

## Part # 2 - Section - A

### Q # 03

Al-Ishraqi pre-requisites of  
a Khatifa:

#### Introduction.

Al-Ishraqi was a medieval Islamic philosopher who gave the pre-requisites of a Khatifa. According to him a Khatifa should have knowledge and understanding of both scientific and religious teaching. He said people with justice and fairness, and should have good communication skills, among other. He greatly contributed to the revival of Muslim Renaissance by bringing educational reforms, and reconciliation of rationalism and faith - to name a few.



Prerequisite for becoming a Khalifa.

→ Knowledge and understanding

→ Piety and Moral Character

→ Justice and Fairness

→ Ability and Firmness

→ Self control and Temperance

→ Humility and Servitude

→ Courage and Resoluteness

→ Good communication skills

→ Physical Fitness and Health

→ Adaptability and Flexibility



## 1. Knowledge and Understanding

To run a state the ruler should have knowledge and understanding of both scientific and religious affairs.

## 2. Piety and moral character

A ruler should be upright in his dealing. He should have high moral character, and also have piety in his heart for the people.

(3)

## Justice and Fairness

One of the major pre-requisites, according to Imam Ghazali for a ruler is to treat his subjects with justice and fairness.

(4)

## Ability and Competence

A ruler should have the ability and competence to lead and administer his subjects.



(15)

### Self Control and Competence

One of the main pre-requisites for a ruler is to have self-control and competence. If a ruler lacks these two qualities he would fail to lead properly.

(16)

### Humility and Servitude

A ruler should be humble in his dealings. He should feel for the feelings of the poor and needy and should work for their betterment.

(17)

### Courage and Resolution

Without courage and resolution a ruler cannot run the state for a long time - and someone from outside will come and invade his subjects.

(18)

### Good Communication Skills

Good communication skills are mandatory for a ruler to run the affairs of the state, according to Arthashastra.



(9)

### Physical Fitness and Health

If a ruler is physically unfit he would be unable to run the day-to-day affairs of the state correctly. So, he should be physically fit.

(10)

### Adaptability and Flexibility

One of the major quality which a ruler should possess is adaptability and flexibility. If he lacks adaptability and is stubborn in his dealing he would fail to lead the people of his state.

~~Alhazali~~

### Alhazali Contribution in Muslim Rationalistic Renaissance

Alhazali was one of the prominent Muslim Renaissance scholars.

He contributed greatly to bring Islamic teaching and Rationality closer. He contributed



to the revival of Islamic Philosophy and theology and reconciled Rationality and Faith; and brought educational Reforms, to name a few.

\* Al-Hazali contributed to Muslim Rationalist Renaissance in the following ways.

→ Revival of Islamic Philosophy and theology

→ Reconciliation of Rationalism and Faith

→ Educational Reforms

→ Influence on later scholars

↳ Critique of Kalam



1-

## Revival of Islamic Philosophy and Theology.

He was one of the major contributors in the revival of Islamic Philosophy. He added many rational ideas to bring Islamic teaching closer with Rationality.

(2)

## Reconciliation of Rationalism and Faith

One of the major works done by Atharizali to Muslim Renaissance was his contribution in the reconciliation of Rationalism and Faith.

(3)

## Educational Reforms

Atharizali done great work for the uplift of Muslim education. He initiated various Educational Reforms to educate the masses of his times.



141

### Influence on Later Scholars

Al-hazali had great influence on later scholars of his time. His writing sparked debates and discussions that led to the refinement and evolution of Islamic thought.

(5)

### Critique of Kalam

Kalam refers to the scholastic theology of early Islam. Al-hazali criticized certain speculative and rationalistic tendencies within ~~later~~ kalam, advocating for a more balanced approach that emphasized the importance of both Intellectual

**Conclusion.** Reasoning and traditional religious teaching.

Al-hazali one of the most prominent Muslim scholars.

gave multiple pre-requisite of becoming a khalifa, and greatly contributed to the Muslim Rationalist Renaissance.



Q # 04

Concept of Ummah according to various Muslim Political Philosophers.

### Introduction.

Concept of Ummah was given by various Muslim Political Philosophers like, Al-Farabi, Al-Mawardi, Al-Hazali, Ibn Khaldun, Shah Waliullah, and Allama Muhammad Iqbal. The concept of Ummah given by them had practical implications that can foster unity, collaboration, political influence, Economic cooperation, knowledge sharing, Humanitarian assistance, among others. The concept of Ummah given by these political Muslim scholars have great significance for Muslim today.



