

Objective Type Questions With Answers**Q1. Fill in the blanks to make an appropriate statement.**

1. There are _____ governments at work in the federation of Pakistan.
2. _____ said Ram Rajjiya will be a government identical with Hazrat Omer (RA) abu Bakr's (RA) governments.
3. French philosopher _____ was very much impressed by the governmental system established by the Prophet ﷺ and the pious Caliphs.
4. New system of the district government is of _____ tiers.
5. Hazrat Omer (RA) ruled from the year 634 to _____.

Answer

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	Five	2.	Gadduji
3.	Rousseau	4.	Four
5.	644		

Q2. Fill in the blanks by

1. The National Assembly is elected for a period of _____ years. (6,5,4)
2. Lower age limit for a candidate contesting Senate elections is _____ years. (30,35,25)
3. Senate and National Assembly put together are called _____ (Parliament, Supreme court, Executive)
4. The Prime Minister is bound to select at least _____ of the members of his Cabinet from the Senate. (1/4,1/3,1/2)
5. A Union Council should consist of at least _____ (25,21,15)

Answer

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	5	2.	35
3.	Parliament	4.	1/3
5.	21		

Q3. Indicate whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE; put a circle around the correct answer.

1. Pakistan's present administrative set up is based on the 1973 Constitution. (True/False)
2. Hazrat Omer (RA) ruled for ten years. (True/False)
3. Hazrat Omer (RA) turned the non-Muslims out of his state. (True/False)
4. Draft of a law is called draft law or Bill. (True/False)
5. Chairperson of the Senate is called Speaker. (True/False)

Answer

No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	True	2.	True	3.	False	4.	True
5.	True						

Q4. Put right parts together.

No.	Column A	Column B
1.	Parliament	Oct. 12, 1999
2.	Tehsil Administration	45 years
3.	President	two houses
4.	Devolution Plan	5% minority members
5.	District Council	TMO

Answer

No.	Column A	Column B
1.	Parliament	two houses
2.	Tehsil Administration	TMO
3.	President	45 years
4.	Devolution Plan	Oct. 12, 1999
5.	District Council	5% minority members

Q5. Answer each question in two to four lines.

1. Enlist the areas of Pakistan as per constitutional division.

Answer

The Constitution says that The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a federal state constituted of the areas falling in four categories:

- Four Provinces----Punjab: Sindh: North West Frontier Province: Balochistan: Federal Capital: Islamabad and the areas adjoin it.
- Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Northern Areas
- Tribal areas adjoining the NWFP and Balochistan

2. Enumerate the subjects enlisted in the Federal list.

Answer

This list contains the subjects on which only the Federal Parliament can legislate. The important matters enumerated in this list are:

Column A	Column B
1	Armed forces
2	Nuclear Energy
3	Flaming
4	Foreign Affairs
5	Communication

3. Enumerate the important subjects included in the concurrent list .

Answer

Column A	Column B
1	Health
2	Education
3	Criminal and Civil Law
4	Armament
5	Family Planning
6	Irrigation

4. Write a note on the federal judiciary (The Supreme Court)

Answer

The Supreme Court has original, appellate, and advisory jurisdiction. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the president; the other Supreme Court judges are appointed by the president after consultation with the chief justice. The chief justice and judges of the Supreme Court may remain in office until age sixty-five.

5. When and why was the Devolution plan introduced?

Answer

In October 1999, the politically elected government was overthrown as the military took over power in Pakistan. The Military Government immediately came up with a seven point agenda called "Devolution Plan". This plan was made to address the so-called institutional crisis and to advance national reconstruction?

6. What are the obstacles in the way of good governance?

The obstacles in the way of good governance are:

- Bad citizenship
- Illiteracy and Ignorance
- Poverty
- Ware culture
- Oppressive Political System
- Social system based on corruption and dishonest practices

7. Give an account of the system of accountability adopted in Hazrat Umar's government.

Answer

Harat Umar kept a watch over his governors like a hawk, and as soon as any lapse on their part came to his notice, immediate action was taken. Before assuming his responsibility, a governor was required to declare his assets and a complete inventory of his possessions was prepared and kept in record.

8. What measure were taken by Hazrat Umar to ensure social security.

Answer

Hazrat Umar took particular steps to build a social order according to the teachings of Islam. He brought about far-reaching reforms in the social, economic and political sphere of collective life. It is but he who could say: "If a dog dies at the bank of Euphrates, Umar will be responsible for that".

9. Enlist the four tiers of the district government.

Answer

Following are the four tiers of government:

- Union Council
- City District
- Tehsil Council
- District Council

10. What is Citizen Community Board?

Answer

- Citizen community Boards are established with a purpose of creating an environment of citizens' participation in government affairs at grass root level.
- These are formed for managing government hospitals , basic health units , education and other important service institutions .

These are formed by the monitoring committees of the Union Councils and their option shall be given a high weightage by the government.

Subjective Type Questions With Answers

Q1. What is the composition of the Federal legislature in Pakistan? (Separate narration of Senate and National Assembly composition is no required.)

Answer

The formation of the Federal Legislature

The Federal Legislature (Mijlis-e-Shoora) consists of a lower house and an upper house. The lower house, the National Assembly, has 207 Muslim members elected directly for a term of five years in addition to 10 members representing minorities. The upper house, the Senate, has 87 members who are indirectly elected and serve six years, with one-third retiring every two years. Of the 87 senators, 19 are elected by each of the four provincial assemblies, 8 are returned by the tribal areas, and 3 are elected from the Federal Capital Territory. Both the National Assembly and the Senate hold two sessions annually, with not more than 120 days between the last day of one session and the first day of the next. The principal function of the Senate is advisory.

The National Assembly may adopt a resolution of no confidence in the prime minister, provided the resolution names another member of the Assembly as successor. Such a resolution may not be moved during the budget session and may not be voted on before the expiration of three days or later than seven days after its introduction. If the National Assembly passes the resolution by a simple majority, the president is obliged to call upon the person cited in the resolution to serve as the new prime minister. Members do not have the right to vote against the party line in no-confidence motions. A no-confidence resolution cannot be introduced in the National Assembly for six months after one has been rejected.

