

**CURRICULUM**  
**OF**  
**PAKISTAN STUDIES**  
**BS (HONS)**  
**& MS (HONS)**

(Revised 2006)



**HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION**  
**ISLAMABAD**

## **CURRICULUM DIVISION, HEC**

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## PREFACE

Curriculum of a subject is said to be the throbbing pulse of a nation. By looking at the curriculum one can judge the state of intellectual development and the state of progress of the nation. The world has turned into a global village; new ideas and information are pouring in like a stream. It is, therefore, imperative to update our curricula regularly by introducing the recent developments in the relevant fields of knowledge.

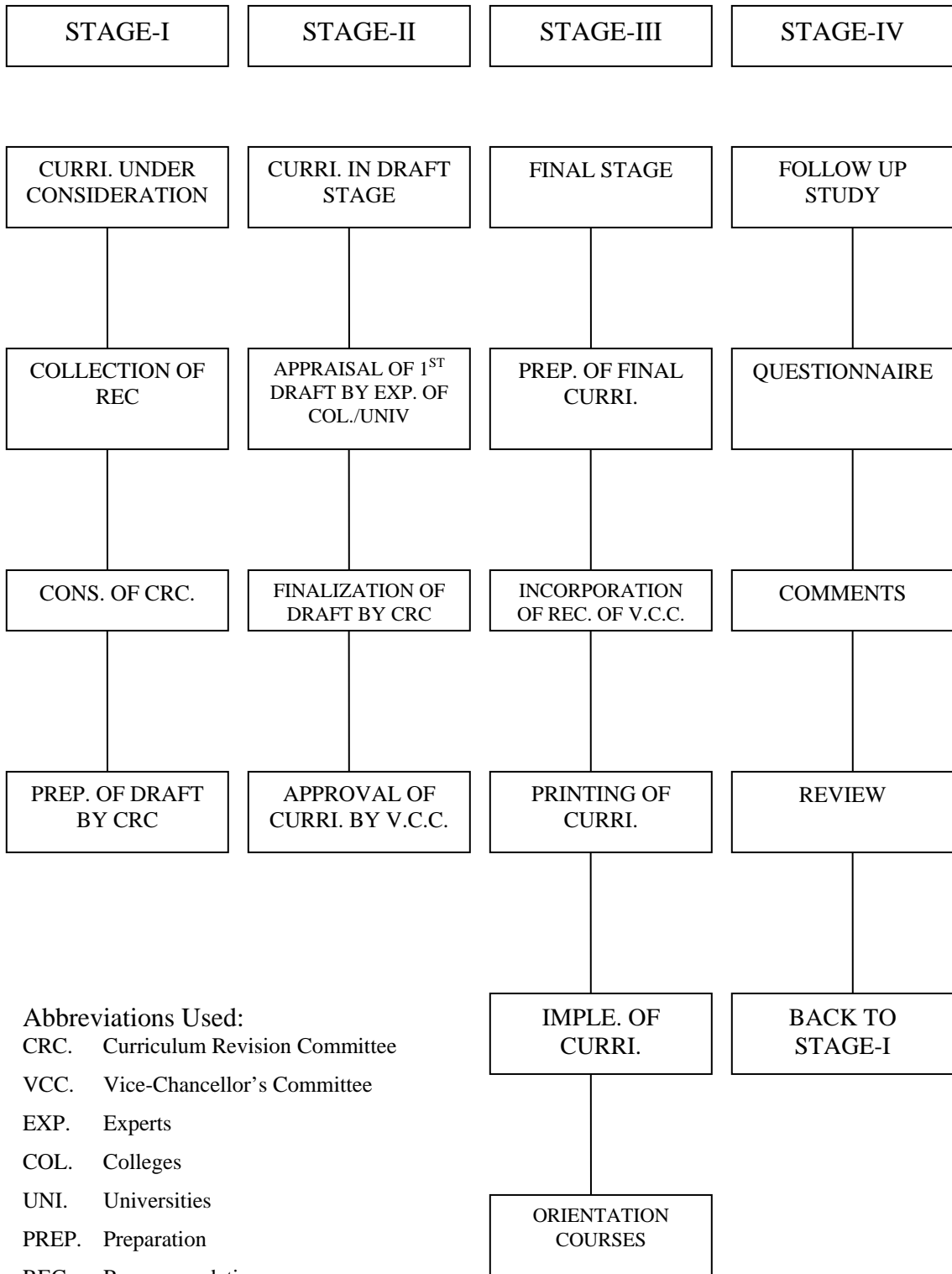
In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Federal Supervision of Curricula Textbooks and Maintenance of Standards of Education Act 1976, the Federal Government vide notification no. D773/76-JEA (Cur.), dated December 4, 1976, appointed University Grants Commission as the competent authority to look after the curriculum revision work beyond class XII at bachelor level and onwards to all degrees, certificates and diplomas awarded by degree colleges, universities and other institutions of higher education.

In pursuance of the above decisions and directives, the Higher Education Commission (HEC) is continually performing curriculum revision in collaboration with universities. According to the decision of the special meeting of Vice-Chancellors' Committee, curriculum of a subject must be reviewed after every 3 years. For the purpose, various committees are constituted at the national level comprising senior teachers nominated by universities. Teachers from local degree colleges and experts from user organizations, where required, are also included in these committees. The National Curriculum Revision Committee for Pakistan Studies in its meeting held in June 26-28, 2006 at the HEC Regional Centre, Lahore revised the curriculum after due consideration of the comments and suggestions received from universities and colleges where the subject under consideration is taught. The final draft prepared by the National Curriculum Revision Committee duly approved by the Competent Authority is being circulated for implementation by architectural institutions.

***Prof. Dr. Altaf Ali G. Shaikh***  
*Adviser (Acad/R&D)*

August 2006

# CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT





## INTRODUCTION

The final meeting of the National Curriculum Committee of Pakistan Studies was held at HEC Regional Office, Lahore on June 26–28, 2006 to design the four year BS (Hons.) and MS Programmes. The following resource persons participated:

Prof. Dr. Mumtaz Bhutto Chairperson Faculty of Social Sciences Preston University, Shahrah-e-Faisal Karachi	Convener
Prof. Sharif-al-Mujahid HEC Distinguished National Professor Pakistan Study Center University of Karachi Karachi	Member
Mr. Shahid Aziz Siddiqi Vice-Chancellor Ziauddin University Karachi	Member
Prof. Dr. Ghulam Hyder Sindhi Director National Institute of Pakistan Studies Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad	Member
Prof. Dr. Massarrat Abid Director Pakistan Study Centre University of the Punjab Lahore	Member
Prof. Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmed Director Pakistan Study Center University of Karachi Karachi	Member
Dr. Shoaib Ahmed Senior Research Fellow National Defense College Islamabad	Member

Prof Dr. M. Nazeer Kaka Khel Department of Pakistan Studies Qurtuba University of Science & Information Technology D.I.Khan	Member
Prof. Dr. Khalid Javed Makhdoom Department of Pakistan Studies Government College University Lahore	Member
Prof Dr. Imdad Hussain Sahito Department of Pakistan Studies Shah Abdul Latif University Khairpur	Member
Dr. Shafqat Hussain Chaudhry Professor of Humanities FAST National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences Lahore	Member
Dr. Sahib Khan Channa Senior Fellow College of Business Management Korangi Creek Karachi	Member
Dr. Muhammad Farooq Associate Professor Department of Pakistan Studies B.Z. University Multan	Member
Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan Associate Professor Department of International Relations & Political Science University of Sargodha Sargodha	Member
Dr. Bernadette L. Dean Associate Professor Agha Khan University Karachi	Member
Dr. Abdullah Khan Associate Professor Pakistan Study Centre University of Peshawar	Member

Dr. Hafiz Muhammad Hameedullah Head of Social Sciences Department Riphah International University Islamabad	Member
Mrs. Mobina Ali Assistant Professor of Political Science Lahore College for Women University Jail Road Lahore	Member
Mr. Ghulam Abbas Mahar Assistant Professor Department of Pakistan Studies Mehran University of Engineering & Technology Jamshoro	Member
Mr. Ghulam Nabi Sahar Assistant Professor Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro	Member
Mrs Gulnaz Mumtaz Ahmed Assistant Professor University of Education Lahore	Member
Mrs. Mumtaz Bano Shaikh Lecturer Department of Pakistan Studies Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam	Member
Ms. Rehana Qureshi, Lecturer in Pakistan Studies Department of Social Sciences and Humanities University of Agriculture Faisalabad	Member
Dr. Abdul Latif Tunio Associate Professor Department of International Relations University of Sindh Jamshoro	Secretary

## Minutes

A meeting of the National Curriculum Revision Committee was convened at Lahore from June 26-28, 2006, to finalize the curriculum of Pakistan Studies 4 - year BS (Hons.) and 2-year MS (Hons.) Programmes. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Soofia Mumtaz, Adviser (Acad.), Higher Education Commission, Islamabad. In her address she impressed:

1. The need to bring about a radical change in the level and approach to the teaching of Pakistan Studies, and the need to fill in the vast gaps in the analytical documentation of the historical events, leading to the creation of Pakistan, and the challenges confronted by the nation since then.
2. The need to reinterpret the traditional concept of the teaching of Pakistan Studies by adopting a multi - dimensional approach.
3. The need to develop a more balanced interdisciplinary approach to the study of Pakistan, with particular reference to modern developments.
4. The need for studying Pakistan from a pluralistic view point so that the research produced could be of interest to non-Pakistanis as well.
5. The need for the promotion of creative thinking among students and the need to encourage them to inquire and engage in research of the highest calibre.
6. The need to nurture comprehensive, intellectual, emotional and physical growth of students by encouraging them to engage in constructive and diversified extra-curricular activities.
7. The need for the introduction of IT and Communication Skills in the new curriculum.
8. The need for making the curriculum market oriented.
9. The need to produce research articles and books of international quality, enabling the students to engage in dialogue and to work in partnership with expatriate experts on the subject and in the region.

