sold to us at high prices, but if we created the private machinery factories, and the oil is available in our countries, we can obtain cheaper manufacture and machinery than what we buy from Europe and America.

But we call for the necessity of machinery manufacturing not for these reasons, but rather to achieve certain economic policy, which is to make our countries industrial countries, whether the outcome is a profit or a loss, and whether there are markets found for it abroad or not, because this is a wajib and to fulfill it we must start to establish the machinery industry and this start must be an industrial revolution and in a radical way.

Our countries are filled with all that is necessary for the industrial revolution, the raw materials available are sufficient to build the heavy industry and lead the world to make them happy, not to suck their blood and their resources as the current capitalist industrialized nations.

It is better to mention some of what was published about minerals excavated and found in some Muslim countries, excluding what is under the ground of stocks that have yet to be excavated.

<b>Iron</b>		<b>Uranium</b>	
Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Iraq	29.8 million tons	Saudi Arabia	2.3 tons (320g /tons)
Syria	140 million tons	Algeria	0.09 tons (125g/tons)
Egypt	525 million tons	Morocco	1.6 (minimum)(130g/tons)
Sudan	60 million tons	Mauritania	0.018 tons (37g/tons)
Morocco	990 million tons	Iraq	120 tons (concentration of 130g/tons)
Mauritania	2500 million tons	Syria	200 tons (110g/tons)
Tunisia	75 million tons	Egypt	310 tons (95g/tons)
Libya	3525 million tons	Somalia	2.2 tons (800g/tons)
Algeria	3525 million tons	Tunisia	0.05 tons (80g/tons)
<b>Sulfur</b>		<b>Lead</b>	
Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Saudi Arabia	70 million tons	Egypt	107 million tons
Egypt	96 million tons	Algeria	1 million tons
Morocco	500 million tons	Morocco	45 million tons
<b>Manganese</b>		<b>Phosphates</b>	
Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Syria	7.5 million tons	Syria	624 million tons
Egypt	70-200 million tons	Jordan	1038 million tons
Sudan	300-360 million tons	Tunisia	795 million tons
Algeria	600 million tons	Algeria	205 million tons
Morocco	4200 million tons	Morocco	13,175 million tons
<b>Zinc</b>		<b>Precious metals</b>	

Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Egypt	2.5 million tons	Saudi Arabia	12900 thousand tons (9 Gold: 60 Silver)
Saudi Arabia	15 million tons	Sudan	450,000 tons (12 Gold: Silver)
Tunisia	2.5 million tons	Algeria	18,000 tons (0.4 Gold:100 Silver »
Algeria	8 million tons	Morocco	980,000 tons (3 Gold: 110 Silver)
Morocco	15 million tons	Mauritania	5000 thousand tons (2.5 Gold: 2 Silver)
<b>Potash</b>		<b>Copper</b>	
Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Jordan	2,000 million tons	Jordan	100 million tons
Libya	705 million tons	Saudi Arabia	28 million tons
Tunisia	40 million tons	Oman	11 million tons
Morocco	250 million	Egypt	1 million tons
<b>Oily Rock</b>		Sudan	9 million tons
Country	Amount	Morocco	7 million tons
Jordan	1030 million tons (10%)	Mauritania	19 million tons
Morocco	90000 million tons (8.5%)		

Also the Dead Sea is abound with dissolved substances in its water which is used in many industries. For example it contains 2000 million metric tons of potassium chloride, which is used in the manufacturing of gunpowder, and 22000 million tons of magnesium chloride, which is used in aircraft and metals industry and as a basic substance in the chemical industry, and 980 million tons of magnesium bromide which is used in bombs, petrol refining and extraction for jet fuel.

This is regarding raw materials found in some parts of the Muslim countries. As for energy sources, the greatest source now is the oil, our countries almost contain most of it; the ratio of proven reserves of oil, except what has not yet been discovered is as follows:

East European countries: 20%

America and Western Europe: 15%

OPEC countries: 65%

These are broken down as follows:

Saudi Arabia: 22%

Other Middle East countries: 29%

Other OPEC countries: 14%

Note that the amount of the reserve of confirmed petroleum is approximately 1,000 billion barrels. Therefore, our countries are rich in an essential energy source for industry and rich in the necessary raw materials. Our countries are also rich in technicians and professionals, enabling them to become industrialized countries and dominate the world with its strength, if it is sincere in its work and does the work properly, and exerts effort and realizes that this is its obligation, a major obligation.

