

Osmania University



M.A (Islamic Studies)

**Two Years Course
CBCS – Semester Wise
Course Structure and Syllabus**

(2016 – 2017 TO 2021 – 2022)

**Department of Islamic Studies
University College of Arts & Social Sciences
Osmania University
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**SYLLABUS OF
M.A. (ISLAMIC STUDIES)**

Course Structure

Course Duration: Two years (IV – Sem)

I - Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Credits	Marks			
			Internals	Semester	Total	
101	The Quran	5	20	80	100	
102	Muslim Jurisprudence - Principles	5	20	80	100	
103	History of Muslim Civilization - I	5	20	80	100	
104	Muslim Socio-Political Thought	4	20	80	100	
105	Electives	4	20	80	100	
	(A) - Muslim Philosophy					
	(B) - Developing Research Project					
TUTORIALS / SEMINAR		1	Oral Presentation	Write – Up	25	
			10	15		

II - Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Credits	Marks			
			Internals	Semester	Total	
201	Hadith Studies	5	20	80	100	
202	Muslim Jurisprudence: Enforcement of Law	5	20	80	100	
203	History of Muslim Civilization – II	5	20	80	100	
204	Islamic Economics	4	20	80	100	
205	Electives	4	20	80	100	
	(A) - Indo-Muslim Culture					
	(B) - Orientalism and Islam					
TUTORIALS / SEMINAR		1	Oral Presentation	Write – Up	25	
			10	15		

III - Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Credits	Marks		
			Internals	Semester	Total
301	History of Muslim Civilization - A.D. 1258 to 1924 – III	5	20	80	100
302	Modern Trends in Islam-I	5	20	80	100
303	Sufism	5	20	80	100
304	Electives	4	20	80	100
	(A) - West-Asian government and Politics (The Arab - East)				
	(B) - Religion and Politics in Contemporary Iran				
305	Electives	4	20	80	100
	(A) - Social Structure of Indian Muslims				
	(B) - Introduction to Islam - (ID Paper)				
TUTORIALS / SEMINAR		1	Oral Presentation	Write-up	25
			10	15	

IV - Semester

Paper Code	Paper Title	Credits	Marks		
			Internals	Semester	Total
401	History of Muslim Civilization – IV	5	20	80	100
402	Modern Trends in Islam-II	5	20	80	100
403	Women, Gender and Islam	5	20	80	100
404	Electives	4	20	80	100
	(A) - Development of Muslim Thought in India				
	(B) - Cultural History of the Deccan (from the 13 th to the 20 th century)				
405	Electives	4	20	80	100
	(A) - Islam in South-East Asia				
	(B) - Project Report / Thesis				
TUTORIALS / SEMINAR		1	Oral Presentation	Write-up	25
			10	15	

M.A. (ISLAMIC STUDIES)

Semester – I

Paper No.101: THE QURAN

Course Objectives: The course will examine Islamic concept of Quran as divine revelation and Word of God. Study about the compilation of the Quran. Explore briefly major Quranic themes, study the development of exegesis literature and Quranic interpretation from modern perspective.

Learning Outcomes: Students will have a basic Overview of the idea of scripture in Islam, they will get acquainted with the features of Makkan and Madinan chapters of the Quran. Students will become aware of the major Quranic themes and Quranic interpretations in modern times.

Course Outline:

Unit – I: Concept of Revelation and Prophethood.

Unit – II: The Quran: Compilation of the Quran. Chief characteristics of the Makkan and Madinan chapters.

Unit – III: Major themes of the Quran: Philosophical, Ethical, Economic and Political Teachings.

Unit – IV: Tafsir: Historical development of Tafsir literature. Principles and schools of Quranic interpretation.

Unit – V: Quranic Interpretation: Modern and Modernist approaches

Paper No.102: MUSLIM JURISPRUDENCE: Principles

Course Objectives: To study the nature and development of Muslim Law (Sources of Islamic Law), explore the concept of Ijtihad and Taqlid and its relevance in the modern world.

Learning Outcomes: Students become familiar with the vocabulary of Islamic Law. They would learn about the key concepts such as Ijtihad and Taqlid. They become aware of the contemporary issues.

Course Outline:

Unit – I: Origin and development of Muslim Jurisprudence. Objectives of Shari‘ah Five value-Judgement. Sources of Islamic Law: The Quran and Hadith.

