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4. Professionally Trained:

Bureaucracy constitutes the educated and professionally trained class of persons which helps the political executives in carrying its functions.

They have the knowledge, training and expertise necessary to carry out their administrative work-

5. Fixed rules and regulations:

Bureaucracy always works in accordance with rules and regulations

Each official works only within the sphere of prescribed to him by rules of his department-

6. Public Service Spirit:

Service of public spirit is the ideal for democracy - It always tries to project itself as the civil servants devoted to public welfare-

7. Code of Conduct:

Civil servants have to follow a code of conduct - They have to act in a disciplined way - Their rights, duties and privileges stand clearly defined

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It runs the administration of state according to the policies of government. Upon the qualities and efficiency of the state bureaucracy depends the quality of state. It works under the leadership and control of the political executive-

### Main Features:

#### 1. Permanent Character:

The civil servants hold permanent jobs in government departments. They are professionally trained for the public service.

#### 2. Hierarchical organization:

Bureaucracy is hierarchally organized in so many levels. Each official is placed at a particular level of hierarchy and he enjoys privileges and powers which are available.

#### 3. Non-Partisan Character:

Members of bureaucracy are not directly involved in politics. They can not join political parties and participate in political movements. They are not affected by the political changes.

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Consultation is an important in building a solid relationship between the leader and the people ensuring that the leader does not go astray.

A parliamentary form of govt ensures that in an islamic country, the constitution and legislature will be under the shariah.

The quran and sunnah combined represent a binding constitution for muslims, like the constitution of countries. Just as governments adhere to the constitutions when passing laws, the islamic legislatures adhere to tenets of divine.

The Quranic principles can not be violated which means that the powerful cannot manipulate the system of their own advantage.

## Q.8: Features of Bureaucracy

Bureaucracy: Meaning and definition:

Bureaucracy of the civil service constitutes the permanent and professional part of the executive organ of govt.

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In a parliamentary form of government, the executive and organs of state are closely connected and independent in the performance of governmental functions such as policy making, law and economy.

The parliament is the most important organ of the parliamentary form. It possesses supreme power or sovereignty in law. However, in muslim countries the supreme sovereignty only belongs to Allah and executive only exercise his power for well being of people.

The parliamentary system involves civilians in electing their representatives which further make the legislation. It allows common people to participate in decision making process. It helps create a society that actively engages in with leaders.

### Shura and its relevance with modern governance.

The process of Shura protects governments from regressing into corruptive and totalitarian regimes because of the continuous and direct involvement of people.

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## Majlis-e Shura:

It is a commonly used term for elected assemblies with advisory or legislative powers in muslim countries. It is meant to indicate a body of individuals who advise, consult or determine various process of government

## domains of Majlis-e-Shura:

Shura comprises all domains of life including economic, political and social. It is conducted in case of new issues which are not subjected to prior rules.

## Suitable form of government in light of Shura:

### Parliamentary form of government.

In light of Islamic concept of shura, Parliamentary form of government is the most suitable for Islamic countries. This is because shura in Islam is for seeking opinion and not for ruling.

In a parliamentary system, an executive derives its liability to command the legislature and is held accountable to the legislature.

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Sec - B

Q.7 Concept of Shura and suitable form of government according to it.

Shura: Consultation in Islam

An Islamic approach to decision making. Derived from the arabic word "Shara", it means to extract ideas from people's minds analogous to extracting honey from a beehive.

Shura is the process of making decisions by consultation and debate among those who are concerned with the matter of debate.

An Islamic appor

Shura as an institution:

it refers to the consultative body related to Khalifa or king-  
It helps in making decisions.

Shura as a process:

An indispensable aspect of islamic way of life, shura is a process of guidance for those who want to attain success.

Shura is the source of democratic ethics in Islam.

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- 1) it will protect our life
- 2) it will protect our property
- 3) it will protect our liberty -

This contract formed a state which was sovereign but still accountable to its people -

### Locke's theory is Libenterian:

In his theory, Locke stated ~~that~~ an important principle of political ~~liberalism~~ liberalism:

There can be no subjection to power without consent - though once political society has been founded, citizens are obligated to accept the decisions of the majority.