The president, who is indirectly elected by an electoral college comprising members of both houses of the Federal Legislature and provincial assemblies, is empowered to dissolve the National Assembly and fire the prime minister. The 1985 constitutional revision that granted the president that power has been controversial and destabilizing, however, and it may be modified to limit the president's power to fell the government.

Decisions of the National Assembly are taken by a majority of the members present and voting, and the quorum is one-fourth of the

membership. Members enjoy full immunity against criminal prosecution for their acts within parliament. Constitutional amendments must pass by a two-thirds majority in each house and must be signed by the president.

The Federal Legislative List, which identifies subjects within the sole legislative purview of parliament, is divided into two parts based on the house of original jurisdiction. Legislation on national defence, nationality and citizenship, foreign affairs, civil service, and a wide range of other items may be introduced only in the National Assembly. If the Assembly passes the legislation, it is forwarded to the Senate. Within a period of ninety days the Senate may either pass the bill with or without amendments or reject it. Should the Senate fail to take any action on the bill, it becomes law automatically with the president's signature. The National Assembly reconsiders an amended or rejected bill, and if passed again by that body, with or without amendment, the bill is forwarded to the president for assent and publication.

All money bills originate in the National Assembly and after adoption by the National Assembly are presented directly to the president. All other proposed legislation--constitutional amendments and bills relating to items in the second part of the Federal Legislative List or in the Concurrent Legislative List--may be introduced in either house. If passed by one house, legislation is transmitted to the other house, and if it is passed without amendment in the latter house, it is presented to the president for signature. Should the second house reject or fail to pass the bill within ninety days, or should the second house pass it with an amendment, the bill must then be considered at a joint sitting of the Federal Legislature. Adoption by the joint session is based on majority of votes, and since the National Assembly is numerically superior, it generally prevails. The president is required to sign the bill within seven days; if he or she fails to do so, the bill becomes law automatically.

The role of the executive in parliamentary deliberations is defined in the constitution. The president may send messages to parliament and also may address both houses in a joint session at the beginning of a new term. The prime minister, cabinet ministers, ministers of state, and the attorney general have the right to take part in parliamentary debates but not the right to vote.

The constitution creates a number of advisory bodies to which the Federal Legislature and executive may turn. These include a Council of Common Interests, which advises on policies related to

natural resources, transportation, and industry; a National Security Council; and a Council for Islamic Ideology, which advises on the conformity of legislative proposals and executive administration to Islamic principles.

Q2. Describe the composition and functions of the National Assembly of Pakistan under 1973 constitution.

Answer

National Assembly

According to the Constitution of 1973, the Islamic Republic of

- Pakistan is a Federal State comprising four provinces of Balochistan, the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), the Punjab and Sind; Islamabad as the Capital Territory; and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). These federating units offer a lot of diversity and variety in terms of languages, levels of social and economic development, population density and climate conditions. At the Federal level, the focal point of the political arrangements is the Parliament, which comprises the President, the National Assembly and the Senate.

Sovereign Legislative Body

The National Assembly of Pakistan is the country's sovereign legislative body. It embodies the will of the people to let them be governed under the democratic, multi-party Federal Parliamentary System. The National Assembly makes laws for the Federation in respect of the powers enumerated in the Federal Legislative list and also for subjects in the Concurrent List. Through its debates, adjournment motion, question hour and Standing Committees, the National Assembly keeps a check over the Executive and ensures that the government functions within the parameters set out in the Constitution and does not violate the fundamental rights of citizens. Only the National Assembly, through its Public Accounts Committee, scrutinizes public spending and exercises control of expenditure incurred by the government.

Tenure

The National Assembly is elected for a five-year term on the basis of adult franchise and one-man one-vote. In a country with 97 percent Muslim population, and minimum chance of a non-Muslim securing

a general seat, 10 seats have been reserved for non-Muslims in a House of 342 seats. Sixty (60) seats are reserved for women who are indirectly filled on the basis of proportional representation system based on the number of general seats won by each political party from the province concerned in the National Assembly.

Functions

The National Assembly is required by the Constitution to meet for a minimum of 130 working days in a year. Its working is normally divided into various sessions. The busiest session coincides with the passage of the federal budget in May/June every year. The National Assembly enjoys exclusive powers to consider money bills including the annual budget. It also provides a minimum of three-fourth of the Cabinet strength and the member who enjoys the support of the majority in this Chamber is invited by the President to be the Prime Minister to form the government. The Prime Minister is, as such, a member of the National Assembly who enjoys the confidence of the majority of the members in the House. The Cabinet, in turn, is collectively responsible to the Assembly.

The Speaker

The National Assembly is presided over by the Speaker who is given wide powers to regulate the working of the legislature. In addition, the Speaker is the spokesman of the House to the outside world, and is supposed to be non-partisan in his approach.

Legislation

The main purpose of the legislature is to make laws in respect of matters Enumerated in the Federal Legislative List as well as the Concurrent Legislative List.

Composition and Elections

There are 345 seats in the National Assembly of Pakistan. Every citizen of Pakistan aged 26 or above is eligible to become a member of the House if he or she wins from his or her electoral ward in an election. The people in competitive multi-party elections, to be held at most five years apart, elect members of the National Assembly.

Dissolution

The President of Pakistan may dissolve the Assembly before the end of its regular five-year term, at his own initiative – subject to (The highest federal court in the United States; has final appellate

jurisdiction and has jurisdiction over all other courts in the nation) Supreme Court approval or veto - or at the initiative of the Prime Minister. If dissolved, new elections are conducted for the Assembly. Article 58 of the Constitution of Pakistan deals with the dissolution of the Assembly:

Article 58

The President shall dissolve the National Assembly if so advised by the Prime Minister; and the National Assembly shall, unless sooner dissolved, stand dissolved at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the Prime Minister has so advised.

Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2) of Article 48, the President may also dissolve the National Assembly when, he considers it appropriate.

Q3. Describe the composition and functions of the Senate of Pakistan under 1973 constitution.

Answer

Senate

Introduction of a bicameral Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) under the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, adopted on April 12, 1973 led to the creation of the Senate of Pakistan as a legislative body in addition to the National Assembly. The Senate of Pakistan is the Upper House of Parliament. It came into existence on the August 6, 1973, when the members took oath of office and signed the Roll of Members.

Composition

The Senate, as a legislative body, derives equal representation from all the four federating units and has a total membership of 100. The Provisional Assemblies of the four provinces elect 22 members each from their respective provinces. Of this, 14 are for general seats and 4 for seats reserved for Ulema (religious scholars), professionals and technocrats, and 4 for women. Eight members represent the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), whereas the Federal Capital has four seats in the Upper House of Parliament.

Elections

The Senate of Pakistan is a permanent legislative body and symbolizes a process of continuity in national affairs. The

Constitution lays out the methodology for the election of the Senate. About one-half of the members are elected for a six-year term after every three years. Mid-term vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death, incapacitation, disqualification or removal of a member, is filled in through by-election by the respective provincial assembly and the member so elected retains his membership till the expiry of the term of the original member who vacated the seat. The qualifications required for a member to be elected to the Senate are that he should not be less than thirty years of age and should be registered as a voter in an area of the province from where he is seeking election.

Chairman and Deputy Chairman

Chairman and Deputy Chairman hold office for a period of three years. The Senators through secret ballot elect them by a majority vote when the vacancy occurs. The Chairman, under the Constitution, may be called upon to act as President of Pakistan during the absence abroad of the President or after the office of the President becomes vacant by resignation, death or removal. He would hold the office of the President till such time as a person, formally elected as President, takes over in accordance with the Constitution.

Working Days

The Senate is required to meet for a minimum of 90 days and hold at least three sessions in a year. It is summoned and prorogued by the President. The Chairman of the Senate is also competent to call a session requisitioned by at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total members of the House, and is also empowered to prorogue a session summoned upon the requisition of members.

Secretariat

The Senate has its own secretariat to regulate its work and maintain its administrative set up. Secretary of the Senate is the administrative head of the Secretariat. He is also ex-officio Secretary of all the Senate Committees.

Journal

The Senate maintains a verbatim record of proceedings, which is supplied to members on demand. It also brings out a journal containing a brief account of the Senate proceedings, information

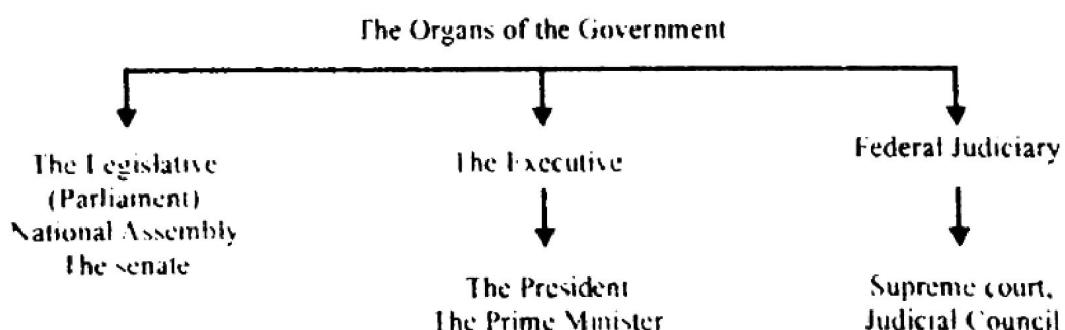
regarding committees and any other matter of interest, which the Chairman may like to include.

Q4. What is the composition of federal administration under the 1973 Constitution? Also enlist its important functions?

Answer

Compulsory Functions of Urban Councils

Pakistan's four provinces enjoy considerable autonomy. Each province has a governor, a Council of Ministers headed by a chief minister appointed by the governor, and a provincial assembly. Members of the provincial assemblies are elected by universal adult suffrage. Provincial assemblies also have reserved seats for minorities. Although there is a well-defined division of responsibilities between federal and provincial governments, there are some functions on which both can make laws and establish departments for their execution. The provincial governments for example, provide most of the services in areas such as health, education, agriculture, and roads. Although the federal government can also legislate in these areas, it only makes national policy and handles international aspects of those services.



The Legislative Organ of the Government

Federal legislative of Pakistan has been named as Parliament. Our Parliament is bicameral. It is composed of two houses:

- The National Assembly
- The Senate

The bicameral federal legislature consists of the Senate (upper house) and National Assembly (lower house). According to Article 50 of the Constitution, the National Assembly, the Senate and the President together make up a body known as the Majlis-i-Shoora (Council of Advisers).

The National Assembly

Members of the National Assembly are elected by universal adult suffrage (over eighteen years of age in Pakistan). Seats are allocated to each of the four provinces, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, and Islamabad Capital Territory on the basis of population. National Assembly members serve for the parliamentary term, which is five years, unless they die or resign sooner, or unless the National Assembly is dissolved. Although the vast majority of the members are Muslim, about 5 percent of the seats are reserved for minorities, including Christians, Hindus, and Sikhs. Elections for minority seats are held on the basis of separate electorates at the same time as the polls for Muslim seats during the general elections.

The Senate

The Senate is a permanent legislative body with equal representation from each of the four provinces, elected by the members of their respective provincial assemblies. There are representatives from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and from Islamabad Capital Territory. The chairman of the Senate, under the constitution, is next in line to act as president should the office become vacant and until such time as a new president can be formally elected. Both the Senate and the National Assembly can initiate and pass legislation except for finance bills. Only the National Assembly can approve the federal budget and all finance bills. In the case of other bills, the president may prevent passage unless the legislature in joint sitting overrules the president by a majority of members of both houses present and voting. Unlike the National Assembly, the President cannot dissolve the Senate.

