UNIVERSITY OF KASHMIR

JKSET/LASET – 2026

SYLLABUS

Subject: ARAB CULTURE AND ISLAMIC STUDIES **Code No: - 06**

Unit – I : (Emergence of Islam) and khilafat-e-rashidah

1. Socio-Religious conditions of pre-Islamic Arabia
2. Political and Economic condition
3. Prophet's life at Makkah and Madina
4. Migration: Importance and implications
5. Formation of Islamic State and Society at Madina
6. The Prophet(PBUH) as a Law giver, Statesman and Mercy to mankind
7. Institution of Khilafat: Importance and relevance
8. Consolidation of Arabia under caliph Abu Bakr
9. Expansion and administration of Islamic State under Caliph Umar
10. Expansion and Political Developments under Caliph Uthman and Caliph Ali
11. Achievements of Khilafat-e-Rashidah

Unit –II : The Umayyads

1. The establishment of Umayyad dynasty
2. Prominent rulers
3. Prominent Sahabi and Tabaie scholars
4. Arabisation of the State
5. Social and Economic conditions
6. Administration
7. Education
8. Development of Arabic Language and Literature
9. Art and Architecture
10. Causes of Decline

Unit –III : The Abbasids

1. The establishment of the Abbasid rule
2. Prominent rulers
3. Prominent Scholars
4. Administration
5. Socio-Cultural Developments

6. Development of Religious sciences
7. Education and Educational Institutions
8. Development of Arabic Language and Literature
9. Art and Architecture
10. Trade and Commerce
11. Relations with neighbouring States
12. Causes of decline

Unit –IV : The Arabs in Spain and Sicily

1. The establishment of Umayyad rule in Spain
2. The conquest of Sicily
3. Prominent rulers
4. Prominent Scholars and their impact on the west
5. Socio-Cultural developments
6. Contribution to Science and Literature
7. Development of Libraries and Educational Institutions
8. Agriculture, Trade and Commerce
9. Art and Architecture
10. Disintegration of the Empire: Emergence of Small City-State
11. Muwahhidin and Murabitin: Emergence and decline
12. Fall of Granada and Spanish Inquisition

Unit –V : Dynasties of East and West

1. Ghaznavids
2. Saljuqs
3. Samanids
4. Fatimids
5. Khwarizmshahs
6. Mamluks
7. Aghlabids
8. Hamadanids
9. Idrisids
10. Tulunids
11. Ikhshidids
12. Ayyubids
13. Qachars

Unit VI : The Ottoman and Safavid Empire

1. Origin and Development of Ottoman Empire
2. Prominent Ottoman Rulers
3. The Ottoman administration and army
4. Socio-Religious and Educational conditions
5. The Ottoman Society

6. The Ottomans and the west
7. Art and Architecture
8. The Ottoman decline: causes
9. Origin and Development of Safavid Empire
10. Shah Ismail and the promotion of Shi´is
11. Shah-Abbas and the administrative reforms
12. Art and Architecture
13. Trade and Commerce

Unit VII : Islam in India

1. Advent of Islam in India (Kerala)
2. Islam in Sindh: Muhammad bin Qasim's Administration and Religious Policy
3. Establishment of Delhi Sultanate
4. Administration during the sultanate period
5. Socio-Religious and Educational conditions
6. Madaris and their syllabii
7. Contribution to Fiqh and Hadith Literature
8. The Mughal rule and administration
9. Socio-Religious and Educational scenario during the Mughal Rule
10. Contribution to Fiqh and Hadith Literature (Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Shah Waliullah, Sheikh Abdul Haq Muhaddith Dehlvi and others)
11. Mughal art and architecture
12. Industry, Trade and Commerce
13. 1757: British Colonialism and its expansion
14. 1857: First war of independence and its consequences
15. Role of Muslims in the freedom struggle: Khilafat and non-cooperation movements

Unit – VIII : Islamic Sciences – Tafsir, Hadith and Fiqh

1. Collection and compilation of Quran
2. Ethical, Social, Political and Economic teachings of the Quran
3. Origin and development of Tafsir Literature
4. Classical Tafsir: Al-Tabari, Al-Razi and Zamakhshar
5. Tafsir in the modern age: Tafsir al-Manar, Fi-zilal al-Quran, Bayan al-Quran, Tarjuman al-Quran, Tafhim al-Quran, Tadabbur al-Quran and Tafsir al-Quran
6. Origin and development of Hadith Literature
7. Compilation of Hadith Literature
8. Riwayah and Dirayah
9. Muwatta, Musnad,Sihahe-Sitta and their compilers (authors)
10. Origin and development of Fiqh Literature
11. Sources of Islamic Fiqh

Unit – IX : Muslim Philosophy, Sufism and Muslim Contribution to Knowledge

1. Origin and development of Muslim philosophy
2. Classical Muslim Philosophers: Al-Kindi, Farabi, Ibn-Sina, Al-Ghazzali, Ibne Rushd.
3. Qadariyya, Murjiyya, Khawarij, Mutazalites and Asharites
4. Origin and development of Sufism
5. Prominent Sufis: Hassan al- Basri, Junaid Baghdadi, Ibne-Arabi and Sheikh Ali Hujwiri
6. Major Sufi orders: Chishtiyya, Suhrawardiyya, Qadiriyya, Naqshabandiyya
7. Muslim contribution to Natural and Social Sciences: Medicine, Mathematics, Astronomy, Historiography, Geography, chemistry and Botany
8. Prominent classical thinkers and scientists Al-Mawardi, Al-Biruni, Ibn-Tayimiyya, Ibn-Khaldun, Ibn al-Baytar, Ibn al-Haytham etc.

Unit – X : Modern Trends, Movements in Islam

1. Advent of Western Modernity and Technology in Egypt and India
2. Muhammad Ali Pasha and his reforms
3. Tanzimat
4. Sir Syed and his educational movement
5. Modern religious movements: The Wahabiyya, the Sokoto and Faraizi movement
6. Shah Waliullah and his movement
7. Syed Ahmad Shaheed and his movement
8. Ikhwan al-Muslimun and Jamaate-Islami
9. Young Turk Movement, Nursi Movement
10. Arab Nationalism: Abdul Rehman al-Kawakibi
11. Western Modernity in Turkey and Iran:Mustafa Kemal and Reza Shah
12. Muslim Modernist thinkers: Ali-Abdul Raziq, Qasim Amin, Fazlur Rahman
13. Contemporary Muslim Organisations and Schools of Thought: Deoband, Nadwa, the Salfis and Barelvis
14. Modern Islamic Thinkers: Jamalud-din-Afghani, Muhammad Abduh, Rashid Rida, Hasan al-Banna, Syed Qutb, Shibli Nomani, Allama Iqbal, Abul-A´la Maududi, Ayatullah Khomeini, Ali Shariati and Ahmed Kasravi Tabrezi.
15. The Iranian Revolution
16. The Palestine Problem – Liberation Organisation: PLO, Hamas, and Hezbollah
17. The Arab Spring
18. Egypt: Democracy on Trial
19. Conflicts in West Asia: Iraq, Libya, Syria and Yeman
20. Indo-Arab Relations