The West realizes that the industrial state progress cannot be accomplished without the machinery industry first. According to their capitalist colonialist viewpoint, they draw plans to keep other countries dependent upon them in industry as a market for their industries and an area of influence and domination for them. Some of the malicious methods they introduced in our countries to remain industrially backward and not be able to build themselves industrially are as follows:

1. Conducting studies and researches to find the views of the decision-makers in our countries and their supporters that the industry needs stages for completion. Professor Rostow published in his interesting book, *Stages of Economic Development*, (1960) suggesting that society must undergo through a traditional society stage, then the take-off stage, and then the stage of maturity, then to the stage of high mass consumption, before it reaches the heavy manufacturing stage. For each stage he established conditions that require a long time to complete, causing any state that wants to start heavy manufacturing to pass through decades before it reaches the heavy manufacturing stage. The aim of this book and the likes is to prevent the industrial revolution, those who are convinced of it believe that they must pass through many stages. This makes people turn away from an Industrial Revolution.

These studies and the like want to keep world markets for the West to consume what it produces and fulfill its interests. This is mentioned explicitly by the former Head of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Mr. Eugene Black in his book, *The Economic Development Policy*, where he proposed that economic aid is the main tool to maintain the political and economic effectiveness of the West in the economically backward world.

2. The prohibition of transferring of technology, except in that which enables the countries to import Western products and their use, for example, electric refrigerators cannot be sold in places where there is no electricity, even if there were people who are able to buy the refrigerator. Therefore mainstreaming electricity in underdeveloped countries becomes paramount, even with loans from industrialized nations, in this case they seek to find engineers and technicians who are able to operate and use industrial equipment produced by the developed countries. Thus, they do not prevent such scientific cooperation and the transfer of technological expertise in such cases, but not to the level that makes the underdeveloped countries absorb the technology enabling them to establish heavy industries.

3. Occupying countries in various types of industries that exhaust and waste their energies and time and create in them a type of luxury to keep them away from hard work and diligence in creating heavy industry or even intermediate industry, and this is clear from the structure of industries in our countries, which is characterized by the predominance of consumer industries by 61% compared to 39% of intermediate and investment industries. Where the consumer industries are in food, clothing, leather products and accessories; and the intermediate industries are limited in number: of chemical industry products, especially petroleum refining, and the investment industries are mainly in the iron, steel, and aluminum, and even this intermediate and investment industries are mostly from transfer industries, such as buying the manufactured material initially from abroad and then a franchise of manufacturing it here is bought from a company that manufacture the material abroad then we copy it, such as the manufacturing of a large number of medicines and some pastes. Or we buy main engines and the franchise from the mother company and we assemble them here, as in the automobile assembly industry.

4. Find a new pattern of industrialization in the country, the so-called cross industry; it uses our countries as a base of production only, and takes advantage, so to speak, of the comparative advantages of the country concerned, especially of its raw materials, energy or location for the production of products that will be exported to the world market, and in this cross industry most of its elements are imports to be re-exported and that is after the introduction of slight manufacturing on them. In Bahrain, for example, there is an aluminum company that the government shares its capital with multiple foreign interests, and the company imports raw material from Australia and converts it in Bahrain thanks to its natural gas that is found in abundance which is possible to be transferred only at a high cost. Thus in Bahrain pure aluminum is produced to be exported, and by this the European countries can get manufactured aluminum at a cheap price. There are some similar projects in Saudi Arabia.

These are some of the plans, studies and projects drawn by the West for our countries, to prevent them from becoming industrially advanced by distracting them away from heavy industry, which includes machinery industry of iron and steel, engines, airframes, electronic industries and nuclear industries including weapons, space industry and the like. It is worth mentioning that there are two matters that are required for an industrial revolution in our countries:

1. That the real manufacturing means **revolting against foreign influence**, therefore it is a political matter that cannot be established except by the intellectual ideological basis adopted by an aware political leadership. In this matter, Islam should be the basis of the political leadership with the structuring of the Ummah around it and the revival of the Ummah on this basis, therefore uniting Muslim lands in the Khilafah State until the required manpower and raw materials as well as energy sources become available in this one state. Thus, the unity among the Muslim countries besides being an inevitable obligation is also a necessity for manufacturing.

