

# Osmania University



**M.A.**

**(Islamic Studies)**

**Two Years Course**

**CCE – Semester Wise –(80 – CREDITS)**

**Course Syllabus**

**2023-2024**

**Department of Islamic Studies**

**University College of Arts & Social Sciences**

**Osmania University**

**Hyderabad - 500 007, Telangana.**

## **SYLLABUS OF M.A. (ISLAMIC STUDIES) - (2023-2024)**

**Course Duration: Two years**  
**CCE – Semesters Wise – (80 – Credits)**

### PROGRAMME OUTCOMES:

The M.A. academic programme in the department is devoted to research and teaching in the social science perspective about the religion of Islam, civilization of the Islamic world and contemporary developments in Muslim societies.

The students will be aware about the religion (Islam) in its historical, sociological, political and anthropological contexts, removed from the biases of Orientalism and also removed from strictly theological perspectives.

### PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

While going through its courses such as the Quran and Hadith, Muslim Jurisprudence, History of Muslim Civilization, Modern Trends and Socio-Political Thought, the students learn the basics and get the exposure to advanced information with regard to Islam and Muslim society. Spiritual and speculative insight is gained through courses on Sufism and Muslim Philosophy.

Students understand the socio-economic and political developments, the contemporary Islam as a living phenomenon and Muslim societies as its expression in area studies of North Africa, Turkey, Central Asia, South-East Asia, Egypt, Iran and the Arab-East. Further, through these courses on area studies, the students understand the issues of race, prejudice, gender, social structure, economic and political institutions, legal reforms and fundamentalism.

The Courses on History and Muslim reform movements cater to the students aspiring to take civil services and other competitive examinations conducted by various bodies of Government of India and the State. Courses on Modern Trends in Islam and Indo Muslim Culture help students in understanding the evolution of contemporary Islamic thought.

The students learn about Islamic Economics, it is the need of the hour and a value added-course. As the Islamic banking system is wide spread; there are a wide range of opportunities for its students, it is globally recognized subject and need of the hour.

Moreover, the adopted social science perspective and the subjects taught such as History of Muslim Civilisation, Muslim Socio-Political thought, Muslim Philosophy, Sufism, Islamic Economics etc., is prolific for both the students of mainstream and Madrasa educated students as well.

**SYLLABUS OF M.A. (ISLAMIC STUDIES) - (2023-2024)****Course Duration: Two years****CCE – Semesters Wise (80 – Credits)****Course Structure****I - Semester**

Paper Code	Paper Title	Credits	Marks		
			Internals	Semester	Total
101	THE QURAN AND HADITH	5	50	50	100
102	HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILISATION – I	5	50	50	100
103	INDO-MUSLIM CULTURE	5	50	50	100
104	MUSLIM PHILOSOPHY	5	50	50	100

**II - Semester**

201	MUSLIM JURISPRUDENCE: (Principles) – I	5	50	50	100
202	HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILISATION – II	5	50	50	100
203	ISLAM IN WEST-ASIA AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA	5	50	50	100
204	MUSLIM SOCIO-POLITICAL THOUGHT	5	50	50	100

**III - Semester**

301	MUSLIM JURISPRUDENCE: (Application) – II	5	50	50	100
302	HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILISATION – III	5	50	50	100
303	<b>Electives</b>	4	50	50	100
	(A) – MODERN TRENDS IN ISLAM – In The Muslim World (B) – ---				
304	<b>Electives</b>	4	50	50	100
	(A) – ISLAMIC ECONOMICS (B) – ---				
<b>TUTORIALS / SEMINAR</b>		2	Oral Pres.	Written	50
			20	30	

**IV - Semester**

401	SUFISM	5	50	50	100
402	HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILISATION IN INDIA – IV	5	50	50	100
403	<b>Electives</b>	4	50	50	100
	(A) –MODERN TRENDS IN ISLAM – In India (B) – ---				
404	PROJECT REPORT / THESIS	6	--	--	150

## **SYLLABUS OF M.A. (ISLAMIC STUDIES) - (2023-2024)**

**Course Duration: Two years**

**CCE – Semesters Wise (80 – Credits)**

### **Semester – I**

#### **Paper No.101: THE QURAN AND HADITH**

**Course Outcomes:** Students will have an overview of the basic 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 with Social Science Outlook and the Quranic interpretations in modern times. Furthermore, students will gain an understanding of the importance of Hadith literature, will become familiar with the terminology, and become aware of the debates around it in modern time.

