



COURSE OUTLINE BRIEFS

DEPARTMENT OF
**ISLAMIC AND
ARABIC STUDIES**



FACULTY OF
**ARTS AND
HUMANITIES**



OVERVIEW

Study of Islam demands a wide range of knowledge, considerable insight, and care in interpretation. The Department of Islamic Studies at University of Sargodha, in its academic programs, focuses on the Islamic Sciences, classical sources, history, and comparative study of Religions and civilization of the Islamic world. Our diversity of perspectives and research approaches to Islamic Studies, as well as our local commitments and intellectual wisdom of National engagements, have made this department a unique institution in Pakistan.

The Department was founded in 2002, and offers the opportunities to acquire knowledge, methods, skills, and capabilities necessary to understand and evaluate the religious paradigm. Achieving the hallmark of pure academic and research atmosphere, department launched MPhil Program in January 2008 and PhD Program in 2010 focusing on modern and classical research methodologies in the field of Islamic and religious studies at higher level.

Currently, the Department is offering BS, MA, MPhil and PhD programs under a one PhD and seven MPhil qualified faculty members devoted to research and teaching in a broad range of related fields of Islamic sciences. Islamic Studies leads to a wide range of career opportunities as it equips the students with necessary knowledge and skills with moral and intellectual growth to better serve in various fields. Mostly, our students join teaching and managerial or administrative positions in public sector.

Academic Programs Offered

1. BS Islamic Studies
2. MA Islamic Studies
3. MPhil Islamic Studies
4. PhD Islamic Studies
5. MA Arabic
6. MPhil Arabic
7. PhD Arabic

BS Islamic Studies

Eligibility: At least 45% marks in intermediate or equivalent.

Duration: 04 Year Program (08 Semesters).

Degree Requirements: Minimum 124 Credit Hours.

Semester-1

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
ISLS-5109	Tajweed o Qira'at -1	N/C
URCE-5101	English-I (Grammar)	3(3-0)
URCP-5106	Pakistan Studies	2(2-0)
URCM -5107	Mathematics	3(3-0)
LISC- 5160	Library Science	3(3-0)
ISLS- 5111	Introduction to the Topics of Holy Qur'an.	3(3-0)
ISLS- 5112	Arabic Language	3(3-0)

Semester-2

ISLS-5110	Tajweed o Qira'at -2	N/C
URCE-5102	English-II (Language Comprehension & Presentation Skills)	3(3-0)
URCI-5105	Islamic Studies	2(2-0)
ISLS-5108	Ethics (Optional)	2(2+0)
ISLS- 5113	Arabic Through Qur'anic Text	3(3-0)
ECON-5112	Economics	3(3-0)
INTR -5102	Theories of International Relations	3(3-0)
ISLS -5114	Islamic Morals	3(3-0)

Semester-3

URCE-5103	English-III (Academic Writing)	3(3-0)
ISLS- 5115	Uloom-al-Qur'an	3(3-0)
SOCI -5101	Sociology	3(3-0)
MCOM-5101	Mass Communication	3(3-0)
ISLS -5116	Cultural History of Islam	3(3-0)

Semester-4

URCE-5104	English-IV (Introduction to English Literature)	3(3-0)
URCI-5109	Introduction to Information & Communication Technologies	3(3-0)
ISLS- 5117	History & Compilation of Hadith	3(3-0)
PSYC 5106	Social Psychology	3(3-0)
ISLS -5118	Study of Islamic Fiqh-I	3(3-0)

Semester-5

ISLS- 6209	Study of Sirah of Holy Prophet (PBUH)	3(3-0)
ISLS -6210	History of Tafsir and its Principles	3(3-0)
ISLS -6211	Textual Study of al-Qur'an-I	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6212	Textual Study of Hadith-I	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6213	Usul al- Fiqh	3(3-0)

Semester-6

ISLS- 6214	'Ulum -al-Hadith	3(3-0)
ISLS -6215	Textual Study of Muslim Family Laws	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6216	Textual Study of al-Qur'an – II	3(3-0)
ISLS -6217	Ethics of Disagreement in Islam	3(3-0)
ISLS -6218	Comparative Study of World Religions	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6219	Textual Study of Fiqh al Akbar	2(2-0)

Semester-7

ISLS- 6220	Al- Dawah wal Irshad	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6221	Islam & Science	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6222	Methodology of Research in Islamic Studies	3(3-0)
ISLS -6223	Introduction to Shroo Kutb Hadith	3(3-0)
ISLS -6224	Arabic Literature	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6225	Study of Islamic Fiqh I (فقه الماليت)	3(3-0)

Semester-8

ISLS- 6226	Study of Islamic Fiqh II (فقه الجنائيات)	3(3-0)
ISLS -6227	Objectives of Shari'ah	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6228	Philosophy and 'Ilm al-Kalam	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6229	Golden Age of Muslims (Uni Optional 1)	3(3-0)
ISLS -6230	Study of Tasawwuf (Uni Optional 2)	3(3-0)
URCC-5110	Citizenship Education and Community Engagement	3(3-0)
ISLS-6231	Thesis/Research Project	6(6-0)

MA Islamic Studies

Eligibility: At least 45% marks in Graduation or Equivalent.

Duration: 02 Year Program (04 Semesters).

Degree Requirements: Minimum 66 Credit Hours.

Semester-1

ISLS- 6209	Study of Sirah of Holy Prophet (PBUH)	3(3-0)
ISLS -6210	History of Tafsir and its Principles	3(3-0)
ISLS -6211	Textual Study of al-Qur'an-I	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6212	Textual Study of Hadith-1	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6213	Usul al- Fiqh	3(3-0)

Semester-2

ISLS- 6214	'Ulum -al-Hadith	3(3-0)
ISLS -6215	Textual Study of Muslim Family Laws	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6216	Textual Study of al-Qur'an – II	3(3-0)
ISLS -6217	Ethics of Disagreement in Islam	3(3-0)
ISLS -6218	Comparative Study of World Religions	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6219	Textual Study of Fiqh al Akbar	2(2-0)

Semester-3

ISLS- 6220	Al- Dawah wal Irshad	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6221	Islam & Science	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6222	Methodology of Research in Islamic Studies	3(3-0)
ISLS -6223	Introduction to Shurik Kutb Hadith	3(3-0)
ISLS -6224	Arabic Literature	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6225	Study of Islamic Fiqh I (فقه الماليات)	3(3-0)

Semester-4

ISLS- 6226	Study of Islamic Fiqh II (فقه الجنائيات)	3(3-0)
ISLS -6227	Objectives of Shari'ah	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6228	Philosophy and 'Ilm al-Kalam	3(3-0)
ISLS- 6229	Golden Age of Muslims (Uni Optional 1)	3(3-0)
ISLS -6230	Study of Tasawwuf (Uni Optional 2)	3(3-0)
URCC-5110	Citizenship Education and Community Engagement	3(3-0)
ISLS-6231	Thesis/Research Project	6(6-0)

MPhil Islamic Studies

Eligibility: MA/MSc/BS 4-Year or equivalent (16 years of Education) in the relevant field or equivalent degree from HEC recognized institution with at least second Division or CGPA 2.00 out of 4.00 + Departmental Test (At least 50%).

Duration: 02 Year Program (04 Semesters).

Degree Requirements: Minimum 30 Credit Hours.

Semester -1

ISL-901	Uloom-ul-Quran	3(3-0)
ISL-902	Hadith and uloom-ul-Hadith	3(3-0)
ISL-903	Research Methodology	3(3-0)
ISL-911	Comparative Analysis of International Religions	3(3-0)

Semester-2

ISL-905	Tafseer-ul-Quran (Matan)	3(3-0)
ISL-906	Study of Hadith (Mutalia Hadith)	3(3-0)
ISL-907	Islam & Orientalists	3(3-0)
ISL-908	Study of Seerat	3(3-0)

Semester-3 & 4

ISL-909	Thesis	06
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M.Phil. Additional Subjects

ISL-910	Masadir Uloom-e-Islamia	3(3-0)
ISL-914	Arabic Language and Literature	3(3-0)

PhD Islamic Studies

Eligibility: MPhil in the relevant field from HEC recognized institution with at least CGPA 3.00 out of 4.00 00 + Departmental Test (At least 70%)

Duration: 03 Year Program (06 Semesters)

Degree Requirements: Minimum 24 Credit Hours Course Work + Dissertation

Semester-1

ISL-DP-1101	Tafsir and Quranic Sciences	3(3-0)
ISL-DP-1102	Hadith Studies	3(3-0)
ISL-DP-1103	Sharia Law- 1	3(3-0)

Semester-2 (Credit Hours:09)

ISLT-DP-2101	Modern Trends in Tafsir	3(3-0)
ISLT-DP-2102	Hadith literature (Modern Trends)	3(3-0)
ISLT-DP-2103	Sharia Law II	3(3-0)

Semester-3 & 4

ISL-910	Thesis	06
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PhD. Additional Subjects

ISL-DP-1104	Comparative Study of Religions	3(3-0) (Optional)
ISL-DP-1105	Contemporary Muslim World and its Movements	3(3-0) (Optional)
ISLT-DP-2104	Pioneers of Contemporary Islamic Resurgence	3(3-0) (Optional)

MA Arabic

Eligibility: At least 45% marks in Graduation or Equivalent.

Duration: 02 Year Program (04 Semesters).

Degree Requirements: Minimum 66 Credit Hours.

Semester-1

OLAR-501	APPLIED GRAMMAR (1)	3(3+0)
OLAR-502	Arabic Composition	3(3+0)
OLAR-503	Translation	3(3+0)
OLAR-504	Functional Arabic (1)	3(3+0)
OLAR-505	Modern Prose (1): Short Story & Drama	3(3+0)
OLAR-506	Religious Literature (1) Quran	3(3+0)

Semester-2

OLAR-507	Applied Grammar (2)	3(3+0)
OLAR-508	Functional Arabic (2)	3(3+0)
OLAR-509	Modern Prose (2) Novel	3(3+0)
OLAR-510	History of Arabic Literature	3(3+0)
OLAR-511	Religious Literature (2) Hadith	3(3+0)
OLAR-512	Study of the Arabian World and its Culture	3(3+0)

Semester-3

OLAR-601	Arabic Philology	3(3+0)
OLAR-602	Arabic poetry (1)	3(3+0)
OLAR-603	Classical Prose	3(3+0)
OLAR-604	Research & Editing Methodology	3(3+0)
OLAR-605(A)	Islamic History	3(3+0)
OLAR-605(B)	Arabic Literature in the Sub-continent	3(3+0)

Semester-4

OLAR-606	Rhetoric & Prosody	3(3+0)
OLAR-607	Arabic Poetry (2)	3(3+0)
OLAR-608	Literary Criticism	3(3+0)
OLAR-610(A)	Computer & Arabic Language	3(3+0)
OLAR-610(B)	Comparative Literature	3(3+0)

MPhil Arabic

Eligibility: MA/MSc/BS 4-Year or equivalent (16 years of Education) in the relevant field or equivalent degree from HEC recognized institution with at least second Division or CGPA 2.00 out of 4.00 + Departmental Test (At least 50%).

Duration: 02 Year Program (04 Semesters).

Degree Requirements: Minimum 30 Credit Hours.

Semester-1

OLAR-701	Research Methodology	3(3+0)
OLAR-702	Arabic Language and literature	3(3+0)
OLAR-703	Islamic Sources and References	3(3+0)
OLAR-704	Foreign Language English	3(3+0)

Semester-2

OLAR-711	Methods of Editing Manuscripts	3(3+0)
OLAR-712	Arabic Sources and References	3(3+0)
OLAR-713	Language of Thesis	3(3+0)
OLAR-714	Comparative Literature	3(3+0)

PhD Arabic

Semester-1

ARAB-DP-11	Research & Editing Methodology	3(3+0)
ARAB-DP-12	Study of Sources and References	3(3+0)
ARAB-DP-13	Study of the Islamic and World	3(3+0)

Semester-2

ARAB-DP-21	Language of Thesis Writing	3(3+0)
ARAB-DP-22	Arab Media	3(3+0)
ARAB-DP-23	Foreign Language (English)	3(3+0)



**BS
ISLAMIC
STUDIES**

The course introduces the students to the underlying rules to acquire and use language in an academic context. The course aims at developing grammatical competence of the learners to use grammatical structures in the context in order to make the experience of learning English more meaningful enabling the students to meet their real-life communication needs. The objectives of the course are to, reinforce the basics of grammar, understand the basic meaningful units of language, and introduce the functional aspects of grammatical categories and to comprehend language use by practically working on the grammatical aspects of language in academic settings. After studying the course, students would be able to use the language efficiently in academic and real-life situations and integrate the basic language skills in speaking and writing. The students would be able to work in a competitive environment at higher education levels to cater to the long-term learners' needs.

Contents

1. Parts of speech
2. Noun and its types
3. Pronoun and its types
4. Adjective and its types
5. Verb and its types
6. Adverb and its types
7. Prepositions and its types
8. Conjunction and its types
9. Phrases and its different types
10. Clauses and its different types
11. Sentence, parts of sentence and types of sentence
12. Synthesis of sentence
13. Conditional sentences
14. Voices
15. Narration
16. Punctuation
17. Common grammatical errors and their corrections

Recommended Texts

1. Eastwood, J. (2011). *A basic English grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Swan, M. (2018). *Practical English usage* (8th ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Thomson, A. J., & Martinet, A. V. (1986). *A practical English grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
2. Biber, D., Johansson, S., Leech, G., Conrad, S., Finegan, E., & Quirk, R. (1999). *Longman grammar of spoken and written English*. Harlow Essex: MIT Press.
3. Hunston, S., & Francis, G. (2000). *Pattern grammar: A corpus-driven approach to the lexical grammar of English*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

The course is designed to acquaint the students of BS Programs with the rationale of the creation of Pakistan. The students would be apprised of the emergence, growth and development of Muslim nationalism in South Asia and the struggle for freedom, which eventually led to the establishment of Pakistan. While highlighting the main objectives of national life, the course explains further the socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of Pakistan's endeavors to develop and progress in the contemporary world. For this purpose, the foreign policy objectives and Pakistan's foreign relations with neighboring and other countries are also included. This curriculum has been developed to help students analyse the socio-political problems of Pakistan while highlighting various phases of its history before and after the partition and to develop a vision in them to become knowledgeable citizens of their homeland.

Contents

1. Contextualizing Pakistan Studies
2. Geography of Pakistan: Geo-Strategic Importance of Pakistan
3. Freedom Movement (1857-1947)
4. Pakistan Movement (1940-47)
5. Muslim Nationalism in South Asia
6. Two Nations Theory
7. Ideology of Pakistan
8. Initial Problems of Pakistan
9. Political and Constitutional Developments in Pakistan
10. Economy of Pakistan: Problems and Prospects
11. Society and Culture of Pakistan
12. Foreign Policy Objectives of Pakistan and Diplomatic Relations
13. Current and Contemporary Issues of Pakistan
14. Human Rights: Issues of Human Rights in Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Kazimi, M. R. (2007). *Pakistan studies*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Sheikh, Javed Ahmad (2004). *Pakistan's political economic and diplomatic dynamics*. Lahore: Kitabistan Paper Products.

Suggested Readings

1. Hayat, Sikandar (2016). *Aspects of Pakistan movement*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.
2. Kazimi, M. R (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
3. Talbot, Ian (1998). *Pakistan: A modern history*. London: Hurst and Company.

This course is built upon the mathematical concepts, principles and techniques that are useful in almost all undergraduate programs. The main objectives of the course are to enhance student's competency in the application of mathematical concepts in solving problems and to improve their level of quantitative approach. Upon the successful completion of this course, students would be able to develop understanding: Mathematical functions, Building and solving linear and quadratic equations, Matrices and Determinants with application, sequences and series, and basic Financial Mathematics. To prepare the students, not majoring in mathematics, with the essential tools of financial, algebra and geometry to apply the concepts and the techniques in their respective disciplines.

Contents

1. Linear Equations and Quadratic Equations: Formation of Linear equation
2. Solving Linear equation involving one variable
3. Solution of Quadratic equation by factorization method
4. Solution of quadratic equation by square completion methods
5. Solution of quadratic equation by quadratic formula
6. Application of quadratic equation
7. Sequences and Series
8. Matrices and Determinants: Introduction of matrices
9. Types of matrices
10. Matrix operations
11. Inverse of matrix
12. The determinants and its properties
13. Solution of system of linear equations by determinants: Cramer's rule, Inverse Matrices Method
14. Mathematics of Finance: Simple interest
15. Compound interest
16. Annuities
17. Sets and Sets Operations
18. Permutation and combinations
19. Introduction to mathematical induction and binomial theorem
20. Basic Concepts of Trigonometry
21. Fundamental Identities of Trigonometry

Recommended Texts

1. Frank, S. B. (1993). Applied mathematics for business, economics, and the social Sciences (4thed.). New York: McGraw-Hill publisher.
2. Nauman, K. (2019). *Basic mathematics-I: algebra and trigonometry* (2nded.). Lahore: Al-Hassan Publication.

Suggested Readings

1. Kaufmann, J. E. (1994). *College algebra and trigonometry* (3thed.). Boston: PWS-Kent Publication.
2. Swokowski, E. W. (1993). *Fundamentals of algebra and trigonometry* (8thed.). Boston: PWS-Kent Pub. Co.

The main aim of this course is the study of library science and the concept of libraries in the 21st century. Libraries impacting academic achievement for individuals and assisting them in lifelong learning, providing the enjoyment of reading, promoting functional literacy among adults, ensuring free and equal access to information and ideas without geographic constraints, and equipping the students with modern learning. This introductory course has been designed for students of BS programs of different disciplines. It provides awareness of how different information resources are organized to serve the needs of selected user groups, how users interact with classification systems and technology, how information is acquired, evaluated and applied by users in and outside libraries as well as cross-culturally, how people are trained about the ethics that guide library service and organizations and the legal status of libraries and information resources.

Contents

1. Introductory concept: library & types
2. Information literacy: models of literacy
3. Capabilities of lifelong learning
4. Basic information resources: primary, secondary & tertiary
5. Organization of information in libraries: DDC
6. Cataloguing: forms of catalogues
7. Online reference sources: dictionaries, encyclopedias, handbooks, etc.
8. Library services: circulation, reference, CAS, SDI, TOC
9. Searching services: basic and advance
10. Boolean operators: online searching techniques
11. Databases: online database ERIC
12. Online subject directories
13. Information technology in libraries: digital library, NDLETD's
14. HEC digital library, E-brary
15. Research services: literature searching, report writing
16. APA style of manual for writing
17. Plagiarism: forms and types

Recommended Texts

1. Leckie, G.J., & Buschman, J.E. (Eds.) (2008). *Information technology in librarianship: New critical approaches*. Westport, Conn.: Libraries Unlimited
2. Khan, M. F. (1988). *Kutab khanuoon ki tareekh: Ehad e qadeem se ehad e Mugilya*. Multan: Beacon Books

Suggested Readings

1. Samdani, R.A. (1977). *Kutab khaney: Tarikhhkir o shani main*. Karach: Kitab Ghar.
2. Singh, M.P. (2004). *Use of information technology in library and information science*. New Delhi: Abhiteet Publications
3. Walter, S. (Ed.) (2007). *The teaching library: Approaches to assessing information literacy instruction*. New York: Haworth Information Press

The Qur'an al-kur'an, literally "the recitation"; also, sometimes transliterated as Quran, Koran, or Alcoran) is the central religious text of Islam. We Muslims believe The Qur'an to be the book of divine guidance and direction for mankind, consider the text in its original Arabic to be the literal word of Allah (God) revealed to Muhammad (S.A.W.W) over a period of twenty-three years, and view The Qur'an as Allah's final revelation to humanity. We regard The Qur'an as the culmination of a series of divine messages that started with those revealed to Adam in Suhufi Ibrahim (Scrolls of Abraham), Moses' The Tawrat (Torah), David's Zabur (Psalms), and Jesus' Injil (Gospel). May peace be upon them all. All those "books" are recognized in The Qur'an, and The Quranic text assumes familiarity with many events from Jewish and Christian scriptures, retelling some of these events in distinctive ways, and referring obliquely to others. It also offers detailed accounts of historical events, but The Qur'an's emphasis is typically on the moral significance of an event rather than its narrative sequence.

Contents

1. Islamic faiths: introduction, significance and comparison with other religions
2. Monotheism: definition, significance, Qur'anic arguments and impact on human life
3. Faith of Prophethood: definition, significance and Qur'anic verses
4. Faith of afterlife: introduction, significance, Qur'anic verses and impact on human life
5. Worships (1): introduction to Prayer and Fasting, significance and Qur'anic verses
6. Worships (2): introduction to Hajj and Zakat, significance and Quranic verses
7. Islamic political, social and economic system in the view of Qur'an and Sunnah
8. Creation of universe: Quranic theory and science of modern cosmology
9. History of nations and events: Qur'anic expression, historical study and evidence
10. Comparative study of religion: subject matter, preaching and distinctions
11. Jews and Qur'an: Introduction, Historical background and faiths in the light of Qur'an
12. Christianity and Qur'an: Introduction, historical background and faiths in the light of Qur'an
13. Polytheists and Qur'an: Introduction, historical background and faiths in the light of Qur'an
14. Hypocrites and Qur'an: Introduction, historical background and faiths in the light of Qur'an

Recommended Texts

1. Abdul Hakeem Malik, (2000), *Qur'anic Prism*, (2nd ed.). Muzaffar Garh: Islamic Research Foundation.
2. Syed Abulala Maududi, (1999), *Tafhem ul Qur'an*, (30th ed.). Lahore: Idarah Tarjuman ul Qur'an.

Suggested Readings

1. Kandhalvi, Muhammad Idrees. (2017), *Ma'ariful Qur'an*. Lahore: Maktabah Habibiah Rashidiah.
2. Hafiz Ismail ibnKasir, *Tafsir al-Qur'an-azim*. Lahore: Nashran e Qur'an.
3. Mufti Muhammad Shafi, (2001), *Ma'ariful Qur'an*. Karachi: Idaratul Ma'arif.
4. Dr. Subhi Saleh, (1968), *Uloom ul Qur'an*, (1st ed.). Faisalabad: Malik Brothers Publishers.

The Arabic language has to day assumed the status of an international language with the emergence of sovereign Arab States, in Asia and Africa, exercising considerable influence in the political and economic spheres, interest in evinced in this language by people living in the four corners of the world. It is unique that Arabic, though a classical language, is good enough for an age whose scientific and political vocabulary is increasingly expanding. On the other hand, it has revitalized itself and become more popular with the passage of time and has attained a singular status which very few classical languages command. As Philip K. Hitti has remarked: "For many centuries in the Middle Ages it (Arabic) was the language of learning and culture and progressive thought throughout the civilized world. Between the 9th and 12th centuries more works, philosophical, medical, historical, religious, astronomical and geographical, were produced through the medium of Arabic than through any other tongue." The European languages are indebted to Arabic for part of their vocabulary, idiom and style. The Oxford English dictionary reveals the fact that a vast number of English words are of Arabic origin, its alphabet has been adopted by Persian, Pushtu, Urdu, Turkish, Malay and several other oriental languages.

Contents

1. Arabic language: introduction, significance and role in understanding Islamic sciences.
2. Past and Aorist tense: types, conjugation and basic morphological rules.
3. Imperative and prohibited imperative tense: inflection and basic morphological rules
4. Nouns-1: subject and object, introduction and morphological rules
5. Nouns-2: exaggerative adjectives, noun of place time and instrument and morphological rules
6. Noun-3: demonstrative nouns and its types, relative pronouns, introduction of relative sentences
7. Declinable and non-declinable, its introduction and types
8. Participles: interjections, subjunctive participle, jussive participle
9. Triliteral primitive verb: introduction to its six groups
10. Triliteral derived verb-1: introduction and its groups
11. Triliteral derived verb-2: detail study of derived verbal forms
12. Seven types-1: sound verbs, duplicated radical verb, the attachment verb
13. Seven types-2: Unsound verbs, Mahmuz (hamzated) radical verbs, Ajwaf
14. Selected study of Muallim-ul-Insha-1
15. Selected study of Muallim-ul-Insha-2

Recommended Texts

1. Molana Abdul Majid Nadvi, *Muallim-ul-Insha*. Karachi: Nashriyat e Islam
2. Abdul Sattar Khan, (2011), *Arabi ka Muallim*. Karachi: Maktabat ul bushra

Suggested Readings

1. Abdul Rehman bin Ibrahim, *Al lughatul Arabia leghairin natiqin*. Peshawar: Dar-ul-kutab
2. Ali Jarim, *Al Nahv-ul-wazih*. Lahore: Maktaba e Danial
3. Siraj-ud-din Nadvi, (1998), *Arabisekhiy*, Lahore: Islam book depot
4. Muhammad Naeem-ul-Rehman, *Asaas-e-Arabi*. Karachi: Qadimi kutab khana

The course aims at developing linguistic competence by focusing on basic language skills in integration to make the use of language in context. It also aims at developing students' skills in reading and reading comprehension of written texts in various contexts. The course also assists in developing students' vocabulary building skills as well as their critical thinking skills. The contents of the course are designed on the basis of these language skills: listening skills, pronunciation skills, comprehension skills and presentation skills. The course provides practice in accurate pronunciation, stress and intonation patterns and critical listening skills for different contexts. The students require a grasp of the English language to comprehend texts as an organic whole, to interact with reasonable ease in structured situations, and to comprehend and construct academic discourse. The course objectives are to enhance students' language skill management capacity, to comprehend text(s) in context, to respond to language in context, and to write a structured response(s).

Contents

1. Listening skills
2. Listening to isolated sentences and speech extracts
3. Managing listening and overcoming barriers to listening
4. Expressing opinions (debating current events) and oral synthesis of thoughts and ideas
5. Pronunciation skills
6. Recognizing phonemes, phonemic symbols and syllables, pronouncing words correctly
7. Understanding and practicing stress patterns and intonation patterns in simple sentences
8. Comprehension skills
9. Reading strategies, summarizing, sequencing, inferencing, comparing and contrasting
10. Drawing conclusions, self-questioning, problem-solving, relating background knowledge
11. Distinguishing between fact and opinion, finding the main idea, and supporting details
12. Text organizational patterns, investigating implied ideas, purpose and tone of the text
13. Critical reading, SQ3R method
14. Presentation skills, features of good presentations, different types of presentations
15. Different patterns of introducing a presentation, organizing arguments in a presentation
16. Tactics of maintaining interest of the audience, dealing with the questions of audience
17. Concluding a presentation, giving suggestions and recommendations

Recommended Texts

1. Mikulecky, B. S., & Jeffries, L. (2007). *Advanced reading power: Extensive reading, vocabulary building, comprehension skills, reading faster*. New York: Pearson.
2. Helgesen, M., & Brown, S. (2004). *Active listening: Building skills for understanding*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Roach, C. A., & Wyatt, N. (1988). *Successful listening*. New York: Harper & Row.
2. Horowitz, R., & Samuels, S. J. (1987). *Comprehending oral and written language*. San Diego: Academic Press.

Islamic Studies engages in the study of Islam as a textual tradition inscribed in the fundamental sources of Islam; Qur'an and Hadith, history and particular cultural contexts. The area seeks to provide an introduction to and a specialization in Islam through a large variety of expressions (literary, poetic, social, and political) and a variety of methods (literary criticism, hermeneutics, history, sociology, and anthropology). It offers opportunities to get fully introductory foundational bases of Islam in fields that include Qur'anic studies, Hadith and Seerah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), Islamic philosophy, and Islamic law, culture and theology through the textual study of Qur'an and Sunnah. Islamic Studies is the academic study of Islam and Islamic culture. It majorly comprises of the importance of life and that after death. It is one of the best systems of education, which makes an ethical groomed person with the qualities which he/she should have as a human being. The basic sources of the Islamic Studies are the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah or Hadith of the Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. The learning of the Qur'an and Sunnah guides the Muslims to live peacefully.

Contents

1. Study of the Qur'an
2. Study of the Hadith (Introduction to Hadith literature, Selected Ahadith (Text and Translation)
3. Introduction to Qur'anic Studies
4. Basic Concepts of Qur'an
5. History of Quran
6. Basic Concepts of Hadith
7. History of Hadith
8. Kinds of Hadith
9. Uloom –ul-Hadith
10. Sunnah & Hadith
11. Seerat ul-Nabi (PBUH)
12. Pact of Madinah, Khutbah Hajjat al-Wada' and ethical teachings of Prophet (PBUH)
13. Legal Position of Sunnah
14. Islamic Culture & Civilization
15. Characteristics of Islamic Culture & Civilization
16. Historical Development of Islamic Culture & Civilization
17. Comparative Religions and Contemporary Issues
18. Impact of Islamic civilization

Recommended Texts

1. Hassan, A. (1990). *Principles of Islamic jurisprudence*. New Dehli: Adam Publishers.
2. Zia-ul-Haq, M. (2001). *Introduction to al-Sharia al-Islamia*. Lahore: Aziz Publication.

Suggested Readings

1. Hameedullah, M. (1957). *Introduction to Islam*. Lahore: Sh M Ashraf Publisher.
2. Hameedullah, M. (1980). *Emergence of Islam*. New Dehli: Adam Publishers.
3. Hameedullah, M. (1942). *Muslim conduct of state*. Lahore: Sh M Ashraf Publisher.

This course is an introduction to the philosophical study of morality, including the theory of right and wrong behavior, the theory of value (goodness and badness), and the theory of virtue and vice. Besides providing familiarity with the primary questions addressed within moral philosophy and the most influential answers given by well-known philosophers, this course is designed to help students develop their abilities to read, explicate, analyze, and evaluate philosophical literature, write and express themselves well about their ethical positions, and think critically and analytically about ethical issues. This course is intended for the student who has had little or no prior exposure to philosophy. It will provide a broad but reasonably detailed examination of the central issues of moral philosophy and will also consider how these can be applied to several contemporary moral problems. This course has been designed to familiarize students to learn about some of the most important theories and figures of moral philosophy in the hope that you can develop a clear understanding of the questions that recur in ethical debate.

Contents

1. Overview of Moral Philosophy
2. Theoretical ethics
3. Moral concepts and justify moral principles and theories
4. Applied ethics: an Islamic point of view
5. Metaphysics and Morality
6. Moral Objectivism and Relativism
7. Features of moral objectivism
8. Qur'an and Sunnah on Ethics
9. Individual relativism:
10. God and Morality
11. Criticism and its manners
12. Reason and Emotion
13. Principles of moral reasoning
14. Ethics in *Seerah* and *Taswwuf*
15. Gender and Morality
16. Significant Muslim masters of ethics
17. Rule-utilitarianism, Moral foundations of authorities
18. The social contract, Libertarianism, Welfare liberalism.

Recommended Texts

1. Mackenzie, John S. LL. D. Glasg. (1983). *A manual of ethics*. London: University Tutorial Press.
2. Syed Sulaiman Nadwi. (1999). *Ethics in Islam*. Karachi: Darul-Ishaat .

Suggested Readings

1. Williams, B. (1972). *Morality: An Introduction to Ethics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Steven M. Cahn and Peter Markie. (2019). *History, Theory, and Contemporary Issues*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Language is at the heart of culture, and culture is the glue of society, without language, culture could not be transmitted from one generation to the next. Language is a means of communicating thoughts, ideas, and concepts. Through this medium, ideas are conveyed from one person to another, from one place to another, and from the past to the present and recorded for the future. It remains as a medium through which people express their thoughts, images, and emotions in a comprehensible manner. As we know the significance of Arabic cannot be underestimated in the modern world. Most of the Arabic speakers are concentrated in the middle east. People around the world revere Arabic since it is the language of the Holy Quran. Hence Muslims, all over the world consider it sacred. The Arabic language gained importance as a result of the spread of Islam in the 7th and 8th centuries. It is written in the golden pages of history that Arabs have contributed immensely to the advancement of science, medicine, and philosophy. The valuable knowledge of the Greek, Roman, and Byzantine cultures was preserved for the world through the Arab libraries. Arabs have also made significant contributions in literature, Mathematics, navigation, astrology, and architecture. Knowledge of Arabic will help us to explore this vast body of knowledge in their original form.