After Dr. Sofia Mumtaz's briefing, Dr. Mumtaz Bhutto was requested to chair the meeting and she nominated Dr. A. Latif Tunio to assist her as secretary.

On the first day, the Committee reviewed and re-examined the Pakistan Studies curriculum and suggested a number of new courses.

On the second day, the final shape was given to the curriculum for the 4-year BS (Hons.) and 2-year MS (Hons.) in Pakistan Studies.

On the third day, the Committee developed the curriculum for Pakistan Studies (Compulsory) course, and finalized various courses that had been discussed, developed and decided upon earlier.

On 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2006, the National Curriculum Revision Committee unanimously adopted its final recommendations. However, during the concluding session, the services and the contribution of Prof. Sharif al Mujahid and Dr. Shoaib Ahmed were unanimously appreciated. The Committee also accorded thanks to officer in-charge and staff of the HEC, Regional Centre, Lahore, for the hospitality and co-operation extended to the participants.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairperson.

# 4 Year Degree Program-BS Hons

## Introduction / Objectives

- In order to create awareness among the students about the “Vision of Pakistan”, as given by our leaders during the freedom movement and after the emergence of Pakistan, the rationale of Pakistan’s creation is highlighted. This approach will, hopefully, bring an element of objectivity in explaining the creation of Pakistan. It will also educate the students about the nature of the state of Pakistan as envisioned by its leaders such as Allama Muhammad Iqbal and the Quaid-i-Azam. This approach is also useful in educating the students about the taxonomy of the state and in motivating them to develop a sense of patriotism as well as an urge for creative reconstruction.
- In view of aforementioned objectives, the course framework is sought to be issue-oriented. It seeks to cover Pakistan’s Cultural Heritage since ancient times, Muslim Political Thought over the centuries, Constitutional Development since 1947, Political Systems and their functioning, Public Policies and Reforms, Agro-Industrial Projects, Urbanization, Social Change and Transformation, Political Development and Modernization, as well as the Democratization Process through Resource Development and Management, Good Governance and Mass Socialization, Mobilization and Participation. This multidimensional course framework seeks to encompass wide range of issues pertaining to nation-building and state-structure in Pakistan, and provides awareness about the remedial measures for overcoming impediments inherent in our cultural and political fabric.
- The issues of Human Rights have been given equal weight, so as to provide guidelines for reshaping the Pakistani society on constructive lines, and ridding it of all sorts of evils, impediments, exploitation and oppression, as envisioned by the Quaid-i-Azam.
- Since a state cannot survive without a body of citizens integrated and united as a coherent nation, the issues concerning Pakistan’s march towards actualizing its vision of a modern-liberal Islamic republic have been dealt with in some detail.
- This curriculum seeks to develop students’ analytical and critical capabilities and broaden their vision. This will enable them to craft careers of their own choice. This will be done through extensive seminars and research projects for the most part. The courses seek to inculcate in students qualities of hard work, futuristic outlook and initiative to excel by way of healthy competition. These courses will make the students the most sought after persons in the job market and by the employers due to their perceptible outstanding merits in the fields of teaching and research.

# **Pakistan Studies (Compulsory)**

(As Compulsory Subject for Degree Students)

## **Introduction / Objectives**

The course has been designed as a compulsory subject for the students studying for Bachelor's degree, general or professional. The course is of 3 credit hours carrying 100 marks (recommended). The teaching work is comprised of three dimensions: Historical Perspective (20%); Government and Politics (40%); and Contemporary Pakistan (40%).

The course framework is issue-oriented. It has many dimensions, the historical and ideological background of Pakistan the process of governance and national development as well as the issues arising in the modern, age and posing challenges to Pakistan. The course has been designed with a vision that Pakistan Studies should open a window to future.

## **Course Outline**

### **1. Historical Perspective**

- a. Ideological rationale with special reference to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- b. Factors leading to Muslim separatism
- c. People and Land
  - i. Indus Civilization
  - ii. Muslim advent
  - iii. Location and Geo-Physical features.

### **2. Government and Politics in Pakistan**

Political and constitutional phases:

- a. 1947-58
- b. 1958-71
- c. 1971-77
- d. 1977-88
- e. 1988-99
- f. 1999 onward

### **3. Contemporary Pakistan**

- a. Economic institutions and issues
- b. Society and social structure

- c. Ethnicity
- d. Foreign policy of Pakistan and challenges
- e. Futuristic outlook of Pakistan

### **Books Recommended**

1. Burki, Shahid Javed. *State & Society in Pakistan*, The Macmillan Press Ltd 1980.
2. Akbar, S. Zaidi. *Issue in Pakistan's Economy*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2000.
3. S.M. Burke and Lawrence Ziring. *Pakistan's Foreign policy: An Historical analysis*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1993.
4. Mehmood, Safdar. *Pakistan Political Roots & Development*. Lahore, 1994.
5. Wilcox, Wayne. *The Emergence of Banglades.*, Washington: American Enterprise, Institute of Public Policy Research, 1972.
6. Mehmood, Safdar. *Pakistan Kayyun Toota*, Lahore: Idara-e-Saqafat-e-Islamia, Club Road, nd.
7. Amin, Tahir. *Ethno - National Movement in Pakistan*, Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad.
8. Ziring, Lawrence. *Enigma of Political Development*. Kent England: WmDawson & sons Ltd, 1980.
9. Zahid, Ansar. *History & Culture of Sindh*. Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1980.
10. Afzal, M. Rafique. *Political Parties in Pakistan*, Vol. I, II & III. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and cultural Research, 1998.
11. Sayeed, Khalid Bin. *The Political System of Pakistan*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1967.
12. Aziz, K.K. *Party, Politics in Pakistan*, Islamabad: National Commission on Historical and Cultural Research, 1976.
13. Muhammad Waseem, *Pakistan Under Martial Law*, Lahore: Vanguard, 1987.
14. Haq, Noor ul. *Making of Pakistan: The Military Perspective*. Islamabad: National Commission on Historical and Cultural Research, 1993.

# **BS (Hons) 4 year Programme in Pakistan Studies**

## **Scheme of Studies Total Credit Hours 124-136**

### **Semester-I**

1. English (Compulsory) – I	3
2. Islamic Studies	2
3. Independence Movement and the Creation of Pakistan (1857 – 1947)	3
4. Political and Constitutional Development in Pakistan (1947-1971)	3
5. Computer Skills	1
6. Minor Course	3
7. Minor Course	<u>3</u>
	<b>18</b>

### **Semester-II**

1. English (Compulsory) – II	3
2. Pakistan Studies (Compulsory)	2
3. Political and Constitutional Developments in Pakistan (1971-to date)	3
4. Seminar Course: Contemporary Pakistan	3
5. Computer Skills	1
6. Minor Course	3
7. Minor Course	<u>3</u>
	<b>18</b>

### **Semester-III**

1. Communication Skills and Report Writing (English Compulsory - III)	3
2. Urdu (Functional)	3
3. Economic Development in Pakistan	3
4. Pakistani Languages and Literature	3
5. Minor Course	3
6. Minor Course	<u>3</u>
	<b>18</b>

## Semester-IV

1. English (Compulsory) – IV	3
2. Urdu (Functional)	3
3. Pakistani Society and Culture	3
4. Pakistan's Foreign Policy	3
5. Statistics	2
6. Minor Course	3
7. Minor Course	<u>3</u>
	<b>20</b>

## Semester-V

1. Research Methodology (Compulsory)	2
2. Ancient Civilizations on the Land of Pakistan-Indus Valley and Other (Compulsory)	3
3. Muslim Revivalist Movements in the Indo-Pak Sub-continent (18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century)	3
4. Pakistan: Intellectual and Political Heritage	3
5. Social Change and Development in Pakistan	3
6. Governance and Politics in Pakistan	<u>3</u>
	<b>17</b>

**Note:** Any 3 of the 4 courses mentioned on No 3-6 can be opted.

## Semester-VI

1. Geography and Demographic Profile of Pakistan (Compulsory)	3
2. Regional Studies (student shall opt one region/province for specialized study) (Compulsory)	3
3. Proficiency in one of the Pakistan's Regional Language other than mother tongue	3
4. Pakistan's National Security: External & Internal Dimensions	3
5. Current and Persistent Social Issues in Pakistan	3
6. Women Empowerment in Pakistan	3
	<b>15</b>

**Note:** Any 3 of the 4 courses mentioned on No 3-6 can be opted.

## **Semester-VII**

1. Pakistan and World Affairs (Compulsory)	3
2. Local Self Government in Pakistan (Compulsory)	3
3. Role of Civil and Military Bureaucracy in Pakistan Politics	3
4. Mass Media and Communication in Pakistan	3
5. Crisis/Disaster Management	3
6. Laws of Citizenship: Case Study of Pakistan	3
	<b>15</b>

**Note: Note:** Any 3 of the 4 courses mentioned on No 3-6 can be opted.

## **Semester-VIII**

1. Human Rights in Pakistan	3
2. Environment Problems in Pakistan	3
3. Research Project/Thesis	6
4. Comprehensive viva – voce	3
	<b>15</b>

**Instructions:** The Student is required to write project/thesis on a topic to be decided in consultation with the department / centre / institution.

# Semester Wise Details of BS Programme

## Semester-I

### Title: Independence Movement and the Creation of Pakistan (1857 – 1947)

#### Introduction / Objectives

This course aims at inculcating in the students purposeful learning competencies regarding the historical and intellectual background of the creation of Pakistan and providing the learners with the skills of continuing education, futuristic and objective, but deeply ingrained in the cultural heritage of the nation.