#### **Course Outline:**

Unit – I: Concept of Revelation and Prophethood. The Quran: Compilation of the Quran; Chief characteristics of the Makkan and Madinan chapters.

Unit – II: Content Analysis of the Quran: Major themes of the Quran – Philosophical, Ethical, Social and Political Teachings.

Unit – III: Tafsir: Historical development of Tafsir literature. Principles and schools of Quranic Interpretation. Modern and Modernist approaches.

Unit – IV: Hadith and Compilation of Hadith Literature. Development of Hadith Literature: Reception (Tahammul) and Delivery (Ada). The transmission and collection of Hadith Literature. Major collections of Hadith Literature and their Compilers.

Unit – V: Types of Hadith and Hadith Criticism: Hadith Terminology (Mustalah al Hadith), Hadith Forgery. The methods and History of Hadith criticism. Hadith Classification: Classification (i) – Sahih, Hasan and Da‘if. Classification (ii) – Marfu‘, Muttasil, Maqtu‘, Mu‘an‘in, Mu‘annan and Mu‘allaq. Classification (iii)– Gharib, ‘Aziz, Mashhur, Mutawatir and Ahad.

#### **Paper No.102: HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILISATION – I**

**Course Outcomes:** This course will contrast the conditions existing in Pre-Islamic Arabia with the revolutionary changes wrought by the advent of Islam in all walks of life in Arabia. Students will develop an understanding of the emergence of Islam; will become aware of the life of Prophet Muhammad, early history of Islam, and the 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. Political and Social organization.

Unit – II: Advent of Islam. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ): Makkan period – Birth, Childhood, Youth, Marriage, Reception of Revelation, Preaching, Hardship, Migration of Companions, Isra & Meraj, Migration to Madina.

Unit – III: Prophetat Madina: Misaq-e-Madina(Covenant), Muwakhat (Brotherhood), Tahwil-ul-Qibla. Battles:Ghazwath and Saryah, Victory of Khaibar, letters to the NeighbouringRulers, Bait-ul-Rizwan (Treaty of Hudaibiah), Conquest of Makkah, Year of delegations, Tabuk, Pilgrimage& Farewell address, Demise. Political and Social organization (Islamic State).

Unit – IV: Uswatul Hasana: Personality, Conduct and Behaviour of Prophet Muhammad. Adaab-o-Akhlah, Muamulath, Sifath, *Shamael*, and the gist of his Message.

Unit – V: Political Succession of Prophet Muhammad: The Period of Rightly Guided Caliphs (Khilafat al-Rashidah) – Consolidation of Islam in Arabia and its expansion. Administration. A brief introduction of Rightly Guided Caliphs; important events and their Major contributions. Emergence of internal division during the caliphate of Uthman. Disagreement between Ali and Muawiyah. Rise of Kharijites and Shiites.

### **Paper No.103: INDO-MUSLIM CULTURE**

**Course Outcomes:** The students will be aware of the evolution and the development of Indo-Muslim Culture. They will be able to relate to modern challenges and respond to them with a background of the history of Indian Islam. Further, this course will help in understanding the various cultural borrowings in Indian Muslim Civilization; Structure of Indian society, demographic distribution pattern of Muslims in India; and the key Muslim thinkers, their work and their schools of thought.

#### **Course Outline:**

Unit – I: Advent of Islam in India: Traders, Sufis and Conquerors. Evolution of Indo-Muslim culture: Bhakti movement. Sikhism.

Unit – II: Social customs and practices: Impact of local customs.Attempts at religious and cultural synthesis: Abu Rayhan al-Bairuni, Amir Khusro, Akbar – Din-i-Ilahi, Dara Shikoh, Mirza Mazhar Jan-i-Janan.

