

## Question Paper

### IH010301 - Political Thought in Islam

THIRD SEMESTER

1. Whose composition is Tahfimat al-Ilahiyya ?
  - a) Shah Waliullah Dahlawi
  - b) Mukarram Ahmad.
  - c) Maulvi Ahmadullah
  - d) Husain Ahmed Madni
  
2. When was Jamaluddin Afghani born?
  - a) 1847
  - b) 1838
  - c) 1842
  - d) 1835
  
3. What was the theme Jila al- Qulub bi Zikr al-Mahbub?
  - a) Islamic poetry about love
  - b) Biographical sketch of prophet Muhammad
  - c) Critique of Shia beliefs
  - d) Sufi practices around pir–murid relationships
  
4. Who propounds Doctrine of Khudi ?
  - a) Shah Waliullah
  - b) Sir sayyid Ahmad khan
  - c) Allama Iqba

d) Thomas Walker Arnold

5. Whom did Razia Sultan appoint 'Amir-e-Akhor' master of stables)?

a) Ikhtiaruddin Altunia

b) Jamaluddin Yaqut

c) Bahram Shah

d) Iltutmish

6. when did Benazir Bhutto take office as Pakistan's prime minister for a second term?

a) 1994

b) 1993

c) 1992

d) 1991

7. Who is the longest serving prime minister in the history of Bangladesh?

a) Hussain Muhammad Ershad

b) Sheikh Hasina

c) Asaduzzaman Khan

d) Abdur Rab

8. In which reign of Mughal emperor Shah Waliullah was born?

a) Azam Shah

b) Aurangzeb

c) Shah Jahan

d) Bahadur Shah I

9. Jamaluddin Afghani was the champion of?

- a) One world government
- b) Right is might
- c) Pan Islamism
- d) None of the above

10. Which is the Resting place of Shah Waliullah?

- a) Munhadiyan
- b) Abhay Ghat
- c) Uday Bhoomi
- d) Kisan Ghat

11. Who found Scientific society?

- a) Shibli Nomani
- b) Muhammad Iqbal
- c) Syed Ahmad Khan
- d) Mr. A. B Spate

12. In which year Iqbal contested the election for a seat in the Punjab Legislative Assembly and Won?

- a) 1926
- b) 1927
- c) 1930
- d) 1931

13. Where did Benazir Bhutto die?

- a) Karachi
- b) Lahore
- c) London
- d) Rawalpindi

14. Which political party Sheikh Haseena belongs to?

- a) Muslim League
- b) Nationalist Party
- c) Bikalpa Dhara
- d) Awami League

15. Who was the author of İntibah?

- a) Mehmed Fuad
- b) Namık Kemal
- c) Stanford Jay Shaw
- d) Murat Cankara

16. Who is the author of Mufradat al Quran?

- a) Hamiduddin Farahi
- b) Sayyid Abul A'la Maududi
- c) Muhammad Abduh
- d) Mahmud Shaltut

17. Who found Madrasah-i Rahimiyah?

- a) Shah Waliullah Dehlawi
- b) Shah Abdul Aziz

- c) Shah Abdur Rahim
- d) Mahmud Hasan

18. Who was Raziya Sultan's predecessor?

- a) Ruknuddin Firuz
- b) Iltutmish
- c) Nasiruddin Mahmud
- d) Shah Turkan

19. Who was the first woman to become the Prime Minister of a country in the world?

- a) Benazir Bhutto
- b) Indira Gandhi
- c) Sirimavo Bandaranaike
- d) Margaret Thatcher

20. The Two Nation Theory was propounded in which session of the Muslim League?

- a) Lahore Session, 1940
- b) Karachi Session, 1937
- c) Amritsar Session, 1941
- d) Delhi Session, 1942

21. What is discussed in Madina fadila and the Siydsa madaniya?

- a) Theory of Life
- b) Theory of War

- c) Theory of Heaven
- d) Theory of prophecy

22. Which Muslim philosopher's commentary made Aristotle's works widely read in the West and saved Greek thought from oblivion?

- a) Al-Ghazali
- b) Al-Farabi
- c) Nizam-ul-Mulk Toosi
- d) Al-Mawardi

23. Which Muslim philosopher began his professional life teaching law and jurisprudence in Basra and Baghdad?

- a) Al-Farabi
- b) Al-Ghazali
- c) Ibn-e-Khaldun
- d) Al-Mawardi

24. The Abbasid Caliph al-Qaim appointed him as the chief judge (Qazi-ul-Qazat) of his government and he declined the offer, saying that there were far more experienced people who deserved the title far more than himself. Who was that saintly philosopher?

