

Semester -IV

Course Title: ‘Ilm Al-Kalam and Muslim Philosophy

Course code: ISD563C

Credits: 04

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 60 Contact Hours

Mid Term Examination: 30

Assessment: 20 Marks (30+20=50)

End Term Exam: 50 Marks

L-T-P-S: 3-1-0-0

Objectives:

- To acquaint the learners with early Muslim Scholastic Discourses and their involvement in Metaphysical aspects of knowledge.
- To understand the origins and development of Muslim Scholasticism.
- To study prominent Medieval and Modern Muslim philosophers.
- To study the relationship between Islam and philosophy

Unit I: Ilm al Kalam: Muslim Scholastic Discourse

1. Ilm al Kalam: Meaning and Definitions
2. Qura’nic Concepts; ‘*Ilm*, ‘*Aql*, ‘*Tafaqr*, ‘*Tadabur*, ‘*Hikmah*
3. Origin and Early Developments of Ilm al Kalam
4. Qura’nic Perspective on Philosophy
5. Muslim Interaction with the Greek Thought

Unit II: Major Schools of Kalam (Main Doctrines)

1. Mu’tazilah
2. Ash’ariah
3. Maturidiyah
4. Murjiah

Unit III: Muslim Philosophy (Early Medieval Period)

1. Al- Kindi (185/801 – 260/873)
2. Al- Farabi (285/870 – 339/950)
3. Ibn-i Sina (370/980 – 428/1037),
4. Ibn Bajjah (1095- 1138)
5. Ikhwan al-Safa (4th -10th century)

Unit IV: Muslim Philosophy (Later Medieval and Modern period)

1. Classical Era
 - a. Imam al-Ghazali (1058 –1111)
 - b. Ibn-i Rushd (1126 – 1198)
 - c. Ibn-i Taimiyah (1263 – 1328)
 - d. Mulla Sadra (1572-1640)

2. Islamic Philosophy in Modern times
 - a. Allama Iqbal
 - b. Syed Hussain Nasr
 - c. Shibili Nomani

Recommended Readings:

1. Bhat, Abdul, Rashid, Iqbal's Approach to Islam: A Study, Islamic Book Foundation, New Delhi.
2. Sharif, M.M., A History of Muslim Philosophy, Adam Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi
3. Iqbal, S. M, The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam, Kitab Bhawan, New Delhi
4. Nadwi, Abdul Salam, Hukama-i-Islam, Darul Musannifin, Lucknow, U.P.
5. Numani, Shibli, Ilm al-Kalam, (Urdu), Darul Musannifin, Lucknow, U.P.
6. Rafiabadi, H. N, Emerging from Darkness – Al-Ghazzali's Impact on Western Philosophy, Sarup and Sons, New Delhi
7. Rafiabadi, H. N, Muslim Philosophy and Science and Mysticism, Sarup and Sons, New Delhi
8. Sheikh, M. Saeed, Studies in Muslim Philosophy, Adam Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi

Semester -IV

Course Title: Religions and Inter-faith Dialogue

Course code: ISD564C

Credits: 04

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 60 Contact Hours

Mid Term Examination: 30

Assessment: 20 Marks (30+20=50)

End Term Exam: 50 Marks

L-T-P-S: 3-1-0-0

Objectives:

- Introduce the origins, beliefs, practices, and cultural expressions of major world religions
- Explore Principles and Practices of Inter-faith Dialogue
- Promote Respect for Religious and Cultural Diversity
- Analyze Historical and Contemporary Interfaith Engagement

Unit I: Approaches of Studying World Religions

1. Religion: Definitions, Origin, Categories AND Universal truthfulness
 - a. What is Religion I (Etymology and various definitions)
 - b. What is Religion II (Qur'anic view)
 - c. What is Religion III (Major Theories on origin of religion)
 - d. What is Religion IV (Categories of religions)
2. All Religions are true
 - a. All Religions are True
3. Unity of Religions
 - a. Unity of Religions
4. Western Approaches
 - a. Western Approaches I (Sociological)
 - b. Western Approaches II (Historical)
 - c. Western Approaches III (Economic & geographical)
5. Qur'anic Approach
 - a. Qur'anic Approach-I
 - b. Qur'anic Approach- II

Unit II: Aryan Religions

Main Characteristics of:

1. Hinduism
 - a. Basic beliefs
 - b. Teachings
 - c. Early scriptures
 - d. Later scriptures
 - e. Satyagraha
2. Buddhism
 - a. Origin,
 - b. 4 Noble truths and 8-fold path
 - c. Religious schools
 - d. Scriptures and Panchashila
3. Jainism
 - a. Origin
 - b. Basic beliefs and teachings
 - c. Early and later scriptures
 - d. Ahimsa

4. Sikhism
 - a. Life of Guru Nanak
 - b. Origin
 - c. Basic beliefs and teachings
 - d. Tradition of Gurus

Unit III: Semitic Religions

1. Common Denominations (Abrahimic Legacy)
 - a. Common denominations- I
 - b. Common denominations-II
2. Judaism: Basic Teachings, Historical Development
 - a. Historical development- I
 - b. Historical development- II
 - c. Basic beliefs
 - d. 10 Commandments
3. Christianity: Basic Teachings, Historical Development
 - a. Life of Jesus Christ
 - b. Great Tradition of Christian Teachings
 - c. Scriptures
 - d. Sects