Unit – III: Distribution of Muslims in Different regions of India with special reference to demographic trends and Socio-Economic behaviour. Social stratification among the Muslims in various regions of the country.

Unit – IV: 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. Traditional attitudes and Impact of Modernization.

Unit – V: Major Schools of thought in India: Firangi Mahal, Darul Uloom Deoband and Nadwatul Ulama. An overview of Sunni-Muslim Sects in India: Ahl-i-Hadith, Ahl-i-Quran,Barelvi, Jamaat-i-Islami and TablighiJamaat.

### **Paper No.104: MUSLIM PHILOSOPHY**

**Course Outcomes:** Students will develop an understanding of basic concepts and issues regarding Muslim Philosophy and Theology. Students become familiar with the vocabulary and key issues dealt in Muslim philosophy. They get an idea about the most important philosophical aspects of religion such as

Concept of God, Soul, Fate (Freewill and Pre-Destination), and so on. Thus, this course will throw light on the Muslim approach to the highly abstract themes dealt by the subject of Philosophy and also bestow rationalism among students.

### **Course Outline:**

Unit – I: An Introduction to Islam and Islamic Studies. An Overview of Philosophy and Muslim Philosophy. Beginning of the philosophical discussions in the Muslim community and the Emergence of Ilm al-Kalam. A brief study of the philosophical problems: Free Will and Pre-destination, Problem of Divine Essence and Attributes, Demarcation between Beliefs and actions, Problem of Reason and Revelation.

Unit – II: The Philosophical problems and the Rationalistic approach of Mutazilites. The Orthodox Reaction and the Reconciliatory approach of Asharites.

Unit – III: A critical study of the Zahirites. A critical study of Abubakr-al-Razi – Metaphysics. Study of the Muslim Philosophers: (i) Al-Kindi – Idea of God, Soul and Intellect.

Unit – IV: (ii) Al-Farabi – Idea of God, Soul, and the Theory of Ten Intellects. (iii) Ibn Sina – Idea of God, Soul and Intellect.

Unit – V: (iv) Al-Ghazali – ‘Criticism of the Philosophers’. (v) Ibn Rushd – Relation between Religion and Philosophy, An overview of the Doctrine of Active Intellect.

## **M.A. (ISLAMIC STUDIES)**

### **Semester – II**

#### **Paper No.201: MUSLIM JURISPRUDENCE (principles) – I**

**Course Outcomes:** Students become familiar with the vocabulary of Islamic Law. They would learn about the key concepts such as Ijtihad and Taqlid. They become familiar with different Schools of Islamic Law and the Primary and Secondary Sources of Islamic Law. They become aware of the Objectives of Shariah and the contemporary issues.

### **Course Outline:**

Unit – I: Origin and development of Muslim Jurisprudence. Distinctions among Law, Customs and Culture. Primary Sources of Islamic Law: The Quran and Hadith. Secondary Sources of Islamic Law: Ijma, Qiyas.

Unit – II: Secondary Sources of Islamic Law: Istihsan, Istislah, Istidlal, Rifa’alHarj, Sadd al Dharai, Urfal-Madina. Five Value-Judgement.

Unit – III: Major Schools of Islamic Law (Principles and Methodology): Sunni - Hanafi, Maliki, Shafii and Hanbali.

Unit – IV: Ijtihad and Taqlid: Methodology of Ijtihad;Types of Mujtahidin;Taqlid. Decline of Ijtihad,Ijtihad and Contemporary Issues; Collective Ijtihad and Institutional Ijtihad.

Unit – V: Objectives of Shari‘ah (maqasid al-Shariah).Fiqh al-Aqaliyyah; Human Rights and the Shari‘ah. An overview of Shii’ Schools of Islamic Law - Jafari and Zaidi.

## **Paper No.202: HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILISATION – II**

**Course Outcomes:** The students will be better equipped to appreciate the rule of Umayyads, Abbasids and Umayyads in Spain. They will be aware of the Golden period of Abbasids and the Intellectual contributions preferably the establishment and the significance of Baithul Hikmah (House of Wisdom). 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 Umayyads: Establishment of the Umayyad state. Expansion of the Arab empire. Administration; Religion and Culture; Contributions and Decline of the Umayyads.