# Concept of Ummah Given by various Muslim Political Philosophers.

## 1- Al-Farabi

Al-Farabi saw the Ummah as a virtuous community guided by Reason and Law. Al-Farabi's ideal Ummah is led by Philosophers King, who citizens ensure the well being and moral development of the

## 2. Al-Nawardi

Al-Nawardi, a jurist and political theorist, viewed the Ummah as a political entity with a hierarchical structure. He discussed the role of religion in maintaining law and order, upholding justice, and protecting the interests of the Muslim Community. Al-Nawardi's works focused on governance and the implementation of Islamic law within the Ummah.

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### Al-Itazali

Al-Itazali emphasized the spiritual and ethical dimension of the Ummah. He saw it as a community united by faith and moral values.

Al-Itazali's writing highlighted the importance of personal piety and spiritual development within the context of the Ummah.

(4)

### Ibn Khaldun

Ibn Khaldun discussed the Ummah in his work on the rise and fall of civilization. He saw the Ummah as a social and cultural entity shaped by group solidarity and cooperation. He emphasized on social cohesion and the cyclical nature of history in Ummah.

(5)

### Shah Wali Ullah

Emphasized the revival of the Ummah's religious and intellectual heritage. He viewed the Ummah



as a community in need of renewal and rejuvenation. His ideas centered on the revival of Islamic education, law, and spirituality to address the challenges.

(5/6)

## Allam Iqbal

Allam Iqbal envisioned the Ummah as a dynamic and creative force in the world. He called for Muslims to unite and assert their identity in the face of colonialism and cultural decline. His concept of the Ummah emphasized self-discovery, self-recovery and the pursuit of knowledge to lead humanity.

★ The concept of Ummah holds practical implications that can foster unity, collaboration, and positive change within the Muslim world.

Here are the reasons that illustrate the practicality of the Ummah concept:

Concept of Ummah is Practical due to

Shared Faith and Values

Humanitarian Assistance

Knowledge Sharing

Cultural Exchange

Social Justice Advocacy

Religious Freedom Advocacy

Counter Radicalization

Economic Cooperation

Political Influence

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## Shared Faith and Values

Muslim Ummah have shared Faith and religious values. This as a result can diffuse the tensions between Muslim Ummah and bind them together against their common enemy.

(2)

## Humanitarian Assistance

Muslim Ummah can assist each other in time of difficulties. For instance, the people of Palestine, Kashmir, Afghanistan are looking towards the Muslim Ummah to assist them against their enemies.

(3)

## Knowledge Sharing

In order to develop and prosper as a whole, the Muslim Ummah can share knowledge with each other. Knowledge sharing in the modern time would setle out Muslim countries towards prosperity and mutual progress.



(4)

### Cultural Exchange

Muslim countries should exchange their cultural values with each other.

This in a sense would strengthen bondage and brotherhood between them and diffuse misunderstanding.

(5)

### Social Justice Advocacy

Some countries in the world are facing injustice against their bigger enemies. The Muslim ummah should advocate for social justice both internally and externally.

(6)

### Religious Freedom Advocacy

Few Muslim countries are enforcing strict religious law, which are against the teaching of Islam. The Muslim ummah should advocate religious freedom to overcome the challenges they are facing.



(7)

## Counter Radicalization

Terrorism and extremism, hate speech and radicalization is deeply infiltrated into Muslim societies. To overcome this we need to unite Muslim Ummah to unite.

(8)

## Economic Cooperation

Some Muslim countries are highly developed economically, while others are facing economic crises and instability. To bring overall economic development rich countries should support poor countries.

(9)

## Political Influence.

There are 57 Muslim countries with close to 2 billion people, about \$14 trillion economy combined. This as a result can give leverage to Muslim countries to promote their shared interests on International

( ) Forum.

## Section # B.

Q => 08

### Introduction.

The concept of Bureaucracy was given by Max Weber. Bureaucracy are designed to perform public business. However, as soon as bureaucracy is established it develops an autonomous being and regard ~~itself~~ <sup>public</sup> as its opponents. There are various salient features of Bureaucracy given below.