#### Course Outline

##### 1. Aligarh Movement

Background: Realities Emerging after British Ascendancy

##### 2. Formation of Attitudes

- a. British attitude towards the Muslims and the Hindus
- b. Hindu attitude towards the British and the Muslim community
- c. Muslim attitude towards the British rulers and their own compatriots

##### 3. Different Aspects of the Aligarh Movement

- a. Socio-religious aspect of the Aligarh Movement
- b. Educational and literary aspect of the Aligarh Movement
- c. Political aspect of the Aligarh Movement

##### 4. Partition of Bengal

- a. Historical Background: A survey of different partition schemes after the British ascendancy
- b. Announcement of the Partition Scheme (1905) and its possible effects
- c. The Hindu and the Muslim reaction to the Partition
- d. Annulment of the Partition (1911)

##### 5. Simla Deputation

- a. Background
- b. Formation of the delegation and communication with the Viceroy

- c. Demands of the delegation
  - d. Successes and the aftermath
- 6. Establishment of the All India Muslim League**
- a. Background events leading to the formation of the Muslim League/inaugural session
  - b. Aims and objectives
  - c. Recasting of the objectives (1913)
  - d. Allama Muhammad Iqbal and the Quaid-i-Azam's role as Muslim personalities
- 7. Lucknow Pact**
- a. Background events/the Quaid-i-Azam's role
  - b. Clauses of the Pact
  - c. Analysis/reaction of the Indian communities
- 8. Khilafat Movement**
- a. Global events/ World War I
  - b. Brief survey of the events, Mopla uprising and abolition of the Khilafat; aftermath
  - c. Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation Movements
  - d. Strengthening of the extremist attitudes in the Hindu and Muslim Politics with special reference to Hijart, Shuddhi, Sanghtan and the Hindu Mahasabha
- 9. Nehru Report and the Quaid-i-Azam's Fourteen Points**
- a. Background/ The Delhi Muslim Proposals/Simon's Commission
  - b. Formation of the Nehru Committee
  - c. Nehru Report: Salient features
  - d. Analysis of the provisions
  - e. The Quaid-i-Azam's efforts for reconciliation
  - f. Quaid-i-Azam's Fourteen Points and the Congress reaction
- 10. Ideas on Separatism and Muslim Nationhood**
- a. Allahabad Address
  - b. Chaudhry Rehamat Ali and his idea of Pakistan (in comparison with the views of the Quaid-i-Azam and Iqbal expressed during the Round Table conferences and the Allahabad Address)

## **11. Constitutional Development**

### **Background Events**

- a. Government of India Act 1909
- b. Government of India Act 1919
- c. Round Table Conferences and the Communal Award
- d. Government of India Act 1935
- e. Reaction of the major political parties
- f. Salient Features of the Act

## **12. Elections 1937 and the Congress Ministries**

- a. Functioning of the Congress Ministries
- b. Resignation of the Ministries
- c. Impact /Deliverance Day

## **13. The Lahore Resolution**

- a. Background
- b. Salient Features
- c. Significance

## **14. Important Events Leading To the Creation of Pakistan**

- a. Cripps Mission
- b. Simla Conference
- c. Elections 1945-46
- d. Muslim Representatives' Convention (Delhi)
- e. Cabinet Mission Plan
- f. Interim Government
- g. Third June Plan
- h. Indian Independence Act 1947
- i. Transfer of Power
- j. Quaid-i-Azam's Policy Statement 11<sup>th</sup> August 1947

### **Recommended books**

1. Jamil-ud-din, Ahmed. *Creation of Pakistan*. Lahore: United Publishers Anarkali, 1976.
2. Ali, Chaudhry Muhammad. *The Emergence of Pakista.*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1967.
3. Azad, Abulkalam. *India Wins Freedom*. New York: Longmans, Green, 1960.

4. Ahmad, Aziz. *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan 1857-1964*. London: Oxford University Press, 1967.
5. K.K. Aziz. *Making of Pakistan: A Study in Nationalism*. Islamabad: National Book Foundation, 1976.
6. Ikram, S.M. *Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan*. Lahore: Sheikh Muhammad Ashraf, Kasmiri Bazar, 1970.
7. Hameed, Abdul. *Muslim Separatism in India*. London: Oxford University Press.
8. Hodson, H. W. *The Great Divide: Britain – India – Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001.
9. Iqbal, Javed. *Ideology of Pakistan*. Lahore: Ferozsons Ltd. 1971.
10. Hussain, J. *A History of the peoples of Pakistan: Towards Independence*, Karachi: Oxford University Press.nd.
11. Saeed, Khalid Bin.*Pakistan the Formative Phase*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2003.
12. Stephen, Philip Cohen. *The Idea of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2005.
13. Khan, Abdul Qadir. *Mutala-e-Pakistan*, (Urdu). Lahore: A.H. Publishers Urdu Bazar, 2006.
14. Malik, Hafeez. *Rise of Muslim Nationalism in India*, Lahore: Vanguard Publishers. nd
15. Qureshi, I.H. *The Struggle for Pakistan*. Karachi: University of Karachi Press, 1969.
16. Riaz, Hasan. *Pakistan Naguzeer Tha*, (Urdu). Karachi: University of Karachi Press, nd.

## **Title: Political and Constitutional Development in Pakistan (1947-1971) Paper-I**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

Pakistan has been facing constant political and constitutional crisis since birth parliamentary democracy is yet to be established on firms footing. This course has been designed with a purpose to appraise the students of nature and direction of constitutional and political development in Pakistan. After studying the course the students will be able to

- Understand the constitutional and political issues and problems of Pakistan
- Comprehend the working of the political machinery and the adversities interposed in its way.
- Analyze the political problems of Pakistan.

### **Course Outline**

1. Administrative and Political Problems

2. Indian Independence Act, 1947
3. Interim Constitution, 1947
4. First Constituent Assembly, 1947-54
5. Major Constitutional Issues
6. Political Process and Development, 1947-54
7. Dissolution of the First Constituent Assembly and the Court Cases
8. Second Constituent Assembly, 1955-56
9. One Unit Scheme
10. 1956 Constitution: Salient Features
11. Working of The Parliamentary System, 1947-58
12. Imposition of Martial Law, 1958
13. Ayub Regime: Administration and Major Policies
14. 1962 Constitution: Salient Features
15. Struggle for Parliamentary Democracy and fall of Ayub Khan
16. Yahya Regime: The Legal Frame Work Order, 1970 and 1970 election
17. East Pakistan Crisis and Emergence of Bangladesh .

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Rizvi, Hasan Askari. *Military and Politics in Pakistan 1947-199*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publication, 2000.
2. Rizvi, Hasan Askari. *Military, State and Society in Pakistan*. Lahore, 2002.
3. Feldman, Herbert. *From Crisis to Crisis*. London: Oxford University Press, 1972.
4. Feldman, Herbert. *Revolution in Pakistan*. London: Oxford University Press, 1964.
5. Sayeed, Khalid Bin. *Politics in Pakistan: Nature and Direction of Change*. np. nd.
6. Sayeed, Khalid Bin. *The Political System of Pakistan*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1967.
7. Ziring, Lawrence. *Pakistan in the 20th Century: A Political History*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1997.
8. Ziring, Lawrence. *Pakistan: Enigma of Political Development*. West View, 1980.
9. Afzal, M. Rafique *Political Parties in Pakistan*. vol. I, II & III, Islamabad: National Commission on Historical and Cultural Research, 1999.
10. Shafqat, Saeed. *Political System of Pakistan and Public Policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publisher, 1989.
11. Burki, Shahid Javed. *A Revisionist History of Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard, 1998.

## **Semester-II**

**Title: Political and Constitutional Development in Pakistan (1971-todate)**

### **Course Outline**

- 1. Bhutto Regime**
  - a. Major policies
  - b. 1973 Constitution
  - c. Policies and the 1977 elections
  
- 2. Zia Regime**
  - a. Imposition of Martial Law
  - b. Process of Islamization
  - c. MRD Movement
  - d. Constitutional changes, election, revival of 1973 the Constitution and restoration of civilian rule
  
- 3. Post-Zia Era**
  - a. Party Politics and Democracy in Pakistan; Benazir as Prime Minister
  - b. 1990 Election and the aftermath
  - c. Nawaz Sharif as Prime Minister 1990-93
  - d. Caretaker Government and elections 1993 and Benazir's return to power
  - e. Working and breakdown of parliamentary democracy in Pakistan
  - f. General Pervez Musharaf; policies and political development

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Burki, Shahid Javed, *A Revisionist History of Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard, 1998.
2. Shafqat, Saeed. *Political System of Pakistan and Public Policy*, Lahore: Progressive Publisher, 1989.
3. Rizvi, Hasan Askari, *Military and Politics in Pakistan 1947-1997*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publication, 2000.
4. Talbot, Ian. *Pakistan Modern History*. Lahore: Vanguard, 1999.
5. Ziring, Lawrence. *Pakistan: An Enigma of Political Development*. Folkestone, Kent: Dawson; Boulder, Colo.: Westview, 1980.
6. Jalal, Ayesha. *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical Perspective*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1995.

7. Sayeed, Khalid Bin. *The Political System of Pakistan*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1967.
8. Bose, Sagata. and Ayesha Jalal. *Modern South Asia; History, Culture, Political Economy*, New Delhi: 2004.
9. Rizvi, Hasan Askari. *Military State and Society in Pakistan*. Lahore: 2002.
10. Waseem, Muhammad. *Politics and State in Pakistan*, Islamabad.
11. Afzal, M. Rafique. *Political Parties in Pakistan*. vol. III, Islamabad: NIHER, 1999.

## **Title: Seminar Course-Contemporary Pakistan**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

The course aims at examining the contemporary issues and problems in the context of domestic and external environment. Based on the patterns emerging out of the current situation a future perspective will be explored. This course should therefore act as a window to future.