2. The industry must be **established on the basis of warfare**; so that military industry would be the basis of heavy manufacturing as well as other industrial sectors, and without the military industry the state, even if it was advanced in other industrial sectors, is not influential in the international arena and world politics, as is the case with Germany and Japan after the restriction of their military industry after

World War II. In Islam, the heavy manufacturing is inseparable from the military industry since it is the basis because it is the requirement of Jihad, which is the pinnacle of Islam. Therefore, the department of industry in the Islamic ruling system is very significant for Jihad.

After we explained how the state can be built industrially and that it must be based on the start of heavy industry, a question might arise which is: If the industrial policy is to make the country an industrial country, that is by focusing the effort first on building the machinery industry and wait until there are machines and then they will be used to build consumer industries, so what do we do with the existing operating factories in our country? And what to do with industries that the economic policy dictates that they must be the property of the state, like the extraction of oil, for example?

The answer to that is that the Islamic countries on the whole are not industrialized countries, none of them have big or heavy industry that attracts a range of chain industries with the exception of some minor chains scattered here and there.

All in all the Islamic countries as a whole have from modern prominent industries are consumer industries, and these remain as they are, we do not advance them further and we do not create others, but we must stop at the current number and change the direction swiftly and restrict it to establishing the machinery industry. However changing the direction does not mean to close the door to imports, this is not permissible in the economic policy of Islam; because the citizens of the State can buy what they want from in and out the country, except that which may cause harm to the Ummah. Rather the meaning of changing the direction is to establish the machinery industry ... and then purchasing can take place from these manufacturers and importing will not occur naturally in a commercial manner without a need for the prohibition by the state.

As for the industries in which the economic policy necessitates that they must be state owned, it does not make their ownership necessary but it prevents individuals from owning state property. The industry of iron extraction is state-owned because it a public ownership, but its ownership does not mean that the state buys factories for the extraction of iron, but it means that these factories are not owned by individuals and that the state should own it when it is possible. According to the economic policy in Islam the state does not establish factories of its ownership only what is essential is to build machine factories. Thus, what we have from oil extraction industry, refineries and factories of extracting potash, phosphate and the like, all of this must continue, but without their expansion and without the establishment of new ones. However, we must postpone further extraction until we manufacture the machines, and then we extract the minerals and oil from new mines and wells by our machines that we built ourselves.

As we said, this industrialization policy is an obligation in Islam, and the obligation must be implemented; this is why the Islamic State has been implementing this before it was destroyed by the conspirators after the First World War. We say that it has implemented it without mentioning the industrial reality that was in the Khilafah State because the manufacturing policy is an obligation on the state and the Ummah. Nonetheless, I will mention three examples of the strength of the Islamic state's industry, in its first, middle, and final periods:

1. The Messenger of Allah (saw) migrated to Medina and established the Islamic State and although there were simple weapons and more could be purchased, the Prophet (saw) urged the Muslims to learn how to manufacture weapons... and by the eighth year of migration, even the Prophet (saw) was able to use the catapult to demolish the walls of Taif during its opening. This weapon was considered then from the heavy military industries Muslims learned and produced. Extracted by Al-Waqidi in his *Maghazi* at the siege of the Prophet (saw) to Taif, he said:

(وَشَاوَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَصْحَابَهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ سَلْمَانُ الْفَارِسِيُّ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَرَى أَنْ تَنْصِبَ الْمُنْجَنِيْقَ عَلَى حِصْنِهِمْ، فَإِنَّا كُنَّا بِأَرْضِ فَارِسٍ نَنْصِبُ الْمُنْجَنِيْقَاتِ عَلَى الْأَحْصُونِ وَنَنْصِبُ عَلَيْنَا، فَنُصِيبُ مِنْ عَدُوِّنَا وَيُصِيبُ مِنَّا بِالْمُنْجَنِيْقِ، وَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنِ الْمُنْجَنِيْقُ طَالَ التَّوَاءُ، فَأَمَرَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَعَمِلَ مُنْجَنِيْقًا بِيَدِهِ، فَنَصَبَهُ عَلَى حِصْنِ الطَّائِفِ... وَيُقَالُ: خَالِدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَدِمَ مِنْ جُرْشَ بِمُنْجَنِيْقٍ وَدَبَابَتَيْنِ...)