Unit – II: Sources of Islamic Law: Ijma, Qiyas, Istihsan, Istislah, Istidlal, Rafa’al Harj, Sadd al Dharai

Unit – III: Schools of Islamic Law: Hanafi, Maliki, Shafii, Hanbali, Jafari.

Unit – IV: Ijtihad: Methodology of Ijtihad. Types of Mujtahidin. Decline of Ijtihad. Ijtihad and Contemporary Issues

Unit – V: Fundamental Rights / Human Rights and the Shari‘ah

Paper No.103: HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILISATION – I

Course Objectives: To study the emergence of Islam in Pre-Islamic cultural milieu, the life of Prophet Muhammad: Makkan and Madinan periods, Emergence of Islamic society and polity. Study of early history upto the fall of the Umayyads.

Learning Outcomes: Students will develop an understanding of the emergence of Islam, will become aware of life of Prophet Muhammad, early history of Islam, and development of Islamic society and culture.

Course Outline:

- Unit - I Pre-Islamic Arabia: Geo-political and socio-religious conditions. Trade and Commerce. Place of Women.
- Unit - II Advent of Islam. Prophet Muhammad: Makkan and Madinan periods. Political and Social organization.
- Unit - III Orthodox Caliphate: Consolidation of Islam in Arabia and its expansion. Administration. Emergence of internal division during the caliphate of Uthman. Schism between Ali and Muawiyah. Rise of Kharijites and Shiites.
- Unit - IV The Umayyads: Establishment of the Umayyad state. Expansion of the Arab empire. Administration.
- Unit - V Social conditions. Science and Literature. Decline of the Umayyads.

Paper No.104: MUSLIM SOCIO-POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Objectives: Introduction to the development of political thought. Study of concepts: Ummah, Khilafat, Imamat and Jihad. Minorities in Muslim states and Muslims in Non-Muslim states. To explore the evolution of Muslim political theory and the role of Muslim political thinkers in it.

Learning Outcomes: Student is expected to become aware of Muslim political concepts and evolution of Muslim political theory, become familiar with key political thinkers and their Ideas about State and polity.

Course Outline:

- Unit - I The Quranic teachings about social organization. Concept of Ummah. Philosophy of state.
- Unit - II Concepts of Khilafat and Imamat. Political views of Kharijites, Mutazilites and Imam Abu Hanifa.
- Unit - III Concept of Jihad. Status of minorities in an Islamic state and that of Muslims in a non-Muslim state.
- Unit - IV Evolution of Muslim Political theory: Al-Farabi: Society and State. Al-Mawardi: State and Caliphate.
- Unit - V Nizamul Mulk Tusi: Kingship and Government. Al-Ghazali: Caliphate. Ibn-Khaldun: Society and State.

Paper No.105: MUSLIM PHILOSOPHY

Course Objectives: Introduction to Islamic philosophy and theology. Early issues and emergence of Ilm-ul-Kalam. Mutazilites and Asharites, Study of Key Muslim philosophers, and their Ideas about God, soul and intellect.

Learning Outcomes: Students develop an understanding of basic concepts and issues. They get acquainted with the vocabulary and key issues dealt in Muslim philosophy.

Course Outline:

- Unit - I Beginning of philosophical discussions: Free Will and Pre-destination. Problem of Divine Essence and Attributes. Problem of reason and revelation.
- Unit - II Ilm al-Kalam: The rationalistic approach of Mutazilites. The orthodox reaction: Zahiris. Asharites. The effort of reconciliation: Maturidis.
- Unit - III Study of the following Philosophers: Al-Kindi: Ideas of God, Soul and Intellect. Al-Farabi: Ideas of God, Soul and Intellect.
- Unit - IV Ibn Sina: Ideas of God and Soul. Al-Ghazali: Criticism of the Philosophers.
- Unit - V Ibn Rushd: Relation between Religion and Philosophy.

Semester – II

Paper No.201: HADITH STUDIES

Course Objectives: The course will give an overview of the development of Hadith literature. It studies the mechanism through which hadith were collected and transmitted. It explores the disciplines associated with Hadith studies.

Learning Outcomes: Students will gain an understanding of the importance of Hadith literature, will become familiar with the terminology and became aware of the debates around it in modern time.