### **Course Outline**

1. Domestic Political Scenario
2. Major social cultural, sectarian and ethnic issues
3. Educational issues, problems and trends
4. Recent constitutional amendments/ existing constitutional framework
5. Pakistan foreign policy and the paradigm shift
6. Pakistan - US relations in the rapidly changing world
7. Pakistan- India complexities
8. Pakistan Afghanistan and Central Asia; Remerging foreign policy trends
9. Nuclear issues and their implications for Pakistan
10. Globalization and Pakistan's response
11. Neo-colonialism and Pakistan's response
12. Futuristic vision
  - a. domestic/ political and ethnic
  - b. economic
  - c. external relations

## **Semester-III**

### **Title: Economic Development in Pakistan**

#### **Introduction / Objectives**

The course has been designed to enable the students understand various dimension of Pakistan economy in the light of past experience. There are a number of important issues that need to be addressed at the time of evaluating the record of economic growth over more than fifty years.

Economic policy planners of Pakistan thought the Big Push Theory of the 1959s, based on capital investment would speed up growth with the help of foreign aid and domestic resources and there will be trickle down in the form of more job opportunities and uplift of standards of living. Unfortunately trickle down did not take place distribution of income leading to class conflict further intensified.

With the passage of time transition from the traditional concerns to the issues like environment, human resource development, poverty alleviation and empowerment has taken place. It is now believed that meaningful economic development has to be sustainable, participatory, environmentally responsible and distributive. The single minded focus on growth has been replaced by a very large number of other equally important criteria. Based on these themes the course of economics of Pakistan will consist of three parts viz.

- a. key concept and term of economics having relevance to Pakistan economy
- b. economic institutions and
- c. major economic issues and developments.

#### **Course Outline**

1. Basic features of economy and infrastructure.
2. Development planning in Pakistan during the first, second and third five-year plans.
3. Pakistan's development planning experience during the short term-planning period: 1970 – 77.
4. Development planning of Pakistan during the fifth, sixth and seventh five-year plans.
5. Obstacles in the way of economic development in Pakistan.
6. Factors promoting economic development in Pakistan
7. Human resource development
8. Agriculture development in Pakistan and reforms
9. Industrial development in Pakistan and labour trade unions

10. Role of informal sector
11. Fiscal relation between federal and provincial governments/regional disparities
12. External determinants of Pakistan economy
13. Poverty in Pakistan

### **Books Recommended**

1. H. Gardezi and Jamil Rashid, *Pakistan: The Unstable State*. Lahore: Vanguard Books, 1983.
2. Khan, Shahrukh Rafi. *50 Years of Pakistan's Economy: Traditional Topics and Contemporary Concerns*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
3. Nabi, Ijaz. *Agarian Economy of Pakistan: Issues and Policies*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1986.
4. Govt. of Pakistan, *Annual Report 2002-2003: Review of Economy*, State Bank of Pakistan. 2003.
5. Haque, Irfan-Ul. *Compendium of Pakistan Economy*. Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1987.
6. S M, Huda, *Economic Development of Pakistan: From Self Reliance to Debt Ridden Economy*. Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1996
7. Saeed Khawaja, Amjad. *Economy of Pakistan 2000-2001*. Karachi: Institute of Business Management , 2001
8. Uzair, Mohammad. *Economy of Pakistan: Perspective and Problems*. Lahore: Royal book Company, 2004.
9. Ahmad, Khurshid. *Elimination of Riba from the Economy*. Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies, 1995.
10. Willaim E, James. *Foundations of Pakistan Political Economy: Towards an Agenda for the 1990s*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1992.
11. Akbar Zaidi, S, *Issues in Pakistan's Economy*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
12. Govt of Pakistan, *Leading Issues Facing Pakistan Economy*, State Bank of Pakistan. 2003.
13. Husain, Ishrat. *Pakistan: The Economy of an Elitist State*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1999.

## **Title: Pakistani Languages and Literature**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

Culture has been defined as the sum-total of the higher achievements of group life; of all the human products language has the paramount importance. It is through their language that people express their feelings, emotions and aspirations and preserve their cultural heritage for their future generations.

Every language and its literature are basically the repository of collective wisdom and wit of the people who spoke that language; thus opens the

window for a student to have a glimpse of the cultural and linguistic heritage of the respective area. This course seeks to acquaint the student, studying in any part of Pakistan, of different languages spoken by the people of Pakistan. The course aims at inculcating in the students love and respect for every language and its literature spoken in any part of Pakistan with a view to appreciate unity in diversity. The course will, hopefully, broaden the vision and horizon of the students by enabling them to know and appreciate finer elements, idioms, vocabulary and dialects spoken in different parts of Pakistan.

## **Course Outline**

1. **Urdu Language and Literature**
  - a. Origin and Development of Urdu language
  - b. Literature: prose, poetry, classic and contemporary
2. **Brahvi Language and Literature**
  - a. Origin and development of Brahvi language
  - b. Literature: prose, poetry, classic and contemporary
3. **Balochi Language and Literature**
  - a. Origin and development of Balochi language
  - b. Literature: prose, poetry, classic and contemporary
4. **Sindhi Language and Literature**
  - a. Origin and development of Sindhi language
  - b. Literature: prose, poetry, classic and contemporary
5. **Pushto Language and Literature**
  - a. Origin and development of Pushto language
  - b. Literature: prose, poetry, classic and contemporary
6. **Hindko Language and Literature**
  - a. Origin and development of Hindko language
  - b. Literature: prose, poetry, classic and contemporary
7. **Punjabi Language and Literature**
  - a. Origin and development of Punjabi language
  - b. Literature: prose, poetry, classic and contemporary
8. **Seraiki Language and Literature**
  - a. Origin and development of Seraiki language
  - b. Literature: prose, poetry, classic and contemporary

9. **Kashmiri Language and Literature**
  - a. Origin and development of Kashmiri language
  - b. Literature: prose, poetry, classic and contemporary
10. **Balti Language and Literature**
  - a. Origin of development of Balti language
  - b. Literature: prose, poetry, classic and contemporary
11. **Sheena Language and Literature**
  - a. Origin and development of Sheena language
  - b. Literature: prose, poetry, classic and contemporary
12. **Khwar Language and Literature**
  - a. Origin and development of Khwar language
  - b. Literature: prose, poetry, classic and contemporary

### **Books Recommended**

1. Syed, Anwar. *Urdu Adab Ki Tehrike*.(Urdu), np. nd.
2. Mahmood Sherani, Hafiz. *Punjab Mein Urdu*. (Urdu), np. nd.
3. Abdul Haq, Maulvi. *Urdu Ki Ibtadai Nashunama Mein Soffia-ey Karam Ka Hissa*. (Urdu), np. nd.
4. Rehman, Tariq. *Language and Politics in Pakistan*.
5. Sindhi, Hyder. *Hamara Lisani Va Adbi Virsa*. Islamabad: National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, 1995.
6. Sindhi, Hyder. *Pakistan Ka Lisani Gughraphia*. Islamabad: National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, 2006.

## **Semester-IV**

### **Title: Pakistani Society and Culture**

#### **Introduction / Objectives**

The focus of this course is on the society and culture of Pakistan. It discusses the evolution and growth of societal norms and cultural patterns and highlights the multiplicity and diversity of Pakistani society and culture.

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Comprehend the basis of Pakistani society and culture
- Appreciate the cultural diversity of Pakistan
- Understand the conflict between modern and transitional values

## **Course Outline**

### **1. Society and Culture: Introduction**

- a. Social systems and levels of social organization. The individual and social organization. The group structure of society. Basic patterns of social organization.
- b. The concept of culture. The impact of culture. Cultural diversity. Cultural adaptation and changes. Sub-culture. Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism

### **2. Stratification and social change**

- a. Strata and classes. Inequality. Status and lifestyle. Social mobility. Class and society. Traditional society versus modern society. Transformation process of society from traditionalism to modernization. Different perspectives regarding modernization.

### **3. Culture Institutions**

- a. Family. Religion, Economic and Political Institutions
- b. Pakistan Society
- c. Approaches to the study of the society. Social stratification. Class and caste. Inequality. Status. Social mobility. Baradari and tribal system. Rural and urban society.
  - Pakistani Culture
- d. Main Cultures of Pakistan. (the Punjab, the NWFP, Sind, and Baluchistan). Unity in diversity.
  - Modernization and its impact on society
- e. Urbanization. Impact of urbanization. Internal and international migration. Positive and negative factors. Impact of migration on society. Agriculture modernization and its impact on social system in rural areas. Role of communication. Education and elites in social change. Industrialization and technology and its impact on society.
  - Social problems.
- f. Poverty. Old Age. Prejudice. Unemployment. Drug Peddling. Crime. Feuds. Inequality. Family. Conservatism. Status of women.
  - National identity
- g. Forces and factors of national integration. Question of nationalities and ethnicity. Crisis of cultural identity.

### **Books Recommended**

1. Qureshi, I.H. *The Pakistani Way of Life*. Karachi: Royal Book Depot, 2003.

2. Azam, Ikram. *Pakistan's National Culture and Character*. Amir Publications, 1980

## **Title: Pakistan's Foreign Policy**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

This course is designed to familiarize the students with the basic principles and objectives of the foreign policy of Pakistan. The course covers the different phases in the conduct of Pakistan foreign policy. Moreover, major issues rising from changing political realities have also been given due weight.

The course is expected to ensure the students:

- are fully acquainted with versed in the conduct of Pakistan policies
- are able to comprehend the complexities of global politics
- have a broader view in understanding the new dynamic changes in the political system.
- have developed strong negotiating skills
- are able to carry out advanced research in the discipline of foreign relations

### **Course Outline**

1. Foreign Policy: Basic concepts and trends
2. Major Determinants of Pakistan's Foreign Policy
3. Geo-political and geo-strategic position of Pakistan
4. National interests:
  - a. Vital: survival, security, economic development and ideology
  - b. Secondary: friendship and cooperation, trade and economic assistance
5. Phases in Pakistan's Foreign Policy

#### **1. Phase I: 1947-54**

Events: Early Problems; Pakistan's conflicts with India; Early Sentimentalism, National Outlook.

Policy-makers and their profiles: Quaid-i-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan

Policies: Neutrality with reliance on Britain (Bilateralism); Pursuit of pan-Islamic unity.

