



B.S. Abdur Rahman

Crescent

Institute of Science & Technology

Deemed to be University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956

Regulations 2017

Curriculum and Syllabi

(Amendments updated upto June 2020)

M.A. (Islamic Studies)



B.S. Abdur Rahman

Crescent

Institute of Science & Technology

Deemed to be University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956

GST Road, Vandalur, Chennai 600 048

REGULATIONS 2017

CURRICULUM AND SYLLABUS

M.A. ISLAMIC STUDIES

VISION AND MISSION OF THE INSTITUTION

VISION

B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science and Technology aspires to be a leader in Education, Training and Research in multidisciplinary areas of importance and to play a vital role in the Socio-Economic progress of the Country in a sustainable manner.

MISSION

- To blossom into an internationally renowned Institute.
- To empower the youth through quality and value-based education.
- To promote professional leadership and entrepreneurship.
- To achieve excellence in all its endeavours to face global challenges.
- To provide excellent teaching and research ambience.
- To network with global Institutions of Excellence, Business, Industry and Research Organizations.
- To contribute to the knowledge base through Scientific enquiry, Applied Research and Innovation.

VISION AND MISSION OF THE SCHOOL OF ISLAMIC STUDIES

VISION

The school looks forward to be a leader in Arabic and Islamic Studies to promote graduates, capable of bringing about positive change for the betterment of self, family, society and humanity based on moderate approach of revealed knowledge and modern science.

MISSION

The School is committed:

- To empower the younger generation through quality education in both revealed and contemporary knowledge.
- To promote leadership quality and overall personality to face global challenges.
- To develop logical and creative thinking through research.
- To provide excellent ambience for language and soft skill development.

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES

M.A. ISLAMIC STUDIES

OBJECTIVES:

The programme objectives covering all two year post graduate courses are as follows:

1. To acquire revealed knowledge of Quran and Hadith.
2. To develop students' ability in analysing texts of Quran and Hadith as sources of Islamic Jurisprudence.
3. To train students in finding solutions for modern issues of family life and social life in the light of Quran and Hadith.
4. To develop students' language skills in both Arabic and English.
5. To learn about Muslims achievements and contributions to science and technology.
6. To promote students to be eligible for higher studies.

OUTCOME:

A successful learner of this programme will be able to:

1. Demonstrate Islamic viewpoints and teachings of Quran and Hadith.
2. Analyze principles and theories from the sources of Islamic jurisprudence.
3. Address modern issues related to family and social life in the Islamic perspective.
4. Translate and interpret texts from Arabic to English and vice versa.
5. Analyze the achievements and contributions of Muslims to the scientific and technological development.
6. Pursue higher studies in Islamic studies, Arabic language and other fields.

REGULATIONS - 2017
FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS
M.A. ISLAMIC STUDIES

1.0 PRELIMINARY DEFINITIONS AND NOMENCLATURE

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires

- i) "**Programme**" means Post Graduate Degree Programme - M.A.
- ii) "**Course**" means a theory or practical subject that is normally studied in a semester, like Tafseer, Hadith, Uloomul Quran and Uloomul Hadith, Islamic History, Islamic Science and Arabic Language and Literature etc.
- iii) "**Institution**" means B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai- 600048.
- iv) "**Academic Council**" means the Academic Council of the Institution.
- v) "**Dean (Academic Courses)**" means Dean (Academic Courses) of B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science & Technology.
- vi) "**Dean (Students)**" means Dean(Students) of B.S.Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science & Technology.
- vii) "**Controller of Examinations**" means the Controller of Examinations of B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science & Technology who is responsible for conduct of examinations and declaration of results.

2.0 PROGRAMMES OFFERED, MODE OF STUDY AND ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

2.1 P.G. Programmes Offered & Qualification for admission

The Programme offered is M.A. Islamic Studies

Qualification: B.A. in Arabic / Islamic Studies / Afzal Ul Ulama / A Bachelor Degree in any discipline containing four Arabic Language papers.

2.2 MODES OF STUDY

2.2.1 Full-time

Candidates admitted under "Full-Time" shall be available in the institution during

the complete working hours for curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities assigned to them.

2.2.2 Full Time - Evening

In this mode of study, the candidates are required to attend the evening classes.

2.3. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

2.3.1 Candidates for admission to the first semester of the Master's Degree Programme shall be required to have passed an appropriate degree examination of this Institution as specified in above or any other examination of any University or authority accepted by the Institution as equivalent thereto.

2.3.2 Notwithstanding the qualifying examination the candidate might have passed, he/she shall have a minimum level of proficiency in the appropriate programme/courses as prescribed by the institution from time to time.

2.3.3 Eligibility conditions for admission such as class obtained, number of attempts in qualifying examination and physical fitness will be as prescribed by the Institution from time to time.

3.0 DURATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE P.G. PROGRAMME

3.1. The minimum and maximum period for completion of the P.G. Programmes are given below:

M.A. Full Time:

Min. No. of Semesters = 4

Max. No. of Semesters = 8

3.2 The P.G. programmes will consist of the following components as prescribed in the respective curriculum

- i. Core courses
- ii. Elective courses

3.3 The curricula and syllabi of all the P.G. programmes shall be approved by the Academic Council.

3.4 The number of credits to be earned for the successful completion of the programme shall be specified in the curriculum of the respective specialization of the P.G. programme.

3.5 Each academic semester shall normally comprise of 80 working days spread over 16 weeks. End-semester examinations will follow within a week after the

last working day.

- 3.6 The curriculum of P.G. programme shall be so designed that the minimum prescribed credits required for the award of the degree is 60.
- 3.7 Credits will be assigned to the courses for all P.G. programmes as given below:
- * One credit for one lecture period per week
 - * One credit for one tutorial period per week
 - * One credit each for seminar/practical session of two or three periods per week
- 3.8 The number of credits registered by a candidate in a semester should be within the range specified below:

M.A. Full Time:

Per Semester = 15 – 20 Credits

- 3.9 The electives from the curriculum are to be chosen with the approval of the Head of the Department.
- 3.10 A candidate may be permitted by the Head of the Department to choose electives offered from other P.G. Programmes either within a Department or from other Departments up to a maximum of three courses during the period of his/her study, provided the Heads of the Departments offering such courses also agree.
- 3.11 The medium of instruction, examination, seminar and project/thesis/dissertation reports will be Arabic / English.

3.12.0 PROJECT WORK / THESIS / DISSERTATION

3.12.1 Project work / Thesis / Dissertation shall be carried out under the supervision of a qualified teacher in the concerned Department.

3.12.2 A student who has acquired the minimum number of total credits prescribed in the Curriculum for the award of the Master Degree will not be permitted to enrol for more courses to improve his/her cumulative grade point average (CGPA).

4.0 CLASS ADVISOR AND FACULTY ADVISOR

4.1 CLASS ADVISOR

A faculty member will be nominated by the HOD as Class Advisor for the class

throughout the period of study.

The Class Advisor shall be responsible for maintaining the academic, curricular and co-curricular records of students of the class throughout their period. However, for the first semester alone the class advisors and faculty advisors will be nominated by first year coordinator.

4.2 FACULTY ADVISOR

To help the students in planning their courses of study and for general counselling, the Head of the Department of the students will attach a maximum of 20 students to a faculty member of the department who shall function as Faculty Advisor for the students throughout their period of study. Such faculty Advisor shall guide the students in taking up the elective courses for registration and enrolment in every semester and also offer advice to the students on academic and related personal matters.

5.0 COURSE COMMITTEE

Any course commonly offered to more than one discipline or group, shall have a "Course Committee", comprising all the faculty members teaching the common course with one among them nominated as Course Coordinator. The nomination of the course coordinator shall be made by the Head of the Department / Dean (Academic Affairs), depending on whether all the faculty members teaching the common course belong to the same department or different departments.

6.0 CLASS COMMITTEE

A Class Committee comprising faculty members handling the classes, student representatives and a senior faculty member not handling the courses as chairman will be constituted branch-wise and semester-wise

6.1 The composition of Class Committees for first and second semester will be as follows:

- i) The first semester Coordinator shall be the Chairman of the class committee
- ii) Faculty members of all individual courses of first / second semester
- iii) Six student representatives (male and female) of each class nominated by the First Year Coordinator
- iv) All the class advisors and faculty advisors of the class.

6.2 The composition of the class committee for each branch from 3rd to 4th semester will be as follows:

- i) One senior faculty member preferably not handling courses for the concerned semester, appointed as Chairman by the Head of the Department.
- ii) Faculty members of all courses of the semester.
- iii) Six student representatives (male and female) of each class nominated by the Head of the department in consultation with the relevant faculty advisors.
- iv) All faculty advisors and the class advisors.
- v) Head of the Department.

6.3 The class committee shall meet at least four times during the semester. The first meeting will be held within two weeks from the date of commencement of classes, in which the nature of continuous assessment for various courses and the weightages for each component of assessment will be decided for the first and second assessment. The second meeting will be held within a week after the date of first assessment report, to review the students' performance and for follow up action. The third meeting will be held within a week after the second assessment report, to review the students' performance and for follow up action.

6.4 During these three meetings the student members representing the entire class, shall meaningfully interact and express opinions and suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the teaching-learning process.

6.5 The fourth meeting of the class committee, excluding the student members, shall meet within 10 days from the last day of the semester end examination to analyse the performance of the students in all the components of assessments and decide their grades in each course. The grades for a common course shall be decided by the concerned course committee and shall be presented to the class committee(s) by the concerned course coordinator.

7.0 REGISTRATION AND ENROLMENT

7.1 Except for the first semester, every student shall register for the ensuing semester during a specified week before the semester end examination of the ongoing semester. Every student shall submit a completed Registration form indicating the list of courses intended to be enrolled during the ensuing semester. Late registration with the approval of the Dean (Academic Affairs) along with a late fee will be permitted up to the last working day of the current semester.

7.2 From the second year onwards, all students shall pay the prescribed fees for the year on a specific day at the beginning of the semester confirming the registered courses. Late enrolment along with a late fee will be permitted up to two weeks

from the date of commencement of classes. If a student does not enroll, his/her name will be removed from rolls.

7.3 The students of first semester shall register and enroll at the time of admission by paying the prescribed fees.

7.4 A student should have registered for all preceding semesters before registering for a particular semester.

8.0 WITHDRAWAL FROM A COURSE

A student can withdraw from an enrolled course at any time before the First assessment for genuine reasons, with the approval of the Dean (Academic Affairs), on the recommendation of the Head of the Department of the student.

9.0 TEMPORARY BREAK OF STUDY FROM A PROGRAMME

A student can avail a onetime temporary break of study covering the current semester and/or next semester period with the approval of the Head of the Institution at any time before the start of first assessment of the ongoing semester, within the maximum period of 10 or 12 semesters as the case may be. If any student is debarred for want of attendance or suspended due to any act of indiscipline, it will not be considered as break of study. A student who has availed break of study has to re-join in the same semester only.

10.0 MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS TO REGISTER FOR PROJECT / THESIS / DISSERTATION

10.1 A candidate is permitted to register for project semester, if he/she has earned the minimum number of credits specified below:

M.A. Full Time/ Full Time – Evening Programme:

Minimum number of credits to be earned to enroll for project semester = 18 (III Sem)

10.2 If the candidate has not earned minimum number of credits specified, he/she has to earn the required credits (at least to the extent of minimum credit specified in clause 9.1) and then register for the third / fourth semester.

11.0 DISCIPLINE

11.1 Every candidate is required to observe discipline and decorous behaviour both inside and outside the campus and not to indulge in any activity, which will tend

to bring down the prestige of the institution.

- 11.2** Any act of indiscipline of a candidate reported to the Head of the Institution will be referred to a Discipline and Welfare Committee for taking appropriate action.
- 11.3** Every candidate should have been certified by the HOD that his / her conduct and discipline have been satisfactory.