- a) Al-Farabi
- b) Al-Ghazali
- c) Al-Mawardi
- d) None of these

25. Which Muslim Philosopher named Abu Hamid bin Muhammad, born in 1058 A.D. Is commonly known as:

- a) Al-Ghazali
- b) Al-Mawardi
- c) Ibn Taymiyyah
- d) Ibn Khaldun

26. Which was the book that Ghazali authored for Ghiyath-ud-Din Abu Shuja Muhammad, his patron and the king's son, in order to provide royal counsel?

- a) Kimiya-i-Sa'adat
- b) Muqadma
- c) Tibrul-Masbuk
- d) Fatihatul-Ulum

27. Which of the following is not the work of Ibn-e-Khaldun?

- a) Kitab-al-Ibar
- b) Siyasat Namah
- c) History of the Berbers
- d) Al-Tarif

28. Who is Known as called the “Father of political economy?”

- a) Nizam-ul-Mulk
- b) Malik Muhammad
- c) Ghazali
- d) Ibn-e-Khaldun

29. Which concept is associated with Ibn-e-Khaldun?

- a) Asabiyya
- b) Liberty
- c) Dictatorship
- d) Self-love

30. What was The real name of ibn e Tamiyyah ?

- a) Zaki ud din
- b) Taqi ud din
- c) Naqi ud din
- d) None of the above

31. To Which school of Jurisprudence IbnTaymiyyah was belonged to?

- a) Shafi
- b) Malik
- c) Hambali
- d) Hanafi

32. Who was the author of the famous work Orientalism?

- a) Aminawadud
- b) Samuel Huntington
- c) Sajad ahmad
- d) Shams kamal

33. Who authored Minhaj as-Sunnah an-Nabawiyyahis?

- a) Ibn Rushd

- b) Ibn Ishaq
- c) Ibn Taymiyyah
- d) Ibn Hisham

34. What is the Etymological meaning of Muqaddimah?

- a) Epilogue
- b) Prologue
- c) Group
- d) Clan

35. Who introduced the concept of Laffer curve?

- a) Ibn Khaldun
- b) Ibn Rushd
- c) Ibn Hisham
- d) Ibn Taymiyyah

36. "Jurisprudence is the knowledge of the classification of the laws of God

“whose observation is this?

- a) Nizam-ul-Mulk
- b) Malik Muhammad
- c) Ghazali
- d) Ibn-e-Khaldun

37. When was Al-Mawardi born?

- a) 972
- b) 970

c) 968

d) 966

38. Who authored *Personas of the Prophethood*?

a) Ibn-e-Khaldun

b) Al-Mawardi

c) Ghazali

d) Malik Muhammad

39. Whose autobiography is *Deliverance from Error*?

a) Ibn Khaldun

b) Ibn Rushd

c) Ibn Hisham

d) Al-Ghazali

40. A well-known French philosopher, scientist, and mathematician was greatly influenced by the mysticism of Al-Ghazali: Who was he?

a) Rousseau

b) Jean Bodin

c) Blaise Pascal

d) None of these

41. Which event is described as *Fath-e-Mubeen* in the Quran?

a) Bayt-i Ridhwan

b) Suleh Hudabiyah

c) Fath-e Makkah

d) None of these

42. Who was the enemy of Muslims in the Battle of Tabuk?

a) Roman

b) Yemen

c) Persians

d) None of these

43. Who was Muqawqis?

a) Contemporary Persian King of Prophet

b) Contemporary Egyptian King of Prophet

c) Contemporary Yemeni King of Prophet

d) Contemporary Indian King of Prophet

44. The first written constitution given by the prophet Muhammad is known as?

a) Dastur-e-Medina

b) Dastur-e-Tabuk

c) Dastur-e-allah

d) Mithaq-e-Madina

45. The Farewell Sermon given by the Prophet Muhammad is known as?

a) Wada al juma

b) Thaniyat al wada

c) Khutbat al wada

d) None of these

46. What is Bayt al-Mal?

- a) State library
- b) state treasury
- c) state school
- d) prayer centre

47. When was Ghadir Khumm?

- a) 632
- b) 631
- c) 630
- d) 629

48. Etymological meaning of Imām?

- a) Leader
- b) Ruler
- c) Infallible
- d) in front

49. What is Occultation?

- a) Water ethics
- b) eschatological belief
- c) belief in superhuman qualities
- d) Divine soul