Contents

1. Noun and kinds of noun
2. Derivative nouns and etymological variation
3. Demonstrative pronoun and its types
4. Relative pronouns, its definition and kinds
5. Noun of pre-eminence, its definition and uses
6. Sentence, its definition and kinds
7. Grammatical arrangement of nominal and verbal sentence
8. Verb, its definition, types, neology and etymology
9. Perfect and factitive verb: introduction and modes of verb (nominative, accusative and genitive)
10. Declinable and indeclinable: introduction and recognition of noun, verb and particle
11. Phrase and sentence, their identification and kinds
12. Plural and its types: the sound and the broken plural
13. Masculine and feminine, its definition and kinds
14. Definition of pronouns and types (the attached and detached pronoun)
15. Particles: definition, types and grammatical effects

Recommended Texts

1. Dr. Syed Ali, (1990), *Arabic for beginners*. Lahore: Progressive books Urdu bazar
2. Dr. Abdul Raheem, (2012), *Duroos-ul-lughatul Arabia*. Islamabad: Dar ulIlm

Suggested readings

1. Lutful Rehman Khan, (1992), *Easy Arabic grammar*. Lahore: Anjuman Khudamul Quran.
2. Molana Abdul Majid Nadvi, (1347AH). *Mualim ul Insha*. Karachi: Majlis Nashriyat e Islam.
3. Attaur Rehman Saqib, (2012), *Taiseer-ul-Quran*. Lahore: Fahm e Quran institute.

The course is designed for beginners with either no formal background or very little acquaintance with economics. It develops the ability to explain core economic terms, concepts, and theories. The objective is to give the students a clear understanding of the basic concepts, tools of analysis, and terminologies used in microeconomics and macroeconomics. Emphasis will be on the use of graphs, diagrams, and numerical tables/schedules for exposition. A country's economy consists of three major economic agents; consumers, firms, and government. Analyzing the choices made by these economic agents is one of the main subjects of microeconomics. Students will learn how the decisions made by economic agents are represented in the market as demand and supply of commodities. Students will also learn about the determinants of macroeconomic conditions (national output, employment, and inflation), aggregate supply and demand, business cycles, public finance, international trade, and monetary and fiscal policy. The teacher is expected to draw examples from the surrounding world to clarify the concepts.

Contents

1. Introduction to economics and preliminaries
2. Theory of consumer behavior
3. Demand, Supply, market equilibrium and elasticities
4. Theory of production
5. Revenue and cost analysis of a firm
6. Theory of Market Structure
7. Firm's Behavior under perfect competition, monopoly, and monopolistic competition
8. Introduction to macroeconomics
9. National income and various concepts of national income
10. Consumption and saving function
11. Investment and its types,
12. Concept of aggregate demand and supply and their equilibrium
13. Concept of multiplier and accelerator
14. Monetary and fiscal policies
15. Inflation and unemployment (PHILLIPS CURVE)
16. Balance of payment problems and remedies
17. Public finance and taxation, debt and expenditure

Recommended Texts

1. Mankiw, N. G. (2018). *Principles of microeconomics* (8thed.). Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.
2. Diulio, E. A. & Salvatore, D. (2011). *Schaum's outline of principles of economics* (2nded.). New York: McGraw-Hill Education.

Suggested Readings

1. Mankiw, N. G. (2019). *Macroeconomics* (10thed.). New York: Worth Publishers.
2. Nicholson, W. & Snyder, C. M. (2010). *Intermediate microeconomics and its application* (11thed.). Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage Learning.
3. Froyen, R. T. (2013). *Macroeconomics: theories and policies* (10thed.). University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: Pearson.

This course is a graduate-level introduction to International Relations (IR) theory. It is structured around three core engagements: IR as a branch of philosophical knowledge; IR as a social science; and IR as a dimension of ‘actual existing’ world politics. The course surveys both mainstream and critical approaches to the subject, examining how these theories conceptualize ‘the international’ as a field of study. The course explicitly relates IR to cognate disciplines, reflects critically on the conceptual frameworks and modes of analysis used by IR theories, and studies the co-constitutive relationship between the theory and practice of international relations. This course offers the major conceptual appreciation of the theory and practice of International Relations. In addition to providing a detailed understanding of the fundamental theoretical perspectives and the issues that divide them, it poses the question of whether it is possible to overcome the main disagreements between these competing approaches. It tends to examine a range of important issues in contemporary international politics and use these theoretical frameworks to provide a better understanding of these events.

Contents

1. Understanding and Explaining World Politics
2. The development of discipline of International Relations
3. Liberalism and its variances (Idealism, Capitalism, Neo-Liberalism)
4. Realism and its Kinds (Classical Realism, Neo-Realism)
5. Neo-Classical, Offensive and Defensive Realism)
6. Hard and Soft Power
7. The English School (International Society)
8. Constructivism
9. Critical Theory
10. Structuralism and Post-Structuralism
11. Feminist Theory
12. Green Politics
13. Globalization
14. Contemporary Trends in International Politics (Media, Non-state Actors)

Recommended Texts

1. Burchill, S. (2015). *Theories of international relations*. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Jackson, R. H., & Sørensen, G. (2019). *Introduction to international relations: Theories and approaches*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Devetak, R., George, J., & Percy, S. V. (2017). *An introduction to international relations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (2020). *The globalization of world politics: An introduction to international relations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Buzan, B. (2016). *People, states & fear: An agenda for international security studies in the post-cold war era*. Colchester: ECPR Press.

Morality in Islam encompasses the concept of righteousness, good character, and the body of moral qualities and virtues prescribed in Islamic religious texts. The principle and fundamental purpose of Islamic morality is love: love for God and love for God's creatures. The religious conception is that mankind will behave morally and treat each other in the best possible manner to please God. Teachings on morality and moral conduct constitute a major part of Islamic literature. The Quran and the Hadith – the central religious texts of Islam – serve as the primary source for these teachings. Both the Quran and the hadith often instruct Muslims to adopt a morally upright character. Showing kindness to people and charity to the poor and the helpless are the most emphasized moral virtues in the Quran. In particular, helping people in their time of need, forgiving others, offenses, respecting parents and elders, fulfilling promises, being kind to people and to animals, being patient in adversity, maintaining justice, being honest, and controlling one's anger appears as major virtues in the Islamic concept of morality.

Contents

1. Introduction to morality, its meaning, necessity and significance.
2. Islamic concept of morality, its basics, objectives and elements.
3. Virtues of morality, its motivation, standards and sample of perfection
4. Vices of morality, its motivation, impacts and avoidance.
5. Degrees of good morals,
6. Ideas related to the morality of Muslims-1 (Ibn Miskawayh, Imam Ghazali and Naseer Tusi)
7. Ideas related to the morality of Muslims-2 (Jalal ud din Dozni and Ibn Sina)
8. Impacts of good morals on human life-1 (Psychological, social and economic impacts)
9. Impacts of good morals on human life-2 (Political and behavioral impacts)
10. Relationship between good morals and practical life
11. Professional Islamic ethics

Recommended Texts

1. Abu Hamid Imam Al-Ghazali, (2013). *Ahya e Uloom ud Din*. Beirut: Dar-ul-Muarifa
2. Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, (2012), *Seerat un Nabi (PBUH)*. Lahore: Maktaba Islamia

Suggested Readings

1. Muhammad Hifzur rahman Siharvi, (1974), *Akhlaq and Falsafa-e-Akhlaq*. Lahore: Maktaba e Rehmania
2. Ali bin Usman Hajveri, (2010), *Kashful Mahjoob*. Lahore: Zia-ul-Quran publishers
3. Sheikh Ahmad Sarhande, (1970), *Maktoobat e Imam Rabbani (translated)*. Karachi: Madina publisers
4. Abul Qasim Abdul Karim Al-Qushairy, (2003), *Al-Rasail al-Qusharia fi Ilm al-Tasawuf*. Cairo: Dar al-Jawami ul Qalam

Academic writing is a formal, structured and sophisticated writing to fulfill the requirements for a particular field of study. The course aims at providing an understanding of the writer's goal of writing (i.e. clear, organized and effective content) and to use that understanding and awareness for academic reading and writing. The objectives of the course are to make the students acquire and master academic writing skills. The course would enable the students to develop argumentative writing techniques. The students would be able to the content logically to add specific details on the topics such as facts, examples and statistical or numerical values. The course will also provide insight to convey the knowledge and ideas objectively and persuasively. Furthermore, the course will also enhance the students' understanding of ethical considerations in writing academic assignments and topics including citation, plagiarism, formatting and referencing the sources as well as the technical aspects involved in referencing.

Contents

1. Academic vocabulary
2. Quoting, summarizing and paraphrasing texts
3. Process of academic writing
4. Developing argument
5. Rhetoric: persuasion and identification
6. Elements of rhetoric: Text, author, audience, purposes, setting
7. Sentence structure: Accuracy, variation, appropriateness, and conciseness
8. Appropriate use of active and passive voice
9. Paragraph and essay writing
10. Organization and structure of paragraph and essay
11. Logical reasoning
12. Transitional devices (word, phrase and expressions)
13. Development of ideas in writing
14. Styles of documentation (MLA and APA)
15. In-text citations
16. Plagiarism and strategies for avoiding it

Recommended Texts

1. Swales, J. M., & Feak, C. B. (2012). *Academic writing for graduate students: Essential tasks and skills* (3rded.). Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.
2. Bailey, S. (2011). *Academic writing: A handbook for international students*(3rded.). New York: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Craswell, G. (2004). *Writing for academic success*. London: SAGE.
2. Johnson-Sheehan, R. (2019). *Writing today*. Don Mills: Pearson.
3. Silvia, P. J. (2019). *How to write a lot: A practical guide to productive academic writing*. Washington: American Psychological Association.

The knowledge of 'Uloom Al-Qur'ân, or 'The Sciences of the Qur'ân', deals with the knowledge of those sciences that have a direct bearing on the recitation, history, understanding and implementation of the Qur'ân. The knowledge of 'Uloom Al-Qur'ân, or 'The Sciences of the Qur'ân', deals with the knowledge of those sciences that have a direct bearing on the recitation, history, understanding and implementation of the Qur'ân. It is, therefore, a vast field of Islamic scholarship, and one that is of primary importance. Thus, for example, with regards to recitation, 'Uloom Al-Qur'ân deals with the science of pronunciation (tajweed), the different methodologies of reciting the Qur'ân (the qira'at), the blessings of reciting the Qur'ân, and the etiquette of its recitation. With regards to the history of the Qur'ân, 'Uloom Al-Qur'ân deals with the stages of the revelation of the Qur'ân, the compilation of the Qur'ân, the art and history of writing the Qur'anic script (rasm al-masaahif), and the preservation of the Qur'ân.

Contents

1. Introduction to Qur'anic Sciences
2. Concept of Revelation
3. History of Revelation of the Quran
4. Compilation of the Quran
5. Preservation of the Quran
6. Nikki Sarahs of the Quran
7. Meaning Sarahs of the Quran
8. Sources of the Tafseer al-Quran
9. Literary Pattern of the Quran
10. Miracle of the Quran
11. The Quran and Human Life
12. The Quran and the Modern Issues

Recommended Texts

1. Usmani, Muhammad Taqi. (2007). *An Approach to the Quranic Sciences*. Karachi: Dar-ul-Maarif.
2. Azami, Muhammad Mustafa. (2003). *The History of the Quranic Text*. Leister: UK Islamic Academy.

Suggested Readings

1. As-Suyuti, Jalaluddin. (1980). *Al-Itqan fi Uloom Al-Quran*. Lahore: Sohail Academy.
2. Al-Zurqani, Abdul Azim. (1997). *Manahil ul-Irfan*. Beirut: Dar Al-Kutub.

Sociology is the study of society, patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture that surrounds everyday life. It is a social science that uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop a body of knowledge about social order and social change. The subject matter can range from micro-level analyses of society to macro-level analyses. The course is designed to introduce the students with basic sociological concepts and to get familiarity with the overall discipline. The focus of the course shall be on basic concepts like scope and significance of Sociology, How Sociology is related as well as distinct from other social sciences. It focuses on the constituent parts of the society i.e. social systems and structures, socio-economic changes and social processes. This will also give an understanding of the Culture, elements of culture and the relationship of culture and personalities. The course will provide the due foundation for further studies in the field of sociology.

Contents

1. Introduction to Sociology: The Science of Society, Scope and significance
2. Fields of Sociology: Sociology and other Social Sciences
3. Social interaction and social structure: The Nature and Basis of Social Interaction
4. Social Processes: Social structure Status, Roles, Power and Authority, Role Allocation
5. Culture: Meaning and nature of culture, Elements of culture: Norms, values beliefs, sanctions
6. Culture and Socialization, Transmission of Culture, Cultural Lag, Cultural Variation
7. Cultural Integration, Cultural Evolution, Cultural Pluralism, Culture and personality
8. Socialization & personality: Socialization, Agents of socialization
9. Personality: components of personality
10. Deviance and social control: Deviance and conformity
11. Mechanism and techniques of social control, Agencies of social control
12. Social organization: Definition, meaning and forms, Social groups; Functions of groups
13. Social Institutions: forms, nature and inter-relationship
14. Community: definition and forms (Urban and rural).
15. Social Institutions: Structure and functions of Institutions
16. Family, Religion, Education, Economy and political institution

Recommended Texts

1. Giddens, A. (2018). *Sociology (11th ed.)*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
2. Macionis, J. J. (2016). *Sociology (16th ed.)*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Suggested Readings

1. Anderson, M. and Taylor, F. H. (2017). *Sociology: The essentials (9th ed.)*. Canberra: Cengage Learning
2. Schaefer, T. R. (2012). *Sociology (13th ed.)*. Sydney: McGraw Hill College:
3. Henslin, M. J. (2011). *Sociology: A Down to Earth Approach (11th ed.)*. Toronto: Pearson

MCOM- 5101 Introduction to Conventional and Digital Communication 3(3+0)

This course is aimed at introducing the students with basic concepts of conventional and emerging concepts of digital communication. Students would be able to identify and distinguish between the key concepts and methods of inquiry so that they can analyze digital media technologies and develop their analytical skills to produce an analysis of digital media and culture. This course further enables the students to understand the communication process, digital communication system and distinguish among various mass media.

Contents

1. Communication, Process of Communication, Function of Communication
2. Barriers in communication
3. Models of Mass Communication: Linear, Circular, Transactional
4. Print Media Communication: Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Pamphlets, etc.
5. Electronic Media Communication: Radio, TV, Film.
6. New Media: (Internet): Website, Blog, Vlog, and Social Media.
7. ICTs and Emerging Platforms of New Media: Web 2.0
8. The Phenomenon of Social Media: Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Google
9. Integration, Convergence, Consumerism and Amplifications of Mass Contents on ICT Platforms
10. Receiver of Communication as Channels of ICTs

Recommended Texts

1. Baran, S. (2016). *Introduction to Mass Communication: Media Literacy and Culture (10th ed.)*. New York: McGraw-Hill Inc.
2. Campbell, R., Martin, C., & Fabos, B. (2014). *Media and Communication: Mass Communication in a Digital Age*. New York: Bedford/St. Martin's.
3. Dominick, J. (2014). *Dynamics of Mass Communication (12th ed.)*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
4. Vivian, J. (2015). *Media of Mass Communication*. New York: Pearson Inc.

Suggested Readings

1. Campbell, R., Martin, C., & Fabos, B. (2014). *Media and Communication: Mass Communication in a Digital Age*. New York: Bedford/St. Martin's.
2. Dominick, J. (2014). *Dynamics of Mass Communication (12th ed.)*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Islamic culture and Muslim culture refer to cultural practices common to historically Islamic people. The early forms of Muslim culture, from the Rashidun Caliphate to early Umayyad period, were predominantly Arab, Byzantine, Persian and Levantine. With the rapid expansion of the Islamic empires, Muslim culture has influenced and assimilated much from the Persian, Egyptian, Caucasian, Turkic, Mongol, South Asian, Malay, Somali, Berber, Indonesian, and Moro cultures. Islamic culture generally includes all the practices which have developed around the religion of Islam. There are variations in the application of Islamic beliefs in different cultures and traditions. Public Islamic art is traditionally non-representational, except for the widespread use of plant forms, usually in varieties of the spiraling arabesque. Manuscripts of the Qur'an and other sacred texts have always been strictly kept free of such figures, but there is a long tradition of the depiction of Muhammad and other religious figures in books of history and poetry; since the 20th century, Muhammad has mostly been shown as though wearing a veil hiding his face, and many earlier miniatures were overpainted to use this convention.

Contents

1. Introduction of Culture and Civilization
2. Important Civilizations Before the Prophet Muhammad SAW
3. Basic Principles of Islamic Civilization
4. Islamic Civilization in the Early Period of Islam: Prophetic Period and Khilafat Rashida
5. Islamic Civilization in the Period of Umayyads
6. Islamic Civilization in the Period of Banu Abbas
7. Islamic Civilization in Spain
8. Islamic Civilization in Pak Hindu Subcontinent

Recommended Texts

1. Nadvi, Shah Moeen ud Dinnar. (1999). *History of Islamic Culture*. Lahore: Anarkali Press.
2. Ibn Kasir, Abu Al Fida Ismael. (1998). *Al Bidayah Wal Nehayah*. Cairo: Dar al-Maarf.

Suggested Readings

1. Najib Abadi, Akbar Shah. (2001). *History of Islam*. Karachi: Darul Ilm.
2. H. W. Hazard. (1999). *An Atlas of Islamic History*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

The course is designed to provide the familiarity and comprehension of English literary pieces. The students may not be familiar or well-versed in the various genres of literature before taking this course. The course provides training and skills necessary to engage, understand, critically analyze, and enjoy the literary genres of literature: short story, poetry, novel and drama. The students will explore the basic concepts of literary technique, narrative, poetic, and dramatic structures and innovations to engage with the more advanced cognitive aspects of literature. In addition to these theoretical skills, students will also read below the surface of the texts for their historical, ethical, psychological, social, and philosophical value by developing insights in how literature gives us a window into both the experiences of others and wider appreciation for the human condition. The course explores literary production in English against local context in particular, by emphasizing shifts in thought as well as genre innovation, i.e. medieval to modern. It provides an introduction to key texts, authors and literary periods, exploring the relationship of texts to their contexts and considering multiple perspectives in the different literary genres.

Contents

1. Poems, Milton: *Book IX*, lines 897–959.
2. Shakespeare: All the World is a Stage.
3. Browning: My Last Duchess
4. Wordsworth: The Leech Gatherer
5. Keats: Ode to Autumn
6. Walter De La Mare: Tartary
7. Short Stories, *The Necklace*
8. The Woman Who had Imagination
9. Shadow in the Rose Garden
10. Essays, *My Tailor*
11. Whistling of the Birds
12. One Act Play, *Riders to the Sea*
13. Novel, *Animal Farm*

Recommended Readings

1. Kennedy, X.J. & Gioia, D. (2014). *Literature: An introduction to fiction, poetry, drama, and writing*. Boston: Pearson.
2. Mays, K. J. (2014). *The Norton introduction to literature*. New York: Norton.

Suggested Readings

1. Bausch, R & Cassill, R.V. (2006). *The Norton anthology of short fiction*. New York: Norton &Company.
2. Gardner, J. E., Lawn, B., Ridl, J., & Schakel, p. (2016). *Literature: A portable anthology*. Boston: Bedford St. Martins.

The course introduces students to information and communication technologies and their current applications in their respective areas. Objectives include a basic understanding of computer software, hardware, and associated technologies. They can make use of technology to get maximum benefits related to their study domain. Students can learn how the Information and Communications systems can improve their workability and productivity. How Internet technologies, E-Commerce applications and Mobile Computing can influence the businesses and workplace. At the end of the semester, students will get a basic understanding of Computer Systems, Storage Devices, Operating systems, E-commerce, Data Networks, Databases, and associated technologies. They will also learn Microsoft Office tools that include Word, PowerPoint, Excel. They will also learn Open office being used on other operating systems and platforms. Specific software's related to specialization areas are also part of course. The course will also cover Computer Ethics and related Social media norms and cyber laws.

Contents

1. Introduction, Overview and its types.
2. Hardware: Computer Systems & Components, Storage Devices and Cloud Computing.
3. Software: Operating Systems, Programming and Application Software,
4. Introduction to Programming Language
5. Databases and Information Systems Networks
6. The Hierarchy of Data and Maintaining Data,
7. File Processing Versus Database Management Systems
8. Data Communication and Networks.
9. Physical Transmission Media & Wireless Transmission Media
10. Applications of smart phone and usage
11. The Internet, Browsers and Search Engines.
12. Websites Concepts, Mobile Computing and their applications.
13. Collaborative Computing and Social Networking
14. E-Commerce & Applications, IT Security and other issues
15. Cyber Laws and Ethics of using Social media
16. Use of Microsoft Office tools
17. Mobile apps or other similar tools depending on the operating system.
18. Other IT tools/software specific to field of study of the students if any

Recommended Texts

1. Vermaat, M. E. (2018). *Discovering computers: digital technology, data and devices*. Boston: Course Technology Press.
2. Schneider, G. M., & Gersting, J. (2018). *Invitation to computer science*. Boston: Cengage Learning

Suggested Readings

1. Timothy J. O'Leary & Linda I. (2017). *Computing essentials*, (26th ed.). San Francisco: McGraw Hill Higher Education.
2. Schneider, G. M., & Gersting, J. (2018). *Invitation to computer science*. Boston: Cengage Learning.

The history of the compilation of Hadith may be broadly divided into four stages: The first stage relates to the period of the Prophet till 10 A.H. The second stage is approximately from 11 A.H. to 100 A.H. This is the period of Sahaba, the companions of the Prophet. The third stage is from about 101 to nearly 200 A.H. This is the period of the Tabiun, the disciples of the companions of the Prophet. The fourth stage is roughly from 200 A.H. to 300 A.H. This is the period of Taba Tabiun, the disciples of the disciples. During the life of the Prophet, some companions had, however, prepared written collections of traditions for their personal use. Those companions, in particular, who had weaker memories used to write them down for memorizing and preservation. It was later incorporated into the larger collection of Imam Ahmad ibn Hambal. Anas, a young Madinan, was the Prophet's attendant. Since Anas remained with the Prophet day and night, he had greater opportunities than the other companions to listen to his words. Ali ibn Abi Talib was one of the scribes of the Prophet. The Prophet once dictated to him and he wrote on a large piece of parchment on both sides. He also had a sahifa (pamphlet) from the Prophet which was on zakat (the poor-due) and taxes.

Contents

1. An Introduction of Hadith and Sunnah
2. Legal Status of Hadith and Sunnah
3. Preservation of Hadith in Prophetic Period
4. Preservation of Hadith in the Period of Khilafat Rashidah
5. Preservation of Hadith in the Period of Taabeen
6. Preservation of Hadith in the Period of Umer bin Abdul Aziz
7. Compilation of Hadith
8. Prominent Mohadditheen of Third Century
9. Prominent Mohadditheen of Fourth Century I
10. Prominent Mohadditheen of Fourth Century II

Recommended Texts

1. Subhi Saleh. (1969). *Uloom al-Hadith wa Mastalahu*. Beirut: Dark al-Kitab.
2. Alvi, Dr. Khalid Mahmood (2001). *Preservation of Hadith*. Lahore: Metro Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Usmani, Mufti Rafee. (2002). *History of Compilation of Hadith*. Karachi: Darul Maarif.
2. As Sabae, Dr. Muhammad Mustafa. (1957). *As Sunnah wa Makanatuha fi Tashree al-Islami*. Qahirah: Darul Maarif.

This course offers to review theory and research in social psychology and to apply its major principles to situations encountered in everyday life. Objectives of this course are: To investigate the dynamics of social interaction across various situations, to make students understand the influence of individual differences in social interactions. This course also advances the understanding of major principles and findings of social psychology. This course will specifically discuss four main areas: the science of social psychology; the individual within the social world; the impact individuals have on another individual or group; and social relationships. After learning this course student will be able to understand the interplay of social theories and research, how these theoretical concepts are applicable on individual and group behaviors? Describe, explain and evaluate research studies examining core areas of social psychology; they will be able to recognize and evaluate social, cultural, spiritual and other types of diversity; types and ways of social change and to apply psychological concepts, theories along with research findings to solve problems in everyday life.

Contents

1. Introduction to Social Psychology, Historical Perspective and Research Methodology.
2. Social Cognition: How We Think About the Social World; Social Perception
3. The Self: Answering the Question: “Who Am I?”
4. Attitudes: Evaluating and Responding to the Social World, Attitude Development
5. Resisting Persuasion Attempts, Cognitive Dissonance and How Do We Manage It?
6. Stereotyping, Prejudice, and Discrimination: The Causes, Effects, and Cures
7. Social Influence: Changing Others’ Behavior: Conformity, Obedience and Compliance
8. Aggression: Its Nature, Causes, and Control
9. Groups and Individuals- The Consequences of Belonging
10. Leadership: Definition, Leadership Styles& theories, Characteristics of effective leadership
11. Prosocial Behavior: Helping Others, Why People Help and motives for Prosocial Behavior

Recommended Texts

1. Branscombe, N. R. & Baron, R. A. (2017). *Social psychology* (14th ed.). London: Pearson education.
2. Myers, D. G. & Twenge, J. (2019). *Social psychology* (13thed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Suggested Readings

1. Myers, D. G., Jordan, C., Smith, S., & Spencer, S. J. (2018). *Social psychology* (7th ed.). Ryerson: McGraw-Hill.
2. Baumeister, R. F. & Bushman B. (2017). *Social psychology and human nature* (4th ed.). Boston: Cengage Learning.

The course includes a study of the selected text of Ahmad bin Muhammad's renowned book "Al-Qadoori". Mukhtasar (Arabic: المختصر), in Islamic law, refers to a concise handbook of legal treatises, characterized by neatness and clarity. Mukhtasars originated during the Abbasid caliphate and were created as a method to facilitate the quick training of lawyers without the repetitiveness of lengthy volumes, yet evolved into a mode of access into the fundamentals of Islamic law for the educated layperson. Some well-known mukhtasars include the Mukhtasar of Khalil, by the Egyptian Maliki scholar Khalil ibn Ishaq al-Jundi (died 1365), and the Mukhtasar al-Quduri, by Hanafi scholar Imam al-Quduri. Fiqh (Arabic: فقه [fiqh]) is Islamic jurisprudence. A faqih must look deep down into a matter and not suffice himself with just the apparent meaning, and a person who only knows the appearance of a matter is not qualified as a faqih. The studies of fiqh, are traditionally divided into Uṣūl al-fiqh (principles of Islamic jurisprudence, lit. the roots of fiqh), the methods of legal interpretation and analysis; and Furū' al-fiqh (lit. the branches of fiqh), the elaboration of rulings based on these principles.

Contents

1. Introduction of Muhammad bin Muhammad and his Al-Qadoori.
2. Study of Text of the Book of Cleanliness I
3. Study of Text of the Book of Cleanliness II
4. Study of Text of the Book of Cleanliness III
5. Study of Text of the Book of Cleanliness IV
6. Study of Text of the Book of Salaat I
7. Study of Text of the Book of Salaat II
8. Study of Text of the Book of Salaat III
9. Study of Text of the Book of Fasting (Saom) I
10. Study of Text of the Book of Hajj I
11. Study of Text of the Book of Hajj II
12. Study of Text of the Book of Hajj III
13. Study of Text of the Book of Hajj IV

Recommended Texts

1. Al Qaduri, Ahmad bin Muhammad. (1976). *Mukhtasar Al Qaduri fil Fiqh al Hanfi*. Cairo: Darul Maarif.
2. Faruqi, Muhammad Yusuf. (2007). *Development of Usul al-Fiqh*. Michigan: Adam Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Ibn Rushd. (1987). *Bedayatul Mujtahid*. Beirut: Darul Ilm.
2. Wahba al Zuhayli. (1996). *Al Fiqhul Islami wa Adillatohu*. Cairo: Darul Kutub.

The religion of Islam is based on the message delivered by Muhammad. This course offers an introduction to the biography of the Prophet Muhammad. This course will focus primarily on the key incidents in the Prophet's life and reflect on his life in terms of his character, role and relationship in society and how his community perceived him both before and after prophethood. The aim of the course is for learners to advance their understanding of the prophetic biography. The course is designed to challenge students in a relaxed and comfortable environment. By the end of the course, students will become more confident in the Sīrah.

Contents

1. Introduction of the Study of *Sīrah*
2. Importance of study of *Sirah*
3. World conditions before Muhammad (ﷺ)'s Prophethood.
4. Early life of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)
5. Muhammad (ﷺ)'s Prophethood
6. Commencement of *Dāwah*
7. Harassment and Intimidation by the pagans
8. Migration to Medina (Hijrah)
9. Initial steps of the Prophet in Medina
10. Ghazwāt and Expeditions
11. Effects of the Prophetic Expeditions
12. Conquest of Makkah
13. International relations of the Prophet
14. Impact of Prophetic International strategies
15. Impact Prophetic cultural and political systems
16. Seerah writing in sub-continent
17. Seerah writers before the partitions
18. Pakistani Seerah writers
19. Seerah Study in Pakistani Universities
20. Special Seerah Numbers of research journals.

Recommended Texts

1. Guillaume, A. (1955). *The life of Muhammad: A translation of Ishaq' Sīrah al-Rasul Allah*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Hamīdullah, Dr. Muhammad (1998). *The life and work of the Prophet of Islam*. NYC: Adam Publishers

Suggested Readings

1. Nomāni, Allama Shiblī. (2002). *Sīrat al-Nabī*. Lahore: Idāra-e- Islamiyat.
2. Hameedullah, Dr. Muhammad. (1999). *Zia-un-Nabi*. Lahore: Ziaul Quran Publications.
3. Manj, Dr. Muhammad. Shahbaz. (2020). *Montgomery Watt ka Mutalia-e-Sirat*. Lahore: Al-Qamar Publications.

Tafsir refers to the interpretation of Quran. The first examples of Tafsir can be traced back to Muhammad. According to Islamic belief, as the Quran was revealed to him, he recited the verses to his companions, usually explaining their meanings to teach them, as it was one of Muhammad's responsibilities. This course studies the history and development of Tafsir in Muslim thought outlining and critically discussing the nature and developments in Tafsir during the Prophetic and post-Prophetic Periods, early differences between different Muslim schools and their approaches to the Quran, the variety of approaches and important works in classical Tafsir, and modern-day Tafsir

Contents

1. Introduction to the science of *Tafsir*
2. Importance of *Tafsir*
3. History of *Tafsir*
4. *Tafsir* in prophet and Sahaba's period
5. *Tafsir* After prophet and Sahaba's period
6. *Types of Tafsir*
7. *Tafsir Bi-Al-Ray*
8. *Tafsir Bi-Al-Mathūr*,
9. Evolution of the Science of *Tafsir*
10. Trends of *Tafsir*
11. Trends of *Tafsir* in IndoPakSubcontinent
12. Important Arabic *Tafsir* books
13. Important Urdu *Tafsir* books
14. Services of the Indo-Pak Scholars in *Tafsir*

Recommended Texts

1. Dhahbī, Muhammad Husain. (2000). *Al-Tafsir wa-al-Mufasssirūn*. Cairo: Maktaba Wahba.
2. Waliullah, Shah. (1985). *Al-Fawz al-Kabir fi Uṣul Al-Tafsir*. Islamabad: National Hijra Council.

Suggested Readings

1. Sayuti, Jalal al-Din (1343 AH). *Al-Itqān fi Ulum al-Quranī*. Cairo: Dar al Fikr.
2. Hariri, Ghulam Ahmad. (2000). *Tarik-e-Tafsir-o-Mufasseirin*. Faisalabad: Karkhana Bazar Publications.

According to Islamic tradition, the Quran is not simply an inspired scripture. It is a divine book brought down from heaven by the angel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad, and its message is the key to heaven. Join us for an exploration of the scripture that is the word of God to over a billion people. This course will introduce the text and translation of the Quran. Students will be able to understand the principles of interpretation of the Quran; efforts of different scholars in this regard will be discussed. Introduction of different Suras of the Quran and their translations will be studied.

Contents

1. Introduction to the Quran
2. The need and importance of reading the text of the Quran
3. Principles of the Study of the text of the Quran
4. Introduction of Sura Al-Nisa
5. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 1-8
6. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 9-18
7. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 19-26
8. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 27-33
9. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 34-41
10. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 42-97
11. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 98-176
12. Study of the text of Sura Al-Zaryat verses 1-30
13. Study of the text of Sura Al-Zaryat verses 31-60
14. Study of the text of Sura Al-Haqa1-26
15. Study of the text of Sura Al-Haqa27-52

Recommended Texts

1. Al-Azami, Muhammad Mustafa. (2003). *The History of the Quranic Text: From Revelation to compilation*. London: Islamic Academy.
2. Asad, Allama Muhammad. (1980). *The Message of the Quran*. Gibraltar: Dar al-Andalus.