Unit-IV: Dialogue

1. Meaning and importance of Dialogue/ Debate/Dawah:
 - a. An analysis
2. Muslim Jewish Dialogue :
 - a. Introduction
3. Muslim-Christian Dialogue:
 - a. Introduction
4. Trialogue among Abrahamic Faiths
5. Dialogue in the Contemporary World
 - a. Ahmad Deedat (Life and Contribution)
 - b. James Robert White (Life and Contribution)
 - c. Fethullah Gulen (Life and Contribution)

Recommended Readings:

1. Armstrong, Karen. *The Case for God*. Alfred A. Knopf, 2009.
2. Armstrong, Karen. *The Great Transformation: The Beginning of Our Religious Traditions*. Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.
3. Esposito, John L., editor. *The Oxford Dictionary of World Religions*. Oxford University Press, 1997.
4. Esposito, John L. *Religions of the World: A Comparative Introduction*. Oxford University Press, 2020.
5. Hedges, Paul, and Alan Race, editors. *Christian Approaches to Other Faiths*. SCM Press, 2008.
6. Nasr, Seyyed Hossein. *Islam: Religion, History, and Civilization*. HarperOne, 2003.
7. Race, Alan. *Interfaith Encounter: The Twin Tracks of Theology and Dialogue*. SCM Press, 2001.
8. Smart, Ninian. *The World's Religions*. Cambridge University Press, 1998.
9. Swidler, Leonard. *Dialogue for Interreligious Understanding: Strategies for the Transformation of Culture-Shaping Institutions*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.
10. Husain, Syed Sajjad. *Islam and Interfaith Dialogue*. Islamic Foundation, 1998.

Semester -IV

Course Title: Research Methodology in Islamic Studies

Course Code: ISD565C

Credits: 04

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 60 Contact Hours

Mid Term Examination: 30

Assessment: 20 Marks (30+20=50)

End Term Exam: 50 Marks

L-T-P-S: 3-1-0-0

Objectives:

- To familiarize students with key research methodologies and techniques relevant to the field of Islamic Studies.
- To introduce various scholarly approaches, and to prepare students for advanced academic research by equipping them with the foundational skills necessary for research programs in Islamic Studies.

UNIT-I: Research Methodology

1. Research: Definition, meaning, Aims and Objectives of Research in Islamic Studies
2. Research Design: Principles of Scientific Research
3. Area of Interest, Identification of the Problem Source material: Primary and Secondary Sources
4. Research Methods: Historical, Analytical, and Empirical Research Methods

UNIT-II: Approaches and Trends

1. Approaches and Trends: (a) Interdisciplinary, (b) Multidisciplinary, (c) Trans-disciplinary
2. Approaches: (a) Traditionalist, (b) Orientalist, (c) Modernist
3. Islamization of Knowledge: Origin and Development
4. Relationship with Oriental Languages and Literature

UNIT-III: Islamic Studies: An Introduction

1. Islamic Studies: Origin , Development and Aims and Objectives
2. Trends and Approaches: Apologetic Approach, Polemic Approach, Dialogue Approach
3. Institutes of Repute- (a) IIIT, (b) IIUM, (c) IIUI
4. Scholars of Repute: (a) Sheikh Jaffar Idris, (b) Ismail Raj al-Farooque, (c) Seyyid Hossain Nasr

UNIT-IV: Research Format

1. Application: References and Notes (Foot and Endnotes) and Transliteration, Translation and Abbreviations in Research
2. Plagiarism: Definition, its types and Implications
3. Bibliography: Definition and Types, Bibliographical Format
4. Format of Dissertation and Thesis: Style and Substance,

Recommended Readings:

1. Anol Bhattacharjee, Social Science Research: Principles, Methods, and Practices, University of South Florida Tampa, USA, 2013
2. Patil, Shridhar; Aditya, Research Methodology in Social Sciences, Publisher: New India Publishing Agency, New Delhi, May 2016,
3. Dr. Shanti Bhushan Mishra Dr. Shashi Alok, Handbook of Research Methodology, Educreation, August 2017, C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, New Age Publications (Academic), 1985
4. Rajat Acharyya and Nandan Bhattacharya, Contemporary Issues in Social Science Research, Routledge, Abingdon, 2020, Herman J. Ader and Gideon J. Mellenbergh, Research Methodology in the Life, Behavioural and Social Sciences, SAGE Publications London, 1999, ISBN 0-7619-5883-5 ISBN 0-7619-5884-3 (pbk)
5. Johann Mouton HC Marais, Basic Concepts in the methodology of the social sciences, Published by Human Sciences Research Council, 1996, ISBN 0-7969-0648-3
6. **Limbrunner George F., Pearson Research Methods And Society: Foundation Of Social Inquiry 2Nd Edition**, Pearson, 2014, ISBN: 9780205879915
7. Geoffrey R. Marcyk, David DeMatteo, David Festinger, Essentials of Research Design and Methodology, John Wiley & Sons, Year: 2005,
8. O.R. Krishnaswami, M. Ranganatham, Methodology of Research In Social Science, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai,

