

Islamic Studies Mock-2

Part-II

Instructions

Q9 Write Short notes on the following:

1. Give numbering to headings
2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.
3. Do not use table for comparison and contrast questions. Give small paragraphs with headings instead.

i) Responsibilities of Civil Servants

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

ii) Procedure of Ijma and Ijtihad.

5. Start new question from fresh page.
6. Give around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

(ii)

Responsibilities of Civil Servants:

7. Every question should have introduction and conclusion paragraphs.
8. Add Quran/Hadees references wherever possible.
9. Narrate incidents from the life of Holy Prophet (SAWW) and Khulafa e-Rashideen.
10. Add one quotation of famous religious scholar in each question.

Introduction:

Civil

Servants play a crucial role in any country because they form the executive body of the country. They implement government policies, ensure rule of law, give public service delivery, maintain political neutrality, manage Budget, and Promote ethical standards.

Responsibilities of Civil Servants:

1- Implementing Government Policies:-

It is responsibility of civil servants to implement government policies and laws made by them. Rule of Business 4(1) Article of 1973 Constitution assign executive role to the them.

2- Ensuring Rule of Law:

To ensure rule of law in the society is the very duty of civil servants. Civil Servant Conduct Rules, 1964 emphasizes on integrity, objectivity and impartiality.

3. Public Service Delivery:

Public service delivery is most significant role of civil servants. They ensure

timely and effective delivery of public service in the country. Punjab Right to Services Act 2019 guarantees civil service timelines.

4. Fiscal Prudence and Budget Management:

Civil Servants ensure transparent use of public funds. Public Finance Management Act, 2019 ensure this responsibility of Civil Servants.

5. Promoting Ethical Standards and Accountability:

They avoid conflict of interest, bribery, favoritism or misuse of office. Civil Servant (conduct) Rules, 1964 - Rules 4-9 outline ethical boundaries.

6. Maintaining Political Neutrality:

Refraining from

political affiliation is a responsibility of civil servants. Civil Servant (Conduct), 1964 prohibits civil servant from any kind of political affiliation.

Conclusion:

Public Servant Conduct Rules, 1964, and 1973 constitution of Pakistan and some other provincial law tell the detail of all responsibilities of civil servants in Pakistan. These responsibilities include implementing government policies, ensuring rule of law, Public service delivery, Fiscal Prudence and budget management, promoting ethical standards and accountability, and maintaining political neutrality.

Introduction:

Ijma and Ijtihad are major sources of Islamic Shariah and they have formal procedures in Islam. For Ijma first the issue is analysed for Quran and Sunnah then consensus are formed after discussion among scholars and after documentation that rule become binding. For Ijtihad qualified mujtahid are needed to identify the issue and then review it from primary sources of Islam. Analogy principle is applied to derive legal ruling.

Procedure of Ijma:

Ijma is unanimous ruling of Muslim scholars in the modern era for a new particular issue.

Procedure:

1-Issue Arises:

First of

all an issue arises that is new in the modern era and that needs ruling.

2. Analysis of Primary Resources:

Scholars do analysis of from Quran and Sunnah for guidance on the given issue.

3. Discussion Among Scholars:

Scholars discuss all possible implications and interpretations related to the issue.

4. Consensus Formation:

1) Explicit Ijma:

All

Scholars of a particular school agree clearly on a ruling.

2) Tacit Ijma:

most or majority

of scholars agree and others remain silent on a ruling without any objection.

5) **Documentation:** The consensus is documented in legal documents and scholarly texts.

6) **Binding Ruling:**

Once ijma is established then the ruling becomes binding in Islamic law.

Al-Ghazali and Al-Shafi support this procedure of ijma.

Procedure of Ijtihad:

Ijtihad means "independent Reasoning". It means Scholar's efforts to derive a legal ruling from the sources when no clear text exists previously.

1- Qualification of Mujtahid:

Scholar must be qualified enough to know Arabic, Quran, Hadith and fiqh.

2) Identify the issue:

firstly identify the new

or complex problem requiring the legal binding.

3. Review Primary Sources:

Scholars

examine issues by verses from Quran and Hadiths, and

3. Apply Fiqh Principles:

Scholars

examine analogy and apply fiqh principles for ruling.

4. Derive Legal Ruling: Then

Scholars derive legal ruling by Jurist tools.

5) Peer Review or Publication:

Other scholars and jurists review the legal ruling at last.

Imam Abu Hanifa and Ibn-e-Taymiyyah are Classical jurists for ijtihad.

Conclusion:

In today's modern era with new issues and needs there is a strong need of ijma and ijtihad in an islamic society. For this the procedure for ijma and ijtihad is quite clear in islam. Their procedures start with arise of a complex problem with no previous ruling about it, then analyzing from Quran and Sunnah, and ^{then} discussion among qualified scholars occurs and they agree to a legal ruling which help the islamic community to live conveniently in this modern time ~~with~~ according to islamic principles.