## **2. Phase II: 1954-62**

Events: Cold War; Suez Crisis; Priority fixation in foreign policy (Ayub Period); Sino-Indian war.

Policy-makers and their profiles: Malik Ghulam Mohammad; Major General Iskandar Mirza and Ayub Khan.

Policies: Alignment with the West (Policy of Alliances); revised policy of alliance: (Bilateralism with U.S.A.); Offers of peace to India; Indus Basin Treaty; Leaning towards China.

## **3. Phase III: 1962-71**

Events: Tilt in Power-balance in South Asia (China versus India); softened Soviet -American Responses (War of 1965); Pakistan's Dismemberment.

Profiles of the sole policy makers: General Ayub Khan and Z.A. Bhutto

Policies: RCD (a miniature Pan-Islamic nucleus); Resistance to India in the wars of 1965 and 1971; peace through Tashkent Declaration, border agreement with China

## **4. Phase IV: 1971-79**

Events: Post-dismemberment period; Tilt of balance in India's favour; India's first nuclear test

Policy-makers and their profiles: Z.A. Bhutto and General Zia ul Haq

Policies: Simla Agreement (bilateralism with India); Nuclear Policy; Non-Alignment; enhanced Sino-Pak cooperation.

## **5. Phase V: 1979-88**

Events: Iranian Revolution; Soviet Military and occupation of Afghanistan; Religious Fervour in the region (e.g.: Sectarianism & rise of Hindu Fanaticism in India); Siachin Issue; Soviet dismemberment; end of the Cold War.

Policy-Maker and his Profile: Ziaul Haq and his religiosity.

Policies: ECO; OIC SAARC; NAM Front-Line Status of Pakistan; Support to the US- Sponsored proxy war against the Soviet Union.

## **6. Major Issues in Pakistan's Foreign Policy**

- a. Kashmir issue
- b. Security compulsions
- c. India's hegemonies and Pakistan's pursuit for self-survival
- d. Minimum conventional and nuclear balance with India
- e. Economic self-sufficiency

## Books recommended

1. Ahmad, Javeed (ed). *Pakistan's Political, Economic and Diplomatic Dynamics*. Lahore: Studio 4, 1999.
2. Ahmar, Moonis (ed). *Internal and External Dynamics of South Asian Security*, Karachi, 1998.
3. Hasnat, Syed Farooq and Pelinka (ed). *Security for the Weak Nations*. Lahore: Izharsons, 1986.
4. Hussain, Arif. *Pakistan: Its Ideology and Foreign Policy*. London: Frank Cass, 1966.
5. Hussain, Irtiza. *Strategic dimensions of Pakistan's Foreign Policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1989.
6. Malik, Hafeez. *Soviet-American Relations with Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan*. London: Macmillan, 1994.
7. Nawaz, Shamsa, *India's Nuclear Programme*, Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1985.
8. Palmer, Norman D. *South Asia and United States Policy*. N.Y: Houghton Mifflin, 1996.
9. Qureshi, Ejaz Aslam (ed.). *Pakistan and South Asian Environmental*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publishing, 1991.
10. Rizvi, Hasan Askari. *Internal Subversion and External Security*. Lahore: 1981.
11. Shah, Mahtab Ali. *The Foreign Policy of Pakistan, Ethnic Impact on Diplomacy, 1947-1994*. London: I.B. Tauris, 1997.
12. Shahi, Agha. and Hamid H. Kizalbash (ed.). *Pakistan's Security and Foreign Policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1988.
13. Shahid, M. Imtiaz (ed.). *Contemporary Affairs*. Lahore: Caravan Enterprises, 2001.
14. Shelton, U. Kodikara (ed.). *External Compulsions of South Asian Politics*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1993.
15. Siddiqui, Aslam. *Pakistan Seeks Security*. London: Longman Green, 1960.
16. Syed, Anwar H. *China and Pakistan: diplomacy of Entente Cordiale*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1974.
17. Wayne, A. Wilcox. *India, Pakistan and Rise of China*. N.Y: Walker, 1964.
18. Yunus, Mohammad. *Foreign Policy: A Theoretical Introduction*. Kacachi: Oxford University Press, 2003.
19. Ziring, Lawrence. *Pakistan: The Enigma of Political Development*, Kent: Wm Dawson & Sons, 1980.
20. Ziring, Lawrence. *Pakistan in the 20<sup>th</sup> century: A Political History*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1997.

# **Semester-V**

## **Title: Research Methodology**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

The purpose of this course is to train the students in modern research techniques. Having gone through the course the students will be able to:

- apply research techniques to Social Sciences
- know the methodology of data collection and analysis
- prepare research proposals

### **Course Outline**

#### **1. Introduction**

- a. Definition, importance and scope of research
- b. Scientific methods of research
- c. Qualitative and Quantitative research

#### **2. Types and Classification of Research**

- a. Basic Research
- b. Applied Research
- c. Action Research

#### **3. Sampling Technique**

#### **4. Tools of Research**

- a. Interview
- b. Observation
- c. Questionnaire
- d. Document Analysis

#### **4. Method of Data Analysis**

- a. Statistical Method
- b. SPSS computer programme

#### **5. References Method**

- a. Bibliography
- b. Literature Cited

### c. Foot Notes/End Notes

#### **Recommended Books**

1. Goode, William J. *Method in Social Research*. New York: McGraw Hill.nd.
2. C. R. Kotharic. *Research Methodology Method and Techniques*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Ltd. 1993.
3. F Punch, Keith. *Introduction to Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*. London: Sage Publication, 1998.
4. Mikkelsen, Britha. *Method for Development Work and Research A Guide for Practitioners*. New Delhi: Sage Publication, 1995.
5. J Goode William & K. Hatt Paul. *Method in Social Research*. Singapore: Mc Graw Hill, 1981.
6. Kenneth S, Bordans. *Research Design and Method*. 5<sup>th</sup> edition, 2002.
7. Kate, L. Turabian. *A Manual of Writers*. Chicago: University of Chicago press 1973.
8. Jahoda, Edutch. Etal. *Research Method in Social Relations*

#### **Title: Ancient Civilizations on the Land of Pakistan- Indus Valley and other**

#### **Introduction / Objectives**

Pakistanis are a new nation but Pakistan is an old country. Our land has been the abode of the world's most civilized people. Tradition of civilized living in this land is as old as history itself. The Indus valley civilization flourished in this land. Remains of the civilization have been unearthed at Harrapa. Harappa, founded over 5,000 years ago, was one of the world's first cities. Today it is the first ancient Indus urban centre being researched with modern scientific tools. Moenjodaro and other sites. Urban characteristics of these cities reflect unique architectural skills of the people. The majestic Gandhara appeared in the later period and took over extensive areas of the Potwar Plateau. Taxila, the elegant headquarters of the Gandhara rulers became the center of knowledge and learning unmatched in the entire world at that time. Having gone through this course the students will have a perfect comprehension of the dynamic material heritage of the land they are a part.

#### **Course Outline**

1. **Introduction**
  - a. Terminology
  - b. Environmental background
  - c. Discovery of the Indus Civilization
  - d. Present state of research on Indus Valley

**2. Early Indus Period (from Mehrgarh to the rise of Mature Indus Period)**

- a. Distribution of settlements (Amri / Kot Diji / Sothi / Ravi)
- b. Development of art and architecture
- c. Major settlements of Early-Indus Civilization

**3. Mature Indus Period**

- a. Settlement pattern
- b. Art and Architecture
- c. Town Planning
- d. Seals
- e. Arts and crafts
- f. Script
- g. Trade relations
- h. Decline of the Indus Civilization
- i. New perspectives

**4. Harappa Culture**

- a. Settlement pattern
- b. Art and Architecture
- c. Town Planning
- d. Decline of Harappa

**5. Gandhara Civilization**

Gandhara is the region that now comprises Peshawar valley, Mardan, Swat, Dir, Malakand, and Bajaur agencies in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), Taxila in the Punjab, and up to Jalalabad in Afghanistan. It is in this region that the Gandhara civilization emerged and became the cradle of Buddhism. It was from here that Buddhism spread towards east as far away as Japan and Korea.

**i. Introduction**

- a. Historical geography of Gandhara
- b. Synthesis of cross-cultural currents and the emergence of Gandhara Civilization

**ii. Religion of Gandhara**

- a. Buddhism
- b. Life and teachings of the Buddha

c. Spread of Buddhism in Gandhara and adjacent regions

**iii. Arts**

a. Sculptural Art

b. Painting

c. Rock Art: Carvings and Engravings

**iv. Architecture**

a. Religious Architecture: Stupa, Monastery

b. Settlements and Forts

**v. Decline**

a. Decline of the Gandhara Civilization

**vi. Other Civilizations**

**a. Mesopotamian Civilization**

- Environmental background
- Chronology (3500–600 BC)
- Socio-political set-up of the Sumerians, Akkadians, Babylonians, Assyrians and Chaldeans
- Various aspects of civilization: art, architecture, writing, seals, religion and economy

**b. Egyptian Civilization**

- Egypt: geophysical history and its impact on local cultures
- Art and architecture
- Religion
- Writing system
- Contribution to literature, science, philosophy, medicine

**c. Chinese Civilization**

- Shang Dynasty
- Chou Dynasty
- Chen Dynasty
- Art and architecture
- Contributions to philosophy

**d. Greek Civilisation**

- Origin and development of the Greek Civilisation

- Origin of city states
- Hellenic and Hellenistic phases
- Art and architecture
- Literature
- Philosophy
- Science