12.0 ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENT AND SEMESTER / COURSE REPETITION

- 12.1** A student shall earn 100% attendance in the contact periods of every course, subject to a maximum relaxation of 25% (for genuine reasons such as medical grounds or representing the Institution in approved events etc.) to become eligible to appear for the semester-end examination in that course, failing which the student shall be awarded “I” grade in that course. The cases in which the student is awarded “I” grade, shall register and repeat the course when it is offered next.
- 12.2** The faculty member of each course shall cumulate the attendance details for the semester and furnish the names of the students who have not earned the required attendance in that course to the Class Advisor. The Class Advisor will consolidate and furnish the list of students who have earned less than 75% attendance, in various courses, to the Dean (Academic Affairs) through the Head of the Department. Thereupon, the Dean (Academic Affairs) shall announce, course-wise, the names of such students prevented from writing the semester end examination in each course.
- 12.3** A student should register to re-do a core course wherein “I” or “W” grade is awarded. If the student is awarded, “I” or “W” grade in an elective course either the same elective course may be repeated or a new elective course may be taken with the approval of Head of the Department / Dean of School.
- 12.4** A student who is awarded “U” grade in a course will have the option to either write the semester end arrear examination at the end of the subsequent semesters, or to redo the course in the evening when the course is offered by the department. Marks scored in the continuous assessment during the redo classes shall be considered for grading along with the marks scored in the semester-end (redo) examination.
- If any student obtained “U” grade in the redo course, the marks scored in the continuous assessment test (redo) for that course will be considered as internal mark for further appearance of arrear examination.
- 12.5** If a student with “U” grade, who prefers to redo any particular course, fails to earn the minimum 75% attendance while doing that course, then he / she will not be permitted to write the semester end examination and his / her earlier “U” grade and continuous assessment marks shall continue.

12.6 A student who has obtained 'I' grade in all the courses in a semester is not permitted to move to next higher semester. Such student shall repeat all the courses of the semester in the subsequent academic year.

13.0 REDO COURSES

13.1 A student can register for a maximum of two redo courses per semester in the evening after regular college hours, if such courses are offered by the concerned department. Students may also opt to redo courses offered during regular semesters.

13.2 The Head of the Department with the approval of Dean Academic Affairs may arrange for the conduct of a few courses during the evening, depending on the availability of faculty members and subject to a specified minimum number of students registering for each of such courses.

13.3 The number of contact hours and the assessment procedure for any redo course will be the same as those during regular semesters except that there is no provision for any substitute examination and withdrawal from an evening redo course.

14.1 ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE AND PERCENTAGE WEIGHTAGE OF MARKS

14.2 Every theory course shall have a total of THREE assessments during a semester as given below.

Assessment No.	Course Coverage in Weeks	Duration	Weightage of Marks
Assessment 1	1 to 6	1.5 hours	25%
Assessment 2	7 to 12	1.5 hours	25%
End-Semester Exam	Full course	3 hours	50 %

14.3 Appearing for semester end examination for each course is mandatory and a student should secure a minimum of 40% marks in each course in semester end examination for the successful completion of the course.

14.4 Assessment of seminars and comprehension will be carried out by a committee of faculty members constituted by the Head of the Department.

14.5 For the first attempt of the arrear examination, the internal assessment marks scored for a course during first appearance will be used for grading along with

the marks scored in the arrear examination. From the subsequent appearance onwards, full weightage shall be assigned to the marks scored in the semester end examination and the internal assessment marks secured during the course of study shall be ignored.

15.0 SUBSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS

15.1 A student who has missed, for genuine reasons, a maximum of one of the two continuous assessments of a course may be permitted to write a substitute examination paying the prescribed substitute examination fees. However, permission to take up a substitute examination will be given under exceptional circumstances, such as accidents, admission to a hospital due to illness, etc. by a committee constituted by the Dean of School for that purpose. However there is no Substitute Examination for Semester End examination.

15.2 A student who misses any continuous assessment test in a course shall apply for substitute exam in the prescribed form to the Head of the Department / Dean of School within a week from the date of missed assessment test. However the Substitute Examination will be conducted after the last working day of the semester and before Semester End Examination.

16.0 PASSING AND DECLARATION OF RESULTS AND GRADE SHEET

16.1 All assessments of a course will be made on absolute marks basis. However, the Class Committee without the student members shall meet within 10 days after the semester-end examination and analyze the performance of students in all assessments of a course and award letter grades. The letter grades and the corresponding grade points are as follows:

Letter Grades	Grade Points
S	10
A	9
B	8
C	7
D	6
E	5
U	0
I	0
W	0

AB	0
----	---

"W" denotes withdrawal from the course

"I" denotes inadequate attendance and hence prevention from semester- end examination.

"U" denotes unsuccessful performance in the course.

"AB" denotes absence for the semester-end examination.

- 16.2** A student who earns a minimum of five grade points ('E' grade) in a course is declared to have successfully completed the course. Such a course cannot be repeated by the student for improvement of grade.
- 16.3** The results, after awarding of grades, shall be signed by the Chairman of the Class Committee and Head of the Department/Dean of Schools and the results shall be declared by the Controller of Examinations.
- 16.4** Within one week from the date of declaration of result, a student can apply for reevaluation of his / her semester-end theory examination answer scripts of one or more courses, on payment of prescribed fee, through proper application to Controller of Examination. Subsequently the Head of the Department/ Dean of School offered the course shall constitute a reevaluation committee consisting of Chairman of the Class Committee as Convener, the faculty member of the course and a senior member of faculty knowledgeable in that course. The committee shall meet within a week to revalue the answer scripts and submit its report to the Controller of Examinations for consideration and decision.
- 16.5** After results are declared, grade sheets shall be issued to each student, which will contain the following details. The list of courses enrolled during the semester including redo courses, if any, and the grade scored, the Grade Point Average (GPA) for the semester and the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of all courses enrolled from first semester onwards. GPA is the ratio of the sum of the products of the number of credits of courses registered and the points corresponding to the grades scored in those courses, taken for all the courses, to the sum of the number of credits of all the courses in the semester. If C_i is the number of credits assigned for the i th course and GP_i is the Grade Point in the i th course

$$GPA = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (C_i)(GP_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

Where n = number of courses

The Cumulative Grade Point Average CGPA shall be calculated in a similar manner, considering all the courses enrolled from first semester.

"I" and "W" grades will be excluded for calculating GPA .

"U", "I", "AB" and "W" grades will be excluded for calculating CGPA.

The formula for the conversion of CGPA to equivalent percentage of marks shall be as follows:

Equivalent Percentage of Marks = CGPA X 10

16.6 After successful completion of the programme, the Degree will be awarded with the following classifications based on CGPA.

Classification	CGPA
First Class with Distinction	8.50 and above and passing all the courses in the first appearance and completing the programme within the normal 6 (or 7 for part-time) semesters
First Class	6.50 and above and completing the programme within a maximum of 8 (or 9 for part-time) semesters
Second Class	All others

However, to be eligible for First Class with Distinction, a student should not have obtained 'U' or 'I' grade in any course during his/her study and should have completed the U.G. programme within a minimum period (except break of study). To be eligible for First Class, a student should have passed the examination in all the courses within the specified minimum number of semesters reckoned from his/her commencement of study. For this purpose, the authorized break of study will not be counted. The students who do not satisfy the above two conditions will be classified as second class. For the purpose of classification, the CGPA will be rounded to two decimal places. For the purpose of comparison of

performance of students and ranking, CGPA will be considered up to three decimal places.

17.0 Online / Self Study Courses

Students are permitted to undergo department approved online/ self-study courses not exceeding a total of six credits with the recommendation of the Head of the Department / Dean of School and with the prior approval of Dean Academic Affairs during his/ her period of study. In case of credits earned through online mode ratified by the respective Board of Studies, the credits may be transferred following the due approval procedures. The students shall undergo self-study courses on their own with the mentoring of a member of the faculty. The online/ self-study courses can be considered in lieu of elective courses.

18.0 SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

Final Year students can apply for supplementary examination for a maximum of three courses thus providing an opportunity to complete their degree programme. Likewise students with less credits can also apply for supplementary examination for a maximum of three courses to enable them to earn minimum credits to move to higher semester. The students can apply for supplementary examination within two weeks of the declaration of results.

19.0 ELIGIBILITY FOR THE AWARD OF THE MASTERS DEGREE

19.1 A student shall be declared to be eligible for the award of the Master Degree if he/she has

- i) Registered for and undergone all the core courses and completed the Project Work,
- ii) Successfully acquired the required credits as specified in the Curriculum corresponding to his/her programme within the stipulated time,
- iii) has no dues to the Institution, Hostels and Library.
- iv) No disciplinary action is pending against him/her.

19.2 The award of the degree must have been approved by the Institution.

20.0 POWER TO MODIFY:

Notwithstanding all that have been stated above, the Academic Council has the right to modify any of the above regulations from time to time.

B.S.Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science and Technology

School of Arabic and Islamic Studies

Curriculum and Syllabus - M.A. Islamic Studies (Revised 2017)

SEMESTER I

S.No.	Course Code	Name of the Course	L	T	P	C
1	ISC6101	Thematic Commentary of Holy Qur'an	4	0	0	4
2	ISC6102	Analysis of Hadith Literature	4	0	0	4
3	ISC6103	Sufism and its Development	3	0	0	3
4	ISC6104	Communicative Arabic	3	0	0	3
5	ISC6105	Early Prominent Muslim Personalities	3	0	0	3

SEMESTER II

S.No.	Course Code	Name of the Course	L	T	P	C
1	ISC6211	Ulumul Qur'an and Hadith	4	0	0	4
2	ISC6212	Usool al Fiqh: Maslaha Mursalah & Maqaasid	4	0	0	4
3	ISC6213	Evolution of Islamic Jurisprudence	3	0	0	3
4	ISC6214	Islamic Economics	3	0	0	3
5	ISC6215	Advanced Arabic Grammar	3	0	0	3

SEMESTER III

S.No.	Course Code	Name of the Course	L	T	P	C
1	ISC7101	Comparative Fiqh - Jurisprudence	4	0	0	4
2	ISC7102	Law of Governance: Siyasa Sharyiyah	4	0	0	4
3	ISC7103	Islamic History - Spain	3	0	0	3
4	ISC7104	Muslim Thinkers & Movements	3	0	0	3
5		Elective 1	3	0	0	3

SEMESTER IV

S.No.	Course Code	Name of the Course	L	T	P	C
1	ISC7211	Shari'ah Rulings in Qur'an	4	0	0	4
2	ISC7212	Ijthihad and Methodology of Imams	4	0	0	4
3	ISC7213	Research Article Writing	3	0	0	3
4	ISC7214	History of Muslim Civilization	3	0	0	3
5		Elective 2	3	0	0	3

ELECTIVES

S.No.	Course Code	Name of the Course	L	T	P	C
1	ISCX61	Advanced Translation Skill Development	3	0	0	3
2	ISCX62	Interest Free Banking	3	0	0	3
3	ISCX63	Advent of Islam in India	3	0	0	3
4	ISCX64	Indian History – Mughal Period	3	0	0	3

SEMESTER I

ISC6101	THEMATIC COMMENTARY OF HOLY QUR'AN	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

OBJECTIVES:**The course aims to teach:**

- Comparison of different types of exegeses
- Contents and themes of Chapters: al Israa & al Qasas
- Character study in Chapters: al Hujuraat, al Munafiqoon & al Mulk
- Signs of end of world and resurrection in Chapters: al Haaqqah, al Muddhassir, al Qiyamah & al Dhahr
- Life Hereafter, Heaven and Hell in Chapters: al Naba', al Nazi'ath, Abas, al Thakveer & al Infithar
- Signs of resurrection in Chapters: al Inshiqaq, al Ghashiya, al Zilzal, al Qari'a & al Thakasur

MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO THEMATIC TAFSEER 10

Comparison between Thematic Tafseer and Traditional Tafseer (مقارنة بين التفسير الموضوعي والتفسير (المأثور) - Evolution of Thematic Tafseer - Modern authors and their contribution to the field – Biography of Shaik Al Ghazzali – General Themes and the messages in different portions of Surah Al A'raf (الموضوعات الأصلية والفرعية في سورة الأعراف).