Suggested Readings

1. Mawdudi, Abu Al-Ala. (1998). *Tafhim al-Quran*. Lahore: Idara Tarjuman-ul-Quran.
2. Al-Azhari, Pir Muhammad KaramSha. (1400 AH). *Zia-ul-Quran*. Lahore: Zia-ul-Quran Publications.
3. Pikhthal, Marmaduke (1953). *The Meaning of the Glorious Quran*. Signet: Idara Books Ltd.

Ḥadīth is considered as a second source of Islamic Shariah. Hadith is integral to the Qur'an, since they are inseparably linked to each other. It is impossible to understand the Quran without Hadith. Quran is the message, and the Hadith is the explanation of the message by the Messenger himself. It is used in a very wide sense as including not only the decisions and percepts of the Prophet (ﷺ) but also his conduct and practice. Ḥadīth of the Prophet has been compiled in various books. Among these books, some books have been considered as most authentic within Sunni Muslims. This course covers the different textual portions of most of these important and authentic books like Bukhari, Muslim, Mu'atta, Tirmidhi, Abūdawud, IbnMaja, Nisai, Mustadrak.

Contents

1. Introduction to Imam Malik and Mu'atta
2. Study of the selected text from Mu'atta Imam Malik
3. Introduction to Imam Bukhari and his Al-Jami 'Al-Sahih
4. Study of the selected text of Al-Jami 'Al-Sahih Bukhari
5. Introduction to Imam Muslim and Sahih Muslim
6. Study of the selected text of Sahih Muslim
7. Introduction to Imam Abu Dawud and Sunan Abi Dawud
8. Study of the selected text of Sunan Abi Dawud
9. Introduction to Imam Tirmidhi and Jami Tirmidhi
10. Study of selected text of Jami 'al-Tirmidhi
11. Introduction to Imam IbnMajah and Sunan Ibn Majah
12. Study of selected text of Sunan Ibn Majah
13. Introduction of Imam Hakim and Mustadrak Hakim
14. Study of selected text of Mustadrak Hakim

Recommended Texts

1. M. Mustafa Azmi. (1988). *Studies in early Hadith Literature*. Lahore: Fine publications.
2. Abdul Rauf Zafar, (2012). *Uloom ul Hadith*. Lahore: Kitab Saray.

Suggested Readings

1. Hakim, Imam. (2010) *Mustadrak*. Biiraut: Dar alllm
2. Tirmidhi, Imam. (2012) *Jami 'al-Tirmidhi*. Riyadh: Dar al-Salam
3. Manj, Dr. Muhammad. Shahbaz. (2019). *Anwar-e-Mustafvi Shrah Arbaeen Al-Nawavi*. Lahore: Al-Qamar Publications.

Usul al-Fiqh and Fiqh Studies explore the principles and the complexities of Islamic Jurisprudence in a way that is relevant to the modern context. The main emphasis of this course is that for one to be competent in jurisprudence he or she has to be constantly researching, thinking and exploring and that it is not enough to be just relying on a certain sets of books to formulate jurisprudential rulings. This is illustrated by the lives and works of the great jurists of Islam throughout the centuries. Many of these jurists are considered to be great thinkers who are independent and at the same time God-fearing. This course is suitable for those who are looking for a holistic understanding of Usul al-Fiqh and Fiqh. It covers the principles using both modern and classical texts as well as exploring other classical texts of the fiqh and Usul al-fiqh to understand the thinking of the authors in the context of their time. These works show how brilliant and advanced these imams were and how far we have lagged in our ways by just following the books without thinking. This course will help students to rekindle the spirit of intellectual rigor and scholarly integrity.

Contents

1. Introduction to Usul al-Fiqh
2. Sharia Rulings
3. Types of Sharia Rulings
4. Sources of Islamic Jurisprudence
5. Legal Capacity
6. Causes of defective legal capacity
7. Secondary sources of Islamic jurisprudence
8. types of words
9. Conflict of arguments
10. Types of Statement
11. Types of words according to meaning
12. Naskh
13. Priority

Recommended Texts

1. Faruqi, Muhammad Yusuf. (2007). *Development of Usul al-Fiqh*. Michigan: Adam Publishers.
2. Zuhayli, Wahba. (2001). *Fiqh al-Islami wa- Adillathu*. Beirut: Dar ul Fikr

Suggested Readings

1. Hallaq, Wael B. (1997). *History of Islamic Legal theories*. Canada: McGill University
2. Dogan, Recep. (2013). *Methodologies of Islamic Jurisprudence*. USA Thughra books.
3. Hila, Abu Tariq. (2007). *Understanding Usul al-Fiqh*. UK: Revival Publications.

The Muslims are agreed that the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) is the second of the two revealed fundamental sources of Islam, after the Glorious Qur'an. The authentic Sunnah is contained within the vast body of Hadith literature. A hadith is composed of two parts: the Matn (text) and the isnad (chain of reporters). A text may seem to be logical and reasonable but it needs an authentic isnad with reliable reporters to be acceptable; Abdullah b. al - Mubarak (d.181AH), one of the illustrious teachers of Imam al-Bukhari, said, "The isnad is part of the religion: had it not been for the isnad, whoever wished to would have said whatever he liked. "During the lifetime of the Prophet (P.B.U.H) and after his death, his Companions (Sahabah) used to refer to him directly, when quoting his sayings. The Successors (Tabi'un) followed suit; some of them used to quote the Prophet (P.B.U.H) through the Companions while others would omit the intermediate authority – such a hadith was later known as Mursal. It was found that the missing link between the Successor and the Prophet (P.B.U.H) might be one person, i.e. a Companion, or two people, the extra person being an older Successor who heard the hadith from the Companion. This is an example of how the need for the verification of each isnad arose; Imam Malik (d.179) said, "The first one to utilize the isnad was Ibn Shihab al-Zuhri." (d.124).

Contents

1. Introduction to Ulum al –Hadith, meaning, basic books on Ulum al- Hadith.
2. Types of Hadith: verbal, practical and silent approval
3. Principles of Hadith-1: introduction to narration of Hadith and types
4. Principles of Hadith-2: types of Hadith in terms of chain of transmission, text and authenticity
5. The wisdom (Dirayat) of Hadith: meaning, principles and examples
6. Learning methodology of Hadith-1: hearing (sama'at), reading and writing
7. Learning methodology of Hadith-2: al-ijaza, al-munavila, al-ailam and waseyat
8. Capturing of Hadith and conditions of narrator: types and conditions
9. Tabqat e rawat e Hadith: Companions of Holy Prophet (PBUH)
10. Successors, Successors to the Successor and others
11. Types of Uloomul Hadith: IlmJirah w tadeel, mukhtaliful Hadith and asmaaul Rijal
12. Types of Uloomul Hadith: Ilalul Hadith, gharibul Hadith and nasikh o mansokh
13. Types of Uloomul Hadith: Ta'arizul Hadith and asbabwarood e Hadith
14. Types of Hadith books: Jawamih, Sunan, Al-masaneed, Al-mua'ajim, Musannifat, Arbaeenetc
15. Types of Hadith books: Kutbuljama, Takhreej, faharis, saqat, mustadraq etc.
16. Effects of Hadith on other sciences: literature, history and Islamic sciences

Recommended texts

1. Dr. Mahmood Al Tahan, (2012), *TaiseerMustaleul Hadith*. Karachi: Maktabat ul Bushra
2. Hafiz Ibn e Hajar Asqalani, (1357AH), *Nukhbat ul Fikar*. Madina Al-Munawrah: Maktabat ul Ilmia

Suggested Readings

1. Khateeb Baghdadi, (1357). *Al-kifaya Fi Il mil Riwayah*. Hind: Dairatul Muarif Al-Usmania.
2. Abdul Rauf Zafar, (2012). *Uloom ul Hadith*. Lahore: Kitab saray.
3. Subhi Saleh, (1959). *Uloomul Hadith*. Dimashq: Jamia Dimashq.

Muslim Personal Law is the branch of private law that applies to family life (marriage, divorce and maintenance) and the associated matters such as disposal of property inter Vivo (gifts, waqf and trust) or testamentary (wills) or through inheritance law. This area of law is still regulated by uncodified or semi codified Shari'a/Fiqh even after the advent of modern legislating state all over the Muslim world. This course introduces Muslim Family Law and its sources by exploring its traditional issues and their current applications in Pakistan. This course aims to enable students to develop a profound understanding of the principles and practices of Islamic family law and to critically engage with contemporary debates about its application in the modern world. To achieve this end, Bidayat al-Mujtahid has been specified to highlight the distinguishing features of Islamic family law. By the end of this course, the students will be able to evaluate family laws in Islam and Pakistan assessing the role of the legislature and the superior judiciary in accommodating Shari'a inspired private laws within the international human rights framework.

Contents

1. Introduction to Muslim Family Law and Its Sharia Sources
2. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Nikah-1)
3. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Nikah-11)
4. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Nikah-111)
5. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Talaq-1)
6. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Talaq-11)
7. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Talaq-111)
8. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Talaq-1V)
9. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Talaq-V)
10. NikahFasid, Shighar, Judicial Khula', Nafqah, Khiyaretc,
11. Study of Family Laws in Pakistan
12. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939
13. West Pakistan Muslim Personal Law Shariat Applicant Act 1962
14. Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1962
15. Shariat Applicant Act 1962
16. Hudood Ordinance Act 1962
17. Huqooq-e-Niswan Bill 2004

Recommended Texts

1. Ibn Rushd. (1981). *Bidayat al-Mujtahid wa Nihayat al-Muqtasid*. Beirut: Dar al-Ma'rifah.
2. Al-Zuhaili, Wahbah. (1985) *Al-Fiqh al-Islami wa Adillatuhu*. Damascus: Dar al-Fikr.

Suggested Readings

1. Al-Jazeera, A. (1992). *Kitab al-Fiqh ala al-Madhahib al-Araba'ah*. Beirut: Dar-Al-Rayyan.
2. Coulson, N. J. (1964). *A History of Islamic Law*. UK: Edinburgh University Press.
3. Hodgkinson, K. (1984). *Muslim Family Law: A Source Book*. UK: Routledge.

According to Islamic tradition, the Quran is not simply an inspired scripture. It is a divine book brought down from heaven by the angel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad, and its message is the key to heaven. Join us for an exploration of the scripture that is the word of God to over a billion people. This course will introduce the text and translation of the Quran. Students will be able to understand the principles of interpretation of the Quran; efforts of different scholars in this regard will be discussed. Introduction of different Suras of the Quran and their translations will be studied. The objectives of the course include as to inform the students about the rules and methodology of the Study of Matan e Quran and to introduce Surah al Maidah and study its important topics and Surah al-Noor and study of its important topics and contents.

Contents

1. Introduction of Surah al- Maidah
2. Introduction of Surah al- Maidah
3. Importance of Surah al- Maidah
4. Important topics of Surah al- Maidah
5. Study of Matan-e- Surah al- Maida (Verse No. 1-25)
6. Study of Matan –e- Surah al- Maidah (Verse No. 26-120)
7. Study of Matan –e- Surah al- Maidah
8. Study of Matan –e- Surah al- Maidah
9. Introduction to Surah al –Noor
10. Introduction to Surah al –Noor
11. Importance and Dignity of Revelation of Surah al-Noor
12. Important Topics of Surah al-Noor
13. Study of Matan –e- Surah al- Noor (Verse No. 1-64)

Recommended Texts

1. Mufti Muhammad Shafi. (1990). *Muarif al-Quran*. Karachi: Dar al-Isha'at.
2. Asad, Muhammad. (1980). *The Message of the Quran*. Gibraltar: Dar al-Andalus.

Suggested Readings

4. Mawdudi, Abu Al-Ala. (1998). *Tafhim al-Quran*. Lahore: Idara Tarjuman-ul-Quran.
5. Al-Azhari, Pir Muhammad Karam Sha. (1400 AH). *Zia-ul-Quran*. Lahore: Zia-ul-Quran Publications.
6. Pikhthal, Marmaduke (1953). *The Meaning of the Glorious Quran*. Signet: Idara Books Ltd

The Ethics of Disagreement may be perceived as an explanation of the etiquette envisioned by Islam for all those engaged in discourse and intellectual dialogue. To a great extent, the book is an exposition of the higher principles and purposes of the Shari'ah which provide Muslims with perspectives far vaster than those afforded by the pedantic debate over points of law and procedure, or fine distinctions between conflicting theological arguments. Experience has shown that long immersion in such futile debate often renders the mind incapable of comprehending real situations and making value judgments on changing circumstances. Certainly, the differences between those early scholars never led them to lose sight of the higher purposes of the Shari'ah or their responsibilities. Although this book may more appropriately be titled "The Ethics of Disagreement between the Classical Jurists", it nonetheless serves as a useful introduction to the subject of disagreement in general. It also lays down for contemporary Muslims many commendable examples for forbearance and understanding on the part of some of the greatest personalities and scholars in Muslim history. The course is consequently aimed at revival of the spirit that allows contemporary Muslims to look forward to the future with hope.

Contents

1. Ikhtilaf and Khilaf: Terminological discourse
2. Kinds and Types of disagreement
3. Manners and Etiquettes of disagreement
4. Manners of Disagreement) in the period of the Holy Prophet
5. Al-Ikhtilaf fi al-Aqa'id
6. Jurisprudential Issues
7. Principle of Nakir in disagreed issues
8. Mujadlah e Hasanah: A Quranic discourse
9. Manners of Disagreement in the period of the Companions
10. Manners of Disagreement in the period of the Taba'een
11. Disagreement of methodologies of Imams in deduction
12. School of thought of famous Imams (Jurists)
13. Characteristics of popular School of Thoughts
14. Manners and limits of disagreement in Islam
15. Imam Abu Hanifa and Imam Malik
16. Imam Shafie and Imam Ahmad b. Hanbal

Recommended Texts

1. Taha Jabir al-Alwani. (2014). *The Ethics of Disagreement in Islam*. London: International Institute of Islamic Thought.
2. Habib al Rahman. (2016). *Jurisprudential disagreement: facts, reasons, rules and manners*. Islamabad: IRI.

Suggested Readings

1. Taha Jabir al-Alwani. (2006). *Islamic Thought: an approach to reform*. London: International Institute of Islamic Thought.
2. Al-Shehristani, M. Abdul Kareem. (1404 AH). *Al-Milal wal-Nihal*. Beirut: Dar al-Ma'rifah.

Comparative religion studies provide learners with knowledge of the world's major religious faiths. As a major, comparative religion provides a framework for a liberal arts education, exploring subjects like science, psychology, literature and culture in relationship to various world religions. Students delve into specific religious faiths, such as Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam, including their history and development. Students probe more deeply into these subjects through research and writing and possibly a thesis or dissertation. Topics are explored when studying comparative religion such as East Asian Religions, Ethics and Global Issues, Medieval Literature, Mysticism, Religious Pluralism, Sacred Books and their authenticity while comparing with Muslim sacred texts. The comparative religion major introduces students to broad theoretical issues in the academic study of religion and encourages them to explore these issues through mastering details of the textual canons, historical traditions, social contexts, and cultural forms of religion.

Contents

1. Philosophy of Religion.
2. Issues in Religion. The creator, Life and Death, etc.
3. Religion and Society
4. Religion as the basics of social structure.
5. Contribution of religion towards civilization.
6. Gender issues in religion.
7. Comparative Study of Religions.
8. Religion in the West-from Animism to Christianity.
9. The Renaissance and Reformation.
10. Reason versus revelation
11. Development of Anthropology-Comparative Study of different Religions.
12. Objectives of Comparative Study of Religions.
13. Humanism and Religion.
14. Ecumenism (A Movement promoting unity among Christian Churches or denunciation)
15. History of World Religion.
16. An Introduction to the basic Believes, b) Schisms and their present situation.
17. Islamic Approach to the others with special reference to the following Religions:
18. Hinduism b) Buddhism c) Zoroastrianism d) Judaism e) Christianity f) Sikhism

Recommended Text

1. Aamad H. Farooqi. (1997). *Major religions of the world*. Karachi: Knowing publishers.
2. Buquiet, A.C. (1967). *Comparative religion*. Penguin: Penguin Books.

uggested Readings

1. John Hick, Brian Hepplewhite. (2014). *Christianity and other religions: selected readings*. New York: One world Publications.
2. Al-Shehristani. (2004) *Al-Fasl fi al-Milal wal-Ahawa wal-Nihal*. Beirut: Dar al-Saqafah.

'Ilm al-Kalam usually foreshortened to Kalam and sometimes called "Islamic scholastic theology", is the study of Islamic doctrine. It was born out of the need to establish and defend the tenets of Islamic faith against doubters and detractors. A scholar of Kalām is referred to as a mutakallim. Imam Abu Hanifa was the Great Imam of jurisprudence and theology. He wrote a book called Al-Fiqh al-Akbar is one of the earliest texts written on Islamic creed and one of the surviving works of Abu Hanifa, the Great Imam of jurisprudence and theology. Studied for centuries in the Muslim world, Al-Fiqh al-Akbar offers a more nuanced, textured approach to understanding divine oneness (tawhid), the focal point of Islamic belief. It refines one's understanding of the Creator, the messengers and divine communication, and enables one to gain much-needed insight into the realities of this life and the events of the hereafter. In this course, students will be introduced to Islamic beliefs and Islamic sects in the light of Al-Fiqh al-Akbar.

Contents

1. Introduction to *Imam Abu Hanifa* and his scholarly services in Ilm ul kalam.
2. History and brief introduction of sects.
3. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Eman, Wazan e Aamal)
4. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Tohid, Allah ki Sfaat Qadeem hai)
5. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Quadrat, Ilm, Sifaat e Zatiya aur Sifaat e Feliya)
6. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (introduction to Sifaat e Feliya and Azli aur Abdi Sifaat)
7. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (The Quranic concept of human creation)
8. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Kalam Allah ka Ghair Makhloq hona,)
9. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Eismat e Ambiya aur murtakib e kabeera)
10. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Mujazat, Karamat aur Ruyat e Bari Taala)
11. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (definition of Islam, Eman and the difference between Eman and Islam)
12. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Azab e Qabar ,Munkir Nakeer)
13. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Allah ka qurb aur buud, the concept of Ashara and Mutazla)
14. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (sons and daughters of Prophet Muhammad PBUH)
15. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Dajjal, Yajooj Majooj)
16. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (The revelation of Jesus)

Recommended Texts

1. Ibu Hanifa. (1999). *Al-Fiqh al-Akbar*. Beirut: Maktab tul Furqan.
2. Tahir Masood. (2009) *Aqaaed e ahle sunnat wal jamat*. Mianwali: Khanqah Sirajiya Kundiya.

Suggested Readings

1. Idrees Kandhalvi (2010). *Aqaaid ul Islam*. Karachi: Idara Islamiyat.
2. Tafazani, Sa'ad uddin. (2014). *Sharah ul aqaaed al nasafiyya*. Beirut: Dar Ehyatturas al arabi.

Islam is the last of the revealed religions and the Qura'an is the ultimate word of Almighty Allah, revealed upon His last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SAW). Since Islam is the last message of the Creator, it had been made obligatory to all the followers, scholars and students alike, to preach the holy message to all who are ignorant, living in the dark, disregard of color and creed. So, it becomes very important for all the Muslims to act both ways, to be a good Muslim and to be a good preacher, to preach their fellow Muslim brothers to learn and understand the real teachings and training of Islam to become a better Muslim. On the other hand, a good Muslim is to preach the real teachings of Islam to Non-Muslims the followers of other religions, the infidels, the Non-believers or the heretics. The course aims at preparing the students for a great job of a preach to become a good, ideal Muslim first, to reflect the characteristics of a Muslim preacher to have sound and comprehensive understanding of the subject, to argue and counter-argue, develop patience, clarity of thought and a good way of expression.

Content

1. Introduction of Preaching
2. Significance of Preaching
3. Traits of Preacher
4. Principles of preaching
5. History of Preaching by Prophets (I) (II)
6. Strategies of Preaching
7. Precedents of Preaching from lives of Prophets and their companions
8. Classification of Preaching
9. Sources for Preaching
10. Strategies of Preaching by Mufasssrin and Muhaddasin
11. Challenges of Preaching of Islam

Recommended Texts

1. Dr. Hammam Saeed, (2014). *Qawaid al-dawa-i-lallah*. Karachi: Darul furqan.
2. Ibn – e- Kasir, (1988). *Qassul al anbia*. Makkah: Al Talib.

Suggested Readings

1. Ahmed Hussain, (1987). *Al Zudul AlKabir*. Bairrut: Dar ul illm.
2. Ameen Ahsan Islahi (2009), *Dawat-e-Din aur us ka Tareeq-e-kar*. Lahore: Maktaba ibn e Taimia.

Islam is a religion, which unlike other religions does not only deal with the spiritual aspect of life but deals and guides all the mundane affairs of everyday living. Science is the knowledge of nature, the existence, the wellbeing of human beings since the Quran is a book which deals with all the affairs, under the blue sky, this world and the next world, a great many subjects have been discussed which deal with science and modern knowledge. Similarly, the Hadith books guide humanity, the modern scientific complexities. This subject guides the students the relationship of science and Islam, the contribution of great Muslim scholars in the evolution of scientific concepts, during the golden period of Muslims, in Damascus, in Baghdad and Spain, from the dawn of Islam to renaissance.

Content

1. Introduction of Islam.
2. Scientific Methodologies
3. The Quranic and scientific concept of "Creation of Universe."
4. The Quranic and scientific concept of "Life."
5. "Theories of Life" in the light of Quran and science
6. The Quranic concept of "Creation of Human Being"
7. Miracle of Quran; Biological and Physical sciences
8. The final destruction of universe in the light of Quran and Science
9. The services of Muslim scholars in Scientific spheres
10. Scientific developments and Muslim world.

Recommended Texts

1. Hussain Nasar, S. (1987). *Science and civilization in Islam*. London: Islamic Texts Society.
2. Thomas W. Arnold, Guillaume, A. (1931). *The legacy of Islam*. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Maurice Bucaille. (2019) *The Bible, The Qur'an and science: The holy scriptures examined in the light of modern knowledge*. London: Third Millennium Press Limited.
2. Sohail Shafeeq. (2018). *Jamia nizamiya baghdad kallmiaur fikri kirdar*. Karachi: University Press.

Objectives of the research, in all subjects, are to find out the truth, the ultimate, solutions to the problems, to unfold the knots and to make students aware of the complexities of the subject. So, they dive into the ocean of knowledge to the treasures of original and real sources to find out the new truths in the new age. Methods of research, in Islamic studies, are different and demand special care and reserve. In order to combat the challenges of new age, new ideas, the onslaught of modern scientific philosophies, the students are trained to consult the original basic sources, to develop their understanding and analytical skill and to make their research in line with new challenges.

Content:

1. Introduction of research
2. Classification of research methodologies.
3. To determine the research problem
4. To select the topic of research
5. Preparation of Synopsis
6. Stages of Research
7. Collection of research material
8. Strategies to collect research material
9. Review of collected material
10. Skills for analysis of material
11. To determine the basic sources
12. To determine the secondary sources
13. Style of writing for dissertation
14. References and Bibliography
15. Basic components of research dissertation
16. Plagiarism and its status
17. Manners and excellence of authorship

Recommended Texts

1. Khagga, M. Feroz-ud-Din. (2018). *Kunnasha-e- tahqiq*. Lahore: Council of Research for Qur'anic Sciences.
2. Abbasi, A. Hameed, (2017). *Usool-e-tahquq*. Islamabad: National Book Foundation.

Suggested Readings

1. Khaliq Dad Malik. (2010). *'Arabi wa Islami uloom me tahqeeq w tadween ka tareeqa kar*. Lahore: Azad Book dipot.
2. Zafar-ul-Islam khan. (2006). *Usool-e-tahqeeq*. Islamabad: Purab Academy.

In Islam, the most important book is the ‘Quran’, the word of Allah Almighty. It was revealed upon Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) some 1400 years ago. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) used to utter these revelations to his companions and made comprehensive explanations of the rulings of the Quran. These sayings of the Holy Prophet (SAW) were written and collected by several of his companions. Later in the early centuries, these books of Hadith were further compiled by the Muslim scholars, in their exact relevance. These books are a basic source of Hadith literature. After that, many Muslim scholars elaborated and explained these basic sources in their commentaries. In this course, the students are taught some selected commentaries of Hadith books to make them understand the commentaries their relevance and the authenticity of Hadith. Furthermore, the students will learn the scholarship, the status of knowledge, and the personal integrity of the writer of these commentaries. They can also analyze the way of writing of different commentaries. In this regard, the hard work and personal integrity of the inculcated to the students.

Contents

1. Al-Tamheed Sharah Mu’atta by Ibne Abdul Barr
2. Fath-ul-Bari Sharah Al-Jamia Al-Sahih Al-Bukhari by Imam hafiz Ibne Hajar Asqalani
3. Umdatul Qari Sharah al-Jamia al-Sahih al-Bukhari by Imam Badar-ud-Din Al-ainee
4. Al-Minhaj fi Sharah Sahih Muslim by Imam Abu Zakariya Yahya Bin Sharaf Nawwawi
5. Fath ul Mulham Sharah Sahih Muslim by Allama Shabbir Ahmad Usmani
6. Tohfatul Ahwazi Sharah Al-Sunnan Al-Tirmazi by Abdur Rahman Mubarakpuri
7. Aluraf Alshuzi Sharah Al-Tirmazi by Allama Anwar Shah Kashmiri
8. Ounul MAbud Sharah Sunnan Abi Dayud by Shams-ul-Haq Dayanvi, Azeem Abadi
9. Shrah Sunnan Ibne Majah by Imam al-Hafiz Alauddin Qalij bin Abdullah Mughaltai

Recommended Texts

1. Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari, (2009). *Sahi Bukhari*. Riyaz: Dar ul Salam.
2. Muslim Bin Hajaaj, (2009). *Sahi Muslim*. Riyaz: Dar ul Salam.

Suggested Readings

1. Hafiz Ibn e Hajr, (2002). *Fatul Bari*. Bariut: Dar ul Kitab ul Arabi.
2. Mulla Ali Qari, (1014). *Sharah Muslim*. Qahirh: Dar ul Kitab.

The main aim of this course is the study of the history of Arabic literature in different eras like; the time of ignorance, the Islamic era, the Umayyad dynasty, the Abbasids time period and the modern era. The classical Arabic poetry which will be helpful for them to prepare for competitive exams and interviews in the future to acquire seats relevant to the field of Arabic at national and international level. They will also come to know about the classic Arabic poets after the study of this subject. It will also be fruitful for the awareness of the ancient Arab culture and traditions positively. The focus will be on the history of the literature during that specific time period, its main features of the literature and the important personalities of the literature in that time period. Also, to enable my students to acquire knowledge of the Arabic literature from the era of ignorance to the recent time stepwise which will be helpful for them to prepare for competitive exams and interviews in the future to acquire seats relevant to the field of Arabic at national and international level. It will also be fruitful for the awareness of Arab culture and tradition positively.

Contents

1. Introduction to Arabic Literature
2. Arabic Literature in Jahilyyah
3. Sources of Jahili literature (poetry)
4. Al-Sab' al-Mu'allaqat
5. Deewan al-Hamasah
6. Importance of Arabic literature to understand Qur'an and Sunnah
7. Arabic Literature in the reign of Islam
8. Significant Poets in Preliminary period of Islam
9. Poetry in Sahaba Kiram
10. Arabic Lexicons
11. Qawamees
12. Arabic Prose
13. Fundamental sources of Arabic literature

Recommended Texts

1. Al-Ziyat, A. Hassan. (1993). *Tareekh al-Adab al-Arabi*. Beirut: Dar al-Ma'rifah.
2. Khaliq Dad Malik. (2007). *Al-Shi'r al-Arabi al-Qadeem wal-Hadith*. Lahore: Azad Book Dipot.

Suggested Readings

1. Ibn al-Atheer. (1996). *Al-Bidayah wal-Nihayah*. Beirut: Dar al-kutub al-Ilmiyya.
2. Jozaf al-Hashim. (1994). *Al-Mufeed fi al-Adab al-Arabi*. Beirut: Al-Maktaba al-Tijjari Littaba'ah.
3. Muhammad Naeem-ul-Rehman. (1992). *Asaas-e-Arabi*. Karachi: Qadimi Kutab khanah.

In Islam, the economy of an individual as well as a nation are of great significance because the satisfaction of hunger and then, the well-being of an individual are the basic requirements of all the living beings. Islam emphasizes greatly upon the wellbeing of the downtrodden and have-nots to save their body and soul – from despair. In the Holy Quran, a great portion comprises the rules and regulations of Islamic economic system. A great number of Hadiths guide and direct the Muslims, to earn, regulate and direct their living and ways of living. In this course, the students are made familiar with the basics of the Islamic economic system, the means of earning (halal and haram), the principles of inheritance, economic rights of ascendants and descendants and fair dealings, different kinds of investment and their application in the modern banking system.

Contents

1. Islamic philosophy of distribution of Wealth
2. Islamic concept of Inheritance
3. Classification of Heirs
4. Classification of Heirs testaments (will)
5. Islamic philosophy of Khalafat (provisions of livelihood)
6. Concept of Alimony
7. Alimony of spouse, Ascendants, Descendants, Relatives
8. Islamic concept of Business (Shirakat, Mazarbat)
9. Islamic concept of Debt

Recommended Texts

1. Siraj-ud-Din, (2004). *Usool al-Siraji*. Sialkot: Markaz Ibn e Hazm.
2. Ibe Rush, (1994). *Badaya-tul Mujtahid wa Nihaya-tul-Muqtasid*. Qahirah: Maktaba ibn e Taimia.

Suggested Readings

1. Burhan ul Din al-Marghinani, (1404). *A l-Hidayah*. Lahore: Maktab Rehmania.
2. Ibne Hazm al-Undusli, (2015). *Al-Muhalli*. Beirut: Dar ul Kitab.

The part of law dealing with wrongs that are punishable by the state with the object of deterrence is known as criminal law. Islamic criminal law recognizes three categories of these wrongs. The first is the ḥudūd, the contravention of which leads to a prescribed and mandatory penalty. The second, ta'zīr (chastisement), comprises those crimes not included among the ḥudūd because their punishment is discretionary. However, ta'zīr (chastisement) has more widely impact, as all acts that violate private or community interests of a public nature are subject to ta'zīr; it was left to public authorities to establish rules, within the spirit of the shari'ah, to punish such acts. The course has been designed to identify the purpose of Islamic criminal Law considers the different sources of Islamic criminal law. Understand the meaning of Islamic criminal responsibility and the exceptions available. Critical analysis of criminal responsibility, sources of law and the interpretation of the same.

Contents

1. Introduction, Overview and its types.
2. Principles of criminal law in Islam
3. Philosophy of Punishment in Islam
4. Classification of crimes
5. Classification of punishments
6. Qatal, its kinds and Had: A Qura'nic View
7. Harabah
8. Qisas, Diyat
9. Sarqa, Qazaf, Sukr, Li'an etc.
10. Zina (Adultery)
11. Criminal intention and liability
12. Territorial application
13. Qisas and Diyat Act, 1997, relevant provisions from Pakistan Penal Code
14. The Law as contained in Pakistan Penal Code
15. Hudood Ordinance Offences Against Property (Enforcement of Hudood) Ord, 1979
16. The Offence of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood) Ord. 1979
17. Women Protection Bill 2006
18. The Prohibition (Enforcement of Hudood) Ord.1979

Recommended Texts

1. Abdul Qadir Auda.(1997).*Al-tasri al-jinaial-Islami*. Beirut: Dar al-Kitab al-Arabi.
2. Ibn Rushd, M. (1994). *Bidayat al-Mujtahid Trans. by Imran. A. K. N. as The Distinguished Jurist's Primer*, Reading, U.K., The Centre for Muslim Contribution to Civilization, Vol. 1 and 11.
3. Tanzeel ur Rahaman, J. (1980). *Islami qawaneen: hudood, qisas, diyat, tazeerat*. Lahore: Qanuni Kutub Khana.