### **Books Recommended**

1. Allchin B, and Allchin R. *The Birth of Indian Civilization*, London: 1968.
2. Allchin B, and Allchin R. *The Rise of the Civilization in Pakistan and India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982.
3. Allchin, F.R. Lewan and the Bannu Basin. *Beolithic Cattle-Keepers of South India*. Oxford, 1986.
4. Allchin, F.R., Allchin, B., Durrani F.A. and Khan, F. Lewan and the Bannu Basin, *Great Britain*. 1986.
5. Asthana, S. *Pre-Harappan Cultures of India and the Borderlands*. New Delhi: 1985.
6. Chakrabatri, D.K. *The external of the Indus Civilization*. Delhi: 1990.
7. Dales, G.F. and Konoyer M. *Excavations at Moenjodaro, Pakistan the Pottery* Pennsylvania: 1986.
8. Dani, A.H. *Indus Civilization – New Perspective* Islamabad: 1981.
9. Fairervis, W.A. *The Roots of Ancient India*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Chicago: 1975.
10. Gupta, S.P. *Archaeology of Soviet Central Asia and the Indian Borderland*, vol. I & II, Delhi: 1979.
11. Masrshal, J. *Moenhodaro and the Indus Civilization*. London, 1943.
12. Mughal, M.R. *Ancient Cholistan*. Lahore, 1998.
13. Mughal, R. *Present Stage of Research on the Indus Valley Civilization*. Karachi: 1973.
14. Wheeler, R.E.M. *The Indus Civilization*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Cambridge: 1968.
15. Burgess, J. *The Ancient Monuments, Temples and Sculptures of India*. 2 vols., London: 1897-1911.
16. Coomaraswamy, A.K. *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*. London, 1927.
17. Cribb, J and Errington, E., eds., *The Crossroads of Asia*. 1992.
18. Dani, A.H. *Gandhara Art of Pakistan*, Peshawar, 1968.
19. Elphinstone, M. *An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul*. 2 vols., rpt. Karachi, 1972
20. Fergusson, J. *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*. London, 1891.
21. Foucher, A. *Notes on the Ancient Geography of Gandhara*. Calcutta, 1915.
22. Ghirshman, R. *Iran from the Earliest Time to the Islamic Conquest*. London, 1954.
23. Goetz, H., *Five Thousand Years of Indian Art*. New York, 1959.

24. Hall, J. *Illustrated Dictionary of Symbols in Eastern and Western Art*. London, 1994, rpt. 1995.
25. Frankfort, H. *Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient*, 4<sup>th</sup> rev. ed., USA, 1970.
26. Boyle, J.A. *Persia: History and Heritage*, London, 1978.
27. Khan, F.A., *The Indus Valley and Early Iran*, Karachi, 1964.
28. Marshall, J. Mohenjo Daro and the Indus Civilisation, in 3 vols., London, 1931.
29. Wheeler, M., *Civilizations of the Indus Valley and Beyond*, London, 1966.

## **Title: Muslim Revivalist Movements in Indo-Pak Sub Continent (18th -20th century)**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

The course seeks to inculcate in the students of Pakistan Studies a clear understanding of the efforts made by the Muslims Ulema and Reformers for the preservation of the Muslims identity in the Sub-continent.

After the completion of this course a student will be able to understand the ideological basis of Hindu-Muslim conflict in the sub-continent and be fully aware of the efforts made by Muslims Reformers for the preservation of Muslim identity.

These efforts emerged as a reaction to the efforts of certain classes or groups trying to promote a so-called “modern” approach in the pursuit of a synthesized version of Islam and Hinduism.

- Revivalist Movement and their popular appeal
- Historical review of Tajdeed
- Evolution of Modernism
- Main feature of Modernism
- Comparison between Tajdeed and Modernism
- Meaning and Concept of revivalism (Tajdeed) and Modernism (Tajaddud): Their basic differences. Historical parallels.
- Muslim World at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (excluding South – East Asia)
- Impact of the West and reactions; socio-political transition in the 19<sup>th</sup> century; cultural problems.
- Religious Movements:  
Farizi, Mujahideen, Aligarh, Deoband, Nadwah, Khilafat, Pakistan Movement.

## Recommended Books

1. Ali Nadvi, Abdul-Hasan. *Tarikh Dawat-o-Azmiyat*. (Urdu) vol. 1 Azamgarh: Matbah Marif, 1955.
2. Manazir, Ahsan, Gilani. *Tazkir-e-Shah Wali Allah*. (Urdu) Karachi: Nafis Academy Karachi.
3. Akram, S.M. *Mauj-a-Kausar*. (Urdu) Lahore: Ferozsons,
4. Nadvi, Abul Hasan. *Seerat Syed Ahmed Shahid*. (Urdu) Lahore: Khuwaja book Depot.
5. Iqbal, Allama Muhammad. *Taskeel-e-Jadeed Illahiyat Islamiya*. (Urdu) tr. By Nazir Niazi.
6. Nadvi, Syed Sulman. *Hayat Shibli*. (Urdu) Azamgarh: Maarif, 1943.
7. Mehr, Ghulam Rasul. *Syed Ahmed Shaheed*. Karachi: Ghulam Ali & Sons.
8. Smith, W.C. *Islam in Modern History*. Princeton University Press, 1957.
9. H.A.R. Gibb, *Modern Trends in Islam*, Chicago, 1947.
10. Howrani, Albert. *Arabic Thought in the Liberal Age*. chapt. V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, & XI. Oxford: 1962,
11. *History of Freedom Movement*, Pakistan Historical Society, Karachi 1957 (Vol. I. Chapter XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX & XX) only.
12. Smith, W.C. *Modern Islam in India*, London, 1946,
13. Salik, Abdul Majid. *Islam Aur Tahreek Tajdad* (Urdu) Lahore: Matabuaah.
14. Raffat, Mazhar uddin. *Hayat Jamaluddin Ifghani*. (Urdu) Karachi: Nafis Acadmy
15. Moududi, Syed Abul Aala. *Tajdid wa Ihyai Din* (Urdu) Lahore: Islamic Publication.
16. Ziadeh, Nicola A. E.J. Brill. *Sanusiyah-A study of a Revival Movement in Islam*. 1958.
17. Balson, J.M.S. *The Reforms and Religious ideas of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan*, Lahore, 1958.
18. Khan, Dr. M.A. *A History of Faridi Movement in Bengali*. Dacca.
19. Dar, B.A. *Religious though of Syed Ahmed Khan*. Lahore, 1957.

## Title: Pakistan: Intellectual and Political Heritage

### Introduction / Objectives

The objective of this paper is to introduce the student to the major historical strands which emerged by themselves or in reaction to challenges faced by the Muslim community in South Asia. The Movements which can be discerned are of religious, spiritual, social, economic and political significance. This is to understand the backdrop under which the social, intellectual and cultural mood of the community evolved and have impinged on political happenings.

## Course Outline

### 1. General

- a. Sir Sultan Muhammad Khan, The Aga Khan
- b. Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal
- c. Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- d. Dr. I. H. Qureshi

### 2. Education

- a. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- b. Syed Amir Ali
- c. Dr. Sir Zia-ud-Din Ahmed
- d. Hassan Ally Effendi
- e. Allama I. I. Kazi
- f. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum

### 3. Spiritual

- a. Mujadid Alf-i-Thani Shaikh Ahmad Sirhandi
- b. Shah Wali Ullah
- c. Shah Abdul Lateef Bhitai
- d. Hazarat Waris Shah

### 4. Intellectual

- a. Syed Abul Aala Moududi
- b. Pir Husamuddin Rashdi
- c. Dr. Hameedullah

### 5. Sciences

- a. Dr. Saleem-uz-Zaman Siddiqui
- b. Dr. Abdus Salaam

## Books recommended

1. Qureshi, Ishtiaq Hussain. *History of Freedom Movement*. vol. I, Karachi: Pakistan Historical Society, 1957.
2. Mujahid, Sharif al. *Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah, Studies in Interpretation*. Karachi: Quaid-i-Azam Academy, 1981.
3. Wolpert, Stanley. *Jinnah of Pakistan*. California: UCLA Press, 1985.
4. Mujahid, Sharif al. *Ideology of Pakistan*. Islamabad: Islamic Research Institute, 2001.
5. Mujahid, Sharif al. *In Quest of Jinnah*. Karachi: OUP, 2006.

6. Hali, Maulana Altaf Hussain. *Hayat-e-Javed*, (Life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan)
7. *Zia-e-Hayat, Life of Zauddin Ahmad*. Karachi: Ziauddin Memorial Society, 2001.
8. Aziz, K.K. *Ameer Ali*. Lahore: Research Society of Pakistan, University of Punjab, 2006.
9. Waliullah, Shah, *Hajjatullah al Baligha*. Lahore: Al-Faisal Publishers.
10. Siddiqi, Habib ullah. *Allama I.I. Kazi, A Scholar Missionary of Islam and Architect of University Education in Sindh, (1886-1968)* Jamshoro: Pakistan Study Center, University of Sindh, 1989.
11. Jalalpuri, Ali Abbas. *Muqamat-e-Waris Shah*. Lahore: Nigarishat, 1994.
12. Maududi, Syed Abul Aala. *Tajdeed o Ihyai Din*. (Urdu). Lahore: Islamic Publications.
13. Khan, Moulana Waheeddin. *Taabir ki Ghalati* (Urdu), Lahore: Dar ul Tazkir, 2002.
14. Shakeel, Muhammad. *Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum*. Peshawar: University of Peshawar, 1990.
15. Samad, Mir Abdul. *Loye Pukhtun (Great Pukhtun)* (Pashto), Peshawar: Pashtu Academy.

## **Title: Social Change and Development in Pakistan**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

This course will evaluate the theories and make comparison of major patterns of political modernization, values and ideology in relation to industrial change, national identity, social communication and the process of nation building; the role of social groups in the political processes, the problems of local government, resources and urbanization; charismatic leadership and mass movement will be analyzed.