MODULE II THEMES OF SURAH AL ISRAA AND SURAH AL QASAS 10

Introduction to Main Themes of Surah al Israa - Sub Themes and the messages in different portion of Surah Al Israa - Introduction to Main Themes of Surah al Qasas- Sub Themes and the messages in different portion of Surah Al Qasas (الموضوعات الأصلية والفرعية في سورتي الإسراء والقصص).

MODULE III CHARACTER STUDY 10

Themes of Surah al Hujuraath - Discussion about the various ethics and values in Surah al Hujurath – themes of Surah al Munafiqoon - Drawing the different moral lessons from Surah Al Munafiqoon - General Themes, Sub Themes and the messages in different portion of Surah Al Mulk (الموضوعات الأصلية والفرعية في سور الحجرات والمنافقون والملك)

MODULE IV **END OF WORLD AND RESURRECTION** **10**

Discussion about the signs of last day of Judgement in Surah Al Haaqqah- Debate about the signs of last day of Judgement in Surah al Muddhassir - Conversation about the signs of last day of Judgement in Surah Al Qiyamah - Discussion about the signs of last day of Judgement in Surah al Dhahr (الموضوعات الأصلية والفرعية في سور الحاقة والمدثر والقيامة والدهر) .

MODULE V **LIFE HEREAFTER** **10**

Themes of Surah An Naba, Surah al Nazi'ath – Themes of Surah Abas – signs of Qiyama in Surah al Thakveer - Conversation about the indications of Qiyamah in Surah al Infithar (الموضوعات الأصلية والفرعية في سور النبا والنازعات وعيس والتكوير والانفطار)

MODULE VI **SIGNS OF RESURRECTION** **10**

Signs of qiyama in Surah al Inshiqaq and Surah al Ghashiyah – Debate on the themes of Surah al Zilzal - themes of Surah al Qari'a and Surah al Thakasur (الموضوعات الأصلية والفرعية في سور الانشقاق والغاشية والزلال والقارعة والتكاثف)

Total - 60

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Sheik Mohammed Gazzali, Nahwa Tafseer Mawdoo'ye li suwaril Qur'anil Kareem, 4th edition, 2000, Daarus Shurooq, Cairo.

REFERENCES:

1. A group of authors, Al Tafseerul Mawdooyi Li Suwar Al Quran Al Kareem, University of Sharjah.

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student is expected to:

- Compare different types of exegeses
- Discuss the contents and themes of Chapters: al Israa & al Qasas

- Demonstrate the character study in Chapters: al Hujuraat, al Munafiqoon & al Mulk
- Identify the signs of end of world and resurrection in Chapters: al Haaqqah, al Muddhassir, al Qiyamah & al Dhahr
- Illustrate the life Hereafter and Heaven and Hell in Chapters: al Naba', al Nazi'ath, Abas, al Thakveer & al Infithar
- Summarize the signs of resurrection in Chapters: al Inshiqaq, al Ghashiya, al Zilzal, al Qari'a & al Thakasur

ISC6102	ANALYSIS OF HADITH LITERATURE	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

The course aims to teach:

- The Structure of Hadith, Textual criticism of Hadith in Evaluating the Hadith
- The content criticism of Hadith among the companions of the Prophet and the scholars of Hadith and memory strength of narrators.
- The True conflict and its conditions & Methods of different schools in defending the conflicts
- Definition of abrogation, its conditions and difference between al Naskh and al Thakhsees
- The proper Definition of Hadith al Mushkil and its solution
- The methodologies of the scholars of Hadith in textual criticism

MODULE I	TEXTUAL CRITICISM	10
----------	-------------------	----

Definition of criticism (النقد) - textual criticism – criticism among the scholars of Hadith - Evolution of textual criticism - criticism at the time of prophet – fabrication upon the messenger (الكذب على الرسول) - criticism on narrators (نقد الرواة من حيث الضبط) – honesty of narrators (بيان التفنيش وعدالة الرواة) - reasons of Hadith (علل الحديث) - famous authors in the field.

MODULE II	HADITH NARRATORS	10
-----------	------------------	----

Imams in the field of Hadith criticism - companions of the Prophet who criticized Narrators - text criticism in period of Thaabiyeen (تابعين) - Reasons for emerging criticism of Hadith - Labth rawi va asaruhu (ضبط الراوي وعصره) in Hadith text - Definition of al-labth (تعريف الضبط) - Mujrihathul-labth (مجرحات الضبط) - Report text with original wording and reporting only meaning (الرواية باللفظ) - (المعنى والمعنى): (الرواية بالمعنى وأنواعه) - Report by meaning and its kinds (نقد النبي) - Naqdu of Prophet (المفسر، المحكم، المشكل، المجمل، المتشابه، النص، الظاهر)

MODULE III	CONDITIONS OF CONFLICT	10
------------	------------------------	----

Definition of conflict and its conditions (تعريف وشروط التعارض) – the true conflict - different Hadith texts - Method of defending the conflicts (أصول دفع التعارض) - Methodology of Shaafi School (منهج الإمام الشافعي) - Methodology of Hanafi School (منهج الإمام أبي حنيفة) - Methodology of Ibn Al Hajar - Combining the differ Hadith (الجمع بين الأحاديث المتعارضة) - Principles of Combining the different types of Hadith (أصول الجمع بين الأحاديث المتعارضة)

MODULE IV**HADITH PREFERENCE****10**

Definition of Hadith preference (معرفة ترجيح الأحاديث) – preferred Hadith (المرجحات بين الأحاديث) - preference based on reporters (الترجيح على بناء الأسباب) - Preference based on reasons (الترجيح على بناء الأسباب) - preference based on attributes of narrators (الترجيح على بناء خصال الرواة) - preference based on text (الترجيح على بناء المتن) - preference based on external facts (الترجيح على بناء الحقائق الظاهرة) - Definition of Naskh and Its conditions & kinds

MODULE V**MUSHKIL TYPE OF HADITH****10**

Definition of Hadith al Mushkil (تعريف الحديث المشكل) - Difference between Mushkil and Mutashabih (الفرق بين المشكل والمتشابه) - Reasons of Ishkaal (أسباب الإشكال) - Ranks of Hadith of al Mushkil (درجات) - Solving Ishkaal of Hadith - Conflict with reason – Conflict with reality - Hadith Qudsi and modern criticism (الحديث القدسي والنقد الحديث) .

MODULE VI**METHOD OF HADITH CRITICISM****10**

Methodology of scholars of Hadith in textual criticism (منهج المحدثين في النقد) - yard stick of textual criticism in the period of Sahaba - referring Hadith text to Qur'anic concept – four examples

Total – 60**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Dr. Mohammed Thahir Al Jawabi, Juhoodul Muhaddeethen Fee Naqdu Mathan Al Hadith An Nabawiyyi As Shareef, Muassasaathu Abdul Kareem, Tunis, 1986.

REFERENCES:

1. Dr. Nisar Ahmad, Dhiraasat fee Uloom Al Tafseer wal Hadith Al Nabawi, Chennai, India.
2. Ibn Hajar al Asqalaani, Nukhbah al Fikr, Deoband, India.

OUTCOMES:

On successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- Demonstrate the level and extend of Textual criticism
- Differentiate between Textual criticism and criticism of Sanad- Reporters
- Evaluate and determine the chain of narrators and the text of the Hadith
- Explain the criticism of Hadith refers to the Naskh and its conditions
- Discuss the different kinds of Hadith like Mushkil, Mutashabih and Hadith Qudsi
- Describe the methodology of the scholars of Hadith in textual criticism

ISC6103	SUFISM AND IT'S DEVELOPMENT	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

The course aims to teach: -

- The basic concept of Tasawwuf and its roots.
- Models from the companions of the prophet.
- The early stage development of the Tasawwuf
- Biography of certain early Sufis
- Special terminologies used by Sufis
- Concept of various Sufi schools

MODULE I CONCEPT OF SUFISM 8

Concept of Sufism - مفهوم التصوف - its root from Quran and Sunnah - جذور التصوف من القرآن
commentary of certain qur'anic verses and explanation of certain Hadith by Sufis -
تفسير بعض الآيات القرآنية وشرح بعض الأحاديث النبوية من قبل الصوفية استدلالاً للتصوف -

MODULE II MODELS OF COMPANIONS 7

Models for simple life, austerity, self-denial among the companions of the prophet
نماذج من الصحابة للزهد والإعراض عن الدنيا

MODULE III MODELS OF THABIYEEN 8

The early development of Sufism - نشأة فكرة التصوف عند التابعين - the life of certain Thabiyeens
نماذج حياة بعض التابعين

MODULE IV PROMINENT SUFIS 7

Biography of prominent Sufis: الشيخ عبد القادر جيلاني - منصور الحلاج - أبو يزيد البسطامي

MODULE V SUFI TERMINOLOGY 8

Definition of terminologies of Sufism - الزهد - والتوبة - والتوكل - والمشاهدة - المقامات - والمجاهدة -
والفيض - المكاشفة - الشيخ - المرید - و الولاية.

MODULE VI DIFFERENT TARIQAS 7

Brief analytic description of schools: الطريقة القادرية - الطريقة الشاذلية - الطريقة النقشبندية

Total -45

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Sufism and its development (التصوف والتطور), Bukhari Aalim Arabic College, 2019

REFERENCES:

- التعرف لمذهب أهل التصوف - أبو بكر الكلاباذي - مكتب الخانجي بالقاهرة - 2006
الرسالة القشيرية - أبو القاسم عبد الكريم بن هوزان القشيري - دار الكتاب العربي - 1992

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student is expected to:

- Familiarize the basic concept of Tasawwuf and its roots.
- Identify models from the companions of the prophet.
- Analyze the early stage development of the Tasawwuf
- Demonstrate biography of certain early Sufis
- Analyze the special terminologies used by Sufis
- Discuss concept of various Sufi schools

ISC6104	COMMUNICATIVE ARABIC	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:**The course aims to teach:**

- Communication of various types of Arabic articles and texts
- To extract basic information and ideas from the paragraphs
- Communication of text and expression of own sentences
- To expand and develop ideas using own method
- Communication using the comparison between things
- Writing skill as description, narration and story

MODULE I	COMMUNICATION TYPES	8
Lessons: القرآن وكيف جمع – الأضواء على الطريق - المعرب والمبني - الفعل اللازم والمتعدي		
MODULE II	EXTRACTING IDEAS OF PARAGRAPHS	7
Lessons: المسلمون في العالم - ابن سينا – أحكام العدد		
MODULE III	OWN SENTENCES	8
Lessons: رسالة إلى ولدي – في بيت المقدس - أسلوب كم الاستفهامية وكم الخبرية		
MODULE IV	EXPANDING POINTS AND IDEAS	7
Lessons: الشجاعة الأدبية – صحة البيئة في الإسلام - الفعل الصحيح والفعل المعتل		
MODULE V	COMPARISON FORMS	8
Lessons: أوقات الفراغ - الأسس الاجتماعية في الإسلام - إسناد الفعل المضعف والأجوف إلى ضمائر الرفع		
MODULE VI	WRITING SKILL	7
Lessons: مصعب بن عمير – ربعة الرأي - إسناد الفعل الماضي الناقص إلى ضمائر الرفع		
		Total - 45

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Al Arabiyah Lin Nashieen - Part :6 - (Education Ministry, K.S.A.), Bukhari Aalim Arabic College, 2005.

REFERENCES:

1. العربية بين يديك - دار النشر : العربية للجميع . Bukhari Aalim Arabic College, 2017.
2. Al Qirathul Arabiyya Lil Muftadiyeen (Ummul Qura University, Makkah), Bukhari Aalim Arabic College, 2005.

