

**PG Entrance Test Syllabus-2024**  
**M.A. Islamic Studies**

**Note:** The syllabus prescribed for the Entrance Test (M. A. Islamic Studies) has been divided into fifteen units. Each unit carries a weight-age of four marks. Four multiple type questions from each unit will be asked in the PG Entrance Test, making a total of 60 MCQs.

**Unit I**

- 1) Topography of Arabia
- 2) Religious Beliefs and Practices of *Jahiliyyah* Arabia
- 3) Early Life of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
- 4) The *Sirah* of Prophet ﷺ: *Da'wah, Hijrah, Pact of Hudaibiyah* and *Ghuzwat*

**Unit II**

- 1) The Institution of *Khilafah*
- 2) Consolidation of the State and Administration under the Pious Caliphs
- 3) Contribution of Prominent Umayyad Caliphs: Muawiyah and Umar bin Abd al-Aziz
- 4) Administration of the Umayyads: Central and Judiciary

**Unit III**

- 1) Establishment of the Abbasid Dynasty
- 2) The Golden Age of the Abbasids: Al-Mansur and Al-Mamun
- 3) *Bayt al-Hikmah* and Translation Movement
- 4) Intellectual Contribution to the Development of Science and Medicine

**Unit IV**

- 1) Establishment of Muslim Rule in Spain
- 2) Contribution of Abd al-Rahman-I and Abd al-Rahman-III
- 3) Intellectual Development in Muslim Spain: Astronomy and History
- 4) Contribution to the Development of Arts and Literature

**Unit V**

- 1) The Quran: Revelation and its Compilation
- 2) An Introduction to the Quran and its '*Ulum*: a) *Asbab-i-Nuzul* b) *Muhkamat and Mutashabihat*
- 3) *Tafsir*: Meaning, its Principles and Early Development
- 4) *Hadith*: Definition, Compilation, Types and Place in Islam

**Unit VI**

- 1) Meaning and Importance of *Fiqh*
- 2) Sources of *Fiqh*
- 3) Early Development of *Fiqh*
- 4) Important Schools of *Fiqh*: Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi, Hanbali and Ja'afri

**Unit VII**

- 1) Origin and Development of '*Ilm al-Kalam*
- 2) Important Schools of '*Ilm al-Kalam – I: Jabariyyah and Qadariyyah*
- 3) Important Schools of '*Ilm al-Kalam – II: Muatazilah and Ashariyyah*
- 4) Contribution of Some Prominent Philosophers: Al-Kindi and Al-Ghazzali

**Unit VIII**

- 1) Meaning and Origin of *Tasawwuf*
- 2) Development of *Tasawwuf*
- 3) Sufis of Early Period (Life and Doctrines): Hasan Basri, Junaid Baghdadi and Rabia Basri
- 4) Sufis of Later Period (Life and Contribution): Shaykh Abdul Qadir Jilani and Khawaja Muin al-Din Chisti

### **Unit IX**

- 1) Advent of Islam in Kashmir
- 2) Socio-Religious Conditions During 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> Centuries
- 3) Establishment of Muslim Sultanate (1339-1470 C.E.)
- 4) Development of Arts, Education and Literature During the Sultanate Period (1339-1586 C.E.)

### **Unit X**

- 1) Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani: Life and Role
- 2) Shaykh Nur al-Din Rishi: Life and Teachings
- 3) Shaykh Yaqub Sarfi: Life and Works
- 4) Influence of Iran and Central Asia on Kashmir Society (1339-1586 C.E.)

### **Unit XI**

- 1) Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab and his Movement
- 2) Hasan al-Banna and his Movement
- 3) Islamic Revolution in Iran
- 4) *Tanzimat* and Young Turks Movement in Turkey

### **Unit XII**

- 1) Muslim Response to Modern Challenges: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and *Nadwatul Ulama*
- 2) New Educational Developments: *Darul Ulum Deoband* and Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
- 3) Modern Reformist Thinkers – I: Jamal al-Din Afghani
- 4) Modern Reformist Thinkers – I: Muhammad Iqbal

### **Unit XIII**

- 1) Political Teachings in the Qur'an
- 2) Medieval Islamic Political Thought: Al-Farabi and Al-Mawardi
- 3) Essential Principles of Economy in Islam
- 4) Interest-Free Banking in Islam: Concept and Principles

### **Unit XIV**

- 1) Islamic Sociology: An Introduction
- 2) Development of Early Islamic Sociological Thought
- 3) Islamic Psychology: Introduction and Principles
- 4) Contemporary Relevance of Islamic Sociology

### **Unit XV**

- 1) Concept of Universe: A Study of Relevant Qura'nic Verses
- 2) Contribution of Medieval Muslim Scholars to the Field of Sciences: Al-Khawarizmi and Jabir ibn Hayyan
- 3) Contribution of Contemporary Muslim Scholars to the Field of Sciences: Abdul Qadir Khan and APJ Abdul Kalam
- 4) Scientific Pursuit in Muslim Centers: Islamic World Academy of Science (IAS) and Association of Muslim Scientists and Engineers (AMSE)