Unit –II: The Abbasids: Rise and Establishment, Expansion of the State, Golden Period and Decline.The Abbasids: Administration, Contribution to Science and Literature; Architecture and Fine Arts;Social, Religious and Cultural Contributions.

Unit –III: The Umayyads of Spain: Establishment, Expansion of the State and Decline. Administration;Contribution to Science and Literature; Architecture and Fine Arts; Social, Religious and Cultural Contributions.

Unit – IV: Emergence of the sundry dynasties: A brief outline of the emergence of the Eastern petty dynasties – Seljuqsand Ghaznavids – Contribution to Science, Literature and Architecture. An outline study of the emergence of Western petty dynasties– Fatimids – Contribution to Science, Literature and Architecture.

Unit – V: The Crusades: Reasons behind the Crusades.Muslim reactions during Umayyads, Abbasids, Ayyubids, Mamluks and Ottomans.

## **Paper No.203: ISLAM IN WEST-ASIA AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA**

**Course Outcomes:** The students get a brief political history of West Asia. Students will know the geo-political and economic significance of this region. Student will also know about the transformation of West Asia from a medieval sultanate to a modern region. In addition, the students will learn the socio-religious and cultural history of South East Asia. The students will become aware of the political rivalries of the European powers and decolonization process; socio-religious trends and the modernization.

### **Course Outline:**

Unit – I: Demography of West Asia. Geo-political importance – West-Asia as a factor in international politics. Strategic and Economic significance.West Asia under the Ottomans – Pan-Islamism, Pan Ottomanism, Pan Turanism, Rise and growth of Arab Nationalism, Turkish Nationalism.

Unit – II: World War-I and the aftermath of it. Arab Revolts of 1916 and 1918. Establishment of Turkish republic, Westernization and Secularization of Turkey under Mustafa Kemal. Constitution of 1937 and its six principles. Husain-MacMohan Correspondence. Sykes-Picot agreement. World War II and the Peace settlement.

Unit –III: The Mandate System: Formation of Arab states and mandatory regimes. An outline of political developments in Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine and Jordan till independence. Zionism and Creation of Israel. Palestine Liberation Movement.

Unit – IV: Advent of Islam in South-East Asia. Emergence of Muslim Principalities in Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Borneo and Philippines. Malaysia: Formation of the state, Independence, Parties and organizations. Religious trends and modernization. Malay culture.

Unit –V: Indonesia: Independence movements. Parties and organizations. Religious trends and modernization. Shariah and Customary Law in South-East Asia. An overview of Islam in Maldives and Brunei.

## **Paper No.204: MUSLIM SOCIO-POLITICAL THOUGHT**

**Course Outcomes:** Students are expected to become aware of Muslim political concepts and evolution of Muslim political theory. They will become familiar with key political thinkers and their Ideas about State and polity. Students can better understand the Islamic Political thought and can compare it with other Major Political Systems and Thoughts.

### **Course Outline:**

Unit – I: The Quranic teachings about social organization: Life, Liberty, Religion, Lineage, Environment and other rights. Concept of Ummah: Ummat-e-Wast, Ummat-e-Khair. Concepts of Khilafat and Imamat (Hujjah, Wilayat-e-Faqih). Philosophy of state; Amr bil Maruf wa Nahi anil Munkar.

Unit – II: Concept of Jihad: its meaning, types, stages and application. Concept of Qital, various perspectives on Jihad and Qital. Dar-al-Islam, Dar-al-Harb, Dar-al-Amn, Dar-al-Dawah. Status of minorities in an Islamic state and that of Muslims in a non-Muslim state.

Unit – III: Political views of Kharijites, Mutazilites and reconciliation views of Imam Abu Hanifa. Evolution of Muslim political theory: -Al-Farabi – Society and State. Al-Mawardi – State and Caliphate.