### **Course Outline**

1. **Themes of Social Change**
  - a. Concept of Social Change
  - b. Social Change: Theoretical and Conceptual Perceptions
  - c. Classical theories: Herbert Spencer, Oswald Spangler, Marx, Max Weber and Ibn-i Khaldun.
  - d. Modern Theories: Talcott Parsons, Wright Mills.
  - e. Developmental Perceptions: W.W. Rostow, S.P. Huntington.
  - f. Factors influencing change:-
    - Economic factors – Industrialization

- Means of Communication
- Educational Policies and Institutions
- Tools of Education; Internal and External
- Media
- Science and Technology

## 2. Social Issues of Pakistan

### a. Effects of Social Change

- Growth of Institutions and Their Classification.
- Growth of Middle Class
- Role of Communication and Media.
- Creation of New Professions
- Change in Family Pattern.
- Status of Women and Role in Society.
- Social Justice and Law and Order.

### Books recommended

1. Etzioni, Amita. and Eva Etzioni, (eds). *Social Change: Sources, Patterns and Consequences*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. New York: Basic Books Inc., 1974, Reproduced by National Book Foundation, Islamabad, 2001.
2. Saif, Lubna. and Javed Iqbal Syed, (eds). *Pakistani Society and Culture*. vol. I and II, Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University, 2001.
3. Ahmed, Manzoor. (ed.). *Contemporary Pakistan: Politics, Economy and Society*. Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1982.
4. Hunt, Elgin f. and Jules Karlin. *Reading in Social Change*. London: Macmillan Company, 1967.
5. Naseem, S.M. *Under Development Poverty and Inequality in Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard, 1981.
6. Shah, Nasra (ed.) *Pakistani Women: A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile*. Islamabad: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics.

# **Title: Governance and Politics in Pakistan**

## **Introduction / Objectives**

This course is designed to provide proper perspective of formation of different political parties and pressure groups as and when exigencies of the time so demand. It will provide the actual motives behind their establishment, agenda and programme propagated by them and their working and achievements under given conditions. The causes for their defective working, their use and misuse by the ruling civil and military elites and how their defective working could be improved according to international standards.

## **Course Outline**

1. Introduction to Governance
2. Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Democratization: A Theoretical View.
3. Pakistan's Political Parties: their Growth Since 1947.
4. Party Classifications and Manifestos
5. Political Process in Pakistan: Elections and Transfer of Power
6. Public Representation in Pakistan: Role of Political and Non-political Elites
7. Political Parties and Modernization
8. Pressure Groups in Pakistan: their Classifications, Modes of Action and goal-Objectives.

## **Books Recommended**

1. A. Almond, Gabriel. and G. Bingham Powell, *Comparative Politics*. Lahore: Ferozsons, 1987.
2. Roberts, Geoffrey K. *An Introduction to Comparative Politics*. London: Edward Arnold, 1986.
3. Smith, Martin J. *Pressure, Power and Policy*. N.Y: Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1993.
4. Huntington, Samuel P. *Political Order in Changing Societies*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1978.
5. Lapalombara. *Political Parties and Political Development*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1966.
6. Parry, Geraint. *Political Elites*. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1977.
7. Duverger, Maurice. *Party Politics and Pressure Groups: A Comparative Introduction*. Ontario: Thomas Nelson, 1972.
8. Castles, Francis G. *Pressure Groups and Political Culture: A Comparative Study*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1967.

9. Pye, Lucian W. *Politics, Personality and Nation-Building*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1962.
10. Laporte, Robert. *Power and Privilege: Influence and Decision-Making in Pakistan*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1975.
11. Sayeed, Khalid Bin. *Politics in Pakistan*. N.Y.: Praeger, 1980.
12. Afzal, Rafique. *Political Parties in Pakistan*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Society, 1999.
13. Ahmad, Mushtaq. *Government and Politics in Pakistan*, Karachi: Pakistan Publishing House, 1978.
14. Ziring, Lawrence. *Pakistan: The Enigma of Political Development*. Kent: Dawson, 1980.
15. Ziring, Lawrence. Ralph Braibanti and W. Howard Wriggins (eds). *Pakistan: The Long View*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1977.
16. Binder, Leonard. *Religion and Politics in Pakistan*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1967.
17. Hussain, Asaf. *Elite, Politics in an Ideological State: The Case of Pakistan*. Kent: Dawson, 1979.
18. Mahmood, Safdar. *A Political Study of Pakistan*. Lahore: Sheikh Mohammad Ashraf, 1972.
19. Kukreja Veena. *Contemporary Pakistan: Process, Conflicts and Crisis*.
20. Mehmood, Safdar. *Pakistan: Political Roots and Development*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004.

## **Semester-VI**

### **Title: Geographic and Demographic Profile of Pakistan (Compulsory)**

#### **Introduction / Objectives**

The aims and objectives of the course will be to acquaint the students with the Geography of Pakistan. After studying the course, a student should gain familiarity with the physical features, climate and environment of Pakistan. He or she will be able to understand such issues as population (both rural and urban ) growth, features and characteristics of villages, towns and cities. The student will also learn about the linguistic groups such as Punjabis, Sindhis, Baluchis, Pathans, Brahvis, Makranis, Kashmiris, Gojars and Urdu speaking people. Origin, distribution and special characteristics of these groups are to be studied and common features of all groups are to be emphasized for finding unity in diversity. Another important aspect of the course will be the economy of Pakistan which includes under its rubric the agricultural areas of Pakistan, minerals, industrial development, trade and commerce, transport and communication.

## **Course Outline**

### **1. Introduction**

- a. Geography and History
- b. Geo-Political significance of Pakistan

### **2. Physical Environment**

- a. Land forms
- b. Climate and climatic types
- c. Hydrological environment
- d. Population density
- e. Environmental risks and uncertainties

### **3 (A) Man and the Ecosystem**

- a. People: Their number and distribution
- b. Resources and conservation
- c. Agriculture: technological and institutional changes
- d. Irrigation: crops and cropping patterns
- e. Livestock

### **3 (B) Man and the Ecosystem**

- a. Manufacturing industry
- b. Resources, potential and production
- c. Movement and transport system
- d. Development and planning
- e. Settlements and their patterns
- f. Intermittent organization

Environment problems and prospects, land, air and water pollution.  
Remedial measures and their effectiveness.

### **4. Demography**

- a. People, growth, and distribution of population
- b. Communities and human settlement
- c. Rural-urban distribution
- d. Characteristics of major towns and cities
- e. Age, occupation demographic structure
- f. Population problems and planning in Pakistan

## **Books Recommended**

1. Johnson, B.L.E. *Pakistan*. London: Henman, 1970.
2. Kureishy, K.U.A. *Geography of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1978.
3. Spate, O.H.K. *India and Pakistan, A General Regional Geography*. London, 1957.
4. Khan, F.K. *Geography of Pakistan, Environment People and Economy*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1987.
5. Khan, F.K. *Pakistan: An Economic Geography*. Karachi: Oxford University Press
6. Spate, O.H.K. and Learn Month, A.T.A., *India and Pakistan: Land, People Economy*. London, 1972.

## **Title: Regional Studies (Compulsory)**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

- To provide basic knowledge about the region to the students.
- To equip them with academic skills enabling them to analyze the problems being faced by the people of the region.

### **Course Outline**

1. History of the region / province
2. Geography
3. Demography / ethnic composition
4. Political economy of the region
5. Federal – regional relations

Note: (Students belonging to different provinces can opt for history of their respective province) (Compulsory)

## **Title: Proficiency in one of the Pakistan's Regional Languages (other than the mother tongue)**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

The course will be designed by the respective institution so that a student after having done his/her Master's degree is well versed in basic grammar of the language. He/She must be competent to read newspapers and literature of the language and be able to write and speak the language fluently.

# **Title: Pakistan's National Security: External and Internal Dynamics**

## **Introduction / Objectives**

This course is mainly about Pakistan's security problems, internal as well as external. First part of the course seeks to discern, the roots of Pakistan's external security issues that gave rise to a culture dominated by military authoritarianism. The second part mainly deals with internal security problems. Having gone through this course a student will have fair documented knowledge of the security problems the country is faced with and will be able to apply his knowledge usefully for the solution of these problems.

## **Course Outline**

### **1. External Security**

- a. Formation of Pakistan and emergence of security problems
- b. Pakistan strategic position and its impact on security issues
- c. Defense Strategy: Military security vs. national security
- d. Armed Forces of Pakistan
  - the colonial background of the armed services
  - constitutional basis and mission
  - personnel and training
  - uniforms and ranks
- e. Impact of militarism on Pakistani society
- f. Human resource development: the future of the sub-continent

### **2. Internal Security**

- a. Internal problems of security
- b. Role and structure of internal security
- c. Crime: causes, types, trends and statistics
- d. Causes of crime in Pakistan
- e. Civil unrest
- f. Policing in Pakistan
  - administrative structure selection procedure and training
  - working and investigation methods
  - police and community relations
  - criminal justice system in Pakistan

## g. Prison system in Pakistan

### **Recommended Books**

1. Akhtar, Hamid Saeed. *A Study of Pakistan Military Law*. Sialkot: Modern Book Depot, 1977.
2. Aulakh Dr. Ahmed Majeed. *Criminal Justices System in Pakistan*. Lahore: Pak Muslim Academy 1986.
3. Ayub Khan, Mohammad. *The Evolution of Judicial Systems and Law in the Sub Continent*. Peshawar, Pakistan: n.p., n.d.
4. Bhatti, Manzoor Hussain. *Crime, Punishment, Prison and Juvenile Delinquency*. Lahore: Siraj-ud-din, 1976.
5. Burke, S.M., and Lawrence Ziring. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy*. (Rev. 2d ed.) Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1990.
6. Buzan, Barry, and Gowher Rizvi. *South Asian Insecurity and the Great Powers*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1986.
7. Cheema, Pervaiz Iqbal. *Pakistan's Defense Policy, 1947-58*. Basingstoke, United Kingdom: Macmillan, 1990.
8. Ch. Iqbal, *Pakistan Society*. Lahore: Aziz Publisher 1984.
9. Ch. M.A.K. *Policing in Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard Arts Books 1997.
10. Cohen, Stephen P. *The Pakistan Army*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984.
11. Jamil Rahman Khan, ed. *Government Administration in Pakistan*. Islamabad: Pakistan Public Administration Centre, 1987.
12. Farani, M. *Police Laws Manual*. Lahore: Lahore Times, 1981.
13. Masood, Sabri. *The Pakistan Police Act with Rules*. Lahore: Pakistan Law, 1977.
14. Muqem Khan, Fazl. *The Story of the Pakistan Army*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1963.
15. Nadeem, Azhar Hasan. *The Punjab Police in a Comparative Perspective*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1989.
16. Nelson, Reginald. *The Pakistan Penal Code with Commentary*. Lahore: n.p., 1985.
17. Rizvi Nazir Ahmed, *Our Police Heritage*. Lahore: WAPDA Printing Press 1961.
18. Sahito, Imdad Hussain, *Decade of the Dacoits*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2005.

