

ISLAMIC STUDIES (TEST #4).QUESTION # 1:

Elaborate . . . in Islam.

ANSWER:INTRODUCTION:

Good public administration is what leads to the good governance. We can also say that good governance is the by product of public administration. The principles of good governance in Islam are based on the teachings of Quran and Sunnah. Following are the principles of good governance.

1. AMANAH (TRUST OF GOD):

Amanah means the trust of god in a person to lead others. As humans are the representatives of Allah, this gives humans a big responsibility.

RULE

2. FEAR OF LAW:

In an Islamic state no one is above the law but the law is above all, even the one who is leading. In today's world, law only applies on the weak and those with power, influence or money exploit law. This is against the teachings of Islam. Hazrat Umar (RA) said;

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"If I order any thing against the order of Allah and his messenger than do not follow me"

Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).

Holy Prophet PBUH also at an occasion where an influential woman spoke something said,

"By God, if this was even Fatima (RA), I would have ordered to cut her hand."

This tells us that an Islamic state every one is

equal and no one is above the law.

3. RULE OF ALLAH:

In a good Islamic governance, the rules are based on the teachings of Quran and Sunnah (Shari'ah). And Allah is the most powerful being and the state must be run according to the teachings of Islam.

"Let the people of the Gospel judge by what Allah has revealed".

(Al-Quran 5:47)

3. ACCOUNTABILITY:

Every one is accountable in an Islamic state for his or her actions. Even a normal person, to the one who is working for the government. Hazrat Umar (RA), during his reign established a new

type of court called the ombudsman's court, these were for the accountability of civil servants.

4. PROTECTABILITY:

In a good governance the rights of every individual are equally important, from Muslims to Non-Muslims all enjoy equal rights in an Islamic state.

"No black is prioritized over white, and no white is prioritized over black, in the same way no Arab is prioritized over non-Arab and no non-Arab is prioritized over Arab, every one is equal in the eyes of Allah."
The last sermon.

5. CALIPH:

The concept of caliph is in an Islamic state. After the

demise of Prophet (PBUH) caliphs were chosen to run the Islamic state.

"The chief executive among you is the chief servant of the nation".
Prophet (PBUH)

Caliph of the nation is responsible for any thing that happens within that area.

"If even a dog dies of hunger, the chief/leader of that state is responsible".
Hazrat Umar (RA)

These caliphs are chosen in an Islamic state through the collective will of people or a committee.

6. PUBLIC WELFARE:

Another important principle of good governance is that the

government/administration must work for the betterment and welfare of the people.

2. TRANSPARENCY:

In the affairs of the state must be transparent and known to the public.

3. CONCEPT OF SHURAH:

In Islamic state there is concept of Shurah, Shurah are the people for the consultation. This is because Islam is against authoritarian rule and is based on democratic principles.

"There is no government without consultation".

Hazrat Umar (RA)

CONCLUSION:

Good governance is what makes a society succeed and prosper. Islamic principles are the basis

of good governance. The principles provide such good quality and assurance that in the time of Prop Hazrat Usman (RA), there was no one to give zakat too.

QUESTION # 2:

Write notes . . . following.

REFORMS OF CALIPH UMAR (RA).

Hazrat Umar (RA) was the 2nd caliph of the Islamic dynasty. He is known for the vast Islamic empire of today. He took some very good steps in the administration of the Muslim world.

His reforms lay foundations of many of the Islamic systems of today such as financial and provincial system. Discussed below are the reforms taken by the 2nd caliph of the Muslim empire.

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF MAJLIS-E-SHURAH:

Hazrat Umar (RA) established the majlis-e-shura, the parliament of that time and made decisions in consultation with the majlis-e-shura. There were 2 types of shuras, majlis-e-shura aam and majlis-e-shura khas. Both were for the dealing of separate matters.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF FINANCIAL SYSTEM:

The financial system of Islam is one of the best financial systems in the whole world. It is a path between capitalist system and communist system.

Hazrat Umar (RA) implemented this financial system in such a good way, that after his departure, in Hazrat Usman (RA) regime, there was no one to give zakat too.

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"If a dog dies of hunger,
the leader of that
state is responsible".
Hazrat Umar (RA).

He made sure that people
give the following;

1. Zakat. (Tax on Muslims).
2. Ushr. (Tax on agriculture).
3. Jizya (Tax on non-Muslim).
4. Fay. (Tax on property).
5. Trade tax.

3. BAIT-UL-MAL:

The establishment of Bait-ul-mal
was one of the works of
Hazrat Umar (RA). As the
Muslim empire was growing,
more and more money was
coming from different sources, so
Umar (RA) ordered the establishment
of Bait-ul-mal where money of
the government was kept. Hazrat
Umar (RA) ordered 400 persons to
guard the bait-ul-mal.

4. PROVINCIAL SYSTEM:

Provincial system of government was run in Hazrat Umee (RA) regime. He divided Saudi in two provinces; Makkah and Medina. In the same way Egypt was also divided into upper and lower Egypt. Other provinces was also made in his regime. A centralized form of government was used to run the Islamic empire.

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF POLICE AND PRISON:

Police was also formed in the tenure of Hazrat Umee (RA). Hazrat Umee (RA) ordered the police to roam around in the city and keep a check if someone breaks the rules.

Prisons were also established in different parts.

"Donot follow me if I do wrong."

Hazrat Umee (RA).

6. EDUCATION SYSTEM:

In the regime of Pro Hazrat Umar (RA), many schools and educational institutions were built. More than 4000 mosques were also built, educational activities took place within these mosques as well.

CONCLUSION:

Hazrat Umar (RA) tenure spanned for 10 years, from (634 - 644). Umar (RA) took some very good steps that are still used and praised by many Islamic countries. He was one of the most powerful and wise Muslim leaders ever.

(B)

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CIVIL SERVANTS:

According to Islam there are many responsibilities for a civil servant. According to Islam eligible and wise civil servants should be chosen not based on any nepotism. Following are the responsibilities of civil servants according to Islam.

1. MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER:

A civil servant must maintain law and order in the country, the law and order must be according to the Shariah.

2. COLLECT ZAKAT AND TAXES:

It is the responsibility of a civil servant to collect Zakat and other taxes like Ushr, Fay and Jizya etc.

3. TO ENSURE RULE OF LAW:

In an Islamic state no one has any authority to stop the enforcement of law according to the Quran and Sunnah. No one is above the law. The ruler and the ruled are alike.

4. TO INITIATE WORK OF PUBLIC WELFARE:

Good and sensible men should be appointed so that the bait-ul-mal is used for the welfare of the public.

5. DISPENSING JUSTICE:

A civil servant must dispense justice. Not based on the fact that some one is weak but to all, and settle all the cases according to the Shari'ah.

CONCLUSION:

If the civil servants fulfil the

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responsibilities that are handed
to them by the Islamic
state. The empire would prosper
and progress.