Unit – IV: Evolution of Muslim political theory:-Nizamul Mulk Tusi – Kingship and Government. Imam Ghazali – Caliphate and its centrality to Islam. Ibn-Khaldun – Society and State. Ibn-Taymiyyah – Politics and State. Muhammad bin Abdul Wahab – Religio-Political thoughts.

Unit – V: Abul Ala Maududi – Socio Political thought. A brief comparative study of Islamic Political thought versus various political concepts such as Socialism, Secularism, Democracy, Populism, Marxism, Communism, Monarchy, Oligarchy, Dictatorship, Autocracy etc.



## M.A. (ISLAMIC STUDIES)

### Semester – III

#### **Paper No.301: MUSLIM JURISPRUDENCE (application) – II**

**Course Outcomes:** Students develop an understanding of Muslim Law. They become aware of laws regarding Marriage, Divorce, Inheritance, and Waqf. They will be aware of the legal reforms in Muslim countries; and about the Muslim Personal Law in India, and the recent changes in the Legal Acts pertaining to Muslim Personal Law in India. They may get acquainted with the issues requiring reforms. Students are expected to become familiar with the historical discourse on the role and status of women: and to become aware of the contemporary challenges posed by feminist ideas.

#### **Course Outline:**

Unit – I: Enforcement of Law: Agencies of Law Enforcement – Shariah Courts. The Process of Ifta, Fatwa and Mufti. The Qada System. Non-Sharia courts: Mazalim Courts and Hisba Jurisdiction.

Unit – II: Family law: Marriage, its pre-requisites, Process of Marriage, Doctrine of Kafu. Muslim Family Life: Duties and Rights of Spouse, Birth Control and Abortion. Dissolution of marriage: Talaq, Khula, Faskh. Maintenance and Guardianship, Property Rights and Child Custody.

Unit – III: Property Rights and Laws of Inheritance: Legal Heirship, Concept of Will. Laws of Awqaf and Trust. Laws of Hadiah and Hiba.

Unit – IV: Muslim Personal Law in India: 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, Protection of Rights on Marriages Act 2019. An overview of legal reforms in family laws in Muslim countries: Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan and Indonesia.

Unit – V: A brief study of Contemporary Centres of Muslim Jurisprudence: Fiqh Academy of India, AIMPLB, Muslim World League (Rabitah al-Alam al-Islami). An overview of the Contemporary Debates about Women Gender, Veiling, Segregation, Seclusion, Education, Gender Equity – Issues of Honour, Power and Class.

#### **Paper No.302: HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILISATION – III**

**Course Outcomes:** Students will better understand the Islamic concept of equality while going through the reign of Mamluks that is the reign of slave Queen and kings. Students will be familiar with the origin and development of Ottoman Dynasty and the cultural advancement of Muslims under Ottomans. They will become aware of events in Medieval Persia from Safavids to the Establishment of Republic of Iran.

#### **Course Outline:**

Unit – I: A brief History of the Ayyubids. The Mamluks of Egypt: Establishment of the Mamluk Dynasty, Role of Baybars. Contributions and the Causes of decline.

Unit – II: The Ottomans: Origin and Expansion of the Ottoman State. Muhammad the Conqueror (*Al-Fateh*), Suleman the Magnificent. Janissaries. Religious System.

Unit – III: The Ottomans: Broad features of Central and provincial administration. Contributions and Architecture. Muhammad Ali of Egypt and his Reforms.

Unit – IV: The Safavids: origin and establishment of Safavid State, Qizilbashis, Administration and Causes of decline.

Unit – V: Rise of Qachar Dynasty. Modernisation of Iran under Mohammad Reza and Reza Shah Pahlawi. Ayatullah Khomaini: IRGC (Pasdaran), Establishment of Islamic Republic of Iran.

### **Paper No.303: MODERN TRENDS IN ISLAM – In The Muslim World**

**Course Outcomes:** The students will be able to better appreciate the contemporary events with the background knowledge of the last century. They will be aware about the Modern Trends and the Modern Thinkers of the Muslim World and their ideology. The students will be able to relate to the modern trends to contemporary times.