Course Outline:

- Unit - I Development of Hadith Literature: Reception (Tahammul) and Delivery (Ada).
- Unit - II The transmission and collection of Hadith literature. Major collections. Biographies of Important Hadith Transmitters. Imams Bukhari, Muslim, Malik .
- Unit - III Hadith Terminology (Mustalah al Hadith, Hadith Forgery (wad’al-Hadith) the methods and History of Hadith criticism.
- Unit - IV Hadith classification: Classification I (Sahih, Hasan and Da‘if). Classification II Marfu‘, Muttasil, Maqtu‘, Mu‘an‘in, Mu‘annan and Mu‘allaq) Classification III (Fard, Gharib, ‘Aziz, Mashhur, Mutawatir and Ahad)
- Unit - V The Authenticity Question: Debates over prophetic Traditions in modern times.

Paper No.202: MUSLIM JURISPRUDENCE: Enforcement of Law

Course Objectives: Describes practice and enforcement of Law, Discusses systems, such as Qada, Hisba and Mazalim courts. Study of legal topics: Marriage, divorce, inheritance and waqf, description of legal reforms in Muslim countries.

Learning Outcomes: Students develop an understanding of Muslim Law. They become aware of laws regarding marriage, divorce, inheritance and waqf, they get acquainted with issues requiring reforms.

Course Outline:

- Unit - I Sharia Courts: Muftis, the Process of Ifta, Fatwas and Qada System. Non Sharia courts: Mazalim courts and Hisba jurisdiction.
- Unit - II Family law: Marriage Dissolution of marriage, Guardianship, Maintenance
- Unit - III Inheritance, Waqf and Hiba.
- Unit - IV Muslim Personal Law: Shariat Application Act of 1937. Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act of 1939. Special Marriage Act of 1954. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986.
- Unit - V An overview of legal reforms in family laws in Muslim countries: Turkey, Egypt, Morocco and Pakistan.

Paper No.203: HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILISATION – II

Course Objectives: An Overview of expansion of Abbasid Empire. Study of the intellectual contribution of Muslims and future renaissance in Europe, Challenges to Muslim empires, crusades and the Muslim response.

Learning Outcomes: The Students will be better equipped to appreciate the rule of Abbasids and Umayyad in Spain. They will have a better sense of history as regards the Muslim contribution to the renaissance in Europe. Finally, they will have a better understanding of crusades and Muslim response to it.

Course Outline:

Unit - I The Abbasids: Rise of the Abbasids. Administration, Society and Culture. Contribution to Science and Literature, Fine Arts and Architecture. Causes of the Abbasid decline.

Unit - II The Umayyads of Spain: Emergence and establishment of the Umayyad state in Spain. Contribution to Science and Literature, Fine Arts and Architecture. Moorish Culture. Causes of Umayyad decline.

Unit - III Emergence of the sundry dynasties: A brief outline of the emergence of the Eastern petty dynasties. Seljuqs and Ghaznavids: Contribution to Science & Literature.

Unit - IV Western petty dynasties: An outline history of their emergence. Fatimids: Contribution to Science, Literature and Architecture.

Unit - V The Crusades: Reasons behind the Crusades and Muslim reaction.

Paper No.204: ISLAMIC ECONOMICS

Course Objectives: To develop an understanding of Islamic economics, its methodology, concepts, principles, major similarities and dissimilarities with conventional economics. To introduce basic principles of Islamic Banking and functions.

Learning Outcomes: To be able to clarify the salient features of Islamic Economic system. To be aware of efforts to Islamize economy in Muslims countries and the difficulties involved. To be aware of contemporary banks system/Islamic banking and finances and their major differences.

Course Outline:

Unit - I Ethics, Religion and Economics. Islamic Economics – Concepts, Approaches and Methodology.

Unit - II Salient Features of Islamic Economic System. Concepts of Human wealth, property, work, Profit, market, rights, welfare and justice.

Unit - III Islamic Economic Institutions. Nature and role of Interest in economic theory and the rationale of its prohibition in Islam

Unit - IV Principles of Finance and Trade. Current issues in the theory and practices of Islamic Banking and Finance.

Unit - V Economic Development in Islam.

Paper No.205: INDO-MUSLIM CULTURE

Course Objectives: This course explores the development of Muslim culture in Indian environment, it examines the attempts made towards religious synthesis by both Muslims and Hindus at various times. It gives familiarity about few key personalities who played a vital role in the synthesis of both cultures. It also gives a brief idea about the origin and development of Urdu.