Such decisions are made on behalf of majority by the legislature, though the ultimate power of choosing the legislature rests with the people -

"Man is born free, and he is everywhere in chains."

People only experience true freedom if they lived in a civil society that ensured the rights of citizens -

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## Nature of Social Contract:

Locke gave his theory of social contract in his book "Two Treatise of Government."

He said that in a state of nature humans through their free will and equal independent choice are obliged under the laws of nature to respect each other's rights to life, liberty and prosperity.

These individuals agree to form a commonwealth in order to resolve conflicts through an institute of power.

## Two contracts:

### 1st contract among people.

"I surrender my right to the community as a whole on the condition that you do the same."

This contract made a society in which people were obliged to each other by mutual consent.

### 2nd contract of people with state.

"We surrender our rights to the representator on 3 conditions."



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## Q.2: Nature of Social contract by Locke.

### The Social Contract:

In political philosophy, a social contract is a hypothetical agreement between ruled and their rulers, defining the rights and duties of each.

These theories of social contract were introduced during 17<sup>th</sup> century and differed according to their purposes -

### Social Contract by Locke

#### Context:

John Locke was an English philosopher. During his time a civil war broke in England. The war was between Royalists and anti-royalists.

Locke was against the ~~absolute~~ absolute authority of monarchy. He gave his social contract theory to justify the powers of parliament and reject hobbes' theory of right to rule.

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good judgements and wisdom. He must be prudent and wise in his choices.

### 7. ↳ Generosity:

The Khalifa must be a kind man avoiding greed and lust. He must be generous and compassionate to help others.

### 8. ↳ Leadership skills:

A Khalifa must be a strong leader. He should have the ability to inspire and motivate people.

### 9. ↳ Humility:

Khalifa must be modest and a humble person. He must avoid pride and arrogance and be willing to listen to the advice of others.

### Conclusion:

conclusively, Gharali's prerequisites for becoming a khalifa are essential for successful and just leader who is responsible for the governance of muslims.



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that a muslim who is not deeply devoted to Allah will be unable to lead with integrity and compassion-

### 3. ↳ Justice:

The Khalifa must act in the best interest of people and be a fair and just ruler. He must govern according to the laws of Islam and ensure that rights of citizens are provided.

### 4. ↳ Sincerity:

A leader must be truthful in his dealings with others and avoid deception and corruption. He must be sincere in his intentions and actions, always putting the welfare of the people first.

### 5. ↳ Courage:

Khalifa must be able to make tough decisions when necessary and take bold actions to protect community and face challenges bravely.

### 6. ↳ Wisdom:

Khalifa must be able to solve problems and make decisions with

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In the light of aforementioned dangers, Ghazali ~~write~~ presented the theory of Caliphate as the defender and champion of unity of muslim world.

### Prerequisites for becoming a Khalifa:

Ghazali's view on leadership and qualities required to become a successful khalifa are of great significance.

In his work, Ghazali outlines the prerequisites for becoming a khalifa, emphasizing the importance of spiritual development, personal character and moral behaviour.

#### 1. ↳ Knowledge:

In Ghazali's view knowledge is of utmost importance for a khalifa. He must have a deep understanding of Islam and its teachings. He must have a comprehensive knowledge of Quran, Hadith and Shariah — the primary sources of Islamic law and theology.

#### 2. ↳ Piety and devotion to Allah:

Ghazali believed that the khalifa must possess piety and must be a devoted muslim. He argues

## Sec - A

Q.3: Al Ghazali's pre requisites of a Khalifa.

### A Introduction:-

Al Ghazali born during Abassid Caliphate is known as one of the most prominent and influential jurist, scholar and philosopher. He is considered as the 11<sup>th</sup> century Mujadid — a renewer of faith.

### Man and his works-

Total 70 works are done by him.

He wrote the famous books "The incoherence of the philosophers."

"Ihya-e-uloom al Deen or the revival of religious sciences."

"The Alchemy of Happiness."

### Content of his philosophy:

The Abassid caliphate was in a state of crisis, Seljuq sultans were their new masters - Seljuq's were the real ruler of Eastern Region of Islamic world.

New dangers prevailed in the heartland of Islam as invasion of christian warriors, establishment of kingdom of Jerusalem and threat to advancements of other muslim lands.