#### **Course Outline:**

Unit – I: A brief study of the political, religious and intellectual situation of the Muslim world after the Mongol Onslaught. An overview of the early contributions of Ibn Taymiyyah and Ibn Jauzi towards the Renaissance of the Muslim world. Pre-Modernist Revivalist movements: The Wahhabi and the Sanusi movements.

Unit – II: Modern Trends in the Muslim World – An overview of political, religious and intellectual situation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Study of the Muslim intellectuals: (i) Jamaluddin al-Afghani – Religious and political views. (ii) Abd al-Rahman al Kawakibi – Religious and Political views.

Unit – III: Study of the Muslim Intellectuals: Muhammad Abduh – Contribution to religious and intellectual awakening. Rashid Rida, Ali Abdur Raziq and Taha Hussain. Salafiyah Movement. Al-Ikhwan al-Muslimun: Hasan al Banna, Sayyid Qutub, and Yusuf al Qardawi.

Unit – IV: Abu Zahra Misri. Zia Gokalp – Nation and Community. Said Nursi – Religious pluralism and tolerance, Noorsi movement. Ayatullah Khumayni – Wilayat-i-Faqih. Ali Shariati – Social Justice and Critique of Western Ideologies. Tariq Ramadan – Concept of Dar-al-Dawah.

### **Paper No.304: ISLAMIC ECONOMICS**

**Course Outcomes:** Students will be able to understand the salient features of Islamic Economic system; and Islamic Economic Teachings. Students will be able to know the Pros and cons of Riba; and explore the necessity and possibility of its elimination. They will be aware of the efforts carried out to Islamize the Economy in Muslim countries, and the difficulties involved in it. They will be aware of the major differences of the contemporary banking system versus the Islamic banking system.

**Course Outline:**

- Unit – I: A brief Introduction of Economics: Definition, Micro and Macro Economics. Economy and Economic System. Religion (Islam) and Economics. Islamic Economics – Concepts, Approaches and Methodology.
- Unit – II: Islamic Economic System. A critical survey of popular economic systems: Capitalistic Economic System, Socialistic Economic System and Mixed Economic System. Concept of Ownership in Islam. Salient Features of Islamic Economic System.
- Unit – III: Economic activities of Early Muslims, Sufis and the rationale of its manifestation. An outline of Islamic Economic Teachings. An overview of the concepts of Work, Development, Welfare and Economic Justice in Islam. Interest: Role of Interest in Economic institutions and Rationale of its prohibition in Islam.
- Unit – IV: Interest free Banking. A brief introduction of IsDB, IsDBI and IRTI. Principles of Finance and Trade: Mudarabah, Musharakah, Murabaha, Takaful and other Financial Instruments. A brief overview of Talfiq.

**M.A. (ISLAMIC STUDIES)****Semester – IV****Paper No.401: SUFISM**

**Course Outcomes:** Students can develop an understanding regarding Sufism, and Ihsan; and realize its importance. Students will understand the Spiritual and Mystical dimension of Islam and learn about early Sufis and the major Sufi doctrines. They will be aware of the importance of spirituality and realize how Islam encourages Muslims to develop spirituality through the concept of Ihsan.

**Course Outline:**

- Unit – I: Sufism: Origin and Development of Sufism. Quranic Sufism, Sufism in Hadith literature, Sufism in practise of Companions. Definition of Sufism. Chief characteristics of early Sufis. A brief study of Early Sufis: Owais Al Qarni and Hasan Al Basri.
- Unit – II: A brief study of Early Sufis: Ibrahim bin Adham, Harith Muhasibi, Shaqiq Balqi, Rabia' Basri, Dhun Nun Misri, Bayazid Bistami and Junayd Baghdadi.
- Unit – III: An overview of Mysticism. Mysticism in Islam. Mystic thoughts of Mansur al-Hallaj, Ali al Hujwairi, Al-Ghazali, Abdul Qadir Jilani and Shihabuddin Suhrawardi.
- Unit – IV: Jalauddin Rumi – Doctrine of Love, and his Companion-ship with Shams Tabrez. Muhiuddin Ibn Al Arabi – Doctrine of Wahdat al Wujud. Shaik Ahmad Sirhindi – Doctrine of Wahadat al Shuhud. Shah Waliullah Dehlavi – Reconciliation of Wujud and Shuhud.
- Unit – V: Emergence of Sufi-orders – A general Survey. Sufi orders in India – Quadri, Suharwardi, Chishti and Naqshabandi; their Attitudes towards State, Peer-Mureed Relationship, Sama' and Khanqah. A Brief review of the unorthodox (Ghair-Sharai') Sufi orders in India.