The Executive Part of the Government

The executive organ of the government is formed of:

- The President
- The Prime Minister

The President

The president, in keeping with the constitutional provision that the state religion is Islam, must be a Muslim. Elected for a five-year term by an Electoral College consisting of members of the Senate and National Assembly and members of the provincial assemblies, the president is eligible for re-election. But no individual may hold the office for more than two consecutive terms. The president may

resign or be impeached and may be removed from office for incapacity or gross misconduct by a two-thirds vote of the members of the parliament. The president generally acts on the advice of the prime minister but has important residual powers. The president can dissolve the National Assembly. "In his discretion where, in his opinion a situation has arisen in which the government of the federation cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and an appeal to the electorate is necessary." The Thirteenth Amendment, which was passed in 1997, revoked this power. In December 2003, the president's power was partially restored by the Seventeenth Amendment. In April 2004, an Act of Parliament that established the National Security Council, a body chaired by the President, augmented the presidency's influence.

Prime Minister and Cabinet

The president among the members of the National Assembly appoints the prime minister. The prime minister is assisted by the Federal Cabinet, a council of ministers whose members are appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister. The Federal Cabinet comprises the ministers, ministers of state, and advisers.

Federal Judiciary

The judiciary includes:-

- The Supreme Court
- Supreme Judicial Council

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has original, appellate, and advisory jurisdiction. The president appoints the chief justice of the Supreme Court; the president appoints the other Supreme Court judges after consultation with the chief justice. The chief justice and judges of the Supreme Court may remain in office until age sixty-five.

Supreme Judicial Council

Supreme Judicial Council can make recommendations about the removal of a judge on the basis of serious disability.

Q5. How Provincial governments are formed and what functions do they perform in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan?

Introduction

Answer

According to the constitution, Pakistan is a federation. The country is divided into four autonomous (self-governing) provinces; two federally administered areas; and the Islamabad Capital Territory, which consists of the capital city of Islamabad.

The four provinces are Balochistan, the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Punjab, and Sind. Governors appointed by the president head the provinces. Under the constitution, each province has a directly elected provincial assembly headed by a chief minister. However, the provincial assemblies were suspended following the 1999 military coup.

The Islamabad Capital Territory, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), and the Federally Administered Northern Areas (FANA) are under the jurisdiction of the federal government. In the FATA, however, tribal leaders manage most internal affairs. Azad Kashmir has a separate and autonomous government but maintains strong ties to Pakistan. Control of the territory included within FANA and Azad Kashmir is a matter of dispute between Pakistan and India.

Provincial Governments

Pakistan's four provinces enjoy considerable autonomy. Each province has a governor, a Council of Ministers headed by a chief minister appointed by the governor, and a provincial assembly. Members of the provincial assemblies are elected by universal adult suffrage. Provincial assemblies also have reserved seats for minorities. Although there is a well-defined division of responsibilities between federal and provincial governments, there are some functions on which both can make laws and establish departments for their execution. The provincial governments for example, provide most of the services in areas such as health, education, agriculture, and roads. Although the federal government can also legislate in these areas, it only makes national policy and handles international aspects of those services.

Q6. Give an account of the targets and expectations proclaimed by the authors of the Devolution Plan?

Answer

Introduction

In October 1999, the politically elected government was overthrown as the military took over power in Pakistan. The Military Government immediately came up with a seven point agenda called "Devolution Plan". This plan was made to address the so-called institutional crisis and to advance national reconstruction.

The targets and expectation of the Devolution Plan were as follows:-

- To rebuild national confidence & morale;
- To strengthen the federation and remove inter-provincial disharmony;
- To revive and restoring investor confidence;
- To ensure law and order and dispensing speedy justice;
- To depoliticise state institutions;
- To develop power to the grass root level;
- To ensure swift and across the board accountability.

Q7. Give an estimate of Hazrat Umar's system of government in respect of democracy and rights of Ministries?

Answer

Despite much rhetoric on the part of governments of various hues, good governance, rule of law and real democracy is a dream that unfortunately does not seem to come true in the Islamic world. For a sincere government, however, there is a lot to learn in the way Hazrat Umar, the rightly-guided second caliph, ruled more than 14 hundred years ago.

Hazrat Umar's Caliphate

The total area of his caliphate was around 23 lac square miles with continuously expanding its frontiers. To rule over such a big caliphate stretched from Libya to Makran and from Yemen to Armenia, Hazrat Umar had to establish an entirely new administrative system. For the Arabs, in fact, it was for the first time that such a central government was established.

Hazrat Umar's Democracy

Hazrat Umar believed in shura and what today we call the devolution of power. He would take no decision without the consultation of the assembly of the great Companions. Common people were also consulted on matters of special significance.

Consultation

He used to say: "There is no concept of caliphate without consultation". The roots of modern democracy can be clearly seen in the administration of Hazrat Umar at a time when the whole world was ruled by despotic kings and emperors.

Vigilance and accountability

Hazrat Umar divided the whole country into provinces and smaller units. He followed a very strict standard for the appointment of governors, and took particular care to appoint men of approved integrity to high offices under the state.

He kept a watch over them like a hawk, and as soon as any lapse on their part came to his notice, immediate action was taken. Before assuming his responsibility, a governor was required to declare his assets and a complete inventory of his possessions was prepared and kept in record.

If an unusual increase was reported in the assets of a governor, he was immediately called to account and the unlawful property was confiscated by the state. At the time of appointment, a governor was required to make the pledge:

- that he would not ride a Turkish horse;
- that he would not wear fine clothes;
- that he would not eat sifted flour;
- that he would not keep a porter at his door; and
- that he would always keep his door open to the public.

This is how it was ensured that governors and principal officers would behave like common people and not like some extraordinary or heavenly creatures.