50. What was the period of first Fitna?

- a) 621-623
- b) 656-661

c) 679-681

d) 685-687

51. Who killed Ali ibn Abi Talib?

a) Abd al-Rahman ibn Muljam

b) Abd Allah ibn Yazid al-Fazari

c) Abdullah ibn Ibadh

d) Abu Yazid Makhlad ibn Kaydad

52. In which legal concept "Eye for an eye" first recorded?

a) Law of goturk

b) Code of Hammurabi

c) Universal declaration of human rights

d) Bill of rights

53. What was the number of clauses of Charter of Madina?

a) 45

b) 46

c) 47

d) 48

54. Who chose Kufah as the capital of the Caliphate?

a) H. Ali

b) H. Uthman

c) Umar bin Abdul Aziz

d) Amin

55. Who was proclaimed the successor of Ali?

- a) Hassan
- b) Hussain
- c) Zubayr
- d) Muawiyah

56. Where is the burial place of Ali?

- a) Makkah
- b) Basra
- c) Mashhad
- d) Taif

57. Name the first religio-political sect emerged in Islam?

- a) Murjites
- b) Kharjites
- c) Sufis
- d) Mutazilites

58. What is the root word of jahiliyyah?

- a) Jahala
- b) Jahili
- c) Jalalla
- d) Janna

59. Which surah was recited by Prophet at the conquest of Makkah?

- a) surah Al-Fatha

- b) Surah Al-Kausar
- c) Surah Al-Anfal
- d) Surah Al-Ankaboot

60. The first woman who embraced Islam?

- a) Bilal Muhammad
- b) Zaid Ibn Haaritha
- c) Musa Ahmed
- d) Hassan Ali

61. How many times performed Umra?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

62. What was the greatest miracle of the Prophet Muhammad?

- a) The battles
- b) Constitution of Medina
- c) The Holy Quran
- d) None of these

63. Who did the Prophet appoint as the 1st Muatthin?

- a) Bilal ibn Rabaah
- b) Zaid Ibn HaarithA
- c) Amin

d) Ali

64. How old was the Prophet Muhammad when he received the first revelation?

a) 37 years

b) 40 years

c) 43 years

d) 35 years

65. What is the Islamic view on international relations?

a) Unending competition

b) Pursued a peaceful relationship in its foreign policies with different nations and societies

c) Dominating

d) Colonisation

66. Which of the following is not the Rights of Citizens in Islam.?

a) Rights to justice

b) Rights to equality

c) Right to human dignity

d) Right to hackneyed

67. What is vicegerency in Islam?

a) Allah's omnipotence

b) kill a human being to save one's own life

c) There is hierarchy of clergy in Islam,

d) All of humanity has been entrusted with the preservation and distribution of God's creation.

68. What is sovereignty of Allah in Islamic state?

a) Allah is the sole possessor of dominion, and He alone possesses all authority.

b) Sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to man

c) Caliph is the sole possessor of dominion

d) Angels of Allah possess all authority.

69. What is the literal meaning of Shura?

a) Constitution

b) Consultation

c) Coordination

d) Discrimination

70. What is meant by Din wa-Dawlah?

a) Addresses both the religious and political affairs of the community

b) Religion of peace

c) Religion of brotherhood

d) The oneness of God, in the sense that he is one and there is no god but he.

71. Who authored "The Book of the Land-tax" at the behest of caliph Harun al-Rashid?

a) Abu Yusuf

- b) Ibn al-Muqaffa
- c) Yazid al-Fazari
- d) Shams sajad

72. Who many times Jihad is mentioned in the Qur'an as a noun?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

73. What is meant by ahl al-kitab?

- a) Name of infields and their judgement
- b) Community of Islam who are possessors of holy quran
- c) Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians, as well as the imprecisely defined group referred to as Sabian's—who are possessors of divine books
- d) List of companions of prophet

74. What denotes Dhimmis?

- a) Slaves
- b) non-Muslims
- c) women
- d) orphans

75. Which sura attest caliphate as an institution is based upon the Qur'an?

- a) Sura II,28
- b) Sura I,6

c) Sura III,14

d) Sura IV,3

76. Who was the first Muslim to establish a speculative theology, or rather an anti-Aristotelian religious philosophy?

a) Khawarij

b) Shia

c) Mu'tazilites

d) Asharites

77. Who was the first to think of the state as an entity in its own right, yet not independent of the ruler, who at that period of Islamic history was still an essential part of the state?

a) Ibn al-Tiqtaqa

b) Al Mawardi

c) Ibn Taymiyyah

d) Shah Waliullah

78. Who set the fashion in Islamic literature of writing about the mores of rulers and courtiers?

a) Al kindi

b) Al Farabi

c) Ibn Khaldun

d) Ibn al-Muqaffa

79. What is meant by "Umran" according to Ibn Khaldun?

- a) specific sense of civilization.
- b) specific sense of morality
- c) specific sense of climate
- d) specific sense of polities