Semester-IV

Course Title: INTRODUCTION TO ARABIC-IV

Course Code: ISD567E

Credits: 4

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 60 Contact Hours

Mid Term Examination: 30

Assessment: 20 Marks (30+20=50)

End Term Exam: 50 Marks

L-T-P-S: 3-1-0-0

الوحدة الأولى:

الدروس التالية من قصص النبيين لأبي الحسن الحسن بن الندوي (الجزء الثالث)
من كنعان إلى مصر
بعد يوسف

فرعون مصر

ذبح الأطفال

ولادة موسى

الوحدة الثانية:

الدروس التالية من قصص النبيين لأبي الحسن الحسن بن الندوي (الجزء الثالث)
في النيل

في قصر فوعون

من يرضع الطفل

في حجر أمه

الوحدة الثالثة:

الدروس التالية من كتاب "نعمان" لكامل الكيلاني

بائعة العسل

غضب نعمان

سبعة من القتلى

مع العملاق

في بيت العملاق

مؤامرة العملاق

الوحدة الرابعة:

الدروس التالية من كتاب "نعمان" لكامل الكيلاني

بين يدي الملك

الثور الهائج

الدب المفترس

مصرع العملاقين

الخنزير الشرس

خاتمة القصة

Semester -IV

Course Title: Islam and Orientalism

Course code: ISD568E

Credits: 04

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 60 Contact Hours

Mid Term Examination: 30

Assessment: 20 Marks (30+20=50)

End Term Exam: 50 Marks

L-T-P-S: 3-1-0-0

Objectives

- The course paper ‘Islam and Orientalism’ is persuasive and significantly relevant paper. The course paper aims to acquaint the students with to identify the roles played by Pioneer non-Muslim Critics of Islam and Prophet Muhammad.
- To deliberate and explore the emergence of Orientalism as one the foremost area of study in Western academic pursuit.
- To identify the key figures, schools of thought, and methodologies that characterized Orientalist scholarship on Islam.
- To critically examine the underlying assumptions, biases, and power dynamics inherent in Orientalist representations of Islam and Muslim societies.
- To evaluate the impact of Orientalist scholarship on Western perceptions of Islam and its influence on foreign policy, cultural attitudes, and public opinion.

UNIT- I: Orientalism

1. Orientalism: Meaning, Definitions
2. Orientalism: Origin and Medieval Development (An Overview)
3. Major Interests and Fields of Orientalist Studies
4. Neo-Orientalism and its impact

UNIT-II: Orientalism: Trends and Approaches

1. W. M. Watt: Prophet Muhammad’s (SAAS) Sirah (Madinian Phase)
2. P.K.Hitti: History of Khulafa al-Rashidun Period
3. J. S. Baljon on Tafsir Writing (Major Aspects)

UNIT- III: Theology, Law and Mysticism in Islam

1. D. B. Macdonald on the Development of Islamic Theology
2. R.A. Nicholson’s Description of Basic Concepts of Islamic Mysticism
3. N.J. Coulson: Primary Sources of Islamic Jurisprudence (Qur’an and Sunnah)
4. Joseph Schacht on Islamic Jurisprudence (An Introduction)

UNIT- IV: Modern Developments

1. Introduction to the writings of W. C. Smith
2. T.W.Arnold: An Introduction to his approach
3. J. L. Esposito’s View about Islamic Democracy and Jihad (An Overview)

4. J.O.Voll, An Introductory Account of Revival and Reform in Islam

Recommended Readings:

1. Almond Ian, The New Orientalists: Postmodern Representations of Islam from Foucault to Baudrillard, I.B. Tauris (a part of Bloomsbury Publishing, 2007.
2. Wael B. Hallaq, The Impossible State: Islam, Politics, and Modernity's Moral Predicament , Columbia University Press,2013
3. Ahmad, Ghorab. *Subverting Islam: The Role of Orientalist Centres*. Kuala Lumpur: Open Press, 1996. (Note: Other sources list Minerva Press, London, 1995.)
4. Ahmad, Khurshid. *Islam and the West*. Lahore: Islamic Publications, 1963.
5. Esposito, John L., and John O. Voll. *Islam and Democracy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996. (This is a well-known edition; other editions may exist.)
6. Hitti, Philip K. *History of the Arabs*. London: Macmillan and Co., 1937. (This is the original publication date; many revised and subsequent editions have been published.)
7. Jameelah, Maryam. *Islam and Orientalism: A Collection of Review Essays*. Lahore: Mohammad Yusuf Khan, 1971.
8. Macdonald, Duncan Black. *Development of Muslim Theology, Jurisprudence and Constitutional Theory*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1903. (Darf Publishers, London, published a reprint in 1985.)
9. Nadwi, Syed Abul Hasan Ali. *Islamic Studies, Orientalists and Muslim Scholars*. Lucknow: Academy of Islamic Research and Publications, 1977.
10. Nicholson, Reynold A. *Studies in Islamic Mysticism*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1921.