Suggested Readings

1. Government of Pakistan. (1973). *The constitution of the Islamic republic of Pakistan 1973*. Karachi: Government of Pakistan Printing Press.
2. Ibn Taymiyya, A. (1966). *Al-Siyasah al-Shar'iyya. trans. by Omar A. Farrukh*. Beirut: Khayats.

This intensive course explores the higher objectives of Shariah (Islamic Law). The focus of this course is to look into the method of determining the objectives of the Lawgiver pertaining to the individual, the family, the Ummah and humanity at large. The course has been designed to enable students to understand the importance of extracting the Maqasid al-Shari'ah in a given circumstance. At the same time, the course will enable the participants to understand the method of determining the objectives of the Lawgiver pertaining to human life. At the end of the course, students should have gained a broader understanding of Maqasid Al-Shariah in general, what constitutes necessity, need and luxury, a broader knowledge of five necessities, have gained an understanding of methods of determining the objectives of Shariah and also be aware of Maqasid and its relevance to wider society

Contents

1. Introduction, Overview of *Maqasid al-Shari'ah*
2. Principles and dimensions of *Maqasid al-Shari'ah*
3. Philosophy of *Maqasid al-Shari'ah*
4. Levels of necessity, which is the traditional classification.
5. Scope of the rulings aiming to achieve purposes.
6. Scope of people included in purposes.
7. Level of universality of the purposes. Classification of punishments
8. Maqasid al-Shari'ah: Early History of the Idea
9. Al-Maqasid in the Companions' Ijtihad
10. Early Theories of Maqasid
11. Al-Maqasid as a Developed Theory: 5–8 Centuries
12. The Emergence of a Philosophy for Islamic Law
13. Abu al-Ma'ali al-Juwayni
14. Abu Hamid al-Ghazali
15. Al-Ezz ibn & Abd al-Salam
16. Shihab al-Dīn al-Qarafi
17. Shams al-Din ibn al-Qayyim
18. Abu Ishaq Al-Shatibi

Recommended Texts

1. Siddiqui, Nijatullah. (2009). *Maqasid e shariat*. Islamabad: Islamic Research Institute.
2. Al-Shatibi, Abu Ishaq. (2004). *Al-muwafqat fi usul al-sharia*. Beirut: Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyya.

Suggested Readings

1. JassarAuda. (2017). *Maqasid al-Shari'ah as philosophy of Islamic law a Systems approach*. London: The International Institute of Islamic Thought.
2. Shah Waliull. (1979). *Hujjatullah al-baligha*. Lahore: Shaikh Ghulam Ali and Sons.

Ilm al-kalam, a discipline which brings to the service of religious beliefs ('aqa'id) discursive arguments; which thus provides a place for consideration, and hence for reason, in the elucidation and defense of the content of the faith. Muslim philosophy and Ilm al-Kalam has gone through numerous developments since its emergence as a discipline in the 2nd century of Hijra. The significant advancement of ilm al-kalam appeared in the 11th century when al- Ghazali introduced Aristotelian logic into it. In order to cope with the rapid development of sciences and philosophy posed by the World, ilm al-kalam needed a substantial methodological change. As a speculative discipline and religious science, ilm al-kalam applied the methodology of reasoning to acquire the knowledge of faith. The use of rational evidence to understand matters in religious faith has influenced Muslim thinkers to get more and more benefits through this science. The study of Ilm al-kalam is still relevant and meaningful in the modern period of time. At the end of the course students should have gained a broader understanding of 'Ilm al-kalam in general. It takes its readers how to stand against 'doubters and deniers', and its role as producing a logical perception of Muslim creed. Students should have gained an understanding of Islamic theology or Ilmu al-Kalam, to comprehend faith and religion by logical reasoning (rational proof and evidence) instead of relying on revealed texts. Through these techniques, they will be enabling to prove the origins of faith and basis of religion.

Contents

1. Introduction, Overview of Ilm al-kalam
2. Principles and dimensions of Ilm al-kalam
3. Concept of Philosophy and Ilm al-kalam
4. Sources of Ilm al-kalam
5. Scope of the rulings aiming to achieve purposes.
6. Scope of people included in purposes.
7. Ilm al-kalam: Early History of the Idea
8. Ilm al-kalam in the Companions' Ijtihad
9. Early Theories of Maqasid
10. Ilm al-kalam as a Developed Theory: 5–8 Centuries
11. The Emergence of a Philosophy for Islamic Creed
12. Imam Abu Hanifa
13. Abu al-Hassan al-Ashari
14. Abu Hamid al-Ghazali
15. Abu Mansoor Maturedi
16. Mu'tailites
17. Khawarij, Shiah
18. Al-Zimakhshari, Abu Ali Al-Jibai, Wasil bin Ata etc.

Recommended Texts

1. Ali Sami al-Nashar. (2008). *Nash'at al-fikr al-falsafi fi al-Islam*. Cairo: Dar al-Salam.
2. Shibli Numani. (1964). *Ilm al-kalam aur al-kalam*. Lahore: Masood publishing.

Suggested Readings

1. Al-Ash'ari, Abu 'l-Hasan. (1930). *Maqalat al-islamiyyin*. Istanbul: ed. Ritter.
2. Ibn Hazm. (1347). *Kitab al-fisalfi 'l-milal*. Cairo: Dar al-Kutub al-Misriyya.

This course is designed to have a profound look into the splendid era of golden academic and scientific uplift of Muslim civilization, focusing on the primary Abbasid period where caliphs established “Bait al-Hikmah” or house of wisdom in the city of Baghdad in the second half of 8th century. It later on became an epicenter of learning and the hub of what is known as the “Golden Age of Muslims”, throughout the history of Muslim civilization. Through a vigorous translation movement, on the one hand, preservation of knowledge came into the surface and on the other hand, scholars contributed novel insights in their fields and eventually passed their discoveries along to Europe. Some reflections will be rendered showing historical memory to produce this notion of a golden age and safeguard its durable bequest. After the completion of the course the students will have an understating about the various phases of the history of Muslim civilization before and after the establishment of Baghdad, knowledge about the socio-political elements of the golden age, familiarize the students how Caliphs established Baghdad as the hub of the academia in the world, know and determine the golden age and reasons of uplift of Muslim civilization, ways and means of scholars living in Baghdad translated Greek texts and made scientific discoveries.

Content

1. Introduction
2. Golden Age (750 –1258 C.E.)
3. Abbasid Caliphate
4. Baghdad Foundation and Location
5. Bases of Golden Age
6. Pursuit of Knowledge
7. House of Wisdom
8. Education, Hospitals, And Science
9. Islamic Medicine
10. The Translation Movement
11. Abbasid Advances
12. Muslim Academicians And their Contribution
13. Ibn Rushd
14. Al-Ghazali
15. Jabir bin Hayyan, Bu Ali Sina
16. Al-Khawarizmi, Al-Zahrawi, Ibn e Betar etc.

Recommended Texts

1. Hussain Nasar, S. (1987). *Science and civilization in Islam*. London: Islamic Texts Society.
2. Thomas W. Arnold, Guillaume, A. (1931). *The legacy of Islam*. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Bentley, Jerry. H. (2006). *Traditions and encounters: A global perspective on the past*. New York: McGraw Hill.
2. George Saliba. (1994). *A History of arabic astronomy: planetary theories during the golden age of Islam*. New York: University Press.
3. Sohail Shafeeq. (2019). *Jamia nizamiya Baghdad ka ilmi aur fikri kirdar*. Lahore: Aks Publications.

Tasawwuf considered the most significant and central area of study. It is a self-determining field of study: having a specific nature, its questions and problems, even its language and terminology, are needed to be understood. Tasawwuf is not merely a theoretical subject rather, it is a matter of spiritual experience reaching depths in which spiritual manifestations and behaviors are rooted. Tasawwuf is a human phenomenon. It could be stated that it emerged in every civilization in some form or other and can be expressed as a desire of the soul to purify itself and its desire to free itself of material constraints. Muslims are not an exception to this rule since mysticism manifested in Islam just as it did in the cultures of those who preceded Islam. Mysticism is humanity's attempt to arm the soul with spiritual values that help people to overcome material existence and it gives them spiritual balance to confront the difficulties of life. Tasawwuf is a part of Islam's great heritage and, in another aspect, continues to exist in the lives of Muslims today. Both aspects require serious study from students of Islamic studies so that they try to bring out the positive elements in it without overshadowing them by negative things.

Contents

1. Introduction, Overview of Tasawwuf
2. Fundamental themes and dimensions of Tasawwuf
3. Sources of Ilm al-Tasawwuf
4. Evolution of Tasawwuf (Phase 1)
5. The Reign of Companions and Tabi;een (Phase 2)
6. 2nd and 3rd Century (Phase 3)
7. 4th and 5th Century (Phase 4)
8. Ibn al-Arabi's contribution, thoughts
9. Wahdatul-Wujood
10. Wahdat al-Shuhood
11. Mevlana Rum
12. Ali bin Uthman al-Hijweri
13. Abu Hamid al-Ghazali
14. Mujaddid Alf e Thani
15. Terms of Tasawwuf
16. Theories of Tasawwuf
17. Humanity and Tasawwuf
18. Tasawwuf in Sub-Continent

Recommended Texts

1. Ibn al-Arabi. (1998). *Fusus al-hijam*. Cairo: Dar al-Salam.
2. Al-Ghazali. (1993). *Keemya e sa'adat*. Lahore: Ghazali Books Publishers.
3. Nicholson, Reynold. (2000). *Kashf al-mahjub of al-hajvari*. London: E. J. W. Gibb Memorial.

Suggested Readings

1. Al-Ghazali. (1997). *Ihya 'ulum al-din*. Cairo: Dar Al-Tauzi.
2. Rumi, Jalal al-Din. (2004). *The masnavi*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

The course will teach students the importance and role of active citizenship in promoting a productive, harmonious and developed society world. It will educate students about the importance of concepts, skills and philosophy of community linkages in developing a sustainable society. It inculcates the importance of community involvement for ensuring an improved, tolerant and generative society/world. It will provide an opportunity for the students to develop their relationship with the community.

Contents

1. Introduction to Citizenship Education and Community Engagement: Orientation
2. Introduction to Active Citizenship: Overview of the ideas, Concepts, Philosophy and Skills
3. Identity, Culture and Social Harmony: Concepts and Development of Identity
4. Components of Culture and Social Harmony, Cultural & Religious Diversity
5. Multi-cultural society and inter-cultural dialogue: bridging the differences, promoting harmony
6. Significance of diversity and its impact, Importance and domains of inter-cultural harmony
7. Active Citizen: Locally active, globally-connected: Importance of active citizenship
8. Understanding community, Identification of resources (human, natural and others)
9. Human rights, Constitutionalism and citizens' responsibilities: Introduction to human rights
10. Universalism vs relativism, Human rights in constitution of Pakistan
11. Public duties and responsibilities
12. Social Issues in Pakistan: Introduction to the concept of social problem, Causes and solutions
13. Social Issues in Pakistan
14. Social action and project: Introduction and planning of social action project
15. Identification of problem, Ethical considerations related to project
16. Assessment of existing resources

Recommended Texts

1. Kerry J. Kennedy, Andreas Brunold (2016.), *Regional context and citizenship education in Asia and Europe*. New York: Routledge Falmer
2. John J. Macionis, Linda Marie Gerber. (2010). *Sociology* New York: Pearson Education

Suggested Readings

1. British Council. (2017). *Active citizen's social action projects guide* Scotland: British Council
2. Anne Karin Larsen. (2013). *Participation in community work: International Perspectives*. Sewpaul: Grete Oline Hole



**MA
ISLAMIC
STUDIES**

The religion of Islam is based on the message delivered by Muhammad. This course offers an introduction to the biography of the Prophet Muhammad. This course will focus primarily on the key incidents in the Prophet's life and reflect on his life in terms of his character, role and relationship in society and how his community perceived him both before and after prophethood. The aim of the course is for learners to advance their understanding of the prophetic biography. The course is designed to challenge students in a relaxed and comfortable environment. By the end of the course, students will become more confident in the Sīrah.

Contents

1. Introduction of the Study of *Sīrah*
2. Importance of study of *Sirah*
3. World conditions before Muhammad (ﷺ)'s Prophethood.
4. Early life of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)
5. Muhammad (ﷺ)'s Prophethood
6. Commencement of *Dāwah*
7. Harassment and Intimidation by the pagans
8. Migration to Medina (Hijrah)
9. Initial steps of the Prophet in Medina
10. Ghazwāt and Expeditions
11. Effects of the Prophetic Expeditions
12. Conquest of Makkah
13. International relations of the Prophet
14. Impact of Prophetic International strategies
15. Impact Prophetic cultural and political systems
16. Seerah writing in sub-continent
17. Seerah writers before the partitions
18. Pakistani Seerah writers
19. Seerah Study in Pakistani Universities
20. Special Seerah Numbers of research journals.

Recommended Texts

1. Guillaume, A. (1955). *The life of Muhammad: A translation of Ishaq' Sīrah al-Rasul Allah* Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Hamīdullah, Dr. Muhammad (1998). *The life and work of the Prophet of Islam*. NYC: Adam Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Nomāni, Allama Shiblī. (2002). *Sīrat al-Nabī*. Lahore: Idāra-e- Islamiyat.
2. Hameedullah, Dr. Muhammad. (1420 AH). *Zia-un-Nabi*. Lahore: Zia ul Quran Publications.
3. Manj, Dr. Muhammad. Shahbaz. (2020). *Montgomery Watt ka Mutalia-e-Sirat*. Lahore: Al-Qamar Publications.

Tafsir refers to the interpretation of the Quran. The first examples of Tafsir can be traced back to Muhammad. According to Islamic belief, as the Quran was revealed to him, he recited the verses to his companions, usually explaining their meanings to teach them, as it was one of Muhammad's responsibilities. This course studies the history and development of Tafsir in Muslim thought to outline and critically discussing the nature and developments in Tafsir during the Prophetic and post-Prophetic Periods, early differences between different Muslim schools and their approaches to the Quran, the variety of approaches and important works in classical Tafsir, and modern-day Tafsir

Contents

1. Introduction to the science of *Tafsīr*
2. Importance of *Tafsīr*
3. History of *Tafsīr*
4. *Tafsīr* in prophet and Sahaba's period
5. *Tafsīr* After prophet and Sahaba's period
6. *Types of Tafsīr*
7. *Tafsīr Bi-Al-Ray*
8. *Tafsīr Bi-Al-Mathūr*,
9. Evolution of the Science of *Tafsīr*
10. Trends of *Tafsīr*
11. Trends of *Tafsīr* in Indo Pak Subcontinent
12. Important Arabic *Tafsīr* books
13. Important Urdu *Tafsīr* books
14. Services of the Indo-Pak Scholars in *Tafsīr*

Recommended Texts

1. Dhabī, Muhammad Husain. (2000). *Al-Tafsīr wa-al-Mufasssīrūn*. Cairo: Maktaba Wahba.
2. Waliullah, Shah. (1985). *Al-Fawz al-Kabīr fī Uṣul Al-Tafsīr*. Islamabad: National Hijra Council.

Suggested Readings

1. Sayuti, Jalal al-Din (1343 AH). *Al-Itqān fī Ulum al-Quranī*. Cairo: Dar alFikr.
2. Hariri, Ghulam Ahmad. (2000). *Tarik-e-Tafsīr-o-Mufassseirin*. Faisalabad: Karkhana Bazar Publications.

According to Islamic tradition, the Quran is not simply an inspired scripture. It is a divine book brought down from heaven by the angel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad, and its message is the key to heaven. Join us for an exploration of the scripture that is the word of God to over a billion people. This course will introduce the text and translation of the Quran. Students will be able to understand the principles of interpretation of the Quran; efforts of different scholars in this regard will be discussed. Introduction of different Suras of the Quran and their translations will be studied.

Contents

1. Introduction to the Quran
2. The need and importance of reading the text of the Quran
3. Principles of the Study of the text of the Quran
4. Introduction of Sura Al-Nisa
5. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 1-8
6. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 9-18
7. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 19-26
8. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 27-33
9. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 34-41
10. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 42-97
11. Study of the text of Sura Al-Nisa Verses 98-176
12. Study of the text of Sura Al-Zaryat verses 1-30
13. Study of the text of Sura Al-Zaryat verses 31-60
14. Study of the text of Sura Al-Haqa1-26
15. Study of the text of Sura Al-Haqa27-52

Recommended Texts

1. Al-Azami, Muhammad Mustafa. (2003). *The History of the Quranic Text: From Revelation to compilation*. London: Islamic Academy.
2. Asad, Allama Muhammad. (1980). *The Message of the Quran*. Gibraltar: Dar al-Andalus.

Suggested Readings

1. Mawdudi, Abu Al-Ala. (1998). *Tafhim al-Quran*. Lahore: Idara Tarjuman-ul-Quran.
2. Al-Azhari, Pir Muhammad Karam Sha. (1400 AH). *Zia-ul-Quran*. Lahore: Zia-ul-Quran Publications.
3. Pikhthal, Marmaduke (1953). *The Meaning of the Glorious Quran*. Signet: Idara Books Ltd

Ḥadīth is considered as a second source of Islamic Shariah. Hadith is integral to the Qur'an, since they are inseparably linked to each other. It is impossible to understand the Quran without Hadith. Quran is the message, and the Hadith is the explanation of the message by the Messenger himself. It is used in a very wide sense as including not only the decisions and percepts of the Prophet (ﷺ) but also his conduct and practice. Ḥadīth of the Prophet has been compiled in various books. Among these books, some books have been considered as most authentic within Sunni Muslims. This course covers the different textual portions of most of these important and authentic books like Bukhari, Muslim, Mu'atta, Tirmidhi, Abūdawud, IbnMaja, Nisai, Mustadrak.

Contents

1. Introduction to Imam Malik and Mu'atta
2. Study of the selected text from Mu'atta Imam Malik
3. Introduction to Imam Bukhari and his Al-Jami 'Al-Sahih
4. Study of the selected text of Al-Jami 'Al-Sahih Bukhari
5. Introduction to Imam Muslim and Sahih Muslim
6. Study of the selected text of Sahih Muslim
7. Introduction to Imam Abu Dawud and Sunan Abi Dawud
8. Study of the selected text of Sunan Abi Dawud
9. Introduction to Imam Tirmidhi and Jami Tirmidhi
10. Study of selected text of Jami 'al-Tirmidhi
11. Introduction to Imam Ibn Majah and Sunan Ibn Majah
12. Study of selected text of Sunan Ibn Majah
13. Introduction of Imam Hakim and Mustadrak Hakim
14. Study of selected text of Mustadrak Hakim

Recommended Texts

1. M. Mustafa Azmi. (1988). *Studies in early Hadith Literature*. Lahore: Fine publications.
2. Abdul Rauf Zafar, (2012). *Uloom ul Hadith*. Lahore: Kitab Saray.

Suggested Readings

1. Hakim, Imam. (2010) *Mustadrak*. Biiraut: Dar allm
2. Tirmidhi, Imam. (2012) *Jami 'al-Tirmidhi*. Riyadh: Dar al-Salam
3. Manj, Dr. Muhammad. Shahbaz. (2019). *Anwar-e-Mustafvi Shrah Arbaeen Al-Nawavi*. Lahore: Al-Qamar Publications.

Usul al-Fiqh and Fiqh Studies explore the principles and the complexities of Islamic Jurisprudence in a way that is relevant to the modern context. The main emphasis of this course is that for one to be competent in jurisprudence he or she has to be constantly researching, thinking and exploring and that it is not enough to be just relying on a certain set of books to formulate jurisprudential rulings. This is illustrated by the lives and works of the great jurists of Islam throughout the centuries. Many of these jurists are considered to be great thinkers who are independent and at the same time God-fearing. This course is suitable for those who are looking for a holistic understanding of Usul al-Fiqh and Fiqh. It covers the principles using both modern and classical texts as well as exploring other classical texts of the fiqh and usul al-fiqh to understand the thinking of the authors in the context of their time. These works show how brilliant and advanced these imams were and how far we have lagged in our ways by just following the books without thinking. This course will help students to rekindle the spirit of intellectual rigor and scholarly integrity.

Contents

1. Introduction to Usul al-Fiqh
2. Sharia Rulings
3. Types of Sharia Rulings
4. Sources of Islamic Jurisprudence
5. Legal Capacity
6. Causes of defective legal capacity
7. Secondary sources of Islamic jurisprudence
8. types of words
9. Conflict of arguments
10. Types of Statement
11. Types of words according to meaning
12. Naskh
13. Priority

Recommended Texts

1. Faruqi, Muhammad Yusuf. (2007). *Development of Usul al-Fiqh*. Michigan: Adam Publishers.
2. Zuhayli, Wahba. (2001). *Fiqh al-Islami wa- AdillathuMuslim*. Damascus: Dar ul Fiker

Suggested Readings

1. Hallaq, Wael B. (1997). *History of Islamic Legal theories*. Ottawa: McGill University
2. Dogan, Recep. (2013). *Methodologies of Islamic Jurisprudence*. NYC: Tughra books.
3. Hila, Abu Tariq. (2007). *Understanding Usul al-Fiqh*. London: Revival Publications.

The Muslims are agreed that the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) is the second of the two revealed fundamental sources of Islam, after the Glorious Qur'an. The authentic Sunnah is contained within the vast body of Hadith literature. A hadith is composed of two parts: the Matn (text) and the isnad (chain of reporters). A text may seem to be logical and reasonable but it needs an authentic isnad with reliable reporters to be acceptable; Abdullah b. al - Mubarak (d.181AH), one of the illustrious teachers of Imam al-Bukhari, said, "The isnad is part of the religion: had it not been for the isnad, whoever wished to would have said whatever he liked. "During the lifetime of the Prophet (P.B.U.H) and after his death, his Companions (Sahabah) used to refer to him directly, when quoting his sayings. The Successors (Tabi'un) followed suit; some of them used to quote the Prophet (P.B.U.H) through the Companions while others would omit the intermediate authority – such a hadith was later known as Mursal. It was found that the missing link between the Successor and the Prophet (P.B.U.H) might be one person, i.e. a Companion, or two people, the extra person being an older Successor who heard the hadith from the Companion. This is an example of how the need for the verification of each isnad arose; Imam Malik (d.179) said, "The first one to utilize the isnad was Ibn Shihab al-Zuhri." (d.124).

Contents

1. Introduction to Ulum al –Hadith, meaning, basic books on Ulum al- Hadith.
2. Types of Hadith: verbal, practical and silent approval
3. Principles of Hadith-1: introduction to narration of Hadith and types
4. Principles of Hadith-2: types of Hadith in terms of chain of transmission, text and authenticity
5. The wisdom (Dirayat) of Hadith: meaning, principles and examples
6. Learning methodology of Hadith-1: hearing (sama'at), reading and writing
7. Learning methodology of Hadith-2: al-ijaza, al-munavila, al-ailam and waseyat
8. Capturing of Hadith and conditions of narrator: types and conditions
9. Tabqat e rawat e Hadith: Companions of Holy Prophet (PBUH)
10. Successors, Successors to the Successor and others
11. Types of Uloomul Hadith: IlmJirah w tadeel, mukhtaliful Hadith and asmaaul Rijal
12. Types of Uloomul Hadith: Ilalul Hadith, gharibul Hadith and nasikh o mansokh
13. Types of Uloomul Hadith: Ta'arizul Hadith and asbabwarood e Hadith
14. Types of Hadith books: Jawamih, Sunan, Al-masaneed, Al-mua'ajim, Musannifat, Arbaeenetc
15. Types of Hadith books: Kutbuljama, Takhreej, faharis, saqat, mustadraq etc.
16. Effects of Hadith on other sciences: literature, history and Islamic sciences

Recommended texts

1. Dr. Mahmood Al Tahan, (2012), *Taiseer Mustaleul Hadith*. Karachi: Maktaba tul Bushra
2. Hafiz Ibn e Hijar Asqalan, (1357AH), *Nukhbatul Fikar*. Madina Al-Munawrah: MaktabatulIlmia

Suggested Readings

1. Khateeb Baghdadi, (1357). *Al-kifaya Fi Il mil Riwayah*. Hind: Dairatul Muarif Al-Usmania.
2. Abdul Rauf Zafar, (2012). *Uloom ul Hadith*. Lahore: Kitab saray.
3. Subhi Saleh, (1959). *Uloomul Hadith*. Dimashq: Jamia Dimashq.

Muslim Personal Law is the branch of private law that applies to family life (marriage, divorce and maintenance) and the associated matters such as disposal of property inter Vivo (gifts, waqf and trust) or testamentary (wills) or through inheritance law. This area of law is still regulated by uncodified or semi codified Shari'a/Fiqh even after the advent of modern legislating state all over the Muslim world. This course introduces Muslim Family Law and its sources by exploring its traditional issues and their current applications in Pakistan. This course aims to enable students to develop a profound understanding of the principles and practices of Islamic family law and to critically engage with contemporary debates about its application in the modern world. To achieve this end, Bidayat al-Mujtahid has been specified to highlight the distinguishing features of Islamic family law. By the end of this course, the students will be able to evaluate family laws in Islam and Pakistan assessing the role of the legislature and the superior judiciary in accommodating Shari'a inspired private laws within the international human rights framework.

Contents

1. Introduction to Muslim Family Law and Its Sharia Sources
2. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Nikah-1)
3. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Nikah-11)
4. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Nikah-111)
5. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Talaq-1)
6. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Talaq-11)
7. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Talaq-111)
8. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Talaq-1V)
9. Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Talaq-V)
10. Nikah Fasid, Shighar, Judicial Khula', Nafqah, Khiyar etc,
11. Study of Family Laws in Pakistan
12. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939
13. West Pakistan Muslim Personal Law Shariat Applicant Act 1962
14. Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1962
15. Shariat Applicant Act 1962
16. Hudood Ordinance Act 1962
17. Huqooq-e-Niswan Bill 2004

Recommended Texts

1. Ibn Rushd. (1981). *Bidayat al-Mujtahid wa Nihayat al-Muqtasid*. Beirut: Dar al-Ma'rifah.
2. Al-Zuhaili, Wahbah. (1985) *Al-Fiqh al-Islami wa Adillatuhu*. Damascus: Dar al-Fikr.

Suggested Readings

1. Al-Jazeera, A. (1992). *Kitab al-Fiqh ala al-Madhahib al-Araba'ah*. Beirut: Dar-Al-Rayyan.
2. Coulson, N. J. (1964). *A History of Islamic Law*. London: Edinburgh University Press.
3. Hodkinson, K. (1984). *Muslim Family Law: A Source Book*. London: Routledge.

According to Islamic tradition, the Quran is not simply an inspired scripture. It is a divine book brought down from heaven by the angel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad, and its message is the key to heaven. Join us for an exploration of the scripture that is the word of God to over a billion people. This course will introduce the text and translation of the Quran. Students will be able to understand the principles of interpretation of the Quran; efforts of different scholars in this regard will be discussed. Introduction of different Suras of the Quran and their translations will be studied. The objectives of the course include as to inform the students about the rules and methodology of the Study of Matan e Quran and to introduce Surah al Maidah and study its important topics and Surah al-Noor and study of its important topics and contents.

Contents

1. Introduction of Surah al- Maidah
2. Introduction of Surah al- Maidah
3. Importance of Surah al- Maidah
4. Important topics of Surah al- Maidah
5. Study of Matan-e Surah al- Maida (Verse No. 1-25)
6. Study of Matan –e- Surah al- Maidah (Verse No. 26-120)
7. Study of Matan –e- Surah al- Maidah
8. Study of Matan –e- Surah al- Maidah
9. Introduction to Surah al –Noor
10. Introduction to Surah al –Noor
11. Importance and Dignity of Revelation of Surah al-Noor
12. Important Topics of Surah al-Noor
13. Study of Matan –e- Surah al- Noor (Verse No. 1-64)

Recommended Texts

1. Mufti Muhammad Shafi. (1990). *Muarif al-Quran*. Karachi: Dar al-Isha'at.
2. Asad, Muhammad. (1980). *The Message of the Quran*. Gibraltar: Dar al-Andalus.

Suggested Readings

1. Mawdudi, Abu Al-Ala. (1998). *Tafhim al-Quran*. Lahore: Idara Tarjuman-ul-Quran.
2. Al-Azhari, Pir Muhammad Karam Sha. (1400 AH). *Zia-ul-Quran*. Lahore: Zia-ul-Quran Publications.
3. Pikhtal, Marmaduke (1953). *The Meaning of the Glorious Quran*. Signet: Idara Books Ltd

The Ethics of Disagreement may be perceived as an explanation of the etiquette envisioned by Islam for all those engaged in discourse and intellectual dialogue. To a great extent, the book is an exposition of the higher principles and purposes of the Shari'ah which provide Muslims with perspectives far vaster than those afforded by the pedantic debate over points of law and procedure, or fine distinctions between conflicting theological arguments. Experience has shown that long immersion in such futile debate often renders the mind incapable of comprehending real situations and making value judgments on changing circumstances. Certainly, the differences between those early scholars never led them to lose sight of the higher purposes of the Shari'ah or their responsibilities. Although this book may more appropriately be titled "The Ethics of Disagreement between the Classical Jurists", it nonetheless serves as a useful introduction to the subject of disagreement in general. It also lays down for contemporary Muslims many commendable examples for forbearance and understanding on the part of some of the greatest personalities and scholars in Muslim history. The course is consequently aimed at revival of the spirit that allows contemporary Muslims to look forward to the future with hope.

Contents

1. Ikhtilaf and Khilaf: Terminological discourse
2. Kinds and Types of disagreement
3. Manners and Etiquettes of disagreement
4. Manners of Disagreement) in the period of the Holy Prophet
5. Al-Ikhtilaf fi al-Aqa'id
6. Jurisprudential Issues
7. Principle of Nakir in disagreed issues
8. Mujadlah e Hasanah: A Quranic discourse
9. Manners of Disagreement in the period of the Companions
10. Manners of Disagreement in the period of the Taba'een
11. Disagreement of methodologies of Imams in deduction
12. School of thought of famous Imams (Jurists)
13. Characteristics of popular School of Thoughts
14. Manners and limits of disagreement in Islam
15. Imam Abu Hanifa and Imam Malik
16. Imam Shafie and Imam Ahmad b. Hanbal

Recommended Texts

1. Taha Jabir al-Alwani. (2014). *The Ethics of Disagreement in Islam*. London: International Institute of Islamic Thought.
2. Habib al Rahman. (2016). *Jurisprudential Disagreement: Facts, Reasons, Rules and Manners*. Islamabad: IRI.

Suggested Readings

1. Taha Jabir al-Alwani. (2006). *Islamic Thought: An Approach to Reform*. London: International Institute of Islamic Thought.
2. Al-Shehristani, M. Abdul Kareem. (1404 AH). *Al-Milal wal-Nihal*. Beirut: Dar al-Ma'rifah.

Comparative religion studies provide learners with knowledge of the world's major religious faiths. As a major, comparative religion provides a framework for a liberal arts education, exploring subjects like science, psychology, literature and culture in relationship to various world religions. Students delve into specific religious faiths, such as Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam, including their history and development. Students probe more deeply into these subjects through research and writing and possibly a thesis or dissertation. Topics are explored when studying comparative religion such as East Asian Religions, Ethics and Global Issues, Medieval Literature, Mysticism, Religious Pluralism, Sacred Books and their authenticity while comparing with Muslim sacred texts. The comparative religion major introduces students to broad theoretical issues in the academic study of religion and encourages them to explore these issues through mastering details of the textual canons, historical traditions, social contexts, and cultural forms of religion.

Contents

1. Philosophy of Religion.
2. Issues in Religion. The creator, Life and Death, etc.
3. Religion and Society
4. Religion as the basics of social structure.
5. Contribution of religion towards civilization.
6. Gender issues in religion.
7. Comparative Study of Religions.
8. Religion in the West-from Animism to Christianity.
9. The Renaissance and Reformation.
10. Reason versus revelation
11. Development of Anthropology-Comparative Study of different Religions.
12. Objectives of Comparative Study of Religions.
13. Humanism and Religion.
14. Ecumenism (A Movement promoting unity among Christian Churches or denunciation)
15. History of World Religion.
16. An Introduction to the basic Believes, b) Schisms and their present situation.
17. Islamic Approach to the others with special reference to the following Religions:
18. Hinduism b) Buddhism c) Zoroastrianism d) Judaism e) Christianity f) Sikhism

Recommended Text

1. Amaad H. Farooqi. (1997). *Major Religions of the World*. Karachi: Knowing publishers.
2. Buquiet, A.C. (1967). *Comparative Religion*. Penguin: Penguin Books.