Bureaucracies are designed to perform public business

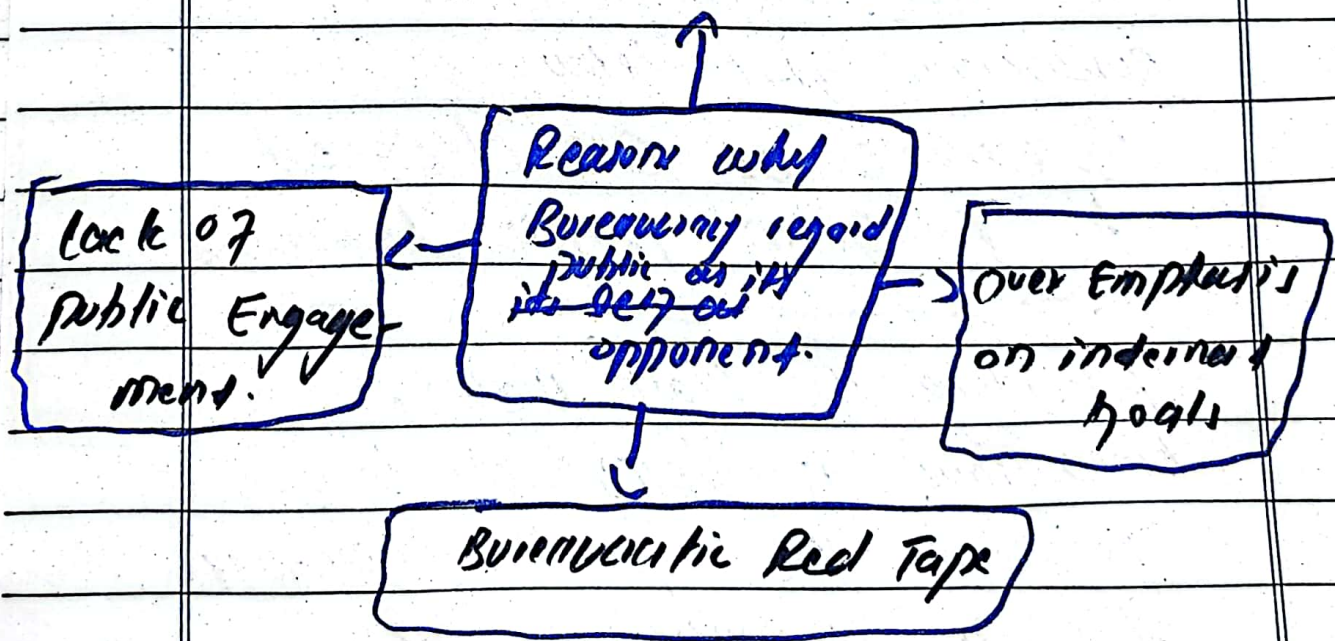
According to Max Weber, bureaucracy is designed to perform the public business. They are responsible for



the administration of the state. They are going to run the affairs of the public through transparency and accountability, and remaining politically neutral in order to run the state machinery unbiasedly.

Some times Bureaucracy develops an autonomous being and comes to regard the public as its opponent:

Loss of Accountability





# Salient Features of Bureaucracy that serves the public.

Clear hierarchy and division of labour

Impersonal rules and procedures

Merit-based selection

Professionalism

Accountability

Transparency

Efficient and Effective

Customer service orientation

Political Neutrality

Adaptability



### (1) Clear Hierarchy and Division of Labour.

There is a clear hierarchy in Bureaucracy. Everyone performs in an assigned work and does not interfere in the work of others.

### (2) Impersonal Rules and Procedures

Bureaucracy rely on standardized rule and procedure that are applied consistently to all cases, irrespective of personal preference.

### (3) Merit Based Selection

Employees are hired and promoted based on their qualification, skills, and competence rather than personal connection or political affiliation.

### (4) Professionalism

Bureaucrats are expected to be staffed by professionals who have the expertise to run the Bureaucracy.

(2)

(6)

## Accountability

Bureaucracy are accountable for their actions and decisions. They are expected to answer to higher authorities, the public, and regulatory bodies for their performance.

(5)

## Transparency

Decisions of a public service bureaucracy should be transparent and accessible to the public. This transparency builds trust and allows the citizen to understand how the government works.

(7)

## Efficient and effective

Bureaucracies should strive to accomplish their tasks efficiently and effectively. This means delivering services promptly and with minimal waste.

(8)

## Customer service orientation

A public service bureaucracy places a strong emphasis on serving citizens and understanding their needs. Good



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customer services leads to public satisfaction and trust in the government.

(9)

### Political Neutrality

A public serving Bureaucracy operates independently from political influence.

Decisions and actions are made based on objective criteria rather than political motives.