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student is expected to:

- Communicate using various types of Arabic articles and texts
- Extract basic information and ideas from the paragraphs
- Communicate using various texts and expressions in own sentences
- Expand and develop ideas using own method
- Communicate using the comparison between things
- Write description, narration and story

ISC6105	EARLY PROMINENT MUSLIM PERSONALITIES	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

The course aims to teach:

- Introduction to early Muslim society and caliphs
- Achievements of the prominent commanders
- Victorious traders among the companions and their personalities
- Contribution of Islamic jurists among the companions
- Contribution of the Huffazul Quran & Hadith among the companions
- Female companions and their contributions to the Islamic sciences and civilization

MODULE I CALIPHS 8

Introduction to the Muslim society in Madinah – Caliphs (الخلفاء) - Abubakr Siddiq (أبو بكر الصديق رضي الله عنه) as a first caliph – Umar bin Khathab the commander of Faithful (عثمان بن عفان رضي الله عنه) - Usman bin Affan (عمر بن الخطاب رضي الله عنه) - Biography, Achievements & Assassination – Ali bin Abithalib and his biography - bravery and struggle (علي بن ابي طالب رضي الله عنه)

MODULE II COMMANDERS 7

Commanders of Islam – Leadership qualities in Khalid bin Walid sword of God (خالد بن وليد) - Battles of Abu Ubaidha (أبو عبيدة) – War techniques of Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas (جعفر بن ابي طالب) - Contribution of Jafar bin Abi Thalib (سعد بن ابي وقاص)

MODULE III TRADERS 8

Traders of Early Muslims and their Ideology – vast trading kingdom of Abdur Rahman bin Awf (عبد الرحمن بن عوف) – great ancient Makkan trader Abu sufyan (أبو سفيان) – Trading features of Thalha (طلحة) - Hudhaifa bin al Yaman & his trades (زيد بن حارثة) – Trades of zaid ibn Haritha (حنيفة بن اليمان)

MODULE IV JURISTS 7

Jurists - derivations of Abdullah ibn Masood (عبد الله بن مسعود) – preaching of Abdullah ibn Umar (عبد الله بن عمر) – explanations of Abdullah ibn Abbas (عبد الله بن عباس) – Teachings of Muadh bin Jabal (معاذ بن جبل) – Teachings of Amr bin Aas (عمرو بن العاص)

MODULE V HUFFAZ 7

Huffazul Qur'an & Hadith – biography of Ubai bin Ka'b (أبي بن كعب)- biography of Zaid bin Thabith (زيد بن ثابت) – biography of Abu Huraira (أبو هريرة) - biography of Abu Musa al-Ash'ari (أبو موسى الأشعري)

MODULE VI**WOMEN SCHOLARS****8**

Safiyyah binth Abdil Muthalib (صفية بنت عبد المطلب) – Ayisah binth Abi Bakr (عائشة بنت أبي بكر) – Khansa (خنساء) – Fathima (فاطمة) - Asma binth Abi Bakr (أسماء بنت أبي بكر) - Ramlah binth Abi Sufyan (رملة بنت أبي سفيان) - Ummu Habeebah (أم حبيبة)

Total –45**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Dr. Abdur Rahman Ra'fath Basha, Suwar min Hayath al Sahabah, World Assembly of Muslim youth, Saudi Arabia.

REFERENCES:

1. Ibn al Atheer, Usud al Ghaaba Fee M'arifat As Sahaba, 1st edition,1996, Daru Ihyau al Turath al Arabi, Beirut.

OUTCOMES

At the end of the course, the student is expected to:

- Discuss the status of early Muslim society and caliphs
- Analyze the achievements of the prominent commanders
- Illustrate the victorious traders among the companions and their personalities
- Analyze the contributions of Islamic jurists among the companions
- Discuss the contribution of the Huffazul Quran & Hadith among the companions
- Identify the female companions and their contributions to the Islamic science and civilization.

SEMESTER - II

ISC6211	ULUMUL QUR'AN AND HADITH	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

OBJECTIVES:**The course aims to teach:**

- Introduction to the Qur'anic science and Science of Hadith
- Difference between Makki and Madani verses, Collection and sequences of verses and chapters of the Qur'an
- Description of contradiction, Mutlaq (Absolute) - Muqayyad (Qualified) - Mantooq (Stated) - Mafhoom (Implied)
- Hadith Al-Qudsi and the difference between Al- Qur'an and Al-Hadith Al-Qudsi
- The origin and development of the sciences of the Quran & Hadith
- Various kinds of authentic and unauthentic Hadiths

MODULE I REVELATION AND ITS KINDS 10

Divine Revelation (تعريف الوحي) – types of Makki & Madani (أنواع المكي والمدني) - Difference between Makkan and Madeenan (الفرق بين المكي والمدني) - contexts of revelation - Total revelation and Intermittent revelation – Wisdom of Intermittent revelation - Collection and sequence of the Qur'an (جمع وترتيب القرآن) .

MODULE II COMPILATION OF THE QURAN 10

Compilation of the Qur'an in the period of Abu Bakr (جمع القرآن في عهد أبي بكر) – compilation of the Qur'an in the period of Usman (جمع القرآن في عهد عثمان) - Arrangement & order of the Verses and chapters (ترتيب الآيات والسور) – Revelation of Qur'an in seven dialects and its wisdom (سبع قراءات وحكمتهن) .

MODULE III CONDITIONS OF INTERPRETATION 10

Conditions of interpretation (القواعد للمفسر) - Abrogation (النسخ) - Knowledge of abrogation (علم النسخ) - Conditions For abrogation -Kinds of Naskh (أنواع النسخ) - The inimitability of The Qur'an (إعجاز القرآن) - Translation of Qur'an (ترجمة القرآن) - Tafseer And Ta'weel (التفسير والتأويل) - Conditions Of Interpreters And Standard regulations of interpretation (شروط التفسير وأدابه).

MODULE IV COMPILATION OF PROPHETIC TRADITIONS 10

Definition of Prophetic Tradition - Hadith Al-Qudsi and the difference between Al-Qur'an and Al-Hadith Al-Qudsi (الفرق بين القرآن والحديث القدسي) - Prophetic Tradition and its status in the Islamic legislation (السنة ومكانتها في التشريع الإسلامي) - Compilation of Prophetic Tradition (جمع الأحاديث) .

MODULE V HADITH CLASSIFICATION - 2 10

Criticism of Hadith narrators (علم نقد الرواة) - Biographical evaluation of narrators and its origin (حقيقة علم الجرح والتعديل) - Stages of evaluation (مراحل الجرح والتعديل) - Types of Hadith called Aahad (أنواع أخبار الأحاد في قوتها وضعفها) - its strength and weakness (أحاديث الأحاد) - Nasikh and Mansukh (الناسخ والمنسوخ) - Weak Hadith (الحديث الضعيف) .

MODULE VI TYPES OF HADITH 10

Hadith of missed narrator (المردود على الراوي المفقود) - rejected on the basis of criticized narrator (إلى من أسند إليه، طرق التحمل وصيغ الأداء، طرق) - Types of Hadith: (المردود على الراوي المنتقد) - Study on chain of narrators (دراسة سلسلة الرواة) -التخريج (

Total – 60

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Imam Suyuthi, Al Itqaan fee Uloom al Qur'an, Idarah Rasheediya, Deoband, India.

REFERENCES:

1. Mufti Mohamed Taqi Usmani, An approach to the Qur'anic Science, Adam Publishers, Delhi, 2007.
2. Manna' al Qattan, Mabaahith fee Uloom al Qur'an, Maktabah Wahbah, Cairo, Egypt, 1995.
3. Imam Shah Waliullah Dehlavi, Al Fauzul Kabeer fee Usool al Tafseer,
4. Darus Sunnah, Lucknow, India, Fourth Edition-2002.

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to:

- Classify the Qur'anic science and Science of Hadith.
- Analyze and differentiate between Makkan and Madeenan
- Describe the various kinds of Hadith
- Discuss the development of sciences of the Quran & Hadith
- Explain the various kinds of authentic and unauthentic Hadiths
- Demonstrate various kinds of Hadith based on criticism of narrators.

ISC6212	USOOL AL FIQH: MASLAHA MURSALAH & MAQAASID	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

OBJECTIVES:**The course aims to teach:**

- The importance of Maslaha Mursala in Shariah rulings and its types.
- The Jurists' Views on Maslaha Mursala
- Types of Maslaha in view of Imam Shafi and Imam Ghazali.
- The views of Hanafi and Hanbali jurists on Maslaha
- The terms of using Maslaha Mursala as per the views of Jurists
- The research views of jurists on Conflict of Maslaha Mursala with legal texts and their fatwas

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 10

Sources of Islamic Jurisprudence – Introduction to Maslaha Mursala (مقدمة المصالح المرسلة) – Essential (الضروريات) – Complimentary (الحاجيات) – Embellishment (التحسينيات) – Definition of Maslaha Mursala (تعريف المصالح المرسلة) – Authority of Maslaha Mursala (حجية المصالح المرسلة) – Maslaha Mu'tabarah (المصلحة المعتبرة) – Maslaha Mursala (المصلحة المرسلة) – Maslaha Mulgha (المصلحة الملغى)

MODULE II JURISTS' VIEWS ON PUBLIC INTEREST 10

Jurists' Views on Maslaha Mursala (آراء الفقهاء عن المصالح المرسلة) – Opponents of Maslaha Mursala and their Proof (نفاة المصالح المرسلة وأدلتهم) – Supporters of Maslaha Mursala and their Proof (مثبتو المصالح المرسلة وأدلتهم) – Discussion on the views of supporters and opponents (مناقشة على آراء المثبتين والنفاة)

MODULE III VIEWS OF SHAFI AND GHAZALI 10

View of Imam Shafi (نظرية الإمام الشافعي عن المصالح) – Types of Maslaha in the view of Imam Shafi' (أقسام المصالح المرسلة عند الإمام الشافعي) – View of Imam Ghazali (نظرية الإمام الغزالي عن المصالح) – Types of Maslaha in the view of Imam Ghazali (أقسام المصالح المرسلة عند الإمام الغزالي)

MODULE IV HANAFI AND HANBALI VIEWS 10

Views of Hanafi jurists on Maslaha Mursala (نظرية الأحناف عن المصالح المرسلة) – Three categories of Mursal in the view of Hanafi Jurists (الأمر الثلاثة المتعلقة بالمصالح المرسلة عند (الأحناف) - Views of Hambali Jurists on Maslaha Mursala (نظرية الإمام أحمد والحنابلة عن المصالح المرسلة) – Three categories of Mursal in the view of Hanbali Jurists (الأمر المتعلقة بالمصالح المرسلة عند الحنابلة)

MODULE V**MALIKI VIEWS****10**

Terms of using Maslaha Mursalah (شروط العمل بالمصالح المرسلة) – Views of Maliki and Hanbali Jurists on using Maslaha Mursala (آراء المالكية والحنابلة في العمل بالمصالح المرسلة) – Conflict of Maslaha Mursala with legal texts (تعارض المصالح مع النصوص الشرعية)

MODULE VI**LEGAL TEXTS AND MASLAHA****10**

Research views of jurists on Conflict of Maslaha Mursala with legal texts (بحث وتحقيق) - (الفقهاء في تعارض المصالح المرسلة مع النصوص الشرعية) - Opinion of Maliki jurists (فتوى المالكية عن) - Opinion of Hanbali jurists (فتوى الحنابلة عن المصالح المرسلة) – Opinion of Imam Thoofi: Four Basics of Maslaha Mursala (الأسس الأربعة في المصالح للطوفي)

Total – 60**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Wahbah Zuhaili, Usool al Fiqh al Islami, Second Edition, 1998, Dar al Fikr al Muasir, Beirut, Lebanon

REFERENCES:

1. Mohammed abu Zahra, Usoolul Al fiqh, 1958.
2. Imam Al Shaatiby, Al Muwafaqaat Fee Usool Al Ahkaam, Part II, 1969, Maktabathul Mohammed Ali wa Awladuhu, Cairo.

