

## Research Themes in History

1. Significance of Islamic revolution in World History. The Quranic teachings and their appeal to the young and downtrodden people. Revolutionary nature of the concept of God, Quran, the position of man vis-à-vis his relation with God.
2. Preaching of Islam outside Arabia, particularly in the conquered countries. Any country may be taken up for research. Emphasis is to be laid on the nature of missionary work with reference to the agents: Ulema, Traders and Mashaikh.
3. Muslim contribution to Geography and other Sciences, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, etc.
4. Process of Urbanization and Islam: Islam encourages urbanization as the congregational prayer and Eid prayer can be offered in a congregational mosque and likewise the Eid prayer. The Jamia mosque and Idgah are only built in the Urban centre of sizeable population. Moreover, the intellectual and historical dimension that an Islamic city had are to be stressed. The Ashraf, (social and religious elite) played an important role in the diffusion and knowledge, besides having Karkhanas, commercial centres, departments of Ehtisab (Public Censorship) and police, rahats or khanqahs and other state charity centres.
5. Formation of state system (Policy) under the pious Caliph. Its impact on the society and the development of Culture and State Craft during the following centuries.

### Medieval Indian History:

6. Muslim community: Muslim settlements on different parts of India before the foundation of the Sultanate of Delhi. One is expected to study in depth the role of the settlements of Muslim starters in port cities of western and eastern coasts of India as well as the Muslims in Sind and Punjab since the 8th century to 12th century A.D.
7. Reign of Qutubuddin Aibak: his state policies, the nature of Muslim colonization, process of urbanization, relationship between the Sultan and Hindu land-chiefs.
8. The evolution of Sultanate Policy under Sultan, Iltutmish and Sultan Balban. The impact of classical Islamic Institutions in shaping the Sultanate Institutions is to be highlighted.
9. The composition of the ruling elite under the Sultans of Delhi: 13th century. While studying this problem, one has to analyse the groups of nobles ethnically, their relationship with the Sultan as well as with each other.
10. The concepts of public welfare during the Sultanate period: 13th to 14th centuries. Efforts made by the Sultanate to introduce new crafts, institution for the diffusion of learning and the measures taken by them for public welfare are, such as hospitals, etc.
11. Religious policy of the Sultans of Delhi - 13th and 14th centuries.
12. The religious policy of the Afghan Kings, the Lodi Sultans, Sher shah Suri and his successors.
13. Regionalization of politics. Inter-state relations in India during the 15th century A.D. One has to study the state policy followed by different regional Sultans and their relations with the neighboring Muslim rulers and Hindu-land-chiefs.
14. Research topics may be taken up by scholars to attempt an in-depth study of any regional sultanate-Gujarat, Malwa, Bengal, Sharqi Kingdom of Jaunpur, Khandesh, Kalpi, Nagaur during the

15th century A.D.

15. Religious policy of Akbar: response by the Muslim elite to Akbar's religious experiences.
16. Formation of the State under Akbar and its impact on the Mughal Empire during the subsequent period.
17. Socio-economic life under Emperor Shah Jahan, with reference to urbanization and the growth of Muslim population.
18. Mughal relations with the Muslim and non-Muslim countries. Trade relations are to be included for study.
19. Composition of the nobility under Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb: changes that took place as a result of the annexation of the Deccan to the Mughal empire.
20. Indian Diaspora: the activities of the Muslim and Hindu merchants across the borders of India, presence of the Indian merchants-Hindus and Muslims both in central Asia and Iran.
21. The progress of Architecture under the Sultans of Delhi
22. The Mughal architecture
23. Muslim educational system during Medieval times.
24. Muslim intellectual life and development of religious thought and learning during different periods 13th to 14th century, 15th to the first half of the 16th century, or under the Mughals, in different successor-states during 18th century.
25. State patronage to sciences and crafts and their progress during the Muslim rule.
26. Judicial System under Sultans of Delhi
27. Judicial System under the Mughals
28. A true Islamic cultural history of India Contribution of Peer-Faqeer in growth of Islam in India
29. Economic History of the Muslim Peshawar Dastakaars
30. Islamic Architecture and History of India
31. Policy to protect Muslim Architecture in India.
32. State and Politics in North India, 1206-1290
33. State and Politics in North India, 1290-1526
34. Islam and State: A study of Mughal Rule in India, 1526-1605
35. Islam and State: A study of Mughal Rule in India, 1605-1707
36. Islam in India, 1831-1885
37. Muslims' response to the Indian National Movement, 1885-1905
38. Problems of the Indian Muslims, 1857-1905
39. Muslim Aristocracy, Muslim League and the Muslim Masses, 1609-1947

40. Muslims contributions to the Indian National Movement 1885-1947
41. The Great Rebellion of 1857 and the Role of Ulama and Muslim Masses
42. Muslims and Politics of Divide-role and responsibilities of the Muslim Leadership (1918-1947)
43. Changing pattern of Muslim political thoughts-Khilafat to the Civil Disobedience Movement, cause and effects
44. The Pakistan Resolution and the Muslim Masses: A study Demand of Pakista and Partition of India: Myth and Reality.

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