Suggested Readings

1. John Hick, Brian Hepplewhite. (2014). *Christianity and Other Religions: Selected Readings*. NYC: One world Publications.
2. Al-Shehristani. (2004) *Al-Fasl fi al-Milal wal-Ahawa wal-Nihal*. Beirut: Dar al-Saqafah.

'Ilm al-Kalam usually foreshortened to Kalam and sometimes called "Islamic scholastic theology", is the study of Islamic doctrine. It was born out of the need to establish and defend the tenets of Islamic faith against doubters and detractors. A scholar of Kalām is referred to as a mutakallim. Imam Abu Hanifa was the Great Imam of jurisprudence and theology. He wrote a book called Al-Fiqh Al-Akbar is one of the earliest texts written on Islamic creed and one of the surviving works of Abu Hanifa, the Great Imam of jurisprudence and theology. Studied for centuries in the Muslim world, Al-Fiqh al-Akbar offers a more nuanced, textured approach to understanding divine oneness (tawhid), the focal point of Islamic belief. It refines one's understanding of the Creator, the messengers and divine communication, and enables one to gain much-needed insight into the realities of this life and the events of the hereafter. In this course, students will be introduced to Islamic beliefs and Islamic sects in the light of Al-Fiqh al-Akbar.

Contents

1. Introduction to *Imam Abu Hanifa* and his scholarly services in Ilm ul kalam.
2. History and brief introduction of sects.
3. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Eman, Wazan e Aamal)
4. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Tohid, Allah ki Sfaat Qadeem hai)
5. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Quadrat, Ilm, Sifaat e Zatiya aur Sifaat e Feliya)
6. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (introduction to Sifaat e Feliya and Azli aur Abdi Sifaat)
7. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (The Quranic concept of human creation)
8. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Kalam Allah ka Ghair Makhloq hona,)
9. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Eismat e Ambiya aur murtakib e kabeera)
10. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Mujazat, Karamat aur Ruyat e Bari Taala)
11. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (definition of Islam, Eman and the difference between Eman and Islam)
12. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Azab e Qabar, Munkir Nakeer)
13. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Allah ka qurb aur buud, the concept of Ashara and Mutazla)
14. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (sons and daughters of Prophet Muhammad PBUH)
15. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (Dajjal, Yajooj Majooj)
16. Al-Fiqh al-Akbar (The revelation of Jesus)

Recommended Texts

1. Ibu Hanifa. (1999). *Al-Fiqh al-Akbar*. Beirut: Maktab tul Furqan.
2. Tahir Masood. (2009) *Aqaaed e Ahle Sunnat wal Jamat*. Mianwali: Khanqah Sirajiya Kundiya.

Suggested Readings

1. Idrees Kandhalvi (2010). *Aqaaid ul Islam*. Karachi: Idara Islamiyat.
2. Tafazani, Sa'ad uddin. (2014). *Sharah ul Aqaaed al nasafiyya*. Beirut: Dar Ehyatturas al arabi.

Islam is the last of the revealed religions and the Qura'an is the ultimate word of Almighty Allah, revealed upon His last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SAW). Since Islam is the last message of the Creator, it had been made obligatory to all the followers, scholars and students alike, to preach the holy message to all who are ignorant, living in the dark, disregard of color and creed. So, it becomes very important for all the Muslims to act both ways, to be a good Muslim and to be a good preacher, to preach their fellow Muslim brothers to learn and understand the real teachings and training of Islam to become a better Muslim. On the other hand, a good Muslim is to preach the real teachings of Islam to Non-Muslims the followers of other religions, the infidels, the Non-believers or the heretics. The course aims at preparing the students for a great job of a preach to become a good, ideal Muslim first, to reflect the characteristics of a Muslim preacher to have sound and comprehensive understanding of the subject, to argue and counter-argue, develop patience, clarity of thought and a good way of expression.

Content

1. Introduction of Preaching
2. Significance of Preaching
3. Traits of Preacher
4. Principles of preaching
5. History of Preaching by Prophets (I) (II)
6. Strategies of Preaching
7. Precedents of Preaching from lives of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW), companions and other Prophets
8. Classification of Preaching
9. Sources for Preaching
10. Strategies of Preaching by Mufasssrin and Muhaddasin
11. Challenges of Preaching of Islam

Recommended Texts

1. Dr. Hammam Saeed, (2014). *Qawaid al-Dawa-i-Lallah*. Karachi: Darul furqan.
2. Ibn – e- Kasir, (1988). *Qassul Al Anbia*. Makkah: Al Talib.

Suggested Readings

1. Ahmed Hussain, (1987). *Al Zudul AlKabir*. Bairrut: Dar ul illm.
2. Ameen Ahsan Islahi (2009). *Dawat-e-Din aur us ka Tareeq-e-kar*. Lahore: Maktaba ibn e Taimia.

Islam is a religion, which unlike other religions does not only deal with the spiritual aspect of life but deals and guides all the mundane affairs of everyday living. Science is the knowledge of nature, the existence, the wellbeing of human beings since Quran is a book which deals with all the affairs, under the blue sky, this world and the next world, a great many subjects have been discussed which deal with science and modern knowledge. Similarly, the Hadith books guide humanity, the modern scientific complexities. This subject guides the students the relationship of science and Islam, the contribution of great Muslim scholars in the evolution of scientific concepts, during the golden period of Muslims, in Damascus, in Baghdad and Spain, from the dawn of Islam to renaissance.

Contents

1. Introduction of Islam.
2. Scientific Methodologies
3. The Quranic and scientific concept of “Creation of Universe.”
4. The Quranic and scientific concept of “Life.”
5. “Theories of Life” in the light of Quran and science
6. The Quranic concept of “Creation of Human Being”
7. Miracle of Quran; Biological and Physical sciences
8. The final destruction of universe in the light of Quran and Science
9. The services of Muslim scholars in Scientific spheres
10. Scientific developments and Muslim world.

Recommended Texts

1. Hussain Nasar, S. (1987). *Science and Civilization in Islam*. London: Islamic Texts Society.
2. Thomas W. Arnold, Guillaume, A. (1931). *The Legacy of Islam*. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Maurice Bucaille. (2019) *The Bible, The Qur'an and Science: The Holy Scriptures examined in the light of modern knowledge*. London: Third Millennium Press Limited.
2. Sohail Shafeeq. (2018). *Jamia nizamiya Baghdad ka Ilmiaur fikri kirdar*. Karachi: University Press.

Objectives of the research, in all subjects, are to find out the truth, the ultimate, solutions of the problems, to unfold the knots and to make students aware of the complexities of the subject. So, they dive into the ocean of knowledge to the treasures of original and real sources to find out the new truths in the new age. Methods of research, in Islamic studies, are of different nature and demand special care and reserve. In order to combat the challenges of new age, new ideas, the onslaught of modern scientific philosophies, the students are trained to consult the original basic sources, to develop their understanding and analytical skill and to make their research in line with new challenges.

Contents

1. Introduction of research
2. Classification of research methodologies.
3. To determine the research problem
4. To select the topic of research
5. Preparation of Synopsis
6. Stages of Research
7. Collection of research material
8. Strategies to collect research material
9. Review of collected material
10. Skills for analysis of material
11. To determine the basic sources
12. To determine the secondary sources
13. Style of writing for dissertation
14. References and Bibliography
15. Basic components of research dissertation
16. Plagiarism and its status
17. Manners and excellence of authorship

Recommended Texts

1. Khagga, M. Feroz-ud-Din. (2018). *Kunnasha-e- Tahqiq*. Lahore: Council of Research for Qur'anic Sciences.
2. Abbasi, A. Hameed, (2017). *Usool e Tahquq*. Islamabad: National Book Foundation.

Suggested Readings

1. Khaliq Dad Malik. (2010). *'Arabi wa Islami Uloom me Tahqeeq w Tadween ka Tareeqa Kar*. Lahore: Azad Book dipot.
2. Zafar-ul-Islam khan. (2006). *Usool-e- Tahqeeq*. Islamabad: Purab Academy.

In Islam, the most important book is ‘Quran’, the word of Allah Almighty. It was revealed upon Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) some 1400 years ago. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) used to utter these revelations to his companions and made comprehensive explanations of the rulings of the Quran. These sayings of the Holy Prophet (SAW) were written and collected by several of his companions. Later in the early centuries, these books of Hadith were further compiled by the Muslim scholars, in their exact relevance. These books are a basic source of Hadith literature. After that, many Muslim scholars elaborated and explained these basic sources in their commentaries. In this course, the students are taught some selected commentaries of Hadith books to make them understand the commentaries their relevance and the authenticity of Hadith. Furthermore, the students will learn the scholarship, the status of knowledge, and the personal integrity of the writer of these commentaries. They can also analyze the way of writing of different commentaries. In this regard, the hard work and personal integrity of the inculcated to the students.

Contents

1. Al-Tamheed Sharah Mu’atta by Ibne Abdul Barr
2. Fath-ul-Bari Sharah Al-Jamia Al-Sahih Al-Bukhari by Imam hafiz Ibne Hajar Asqalani
3. Umdahtul Qari Sharah al-Jamia al-Sahih al-Bukhari by Imam Badar-ud-Din Al-ainee
4. Al-Minhaj fi Sharah Sahih Muslim by Imam Abu Zakariya Yahya Bin Sharaf Nawwawi
5. FathulMulhamSharah Sahih Muslim by Allama Shabbir Ahmad Usmani
6. Tohfatul Ahwazi Sharah Al-Sunnan Al-Tirmazi by Abdur Rahman Mubarakpuri
7. Aluraf Alshuzi Sharah Al-Tirmazi by Allama Anwar Shah Kashmiri
8. Oonul M Abud Sharah Sunnan Abi Dayud by Shams-ul-Haq Dayanvi, Azeem Abadi
9. Shrah Sunnan Ibne Majah by Imam al-Hafiz Alauddin Qalij bin Abdullah Mughaltai

Recommended Texts

1. Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari, (2009). *Sahi Bukhari*. Riyaz: Dar ul Salam.
2. Muslim Bin Hajaaj, (2009). *Sahi Muslim*. Riyaz: Dar ul Salam.

Suggested Readings

1. Hafiz Ibn e Hajr, (2002). *Fatul Bari*. Bariut: Dar ul Kitab ul Arabi.
2. Mulla Ali Qari, (1014). *Sharah Muslim*. Qahirh: Dar ul Kitab.

The main aim of this course is the study of the history of Arabic literature in different eras like; the time of ignorance, the Islamic era, the Umayyad dynasty, the Abbasids time period and the modern era. The classical Arabic poetry which will be helpful for them to prepare for competitive exams and interviews in the future to acquire seats relevant to the field of Arabic at national and international level. They will also come to know about the classic Arabic poets after the study of this subject. It will also be fruitful for the awareness of the ancient Arab culture and traditions positively. The focus will be on the history of the literature during that specific time period, its main features of the literature and the important personalities of the literature in that time period. Also, to enable my students to acquire knowledge of the Arabic literature from the era of ignorance to the recent time stepwise which will be helpful for them to prepare for competitive exams and interviews in the future to acquire seats relevant to the field of Arabic at national and international level. It will also be fruitful for the awareness of Arab culture and tradition positively.

Contents

1. Introduction to Arabic Literature
2. Arabic Literature in Jahilyyah
3. Sources of Jahili literature (poetry)
4. Al-Sab' al-Mu'allaqat
5. Deewan al-Hamasah
6. Importance of Arabic literature to understand Qur'an and Sunnah
7. Arabic Literature in the reign of Islam
8. Significant Poets in Preliminary period of Islam
9. Poetry in Sahaba Kiram
10. Arabic Lexicons
11. Qawamees
12. Arabic Prose
13. Fundamental sources of Arabic literature

Recommended Texts

1. Al-Ziyat, A. Hassan. (1993). *Tareekh al-Adab al-Arabi*. Beirut: Dar al-Ma'rifah.
2. Khaliq Dad Malik. (2007). *Al-Shi'r al-Arabi al-Qadeem wal-Hadith*. Lahore: Azad Book Dipot.

uggested Readings

1. Ibn al-Atheer. (1996). *Al-Bidayah wal-Nihayah*. Beirut: Dar al-kutub al-Ilmiyya.
2. Jozaf al-Hashim. (1994). *Al-Mufeed fi al-Adab al-Arabi*. Beirut: Al-Maktaba al-Tijjari Littaba'ah.
3. Muhammad Naeem-ul-Rehman. (1992). *Asaas-e-Arabi*, Karachi: Qadimi Kutab khanah.

In Islam, the economy of an individual as well as a nation are of great significance because the satisfaction of hunger and then, the well-being of an individual are the basic requirements of all the living beings. Islam emphasizes greatly upon the wellbeing of the downtrodden and have-nots to save their body and soul – from despair. In the Holy Quran, a great portion comprises the rules and regulations of the Islamic economic system. A great number of Hadiths guide and direct the Muslims, to earn, regulate and direct their living and ways of living. In this course, the students are made familiar with the basics of the Islamic economic system, the means of earning (halal and haram), the principles of inheritance, economic rights of ascendants and descendants and fair dealings, different kinds of investment and their application in the modern banking system.

Contents

1. Islamic philosophy of distribution of Wealth
2. Islamic concept of Inheritance
3. Classification of Heirs
4. Classification of Heirs testaments (will)
5. Islamic philosophy of Khalafat (provisions of livelihood)
6. Concept of Alimony
7. Alimony of spouse, Ascendants, Descendants, Relatives
8. Islamic concept of Business (Shirakat, Mazarbat)
9. Islamic concept of Debt

Recommended Texts

1. Siraj-ud-Din, (2004). *Usool al-Siraji* . Sialkot: Markaz Ibn e Hazm.
2. Ibe Rush, (1994), *Badaya-tul Mujtahid wa Nihaya-tul-Muqtasid* .Qahirah: Maktaba ibn e Taimia.

Suggested Readings

1. Burhan ul Din al-Marghinani, (1984). *A l-Hidayah*. Lahore: Maktab Rehmania.
2. Ibne Hazm al-Undusli. (2015) *Al-Muhalli* .Beruit: Dar ul Kitab.

The part of the law dealing with wrongs that are punishable by the state with the object of deterrence is known as criminal law. Islamic criminal law recognizes three categories of these wrongs. The first is the *ḥudūd*, the contravention of which leads to a prescribed and mandatory penalty. The second, *ta'zīr* (chastisement), comprises those crimes not included among the *ḥudūd* because their punishment is discretionary. However, *ta'zīr* (chastisement) has more widespread impact, as all acts that violate private or community interests of a public nature are subject to *ta'zīr*; it was left to public authorities to establish rules, within the spirit of the *sharī'ah*, to punish such acts. The course has been designed to identify the purpose of Islamic criminal Law considers the different sources of Islamic criminal Law. Understand the meaning of Islamic criminal responsibility and the exceptions available. Critical analysis of criminal responsibility, sources of law and the interpretation of the same.

Contents

1. Introduction, Overview and its types.
2. Principles of criminal law in Islam
3. Philosophy of Punishment in Islam
4. Classification of crimes
5. Classification of punishments
6. Qatal, its kinds and Had: A Qura'nic View
7. Harabah
8. Qisas, Diyat
9. Sarqa, Qazaf, Sukr, Li'an etc.
10. Zina (Adultery)
11. Criminal intention and liability
12. Territorial application
13. Qisas and Diyat Act, 1997, relevant provisions from Pakistan Penal Code
14. The Law as contained in Pakistan Penal Code
15. Hudood Ordinance Offences Against Property (Enforcement of Hudood) Ord, 1979
16. The Offence of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood) Ord. 1979
17. Women Protection Bill 2006
18. The Prohibition (Enforcement of Hudood) Ord.1979

Recommended Texts

1. Abdul Qadir Auda.(1997).*Al-Tasri al-Jinaial-Islami*. Beirut: Dar al-Kitab al-Arabi.
2. Ibn Rushd, M. (1994).*Bidayat al-Mujtahid* Trans. by Imran, A. K. N. as The Distinguished Jurist's Primer, Reading, U.K., The Centre for Muslim Contribution to Civilisation, Vol. 1 and 11.
3. Tanzeelur Rahaman, J. (1980). *Islami Qawaneen: Hudood, Qisas, Diyat, Tazeerat*. Lahore: Qanuni Kutub Khana.

Suggested Readings

1. Government of Pakistan. (1973). *The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973*. Karachi: Government of Pakistan Printing Press.
2. Ibn Taymiyya, A. (1966). *Al-Siyasah al-Shar'iyya*. Trans. by Omar A. Farrukh as Ibn Taymiyya on Public and Private Law in Islam, Beirut, Khayats.

This intensive course explores the higher objectives of Shariah (Islamic Law). The focus of this course is to look into the method of determining the objectives of the Lawgiver pertaining to the individual, the family, the Ummah and humanity at large. The course has been designed to enable students to understand the importance of extracting the Maqasid al-Shari'ah in a given circumstance. At the same time, the course will enable the participants to understand the method of determining the objectives of the Lawgiver pertaining to human life. At the end of the course, students should have gained a broader understanding of Maqasid Al-Shariah in general, what constitutes necessity, need and luxury, a broader knowledge of five necessities, have gained an understanding of methods of determining the objectives of Shariah and also be aware of Maqasid and its relevance to wider society

Contents

1. Introduction, Overview of *Maqasid al-Shari'ah*
2. Principles and dimensions of *Maqasid al-Shari'ah*
3. Philosophy of *Maqasid al-Shari'ah*
4. Levels of necessity, which is the traditional classification.
5. Scope of the rulings aiming to achieve purposes.
6. Scope of people included in purposes.
7. Level of universality of the purposes. Classification of punishments
8. Maqasid al-Shari'ah: Early History of the Idea
9. Al-Maqasid in the Companions' Ijtihad
10. Early Theories of Maqasid
11. Al-Maqasid as a Developed Theory: 5–8 Centuries
12. The Emergence of a Philosophy for Islamic Law
13. Abu al-Ma'ali al-Juwayni
14. Abu Hamid al-Ghazali
15. Al-Ezz ibn & Abd al-Salam
16. Shihab al-Dīn al-Qarafi
17. Shams al-Din ibn al-Qayyim
18. Abu Ishaq Al-Shatibi

Recommended Texts

1. Siddiqui, Nijatullah. (2009). *Maqasid e Shariat*. Islamabad: Islamic Research Institute.
2. Al-Shatibi, Abu Ishaq. (2004). *Al-Muwafqat fi Usul al-Sharia*. Beirut: Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyya.

Suggested Readings

1. JassarAuda. (2017). *Maqasid al-Shari'ah as Philosophy of Islamic Law A Systems Approach*. London: The International Institute of Islamic Thought.
2. Shah Waliull. (1979). *Hujjatullah al-Baligha*. Lahore: Shaikh Ghulam Ali and Sons.

Ilm al-kalam, a discipline which brings to the service of religious beliefs ('aqa'id) discursive arguments; which thus provides a place for consideration, and hence for reason, in the elucidation and defense of the content of the faith. Muslim philosophy and Ilm al-Kalam has gone through numerous developments since its emergence as a discipline in the 2nd century of Hijra. The significant advancement of ilm al-kalam appeared in the 11th century when al- Ghazali introduced Aristotelian logic into it. In order to cope with the rapid development of sciences and philosophy posed by the World, ilm al-kalam needed a substantial methodological change. As a speculative discipline and religious science, ilm al-kalam applied the methodology of reasoning to acquire the knowledge of faith. The use of rational evidence to understand matters in religious faith has influenced Muslim thinkers to get more and more benefits through this science. The study of Ilm al-kalam is still relevant and meaningful in the modern period of time. At the end of the course, students should have gained a broader understanding of 'Ilm al-kalam in general. It takes its readers how to stand against 'doubters and deniers', and its role as producing a logical perception of Muslim creed. Students should have gained an understanding of Islamic theology or Ilmu al-Kalam, to comprehend faith and religion by logical reasoning (rational proof and evidence) instead of relying on revealed texts. Through these techniques, they will be enabled to prove the origins of faith and the basis of religion.

Contents

1. Introduction, Overview of Ilm al-kalam
2. Principles and dimensions of Ilm al-kalam
3. Concept of Philosophy and Ilm al-kalam
4. Sources of Ilm al-kalam
5. Scope of the rulings aiming to achieve purposes.
6. Scope of people included in purposes.
7. Ilm al-kalam: Early History of the Idea
8. Ilm al-kalam in the Companions' Ijtihad
9. Early Theories of Maqasid
10. Ilm al-kalam as a Developed Theory: 5–8 Centuries
11. The Emergence of a Philosophy for Islamic Creed
12. Imam Abu Hanifa
13. Abu al-Hassan al-Ashari
14. Abu Hamid al-Ghazali
15. Abu Mansoor Maturedi
16. Mu'tazilites
17. Khawarij, Shiah
18. Al-Zimakhshari, Abu Ali Al-Jibai, Wasil bin Ata etc.

Recommended Texts

1. Ali Sami al-Nashar. (2008). *Nash'at al-fikr al-falsafi fi al-Islam*. Cairo: Dar al-Salam.
2. Shibli Numani. (1964). *Ilm al-Kalam aur al-Kalam*. Lahore: Masood publishing.

Suggested Readings

1. Al-Ash'ari, Abu 'l-Hasan. (1930). *Maqalat al-Islamiyyin*. Istanbul: ed. Ritter.
2. Ibn Hazm. (1347). *Kitab al-Fisalfi 'l-milal*. Cairo: Dar al-Kutub al-Misriyya.

This course is designed to have a profound look into the splendid era of golden academic and scientific uplift of Muslim civilization, focusing on the primary Abbasid period where caliphs established “Bait al-Hikmah” or house of wisdom in the city of Baghdad in the second half of 8th century. It later on became an epicenter of learning and the hub of what is known as the “Golden Age of Muslims”, throughout the history of Muslim civilization. Through a vigorous translation movement, on the one hand, preservation of knowledge came into the surface and on the other hand, scholars contributed novel insights in their fields and eventually passed their discoveries along to Europe. Some reflections will be rendered showing historical memory to produce this notion of a golden age and safeguard its durable bequest. After the completion of the course the students will have an understating about the various phases of the history of Muslim civilization before and after the establishment of Baghdad, knowledge about the socio-political elements of the golden age, familiarize the students how Caliphs established Baghdad as the hub of the academia in the world, know and determine the golden age and reasons of uplift of Muslim civilization, ways and means of scholars living in Baghdad translated Greek texts and made scientific discoveries.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Golden Age (750 –1258 C.E.)
3. Abbasid Caliphate
4. Baghdad Foundation and Location
5. Bases of Golden Age
6. Pursuit of Knowledge
7. House of Wisdom
8. Education, Hospitals, And Science
9. Islamic Medicine
10. The Translation Movement
11. Abbasid Advances
12. Muslim Academicians And their Contribution
13. Ibn Rushd
14. Al-Ghazali
15. Jabir bin Hayyan, Bu Ali Sina
16. Al-Khawarizmi, Al-Zahrawi, Ibn e Betar etc.

Recommended Texts

1. Hussain Nasar, S. (1987). *Science and Civilization in Islam*. London: Islamic Texts Society.
2. Thomas W. Arnold, Guillaume, A. (1931). *The Legacy of Islam*. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Bentley, Jerry. H. (2006). *Traditions and Encounters: A Global Perspective on the Past*. New York: McGraw Hill.
2. George Saliba. (1994). *A History of Arabic Astronomy: Planetary Theories During the Golden Age of Islam*. New York: University Press.
3. Sohail Shafeeq. (2019). *Jamia Nizamiya Baghdad ka Ilmi aur Fikri Kirdar*. Lahore: Aks Publications.

Tasawwuf considered the most significant and central area of study. It is a self-determining field of study: having a specific nature, its questions and problems, even its language and terminology, are needed to be understood. Tasawwuf is not merely a theoretical subject rather, it is a matter of spiritual experience reaching depths in which spiritual manifestations and behaviors are rooted. Tasawwuf is a human phenomenon. It could be stated that it emerged in every civilization in some form or other and can be expressed as a desire of the soul to purify itself and its desire to free itself of material constraints. Muslims are not an exception to this rule since mysticism manifested in Islam just as it did in the cultures of those who preceded Islam. Mysticism is humanity's attempt to arm the soul with spiritual values that help people to overcome material existence and it gives them spiritual balance to confront the difficulties of life. Tasawwuf is a part of Islam's great heritage and, in another aspect, continues to exist in the lives of Muslims today. Both aspects require serious study from students of Islamic studies so that they try to bring out the positive elements in it without overshadowing them by negative things.

Contents

1. Introduction, Overview of Tasawwuf
2. Fundamental themes and dimensions of Tasawwuf
3. Sources of Ilm al-Tasawwuf
4. Evolution of Tasawwuf (Phase 1)
5. The Reign of Companions and Tabi;een (Phase 2)
6. 2nd and 3rd Century (Phase 3)
7. 4th and 5th Century (Phase 4)
8. Ibn al-Arabi's contribution, thoughts
9. Wahdatul-Wujood
10. Wahdat al-Shuhood
11. Mevlana Rum
12. Ali bin Uthman al-Hijweri
13. Abu Hamid al-Ghazali
14. Mujaddid Alf e Thani
15. Terms of Tasawwuf
16. Theories of Tasawwuf
17. Humanity and Tasawwuf
18. Tasawwuf in Sub-Continent

Recommended Texts

1. Ibn al-Arabi. (1998). *Fusus al-Hijam*. Cairo: Dar al-Salam. Lahore: Nazeer Sons Publishers.
2. Al-Ghazali. (1993). *Keemya e Sa'adat*. Lahore: Ghazali Books Publishers.
3. Nicholson, Reynold. (2000). *Kashf al-Mahjub of al-Hajvari*. London: E. J. W. Gibb Memorial.

Suggested Readings

1. Al-Ghazali. (1997). *Ihya 'Ulum al-Din*. Cairo: Dar Al-Tauzi'.
2. Rumi, Jalal al-Din. (2004). *The Masnavi*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

The course will teach students the importance and role of active citizenship in promoting a productive, harmonious and developed society world. It will educate students about the importance of concepts, skills and philosophy of community linkages in developing a sustainable society. It inculcates the importance of community involvement for ensuring an improved, tolerant and generative society/world. It will provide an opportunity to the students to develop their relationship with the community.

Contents

1. Introduction to Citizenship Education and Community Engagement: Orientation
2. Introduction to Active Citizenship: Overview of the ideas, Concepts, Philosophy and Skills
3. Identity, Culture and Social Harmony: Concepts and Development of Identity
4. Components of Culture and Social Harmony, Cultural & Religious Diversity
5. Multi-cultural society and inter-cultural dialogue: bridging the differences, promoting harmony
6. Significance of diversity and its impact, Importance and domains of inter-cultural harmony
7. Active Citizen: Locally active, globally connected: Importance of active citizenship
8. Understanding community, Identification of resources (human, natural and others)
9. Human rights, Constitutionalism and citizens' responsibilities: Introduction to human rights
10. Universalism vs relativism, Human rights in constitution of Pakistan, Public duties
11. Social Issues in Pakistan: Introduction to the concept of social problem, Causes and solutions
12. Social Issues in Pakistan
13. Social action and project: Introduction and planning of social action project
14. Identification of problem, Ethical considerations related to project
15. Assessment of existing resources

Recommended Texts

1. Kerry J. Kennedy, Andreas Brunold (2016.), *Regional Context and Citizenship Education in Asia and Europe*. New York: Routledge Falmer
2. John J. Macionis, Linda Marie Gerber. (2010). *Sociology* New York: Pearson Education

Suggested Readings

1. British Council. (2017). *Active Citizen's Social Action Projects Guide* Scotland: British Council
2. Anne Karin Larsen. (2013). *Participation in Community Work: International Perspectives*. Sewpaul: Grete Oline Hole



**MPhil
ISLAMIC
STUDIES**

The knowledge of Uloom Al-Qur'ân, or 'The Sciences of the Qur'ân', deals with the knowledge of those sciences that have a direct bearing on the recitation, history, understanding and implementation of the Qur'ân. The knowledge of 'Uloom Al-Qur'ân, or 'The Sciences of the Qur'ân', deals with the knowledge of those sciences that have a direct bearing on the recitation, history, understanding and implementation of the Qur'ân. It is, therefore, a vast field of Islamic scholarship, and one that is of primary importance. Thus, for example, with regards to recitation, 'Uloom Al-Qur'ân deals with the science of pronunciation (tajweed), the different methodologies of reciting the Qur'ân (the qira'at), the blessings of reciting the Qur'ân, and the etiquette of its recitation. With regards to the history of the Qur'ân, 'Uloom Al-Qur'ân deals with the stages of the revelation of the Qur'ân, the compilation of the Qur'ân, the art and history of writing the Qur'anic script (rasm al-masaahif), and the preservation of the Qur'ân.

Contents

1. Introduction to Qur'anic Sciences
2. Concept of Revelation
3. History of Revelation of the Quran
4. Compilation of the Quran
5. Preservation of the Quran
6. Nikki Sarahs of the Quran
7. Meaning Sarahs of the Quran
8. Sources of the Tafseer al-Quran
9. Literary Pattern of the Quran
10. Miracle of the Quran
11. The Quran and Human Life
12. The Quran and the Modern Issues

Recommended Texts

1. Usmani, Muhammad Taqi. (2007). *An Approach to the Quranic Sciences*. Karachi: DarulMaarif.
2. Azami, Muhammad Mustafa. (2003). *The History of the Quranic Text*. Leister: UK Islamic Academy.

Suggested Readings

1. As-Suyuti, Jalaluddin. (1980). *Al-Itqan fi Uloom Al-Quran*. Lahore: Sohail Academy.
2. Al-Zurqani, Abdul Azim. (1997). *Manahil ul-Irfan*. Beirut: Dar Al-Kutub.

The Muslims are agreed that the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) is the second of the two revealed fundamental sources of Islam, after the Glorious Qur'an. The authentic Sunnah is contained within the vast body of Hadith literature. A hadith is composed of two parts: the matn (text) and the isnad (chain of reporters). A text may seem to be logical and reasonable but it needs an authentic isnad with reliable reporters to be acceptable; Abdullah b. al - Mubarak (d.181AH), one of the illustrious teachers of Imam al-Bukhari, said, "The isnad is part of the religion: had it not been for the isnad, whoever wished to would have said whatever he liked." During the lifetime of the Prophet (P.B.U.H) and after his death, his Companions (Sahabah) used to refer to him directly, when quoting his sayings. The Successors (Tabi'un) followed suit; some of them used to quote the Prophet (P.B.U.H) through the Companions while others would omit the intermediate authority – such a hadith was later known as mursal.

Contents

1. Introduction to Ulum al –Hadith, meaning, basic books on Ulum al- Hadith.
2. Types of Hadith: verbal, practical and silent approval
3. Principles of Hadith-1: introduction to narration of Hadith and types
4. Principles of Hadith-2: types of Hadith in terms of chain of transmission, text and authenticity
5. The wisdom (Dirayat) of Hadith: meaning, principles and examples
6. Learning methodology of Hadith-1: hearing (sama'at), reading and writing
7. Learning methodology of Hadith-2: al-ijaza, al-munavila, al-ailam and waseyat
8. Capturing of Hadith and conditions of narrator: types and conditions
9. Tabqat e rawat e Hadith: Companions of Holy Prophet (PBUH)
10. Successors, Successors to the Successor and others
11. Types of Uloomul Hadith- IlmJirah w tadeel, mukhtaliful Hadith and asmaulrijal
12. Types of Uloomul Hadith-Ilalul Hadith, gharibul Hadith and nasikh o mansokh
13. Types of Uloomul Hadith-Ta'arizul Hadith and asbabwarood e Hadith
14. Types of Hadith books-Jawamih, Sunan, Al-masaneed, Al-mua'ajim, Musannifat, Arbaeen etc.
15. Types of Hadith books- Kutbuljama, Takhreej, faharis, saqat, mustadraq etc.
16. Effects of Hadith on other sciences: literature, history and Islamic sciences

Recommended texts

1. Mahmood Al-Tahan, (2012), *TaiseerMustaleul Hadith*. Karachi: Maktabat ul Bushra
2. Ibn e Hajar Al-Asqalani ,(1357AH). *Nukhbat ul Fikar*. Madina Al-Munawrah: Maktaba tul Ilmia

Suggested Readings

1. Khateeb Baghdadi, (1357), *Al-kifaya Fi Il mil Riwayah*, Hind: Dairatul Muarif Al-Usmania
2. Subhi Saleh, (1959), *Uloomul Hadith*, Damishq: Jamia Damishq

Objectives of the research, in all subjects, are to find out the truth, the ultimate, solutions of the problems, to unfold the knots and to make students aware of the complexities of the subject. So, they dive into the ocean of knowledge to the treasures of original and real sources to find out the new truths in the new age. Methods of research, in Islamic studies, are of different nature and demand special care and reserve. In order to combat the challenges of new age, new ideas, the onslaught of modern scientific philosophies, the students are trained to consult the original basic sources, to develop their understanding and analytical skill and to make their research in line with new challenges. The main aim of this course is the study of the research and editing methodology; in which the primary focus will be on the way of research; its definition; features of the researchers; preparation of the synopsis; addition of the technical lists; a way of giving references while the second part of the subject deals with the manuscript, its presence in the famous libraries of the world and ways of its research will be the part of the course. This course guides to enable the students to come to know about the methodology of research and editing.