Service above self

Hazrat Umar was a man of inflexible integrity. He believed in simplicity and had contempt for pomp and luxury. Strong sense of justice, accountability before law, and equality for all were some of his cherished ideals. He took particular pains to provide effective, speedy and impartial justice to the people.

Supremacy of Law

He was the first ruler in history to separate judiciary from the executive. Qazis judges were appointed in sufficient numbers at all administrative levels for the administration of justice. They were chosen for their integrity and learning in Islamic law. High salaries were fixed for them and they were not allowed to engage in trade.

In one of his ordinances issued to judicial officers, Hazrat Umar laid down the following principles: "Verily justice is an important obligation to God and man. You have been charged with this responsibility. Discharge the responsibility so that you may win the approbation of God and the goodwill of the people. Treat the people equally in your presence, in your company, and in your decisions, so that the weak despair not of justice and the high-placed have no hope of your favour..."

Social security

Hazrat Umar took particular steps to build a social order according to the teachings of Islam. He brought about far-reaching reforms in the social, economic and political sphere of collective life. It is but he who could say: "If a dog dies at the bank of Euphrates, Umar will be responsible for that".

Rights of Minorities

The caliph upheld the principle that there is no coercion in religion and the non-Muslim population was guaranteed life, liberty, and property. The non-Muslims were treated as full citizens of the state. There was to be no discrimination between Muslim and non-Muslim in the eyes of law. Even on his death-bed, the caliph thought of the state's responsibility to the non-Muslim citizens.

In his bequest to his successor, he said:

"My bequest to my successor is that covenants with Ahl-ud-Dhimma i.e. the People of the Covenant or Obligation, should be observed faithfully.

- They should be defended against all invasions.
- No injustice should be done to them.
- They should be treated as full-fledged citizens and should enjoy equality before law.
- Their taxes should be fair, and no burden should be imposed on them which they cannot bear."

Hazrat Umar's treatment for the non- Muslims was exemplary. The Muslims wanted to built a mosque in Syria. For that purpose the

house of Christian was demolished. When Hazrat Umar got this news, he restored the Christian's house.

Equality

The high standards of integrity that Hazrat Umar set for himself and his family members should be emulated by the rulers of today, particularly those of the Muslim world. The allowance that he drew was just enough for a person of average means. When the people around him insisted that his allowance should be raised, he refused to accept any increase. He ate the most ordinary food, and wore clothes of the coarsest cloth.

Once he was late for the Friday prayer and the explanation that he offered was that he had his clothes washed, and that took some time to dry which delayed his departure for the mosque. When the envoy of the Byzantine emperor came to Madinah, he expected that the caliph would be living in a heavily guarded palace. The envoy found no palace and no guard.

He found the caliph sitting in the mosque in the company of ordinary people. When he went to Palestine to receive the surrender of the city of Jerusalem the world witnessed the strange spectacle of his slave riding the camel, and he himself walking on foot holding the reins of the camel.

Service of the People

He created a land revenue department and was the first ruler under whom survey and assessment work of land was undertaken. He was the first Muslim ruler to take a census, strike coins, organize police department, and set up jails. He established guest houses in all cities, rest houses on road-side from Madinah to Makkah for the comfort of travellers.

Diminished Slavery

Hazrat Umar took special measures to minimize slavery. He ordered that any female captive who had given birth to a child should not be sold as a slave. He established schools throughout the country, and allowed generous salaries to school teachers. He fixed stipends for the poor and the needy, and provided for the care and upbringing of orphans. His caliphate was, in fact, a great welfare and egalitarian state.

Conclusion

Hazrat Umar (581-644 A.D.) was a great companion and a loyal friend of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him. Before his death, Hazrat Abu Bakr, with the consultation of the Companions, had appointed him as the Caliph. During the ten years of his rule from 634 to 644 A.D., Hazrat Umar changed the course of history. Under his wise and courageous leadership, the Islamic Caliphate grew at an unprecedented rate, taking Iraq and parts of Iran from the Sassanids, and thereby ending that empire, and taking Egypt, Palestine, Syria, North Africa and Armenia from the Byzantines. He was assassinated by a Persian free slave, Abu Lulu Fairoz, and embraced Shahadat on first of Muharram, 24 Hijri.

Q8. Give an estimate of Hazrat Umar's system of government.

Answer

Hazrat Omer(RA) for the first time established such a perfect system of government that would serve as a role model for times to come. History of many of the successful systems and practices applied in the modern states dates back to Hazrat Omer's (RA) Caliphate, he was the pioneer and innovator of the systems like:

- Population census
- Division of the country into provinces and administrative divisions.
- Appointment of Governors and functionaries and their accountability to the head of the state.
- Posting of the Tax Collectors (Sahib-ul-Kharaj) in each province.
- Appointment of the Police Chief (Sahib-ul-Ahdath)
- Appointment of the Secretary (Katib)
- Appointment of the Finance Minister (Sahib-e-Bait-ul-Maal)
- Appointment of Justices (Qaziz) in all the provinces.

- Establishment of a Divan (Secretariat) to maintain the account of the salaries and financial assistance paid to the soldiers and the families of the Mujahidin.
- Establishment of a standing Army and a system of assigning ranks to army personnel.
- Putting up of a number of military cantonments on permanent basis; each of these cantonments was called 'Jund'. More famous among these were Fistaat, Basrah, Koofah, Dimashk (Damascus) Mosal, Himas, Urdun (Jordan) Philistine (Palestine) and Medina. Hazrat Omer (RA) was the first ruler who established separate departments for rendering authentic opinions in the light of Islamic Shari'ah (Ifta), and implementation of penalties on criminals (Hudood and Taziraat). He also established post and income tax departments. Put up mosques at public places and built new roads.

Q9. How did Hazrat Umar assure the supremacy of law and accountability of the government functionaries.

Answer

Vigilance and accountability

Hazrat Umar divided the whole country into provinces and smaller units. He followed a very strict standard for the appointment of governors, and took particular care to appoint men of approved integrity to high offices under the state.