(10)

### Adaptability

Bureaucracies should be able to adapt to changing circumstances, technological advancements and evolving public needs. This requires flexibility.

### Conclusion.

These features collectively contribute to a bureaucracy that effectively serves the public interests by delivering efficient, transparent, accountable, and citizen centered services.

Q => Q7

System of government suggested for an Islamic state: President, Parliamentary, or any other.

### Introduction

The concept of Shura in Islam refers to consultation and deliberation among community members. In my opinion parliamentary form of government can potentially align with the principle of Shura, as long as they incorporate elements of consultation, representation, and accountability.

#### (1) Parliamentary System

In a parliamentary system the government is formed by the majority party or coalition in the parliament.

The head of state should be a ceremonial figure or a symbolic

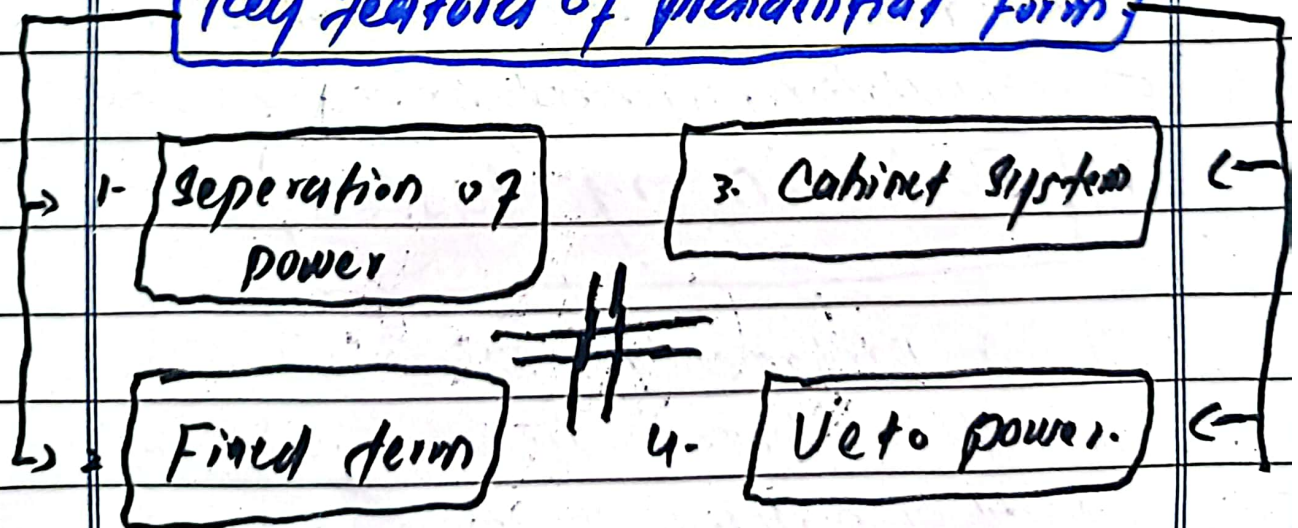


leader, while the head of government (prime minister) is responsible for administration. To align with the concept of *Staua*, the parliament could be designed to include elected representatives.