## **Paper No.402: HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILISATION IN INDIA – IV**

**Course Outcomes:** The student will be aware of the various political developments in the medieval times. They will study Delhi Sultante and the Moghal Dynasty; their Rule, Administration and Contributions. They will be in a better position to understand the Muslim contributions in different fields. In addition, the students will become aware of the history of Deccan and the five Provincial States. They will have an idea of the Asaf Jahis of Hyderabad, and the Sultante-e-Khudadath of Mysore.

### **Course Outline:**

Unit – I: An outline of the advent of Muslims in India: Traders, Sufis and Conquerors – Muhammad bin Qasim, Mahmood of Ghazna, Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghouri. A brief History of Delhi Sultanate.

Unit – II: Delhi Sultanate: Administration and revenue system. Religious policy of the rulers. Literary Activities and Architecture.

Unit – III: Mughal Sultanate: Establishment, Expansion, and Decline. Religious policy of the Rulers. General Administration.

Unit – IV: Mughal Sultanate: Revenue Administration. Mansabdari system. Contribution to Art, Architecture. Social and Religious Activities.

Unit – V: Provincial states of the Deccan: An outline study of the emergence of the Bahmani Kingdom and its five Successive States. A brief History of the Asaf Jahi Dynasty. A Brief History of the Sultanat-e-Khudadat.

## **Paper No.403: MODERN TRENDS IN ISLAM – In India**

**Course Outcomes:** This course is designed such that the students will get a brief idea about the various streams of Muslim thought in India. The students will be aware of key Indian Muslim Thinkers, their works, and their schools of thought. They will be in a better position to understand Indian Muslim concerns and their expressions through the ages: and be able to relate the modern trends to contemporary times.

### **Course Outline:**

Unit – I: Modern Trends in India: Syed Muhammad Jaunpuri and the Mahadviya Movement. Shaykh Abdul Haqq Muhaddith Dehlavi and his contributions to Islamic studies. Pre-Modernist Revivalism: Shah Waliullah – Ijtihad and the Theory of Irtifaqat. Syed Ahmed Barelvi and his Movement.

Unit – II: Impact of the West and the Modern Renaissance: Haji Shariatullah and the Faraidi movement. Karamat Ali Jaounpuri and Confutation of Faraidi Movement. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his socio-religious and political views; the Aligarh Movement. Ameer Ali – Interpretation of Islamic faith and culture.

Unit – III: Shibli Numani: Neo-Ilm al-Kalam and the Revival of the Religion. Ashraf Ali Thanwi: Religious Views. Abul Kalam Azad: Religious Thought. Muhammad Iqbal: Concept of Self, Selflessness and Perfect Man. Syed Abul Ala Maududi: Concept of Religion and State.

Unit – IV: Ghulam Ahmed Parvez – Interpretation of Islam. Fazlur-Rahman – Reform and Islamic Hermeneutics. Bahaddur Yar Jung – Construction of Muslim Identity. Dr. Hameedullah – A new Approach to Understand the Prophet Muhammad’s Revolution. Anwarullah Farukhi.

#### **Paper No.404: PROJECT REPORT / THESIS**

**Course Outcomes:** The students will be expected to demonstrate research skills necessary to prepare a Project Report. They are expected to know ‘how to select a topic’; and ‘how to collect the data’ from the Primary sources, Classical sources and Contemporary sources in their field of research related to Islamic Studies. They probably learn to focus on a particular topic and to present it in a proper way along with the references and the bibliography.