He kept a watch over them like a hawk, and as soon as any lapse on their part came to his notice, immediate action was taken. Before assuming his responsibility, a governor was required to declare his assets and a complete inventory of his possessions was prepared and kept in record.

If an unusual increase was reported in the assets of a governor, he was immediately called to account and the unlawful property was confiscated by the state. At the time of appointment, a governor was required to make the pledge:

- that he would not ride a Turkish horse;
- that he would not wear fine clothes;
- that he would not eat sifted flour;

- that he would not keep a porter at his door; and
- that he would always keep his door open to the public.

This is how it was ensured that governors and principal officers would behave like common people and not like some extraordinary or heavenly creatures.

Service above self

Hazrat Umar was a man of inflexible integrity. He believed in simplicity and had contempt for pomp and luxury. Strong sense of justice, accountability before law, and equality for all were some of his cherished ideals. He took particular pains to provide effective, speedy and impartial justice to the people.

Supremacy of Law

He was the first ruler in history to separate judiciary from the executive. Qazis/judges were appointed in sufficient numbers at all administrative levels for the administration of justice. They were chosen for their integrity and learning in Islamic law. High salaries were fixed for them and they were not allowed to engage in trade.

In one of his ordinances issued to judicial officers, Hazrat Umar laid down the following principles: "Verily justice is an important obligation to God and man. You have been charged with this responsibility. Discharge the responsibility so that you may win the approbation of God and the goodwill of the people. Treat the people equally in your presence, in your company, and in your decisions, so that the weak despair not of justice and the high-placed have no hope of your favour..."

Social security

Hazrat Umar took particular steps to build a social order according to the teachings of Islam. He brought about far-reaching reforms in the social, economic and political sphere of collective life. It is but he who could say: "If a dog dies at the bank of Euphrates, Umar will be responsible for that".

Q10. What are the obstacles interposed in the way of good governance and how can these be overcome?

Answer

Good Governance

Good governance is directly related to good citizenship. Good governance can be established only in strong and stable political

culture. Following are the obstacles interposed in the way of the good governance.

- Bad Citizenship
- Illiteracy and Ignorance
- Illiteracy and Ignorance
- Poverty
- War Culture Oppressive political system
- Corrupted social system

Bad Citizenship

Good governance is directly related to good citizenship. Good governance can be established only in strong and stable political culture.

Illiteracy and Ignorance

Illiteracy and ignorance of the people is the greatest hurdle in the way of good governance. An illiterate public do not let any political system prevail and succeed in the country because of their ignorance.

Poverty

The people here are poverty stricken. Their only concern is earning bread and to lead a better-standard life. They are unwilling to render the sacrifices which good governance may demand from them .

War Culture Oppressive political system

Ours is a war culture. People's minds are corrupted with many kind of biases . they always keep criticizing each other. Because of this habit of struggling against each other, no system of government can succeed in our country.

Corrupted social system

Our society is a corrupted society. this corruption is the major hindrance in the way of good governance.

Remedies of these Obstacles

There is no short cut remedy to the vices of a bad political culture. Problem of good governance is not a simple one, it is very complex and complicated, in fact this is not one problem, it is the amalgamate of a multitude of problems. Ignorance is the mother of all the evils.Ignorance can not be got rid of unless education is made universal. But a poor society cannot afford to educate its citizens for

want of resources. Poverty in itself is such a great curse which gives birth to a multitude of vices, i.e. greed, indolence, corruption and social disintegration. Poor people fall easy prey to petty temptations offered to them by the self-serving politicians.

After the development of technology, war has become an extremely expensive enterprise. Even the richest nations of the world can not venture to remain in a state of war for long, not to talk of the extremely poor countries like Pakistan and India. German dictator Adolph Hitler is known to be the most callous and ruthless of world's dictators. He idealized war as the noblest of human pursuits, he said that one who does not want to wage war must perish, and nobility of a person, according to him could be judged only by the intensity of his love for war. It was due to this philosophy that the fire lit by Hitler's militancy set an extensive part of the globe ablaze in the shape of World war II. Vanquished and spent out, as a result of his insane proclamations, Hitler had to admit at last; "In modern warfare there are no conquerors, there are only the perished and the survivors".

A nation determined to achieve the ideal of good governance should, first of all, say good-bye to war. History bears evidence that nations like the Chinese and the Japanese have achieved highest possible standards of economics and social progress only by adopting a policy of peaceful co-existence with other nations of the world.

Q11. What is the composition of the Union Councils it is required to perform under the new system of District government.

Answer

The Union Councils perform the basic municipal functions, either singly, or through joint committees as and when necessary especially in the areas currently defined as towns. The Union government comprises the:

- Union Nazim,
- the Naib Union Nazim,
- the Union Council, and the Union administration.

The Union Council will ensure that the municipal needs of villages, (which for the first time are being recognised as municipal entities), are met adequately, either by developing local capacity or through

liaison with the Tehsil Officer Municipal Standards and Co-ordination.

The assignments of the Union Council

The Union Council is organised into committees for monitoring specific functions of the district offices and service providers. This ensures the protection of citizens' rights and improvement in delivery of services; and promotes citizen participation in these matters. An additional opportunity for citizen participation is provided through public hearings of these committees. The assignment of specific responsibilities to members of the Union Council in the committee system will ensure citizen evaluation of their performance. The monitoring committees of the Union Council, or the citizens themselves, may facilitate the creation of Citizen Community Boards in both urban and rural areas. These boards are the primary means of the involvement of civil society in the local government.

The purpose of the Union Councils

The Union Council electoral system is designed to reduce divisive politics and create an environment for the growth of co-operative politics at the grass-root.

How the members of Union Councils are elected?

In rural unions, members are elected by direct vote, from a single or multi-member ward basis. Candidates receiving the highest number of votes (until the designated number of seats for that multi-member ward is filled) will stand elected.

