

# TEST #04

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## QUESTION #01

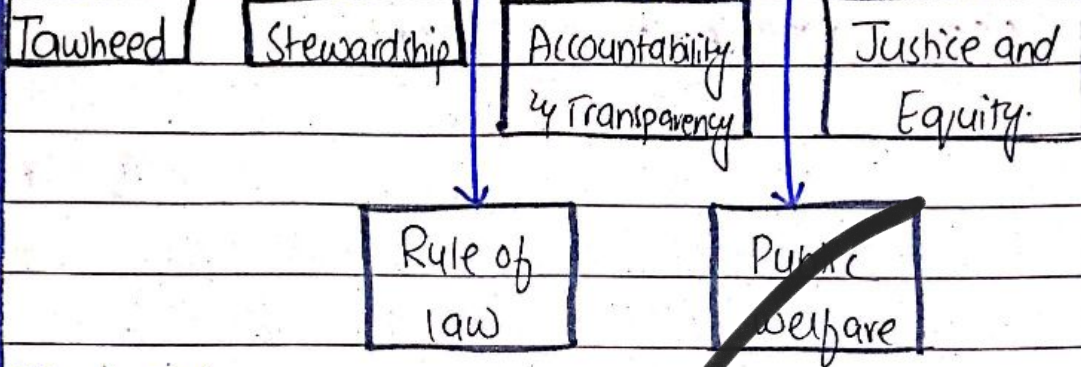
### 1- ~~THE~~ GOOD GOVERNANCE IN ISLAM:

Deen-e-Islam is a guideline for every area of life. It entails how a social setting should function. Governance means to govern people and use resources available for the benefit of greater good. Islamic governance system is based on equity, justice and social welfare. It fosters an equitable and just social setting for its inhabitants. The principles of good governance in Islam include justice, accountability, rule of law, human welfare, stewardship, transparency in dealing, and protection of marginalized segments of society. Islamic governance system is based on Shura (consultation), legislation and scholars that time and again interpret and guide about teachings of Islam.

### 2- PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE SYSTEM IN ISLAM:

Principles are foundational rules and set guidance to carry out certain function. The basic principles of a good Islamic governance system are.

## PRINCIPLES



### a- Tawheed:

Tawheed is the belief in Oneness of Allah. It is the belief that there is no one superior to Allah and, hence, every human is accountable to Him for his deeds. Governance and authority is a sacred trust to a human from Allah and he will be asked about it by Allah. Hence, principle of Tawheed emphasizes accountability to God, thus, refraining the government officers from immorality and ill dealings that are against the commandments of Allah.

### b- Stewardship:

Khilafa or stewardship means a ruler is the viceregent of God. He is a steward of God's creation and is responsible for the well-being of public. As Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) said,

"The Imam (ruler) is a shepherd  
and is responsible for his flock."  
(Hadith)

This means the ruler is not a person who can exercise his power and authority

for self-interest, rather he is always concerned about the subjects inhabiting his Under his reign. Perfect example of viceregency was set by Hazrat Umar (RA). He was concerned about each and every living being under his stewardship as he (R.A) said:

"Even if a dog dies near River Nile, I will be asked about it."

(Hazrat Umar (RA))

### c- Rule of Law:

Islamic governance system works on a proper legislation. The rules and laws are derived from Quran and Sunnah. Other sources of Islamic law include Ijtihad (explanation), Ijma (consensus) and Qiyas. In an Islamic system, the Divine Law holds the supreme position and is followed with high spirit.

### d- Accountability and Transparency:

Rulers are accountable to Allah and people for their actions - They will be held responsible for their decisions and actions on the Day of Judgement. Islamic governance system two tier accountability of a ruler, that is, one before Allah and another before people. Moreover, it promotes transparency in dealing.

During the reign of Hazrat Umar (RA)

market checks and incognito visits were ensured to emphasize transparency in dealings.

These principles inhibit any misuse of public funds and any abuse of power.

#### e- Public welfare:

The ultimate goal of governance is to promote welfare and well-being of community. As rulers are stewards of the wards, hence, they are responsible for providing safety, basic necessities and prosperous lifestyle to their public. Pursuit of common good is driving force of a good governance system in Islam. It assures right to property, right to inheritance, right to assemble, right to life, and comprehensive system of Zakat that ensures the economic and social welfare of its inhabitants.

#### f- Justice and Equity:

In an Islamic governance system, every human is equal before Allah irrespective of his caste, creed and color. It is only the piety and Taqwa that distinguishes human in Islam. It does not matter what is the religion, caste, colour and social status when applying an Islamic law. For example,

Once a woman of a noble community committed theft and Muhammad (SAW) ordered to cut her hand. The

thought she would get immunity due to her social status but Prophet (SAW) said,

"Even if my daughter Fatima ~~has~~ committed theft, I would have cut her hand ~~of~~ too."

This shows highly equitable and just system of governance in Islam where every citizen is equal before law and no biasness is shown while executing lawful punishment. Islamic governance system supports strong independent judiciary that ensure justice and equality of all before law.

### g- Consultation and Consensus:

Islam promotes practice of consultation and consensus in good governance. It encourages the ruler to give due importance to the opinion of his fellowmen and people in his circle. As Quran says:

'And consult them in the matter.

Then, when you have decided, put your trust in Allah. Indeed Allah loves those who trust."

(Surah Al-Imran: 159)

When a ruler consults his advisor and public before making important decisions demonstrate transparency, unity and inclusivity. It is representative of the interests of community.