Contents

1. Introduction of research
2. Classification of research methodologies.
3. To determine the research problem
4. To select the topic of research
5. Preparation of Synopsis
6. Stages of Research
7. Collection of research material
8. Strategies to collect research material
9. Review of collected material
10. Skills for analysis of material
11. To determine the basic sources
12. To determine the secondary sources
13. Style of writing for dissertation
14. References and Bibliography
15. Basic components of research dissertation
16. Plagiarism and its status
17. Manners and excellence of authorship

Recommended Texts

1. M. Feroz-ud-Din, Khagga (2018). *Kunnasha-e- Tahqiq*. Lahore: Council of Research for Qur'anic Sciences.
2. Abbasi, A. Hameed, (2017). *Usool e Tahquq*. Islamabad: National Book Foundation.

Suggested Readings

1. Khaliq Dad Malik. (2010). *'Arabi wa Islami Uloom me Tahqeeq w Tadween ka Tareeqa Kar*. Lahore: Azad Book dipot.
2. Zafar-ul-Islam khan. (2006). *Usool-e- Tahqeeq*. Islamabad: Purab Academy.

Comparative religion studies provide learners with knowledge of the world's major religious faiths. As a major, comparative religion provides a framework for a liberal arts education, exploring subjects like science, psychology, literature and culture in relationship to various world religions. Students delve into specific religious faiths, such as Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam, including their history and development. Students probe more deeply into these subjects through research and writing and possibly a thesis or dissertation. Topics are explored when studying comparative religion such as East Asian Religions, Ethics and Global Issues, Medieval Literature, Mysticism, Religious Pluralism, Sacred Books and their authenticity while comparing with Muslim sacred texts. The comparative religion major introduces students to broad theoretical issues in the academic study of religion and encourages them to explore these issues through mastering details of the textual canons, historical traditions, social contexts, and cultural forms of religion.

Contents

1. Philosophy of Religion.
2. Issues in Religion. The creator, Life and Death, etc.
3. Religion and Society
4. Religion as the basics of social structure.
5. Contribution of religion towards civilization.
6. Gender issues in religion.
7. Comparative Study of Religions.
8. Religion in the West-from Animism to Christianity.
9. The Renaissance and Reformation.
10. Reason versus revelation
11. Development of Anthropology-Comparative Study of different Religions.
12. Objectives of Comparative Study of Religions.
13. Humanism and Religion.
14. Ecumenism (A Movement promoting unity among Christian Churches or denunciation)
15. History of World Religion.
16. An Introduction to the basic Beliefs, b) Schisms and their present situation.
17. Islamic Approach to the others with special reference to the following Religions:
18. Hinduism b) Buddhism c) Zoroastrianism d) Judaism e) Christianity f) Sikhism

Recommended Texts

1. Aamad H. Farooqi. (1997). *Major Religions of the World*. Karachi: Knowing publishers.
2. Buquiet, A.C. (1967). *Comparative Religion*. Penguin: Penguin Books.

Suggested Readings

1. John Hick, Brian Hebblethwaite. (2014). *Christianity and Other Religions: Selected Readings*. New York: One world Publications
2. Al-Shehristani. (2004) *Al-Fasl fi al-Milal wal-Ahawa wal-Nihal*. Beirut: Dar al-Saqafah.

Tafsir refers to the interpretation of Quran. The first examples of Tafsir can be traced back to Muhammad. According to Islamic belief, as the Quran was revealed to him, he recited the verses to his companions, usually explaining their meanings to teach them, as it was one of Muhammad's responsibilities. This course studies the history and development of Tafsir in Muslim thought outlining and critically discussing the nature and developments in Tafsir during the Prophetic and post-Prophetic Periods, early differences between different Muslim schools and their approaches to the Quran, the variety of approaches and important works in classical Tafsir, and modern-day Tafsir. According to Islamic tradition, the Quran is not simply an inspired scripture. It is a divine book brought down from heaven by the angel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad, and its message is the key to heaven. Join us for an exploration of the scripture that is the word of God to over a billion people. This course will introduce the text and translation of the Quran. Students will be able to understand the principles of interpretation of the Quran; efforts of different scholars in this regard will be discussed. Introduction of different Suras of the Quran and their translations will be studied.

Contents

1. Introduction to the science of Tafsīr
2. Importance of Tafsīr
3. History of Tafsīr
4. Tafsīr in prophet and Sahaba's period
5. Tafsīr After prophet and Sahaba's period
6. Types of Tafsīr
7. Tafsīr Bi-Al-Ray
8. Tafsīr Bi-Al-Mathūr,
9. Evolution of the Science of Tafsīr
10. Trends of Tafsīr
11. The need and importance of reading the text of the Quran
12. Principles of the Study of the text of the Quran
13. Introduction of Sura Al-Ahzab
14. Study of the text of Sura Al-Ahzab from Al-Kashaaf
15. Study of the text of Sura Al-Ahzab from Al-Kashaaf
16. Study of the text of Sura Al-Ahzab from Al-Qartubi
17. Study of the text of Sura Al-Ahzab from Al-Qartubi
18. Study of the text of Sura Al-Ahzab from Mafateeh al-Ghayb
19. Study of the text of Sura Al-Mulk verses 1-30

Recommended Texts

1. Al-Azami, Muhammad Mustafa. (2003). *The History of the Quranic Text: From Revelation to compilation*. London: Islamic Academy.
2. Asad, Allama Muhammad. (1980). *The Message of the Quran*. Gibraltar: Dar al-Andalus.

Suggested Readings

1. Al-Azhari, Pir Muhammad Karam Sha. (1400 AH). *Zia-ul-Quran*. Lahore: Zia-ul-Quran Publications.
2. Pikhthal, Marmaduke (1953). *The Meaning of the Glorious Quran*. Signet: Idara Books Ltd
3. Hariri, Ghulam Ahmad. (2000). *Tarik-e-Tafsir-o-Mufassseerin*. Faisalabad: Karkhana Bazar Publications.

Ḥadīth is considered as a second source of Islamic Shariah. Hadith is integral to the Qur'an, since they are inseparably linked to each other. It is impossible to understand the Quran without Hadith. Quran is the message, and the Hadith is the explanation of the message by the Messenger himself. It is used in a very wide sense as including not only the decisions and percepts of the Prophet (ﷺ) but also his conduct and practice. Ḥadīth of the Prophet has been compiled in various books. Among these books, some books have been considered as most authentic within Sunni Muslims. The history of the compilation of Hadith may be broadly divided into four stages. During the life of the Prophet, some companions had, however, prepared written collections of traditions for their own personal use. Those companions, in particular, who had weaker memories used to write them down for memorizing and preservation. These were also dictated to their disciples. Then there were those companions who had administrative offices arranged for written copies of traditions so that they might carry out their duties in the true spirit of Islam. The course has been designed to highlight the preservation and compilation history of Hadith and its textual structure at the same time. This course covers the different textual portions of most of these important and authentic books like Bukhari, Muslim, Mu'atta, Tirmidhi, Abūdawud, IbnMaja, Nisai, Mustadrak.

Contents

1. Introduction to Imam Malik and Mu'atta
2. Study of the selected text from Mu'atta Imam Malik
3. Introduction to Imam Bukhari and his Al-Jami 'Al-Sahih
4. Study of the selected text of Al-Jami 'Al-Sahih Bukhari
5. Introduction to Imam Muslim and Sahih Muslim
6. Study of the selected text of Sahih Muslim
7. Introduction to Imam Abu Dawud and SunanAbiDawud
8. Study of the selected text of Sunan AbiDawud
9. Introduction to Imam Tirmidhi and Jami Tirmidhi
10. Study of selected text of Jami 'al-Tirmidhi
11. Introduction to Imam IbnMajah and Sunan Ibn Majah
12. Study of selected text of Sunan Ibn Majah
13. Introduction of Imam Hakim and Mustadrak Hakim
14. Study of selected text of Mustadrak Hakim

Recommended Texts

1. M.Mustafa Azmi. (1988). *Studies in early Hadith Literature*. Lahore: Fine publications.
2. Abdul Rauf Zafar,(2012). *Uloom ul Hadith*. Lahore: Kitab Saray.

Suggested Readings

1. Hakim, Imam. (2010) *Mustadrak*. Biiraut: Dar alIlm
2. Tirmidhi, Imam. (2012) *Jami 'al-Tirmidhi*. Riyadh: Dar al-Salam
3. Manj, Dr. Muhammad. Shahbaz. (2019). *Anwar-e-Mustafvi Shrah Arbaeen Al-Nawavi*. Lahore: Al-Qamar Publications.

Debates on the relationship between Islam and the West rage on, from talk of clashing civilizations to political pacification, from ethical and historical perspectives to distrust, xenophobia and fear. Here an argues that the events of 9/11 force us to engage ourselves fully, without preconditions, in understanding not just the history of Islam as a religion, but of Islam as a historical condition that has existed in relationship to the West since the seventh century. As a compares the Arab-Islamic and European tradition of historical thought since the early modern period, focusing on the watershed moments that informed the two traditions' ideas of intellectual history and perceptions of one another. He draws attention to European intellectual history's entangled links with the Islamic philosophy of history, especially the complexities of orientalism and modernity. Recent critical reflections on the work of Ibn Khaldun confirm this intertwined and troubled relationship, reflecting major disparities and contradictions. At the same time, recent Arab writings on Europe's intellectual history reveal a struggle against erasure and intellectual superiority. The Course has been designed to highlight the contribution of Orientalists to words Islamic Sciences & An attentive look into the methodology of Orientalists while criticizing the Islamic Texts.

Contents

1. Introduction to the Orientalism
2. History of the Orientalism
3. Objectives
4. Quran & Orientalists
5. Orientalism to the compilation of the Quran
6. Case Studies of George Sale, Arthur Jeffery, Jhon Burton
7. Hadith & Orientalists
8. Orientalism to the Compilation of the Hadith
9. Schacht, Gold ziher, Springer, etc.
10. Seerat & Orientalists
11. William Mure, Montgomery Watt etc.
12. Jurisprudence & Orientalists
13. D.B MacDonald, H.A.R Gibb
14. English sources of Orientalism
15. Arabic literature on Al-Istishraq
16. Istishraq as perceived in India and Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Adward Side. (1979). *Orientalism*. New York: City press
2. M.M Azmi. (2003) *Histry of the Quranic Texts*. Leicester: UK Islamic Academy

Suggested Readings

1. MacDonald D.B.(1921). *Development of Muslim Theology*. Cambridge: University Press.
2. M.Feroz ud Din Shah, Khagga (2019). *Mutalia Islam or Istishraqi Tanqeedat*. Lahore: Aks Publications.

The religion of Islam is based on the message delivered by Muhammad. This course offers an introduction to the biography of the Prophet Muhammad. This course will focus primarily on the key incidents in the Prophet's life and reflect on his life in terms of his character, role and relationship in society and how his community perceived him both before and after prophethood. The aim of the course is for learners to advance their understanding of the prophetic biography. The course is designed to challenge students in a relaxed and comfortable environment. By the end of the course, students will become more confident in the Sīrah.

Contents

1. Introduction of the Study of *Sīrah*
2. Importance of study of *Sīrah*
3. World conditions before Muhammad (ﷺ)'s Prophethood.
4. Early life of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)
5. Muhammad (ﷺ)'s Prophethood
6. Commencement of *Dāwah*
7. Harassment and Intimidation by the pagans
8. Migration to Medina (Hijrah)
9. Initial steps of the Prophet in Medina
10. Ghazwāt and Expeditions
11. Effects of the Prophetic Expeditions
12. Conquest of Makka
13. International relations of the Prophet
14. Impact of Prophetic International strategies
15. Impact Prophetic cultural and political systems
16. Seerah writing in sub-continent
17. Seerah writers before the partitions
18. Pakistani Seerah writers
19. Seerah Study in Pakistani Universities
20. Special Seerah Numbers of research journals.

Recommended Texts

1. Guillaume, A. (1955). *The life of Muhammad: A translation of Ishaq' Sīrah al-Rasul Allah* Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Hamīdullah, Dr. Muhammad (1998). *The life and work of the Prophet of Islam*. 8th Edition. United State: S.N

Suggested Readings

1. Nomāni, Allama Shiblī. (2002). *Sīrat al-Nabī*. Lahore: Idāra-e- Islamiyat.
2. Hameedullah, Dr. Muhammad. (1420 AH). *Zia-un-Nabi*. Lahore: Zia ul Quran Publications.
3. Manj, Dr. Muhammad. Shahbaz. (2020). *Montgomery Watt ka Mutalia-e-Sirat*. Lahore: Al-Qamar Publications.



MPhil
ADDITIONAL
SUBJECTS



The main aim of this course is the study of Islamic Sources and References which includes the study of numerous books regarding the explanation of the Holy Quran along with biographies of the major and prominent figures involved in the explanation of the Holy Quran. Moreover, the course also includes the major personalities involved in the explanation of Hadith and Islamic jurisprudence. Islamic sources and references are helpful for the students in the field of research. The Arabic language is an international language with very fertile sources and references. To familiarize the students and to equip them with it is the major objective of this subject and it will be helpful for them to make their research work in the future and to prepare them for future examinations and interviews for different posts of the said field accordingly.

Contents

1. Sources on Qur'an
2. Ilm al-Rasm, Ilm al-Qira'at, Tafsir, Principles of Tafsir
3. Al-Nasikh wal-Mansukh fi al-Qur'an, Ilm Ghareeb al-Qur'an, Qur'anic order in Suras and verses
4. Sources on Hadith
5. Ulum al-Hadith, Asma al-Rijal, Al-Jarh wal-Ta'deel
6. Mukhtalif al-Hadith and Ghareeb al-Hadith etc.
7. Kinds of Tafaseer
8. Fundamental Tafsir literature
9. Significant literature of Hadith
10. Ulum al-Hadith and its sources
11. Fundamental sources on al-Fiqh
12. Important books in Fiqh Hanafi
13. Important books in Fiqh Shaf'i
14. Important books in Fiqh Malki
15. Important books in Fiqh Hanbali
16. Important books on Seerah
17. Important books on Tasawwuf
18. Important books on Arabic lexicons and dictionaries
19. Important books on Ilm al-Kalam/firaq
20. Sources on Islamic history

Recommended Texts

1. Tash kubrizada. (1991). *Miftah al-Sa'adah Wa Misbah al-Siyada*. Cairo: Dar al-fikr
2. Carl Brockelman. (1977). *Tareekh al-Adab al-Arabi*. Cairo: Dar al-Ma'arif.

Suggested Readings

1. Chalapi, Haji Khaleefa. (1990). *Kashf al-Zunun*. Beirut: Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyyah.
2. Fuat Sezgin. (1995). *Tareekh al-Turath al-Arabi*. Dimashq: Dar al-Hauziyyah.

The main aim of this course is the study of the history of Arabic literature in different eras like; the time of ignorance, the Islamic era, the Umayyad dynasty, the Abbasids time period and the modern era. The classical Arabic poetry which will be helpful for them to prepare for competitive exams and interviews in the future to acquire seats relevant to the field of Arabic at national and international level. They will also come to know about the classic Arabic poets after the study of this subject. It will also be fruitful for the awareness of the ancient Arab culture and traditions positively. The focus will be on the history of the literature during that specific time period, its main features of the literature and the important personalities of the literature in that time period. Also, to enable my students to acquire knowledge of the Arabic literature from the era of ignorance to the recent time stepwise which will be helpful for them to prepare for competitive exams and interviews in the future to acquire seats relevant to the field of Arabic at national and international level. It will also be fruitful for the awareness of Arab culture and tradition positively.

Contents

1. Introduction to Arabic Literature
2. Arabic Literature in Jahilyyah
3. Sources of Jahili literature (poetry)
4. Al-Sab' al-Mu'allaqat
5. Deewan al-Hamasah
6. Importance of Arabic literature to understand Qur'an and Sunnah
7. Arabic Literature in the reign of Islam
8. Significant Poets in Preliminary period of Islam
9. Poetry in Sahaba Kiram
10. Arabic Lexicons
11. Qawamees
12. Arabic Prose
13. Fundamental sources of Arabic literature

Recommended Texts

1. Al-Ziyat, A. Hassan. (1993). *Tareekh al-Adab al-Arabi*. Beirut: Dar al-Ma'rifah.
2. Khaliq Dad Malik. (2007). *Al-Shi'r al-Arabi al-Qadeem wal-Hadith*. Lahore: Azad Book Dipot.

Suggested Readings

1. Ibn al-Atheer. (1996). *Al-Bidayah wal-Nihayah*. Beirut: Dar al-kutub al-Ilmiyya.
2. Jozaf al-Hashim. (1994). *Al-Mufeed fi al-Adab al-Arabi*. Beirut: Al-Maktaba al-Tijjari Littaba'ah.
3. Muhammad Naeem-ul-Rehman. (1992). *Asaas-e-Arabi*. Karachi: Qadimi Kutab khanah.



**PhD
ISLAMIC
STUDIES**

The knowledge of 'Uloom Al-Qur'ân, or 'The Sciences of the Qur'ân', deals with the knowledge of those sciences that have a direct bearing on the recitation, history, understanding and implementation of the Qur'ân. The knowledge of 'Uloom Al-Qur'ân, or 'The Sciences of the Qur'ân', deals with the knowledge of those sciences that have a direct bearing on the recitation, history, understanding and implementation of the Qur'ân. It is, therefore, a vast field of Islamic scholarship, and one that is of primary importance. Thus, for example, with regards to recitation, 'Uloom Al-Qur'ân deals with the science of pronunciation (tajweed), the different methodologies of reciting the Qur'ân (the qira'at), the blessings of reciting the Qur'ân, and the etiquette of its recitation. With regards to the history of the Qur'ân, 'Uloom Al-Qur'ân deals with the stages of the revelation of the Qur'ân, the compilation of the Qur'ân, the art and history of writing the Qur'anic script (rasm al-masaahif), and the preservation of the Qur'ân.

Contents

1. Qur'anic Sciences: Terminological Issues
2. Fundamental classical sources of Qur'anic Sciences
3. Modern sources Qur'anic Sciences
4. Concept of Revelation: Islamic and Western Approaches
5. History of Revelation of the Quran
6. Compilation of the Quran
7. Preservation of the Quran
8. Qur'anic Orthography
9. Qur'anic Recensions
10. Variant Readings and their Impact on Tafsir
11. Al-Nasakh (Abrogation) in Qur'an
12. Asbab al-Nuzul of the Quran
13. Makki and Madni Surahs of the Quran
14. Al-Tarteef al-Qur'aniyyah
15. Sources of the Tafseer al-Quran
16. Literary Pattern of the Quran
17. Miracle of the Quran
18. Subjects of the Qur'an

Recommended Texts

1. Usmani, Muhammad Taqi. (2007). *An Approach to the Quranic Sciences*. Karachi: Dar ul Maarif.
2. Azami, Muhammad Mustafa. (2003). *The History of the Quranic Text*. Leicester: UK Islamic Academy.

Suggested Readings

1. As-Suyuti, Jalaluddin. (1980). *Al-Itqan fi Uloom Al-Quran*. Lahore: Sohail Academy.
2. Al-Zurqani, Abdul Azim. (1997). *Manahil ul-Irfan*. Beirut: Dar Al-Kutub.

Ḥadīth is considered as a second source of Islamic Shariah. Hadith is integral to the Qur'an, since they are inseparably linked to each other. It is impossible to understand the Quran without Hadith. Quran is the message, and the Hadith is the explanation of the message by the Messenger himself. It is used in a very wide sense as including not only the decisions and percepts of the Prophet (ﷺ) but also his conduct and practice. Ḥadīth of the Prophet has been compiled in various books. Among these books, some books have been considered as most authentic within Sunni Muslims. This course covers the different textual portions of most of these important and authentic books like Bukhari, Muslim, Mu'atta, Tirmidhi, Abūdawud, IbnMaja, Nisai, Mustadrak.

Contents

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4. Study of the selected text of Al-Jami 'Al-SahihofBukhari
5. Introduction to Imam Muslim and Sahih Muslim
6. Study of the selected text of Sahih Muslim
7. Introduction toImam Abu Dawud and SunanAbiDawud
8. Study of the selected text of SunanAbiDawud
9. Introduction to Imam Tirmidhi and Jami Tirmidhi
10. Study of selected text of Jami 'al-Tirmidhi
11. Introduction to Imam IbnMajah and SunanIbnMajah
12. Study of selected text of SunanIbnMajah
13. Introduction of Imam Hakim and MustadrakHakim
14. Study of selected text of SMustadrakHakim

Recommended Texts

1. Bukhārī, Imam. (2003). *Al-Jami 'Al-Sahih*. Riyadh: Dar al-Salam.
2. Muslim, Imam. (2005). *Sahih Muslim*. Riyadh: Dar al-Salam.

Suggested Readings

1. Hakim, Imam. (2010). *Mustadrak*. Bīraut: Dar ul Ilm
2. Tirmidhi, Imam. (2012). *Jami 'al-Tirmidhi*. Riyadh: Dar ul-Salam

The course addresses first the religious and historical foundations of Islamic law before going on to address its application in contemporary jurisdictions. After completion the course successfully scholars will be enabled to describe the origins, sources, methods and principles of Islamic law, the history of Islamic law and appreciate its role in the contemporary world, explain the main features of the administration of Islamic justice including the role and function of Islamic courts, the role of judges, evidence and proof, compare and contrast the operation of Islamic law in relation to matters concerning crime, contract, tort, family and succession, critically evaluate questions on Islamic law producing reasoned and evidenced responses and at the same time employ accurate legal terminology relevant to this area of law.

Contents

1. Introduction. Islamic law in the modern age. Influence and extent
2. Importance as a source of law. Meaning of Shari 'a.
3. Sharia Rulings
4. Types of Sharia Rulings
5. Sources of Islamic Jurisprudence
6. Legal Capacity
7. Causes of defective legal capacity
8. Historical basis. Pre-Islamic Arabia. Tribal law.
9. The life of Muhammed and his family and tribe (the Quraysh).
10. The *Arrashidun* caliphs. The *Ummayyads* and the Abbasids. The *ahl-ra'y* and the *ahl alhadith*.
11. The sources of Islamic law. The Quran as a law text. The Sunna of the Prophet. Hadith material.
12. The controversy of authentication (Schacht's and Coulson's approach).
13. Subsidiary sources or methods of law: *ijma*, *qiyas*, *istihsan*, *istislah*, *istishab*, *ra'y*.
14. The development of the schools of law. Sunni versus Shi'i.
15. The Shi'i schools: *Ithna Ashari's*, Ismaili's, Zaydi's.
16. The Sunni Schools: Hanafi, Maliki, *Hanbali*, *Shafi'i*.
17. International law. Rules on laws of war. Treatment of prisoners. Treaty making powers.
18. Dealings with non-Muslims (*Dimmi's*).
19. Civil law. Contracts, Islamic Law of Finance, Tort.
20. Family law. Marriage. Guardianship. Legitimacy. Custody. Maintenance.
21. Dissolution of marriage in traditional and modern law.

Recommended Texts

1. Al-Jazeera, A. (1992). *Kitab al-Fiqh ala al-Madhahib al-Araba'ah*. Beirut: Dar-Al-Rayyan.
2. Coulson, N. (1994). *A history of Islamic law*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
3. Faruqi, Muhammad Yusuf. (2007). *Development of Usul al-Fiqh*. Michigan: Adam Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Kamali, M.H. (2003). *Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence*. Cambridge: The Islamic Texts Society.
2. Hallaq, W.B. (1997). *A history of Islamic law theories*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Abd al Ati, H. (1995). *The Family Structure in Islam*. New York: The American Trust Publications.

Tafsir refers to the interpretation of Quran. The first examples of Tafsir can be traced back to Muhammad. According to Islamic belief, as the Quran was revealed to him, he recited the verses to his companions, usually explaining their meanings to teach them, as it was one of Muhammad's responsibilities. This course studies the history and development of Tafsir in Muslim thought outlining and critically discussing the nature and developments in Tafsir during the Prophetic and post-Prophetic Periods, early differences between different Muslim schools and their approaches to the Quran, the variety of approaches and important works in classical Tafsir, and modern-day Tafsir. This course will also introduce the text and translation of the Quran. Students will be able to understand the principles of interpretation of the Quran; efforts of different scholars in this regard will be discussed. Introduction of different Suras of the Quran and their translations will be studied.

Contents

1. Introduction to the science of Tafsir
2. Importance of Tafsir
3. History of Tafsir
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5. Tafsir After prophet and Sahaba's period
6. Types of Tafsir
7. Tafsir Bi-Al-Ray
8. Tafsir Bi-Al-Mathur,
9. Evolution of the Science of Tafsir
10. Trends of Tafsir
11. Trends of Tafsir in IndoPakSubcontinent
12. Important Arabic Tafsir books
13. Important Urdu Tafsir literature
14. The Quran and Human Life
15. The Quran and the Modern Issues
16. Services of the Indo-Pak Scholars in Tafsir

Recommended Texts

1. Dhahbī, Muhammad Husain. (2000). *Al-Tafsir wa-al-Mufasssirūn*. Cairo: Maktaba Wahba.
2. Waliullah, Shah. (1985). *Al-Fawz al-Kabir fi Uṣul Al-Tafsir*. Islamabad: National Hijra Council.

Suggested Readings

1. Sayuti, Jalal al-Din (1343 AH). *Al-Itqān fi Ulum al-Quranī*. Cairo: Dar al-Fikr.
2. Hariri, Ghulam Ahmad. (2000). *Tarik-e-Tafsir-o-Mufassseirin*. Faisalabad: Karkhana Bazar Publications.

The Muslims are agreed that the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) is the second of the two revealed fundamental sources of Islam, after the Glorious Qur'an. The authentic Sunnah is contained within the vast body of Hadith literature. A hadith is composed of two parts: the matn (text) and the isnad (chain of reporters). A text may seem to be logical and reasonable but it needs an authentic isnad with reliable reporters to be acceptable; Abdullah b. al - Mubarak (d.181AH), one of the illustrious teachers of Imam al-Bukhari, said, "The isnad is part of the religion: had it not been for the isnad, whoever wished to would have said whatever he liked." During the lifetime of the Prophet (P.B.U.H) and after his death, his Companions (Sahabah) used to refer to him directly, when quoting his sayings. The Successors (Tabi'un) followed suit; some of them used to quote the Prophet (P.B.U.H) through the Companions while others would omit the intermediate authority – such a hadith was later known as mursal. It was found that the missing link between the Successor and the Prophet (P.B.U.H) might be one person, i.e. a Companion, or two people, the extra person being an older Successor who heard the hadith from the Companion. This is an example of how the need for the verification of each isnad arose; Imam Malik (d.179) said, "The first one to utilize the isnad was Ibn Shihab al-Zuhri."

Contents

1. Introduction to Ulum al –Hadith, meaning, basic books on Ulum al- Hadith.
2. Principles of Hadith-1: introduction to narration of Hadith and types
3. Principles of Hadith-2: types of Hadith in terms of chain of transmission, text and authenticity
4. The wisdom (Dirayat) of Hadith: meaning, principles and examples
5. Learning methodology of Hadith-1: hearing (sama'at), reading and writing
6. Learning methodology of Hadith-2: al-ijaza, al-munavila, al-ailam and waseyat
7. Capturing of Hadith and conditions of narrator: types and conditions
8. Tabqat e rawat e Hadith: Companions of Holy Prophet (PBUH)
9. Successors, Successors to the Successor and others
10. Types of Uloomul Hadith-1: IlmJirah w tadeel, mukhtali ful Hadith and asma ul rijal
11. Types of Uloomul Hadith-2: Ilalul Hadith, gharibul Hadith and nasikh o mansokh
12. Types of Uloomul Hadith-3: Ta'arizul Hadith and asbabwarood e Hadith
13. Types of Hadith books-1: Jawamih, Sunan, Al-masaneed, Al-mua'ajim, Musannifat, Arbaeenetc
14. Types of Hadith books-2: Kutbuljama, Takhreej, faharis, saqat, mustadraqetc
15. Effects of Hadith on other sciences: literature, history and Islamic sciences

Recommended texts

1. Dr. Mahmood Al Tahan, (2012), *Taiseer Mustale ul Hadith*. 2nded, Karachi: Maktabat ul Bushra
2. Hafiz Ibn e Hijar Asqalani,(1357AH). *Nukhbat ul Fikar*. Madina Al-Munawrah: Maktaba tul Ilmia

Suggested Readings

1. Khateeb Baghdadi, (1357), *Al-kifaya Fi Il mil Riwayah*. Hind: Dairat ul Muarif Al-Umania Ubaidullah As'adi, *Uloom ul Hadith*. Karachi: Nashriyat e Islam.
2. Subhi Saleh, (1959), *Uloom ul Hadith*. Damishq: Jamia Damishq

Muslim Personal Law is the branch of private law that applies to family life (marriage, divorce and maintenance) and the associated matters such as disposal of property inter vivo (gifts, waqf and trust) or testamentary (wills) or through inheritance law. This area of law is still regulated by uncodified or semi codified Shari‘a/Fiqh even after the advent of modern legislating state all over the Muslim world. This course introduces Muslim Family Law and its sources by exploring its traditional issues and their current applications in Pakistan. This course aims to enable students to develop a profound understanding of the principles and practices of Islamic family law and to critically engage with contemporary debates about its application in the modern world. To achieve this end, Bidayat al-Mujtahid has been specified to highlight the distinguishing features of Islamic family law. By the end of this course, the students will be able to evaluate family laws in Islam and Pakistan assessing the role of the legislature and the superior judiciary in accommodating Shari‘a inspired private laws within the international human rights framework.

Contents

1. Introduction to Muslim Family Law and Its Sharia Sources
2. Meaning of Nikah
3. Kinds of Nikah
4. Nikah al-Shighar and others modern shapes
5. Meaning of Talaq (divorce)
6. Kinds of Talaq
7. Talaq Occurrence in *Masalik Araba’ah*
8. Study Bidayat al-Mujtahid by Ibn Rushd (Kitab al-Talaq)
9. The courts and procedure. The *Qadi*’s court and Islamic rules of procedure and evidence.
10. The oaths and witnesses.
11. Criminal law. The *Hadd* offences. The Ta’azir offences.
12. The Qisas offences - Homicide: the blood feud and blood money.
13. Pakistan’s *Huddood* Ordinances, Nikah Fasid, Shighar, Judicial Khula’, Nafqah, Khiyar etc,
14. Study of Family Laws in Pakistan, Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939
15. West Pakistan Muslim Personal Law Shariat Applicant Act 1962
16. Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1962, Shariat Applicant Act 1962
17. Hudood Ordinance Act 1962, Huqooq-e-Niswan Bill 2004

Recommended Texts

1. Ibn Rushd. (1981). *Bidayat al-Mujtahid wa Nihayat al-Muqtasid*. Beirut: Dar al-Ma’rifah.
2. Hallaq, W.B. (1997). *A history of Islamic law theories*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Al-Zuhaili, Wahbah. (1985) *Al-Fiqh al-Islami wa Adillatuhu*. Damascus: Dar al-Fikr.