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to:

- Realize the importance of Maslaha Mursala in Shariah rulings and its types.
- Summarize the Jurists' Views on Maslaha Mursala
- Demonstrate the types of Maslaha in view of Imam Shafi and Imam Ghazali.

- Interpret Views of Hanafi and Hanbali jurists on Maslaha
- Explain the terms of using Maslaha Mursala as per the views of Jurists
- Discuss the research views of jurists on Conflict of Maslaha Mursala with legal texts and their fatwas

ISC6213	EVOLUTION OF ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:**The course aims to teach:**

- Evolution of Fiqh - Islamic Jurisprudence- in the early Islamic period.
- Various stages of development after the Prophet and his companions.
- Establishment of education centers and emergence of different methodology
- Development of fiqh after the period of four Imams
- Modern codification of Islamic Jurisprudence in various Muslim countries.
- Compilation of Islamic jurisprudence in India.

MODULE I CHRONOLOGICAL DETAILS OF REVELATION 8

Introduction to the revelation (الوحي) – location of the revelation: Makki and Madani – chronological discussion on the revelation of Shariah rulings: ablution, tayammum, prayers, Hajj and Umrah, defense, inheritance, marriage etc. (تاريخ نزول بعض آيات الأحكام: الوضوء والتيمم والصلاة والحج والعمرة والقتال والزكاة والميراث النكاح)

MODULE II EVOLUTION OF FIQH 7

Compilation of the Holy Quran and its method (جمع القرآن وأسلوبه) – development of fiqh during the period of the companions – Umar bin Khattab: triple talaq, booty of war, denial of punishment during war, deferring Zakat during famine (تطور الفقه في عهد الصحابة) (والمباحثات في الطلاق الثالث والمسئلة الفيء والغنيمه وتأجيل الزكاة خلال أيام المجاعة ومنع قتل يد السارق في الحرب)

MODULE III EDUCATIONAL CENTRES 7

Establishment of educational centres by the companions in Makkah, Madina, Kufa, Basra and Damascus (تأسيس مراكز التعليم في الأمصار الإسلامية) – emerging different methodology in fiqh (ظهور المناهج المختلفة في استنباط الأحكام الفقهية) – a brief introduction to the four Imams (نبذة من ترجمة الأئمة الأربعة)

MODULE IV SPREAD OF MADHHABS 8

Development of Fiqh after Four Imams (تطور الفقه بعد عهد الأئمة الأربعة) – The spread of madhahib in various countries (انتشار المذاهب في البلدان الإسلامية) – definition of taqleed (التقليد وآراء العلماء فيه) – various debates on taqleed – a brief biography of certain later Imams (نبذة من ترجمة بعض الأئمة المشهورين)

MODULE V CODIFICATION 7

Codification of Muslim personal Law in Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Kuwait and other

Muslim countries (تقنية أحكام الأحوال الشخصية في البلاد الإسلامية) – the method and approach followed in the codification (المبادي والأساليب المتبعة في تقنية الأحكام) – a special debate on Majallah (مجلة الأحكام العدلية) and the major five Islamic legal maxims (القواعد الخمس (الأصولية)).

MODULE VI**PERSONAL LAW IN INDIA****8**

Collection of Islamic Law during Mughal period (فتاوى هندية) - application of Muslim personal Law in Indian courts.

Total –45**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Manna' al Qattan, Tareekh Tashree' al Islami, Maktabah Wahbah, Cairo. 1989.

REFERENCES:

1. Dr. P.S. Syed Masood Jamali, Tareekh Tashree' al Islami, Bukhari Aalim Arabic College, Chennai.

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student is expected to:

- Describe the evolution of Fiqh - Islamic Jurisprudence- in the early stage of Islam.
- Debate on the various stages of development after the Prophet and his companions.
- Analyze the establishment of education centers and emergence of different methodology
- Highlight the development of fiqh after the period of four Imams
- Define the modern codification of Islamic Jurisprudence in various Muslim countries.
- Discuss the compilation of Islamic jurisprudence in India.

ISC6214	ISLAMIC ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:**The course aims to teach:**

- Nature, Features and principles of Islamic economics
- Conventional economic system and their comparison with Islamic economic system
- Islamic teachings on production and pricing of factors of production
- Islamic viewpoints on consumption and moderation aspect
- Source of public revenue and wealth distribution in Islam
- Institution of waqf and its economic role

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 8

Economics: Meaning – Economic Problems – Scarcity - Islamic Economics: Definition, Nature, Essential Characteristics – Objectives of Shari'ah and Economic Activities - Order of Priorities: Necessities, Comforts, Luxuries – Conventional VS Islamic Economics, Ethics, Morality & Economic Performance, Cooperation & Competition: Islamic Guidelines – Principles of Islamic Economics

MODULE II ECONOMIC SYSTEMS & ISLAM 7

Capitalism: Meaning, Features, Merits & Demerits - Socialism: Meaning, Features, Merits & Demerits – Islamic Economic System and Comparison with Other Systems– Resource Conservation – Population, Economic Freedom – State Intervention

MODULE III PRODUCTION IN ISLAMIC ECONOMICS 8

Production in Conventional Economics - Production in Islamic Economics – Factors of Production: Conventional View – Factors of Production: Islamic Perspective, Production Design in Islamic Economy and Organization - Islamic Perspective on Pricing of Factors: Human Capital, Capital, Land, Return for Entrepreneur – Islamic Views on Production: Lawful and Unlawful, Continuity in Production - Reward for Production Work - Excellence in Production - Islamic Market, al-Hisbah

MODULE IV CONSUMPTION IN ISLAMIC ECONOMICS 7

Consumption in Conventional Economics - Consumption in Islam – Objectives, Rules & Guidelines, Moderation – Consumer Behaviour: Islamic Perspective – A Critique on Consumerism

MODULE V PUBLIC REVENUE & WEALTH DISTRIBUTION IN ISLAM 8

Importance of Income & Wealth Distribution & Causes of Inequality – Sources of Public Revenue in Islam: Charity, War Spoils and Prizes, Land Tax, Levy on Non-Muslims, Custom Duties, Taxation (الخراج، الغنيمة، الفيء، الجزية) – Objectives of Income Distribution in Islam: Non-Concentration of Wealth, Equity – Means of Wealth Distribution: Compulsory & Recommended Transfers, Inheritance, Public Ownership of Natural Resources

MODULE VI INSTITUTION OF ZAKAT & WAQF (ENDOWMENT) 7

Zakah: Importance, Nisab & Rate of Zakah - Zakah Calculation - Economic Aspects Islamic Endowment: Definition, Characteristics, Kinds and their Applications, Economic Role of Waqf, Trusts and Bait-ul Mal, Waqf Institution in India

Total – 45

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Principles of Islamic Economics - Study Manual of Emirates Institute for Banking and Financial Studies (EIBFS), UAE.

REFERENCES:

1. Hossein Askari, Zamir Iqbal, Abbas Mirakhor, Introduction to Islamic Economics: Theory and Application - 1st Ed. Wiley, USA
2. Muhammad Akram Khan, Fundamentals of Islamic Economics and Finance: Hafiz Muhammad Yasin & Atiq-uz-Zafar Khan, 1st Ed., IRTI, IDB, Jeddah
3. Muhammad Akram Khan, An Introduction to Islamic Economics: International Institute of Islamic Thought and Institute of Policy Studies
4. Dr. Muhammad Sharif Chaudhry, Fundamentals of Islamic Economic System
4. Umar Chapra, Islamic Economics- CEPT Publications

OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

- Discuss principles of Islamic economics and differentiate between Islamic and conventional economics;
- Debate Islamic Economic System and other conventional economic systems;
- Explain and analyze consumption and production behavior in conventional vis-à-vis Islamic perspective
- Discuss sources of various public revenue in Islam and taxation
- Assess the causes of inequitable distribution of wealth and measures to counter provided by Islamic system of wealth distribution
- Explain role of zakat and waqf institution in economy

		L	T	P	C
ISC6215	ADVANCED ARABIC GRAMMAR	3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

The course aims to teach:

- Advanced grammatical rules of (إن ، كان) and adjectives.
- Various rules related to forms of ascription (إضافة)
- Rules related to numbers (أعداد): Cardinal and Ordinal numbers.
- Rules related to diminutive (تصغير), attributive form (نسبة), persuasion (إغراء), Warning (تحذير).
- Rules related to Specialization (اختصاص), seeking help (استغاثة), exclamation (ندبة), stoppage (وقف),
- Syntax of the sentences (إعراب الجمل)

MODULE I ARTICLES AND ADJECTIVES 8

(إن) and its sisters, (كان) and its sisters –real adjective (النعته الحقيقي) and occasional adjective (النعته السببي).

MODULE II ASCRIPTION (الإضافة) 8

Real ascription (الإضافة المعنوية) – formal ascription (الإضافة اللفظية) – genitive to the sentences (المضاف إليه إلى الجملة)

MODULE III RULES OF NUMBERS 7

Number (العدد) and objects numbered (المعدود) with masculine and feminine genders - numbers: cardinal and ordinal numbers.

MODULE IV IMPORTANT RULES 7

Rules of diminutive (التصغير), attributive form (النسبة), persuasion (الإغراء), warning (التحذير).

MODULE V OTHER RULES 7

Rules of specialization (الاختصاص), seeking help (الاستغاثة), exclamation (الندبة).

MODULE VI SYNTAX OF THE SENTENCES (إعراب الجمل) 8

Rules of stoppage (الوقف), Syntax of the sentences (إعراب الجمل)

Total –45

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Ali Jarim & Mustafa Ameen, Al Nahwul Wadhih (Secondary) (Part: II & III) / Faisal Publications, (1983) Deoband, India.

REFERENCES:

1. Sirajuddin bin Usman al Awdhi & Nizamuddin Mohamed Dahlavi, Hidayatun Nahv

OUTCOMES:

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Analyze Advanced grammatical rules of (إن ، كان) and adjectives.
- Demonstrate various rules related to ascription: real ascription – formal ascription – genitive to the sentences.
- Apply Rules related to numbers (أعداد) :Cardinal and Ordinal numbers.
- Identify rules related to diminutive, attributive form, persuasion and warning.
- Discuss rules related to specialization, seeking help, exclamation, stoppage,
- Syntax of the sentences.