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These principles ensure a good government where welfare of human takes the center seat and Divine law is followed to prosper in both worlds.

### 3- CONCLUSION:

A good governance system in Islam has strong foundations in justice, accountability, transparency, fear of Allah, equity and consultation. It works to ensure a peaceful social order with defined roles and responsibilities. It is a system where everyone have defined rights. No transgression or violation of these rights is acceptable. It provides a social order where Muslim, non-Muslim, men, women, and minorities, all work together for creating a just and welfare state. Hence despite being 1400 years, these Islamic principles of good governance still hold relevance in contemporary era.

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### QUESTION NO

#### PART A

#### 1- CALIPHATE OF HAZRAT UMAR FAROOQ RA:

Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) was the second Caliph of Muslims after Hazrat Abu-Bakr (RA). After the death of

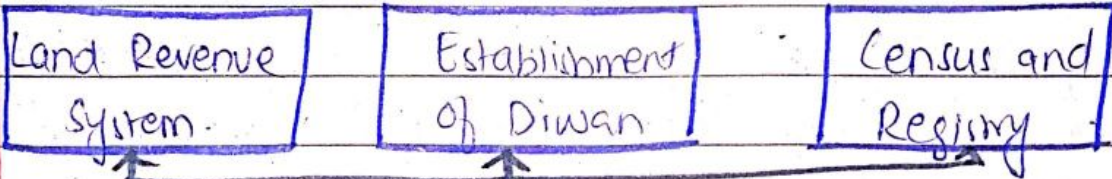
of Hazrat Abu-Bakar (RA), Hazrat Umar (RA) was appointed as next Caliph as named by Hazrat Abu-Bakar (RA). His Caliphate is known as the golden age in Islamic history ranging from 634 A.D - 644 A.D. A total of 10 years rule was marked by expansion of Islam, setting a proper administrative structure and numerous social welfare reforms.

## 2- REFORMS INTRODUCED BY CALIPH UMAR (RA)

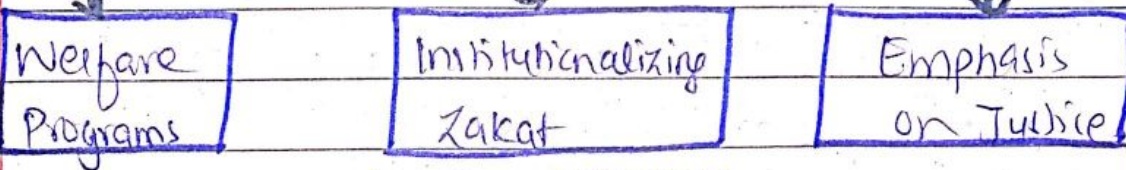
Caliph Umar (RA)

introduced following reforms

### ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS



Reforms



### SOCIAL REFORMS

#### a- Land Revenue System:

Umar introduced a comprehensive land revenue system which differentiated taxes on the basis of productivity. This system known as 'Kharaj system' ensured fair and equitable taxation that boosted economic growth and prosperity.

#### b- Establishment of Diwan:

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Diwans were the government departments that were formed to handle different administrative functions. It was same like ~~now~~ the contemporary department, divisions and organization. Diwans were established for finance, military, and judiciary. It was an effort to ensure division of labor for more efficient working and results.

### c- Census and Registry:

Umar conducted a detailed census of population and its resources which helped in keeping a record of them in Registry. This registered information helped to ensure fair distribution of state benefits and in organizing military and other departments of administration.

### d- Welfare Programs:

He implemented a system of social welfare which included zakat and charity to help poor, needy, orphans and widows. Bait-ul-Maal or State Treasury was established that managed and distributed public funds and zakat for public welfare.

### e- Emphasis on Justice:

Hazrat Umar (RA) is known for his just dealing. He upheld the rule of law and equality before law. He is famous for hearing to the pleas.



of people by himself and providing them justice. Moreover, his administration ensured just and fair public dealings through unannounced visit.

Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) left a foundation for a great state by through expansion, conquest, administrative reforms, and institutionalizing social welfare programs. His commitment to justice is still admired and followed by many great leaders.

## PART B

### 1- RESPONSIBILITIES OF CIVIL SERVANTS:

Civil servants are the workforce that run the machinery of government. They are responsible for the execution of numerous functions performed by government - Civil servants are building block of public administration. They have crucial responsibilities to ensure social welfare of public and smooth functioning of government. These responsibilities are:

#### a- Ensuring Justice and Fairness:

It is the responsibility of civil servants to uphold rule of law, follow divine law in true spirit and ensure fairness in public dealing. They are required to treat everyone fairly irrespective of his or her

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background.

### b- Ensuring welfare of people:

This is the responsibility to ensure provision of health, education infrastructure and other basic necessities without any hindrance. The public servants work towards greater good by ensuring conducting proper check and balance on provision of these services.

### c- Promoting social harmony:

Civil servants are sometimes required to resolve public conflicts peacefully. It is promote understanding, cooperation and tolerance among in a society. A peaceful settlement can promote social unity.

### d- Transparency and accountability:

A civil servant is responsible for transparency in his dealings. He is accountable not only to people but to Allah also on the Day of Judgement. So, he is responsible for the decisions and actions he takes in his public dealings.

### e- Upholding Islamic values:

A civil servant is responsible for encouraging good and forbidding evil. He should adopt a simple lifestyle and must not indulge in extravagance at the expense

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of public. Moreover, he should ensure that the teachings of Islam are properly being held and implemented at all levels.

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