The seats in the union Councils

There are a total of twenty-one seats in a Union Council. The allocation of the seats is as follows:

Column A	No. of Seats
Nazim	1
Naib Nzim	1
Muslim (male)	8
Muslim (female)	4
Workers / peasants (male)	4
Workers/peasants (female)	1

Minorities	
Total	21

Functions of the Union Councils

The Unions Councils are designed to perform the following functions:

- To undertake development projects at local level, by working in collaboration with village councils in rural areas , and the Citizen Community Boards in both Urban and Rural areas.
- To heavy taxes in order to raise funds
- To prepare annual development plans to be carried out in its jurisdiction
- To act as a conciliatory body to resolve civil, criminal and family disputes.

Q12. What is the composition of Tehsil administration , also give an account of its powers and functions.

Answer

The Formation of the Tehsil Government

The Tehsil government includes the Tehsil Nazim, the Naib Tehsil Nazim, the Tehsil Council, and the Tehsil administration. Tehsil governments have been established in all existing Tehsils except in cases of districts that comprise only one Tehsil. The integrated Tehsil Government mitigated the rural-urban frictions by providing opportunities for representation in proportion to the population and taxation in proportion to the services and thus effectively addressed the rural-urban divide.

The Tehsil government is formed of:

- Tehsil Nazim
- Tehsil Naib Nazim
- Tehsil Assembly
- Tehsil Administration

The Tehsil Council

The Tehsil Council is a directly elected body comprising Naib Union Nazims of all the unions of the Tehsil. Under this arrangement, all the union of a Tehsil will get representation at the Tehsil level. As

the Union Nazim and Naib Union Nazim will be elected jointly, both will be operating in harmony in the interest of their union at all the three levels of the local government i.e. the union, the Tehsil, and the district.

Tehsil Administration

The Tehsil Nazim is head of the Tehsil Government. Under the Nazim there is a Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO) who is the co-ordination officer of the Tehsil administration. There are four Tehsil Officers (TOs) reporting to the TMO, one each for (i) Finance, Budget and Accounts (ii) Municipal Standards and Co-ordination (iii) Land Use Control (iv) Rural-Urban Planning. The municipal functionaries of the existing urban areas come under the charge of the Municipal Officer who is under the executive control of the Nazim through the Tehsil Municipal Officer.

Functions of Tehsil Council

The Tehsil Council performs following functions:

The first function of the Tehsil council is the provision of the Municipal services within the Tehsil government.

The second function of the Tehsil Government is development through land use control and master planning for every town and village across the Tehsil, so that the Tehsil as a whole can develop in a coherent and integrated manner.

The third function of the Tehsil government is to monitor the work of the Tehsil administration and district government officials located in the Tehsil. Unions.

The Tehsil government reserves the process of serialization of the Urban areas and urbanization of the rural areas.

If Tehsil area becomes urbanised , it shall be raised to the status of a City District . The city district shall be divided into a number of towns on the basis of population.

The Tehsil Council

The Tehsil Council is a directly elected body comprising Naib Union Nazims of all the unions of the Tehsil. Under this arrangement, all the union of a Tehsil will get representation at the Tehsil level. As the Union Nazim and Naib Union Nazim will be elected jointly, both will be operating in harmony in the interest of their union at all the three

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Q13. What do you know about the city district police and District Judicial system?

Answer

According to the new concept of devolution , law and order is the responsibility of the provincial government . the provincial government shall provide police force for the maintenance of law and order in the district. the police shall however perform their duties under the guidance and institution of the district government. In order to make police answerable to the general public, a new system of accountability ahs been created at district and city district levels.

District Judicial system.

The devolution plan 2000 speaks about new judicial principles as :

- Quick and effective dispensation of justice
- Provision of justice at the doorstep
- Pre-emption of litigation
- Decentralization of judiciary
- Horizontal expansion of judiciary by establishing new small cause courts at the Tehsil level.
- Establishment of special courts for women

Q14. Write an essay on the Islamic Concept of Good Governance.

Answer

No separation between religion and Politics in Islam

There is no separation between religion and politics in Islam. Now what are the guidelines or principles in Islam for organizing a political order? The political system of Islam is based on three principles: TAWHID (unity of God), RISALAT (prophet hood), and KHILAFAT (vicegerency). TAWHID means that only God is the Creator, Sustainers, and Master of the universe and all that exists in it, organic and inorganic. The sovereignty of this kingdom is vested in Him. He also has the right to command or forbid, and His commandments are the law. **Muslim Concept of Good Governance**

-----Khilafat

KHILAFAT means "representation". Man [i.e. human beings], according to Islam, is the representative of God on earth, His vicegerent. That is to say, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by God, he is required to exercise his God-given authority in this world within the limits prescribed by God.

PURPOSE OF THE ISLAMIC STATE

The Holy Quran clearly states that the aim and purpose of the Islamic state, built on the foundations of Tawhid, Risalat, and Khilafat is the establishment, maintenance and development of those virtues by which the Creator of the universe wishes human life to be enriched, and the prevention and eradication of those evils which are abhorrent to God.

THE STATE IN ISLAM

IS NOT INTENDED ONLY FOR POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION NOR FOR THE FULFILMENT THROUGH IT OF THE COLLECTIVE WILL OF ANY PARTICULAR SET OF PEOPLE. Rather,

Universal fundamental rights for humanity

Islam has laid down universal fundamental rights for humanity as a whole, which are to be observed and respected in all circumstances, irrespective of whether a person lives in or outside the territory of the Islamic state and whether he is at peace or war with the state. For example, human blood is sacred and may not be spilled without

justification; it is not permissible to oppress women, children, old people, the sick or the wounded; a woman's honour and chastity must be respected in all circumstances, the naked clothed, the wounded or diseased treated medically, and the hungry must be fed.

The Amir

The responsibility for the administration of the government in an Islamic state is entrusted to an Amir (leader), who may be likened to the President or Prime Minister of a western democratic state. All adult men and women who accept the fundamentals of the constitution are entitled to vote in the election for the leader.