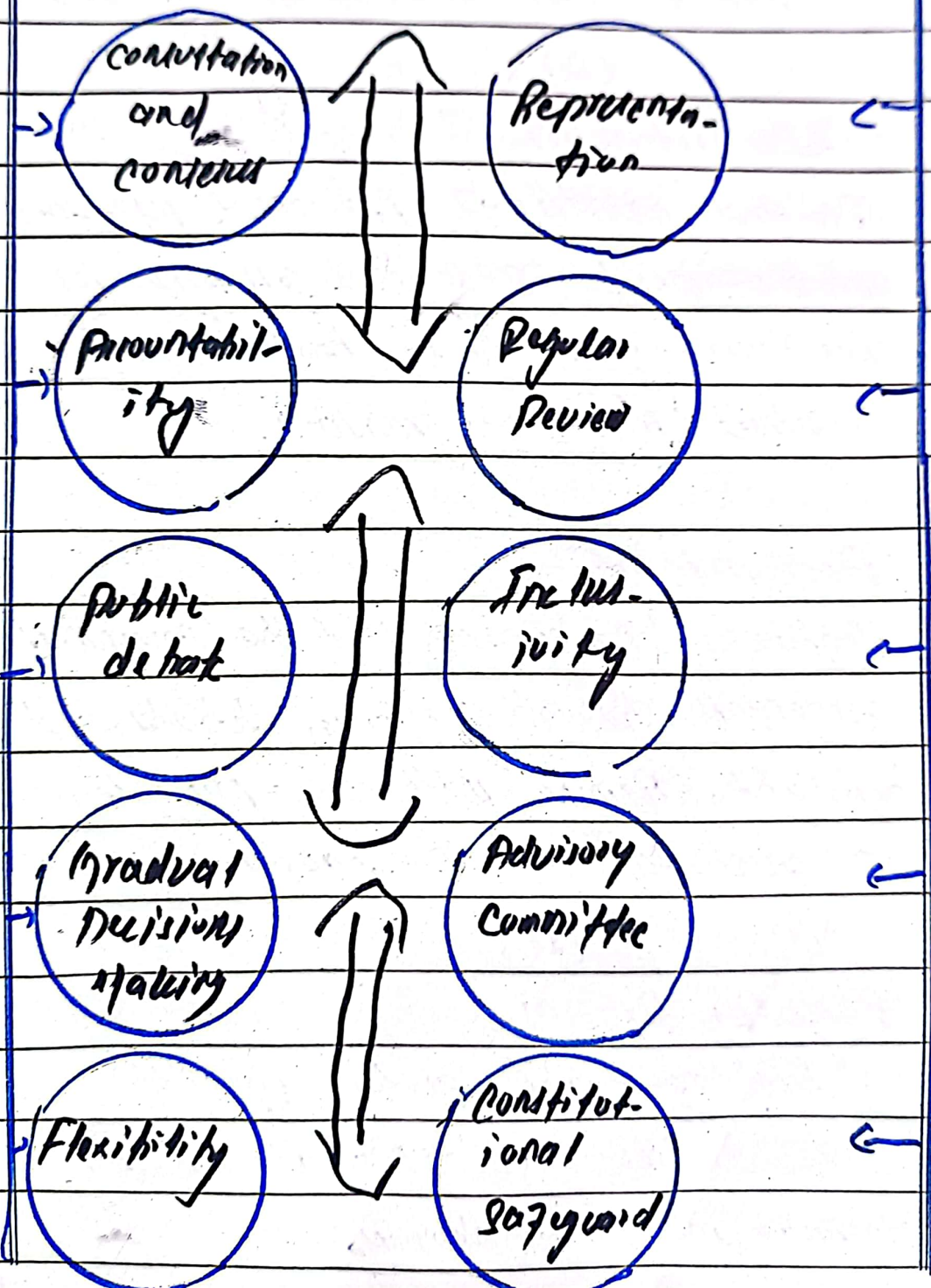
## 2. Presidential System

A presidential form of government is a system of government in which the executive branch, headed by a president, is separate from the legislative branch. In this system, the president is usually elected by the people, and holds significant amount of executive power.

### Key features of Presidential Form



In my opinion, Parliamentary system could be adopted to incorporate the principles of Shura in an Islamic State:





(1)

### Consultation and consensus

A parliamentary system inherently involves consultation and consensus building among elected representatives, which resonates with the spirit of Shura.

(2)

### Representation

Elected members of parliament represent various segments of society, allowing for diverse voices to be heard and considered in decision making.

(3)

### Accountability

Members of parliament hold the government accountable through questioning, debates, and oversight, aligning with the principle of accountability in Shura.

(4)

### Regular Review

Parliamentary system provides regular review opportunities for reviewing policies and decisions.

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(5)

### Public debate

Parliamentary debates <sup>yes</sup> cultivate open discussion on important matters, promoting transparency and informed decision making. - which is also part of Shura law.

(6)

### Inclusivity

A parliamentary system includes individuals from various backgrounds fostering inclusivity and reflecting the diversity of the community.

(7)

### Gradual Decision Making

The deliberate nature of parliamentary processes cultivates gradual decision making, which aligns with the careful consideration encouraged by Shura.

(8)

### Advisory Committee

Parliamentary committee can serve as gradual modern day version Shura councils, where experts advise



Note: Sir, give your remarks on my attempting techniques + suggestions

on specific issue before decisions are made.

(9)

### Flexibility

- A parliamentary system can adapt to changing circumstances more easily which is important in responding to evolving needs or guided by the concept of shura.

(10)

### Constitutional Safeguard

Many parliamentary systems include constitutional safeguards to protect individual rights, a key consideration in Islamic governance.

### Conclusion.

The concept of shura in Islam greatly aligns with the parliamentary form of government as long as they incorporate the elements which are given in Islamic shura.