SEMESTER - III

ISC7101	COMPARATIVE FIQH – JURISPRUDENCE	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

The course aims to teach:

- Introduction to comparative fiqh – jurisprudence and manners of disagreements
- Comparison of legal opinions of different schools in ablution
- Root cause of difference of opinions in rules related to prayer
- Debates of Madhhabs related to Zakat and analyzing the reasons
- Comparison of different legal opinions in marriage laws
- Comparative study of Madhhab in certain aspects of trade

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 10

Introduction to Comparative Fiqh – Jurisprudence – difference of legal opinions among the companions of the Prophet and Imams – the root cause of the differences (الاختلاف في الآراء وأسبابه) – the manners adopted by the companions and early scholars in their disagreement (آداب الخلاف) – references from Quran and Sunnah (أدلة من النصوص الشرعية) (على الاختلاف)

MODULE II COMPARATIVE OPINIONS IN ABLUTION AND PRAYER 10

Debates among the Imams in the matters of ablution, kinds of water, cleanliness, obligatory bathing (اختلاف الأئمة في مسائل الوضوء والغسل والمياه وأسباب اختلافهم) – difference of legal opinions in the specification of prayer performance and its reason (المسائل المختلفة في صفة المسائل المختلفة في صفة الصلاة وهيئاتها ومنشأ الاختلاف فيها) – debates on legal texts

MODULE III COMPARATIVE OPINIONS IN PRAYER 10

Different views among the companions and Imams in recitation of Bismillah, chapter Fathiha, Qunoot in prayers (الآراء الفقهية المختلفة في قراءة البسملة وسورة الفاتحة والقنوت في الصلاة وأسباب الاختلاف) – debates on related Shariah texts (مباحث في النصوص الشرعية)

MODULE IV COMPARATIVE OPINIONS IN ZAKAT 10

Different legal opinions in Zakat payable wealth (نصاب الزكاة) – completion of one year term (الحول) – value of Zakat in agro products and rental revenue (زكاة الأثمار والإيجار) – the causes of differences and understanding of legal texts (أسباب الاختلاف في فهم النصوص الشرعية)

MODULE V COMPARATIVE OPINIONS 10

Marriage – major difference of opinions in getting consent of bride – conditions of marriage (إذن البكر والثيب وشروط صحة النكاح والمسائل المختلفة فيها) – triple talaq agreed opinions among the Imams – arguments of later Imams (الطلاق الثلاث واتفاق آراء الأئمة فيه ومبدأ اختلاف) (الأئمة المتأخرين)

MODULE VI COMPARATIVE OPINIONS IN TRADE 10

Legal debates on general terms and conditions of trade in Islamic jurisprudence (مباحث في أحكام البيوع) – major disagreements among the Imams in trade that allowed and prohibited (اختلاف آراء الأئمة في البيوع المباحة المنهية) – the points where and why the difference of opinions raised from (أسباب ومنتشأ الاختلاف) – debates of different school of thought on legal text (مباحث في النصوص الشرعية)

Total – 60

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Muhammad bin Ahmad bin Rushd Al qurthubi, Bidayathul Mujthahid va Nihaayathul Muqthasid, Volume 1 & 2

REFERENCES:

1. Muhammad Abu Zahra, Thareekh al Madhahibul al Islamiyyah, Darul Fikr al arabi, Cairo
2. Muhammad bin Ismail san'ani, Subul al salam fi sharh bulugh al maram, Dar Maktabah Hayath, 1989

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student is expected to:

- Discuss the comparative fiqh – jurisprudence and manners of disagreements
- Compare the legal opinions of different schools in ablution
- Analyze the root cause of difference of opinions in rules related to prayer
- Debate on Madhhabs' opinions related to Zakat and analyze the reasons
- Compare the different legal opinions in marriage laws
- Demonstrate the comparative study of Madhhab in certain aspects of trade

ISC7102	LAW OF GOVERNANCE: SIYASAH SHAR'IYYAH	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

This course aims to teach:

- The concept of leadership and governance in Islamic perspective
- The separation and relation between state and religion
- The ethics of Leadership and governance
- The area and scope of governance
- The international relation and cooperation between nations
- Concept of democracy in Muslim countries.

MODULE I	LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE	10
-----------------	----------------------------------	-----------

Governance in Islamic perspective: Quran, Sunnah and companions of prophet (pbuh)
(السياسة في المنظور الإسلامي: القرآن والسنة والإجماع) – Quranic Verses pertaining the governance
(الآيات القرآنية عن السياسة)

MODULE II	STATE AND RELIGION	10
------------------	---------------------------	-----------

Inclusion of Islamic jurisprudence (السياسة جزء من أحكام الفقه الإسلامي) - Separation of state
and religion (الدين والدولة وفكرة الفصل بينهما) – Relation between state and religion (علاقة الدين
بالسياسة) – Ethics of governance (الأخلاق في السياسة)

MODULE III	ETHICS OF LEADERSHIP	10
-------------------	-----------------------------	-----------

Ethics of Leadership (المبادئ السياسية في الإسلام) – Concept of Freedom: Individual and
Society (فكرة الحرية للفرد والجماعة) – Social Insurance (التكافل السياسي والاجتماعي)

MODULE IV	PUBLIC INTEREST	10
------------------	------------------------	-----------

Public interest as a source of shariah (المصلحة المرسلية) – Area and scope of governance
(مضمون السياسة الشرعية ومجالاتها) - Exemplary leadership and governance in the history of
Islam (دولة مثالية واقعية)

MODULE V	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	10
-----------------	--------------------------------	-----------

International relations between the nations (العلاقة بين دار الحرب ودار السلم) – cooperation
between nations (التعاون الدولي)

MODULE VI	SECULARISM AND DEMOCRACY	10
------------------	---------------------------------	-----------

Muslim Nations and their system of governance in the twentieth century (الدول الإسلامية)
(فكرة العلمانية والديمقراطية) – Concept of secularism and democracy (ونظام سياستها في القرن العشرين)

Total – 60**TEXT BOOKS:**

Dr. Yusuf al Qaradawi, Al Siyasa Shar'iyyah,

REFERENCES:

- 1) Dr. Burhan Zareeq, Al Siyasa al Shar'iyyah fi al Fikr al Islami (السياسة الشرعية في الفكر الإسلامي)

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student is expected to:

- Explain the concept of leadership and governance in Islamic perspective
- Discuss the separation and relation between state and religion
- Critically analyze the ethics of Leadership
- Demonstrate the area and scope of governance
- Discuss the international relation between nations and cooperation
- Analyze the functioning of Muslim nations in the modern age and the concept of democracy.

ISC7103	ISLAMIC HISTORY - SPAIN	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:**The course aims to teach:**

- The Islamic History in Spain and establishment by Tariq Ibn Ziyad
- Contribution of Umayyads in Spain made to civilization, culture and social life.
- The Muslim rulers in Spain
- Important events & the achievements in Umayyad dynasty in Spain.
- Later governments by Bin Hamood and Qasim Bin Hamood.
- The reasons behind the downfall of Muslim dynasty in Spain.

MODULE I	INTRODUCTION	8
-----------------	---------------------	----------

Introduction to Andalusia (Spain) and Historical circumstances – An Overview of Al-Andalus - Exploits of Muslims in Spain – Contribution of Tariq Ibn Ziyad (طارق بن زياد) in the establishment of Islamic government in Spain.

MODULE II	ESTABLISHMENT OF Umayyad DYNASTY	7
------------------	---	----------

Establishment of Umayyad dynasty in Spain – Contribution of Umayyad (أمية) in Spain to civilization, Culture, and Social life – life of Abdur Rahman Al Dakhil as a ruler in Spain.

MODULE III	OTHER DYNASTIES	8
-------------------	------------------------	----------

Different eras of the Muslim governments in Spain – Relationship with Christian and Jews - Ali Bin Hamood (علي بن حمود) as ruler –Contribution of Qasim Bin Hamood (قاسم بن حمود) in Spain History.

MODULE IV	DOWNFALL OF Umayyads	7
------------------	-----------------------------	----------

Downfall of Banu Umayyads in Spain – History of Murabitoon – Yousuf Bin Tashfin and battle of Zalaka (زلكى)– Domination of Spain by Yousuf Bin Tashifein

MODULE V	GRANADA	8
-----------------	----------------	----------

History of Al Muwahhidoon (الموحدون) – Kingdom of Granada – Death of Abu Abdullah – Repression and Tyranny of Granada Muslims- Raise and Falls of Islam in Spain

MODULE VI	END OF MUSLIM RULE IN SPAIN	7
------------------	------------------------------------	----------

Massacre of Muslims – Burning of Muslims and Islamic Books – End of Muslim rule in Spain- Analysis of Muslim rule in Spain

Total –45

TEXT BOOKS:

1. History of Islam in Andalus, Bukhari Aalim Arabic college, 2017.

REFERENCES:

1. Saeed Akbarabadi, The Rise and Fall of Muslims, Adam Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2010.

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student is expected to:

- Analyze the Islamic victory by Thriq bin Ziyad in Spain
- Describe the Islamic history in detail especially the Umayyad history in Spain.
- Compile the factors behind the establishment of Umayyad dynasty in Spain.
- Discuss the social, economic, cultural and political developments happened during the period.
- Analyze the Kingdom of Granada by Muvahhidhun
- Interpret the reasons behind the decline of Muslim rule in Spain.

ISC7104	MUSLIM THINKERS & MOVEMENTS	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

The course aims to teach: -

- The importance of reforms occurred in the early history of Islam.
- Biography of Umar bin Abdul Aziz and his reforms in the first century
- The reforms of Hasan al Basari and Abul Hasan Ash'ari in the 2nd century
- The philosophical reforms of Imam Gazzali and sheik Muhiyadeen jilani
- The biography of Salahuddin Ayyubi and Jalaluddin Rumi and their reforms
- Emergence of various movements in Islam.

MODULE I	INTRODUCTION	8
----------	--------------	---

The importance of reforming in the history of Islam (الحاجة إلى الإصلاح والتجديد في الأمة) - philosophical attacks on Islam (هجمات على الإسلام) - The need of Religions for active personalities – (حاجة الأديان إلى الرجال الأحياء) - The Islamic heritage and reformers (التراث الإسلامي مجموعة تدين لكل مصلح و عامل)

MODULE II	REFORMING IN THE FIRST CENTURY	7
-----------	--------------------------------	---

The efforts of Umar bin Abdul Aziz - (سيدنا عمر بن عبد العزيز) his reforms in the structure of government (إصلاحه الواسعة في نظام الحكم) - his concern for the morals of the community (عنايته بأخلاق الجمهور) - compilation of Islamic science and revival of the Prophet's Sunnah (تدوين العلوم الإسلامية وإحياء السنن النبوية) - The impact of his reforms on the state and society

MODULE III	REFORMING IN THE SECOND CENTURY	8
------------	---------------------------------	---

Imam Hasan al-Basri and his reforms (إمام حسن البصري وإصلاحاته) - authors movement in Islam (الإمام أحمد بن حنبل) - Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal and his struggle (حركة التدوين في الإسلام) - his reforms of Imam Abū al-Ḥasan al-Ash'arī (إمام أبو الحسن الأشعري وإصلاحاته) - his interest to overwhelm the deviation of Mu'tazila (حماسه في سيطرة المعتزلة بعقيدة السلف)

MODULE IV	WESTERN PHILOSOPHIES AND VIEW OF IMAM GAZZALI	7
-----------	---	---

Decline of theology and the reforms of Imam Ghazali – (الانحطاط في علم الكلام واصلاحات) - (الإمام الغزالي) - impact of his book The Incoherence of the Philosophers- (تهاوت الفلاسفة) - (إنكاه على علماء سوء) - Imam sheik Abdul Qadir Jilani – His Refusal to corrupt scholars (مكانة الدنيا في نظر الشيخ) - (مكانة الدنيا في نظر الشيخ)

MODULE V CRUSADERS AND SALAH AL-DIN AL-AYYUBI 8

The just king Nur al-Din Zangi (الملك العادل نور الدين زنكي) - Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi and conquest of Jerusalem and reforms (صلاح الدين الأيوبي وفتح القدس وإصلاح المجتمع) -

Mawlana Jalaluddin Rumi and revolution in theology (مولانا جلال الدين رومي وثورة علم الكلام)
The founder of new theology (مؤسس علم كلام جديد)

MODULE VI EMERGENCE OF VARIOUS MOVEMENTS IN ISLAM 7

Khilafat Movement (حركة الخلافة) – Ikhwan Muslimeen (حركة اخوان المسلمين) – Wahhabi Movement (الحركة الوهابية) – Jamathul Islami Movement (الجماعة الإسلامية الهندية) – Thabligi jamat movement (حركة جماعة التبليغ) - Muslim political parties (الأحزاب السياسية للمسلمين) in India after independence and their contribution to the Indian democracy

Total –45**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Abul Hasan Ali Nadwi, Rijal Al Fikri Wa Da'wa, Daru Rasheed, Lucknow

REFERENCES:

1. تاريخ الفكر الإسلامي – الكلية العربية البخارية.