Learning Outcomes: The students will be aware of the evolution and development of Indo-Muslim Culture. They will be better able to relate to modern challenges and respond to them with a background of the history of Indian Islam.

Course Outline:

Unit - I Advent of Islam in India: Traders, Sufis and Conquerors.

Unit - II Evolution of Indo-Muslim culture: Bhakti movement. Sikhism.

Unit - III Messianic and Syncretism movements: Ismaili, Mahdawi, and Ahmadiyyah.

Unit - IV Attempts at religious and cultural synthesis: Abu Rayhan al Biruni, Amir Khusrau, Akbar: Din i-Ilahi. Dara Shikoh. Mirza Mazhar Jan i-Janan.

Unit - V Patronage of Indian thought and literature by the Muslim ruling class during the medieval period. Urdu Language and Literature. Various streams in Fine Arts & Architecture.

Semester – III

Paper No.301: HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILISATION FROM A.D. 1258 TO 1924 – III

Course Objectives: Introduction to the rise of Mamluks. Description of the Origin and expansion of Ottomans till Sulayman the magnificent. An acquaintance with the Origin and rise of Safavids in Persia. A brief history of Qachars, Nationalist movement and later modernization up to Reza Shah Pahlawi.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be familiar with the cultural advancement of Muslims under Ottomans. They will become aware of events in Medieval Persia till the times of Reza Shah Pahlawi. They will be able to better appreciate the causes of rise and fall of Muslim empires.

Course Outline:

- Unit - I The Mamluks: The establishment of Mamluk dynasty. Role of Baybars. Contribution to Science and Architecture. Causes of decline.
- Unit - II The Ottomans: Origin and Expansion of the Ottoman state till the times of Sulayman the magnificent. Broad features of Central and Provincial administration, and religious systems, Janissaries.
- Unit - III Ottoman Architecture. The causes of Ottoman decline. Tanzimat movement, Young Turk movement and Establishment of the Republic of Turkey. Egypt: Muhammad Ali and his reforms.
- Unit - IV Origin and Establishment of the Safavid State. Shah Ismail, Shah Abbas. Administration. Qizilbashis Causes of decline.
- Unit - V Rise of Qachar dynasty and the reforms of Nasiruddin Shah. Nationalist movement. Revolution of 1905 and the role of Ulama in it. Modernization of Iran under Mohammad Reza and Reza Shah Pahlawi.

Paper No.302: MODERN TRENDS IN ISLAM – I

Course Objectives: To provide an overview of the intellectual social and political development from the late 19th century to the present times. To examine the diversity of Muslim responses to the various challenges of modernization and the process of globalization as manifested in the writings of Arab thinkers.

Learning Outcomes: The student will be able to better appreciate the contemporary events with the background knowledge of the last century. The student will be able to relate to the modern trends to contemporary times.

Course Outline:

- Unit - I An outline study of the political, religious and intellectual situation of the Muslim world at the beginning of the 19th century.
- Unit - II Pre-Modernist revivalist movements: The Wahhabi and Sanusi movements.
- Unit - III Jamaluddin al-Afghani: Religious and political views. Abd al-Rahman al Kawakibi: Religious and Political views.
- Unit - IV Muhammad Abduh: Contribution to religious and intellectual awakening. Rashid Rida. Ali Abdur Raziq. Taha Hussain. Salafiyah movement. Al-Ikhwan al-Muslimun: Yusuf al Qardawi
- Unit - V Zia Gokalp, Nation and Community, Said Nursi, religious pluralism and tolerance, Fethullah Gulen, Islam and modernity. Ayatullah Khumayni: Wilayat-i-Faqih, Ali Shariati: Social Justice and critique of Western Ideologies.

Paper No.303: SUFISM

Course Objectives: The course examines the development of mystical trends in Islam, describes early Sufis and their characteristics. Explores major mystical doctrines such as Wahdat-ul-wujud and Shuhud. It studies the development of Sufi orders.

Learning Outcomes: Students will understand the mystical dimension of Islam and learn about early Sufis and major Sufi doctrines.