The basic qualifications for the election of an Amir are that he should command the confidence of the largest number of people in respect to knowledge and grasp of the spirit of Islam; he should possess the Islamic attribute of the fear of God; he should be endowed with the quality of statesmanship. In short, he should be both able and virtuous.

Legislative Council

A SHURA (consultative council), elected by the people, will assist and guide the Amir. It is obligatory to the Amir to administer the country with the advice of his Shura. The Amir can retain office only as long as he enjoys the confidence of the people, and must resign when he loses this confidence. Every citizen has the right to criticize the Amir and his government, and all reasonable means for the expression of public opinion should be available.

Legislation in an Islamic state should be within the limits prescribed by the Shari'ah. The injunctions of God and His Prophet ﷺ are to be accepted and obeyed and no legislative body can alter or modify them or make any new laws which are contrary to their spirit. Great scope would still be available for legislation on questions not covered by any specific injunctions of Shari'ah, and the legislature is free to legislate in regard to these matters.

Based On Democracy

Since Islamic system is democratic in nature and is based on Shariah and the Sunnah, there is no place in this system for dictatorial leadership, authoritarian attitude and one man decision-making. This is the principle which forms a constant current in Islamic system of administration. The system is human in nature, content and

application. When Hazrat Omar (RA) would appoint a governor, he would invariably advise the incumbent

“Not to make reception halls so that you are accessible to every one, not to eat refined flour as it is not available to all citizens of the Ummah, not to wear thin cloth because this would make you easy going and not to ride a Turkish horse because this would make you haughty”.

Effective and efficient Government

There is absolutely no doubt that principles of administration in Islam are by far the most scientific and comprehensive set of principles for effective and efficient administration. Instructions of Hazrat Omar (RA) and Hazrat Ali (RA) noted earlier provide a complete frame for Islamic administration.

Social Justice

Islamic system of justice includes social justice, which means that the Government must manage to meet and fulfil the needs and requirements of all citizens because they have rightful share in State resources and are bonafide citizens of the country.

Provision of the basic Necessities of Life

This further implies that it is the responsibility of the State to provide food, shelter and clothing to all the citizens of the State. Economic justice is aimed at equitable distribution of means of living and check concentration of wealth in a few hands.

No Discrimination

The state should abolish all discriminations of colour , race and nationality. All individuals should be equal in the eyes of the Muslim state

Usury

A Usury (Riba) shall be strictly prohibited in the Islamic system of government.

The Protection of Honour

The important right is the right of the citizens to the protection of their honour. In the address delivered on the occasion of the Farewell Hajj, to which I have referred earlier, the Prophet ﷺ did not only prohibit the life and property of the Muslims to one another, but also

any encroachment upon their honour, respect and chastity were forbidden to one another.

Equality Before Law

Islam gives its citizens the right to absolute and complete equality in the eyes of the law. As far as the Muslims are concerned, there are clear instructions in the Holy Quran and hadith that in their rights and obligations they are all equal: "The believers are brothers (to each other)" (49:10). "If they (disbelievers) repent and keep up prayer and pay the I poor-due, they are your brothers in faith" (9:11). The Prophet ﷺ has said that: "The life and blood of Muslims are equally precious" (Abu Dawud; Ibn Majjah). In another hadith he has said: "The protection given by all Muslims is equal. Even an ordinary man of them can grant protection to any man" (al-Bukhari; Muslim; Abu Dawud). In another more detailed Tradition of the Prophet ﷺ, it has been said that those who accept the Oneness of God, believe in the Prophet-hood of His Messenger, give up primitive prejudices and join the Muslim community and brotherhood, "then they have the same rights and obligations as other Muslims have" (al-Bukhari; al-Nisa'i). Thus there is absolute equality between the new converts to Islam and the old followers of the Faith.

The Right to Avoid Sin

Islam also confers this right on every citizen that he will not be ordered to commit a sin, a crime or an offence; and if any government, or the administrator, or the head of department orders an individual to do a wrong, then he has the right to refuse to comply with the order. His refusal to carry out such crime or unjust instructions would not be regarded as an offence in the eyes of the Islamic law. On the contrary giving orders to one's subordinates to commit a sin or do a wrong is itself an offence and such a serious offence that the officer who gives this sinful order whatever his rank and position may be, is liable to be summarily dismissed.

Justice Without Discrimination

An Islamic state should administer justice without discrimination. Allah had his Prophet ﷺ and all the Muslims to do justice, whatever the circumstances be, The Holy Quran says:

'.....and let not the hatred of others to make you sewer to wrong and depart from justice , be just , that is next to pity , and fear of Allah....'

(5:8)

State should be free of moral vices

An Islamic state should discourage all moral vices like lying , breaking of promises and covenant ,backbiting and untrue allegation, and miserliness greed and avarice , taking bribes , usurp, theft, robbery, falling short the balance and measurement , drinking , gambling , arrogance and hypocrisy.

Promotion of Virtues

An Islamic state should work for the promotion of virtues by applying the methods of education and persuasion. Widows , orphans and the destitute should be given help from the Baitul Maal (government exchequer). An Islamic state should try to induce in its citizens the qualities of chastity, self respect, piety, love of humanity, tolerance and forgiveness, fair dealing, humility, politeness, fraternity, modesty, kindness and consideration of all the fellow beings.

Free Education

An Islamic state should provide free and purposeful education to all its citizens without any discrimination of colour, creed or race. The education scheme should not only include basic literacy but also higher Islamic learning , linguistics as well as the physical and social sciences on the highest possible level.

Establishment of Peace

It is the duty of an Islamic state that it should establish peace in the society and should punish the criminals.

Conclusion

It is the duty of an Islamic state that it should aim to achieve the spiritual and Moral uplift of its citizens. The Holy Quran enlists the paramount objectives of an Islamic state :

'....if they are those if we establish them in the land , establish regular prayer and give them regular charity, enjoin the right and forbid wrong , with Allah rests the end (and decisions of all affairs).