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

- Explain the importance of reforms in the early history of Islam.
- Describe the Biography of Umar bin Abdul Aziz and his reforms in the first century
- Demonstrate the reforms of Hasan al Basari and Abul Hasan Ash'ari in the 2nd century
- Discuss the philosophical reforms of Imam Gazzali and sheik Muhiyadeen jilani
- Comprehend the biography of Salahuddin Ayyubi and Jalaluddin Rumi and their reforms
- Identify the Emergence of various movements in Islam

SEMESTER IV

ISC7211	SHARI'AH RULINGS IN QUR'AN	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

OBJECTIVES:**The course aims to teach:**

- Themes and subjects of the Quran
- The concept various kinds of rulings in Islamic Shariah.
- Different sources of Islamic laws
- The various outlines of civil laws and contracts and especially marriage contract
- The logic behind polygamy and its conditions in Islamic law
- The aspects of the marriage contract

MODULE I	LAW GIVING VERSES	10
----------	-------------------	----

Introduction to Law giving verses أحكام القرآن – definition of Sharia شريعة and jurisprudence فقه
 Historical development of law giving verses definition of knowledge of Faith علم الكلام,
 Jurisprudence علم الفقه Morality علم الأخلاق – Family laws مناهجات – Civil laws معاملات - Penal laws
 عقوبات - Renowned authors in the subject.

MODULE II	VARIOUS TYPES OF RULINGS	10
-----------	--------------------------	----

Various types of Rulings أحكام – Definition and debate on binding obligation واجبات الفرائض,
 Permissible إباحة, -binding prohibition تحريم - non-binding prohibition مكروه – salient features of Islamic
 law – cause سبب – condition شرط – impediment مانع

MODULE III	SOURCES OF ISLAMIC LAW	10
------------	------------------------	----

Examples from various Quranic verses for Ahkaam – sources of Islamic law – the Quran - القرآن
 السنة – consensus of legal opinion إجماع – analogy القياس – juristic preference استحسان – opinion of a
 companion of the prophet قول الصحابي – jurisprudential interest مصلحة مرسلة – blocking lawful means
 to unlawful end سد الذريعة – presumption of continuity of a rule استصحاب – custom عرف – earlier
 scriptural laws شرع من قبلنا

MODULE IV	MARRIAGE RELATIONSHIP: LAWFUL AND UNLAWFUL	10
-----------	--	----

Marriage relationship النكاح والمصاهرة – prohibition of marrying previous wives of father – list of people unlawful to marry محرمات - offering dowe to wife مهر – unlawful to marry non-believers – تحريم نكاح الأحمك من Sura An Nisa – الأحكام من سورة البقرة Rulings from Sura Al Baqara مع المشركين الأحكام من سورة المائدة and sura maida – سورة النساء

MODULE V POLYGAMY: PERMISSIONS AND CONDITIONS 10

Permissibility of polygamy تعدد الزوجات – condition of polygamy شروط – limitation حدود – Dower and its conditions مهر وشروطه – duty to feed مؤنة – maintenance and its rulings – divorce طلاق and its rulings- separation by the demand of wife خلع

MODULE VI MATRIMONIAL RELATIONSHIP DO'S AND DON'TS 10

Puberty and its rulings الحيض – men are responsible for sustenance of family الرجال قوامون – time of prescribed period العدة and its rulings – separating the wife by calling her like mother ظهار and its rulings – remarrying ex-wife – spouse inters adultery accusation لعان

Total Credits - 60

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Judge Ziya Rahman, Law giving verses of Quran and Sunnah, Judicial academy, Peshawar

REFERENCES:

1. Imam Abu Bakr Jassas, Ahkaamul Quran, Beirut. Lebanon, 1994.
2. Abdul Qadir Shaiba Al Hamd, Tafseeru Aayathil Ahkaam, Muassassathu Uloomul Quran, Damascus.

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student is expected to:

- Explain the various segments of laws like civil, penal and family laws
- Extract the rulings in Islamic Shariah like binding non-binding obligation and prohibition
- Discuss the different sources of Islamic laws
- Analyze the various outlines of family laws
- Analyze polygamy and its conditions in Islamic law
- comprehend the advance rulings and their extraction in family laws

ISC7212	IJTHIHAD AND METHODOLOGY OF IMAMS	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

The course aims to teach:

- Introduction to the Ijtihad, and Its utilization in the period of Prophet (Sal) and the companions of the Prophet
- The condition of Ijtihad & Al Ifta
- Various personalities of Imams (*Abu Haneefa, Shafi, Ahmed Ibn Hanbal & Malik*) and their contribution in the field of Ijtihad
- The major elements of methodology followed by renowned Imams in their research (اجتهاد)
- The different aspects of methodology adopted by Imams.
- The various Islamic rules and techniques used by the Imams like Isthihsan (استحسان), Maslaha Mursala (المصلحة المرسلة), & Urf (العرف).

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 10

Introduction to the Ijtihad (تعريف الاجتهاد) – Ijtihad in the period of Prophet (Sal) (الاجتهاد في عهد الصحابة).
Ijtihad in the period of Shahabah (الاجتهاد في عهد الصحابة).

MODULE II CONDITIONS OF IJTHIHAD 10

Conditions of Ijtihad (شروط الاجتهاد) - Ahl al Hadith and Ahl al Ra'i (أهل الحديث وأهل الرأي) – Al Ifta and its conditions (الإفتاء وشروطه).

MODULE III IMAM ABU HANEEFAH 10

Imam Abu Haneefah: Biography (ترجمة الإمام أبي حنيفة) – Principles of Ijtihad (أصول الاجتهاد) – Brief introduction to Hanafi Madh-hab (نبذة عن المذهب الحنفي) – Spread of Hanafi Madh-hab (انتشار المذهب الحنفي).

MODULE IV IMAM MALIK 10

Imam Malik bin Anas: Biography (ترجمة الإمام مالك بن أنس) – Principles of Ijtihad – Brief introduction to Maliki Madh-hab (نبذة عن المذهب المالكي) – Spread of Maliki Madh-hab (انتشار المذهب المالكي).

MODULE V IMAM SHAFI 10

Imam Shafi'i: Biography (ترجمة الإمام الشافعي)– Principles of Ijthihad – Brief introduction to Shafi'i Madh- hab (نبذة عن المذهب الشافعي)– Spread of Shafi'i Madh-hab. (انتشار المذهب الشافعي)

MODULE VI**IMAM AHMAD BIN HANBAL****10**

Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal: Biography (ترجمة الإمام أحمد بن حنبل) – Principles of Ijthihad – Brief introduction to Hanbali Madhab (نبذة عن المذهب الحنبلي) – Spread of Hanbali Madh-hab. (انتشار المذهب الحنبلي)

Total – 60**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Abu Zahrah, Tareekh Al Madhaahib al Islamiya, Darul Fikr al Arabi, Cairo, Egypt, 1963.

REFERENCES:

1. Dr. P.S.Syed Masood, Tareekh al Tashree' al Islami, Bukhari Aalim Arabic College, Chennai.

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

- Demonstrate the Ijthihad, and Its utilization in the period of Prophet (Sal) and the companions of the Prophet
- Explain the conditions of Ijthihad & Al Ifta
- Discuss the contribution of Imams by Ijthihad
- Describe the major elements of Ijthihad methodology
- Differentiate between Hanafi and Shafi & Hanbali and Maliki
- Apply various Islamic rules and techniques used by the Imams like Isthihsan, Maslaha Mursala, & Urf

ISC7213

RESEARCH ARTICLE WRITING

L	T	P	C
3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

The course aims to teach:

- Objectives of research
- Characteristic of research
- Choosing an academic topic for research
- Collecting the materials from primary and secondary sources
- Ways of drafting and writing an article
- Preparing article: abstract, content, conclusion and reference

MODULE I**INTRODUCTION****7**

Meaning of Research - Objective of research – motivation of research – significance of research (البحث العلمي: تعريفه ، وأهميته ، وأهدافه)

MODULE II**CHARACTERISTICS OF RESEARCH****7**

How to do research: Characteristic of research – Characteristic of good research – basic types of research: Exploratory research – Testing out research – Problem solving research (عناصر البحث العلمي وأنواعه)

MODULE III**CHOOSING TOPIC****7**

Choosing an academic research topic to research and formulate an effective research question - Preparing rough outline of research paper

(اختيار عنوان البحث وتحديد المشاكل ومسائلات ، وإعداد خطة البحث)

MODULE IV**PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES****7**

Collection of Materials from primary and secondary sources – using Library – taking notes – documentary bibliography – footnotes.

(جمع المعطيات من المصادر الرئيسية والفرعية ، وتدريب في إعداد المراجع)

MODULE V**DRAFTING****7**

Writing process: Drafting and writing (عملية إعداد المقالات)

MODULE VI**EDITING****9**

Editing article: abstract, content, conclusion and reference (تحرير المقالة وتصحيحها وإعادة كتابتها)
(للوصول إلى مقالة متكاملة نهائية)

Total –45

Reference:

1. MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, Affiliated East-West Press Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, First Edition, 2009

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student is expected to:

- Summarize the objectives of research
- Analyze the characteristics of research
- Choose an academic topic for research
- Collect the materials from primary and secondary sources
- Adopt the ways of drafting and writing an article
- Prepare the abstract, article and submit

ISC7214	HISTORY OF MUSLIM CIVILIZATION	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:**The course aims to teach:**

- Muslim civilization and contribution of Muslim scholars to world civilization during the Golden Age of Islam in medieval times.
- Muslim contribution to art and architecture during medieval period
- Medieval Muslims passion for knowledge and learning through Libraries research centers, and institutions of higher learning
- Contribution of medieval Muslim physicians, surgeons, and pharmacists to the field of medicine.
- Contribution of Muslims in various fields like Astronomy, Astronomy, Optics, Geography and History
- Contribution in the field of Philosophy, literature and Translation movements

MODULE I	INTRODUCTION	8
Introduction of Muslim civilization and Muslim contributions during the Golden Age of Islam in medieval times		
MODULE II	ARTS	7
Development of Arts, Crafts, Architecture and Calligraphy in the Medieval Period		
MODULE III	INVENTIONS	8
Development of libraries, institutions, Mathematics, Arabic Numerals, and Geometry		
MODULE IV	MEDICINE	7
Development of Medicine, Anatomy Surgery and Pharmacies - Contribution of Ibnu Sina Physics and Medicine		
MODULE V	SCIENCE	8
Development of Astronomy, Optics, Geography and History in Abbasid Period, Contribution of Ibn al- Haytham, Ibnu Bathutha, Nasirudin Tusi and Ibn Shatir		
MODULE VI	TRANSLATION MOVEMENTS	7
Development of philosophy, literature and translation movements		
		Total –45

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Contribution of Muslims to Science and Technology, Bukhari Aalim Arabic College, 2017.