Course Outline:

- Unit - I Origin and Development of Sufism. Chief characteristics of early Sufis.
- Unit - II Early Sufis: Uways of Qarn, Hasan of Basrah, Ibrahim bin Adham, Harith Muhasibi. Rabia of Basrah, Dhun Nun of Egypt, Bayazid of Bistam, Junayd of Baghdad and Mansur al-Hallaj.
- Unit - III Mystic thought of and al-Ghazali. Abdul Qadir Jilani and Shihabuddin Suhrawardi.
- Unit - IV Jalaluddin Rumi: Concept of Love. Ibn Arabi: Doctrine of Wahdatul Wujud and Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi: Doctrine of Shuhud.
- Unit - V Emergence of Sufi Orders: Sufi orders in India: Chishti, Suhrawardi, Qadiri and Naqshbandi. Their attitudes toward State, Pir-Murid relationship, Sama and the institution of Khanqah.

Paper No.304: WEST-ASIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS (The Arab – East)

Course Objectives: Course will deal with the modern developments in the region. It will trace the political conditions at the time of the outbreak of world war-I, European policies and strategies in this area. Emergence of nationalist movements in Arab states and rise of sovereign Arab states in the area including the Palestine Problem.

Learning Outcomes: The course provide the students brief political history of west Asia. Students will learn the geo political and economic significance of this region. Student will also learn about the transformation of West Asia from a medieval sultanate to a modern region.

Course Outline:

- Unit - I Geo-political importance – West-Asia as a factor in international politics. Strategic and Economic significance.
- Unit - II West Asia under the Ottomans – Pan-Islamism, Pan Ottomanism, Pan Turanism, Turkish Nationalism. World War-I. Establishment of Turkish republic, Westernization and Secularization of Turkey under Mustafa Kemal. Constitution of 1937 and its six principles.
- Unit - III The aftermath of World War-I. Arab Revolts of 1916 and 1918. Husain-MacMohan Correspondence. Sykes-Picot agreement. Peace settlement.
- Unit - IV The Mandate System: Formation of Arab states and mandatory regimes. Rise and growth of Arab Nationalism.
- Unit - V An outline of political developments in Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine and Jordan till independence. Zionism. Creation of Israel. Palestine Liberation Movement.

Paper No.305: SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF INDIAN MUSLIMS

Course Objectives: To explore the structure of Indian society during the middle age and discuss cultural borrowings between Hindus and Muslim in a symbiotic way. To examine demographic and distribution pattern of Muslims. To discuss the impact of modernization.

Learning Outcomes: The student will become familiar with the landscape and hierarchy of the Indian society in the medieval times. The student will be able to analyze the causes of Muslim backwardness with a strong background of medieval socio-economic patterns.

Course Outline:

- Unit - I Traditional social structure during the medieval period: Nobility, landed classes, administrative officials, traders, artisans and peasantry. Economic Life: Agriculture. Trade Industries.
- Unit - II Social customs and practices. Impact of local customs.
- Unit - III Distribution of Muslims in different regions of India with special reference to demographic trends and socio-economic behavior.
- Unit - IV Social stratification among the Muslims in various regions of the country.
- Unit - V Impact of modernization and traditional attitudes.

Semester – IV

Paper No.401: HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILISATION IN INDIA: THE SULTANATE AND MUGHAL PERIOD – IV

Course Objectives: This course examines the advent of Muslims and its political impact on the Indian Sub-continent the role of Muslims in the development of literature, Architecture, changes in administration and revenue system.

Learning Outcomes: The student will be aware of the various political developments in the medieval times. They will better appreciate the Muslim contribution in different fields.

Course Outline:

- Unit - I A broad outline of the advent of Muslims in India. Establishment of the Sultanate in Delhi. Political theory of Delhi Sultanate.
- Unit - II Administration and revenue system of Delhi Sultanate. Religious policy of the rulers. Social life. Literary activity. Architecture.
- Unit - III Mughal period: State and Shariah. Religious policy of the rulers. Administration.
- Unit - IV Revenue Administration. Mansabdari system. Social life. Literary activity. Architecture.
- Unit - V Provincial states of the Deccan: An outline of the emergence of the Bahmani Kingdom and its five successive states.

Paper No.402: MODERN TRENDS IN ISLAM – II

Course Objectives: To provide an overview of the intellectual social and political development from the late 18th century to the present times. To examine the diversity of Muslim responses to the various challenges of modernization and the process of globalization as manifested in the writings of Indian thinkers.

