

106. ISLAMIC STUDIES

1: THE QURAN AND HADITH

- Islamic Studies: Definition and scope. Concept of Revelation and Prophethood.
- The Quran: Compilation of the Quran. Chief characteristics of the Makkan and Madinan chapters.
- Content analysis of the Quran: Philosophical, Ethical, Economic and Political Teachings.
- *Tafsir*: Historical development of *Tafsir* literature. Schools of Quranic interpretation.
- *Hadith*: Compilation of *Hadith* literature. Types of *Hadith*. *Hadith* criticism.

2: MUSLIM JURISPRUDENCE

- Origin and development of Muslim Jurisprudence. Sources of Islamic Law: The Quran and Hadith.
- Sources of Islamic Law: *Ijma*, *Qiyas*, *Istihsan*, *Istislah*, *Istidlal*.
- Schools of Islamic Law: Hanafi, Maliki.
- Schools of Islamic Law: Shafii, Hanbali, Jafari.
- *Ijtihad* and *Taqlid*. Types of *Mujtahidin*. Five value-Judgements.
- Enforcement of Law: *Qada* System. *Mazalim* courts. *Hisba* jurisdiction.
- Selected legal topics: Marriage. Divorce.
- Inheritance and Waqf.
- Muslim Personal Law: Shariat Application Act of 1937. Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act of 1939. Special Marriage Act of 1954. Maintenance Act of 1986.
- A general description of legal reforms particularly in Personal Law in Muslim countries.

3: HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILISATION

- Pre-Islamic Arabia: Geo-political and socio-religious conditions. Trade and Commerce. Place of Women.
- Advent of Islam. Prophet Muhammad: Makkan and Madinan periods. Political and Social organization.
- 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.
- The Umayyads: Establishment of the Umayyad state. Expansion of the Arab empire. Administration.
- Social conditions. Science and Literature. Decline of the Umayyads.
- The Abbasids: Rise of the Abbasids. Administration, Society and Culture. Contribution to Science and Literature, Fine Arts and Architecture. Causes of the Abbasid decline.
- 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.
- Emergence of the sundry dynasties: A brief outline of the emergence of the Eastern petty dynasties. Seljuqids and Ghaznavids: Contribution to Science & Literature.

- Western petty dynasties: An outline history of their emergence. Fatimids: Contribution to Science, Literature and Architecture.
- The Crusades: Reasons behind the Crusades and Muslim reaction.
- The Mamluks: The establishment of Mamluk dynasty. Role of Baybars. Contribution to Science and Architecture. Causes of decline.
- The Ottomans: Origin and Expansion of the Ottoman state till the times of Sulayman the magnificent. Broad features of the administrative, financial and religious systems.
- Ottoman Architecture. The causes of Ottoman decline. Muhammad Ali of Egypt and his reforms.
- Origin and Establishment of the Safavid State. Shah Ismail. Shah Abbas. Administration. Causes of decline.
- Rise of Qajar 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.
- A broad outline of the advent of Muslims in India. Establishment of the Sultanate in Delhi. Political theory of Delhi Sultanate.
- Administration and revenue system of Delhi Sultanate. Religious policy of the rulers. Social life. Literary activity. Architecture.
- Mughal period: State and *Shariah*. Religious policy of the rulers. Administration.
- Revenue Administration. Mansabdari system. Social life. Literary activity. Architecture.
- Provincial states of the Deccan: An outline of the emergence of the Bahmani Kingdom and its five successive states.

4: MUSLIM SOCIO-POLITICAL THOUGHT

- The Quranic teachings about social organization. Concept of *Ummah*. Philosophy of state.
- Concepts of *Khilafat* and *Imamat*.
- Political views of Kharijites, Abu Hanifa, Mutazilites and Ismailites.
- Concept of *Jihad*.
- *Darul Islam* and *Darul Harb*. Status of non-Muslims in an Islamic state and that of Muslims in a non-Muslim state.
- Evolution of Muslim Political theory: Al-Farabi: Society and State. Al-Mawardi: State and Caliphate.
- Nizamul Mulk Tusi : Kingship and Government. Al-Ghazali: Caliphate.
- Ibn Jamaa: Imamate. Ibn-Taymiyya: State and Caliphate.
- Islam and Socialism. Islam and Secularism. Islam and Democracy.

5: MODERN TRENDS IN ISLAM

- An outline study of the political, religious and intellectual situation of the Muslim world at the beginning of the 19th century.
- Pre-Modernist revivalist movements: The Wahhabi and Sanusi movements.
- Jamaluddin al-Afghani: Religious and political views. Abd al-Rahman al Kawakibi: Religious and Political views.
- Muhammad Abduh: Contribution to religious and intellectual awakening. Rashid Rida. Ali Abdur Raziq. Taha Hussain. Salafiyah movement. Al-Ikhwan al-Muslimun: Aims and Objectives.

- Era of the reforming Sultans. Tanzimat. Young Turk (Y.T.) movement: Ibrahim Shanasi, Zia Pasha and Namik Kemal. Committee of Union and Progress (C.U.P.). Zia Gokalp.
- Pre-Modernist revivalism: Shah Waliullah: Ijtihad and theory of *Irtifaqat*. The movement of Syed Ahmad Barelvi. Faraidi movement.
- Impact of the West and Modern Renaissance: Karamat Ali Jawnpuri. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan: Socio-religious and political views. The Aligarh movement.
- Ameer Ali: Interpretation of Islamic faith and culture. Shibli Numani: Neo-Ilm al-Kalam and the revival of the religion.
- Abul Kalam Azad: Religious thought. Iqbal: Concept of *Ijtihad*. Criticism of the West.
- Abul Ala Mawdudi: Concept of religion and state. Ghulam Ahmed Parvez: Interpretation of Islam.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. P.K. Hitti, *History of the Arabs*
2. Muinuddin Nadavi, *Tarikh-i-Islam, Vol-I to IV*
3. Ameer Ali, *The Spirit of Islam*
4. Shibli Numani and Suleman Nadvi, *Sirat al-Nabi*
5. C. Brockelmann, *History of Islamic People*
6. A.A.A. Fyzee, *Outlines of Muhammadan Law*
7. M. Hamiddullah, *Introduction to Islam*
8. Muzaffaruddin Nadvi, *Muslim thought and its sources*
9. M.M. Sharif, *A History of Muslim Philosophy Vol.I & II*
10. Abbas Salam Nadvi, *Tarikh e-Fiqh e-Islami*
11. Aslam Jairajpuri, *Tarikh al-Ummat, Vol-I to VIII*
12. Mulla, *Principles of Muhammadan Law*
13. Denny, Frederick M. *An Introduction to Islam*, (Macmillan, 1985)
14. David Waines., *An Introduction to Islam*, (Cambridge, 2003).
15. MauIzzi Dien., *Islamic Law: from Historical Foundations to Contemporary Practice*, (Edinburgh, 2004).
16. Coulson, Neil J., *A History of Islamic Law*, (Edinburgh, 1978).
17. Kamali, Mohammed Hashim, *Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence*, (Cambridge, 1991).
18. Vikor, K. *Between God and the Sultan: A History of Islamic Law* (London, 2005).
19. John L. Esposito, Editor *The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Modern Islamic World* (New York, 1995)
20. Aziz Ahmad, *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan*, (Oxford University Press, 1969)
21. Aziz Ahmad, *Studies in Islamic Culture in the Indian Environment*
22. M. Khaduri, *War and Peace in the Law of Islam*
23. Tahir Mahmood, *Family Law Reforms in Muslim World*
24. Tahir Mahmood, *Muslim Personal Law*