Suggested Readings

1. Al-Jazeera, A. (1992). *Kitab al-Fiqh ala al-Madhahib al-Araba’ah*. Beirut: Dar-Al-Rayyan.
2. Coulson, N. J. (1964). *A History of Islamic Law*. UK: Edinburgh University Press.
3. Hodgkinson, K. (1984). *Muslim Family Law: A Source Book*. UK: Routledge.



PhD
ADDITIONAL
SUBJECTS

Comparative religion studies provide learners with knowledge of the world's major religious faiths. As a major, comparative religion provides a framework for a liberal arts education, exploring subjects like science, psychology, literature and culture in relationship to various world religions. Students delve into specific religious faiths, such as Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam, including their history and development. Students probe more deeply into these subjects through research and writing and possibly a thesis or dissertation. Topics are explored when studying comparative religion such as East Asian Religions, Ethics and Global Issues, Medieval Literature, Mysticism, Religious Pluralism, Sacred Books and their authenticity while comparing with Muslim sacred texts. The comparative religion major introduces students to broad theoretical issues in the academic study of religion and encourages them to explore these issues through mastering details of the textual canons, historical traditions, social contexts, and cultural forms of religion.

Contents

1. Philosophy of Religion.
2. Issues in Religion. The creator, Life and Death, etc.
3. Religion and Society
4. Religion as the basics of social structure.
5. Contribution of religion towards civilization.
6. Gender issues in religion.
7. Comparative Study of Religions.
8. Religion in the West-from Animism to Christianity.
9. The Renaissance and Reformation.
10. Reason versus revelation
11. Development of Anthropology-Comparative Study of different Religions.
12. Objectives of Comparative Study of Religions.
13. Humanism and Religion.
14. Ecumenism (A Movement promoting unity among Christian Churches or denunciation)
15. History of World Religion.
16. An Introduction to the basic Believes, b) Schisms and their present situation.
17. Islamic Approach to the others with special reference to the following Religions:
18. Hinduism b) Buddhism c) Zoroastrianism d) Judaism e) Christianity f) Sikhism

Recommended Texts

1. Amaad H. Farooqi. (1997). *Major Religions of the World*. Karachi: Knowing publishers.
2. Buquiet, A.C. (1967). *Comparative Religion*. Penguin: Penguin Books.

Suggested Readings

1. John Hick, Brian Hebblethwaite. (2014). *Christianity and Other Religions: Selected Readings*. New York: One world Publications.
2. Al-Shehristani. (2004) *Al-Fasl fi al-Milal wal-Ahawa wal-Nihal*. Beirut: Dar al-Saqafah.

This course is sketched to enhance the general knowledge of the young Muslim generations regarding the Muslim world & its current politically & defense problems. Students will be discussed different current issues of the Muslim Worlds & analysis the achievement of Muslims & find solutions of their problems to improve these conditions. The students will be able to understand the concept of Islamic Political thoughts & the importance of the Muslim Global World. To analyze the Muslim society & discussed the different projects for improvement. Suggest political solutions to improve the shortcomings of these cooperative projects. As described Islam in not just a religion but Is also likely to manifest as a socio-economic and political structure therefore, one must understand the socio Ahistorical background and the origin of Islamic belief systems as well as their underpinning theoretical basis from thinkers. The goal of this course is to enable students to write a theoretically guided and empirically rooted research paper.

Contents

1. Jama'at e Islami of Pakistan
2. Jamiat al Ulama e Islam
3. Hizb ut Tahrir Movement
4. Hamas Movement
5. Muslim Brotherhood al Ikhwan al Muslimeen
6. Nahdatul Ulama of Indonesia
7. Islamic Salvation front of Algeria
8. The Tablighi Jamaat
9. Wahabi Movement
10. Sanosi Movement
11. Noorsi Movement
12. Social & Political effects of Islamic Movements
13. Moro Liberation front
14. Movement of Khilafat-e-Usmania
15. Jamiat e Muhammadia Malaysia

Recommended Texts

1. Roel Meijer, (2009). *Global Salafism: Islam's New Religious Movement*. Columbia: University Press.
2. Tugrul Keskin, (2011), *The Sociology of Islam: Secularism, Economy and Politics*. Wales: Ithaca Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Fazlur Rahman, (2002). *Islam*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
2. Fouad Zakariyya & Ibrahim, M. Abu rabi (2005), *Myth and Reality in the Contemporary Islamist Movement*. Chicago: Pluto Press.
3. Azza Karam, (2004). *Transnational Political Islam Religion, Ideology and Power*. Chicago: Pluto Press.

Ever since Muslims became conscious of their relative decline, the societies of the Middle East, and other Islamic countries more generally, have turned to Islam as an antidote to humiliation and decadence. This course examines the political environments, lives and works of those diverse Muslim thinkers who believed that Islam was capable of providing practical solutions to the problems of the modern world. The course provides a balanced account of their contribution to contemporary revolutionary Islam and to political developments in countries from Morocco to Indonesia. The writings and political activity of al-Afghani, Muhammad Abduh, Ayatollah Khomeini, Sayyid Abu'l-A'la Mawdudi, Hasan al-Banna, Sayyid Qutb, Musa al-Sadr, Ali Shariati and Muhammad Baqr al-Sadr are considered, explaining the roots of movements as diverse as the Muslim Brotherhood, the *Jama'at-i Islami*, the radical Iranian clergy and the militant Shi'i of Lebanon. This course is aimed at studying the personalities and efforts of prominent pioneers of the Islamic. A resurgence during the last two centuries, particularly focusing on the following persons and movements:

Contents

1. Syed jamal ud din afghani (1838-97)
2. Muhammad Abdahu (1849-1905)
3. Hasan al-Banna (d. 1949)
4. Sayyid Abu'I-I' la Mawdudi (1903-1979)
5. Sayyid Qutub, (1906-1966)
6. Baqir Al-Sadr, (1935-1980)
7. Shaikh Ahmad Yaseen
8. Aalijah Izzat Baigowach
9. Movements
10. Wahabi Tehrik, Tehrik-e-Mujahideen, Sanussi tehrik, Norasi tehrik
11. Ikhwan-ul-muslimoon
12. Jammah-e-Islami
13. Islamic Salvation Front
14. IMU, HTI, Islamic renaissance party, Nehza tul Ulema
15. Rifah party, Dar-e-Arqam etc.

Recommended Texts

1. John L Esposito. (1982). *Islam in transition*. Oxford: University press.
2. Altaf Ghauhar. (1997). *The challenge of Islam*. London: Islama council of Europe.
2. Qadi Abad al-Ghaffar. (1940). *Athari-i-Jamalal Din al-Afghani*, Delhi: Books foundation.
3. Khalid ahmad nizami, (1961). *Some aspects of religions and politics in India during the thirteenth century*. Aligarh: Muslim University.

Suggested Readings

1. Hasanul banna,(1984). *Hasanul Banna shahid ki dairy*. Lahore: Ansar publishers.
2. Sarwat Saulat. (1990). *Millat-i-islamia ki Mukhtasar Tarikh*. Lahore: Mansoor..
3. Khalil Ahmad Hamidi. (1990). *Tarikh-i-Islami kay Alamai Atharat*. Lahore: Maktabah firdousi..
4. Muhammad Sajjad. (2001). *Islami Tahrikat Ahd-i-jadid mein*. Islamabad: Open University.



**MA
ARABIC**

The main aim of this course is the study of Arabic alphabets (solar and lunar), gender, singular and plural and its kinds along with different kinds of nominal and verbal sentences to provide the pupils comprehensive knowledge of the subject. As it is crystal clear that grammar is a key subject to seek the language skills and especially Arabic Grammar is kernel of the Arabic language and it is not only help to strengthen their language but also can play a pivotal role to inculcate creativity in the said language and they can prove their strength and grip in it after getting expertise in the Arabic Grammar which is usually an integral part of their competitive examinations and interviews in future.

Contents

- 1- حروف الهجاء
- 2- الحروف الشمسية و الحروف القمرية
- 3- الكلمة و أقسامها
- 4- التذكير و التانيث
- 5- المفرد و المثنى و الجمع
- 6- التثنية و التعريف
- 7- المركبات
- 8- الحرف
- 9- عناوين الصرف
- 10- أبواب الثلاثي المجرد
- 11- الأسماء المشتقة
- 12- تكوين الجملة الإسمية
- 13- الجملة الفعلية و أنواعها

Recommended Texts

- 1 الدكتور خالد ملك-تطبيق القواعد العربية، آ زاد بكذبو، لاهور
- 2- على الجارم، النحو الواضح، اسلامى اكادemy، لاهور

Suggested Readings

- 1- د. محمود اسماعيل صيني القواعد الميسرة ، جامعة الملك سعود، الرياض
- 2- المولوى عبدالستار ، معلم عربى، ادارة اسلاميات، لاهور
- 3- الغلابيى ، جامع الدروس العربية ، دار العلم للملايين، بيروت

The main aim of this course is how to write correct, flawless and comprehensive Arabic by guiding them how to write an application in Arabic along with present style of writing official and non-official letters. They will also be guided to write on different topics and stories. The secondary objective of the course is to enable my students to develop understanding of the Arabic language positively in the form of stories, letters and applications plus to add their vocabulary which will be helpful for them to make short sentences by them to seek the creative writing. It will also guide them how to improve the writing skills. It will also be helpful in the official documentations at national and international level.

Contents

- 1- الطلب الى السفير السعودى لتأشيرة العمرة والزيارة
- 2- الطلب الى ريس قسم اللغة العربية للالتحاق بالقسم
- 3- الطلب الى مدير مكتب التوظيف للوظائف الشاغرة
- 4- الطلب الى رئيس قسم اللغة العربية للمساعدة المالية
- 5- رسالتمن والد الى ولده يحضه على الاجتهاد
- 6- رسالة من ولد الى والدة يخبره عن سيره فى الدراسة
- 7- رسالة من صديق الى صديقه يعزيه على وفاة والدة
- 8- رساله من صديق الى صديقه يدعوه لزيارة قريته
- 9- الحكايات: من جدودج
- 10- الصديق لوقت الضيق
- 11- كما تدين تدان
- 12- لكل عمل رجال
- 13- الموضوعات المختارة: الرسول الاعظم صلى الله عليه وسلم

Recommended Texts

- 1- د خالق داد ملك مباحث فى الانشاء والمحادثه ،آزاد بكديو ، لاهور
- 2،د/محمود إسماعيل صيني -تكلم العربية ، جامعة الملك السعود

Suggested Readings

- 1-د/محمد اسماعيل ، العرباية للناشئين، دار الثقليين،قم، الطبعة الثالثة، 2000م
- 2-أبو الحسن الندوى، قصص النبيين، مجلس نشریات اسلام،كراتشى

The main aim of this course the study of different techniques of translation by giving samples of the translations from the past papers of different examinations from enormous universities along with texts of different conferences communiquéés to the students and enable my students to develop an understanding of translation from Arabic to English and vice versa which will not only improve their Arabic language but also assist them in the improvement of the English language to enhance their creative skills and to compete in the social market to strengthen their future and acquire seats in the field of translation at both national and international organizations.

Contents

- 1- الترجمة من اللغة العربية الى اللغة الانجليزية (1-3)
- 2 - الترجمة من اللغة العربية الى اللغة الانجليزية (4-6)
- 3- الترجمة من اللغة العربية الى اللغة الانجليزية (7-9)
- 4- الترجمة من اللغة العربية الى اللغة الانجليزية (10-13)
- 5- الترجمة من اللغة العربية الى اللغة الانجليزية (14-16)
- 6- الترجمة من اللغة العربية الى اللغة الانجليزية (17-20)
- 7-مهاراة الترجمة من اللغة الإنجليزية الى اللغة العربية
- 8- الترجمة من اللغة الانجليزية الى اللغة العربية (3-1)
- 9- الترجمة من اللغة الانجليزية الى اللغة العربية (4-7)
- 10- الترجمة من اللغة الانجليزية الى اللغة العربية (8-11)
- 11- الترجمة من اللغة الانجليزية الى اللغة العربية (12-15)
- 12- الترجمة من اللغة الانجليزية الى اللغة العربية (16-18)
- 13- الترجمة من اللغة الانجليزية الى اللغة العربية (19-20)

Recommended Texts

- 1-د/خلفداد ملك،ترجمة النصوص باللغتين، آزاد بكذبو، لاهور
- 2-د/البرت جورجى عبدالله' العربية بالراديو، القاهرة، 1990

Suggested Readings

- 1-أمين نعمان، دليل الترجمان، دار المناهل، لبنان، 1988
- 2-د/روحي البعلبكي، المورد' دار العلم للملايين، بيروت، لبنان
- 3-د/جبور عبدالنور، المعجم الأدبي، بيروت، 1988

The main aim of this course is about usage of the Arabic language to dialogue with the public at different levels and at different places and conversation with them at different places and to inculcate in the pupils to get rid of hesitation while talking in the target language and to enable my students to develop understanding of the Arabic language positively in the form of dialogues and to add their vocabulary which will be helpful for them to make short sentences by them to seek the creative writing. It will also guide them how to improve the writing skills. It will also be helpful for them to learn to develop a dialogue and they can get benefit from it in their future visits to the Arab countries also.

Contents

- 1-الوحدة الاولى :التحية
- 2-الوحدة الثانية :الاسرة
- 3-الوحدة الثالثة :السكن
- 4-الوحدة الرابعة :الحياة اليومية
- 5-الوحدة الخامسة :الطعام و الشراب
- 6-الوحدة السادسة :الصلاة
- 7-الوحدة السابعة :الدراسة
- 8-الوحدة الثامنة : العمل

Recommended Texts

- 1- عبدالرحمن بن ابراهيم الفوزان -العربية بين يديك -الرياض ،المملكة العربية السعودية ،الطبعة الثانية،2002م

Suggested Readings

- 1- وزارة المعارف المملكة العربية السعودية، العربية للناشئين، الرياض،1971م
- 2-محمود اسماعيل الصيني، القراءة الميسرة،جامعة ملك سعود، الرياض،1983م
- 3-د/ مصطفى بن محمد عادل شعبان، التقنيات الحديثة فى الاتصال و التعليم، جامعة ملك سعود، الرياض،1995م

The main aim of this course is the study of Short story & Drama, the definition of story, its history in the Arabs, different kinds of story, drama, its importance and contents. Modern prose is an integral part of Arabic literature. The novel can be helpful to improve the Arabic language and to equip the students with the cultural values of the Arab world and its history and to refresh them accordingly. Arabic short story and drama will also familiarize them with the other cultures and give them adequate knowledge of the other societies also as it is deeply afflicted with the other nations and countries.

Contents

- 1- التعريف بالقصة
- 2- تاريخ القصة عند العرب
- 3- انواع القصة
- 4- عناصر القصة
- 5- التعريف بالمسرحية واهميتها
- 6- المسرحية والادب
- 7- عناصر المسرحية
- 8- توفيق الحكيم
- 9- اريد ان اقتل
- 10- النائبة المحترمة
- 11- مصطفى لطفى المنفلوطى
- 12- جبران خليل جبران
- 13- مات اهلى

Recommended Texts

- 1- احمد حسن الزيات، تاريخ الادب العربى، قديمى كتب خانه، كراتشى
- 2- شوقى ضيف، الادب العربى المعاصر، دارالمعارف، بيروت

Suggested Readings

- 1- مصطفى لطفى المنفلوطى، العبرات، مكتبة نعمانى، لاهور
- 2- موسى سليمان، الأدب القصصى عند العرب ، دارالكتب اللبنانى، بيروت
- 3- جبران خليل جبران ، المجموعة الكاملة، دارصادر بيروت

The main aim of this course is the study of texts of the Holy Quran , its translations by different well-known translators and explanations by famous scholars of the Holy Quran along with their brief biography and main features of their explanations of the Holy Quran and to enable my students to acquire knowledge of the Religious literature (Quran) which will not only be helpful for them to get knowledge of the Holy Quran but also be fruitful to prepare for competitive exams and interviews in future to acquire seats relevant to the field of Arabic at the national and international level to meet the challenges of the present era.

Contents

- 1-تفسير الكشاف
- 2-الكشاف للزمخشري سورة آل عمران الايات(9-1)
- 3-انوار التنزيل
- 4- انوار التنزيل سورة آل عمران الايات (9-1)
- 5-تفسير ابن كثير
- 6- تفسير ابن كثير سورة لقمان الايات (19-1)
- 7- روح المعانى
- 8- روح المعانى سورة العصر
- 9-فى ظلال القرآن
- 10- فى ظلال القرآن سورة الحجرات الايات (10-1)

Recommended Texts

- 1-إمام ابن كثير الدمشقي، تفسير القرآن العظيم، سهيل اكاىمى، باكستان
- 2- العلامة محمود الألوسى، روح المعانى، المكتبة الامدادية، ملتان، باكستان

Suggested Readings

- 1-سيد قطب، فى ظلال القرآن، دار الشرق، بيروت
- 2-إمام ناصر الدين عمر البيضاوى، تفسير أنوار التنزيل و أسرار التأويل، دار احياء التراث العربى، بيروت
- 3-إمام جارالله محمود بن عمر الزمخشري، تفسير الكشاف، دار المعرفة بيروت

The main aim of this course is the study of Grammar in detail which is a key subject to seek language skills. The main focus will be on different cases of the sentence along with different kinds of verb either it is in subjective form or objective form. Arabic Grammar is a kernel of the Arabic language and it does not only help to strengthen their language but also can play a pivotal role to inculcate creativity in the said language and they can prove their strength and grip in it after getting expertise in the Arabic Grammar which is also an integral part of their competitive examinations and interviews in future.

Contents

1-المعرب والمبنى

2-الاسماء الخمسة واعرابها

3المرفوعات

4-المنصوبات

5-المجرورات

6-الفعل المعتل

7-الفعل الصحيح

8-أقسام الفعل الصحيح

9-اوزان الفعل المزيد

9-مصادر الرباعي

10-مصادر الخماسي

11-مصادر السداسي

Recommended Texts

1 الدكتور خالد خالقداد ملك-تطبيق القواعد العربية،آزاد بكذبو، لاهور

2-على الجارم،النحو الواضح، اسلامي اكادمي، لاهور

Suggested Readings

1- د. محمود اسماعيل صيني القواعد الميسرة ، جامعة الملك سعود، الرياض

2- المولوي عبدالستار ،معلم عربي،اداره اسلاميات،لاهور

3- الغلابيني ،جامع الدروس العربية ،دارالعلم للملادين، بيروت

The main aim of this course is about the usage of the Arabic language to dialogue with the public at different levels and at different places and conversation with them at different places and to inculcate in the pupils to get rid of hesitation while talking in the target language and to enable my students to develop an understanding of the Arabic language positively in the form of dialogues and to add their vocabulary which will be helpful for them to make short sentences by them to seek the creative writing. It will also guide them on how to improve their writing skills. It will also be helpful for them to learn to develop a dialogue and they can get benefit from it in their future visits to the Arab countries also.

Contents

- 1-الوحدة التاسعة :التسوق
- 2-الوحدة العاشرة :الجو
- 3-الوحدة الحادية عشرة :الناس و الاماكن
- 4-الوحدة الثانية عشرة:الهوايات
- 5-الوحدة الثالثة عشرة:السفر
- 6-الوحدة الرابعة عشرة:الحج و العمرة
- 7-الوحدة الخامسة عشرة:الصحة
- 8-الوحدة السادسة عشرة:العطلة

Recommended Texts

- 1- عبدالرحمن بن ابراهيم الفوزان -العربية بين يديك -الرياض ،المملكة العربية السعودية ،الطبعة الثانية،2002م

Suggested Readings

- 1- وزارة المعارف المملكة العربية السعودية، العربية للناشئين، الرياض،1971م
- 2-محمود اسماعيل الصيني، القراءة الميسرة،جامعة ملك سعود، الرياض،1983م
- 3-د/ مصطفى بن محمد عادل شعبان، التقنيات الحديثة في الاتصال و التعليم، جامعة ملك سعود، الرياض،1995م

The main aim of this course; modern prose(novel) is the study of the novel, its history, its origin and beginning in the Arabic Literature along with different novelists and their work in the literature and also samples from their writings like Al-Shaikhan and Al-Ashwaak. Modern prose is an integral part of Arabic literature. A novel can be helpful to improve the Arabic language and to equip the students with the cultural values of the Arab world and its history and to refresh them accordingly. Arabic novels will also familiarize them with the other cultures and give them adequate knowledge of the other societies also as it is deeply afflicted with the other nations and countries.

Contents

- 1- التعريف بالرواية وانواعها
- 2- نشأة الرواية فى الادب العربى
- 3- مكانة الرواية فى الادب العربى
- 4- طه حسين و مكانته فى الأدب العربى الحديث
- 5- نظرة عابرة على رواية الشيخان
- 6- دراسة النص(من البداية الى الصفحة 110)
- 7- سيد قطب شهيد و مكانته فى الادب العربى الحديث
- 8- نظرة عابرة على رواية الاشواك
- 9- دراسة النص
- 10- كامل كيلانى و مكانته فى الادب العربى الحديث
- 11- نظرة عابرة على رواية حى بن يقطان
- 12- دراسة النص

Recommended Texts

- 1- شوقى ضيف، الادب العربى المعاصر فى مصر، دارالمعارف، قاهرة
- 2- احمد حسن الزيات، تاريخ الادب العربى، قديمى كتب خانة ، لاهور

Suggested Readings

- 1-د/طه حسين، المجموعة الكاملة، دارالكتب، بيروت
- 2-سيد قطب شهيد، الاشواك، دارالشرق، بيروت
- 3-كامل الكيلانى، حى بن يقطان، دارالمعارف، مصر

The main aim of this course is the study of the history of Arabic literature in different eras like; the time of ignorance, the Islamic era, the Umayyad dynasty, the Abbasids time period and the modern era. The focus will be on the history of the literature during that specific time period, its main features of the literature and the important personalities of the literature in that time period. Also, to enable my students to acquire knowledge of the Arabic literature from the era of ignorance to the recent time stepwise which will be helpful for them to prepare for competitive exams and interviews in the future to acquire seats relevant to the field of Arabic at national and international level. It will also be fruitful for the awareness of Arab culture and tradition positively.

Contents

1-الادب العربي في العصر الجاهلى

2-اعلام الادب فى العصر الجاهلى

3-الادب العربي فى عصر صدرالاسلام

4-اعلام الادب فى عصر صدرالاسلام

5-الادب العربي فى العصر الاموى

6-اعلام الادب فى العصر الاموى

7-الادب العربي في العصر العباسى

8-اعلام الادب فى العصر العباسي

9-الادب العربي فى العصر الحديث

10-اعلام الادب فى العصر الحديث

Recommended Texts

1-أحمد حسن الزيات، تاريخ الادب العربي، دارالمعرفة، بيروت، 1993

2- جوزيف الهاشم و آخرون، المفيد فى الادب العربي، المكتبة التجارى للطباعة، بيروت

Suggested Readings

1-ابن الاثير، البدايه و النهايه، دارالكتب العلمية، بيروت، 1996

2-ابن سعد، الطبقات الكبرى، دارصادر، بيروت، 1400هـ

3-ابن هشام، السيرة النبوية، مكتبة الكليات الازهرية، القاهرة

The main aim of this course is the study of a major authoritative book of Hadith; Mishkat ul Masabeah including its main chapters like a chapter of Faith, Book and Sunnah, knowledge, purity, prayer, almsgiving, fasting and striving in the way of Allah. Also to inculcate the history of the compilation of hadith especially the six authoritative books of hadith etc. in the minds of the pupils. To enable my students to acquire knowledge of the Religious literature (Hadith) which will not only be helpful for them to get knowledge of Hadith but also be fruitful to prepare for competitive exams and interviews in the future to acquire seats relevant to the field of Arabic at national and international level.

Contents

- 1-مشكوة المصابيح (كتاب الايمان)
- 2- مشكوة المصابيح (كتاب العلم)
- 3-مشكوة المصابيح (كتاب الطهارة)
- 4-مشكوة المصابيح (كتاب الصلوة)
- 5-مشكوة المصابيح (كتاب الزكوة)
- 6-مشكوة المصابيح (كتاب الصوم)
- 7-مشكوة المصابيح (كتاب الجهاد)
- 8-مشكوة المصابيح (كتاب الاداب)
- 9- مشكوة المصابيح (كتاب الرقاق)
- 10-مشكوة المصابيح (باب مناقب الصحابة)

Recommended Texts

- 1-موسوعة الحديث الشريف، الكتب الستة ، دارالسلام، الرياض
- 2- الامام المبارك بن محمد بن الاثير جامع الاصول في احاديث الرسول ، دارالفكر، بيروت

Suggested Readings

- 1-الحافظ احمد بن على بن حجرالعسقلانى،فتح البارى شرح صحيح البخارى، قديمى كتب خانة،كراتشى
- 2-الامام بدر الدين محمود بن احمد العيني، عمدة القارى شرح امام البخارى،دارالفكر،بيروت
- 3-العلامة الملا على القارى ، مرقاة المفاتيح شرح مشكوة المصابيح، المكتبة التجارية ،مكة المكرمة
- 4-الشيخ عبيدالله المباركبوري، مرعاة المفاتيح شرح مشكوة المصابيح، مكتبة الرحمن السلفية، سرجودها ، باكستان

The main aim of this course is the study of the Arabian world keeping in view its culture also. The main focus will be on the Arab countries which are part of the sub-continent of Asia and secondly the students will go through with the Arab countries which are part of the African continent. The pupils will also be given guidance regarding different issues of the Arab world and its major organizations. The study of the Arabian World and its Culture will be a brief focus of the Arabian area study and its cultural values which will help the students to be well aware about this unique Arab world. It will give them a great opportunity to learn about it thoroughly and plan for their future positively as they will be very well aware of the Arabian world.

Contents

- 1-تعارف عام للوطن العربى
- 2- دراسة جغرافية البلاد العربية الآسيوية
- 3-دراسة ثقافية البلاد العربية الآسيوية
- 4-دراسة جغرافية البلاد العربية الأفريقية
- 5-دراسة ثقافية البلاد العربية الأفريقية
- 6-المنظمات العربية
- 7- أهم القضايا العربية
- 8-الغزو الأجنبى
- 9-الديمقراطية
- 10-الإرهاب
- 11-القومية العربية

Recommended Texts

- 1-محمد خيرى، الوطن العربى و علاقاته الخارجية، مكتبة مصر،
- 2-ساطع الحصرى ، آراء و أحاديث في القومية العربية، دار العلم للملايين،بيروت

Suggested Readings

- 1-منير البعلبكي، موسوعة المورد، دار العلم للملايين،بيروت
- 2- مواقع الشبكة المتعلقة بالدول العربية

The main aim of this course is the study of the Arabic language linguistically keeping in view its origin, its upbringing, its relation with the other Semitic languages, its different dialects, impact on the religion of Islam especially the Holy Quran and Hadith. Also, its contents will be the part of study along with its phonetics; its structure and construction etc. Philology or linguistics is a subject whose importance can't be neglected. The students will be taught about the origin of the Arabic language, its linkage with the semantic languages, different dialects of the Arabic Language. They will also come to know about the impact of the Holy Quran and Hadith on this divine language, its phonetics, usage of vocabulary and rhetoric.

Contents

- 1- الشعوب السامية و لغاتها
- 2- حياة اللغة العربية
- 3- نشأة اللغة العربية
- 4- صراع اللهجات العربية
- 5- اللهجات العامية الحديثة
- 6- أثر القرآن في اللغة العربية
- 7- أثر الحديث في اللغة العربية
- 8- عناصر اللغة العربية
- 9- كفاية اللغة العربية
- 10- صيانة اللغة العربية

Recommended Texts

- 1- د/ إبراهيم أنيس، الاصوات اللغوية، القاهرة
- 2- د/ خالقداد ملك، دراسة تقابلية بين اللغتين العربية و الاردية، آزاد بكنبو، لاهور

Suggested Readings

- 1- كارل بروكلمان، فقه اللغات السامية، دار العلم للملايين، بيروت
- 2- محمد منصف القماطى، الاصوات و وظائفها، جامعة الفاتح 1986م
- 3- الشيخ سليمان أشرف البهارى، المبين، الجامعة الرضوية، لاهور
- 4- الشيخ أحمد رضا العاملى، مولد اللغة، بيروت 1952م

The main aim of this course is the study of the classical poetry; in which a glance over the features of the poetry at the time of ignorance to the Abbasid era will be described along with samples from the poetry of eminent poets will be explained. It will also enable the students to acquire knowledge of Classical Arabic poetry which will be helpful for them to prepare for competitive exams and interviews in the future to acquire seats relevant to the field of Arabic at the national and international levels. They will also come to know about the classic Arabic poets after the study of this subject. It will also be fruitful for the awareness of the ancient Arab culture and traditions positively.

Contents

1-نظرة على الشعر العربي عبر العصور

2-الشعر الجاهلي

3-نموذج من شعر العصر الجاهلي

4-شعر صدرالاسلام

5-نموذج من شعر صدرالاسلام

6-الشعر الاموي

7-نموذج من الشعر الاموي

8-الشعر العباسي

9-نموذج من الشعر العباسي

10-ديوان الحماسة

Recommended Texts

1-د/خالفداد ملك، الشعر العربي القديم و الحديث، آزاد بكذبو، لاهور

2-الحافظ عبدالقدير، تاريخ الادب العربي، مكتبة آزاد، لاهور، 2004م

Suggested Readings

1-ابن الاثير، البدايه و النهاية، دارالكتب العلمية، بيروت، 1996

2-ابن سعد، الطبقات الكبرى، دارصادر، بيروت، 1400هـ

3-ابن هشام، السيرة النبوية، مكتبة الكليات الازهرية، القاهرة

The main aim of this course is the study of the classical prose; in which a glance over the features of the prose at the time of ignorance to the Abbasid era will be described along with samples from the prose of eminent writers will be explained. Classical prose is an integral part of Arabic literature. It is helpful for them to improve the Arabic language and to equip the students with the cultural values of the Arab world and its history at the ancient time and also can be helpful to improve the language skills of the students and enrich their language with its seeds.

Contents

1-نظرة على النثر العربي عبر العصور

2-النثر الجاهلي

3-نموذج من نثر العصر الجاهلي

4-نثر صدر الاسلام

5-نموذج من نثر صدر الاسلام

6-النثر الاموي

7-نموذج من النثر الاموي

8-النثر العباسي

9-نموذج من النثر العباسي

10-ألف ليلة و ليلة

Recommended Texts

1-د/خالقداد ملك، الشعر العربي القديم و الحديث، آزاد بكذبو، لاهور

2-الحافظ عبدالقدير، تاريخ الادب العربي، مكتبة آزاد، لاهور، 2004م

Suggested Readings

1-ابن الاثير، البدايه و النهايه، دارالكتب العلميه، بيروت، 1996

2-ابن سعد، الطبقات الكبرى، دارصادر، بيروت، 1400هـ

3-ابن هشام، السيرة النبويه، مكتبة الكليات الازهرية، القاهرة

The main aim of this course is the study of the research and editing methodology; in which the primary focus will be on the way of research; its definition; features of the researchers; preparation of the synopsis; addition of the technical lists; a way of giving references while the second part of the subject deals with the manuscript, its presence in the famous libraries of the world and ways of its research will be the part of the course. This course guides to enable the students to come to know about the methodology of research and editing. It will also be helpful for them to open the doors of research for them as it is a very interesting way of study. The course will lead them to enhance evaluative aptitude which will make the research quite interesting for the students.

Contents

- 1-منهج البحث
- 2-خطوات اعداد البحث
- 3-كيفية ترتيب المرجع و تصنيفها
- 4-طريقة كتابة الهوامش
- 5-اعداد الفهارس الفنية
- 6-هيئة الاخراج النهائى للبحث
- 7-العلم بوجود المخطوطات
- 8- خطوات تحقيق المخطوط

Recommended Texts

- 1-د/خالقداد ملك، منهج البحث و التحقيق، آزاد بكذبو، لاهور
- 2-صلاح الدين، قواعد تحقيق النصوص، مطبعة مصر ، القاهرة

Suggested Readings

- 1-شوقى ضيف، البحث الادبى، دار المعارف، القاهرة، 1986
- 2-احمد بدر، اصول البحث العلمى و مناهجه، دار المعارف القاهرة
- 3-احمد شلبى، كيف تكتب بحثا او رسالة، مكتبة النهضة المصرية، 1998م

The main aim of this course is the study of Islamic history from the time of the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H), Umayyad dynasty, Abbasid time period and the present era. To enable my students to develop an understanding of the Islamic history positively in the very beginning up until the present era. It will include complete biography of the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H), the period of the caliphate, Umayyad dynasty, the golden time period of Abbasids and the contemporary and modern time period including its literature and culture which will freshen the students with the challenges of this world and it will be helpful for them to familiarize them with the way of living of the Arab world and its connection with this piece of land.