Learning Outcomes: The student will be able to better appreciate the contemporary events with the background knowledge of the last century. The student will be able to relate the modern trends to contemporary times.

Course Outline:

- Unit - I Pre-Modernist revivalism: Shah Waliullah: Ijtihad and theory of Irtifaqat. The movement of Syed Ahmad Barelvi. Faraidi movement.
- Unit - II Impact of the West and Modern Renaissance: Karamat Ali Jawnpuri. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan: Socio-religious and political views. The Aligarh movement.
- Unit - III Ameer Ali: Interpretation of Islamic faith and culture. Shibli Numani: Neo-Ilm al-Kalam and the revival of the religion.
- Unit - IV Abul Kalam Azad: Religious thought. Iqbal: Concept of Self, Selflessness and Perfect Man

Unit - V Abul Ala Mawdudi: Concept of religion and state. Ghulam Ahmed Parvez: Interpretation of Islam. Fazlur Rahman, Reform and Islamic hermeneutics, Bahadur Yar Jung, Construction of Muslim Identity.

Paper No.403: WOMEN, GENDER AND ISLAM

Course Objectives: Introduction to the theories gender, Exploring the changing role of women across eras in Islamic history such as, the early years, the period of ascendancy and the period of decline. Examining the impact of feminism on Muslim Society.

Learning Outcomes: Student is expected to become familiar with the historical discourse on the role and status of women. To become aware of the contemporary challenges posed by feminist ideas, and existing tensions within Muslim society relating to women and gender issues.

Course Outline:

Unit - I Introduction to theories of gender. Women in Pre-Islamic Arabia. Early Muslim Women and role models. Eve and creation stories in the Quran. Women in the Quran.

Unit - II Women in History: Women in early Islam politics and society. Women and scholarship Muhaddithat (women scholars of hadith), Faqihat (women scholar of Islamic law) and women in the Sufi tradition.

Unit - III Women in Islamic Law: Muslim family life Marriage, Birth control and abortion, divorce and property rights. Child custody rights.

Unit - IV Contemporary debates about women and gender veiling segregation, seclusion, education, Islamic construction of masculinity, issues of honor power and class.

Unit - V The rise of Islamic feminism and fundamentalism. Female leadership, agency, reinterpretation of foundational texts. Women activism in civil society. Women in Islamic movements.

Paper No. 404: DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIM THOUGHT IN INDIA

Course Objectives: This course is so designed that the students will get a brief idea of the various streams of Muslim thought in India. It explores the various schools of thought and their role in the formation of Muslim identity.

Learning Outcomes: The students will be aware of key Muslim thinkers, their work and their school of thought. They will be in a better position to appreciate the Muslim concerns and their expression through the ages.

Course Outline:

Unit - I Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi: Religious thought. Shaykh Abdul Haqq Muhaddith Dihlawi and his contribution to Hadith studies.

Unit - II Ubaydullah Sindhi, Husayn Ahmad Madani and Imarah-i-Shariah of Bihar.

Unit - III Ashraf Ali Thanawi: Religious views. Anwar Shah Kashmiri: Contribution to Hadith studies.

Unit - IV Schools of thought: Firangi Mahal, Darul Uloom Deoband and Nadwatul Ulama.

Unit - V Ahl-i-Hadith. Ahl-i-Quran. Barelvi. Jamaat-i-Islami. Jamaat-i-Tablighi.

Paper No. 405: ISLAM IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Course Objectives: The course explores the process of advent of Islam tracing the early trade relation between South East Asia and other regions of the Muslim world. The course will also probe into the later developments in the area particularly under European domination. Cultural and legal aspects will also be studied.

Learning Outcomes: Students will learn the socio-religious and cultural history of the region. The Students will become aware of the political rivalries of the European powers and decolonization process, socio-religious trends and modernization.

Course Outline:

- Unit - I Advent of Islam. Emergence of Muslim Principalities in Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Borneo and Philippines.
- Unit - II The coming of Europeans: The Portuguese, the Dutch and the British.
- Unit - III Malaysia: Formation of the state. Independence. Parties and organizations. Religious trends and modernization.
- Unit - IV Indonesia: Independence movements. Parties and organizations. Religious trends and modernization.
- Unit - V Malay culture. Shariah and Customary Law in South-East Asia.

Paper No.405 B: PROJECT REPORT / THESIS (Elective)