80. What is meant by Siyasa aqliya?

- a) Government based on the divinely revealed law.
- b) Government based on a law established by human reason.
- c) Government of the ideal state of the philosopher
- d) Government based on evil traditions

81. Who is called poet of East?

- a) Aamer Hussein
- b) Abdul Rahman Munif
- c) Abdullah Khan
- d) Muhammad Iqbal

82. What is Vile State (nadhla)?

- a) its citizens strive for wealth and riches for their own sake.
- b) its inhabitants aim at the necessities of life, like food, drink, clothing
- c) its citizens strive for pleasures
- d) its citizens strive for knowledge

83. who was the officer in charge of baith-ul-mal?

- a) Kharja- al-Mal
- b) Sahib-al-Mal

- c) Sabj- al-Mal
- d) Sanjar- al-Mal

84. Who are known as munafiqeen.?

- a) New Muslims
- b) Some Christians would accept Islam one day and renounced it the next day
- c) Infidels
- d) Some jews would accept Islam one day and renounced it the next day

85. When did the Bayt I Ridhwan took place?

- a) 624
- b) 627
- c) 628
- d) 630

86. Those who gave shelter to the muhajirs at medina are known as?

- a) Ansars
- b) Momins
- c) Mohis
- d) Muslims

87. The first qibla of muslims was?

- a) Masjid I Damascus
- b) Masjid I nabvi
- c) Masjid I haram

d) Masjid I aqsa

88. Which caliph gave the concept of Mihmah?

a) Umar II

b) Al Mamun

c) Al Mutasim

d) Al Mehdi

89. Sharf al-Aimah and Zayn al-Din were the titles of?

a) Ibn Rushd

b) Al-Ghazzali

c) Ibn Sina

d) Al Farabi

90. Al Ghazzali flourished under which dynasty?

a) Fatimids

b) Saljuqs

c) Ayyoubids

d) Mamluks

91. Where is nizamiyyah madrasah located?

a) Khurasan

b) Damascus

c) Bagdad

d) Cairo

92. Where was ibn Taimiyyah born?

- a) Istanbul
- b) Kabul
- c) Cairo
- d) Harran

93. The theory of Irtifaqat was given by?

- a) Ibn Rushd
- b) Ibn Sina
- c) Shah Waliullah
- d) Amer Hussein

94. Shah Waliullah took part in the battle of Panipat in?

- a) 1526
- b) 1695
- c) 1761
- d) 1801

95. Who laid the foundation stone of Muhammadan Anglo Oriental School Aligarh?

- a) Lord Lytton
- b) Lord Curson
- c) Lord Bendorick
- d) Lord Delhouse

96. The subject matter of Tabyin ul-Kalam is?

- a) History

- b) Philosophy
- c) Religion
- d) all of the above

97. The relation or the bond created between the Ansars and Muhajirs by the Prophet Muhammad is called as?

- a) Muakhaat
- b) Muashabaat
- c) Ikhwan
- d) al-Fadhul

98. Medina was previously known as ?

- a) Luhai
- b) Zorat
- c) Yathrib
- d) Becca

99. Who was entitled as Mitlaq?

- a) Yazid I
- b) Hassan
- c) Hussain
- d) Zubayr

100. The Mihnah Khalq-e-Quran was abrogated by?

- a) Harun al-Rashid
- b) Al-Mamun

c) Al-Mustansir II

d) Al-Mutawakil

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## ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. A
11. C
12. A
13. D
14. D
15. B
16. A

17. D

18. A

19. C

20. A

21. D

22. B

23. D

24. C

25. A

26. C

27. B

28. D

29. A

30. B

31. C

32. B

33. C

34. B

35. A

36. D

37. A

38. B

39. D

40. C

41. B

42. A

43. B

44. D

45. C

46. B

47. A

48. D

49. B

50. B

51. A

52. B

53. C

54. A

55. A

56. C

57. B

58. A

59. A

60. B

61. D

62. C

63. A

64. A

65. B

66. D

67. D

68. A

69. B

70. A

71. A

72. D

73. C

74. B

75. A

76. C

77. A

78. D

79. A

80. B

81. D

82. A

83. B

84. D

85. C

86. A

87. D

88. B

89. B

90. B

91. C

92. D

93. C

94. C

95. A

96. C

97. A

98. C

99. B

100. D