Contents

- 1-السيرة
- 2-الخلافة الاسلامية
- 3-خلافة الصحابة رضى الله عنهم
- 4-الخلافة الاموية
- 5-الخلافة العباسية
- 6-الخلافة الاسلامية بعد سقوط بغداد
- 7-العالم الاسلامى فى العصر الحديث

Recommended Texts

- 1-ابن الاثير،الكامل،دار الكتب العلمية،بيروت،لبنان
- 2-د/حميد الدين، تاريخ اسلام، فيروز سنز، 1971م

Suggested Readings

- 1-د/حسن ابراهيم حسن، تاريخ الاسلام، مطبعة النهضة المصرية، 1964م
- 2-خير الدين الزركلى، الاعلام، بدون المكتبة، بيروت، لبنان
- 3-ابوالحسن على الندوى، رجال الغكر و الدعوة، دار ابن كثير، بيروت 1999م
- 4-د/خالد محمود، الخلافة الاسلامية، مكتبة عمر بن عبدالعزيز، 1993م

The main aim of this course is the study of Arabic literature in the Sub-continent which showers light on the advent of Islam in the said area, its inclination with the habitants of this place, the impact of Arabs and Arabic Literature on the people, their trend towards the adaptation of Arab language and then excelling in it through poetry and prose along with their sample work. Study of the Arabic Literature in the Sub-continent will freshen the students with the contribution of this piece of land in the field of Arabic and they will be aware of the role of figures involved in the poetry and prose which will help highlight the Sub-continent in the Arab World and to strengthen ties with them fruitfully.

Contents

- 1-دراسة تاريخ الادب لشبه القارة
- 2-نماذج النثر العربي
- 3-القاضي ثناءالله الباني بتي
- 4-الشيخ عبدالحق المحدث الدهلوى
- 5-الشاه ولى الله
- 6-ابوالحسن على الندوى
- 7-نماذج الشعر العربى
- 8-ابو عطا السندى
- 9-الشيخ احمد بن محمد التهانيسيرى
- 10-القاضى عبدالمقندر
- 11-السيد غلام على آزاد البلكرامى
- 12-الشيخ فيض الحسن السهارنبورى

Recommended Texts

- 1-د/خالقداد ملك، الادب العربى فى شبه القارة، آزاد بك ديو، لاهور
- 2-عبدالحى الحسنى، الثقافة الاسلامية فى الهند، مجمع اللغة العربية، دمشق

Suggested Readings

- 1-ابو الحسن على الندوى، المسلمون فى الهند، دارالفتح، دمشق
- 2-عبدالحى الحسنى، نزهة الخواطر، حيدرآباد دكن

The main aim of this course is the study of Arabic Rhetoric and Prosody which includes three types of Rhetoric; ilm ul bayan; ilm ul maani and ilm ul bade and also the Prosody of the Arabic poetry which deals with the meaning of prosody; its different important terms and division of the Arabic poetic verses. Rhetoric and Prosody are like soul in the body of any language especially the Arabic language. It is a difficult but very interesting subject. Keeping in view the interest of the students, they will be taught different contents of rhetoric and prosody. It will be helpful to strengthen their language for further professional exams and interviews to acquire different posts at the national and international levels.

Contents

- 1-التشبية
- 2-الحقيقة و المجاز
- 3-الاستعارة
- 4-الكناية
- 5-اشهر المحسنات اللفظية
- 6-اشهر المحسنات المعنوية
- 7-علم العروض
- 8-اهم المصطلحات العروضية
- 9-البحور
- 10-التقطيع

Recommended Texts

- 1-على الجارم، البلاغة الواضحة، سهيل أكادمي، لاهور
- 2-د/يدوى طبانة، معجم البلاغة العربية، دار ابن حزم، بيروت، لبنان

Suggested Readings

- 1-سعد الدين التفقاراني، مختصر المعاني، مؤسسة دار الفكر، قم، ايران
- 2-د/خلفداد ملك، البيان في علوم اللسان، مكتبة آزاد، لاهور
- 3-السيد احمد الهاشمي، جواهر البلاغة، مطبعة الاعتماد، مصر

The main aim of this course is to study of the modern Arabic Poetry which includes features of the modern poetry in Arabic; biographies of modern poets like Hafiz Ibrahim, Khalil Mardam Bikk, Jubran Khalil Jubran and other modern poets along with samples from their poetic verses. It will enable the students to acquire knowledge of modern Arabic poetry which will be helpful for them to prepare for competitive exams and interviews in the future to acquire seats relevant to the field of Arabic at national and international levels. They will also come to know about the classic Arabic poets after the study of this subject. It will also be fruitful for the awareness of the ancient Arab culture and traditions positively.

Contents

- 1-حافظ ابراهيم
- 2-خليل مردم بك
- 3-الشابى
- 4-جبران خليل جبران
- 5-احمد شوقى
- 6-رفاعة الطهطاوى
- 7-الامير عبدالله الفيصل
- 8-عمر بهاء الدين الاميرى
- 9-ميخائل نعيمة
- 10-ايليا ابو ماضى
- 11-معروف الرصافى
- 12-نزار قبانى

Recommended Texts

- 1-د/خالفداد ملك، الشعر العربي القديم و الحديث، آزاد بكذبو، لاهور
- 2-الحافظ عبدالقدير، تاريخ الادب العربي، مكتبة آزاد، لاهور، 2004م

Suggested Readings

- 1-شوقى ضيف، الادب العربى المعاصر فى مصر، دارالمعارف، قاهرة
- 2-احمد حسن الزيات، تاريخ الادب العربى، قديمى كتب خانة ، لاهور

The main of this course is the study of literary criticism including its lexical and literary meaning; its origin; literary criticism among Arabs; its upbringing in different time periods of the Arabic history along with examples from the different eras which will enable my students to acquire knowledge of literary criticism from the era of ignorance to the recent time stepwise. It will develop a literary critical view of the Arabic texts and will be helpful to acquire knowledge of this aspect of literature which will be helpful for them the furnish them to compete in all the relevant fields of the subject.

Contents

- 1-معنى النقد لغة واصطلاحاً
- 2-النقد عندالعرب
- 3-نشأة النقد العربي
- 4-الاجناس الادبية
- 5-تطورالنقد العربي
- 6-القصة
- 7-المسرح
- 8-النقد الادبي الحديث
- 9-الشعر و مفهومه فى العصر الحديث
- 10-اجناس الادب الشعرية عندالعرب

Recommended Texts

- 1-طه محمد ابراهيم، تاريخ النقد الادبى عند العرب، القاهرة
- 2-ابن قتيبة، الشعر و الشعراء، القاهرة

Suggested Readings

- 1-د/محمد غنيمى هلال، النقد الادبى الحديث، دار نهضة مصر القاهرة
- 2-ابن عبد ربه، العقد الفريد، المطبعة الشرقية، القاهرة

The main aim of this course is the study of Computer & Arabic Language which includes the importance of the computer in the Arabic Language like composing an Arabic text; likewise, different terms of the computer; input devices and output devices; use of the computer in translation etc. It is considered an important area of new technology as it will provide vast knowledge of Arabic computing and its linkage with the other literature especially English and European literature which will help the students to develop the habit of computer skills and to refresh themselves with the universal knowledge of computer and new technology.

Contents

1-اهمية اللغة العربية للعلوم الحديثة

2-مصطلحات الحاسوب الالى بالاشاره الخاصة الى اللغة العربية

3-وحدات الادخال و الاخراج

4-الشبكات العربية الشهيرة

5-وحدات الادخال

6-وحدات الاخراج

7-استخدام الحاسوب الالى للترجمة

8-شبكات الاعلام

9-الطباعة بالكمبيوتر

Recommended Texts

1-د/تيسير الكيلاني، معجم الكيلاني لمصطلحات الحاسب الالكتروني،مكتبة لبنان

2-على فلاح الملاحي، مفهوم الحاسوب الالى، مطابع دار السياسة، الكويت

Suggested Readings

1-د/محمد امين الصالح، الحاسوبات الالكترونية، وزالة الثقافة والارشاد القومي ، دمشق

2-مواقع الشبكات العالمية المختلفة على الانترنت

The main aim of this course is the study of comparative literature which includes its lexical and literary meaning; its relation with the European literature; connections of Arabs with the West in the past, different schools of thought of the comparative literature and connection between three languages i.e. Arabic, Urdu and English. Comparative literature is considered an important area of study as it will provide vast knowledge of Arabic literature and its linkage with the other literature especially French and European literature along with effects of the Arabic literature Urdu and Persian literature which will help the students to develop the habit of comparison and to refresh themselves with the universal knowledge of other language and literature.

Contents

1-الادب المقارن

2-علاقة الادب العربى بالفكر اليونانى والرومانى

3-علاقة الادب العربى بالادب الاوروبى

4-المقارنة بين الادبين العربى والاردى

5-التراجم من العربية الى الانجليزية

6-التراجم من الانجليزية الى العربية

7-دراسة اللغة العربية في باكستان

8-رواد النثر الاردى

9-رواد الشعر الاردى

10-اتصال العرب بالغرب

Recommended Texts

1 - طاهر احمد مكى ،الادب المقارن، دار المعارف ،القاهرة

2 - د/ داود سلوم، من آفاق الادب المقارن ، عالم الكتب بيروت

Suggested Readings

1-د محمود عبدالله د محمود عبدالله اللغة العربية فى باكستان ،منشورات وزارة التعليم الفيدرالية اسلام آباد

2-د/خالفداد ملك، اضواء على تعليم اللغة العربية فى باكستان،كلية الدراسات الاسلامية و الشرقية، جامعة بنجاب ، لاهور



**MPhil
ARABIC
STUDIES**

The main aim of this course is the study of the research and editing methodology; in which the primary focus will be on the way of research; its definition; features of the researchers; preparation of the synopsis; addition of the technical lists; a way of giving references while the second part of the subject deals with the manuscript, its presence in the famous libraries of the world and ways of its research will be the part of the course. This course guides to enable the students to come to know about the methodology of research and editing. It will also be helpful for them to open the doors of research for them as it is a very interesting way of study. The course will lead them to enhance evaluative aptitude which will make the research quite interesting for the students.

Contents

- 1-منهج البحث
- 2-خطوات اعداد البحث
- 3-كيفية ترتيب المراجع و تصنيفها
- 4-طريقة كتابة الهوامش
- 5-اعداد الفهارس الفنية
- 6-هيئة الاخراج النهائى للبحث
- 7-العلم بوجود المخطوطات
- 8- خطوات تحقيق المخطوط

Recommended Texts

- 1-د/خالقداد ملك، منهج البحث و التحقيق، آزاد بكديو، لاهور
- 2-صلاح الدين، قواعد تحقيق النصوص، مطبعة مصر ، القاهرة

Suggested Readings

- 1-شوقى ضيف، البحث الادبى، دار المعارف، القاهرة، 1986
- 2-احمد بدر، اصول البحث العلمى و مناهجه، دار المعارف القاهرة
- 3-احمد شلبى، كيف تكتب بحثا او رسالة، مكتبة النهضة المصرية، 1998م

The main aim of this course is the study of the history of Arabic literature in different eras like; the time of ignorance, the Islamic era, the Umayyad dynasty, the Abbasids time period and the modern era. The focus will be on the history of the literature during that specific time period, its main features of the literature and the important personalities of the literature in that time period. Also, to enable my students to acquire knowledge of the Arabic literature from the era of ignorance to the recent time stepwise which will be helpful for them to prepare for competitive exams and interviews in the future to acquire seats relevant to the field of Arabic at national and international level. It will also be fruitful for the awareness of Arab culture and tradition positively.

Contents

1-الادب العربي في العصر الجاهلي

2-اعلام الادب في العصر الجاهلي

3-الادب العربي في عصر صدرالاسلام

4-اعلام الادب في عصر صدرالاسلام

5-الادب العربي في العصر الاموي

6-اعلام الادب في العصر الاموي

7-الادب العربي في العصر العباسي

8-اعلام الادب في العصر العباسي

9-الادب العربي في العصر الحديث

10-اعلام الادب في العصر الحديث

Recommended Texts

1-أحمد حسن الزيات، تاريخ الادب العربي، دارالمعرفة، بيروت، 1993

2- جوزيف الهاشم و آخرون، المفيد في الادب العربي، المكتبة التجارية للطباعة، بيروت

Suggested Readings

1-ابن الاثير، البداية و النهاية، دارالكتب العلمية، بيروت، 1996

2-ابن سعد، الطبقات الكبرى، دارصادر، بيروت، 1400هـ

3-ابن هشام، السيرة النبوية، مكتبة الكليات الازهرية، القاهرة

The main aim of this course is the study of Islamic Sources and References which includes the study of numerous books regarding the explanation of the Holy Quran along with biographies of the major and prominent figures involved in the explanation of the Holy Quran. Moreover, the course also includes the major personalities involved in the explanation of Hadith and Islamic jurisprudence. Islamic sources and references are helpful for the students in the field of research. The Arabic language is an international language with very fertile sources and references. To familiarize the students and to equip them with it is the major objective of this subject and it will be helpful for them to make their research work in the future and to prepare them for future examinations and interviews for different posts of the said field accordingly.

Contents

1-التفسير معناه اللغوى و الاصطلاحى

2-اهم انواع التفسير

3-اشهر المؤلفات فى التفسير

4-اهم المجامع للحديث

5-اهم المصادر فى علوم الحديث

6-اهم المصادر فى علم الحديث

7-الفقه

8-اشهر مدارس الفقه

9-اهم المصادر فى الفقه

10-اصول الفقه و اهم المصادر فيه

Recommended Texts

1-ابن كثير ،تفسير القرآن العظيم،سهيل اكاىمى ،لاهور

2-الامام المبارك بن محمد بن الاثير،جامع الاصول فى احاديث الرسول صلى الله عليه و سلم،دارالفكر ،بيروت

Suggested Readings

1-سيد قطب، فى ظلال القرآن، دارالشرق، بيروت

2-العلامة محمد الالوسى،روح المعانى، المكتبة الامدادية ، ملتان

3-دارالسلام ،موسوعة الحديث الشريف،الكتب الستة،الرياض،المملكة العربية السعودية

4-امام بدر الدين محمود بن احمد العينى، عمدة القاري ، دارالفكر ،بيروت

The main aim of this course is the study of Foreign Language English which includes its basic grammar, syntax, simple sentence, complex sentence, parts of speech, parts of a sentence, word function, gerunds, idiomatic phrases, spellings and pronunciation. The English language has a great reach and influence, and English is taught all over the world. In countries where English is not usually a native language, there are two distinct models for teaching English: Educational programs for students who want to move to English-speaking countries, and other programs for students who do not intend to move but who want to understand English content for education, entertainment, employment or conducting international business. Writing a language is an art and skill. By the study of this course, the students will be able to know how to write a sentence and develop it correctly, how to add detail in it keeping in view the English grammar and in the next step they will be able to write a paragraph without any mistake and this will also be helpful for them to write in English correctly. The main focus will be on the four skills of the language i.e. listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Contents

- 1- Introduction
- 2- Grammar
- 3- Syntax
- 4- Simple sentence
- 5- Complex sentence
- 6- Parts of speech
- 7- Parts of sentence
- 8- Word functions
- 9- Gerunds
- 10- Idiomatic phrase
- 11- Spelling
- 12- Pronunciation

Recommended Texts

- 1- F.E. Farley, G.L. Kittredge, (1913). *An Advanced English Grammar with exercises*, Ginn & Co.
- 2- Della Jean Abraham, (2017), *Communication beginnings*, Portland State University.

Suggested Readings

- 1- Stanilav Baiov, (2016). *Good English Guide*,
- 2- Carel A. Chapalle, (2003). *English language and technology*.
- 3- Easley Stephen Jones, (1935). *Practice Hand book in English*, D-Appleton-Century Company.

The main aim of this course is the study of methods of the manuscript which includes the meaning of research; the importance of Arabic manuscripts; preparation of the synopsis for the manuscript; the ways of getting the text of manuscripts; ways of research on it; guidance regarding research work process; ways of preparations of the technical lists and methods of giving references during the research on the manuscript. This course guides to enable the students to come to know about the methods of editing manuscripts. It will also be helpful for them to open the doors of research for them as it is a very interesting way of study. The course will lead them to enhance evaluative aptitude via manuscripts.

Contents

- 1-تحقيق: لغة و اصطلاحا
- 2-الفرق بين البحث و التحقيق
- 3-اهمية المخطوط العربى
- 4-اعداد الخطة للتحقيق
- 5-ضبط النص و تقويمه و اهم مراعاة
- 6-التعليق
- 7-اهمية و اختلاف الاراء فيه و شروطه
- 8-الامور التى تراعى فى اثبات التعليق
- 9-الفهارس الفنية العامة
- 10-طرق مختلفة لاعداد الفهارس الفنية العامة

Recommended Texts

- 1-عبداليلام محمد هارون،النصوص و نشرها، مطبعة مصر،1975
- 2-د/خالقداد ملك، منهج البحث و التحقيق، آزاد بكديبو، لاهور

Suggested Readings

- 1-د/رمضان عبدالنواب، مناهج تحقيق التراث،مكتبة الخانجى بالقاهرة بمصر،1894م
- 2-د/عبدالمجيد ديلب،دار المعارف بمصر،2008م
- 3-احمد بدر،اصول البحث العلمى و مناهجه، دارالمعارف القاهرة
- 4-احمد شلبى، كيف تكتب بحثًا او رسالة،مكتبة النهضة المصرية،1998م

The main aim of this course is the study of Arabic Sources and References which includes key books of Arabic literature both in the poetry and prose. Moreover, it also includes major sources of Arabic poetry and other different sources of Arabic philology and linguistics, it also includes major and core books of Arabic grammar. The Arabic language is an international language with very fertile sources and references. To familiarize the students and to equip them with it is the major objective of this subject and it will be helpful for them to make their research work in future about different topics relevant to the Arabic language and literature and to prepare them for the future examinations and interviews for different posts of the said field accordingly.

Contents

1-امهات الكتب فى الادب العربي

2-مصادر الشعر العربي

3-مصادر فقه اللغة

4-مصادر النحو و الصرف

5-الالفية ابن مالك و شروحا

6- الكافية لابن حاجب

7-اللانصاف فى مسائل الخلاف

8-المعاجم العربية حسب الموضوعات

9-المعاجم العربية حسب مخارج الاصوات

10-المعاجم العربية حسب الترتيب المعجمى

Recommended Texts

1-د/ عز الدين اسماعيل، المصادر فى اللغة العربية، دار صادر بيروت، 2010م

2- د/ خالقداد ملك، منهج البحث و التحقيق ، آزاد بكديو، لاهور

Suggested Readings

1- موسوعة العباقره، عباقره الادب العربي، دار صادر بيروت، 2005م

2- ابو الفرج الاصفهانى، كتاب الاغانى ، مكتبة دار الشرق، بيروت

3-خليل بن احمد، كتاب العين، المكتبة المصرية ، القاهرة

The main aim of this course is the study about the language of the thesis which includes the structure of the Arabic sentence; kinds of the sentence; either nominal or verbal; simple sentence; complex sentence; additions in the sentences; addition of sayings; paragraphing; essay; preparation of synopsis; the quality of language to be used in the thesis writing etc. The thesis writing language is an art and skill. By the study of this course, the students will be able to know how to write a sentence and develop it correctly, how to add detail in it keeping in view the Arabic grammar and in the next step they will be able to write a paragraph without any mistake and this will also be helpful for them to write an essay. Further, they will also learn how to write the abstract of the research thesis.

Contents

- 1- الجملة العربية
- 2- توسعة الجملة
- 3- الفقرة
- 4- المقال
- 5- المقدمات و انواعها
- 6- طريقة معالجة موضوعات البحث
- 7- الرسم الاملائي
- 8- علامات الترقيم
- 9- للاختصارات
- 10- معالجة الموضوعات الفكرية

Recommended Texts

- 1- محمد عبدالخالق محمد ، اختبارات اللغة ، جامعة الملك سعود ، الرياض
- 2- د. محمد على الخولي، اساليب تدريس اللغة العربية ، دار الفلاح للنشر، عمان
- 3- العربية للناشئين، وزارة المعارف، المملكة العربية السعودية، الرياض

Suggested Readings

- 1-وزارة المعارف، العربية للناشئين، المملكة العربية السعودية، الرياض
- 2-د/خالق داد ملك، منهج البحث و التحقيق، آزاد بكذبو، لاهور
- 3- عمر سليمان محمد، الاملاء الوظيفي، جامعة الملك سعود ، الرياض، 1991م

The main aim of this course is the study of comparative literature which includes its lexical and literary meaning; its relation with the European literature; connections of Arabs with the West in the past, different schools of thought of the comparative literature and connection between three languages i.e. Arabic, Urdu and English. Comparative literature is considered an important area of study as it will provide vast knowledge of Arabic literature and its linkage with the other literature especially French and European literature along with effects of the Arabic literature Urdu and Persian literature which will help the students to develop the habit of comparison and to refresh themselves with the universal knowledge of other language and literature.

Contents

1-الادب المقارن

2-علاقة الادب العربي بالفكر اليوناني والرومانى

3-علاقة الادب العربي بالادب الاوربى

4-المقارنة بين الادب العربي والاردى

5-التراجم من العربية الى الانجليزية

6-التراجم من الانجليزية الى العربية

7-دراسة اللغة العربية في باكستان

8-رواد النثر الاردى

9-رواد الشعر الاردى

10-اتصال العرب بالغرب

Recommended Texts

1 - طاهر احمد مكى ،الادب المقارن، دارالمعارف ،القاهرة

2 - د/ داود سلوم، من آفاق الادب المقارن ، عالم الكتب بيروت

Suggested Readings

1-د محمود عبدالله د محمود عبدالله اللغة العربية فى باكستان ،منشورات وزارة التعليم الفيدرالية اسلام آباد

2-د/خالقداد ملك، اضاء على تعليم اللغة العربية فى باكستان،كلية الدراسات الاسلامية و الشرقية، جامعة بنجاب ، لاهور



**PhD
ARABIC
STUDIES**

The main aim of this course is the study of the research and editing methodology; in which the primary focus will be on the way of research; its definition; features of the researchers; preparation of the synopsis; addition of the technical lists; a way of giving references while the second part of the subject deals with the manuscript, its presence in the famous libraries of the world and ways of its research will be the part of the course. This course guides to enable the students to come to know about the methodology of research and editing. It will also be helpful for them to open the doors of research for them as it is a very interesting way of study. The course will lead them to enhance evaluative aptitude which will make the research quite interesting for the students.

Contents

- 1-منهج البحث
- 2-خطوات اعداد البحث
- 3-كيفية ترتيب المراجع و تصنيفها
- 4-طريقة كتابة الهوامش
- 5-اعداد الفهارس الفنية
- 6-هيئة الاخراج النهائى للبحث
- 7-العلم بوجود المخطوطات
- 8- خطوات تحقيق المخطوط

Recommended Texts

- 1-د/خالقداد ملك، منهج البحث و التحقيق، آزاد بكذبو، لاهور
- 2-صلاح الدين، قواعد تحقيق النصوص، مطبعة مصر ، القاهرة

Suggested Readings

- 1-شوقى ضيف، البحث الادبى، دار المعارف، القاهرة، 1986
- 2-احمد بدر، اصول البحث العلمى و مناهجه، دار المعارف القاهرة
- 3-احمد شلبى، كيف تكتب بحثا او رسالة، مكتبة النهضة المصرية، 1998م
- 4-د/عبدالسلام هارون، تحقيق النصوص و نشرها، دار صادر بيروت

The main aim of this course is the study of Arabic Sources and References which includes key books of Arabic literature both in the poetry and prose. Moreover, it also includes major sources of Arabic poetry and other different sources of Arabic philology and linguistics, it also includes major and core books of Arabic grammar. The Arabic language is an international language with very fertile sources and references. To familiarize the students and to equip them with it is the major objective of this subject and it will be helpful for them to make their research work in future about different topics relevant to the Arabic language and literature and to prepare them for the future examinations and interviews for different posts of the said field accordingly.

Contents

- 1-امهات الكتب فى الادب العربي
- 2-مصادر الشعر العربي
- 3-مصادر فقه اللغة
- 4-مصادر النحو و الصرف
- 5-الالفية ابن مالك و شروحا
- 6- الكافية لابن حاجب
- 7-اللانصاف فى مسائل الخلاف
- 8-المعاجم العربية حسب الموضوعات
- 9-المعاجم العربية حسب مخارج الاصوات
- 10-المعاجم العربية حسب الترتيب المعجمى

Recommended Texts

- 1-د/ عز الدين اسماعيل، المصادر فى اللغة العربية، دار صادر بيروت، 2010م
- 2- د/ خالد ملك، منهج البحث و التحقيق ، آ زاد بكذبو، لاهور

Suggested Readings

- 1- موسوعة العباقره، عباقره الادب العربي، دار صادر بيروت، 2005م
- 2- ابو الفرج الاصفهانى، كتاب الاغانى ، مكتبة دار الشرق، بيروت
- 3- خليل بن احمد، كتاب العين، المكتبة المصرية ، القاهرة

The main aim of this course is the study of the Islamic and Arab world keeping in view its culture also. The main focus will be on the Islamic and Arab countries which are part of the sub-continent of Asia and secondly the students will go through with the countries which are part of the African continent and Europe also. The pupils will also be given guidance regarding different issues of the Islamic and Arab world and its major organizations. The study of the Islamic and Arab World and its Culture will be a brief focus of the Arabian area study and its cultural values which will help the students to be well aware of this unique Arab world. It will give them a great opportunity to learn about it thoroughly and plan for their future positively as they will be very well aware of the Islamic and Arab world.

Contents

- 1-تعارف عام للوطن العربي والاسلامى
- 2- دراسة جغرافية البلاد العربية والاسلامية الآسيوية
- 3-دراسة ثقافية البلاد العربيةوالاسلامية الآسيوية
- 4-دراسة جغرافية البلاد العربيةوالاسلامية الأفريقية
- 5-دراسة ثقافية البلاد العربيةوالايلامية الأفريقية
- 6-المنظمات العربية والاسلامية
- 7- أهم القضايا العربية والاسلامية
- 8-الغزو الأجنبى
- 9-الديمقراطية
- 10-الإرهاب
- 11-القومية العربية

Recommended Texts

- 1-محمد خيرى، الوطن العربي و علاقاته الخارجية، مكتبة مصر،
- 2-ساطع الحصيرى ، آراء و أحاديث في القومية العربية، دار العلم للملايين،بيروت

Suggested Readings

- 1-منير البعلبكي، موسوعة المورد، دار العلم للملايين،بيروت
- 2- ابوالحسن على الندوى، من نهر كابول الى نهر اليرموك، دار صادر بيروت،1995
- 3-امير شكيب ارسلان، حاضر العالم الاسلامى، دار صادر بيروت
- 4-سيد قطب، نقد كتاب مستقبل الثقافة، دار العلم للملايين،بيروت

The main aim of this course is the study about the language of thesis writing which includes the structure of the Arabic sentence; kinds of sentence; either nominal or verbal; simple sentence; complex sentence; additions in the sentences; addition of sayings; paragraphing; essay; preparation of synopsis ; the quality of language to be used in the thesis writing etc. Thesis writing language is an art and skill. By the study of this course the students will be able to know how to write a sentence and develop it correctly, how to add detail in it keeping in view the Arabic grammar and in the next step they will be able to write a paragraph without any mistake and this will also be helpful for them to write an essay. Further they will also learn how to write the abstract of the research thesis.

Contents

- 1-الجملة العربية
- 2-توسعة الجملة
- 3-الفقرة
- 4-المقال
- 5-المقدمات و انواعها
- 6-طريقة معالجة موضوعات البحث
- 7-الرسم الاملائي
- 8-علامات الترقيم
- 9-للاختصارات
- 10-معالجة الموضوعات الفكرية

Recommended Texts

- 1 -محمد عبدالخالق محمد ، اختبارات اللغة ، جامعة الملك سعود ،الرياض
- 2- د. محمد على الخولي، اساليب تدريس اللغة العربية ، دار الفلاح للنشر، عمان
- 3-العربية للناشئين، وزارة المعارف، المملكة العربية السعودية، الرياض

Suggested Readings

- 1-وزارة المعارف، العربية للناشئين، المملكة العربية السعودية، الرياض
- 2-د/خالق داد ملك،منهج البحث و التحقيق، آزاد بكذبو،لاهور
- 3-عمر سليمان محمد، الاملاء الوظيفي، جامعة الملك سعود ، الرياض، 1991م

The main aim of this course is the study of the Arab Media which includes the importance of the electronic media in the present era; use of the print media in the fields of linguistic research; use of electronic media in the research regarding linguistic and literature; the role of television and radio in the Arab world; computer and internet etc. Arab Media is a key subject to seek the knowledge of Arabic media and it does not only help to strengthen their external links with international Arab world & also can play a pivotal role to inculcate creativity in the said subject and they can prove their grip in it after getting expertise in the Arabic media which is also an integral part of their competitive examinations and interviews in future.

Contents

- 1-اهمية الاعلام الالكترونى فى العالم المعاصر
- 2-اهمية الاعلام الصحفى فى العالم المعاصر
- 3-استخدامات الاعلام الالكترونى فى مجالات البحث
- 4-استخدامات الاعلام الصحفى فى مجالات البحث
- 5-الاعلام العربى الالكترونى
- 6-القنوات العربية الشهيرة
- 7-الحاسوب والانترنت
- 8-الاعلام العربى الصحفى
- 9-اهم الجرائد و الصحف
- 10-المجالات المعاصرة للبحوث

Recommended Texts

- 1-د/تيسير الكيلانى، معجم الكيلانى لمصطلحات الحاسب الالكترونى، مكتبة لبنان
- 2-المواقع الشبكية الشهيرة للجرائد و المجالات و القنوات و الاذاعات العربية

Suggested Readings

- 1-د/ منير البعلبكي، موسوعة المورد، دار العلم للملايين،بيروت
- 2-د/محمد امين، الحاسبات الالكترونية،وزارة الثقافة و الارشاد القومى،دمشق
- 3-على فلاح الملاحي، مفهوم الحاسب الالى، مطابع دار السياسة، الكويت

The main aim of this course is the study of Foreign Language (English) where the main focus will be on translation techniques and reading methodology. Moreover, the next target will be on the research skills and resource evaluation keeping in view the analytical critical appreciation of the texts while the special areas of the research will be the English translation versions of original Islamic manuscripts, the English translation of Arabic works by Muslim authors and the works in English by western authors regarding research in Arabic texts. The English language has a great reach and influence, and English is taught all over the world. In countries where English is not usually a native language, there are two distinct models for teaching English: Educational programs for students who want to move to English-speaking countries, and other programs for students who do not intend to move but who want to understand English content for education, entertainment, employment or conducting international business. Writing a language is an art and skill. By the study of this course, the students will be able to know how to write a sentence and develop it correctly.

Contents

- 1- Translation Techniques
- 2- Reading methodology
- 3- Research skills of English
- 4- Resource of Arabic
- 5- Analytical Critical Appreciation of Texts (Arabic / English)
- 6- English translation versions of original Islamic manuscripts
- 7- Translation versions of Arabic \ English
- 8- English translation of Arabic works by Muslim authors
- 9- Works in English and Arabic Texts
- 10- Arabic manuscripts

Recommended Texts

- 1- Venuti, Lawrence. (1995) *The Translators' Invisibility: A History of Translation*. London and New York: Routledge.
- 2- Clark, Peter, (2000). *Arabic Literature Unveiled: Challenges of Translation*. Durham. University of Durham: Center for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, Print

Suggested Readings

- 1- Aboul-Ela, Hosam. (2001). *Challenging the Embargo: Arabic Literature in the US Market*. Middle East Report No. 219.
- 2- Allen, Roger. (2003) *An Introduction to Arabic Literature*. Melbourne, Cambridge University Press: Print.
- 3- Altoma J, Salih. (2005), *Modern Arabic Literature in Translation: A Companion*. London: SAQI.