*“...and the Messenger of Allah (saw) consulted his companions. Salman Al-Farisi (the Persian) said to him: O Messenger of Allah, I see that you should erect the catapult against their fortress, we in the land of Persia use to erect catapults against the forts and they were also used against us, they received their share from us and we received our share from our enemy. If it wasn't for the catapult, the siege would have been longer, so the Messenger of Allah (saw) ordered him to build one, and he built one with his own hands, he erected it facing the Fort of Taif ... and it is said that Khalid bin Saeed came from of Jursh with two catapults and two tanks ...”* Jursh in Yemen and was famous for manufacturing weapons.

2. At the time of Haroon Al-Rashid in the Abbasid Islamic State, Haroon Al-Rasheed gave a clock as a present to Charlemagne one of the more famous kings of Europe at the time. When the clock struck in Charlemagne's assembly, his entourage thought there were demons inside the clock and fled. This was the status of the Muslims' industry then, and that was the status of other nations.

3. At the time of Muhammad Al-Fatih (the Conqueror) in the Islamic Ottoman state, one of the military inventors, Orban offered his military inventions to the kings of Europe, but they disregarded them, even the pope and the clergy considered them as heresies. Muhammad Al-Fatih found out about him and was very interested in this matter, he honored Orban and he generously funded the development of his industry. He designed huge cannons including the giant cannon, which weighs 700 tons and the weight of its ball (shell) was 12 thousand pounds, the cannon was dragged by a hundred bulls helped by a hundred strong men, and the loud sound of the explosion could be heard from 13 miles away. And its artillery could travel to a distance of one mile and then plummet six feet under the ground. Although some sources mention different specifications however, the invention of the cannon for more than five centuries in the Islamic Ottoman state is a proof of the greatness of the authority of Islam and interest in the industry. This cannon was used to demolish the walls of Constantinople when it was opened by Muhammad Al-Fatih on the twentieth of Jumada I of 857 AH, corresponding to 29 May 1453 CE.

## **Dear Brothers,**

Muslims would plan and implement to make their industry at the forefront, that was followed by other states; not to be a follower and restricted to the industries of other countries. It used to sponsor the industrialists not only those who were from its citizens, but if it also learns of a scientist from abroad, it will summon him and sponsor him like what the industrialized countries do now. This remained the case of

the Islamic State until Islam was weakened in the hearts and the conspirators conspired against it and the Khilafah was destroyed after the First World War.

Then the Kaffir colonial states drew for us malicious approaches to stop us from becoming an industrialized country to keep their domination and influence over our countries. They have managed to find some rulers in the Muslim countries and some capitalists who follow in their industries and policies with the direction of the Western states which is trying to deny the third world countries especially the Islamic countries from the introduction of heavy manufacturing, so that these countries remain affiliated to them, and so it can invest in its primary sources and retain them as a market for their products, instead of becoming its competitor.

### **Dear Bothers,**

If the rulers of the Muslim countries now are content with the dependency on Western countries in politics, legislation, and in the economy, manufacturing, and other matters, the Islamic Khilafah State when it is established will seek not only to end this dependency, but to be the top influential country in the world, and will instigate heavy manufacturing as quickly as possible, and it will be from the priority of the work of the State. However, this does not mean neglecting this industry policy and to delay it until after the establishment of the Khilafah, the establishment of the rule of Allah in an industrialized country will add strength to strength and will shorten the time required for the completion of heavy manufacturing in the State of the Khilafah, Allah willing.

That is why this is an invitation for every sincere person who is protective of his Ummah who is able to contribute to the industry of this Ummah, to catch up with the advanced countries industrially, an invitation to all of these and others who are involved, and rulers and ruled alike. An invitation to all whom Allah has bestowed with scientific ability or technological capability, and the ability that could be useful in any field of industry that the Islamic countries need, an invitation to all those to work, not quickly, but with full speed to put our countries on the road to build heavy manufacturing.

We know, brothers, that the colonial Kaffir states and their agents that they have installed in our countries who carry their ideas and cultures, will exert effort to stop us from this. But a vital nation like the Islamic Ummah will not surrender, that is if it is sincere to Allah and puts forth its effort and labour to meet its status that Allah accepts for it:

﴿كُنْتُمْ خَيْرَ أُمَّةٍ أُخْرِجَتْ لِلنَّاسِ تَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَتَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَتُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ﴾

**“You are the best nation produced [as an example] for mankind. You enjoin what is right and forbid what is wrong and believe in Allah” [Al-i-Imran: 110]**

Wa Assalaamu Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah Wa Barakatuhu