REFERENCES:

1. John Arthur, History of Islamic Civilization, London.

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student is expected to:

- Describe Muslim civilization and contribution of Muslim scholars during the Golden Age of Islam in medieval times.
- Define Muslim contributions to art and architecture during medieval period
- Discusses Muslims passion for knowledge and means of learning
- Analyze contribution of Muslim physicians, surgeons, and pharmacists in medieval period
- Compiles the development of various fields like Astronomy, Astronomy, Optics, Geography and History
- Discusses Contribution of Philosophy, literature and Translation movements

ELECTIVES

ISCX61	ADVANCED TRANSLATION SKILL DEVELOPMENT	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:**The course aims to teach / train:**

- Corresponding vocabulary of Arabic and English in the field of religious translation
- Corresponding vocabulary of Arabic and English in the field of media
- Translation of various agreements from Arabic to English and vice versa
- Oral interpretation
- Translation of News, headlines and paragraphs
- Translation of articles from Arabic to English and vice versa

MODULE I LEARNING CORRESPONDING VOCABULARY – PART 1 8

Learning corresponding English words to Arabic words in the field of religion – practicing translation of Quranic text and different type of text from Hadith and Fiqh

(التعرف على المصطلحات الدينية واختيار المفردات من اللغة المترجم إليها)

MODULE II LEARNING CORRESPONDING VOCABULARY – PART 2 7

Learning corresponding vocabularies of Arabic and English and vice versa in certain field: Newspaper, magazine, television

(التعرف على المصطلحات العربية المتداولة في مجال الإعلام ، واختيار المفردات الموافقة من اللغة الإنجليزية وبالعكس)

MODULE III TRANSLATION OF AGREEMENTS 8

Translation of agreements, MoU, contracts, BOQs, invoices, receipts and trade correspondences (تدريب في ترجمة العقود ، ومقايسة الأعمال والإيصالات ، والمراسلات التجارية)

MODULE IV INTERPRETATION 7

Interpretation exercises – listening Arabic speech and translating into English verbally – Familiarizing vocabulary of oratory – verbal interpretation using audio video from Arabic and vice versa (تدريب في استماع المحادثات والحوارات وترجمتها إلى العربية شفويا وبالعكس)

MODULE V NEWS TRANSLATION 8

News headlines translation – writing news paragraph – translating a paragraph from Arabic to English in the same format of SL - translating a paragraph from Arabic to English without considering the format of the SL (تدريب في كتابة عناوين وفقرات الأخبار وترجمتها)

MODULE VI TRANSLATION OF ARTICLES 7

Translating an article from English to Arabic and another article from Arabic to English

(تدريب في ترجمة المقالات من العربية إلى الإنجليزية وبالعكس)

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Advanced Translation Practice, Bukhari Aalim Arabic college, Chennai, 2017

REFERENCES:

1. Lahlali, El Mustapha, and Wafa Abu Hatab. Advanced English-Arabic Translation: A Practical Guide. Edinburgh University Press, 2014.

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student is expected to:

- Identify corresponding vocabulary of Arabic and English in the field of religious translation
- Identify corresponding vocabulary of Arabic and English in the field of media
- Translate various agreements from Arabic to English and vice versa
- Perform Oral interpretation
- Translate News, headlines and paragraphs
- Translate articles from Arabic to English and vice versa

ISCX62	INTEREST - FREE BANKING	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:**The course aims to teach:**

- Foundations and characteristics of Islamic financial system
- Major prohibitions in Islamic Finance like riba, gharar, maysir etc
- Various modes of Islamic finance
- Shariah concern regarding Islamic financing instruments
- Islamic finance standard setters and other promotional originations
- Some controversial practices in Islamic Finance like Tawarruq and Bai al-ʿInah

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 8

Islamic Finance: Meaning – Why Islamic Finance? – Principles & Features of Islamic Finance: A Value Based Finance, No to Interest, Elimination of Ambiguity, Lawful Business Activities, No Reward without Risk, Wealth Creation, Dealing in Real Asset, Absence of Debt Creation, No Guaranteed Return on Investment, Profit as reward for Capital, Wider Set of Products – Islamic finance VS Conventional Finance

MODULE II MAJOR PROHIBITIONS 7

Ribā (Interest): Definition and Classification; Gharar (Ambiguity): Definition and Classification; Maysir & Qimār (Gambling): Definition and Classification

MODULE III ISLAMIC MODES OF FINANCE-1 8

Mudarabah Financing Model: Features, Profit & Loss Distribution, Application & Difficulties – Musharakah Financing: Features, Profit & Loss Distribution, Application and Difficulties

MODULE IV ISLAMIC MODES OF FINANCE-2 7

Murābaḥah Financing: Features, Various Models, Application, Sharīʿah Concern, Issue of Similarity with Conventional Consumer Finance, Ijārah Financing: Kinds, Features, Sharīʿah concern, Salam: Features & Application, Parallel Salam – Istiṣna: Features, Application, Parallel Istiṣna

MODULE V ISLAMIC BANKING INFRASTRUCTURE 8

Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) – The Islamic

Financial Services Board (IFSB), International Islamic Financial Market (IIFM), General Counsel for Islamic Banks & Financial Institutions (GCBAFI), International Islamic Rating Agency (IIRA), Islamic Research & Training Institute (IRTI)

MODULE VI **OTHER PRODUCTS** **7**

Tawarruq (Commodity Murabahah) - Buy-Back Arrangement (Bay al-'inah) - Trading in Currencies - Credit Card: Sharī'ah Concern – Hawalah - Guarantee (Kafalah) - Investment Agency, Islamic Finance Terminologies

Total – 45

TEXT BOOKS:

1. An Introduction to Islamic Finance: Muhammad Taqi Usmani, Idara Ishaat-e Diniyat, New Delhi
2. Understanding Islamic Finance: Muhammad Ayub, 1st Ed. John Wiley & Sons (Wiley), USA

REFERENCES:

1. Meezan Bank's Guide to Islamic Banking: Muhammad Imran Ashraf Usmani, 1st Ed., Darul Ishaat, Karachi, Pakistan
2. Fundamentals of Islamic Economics and Finance: Hafiz Muhammad Yasin & Atiq-uz-Zafar Khan, 1st Ed., IRTI, IDB, Jeddah

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student is expected to:

- Identify ethical underpinning of Islamic finance and explain its main principles
- Differentiate between conventional and Islamic finance
- Discuss major prohibitions in Islamic Finance like Ribā, Gharar, Maysir
- Explain modes of Islamic finance and their applications
- Assess the nature and characteristics of Islamic Financing Instruments and identify sharī'ah concerns
- Develop broader understanding of Islamic finance structure

ISCX63	ADVENT OF ISLAM IN INDIA	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:**The course aims to teach:**

- The Introduction and overview of advent of Islam in India
- Brief history of Delhi Sultanates & Khilji Dynasty
- Foundation of Tughlaq Dynasty & Lodhi Dynasty
- Foundation and expansion of Mughal Dynasty and the reasons of its decline.
- Prominent Muslim Preachers and their services in reforming Indian Sub-continent.
- Impact of Islam on Social Reform in India

MODULE I	ADVENT OF ISLAM IN INDIA	8
-----------------	---------------------------------	----------

Outline of Islamic History in early India - Muslim traders at Malabar & Maldives coast in the era of Umar (Ra) - First battle of Usman bin al Saqafi - Arrival of Muhammad Bin Qasim (712 AD) – Ghaznavi and his expeditions.

MODULE II	DELHI SULTANATES & KHILJI DYNASTY	7
------------------	--	----------

Shahab-ud-din Ghorī - Delhi Sultanates - Qutb al-Din Aibak (1206-1210) – Altmish (1211-1236) - Razia Sultana (1236-1239) - Ghiyas ud din Balban (1266-1286) – Khilji Dynasty - Jalaludin khilji (1290-1295) - Alauddin Khilji (1295-1315).

MODULE III	TUGHLAQ DYNASTY & LODHI DYNASTY	7
-------------------	--	----------

Tughlaq Dynasty - Ghiyas ud din tughlaq (1320-1325) - Mohammad Tughlaq (1325-1351) - Feroz Tughlaq (1351-1388) - Sadat Family - Mubarak Shah (1421-1434) - Lodhi Family: Behlol Lodhi (1451- 1489) - Sikandar Lodhi (1489-1517) - Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-1526).

MODULE IV FOUNDATION OF MUGHAL DYNASTY AND ITS DECLINE 8

Mughal Dynasty - Zaheerudin Babar (1526-1530) - Naseer ud din Humayun (1530- 1540) – Sher Shah Suri (1540 – 1555) - Jalaluddin Akbar (1556-1605) - Nooruddin Jahangir (1605-1627) – Muhammad ShahJahan (1627-1658) - Aurangzeb Alamgir (1658-1707) – Bahadur Shah Zafar (1837-1857) - Decline of Mughals - Reasons for decline of Mughals.

MODULE V PROMINENT MUSLIM PREACHERS 7

Civilization of Sub-Continent before Islam - Caste system, Usury, drinking and gambling - Status of women - Impact of Islam on sub-continent – Prominent Muslim Preachers - Khawaja Moeen Ud Din Chishti - Khawaja Nizam Ud Din Aulia .

MODULE VI IMPACT OF ISLAM ON SOCIAL REFORM 8

Influence of Islam - Human Equality, Social justice, Ethical life - Muslim Reformers & movements - Shah Waliyullah Dehlavi - Jihadi Movements against the British - Faraizi Movement - Educational Movements: Darul Uloom Deoband, Aligarh Muslim University and Nadhwatul Ulama.

Total – 45

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Advent of Islam in India, compiled by School of Arabic and Islamic Studies, 2017.

REFERENCES:

1. Dr. Ishwari Prasad, A Short History of Muslim Rule in India, 1931, The Indian Press, Allahabad.
2. Dr. Yoosuf Koken, Taareekhul Mughal Fil Hind, 1978, Haafiza Press, Chennai.
3. Dr. Romila Thapar, History of Early India, 2001, Penguin Books, London

OUTCOMES:**At the end of the course, the student is expected to:**

- Summarize the advent of Islam in India
- Brief the history of Delhi Sultanates & Khilji Dynasty
- Interpret the foundation of Tughlaq Dynasty & Lodhi Family
- Discuss the foundation and expansion of Mughal Dynasty and the reasons of its decline.
- Brief the biographies of prominent Muslim preachers and their services in reforming Indian Sub-continent.
- Explain the impact of Islam in Social Reform in India

ISCX64	INDIAN HISTORY – MUGHAL PERIOD	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

The course aims to teach:

- Establishment of Mughal rule and its consolidation
- Mughal rulers and their contribution in administration and expansion
- Tactics and technologies used by Mughal emperors to counter revolts
- Economy, growth, rural development and religious harmony during Mughal period
- Political and religious ideas and development of Baitul mal and Waqf institutions
- Downfall of Mughal Rule and causes behind that

MODULE I INTRODUCTION – ESTABLISHMENT OF MUGHAL RULE 8

India on the eve of Babur – the first Mughal emperor - Fire arms, military technology and warfare - Humayun's struggle for empire - Sher Shah and his administrative and revenue reforms

MODULE II CONSOLIDATION OF MUGHAL RULE - AKBAR & OTHERS 7

Campaigns and conquests: tactics and technology - Evolution of administrative institutions: zabt, mansab, jagir, madad-i-maash - Revolts and resistance

MODULE III EXPANSION AND INTEGRATION 8

Incorporation of indigenous groups in Mughal nobility - North-West frontier, Gujarat and the Deccan - Conquest of Bengal, Afghanistan and other regions

MODULE IV RURAL SOCIETY AND ECONOMY 7

Land rights and revenue system; Zamindars and peasants; rural tensions - Extension of agriculture; agricultural production; crop patterns - Trade routes and patterns of internal commerce; overseas trade

MODULE V POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS IDEALS 8

Inclusive political ideas: theory and practice - Religious tolerance and sulh-i-kul - Sufi mystical and intellectual interventions - Religious academic institution and education - Baitul Mal and Waqf Institutions

MODULE VI MUGHAL DOWNFALL AND CONTRIBUTION 7

Mughal downfall: causes - Contribution of Mughal to Indian culture, welfare & growth,
Expansion - Administrative system: central, provincial and local

Total – 45

TEXT BOOKS:

1. John F. Richards, *The Mughal Empire*, Duke University, North Carolina, Cambridge University Press (2016)

REFERENCES:

1. Annemarie Schimmel, *The Empire of the Great Mughals - History, Art and Culture*, Reaktion Books (2006)
2. Fergus Nicoll, *Shah-Jahan: The Rise and Fall of the Mughal Emperor*, Penguin India (2018)

OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

- Discuss emergence of Mughal empire and factors for its establishment
- Explain as how Mughal rule was consolidated and what tactics and technics they used for expansion and integration
- Analyze important contribution of famous Mughal rulers and their shortcomings
- Explain expansion and integration of Mughal empire and the reasons behind that
- Assess the economy under Mughal rule, growth and development especial in rural areas
- Assess the causes of Mughal downfall and their overall contribution