

INTRODUCTION:

Islamic principles provide a comprehensive system of administration incorporating moral and spiritual dimensions. These principles are universally applicable and important for the success of Muslim political and administrative organizations. Islam provides a complete code of life hence it provides its followers with administrative features derived from Quran and Sunnah. The most crucial principles are knowledge, commanding good and forbidding bad, Amanah (Trust), Justice (Adl), Shura, brotherhood, moral and ethical behaviors, responsibility, accountability, and motivation. These are the values that embody the administration in Islamic Approach which should be implemented by those who are at the head of administration.

Definition Of Good Governance:

As per the criterion laid down by the United Nations (UN)

2

good governance should have eight characteristics.

1. Participatory
2. Responsive
3. Effective and Efficient
4. Consensus Oriented
5. Accountable
6. Transparent
7. Equitable and Inclusive
8. Rule of Law.

Islamic Humanism in Understanding Divine Guidance on Good Governance:

• From the Quranic perspective, the government is an essential part of God's trust, or Amanah, for mankind. The primary objective of this trust is to ensure the well-being of the people. The government must guarantee the rights of each individual under its authority. This responsibility is further extended to the environment as well. Government should devise and implement policies to protect environment for further

generations. Quran provides principles and certain injunctions to be followed to maintain a good individual and collective life.

Islamic View Of Good Governance

The Holy Quran describes good governance as the law of justice, a just and principled order and compliance of rights and responsibilities in a society. Islamically Good Governance is one which:

- Strives to achieve justice in society.
- aspires to maintain dignity of individuals, protect group freedom regardless of national/religious affiliation.
- encourages virtue and limits vices.
- motivates individuals to achieve sustainable livelihood.

Islamic Injunctions : Good Governance:

"Those who, should we establish them in the land, will keep up prayer and pay the poor-rate and enjoin good and forbid evil: and Allah's is end of Affairs"

(AL-Hajj)

"Oh you who believe stand up as a witness for Allah in all fairness and do not let the hatred of people deviate you from justice (Adl). Be just this is closest to piety"

(Al-Maidah)

PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN ISLAM.

Islamic view of good governance is qualitative and not mechanical. Major features of Good Governance can be precised as following.

- 1 Amanah.
- 2 Khilafat
- 3 Shura
- 4 Adalah
- 5 Al Adlah Al Ijtimmayyah
- 6 Holding justice, merit, integrity
- 7 Hisbah - Accountability
- 8 Transparency
- 9 Al Amr bil wa nahan al Munkar
- 10 Rule of law
- 11 Quality assurance
- 12 Striving for Excellence
- 13 Masalah : Public Welfare
- 14 Effectiv and Efficient Administration.

(1) AMANAH. Authority is trust of God on Man to fulfill.
The Qurau mentions the trust (Amanah) given to Mankind -

a trust which heavens, earth and mountains refused to accept because they were afraid of its heavy burdens (Al - Ak Zaab) - which requires the establishment of justice in society (Al - Nisa).

Amanah is basically contract between God and Man on man's role in history. It defines man's rights and responsibilities in relation to all other humans, environment and every God's creation.

(2) Khilafat - Role of Leadership in Good Governance.

Khilafat is an Arabic word which means successorship. When Holy Prophet (pbuh) passed away, Hazrat Abu Bakr succeeded to his spiritual, political and administrative purposes as successor of Messenger.

Talent, sincerity, character, integrity and commitment to God's Guidance were the main criteria for leadership. Early caliphs considered themselves commoners.

(3) Shura Cornerstone of Islamic System of Good Governance.

The Qur'an emphasizes Shura-consultation among members of the community in issues of Governance. (Aal Imraan) and (al Shura).

The commandment involves both private and public domains including business and government affairs. Caliph Umar (RA) warned that "There is no Caliphate, without Consultation".

(4) Adalah - Justice

"And let not hatred of people incite you not to act equitably" (Al-Maidah) In Islamic view, justice means placing things in their rightful places. Also, it means giving others equal treatment.

(5) Al Adalah Al Ijtima'iyah

Social justice, equity and fairness in Islamic governmental system means that Government should arrange to meet the needs of people as they are equal to country.

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(6) Upholding Justice, Merit, and integrity.

The polity established by Holy Prophet (pbuh) and followed by caliphs was based upon Quranic guidance which helped attain peace with justice and happiness in life.

(7) Hisbah: Accountability.

Accountability is the backbone of Islamically public administrations. "Lo the hearing, and the sight and the heart - of each of these will be asked" (Bani Israil)

(8) Transparency.

Applying the concept of transparency, government should disclose information regarding its strategy, actions, contribution to the community and use of resources and protection of environment.

(9) Al Amr bil Maruf wa nahi an Al Munkar

"You enjoin what is good, and forbid what is wrong, and believe in Allah" (Al Imran)

Write conclusion