# **Title: Current and Persistent Social Issues in Pakistan**

## **Introduction / Objectives**

This course aims at developing informed citizenship by creating in the students critical and analytical outlook about the social issues. After the completion of the course the students will have learned how to use analytical tools for examining social issues systematically, and to apply these tools to the study of a social issue. They will also learn how to evaluate data, assess the validity of arguments and establish relationship between data and conclusions.

## **Course Outline**

### **1. Theme: Introduction to Social Issues**

- a. What is a social issue? (definitions)
- b. Why study current and persistent issues?

### **2. Theme: Analysis of a Social Issue**

(This section is to be done as a class so as to learn how to conduct an analysis of a social issue)

- a. Apply the definition of social issues to some examples
- b. Identify characteristics of the social issue
- c. Identify origins of the social issue (historical dimension – how has this issue come to be)
- d. Evolution of the social issue (political, economic, social dimensions)
- e. Conduct a functional analysis, conflict analysis and symbolic interactionist analysis
- f. Review conclusions from each analytical perspective

### **3. Theme: Practice using the above Formula**

(The purpose of this section is to facilitate a small group or individual to analyse a social issue)

- a. Identification of an issue
- b. Defining desired outcomes
- c. Identification of the places from which information can be collected and inputs received through consultation
- d. Data collection/conducting the research (reliability of a source, note taking, various means such as books, internet, community survey, questionnaire etc.)

- e. Analysis of the data to answer the question (measures of central tendency, dispersion, basic tabular analysis, etc)
- f. Draw conclusions
- g. Make recommendations

#### 4. **Theme: Study of Analytical Tools**

- a. Statistical analysis (measures of central tendency, dispersion, etc)
- b. Focus groups (to determine how people think and feel)
- c. Scenario analysis (identify drivers and indicators)
- d. Q sorts (force choice and reveal mental models)
- e. Ethnographic analysis (understand how people think and feel)

#### 5. **Theme: Share and discuss issues**

- a. Make power point presentations on the issue studied
- b. Lead discussion on the issue

#### 6. **Social issues that could be studied**

- a. Poverty
- b. Illiteracy
- c. Gender inequality
- d. Drug addiction
- e. Terrorism
- f. Child labour
- g. Overpopulation
- h. Environmental decay

### **Suggested Books, Reports Journals and Websites**

#### **Books**

1. Niessen, Carmen. *Contemporary Canadian Social Issues*. Emond: Montgomery Publications, 1999.
2. Carter, Gregglee. *Analyzing contemporary social issues*. Allyn and Bacon 2000.
3. Korsen, J.H.(ed.) *Contemporary problems of Pakistan*. Lahore: Pak Book Corp,1993.
4. Shaheed, Farida.(ed.) *The women of Pakistan: A selected bibliography with annotations*. Lahore: Shirkat Gah, 1992.
5. Hafeez, Sabeeha. *Poverty, voluntary organizations and social change: a study of an urban slum in Pakistan*. Karachi: Royal Book Co. 1985.
6. Ahmed, Anis. *Women and social justice: some legal and social issues in contemporary Muslim society*. 1991.

# **Title: Women Empowerment in Pakistan**

## **Introduction / Objectives**

Women comprise nearly 50% of the population of Pakistan. This course deals with the status of women in Pakistani society. Keeping in view the international and Islamic perspectives, it discusses such issues as the gender bias in the society, female education, health and employment, political participation of women and the process of Islamization in Pakistan. After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Comprehend the role and status of women in Pakistani society
- Understand the issues and conflicts of a largely orthodox society arising from modernization and urbanization
- Appreciate the efforts of public and private organizations to redress the women grievances

## **Course Outline**

### **1. The Cultural and Legal Status of Women**

- a. Women's Status in Islam
- b. Customary Law in Islam
- c. International Conventions: Covenant on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

### **2. Women Status in Pakistan: Roots**

- a. Impact of colonization
- b. Education of the Muslim women in colonial India
- c. Rights of women
- d. Women in politics
- e. Women in the Pakistan movement

### **3. Social, Economic and Political Status of Women**

- a. Women's roles, status and violence
- b. Education and reproductive health
- c. Economics participation
- d. Empowerment: Decision making and political participation

### **4. Women and Development**

- a. Welfare approach: 1947-1975

- b. Women in development: 1975-1985
- c. Gender and development: Since 1985

**5. Institutional mechanisms**

- a. Women's Division
- b. Ministry of Women's Development
- c. Provincial Departments for Women's Development

**6. Women, Marriage and the Family**

- a. Child Marriage
- b. Marriage with the Quran
- c. Dowry

## **Semester-VII**

**Title: Pakistan and World Affairs**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

This course has been designed to educate the students about:

- Pakistan foreign policy vision and its changing facets
- Pakistan's geo-strategic importance in world affairs
- History of Pakistan's relations with major world powers, neighbouring countries and the Islamic World.
- Bilateral Agreements, Treaties, Pacts, Nuclear issues etc
- Pakistan's role as the member of the UN and regional organizations

### **Course Outline**

**1. Main Policy Objectives**

- a. Dependence for military security and economic stability
- b. Friendship and cooperation
- c. Self-reliance in Post-Cold War Period 1988-present

**2. Specific Policy Area**

- a. Dependence on the USA: Policy of Alliance Since 1954
- b. Soviet reaction and Pakistan's response
- c. Reliance on "China since 1963
- d. Nuclear Self-Reliance since 1975

e. India:

- Policy of resistance: Western aid and Indo-Pakistan wars
- Kashmir dispute and Kashmiris Libertarian Movement
- New World Order and Nuclearization of South Asia
- Confidence – building measure with India
- Indus Basin Treaty; Tashkent Declaration; and, SAARC countries
- Pakistan and the Muslim World:
  - Relations with Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey and Saudi Arabia
  - ECO and OIC
- Pakistan and the United Nation:
  - Pakistan's Role in the UN Peace Programmes

### **Bibliography:**

1. Amin Shahid M. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Reappraisal*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2004.
2. Burke, S. M. & Lawrence Ziring, *Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An historical Analysis*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1993.
3. Rizvi, Hasan Askari. *Pakistan and the Geo-strategic Environment: A study of Foreign Policy*. St. Martin's Press, 2000.
4. Shahi, Agha. *Pakistan's Security and Foreign Policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1988.
5. Burke, S. M. *Mainspring of Indian and Pakistani Foreign Policy*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1972.
6. Hussain, Irtiza *Strategic dimensions of Pakistan's Foreign Policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1989.
7. Shahi, Agha and Hamid H. Kizalbash, (ed), *Pakistan's Security and Foreign Policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1988.
8. Qureshi, Ejaz Aslam (ed), *Pakistan and South Asian Environmental*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publishing, 1991.
9. Ahmar, Moonis (ed), *Internal and External Dynamics of South Asian Security*. Karachi: 1998.
10. Kodikara, Shelton U. (ed), *External Compulsions of South Asian Politics*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1993.
11. Malik, Hafeez. *Soviet-American Relations with Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan*, London: Macmillan, 1994.
12. Ahmad, Javeed (ed), *Pakistan's Political, Economic and Diplomatic Dynamics*. Lahore: Studio 4, 1999.
13. Nawaz, Shamsa *India's Nuclear Programme* Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1985.

14. Sayeed, Anwar H. *China and Pakistan: diplomacy of Entente Cordiale*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1974.
15. Hasnat, Syed Farooq and Pelinka, (ed), *Security for the Weak Nations*. Lahore: Izharsons, 1986.
16. Siddiqui, Aslam. *Pakistan Seeks Security*. London: Longman Green, 1960.
17. Hussain, Arif. *Pakistan: Its Ideology and Foreign Policy*. London: Frank Cass, 1966.
18. Palmer, Norman D. *South Asia and United States Policy*. N.Y: Houghton Mifflin, 1996.
19. Shahid, M. Imtiaz (ed), *Contemporary Affairs*. Lahore: Caravan Enterprises, 2001.
20. Ziring, Lawrence. *Pakistan: The Enigma of Political Development*. Kent: Wm Dawson & Sons, 1980.

## **Title: Local Self-Government in Pakistan**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

The course is designed to get students acquainted with the evolution of the concept of local self government and its institutions in the sub-continent. It is also directed at depicting the present and foreseeable major problems in local government. An appropriate attention has been given to areas such as structure public participation and performance of local government with special reference to the Devolution Plan 2001.

### **Course Outline**

1. Meaning, scope, nature and approaches to the study of local government, need for local government, etc.
2. Colonial heritage and evolution of local government in Pakistan
3. Problems and issues of grass-root democracy in Pakistan
4. Organizational structure of local government in Pakistan; its relation with the provincial and central governments
5. Functional structure of local government in Pakistan; social work and voluntary service at local level
6. Planning, development, budgeting and financial autonomy in local government
7. The role of local government in national development
8. A brief comparative study of local government system in Pakistan, Britain and SAARC countries.
9. Problems of local government in Pakistan.
10. Restructuring of local government: Devolution Plan 2000; vision, principles, the structure of District government.

## **Books Recommended**

1. Quddus, Abdul, *Local self Government in Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard Books Ltd, 1981.
2. Muhammad Asif Malik, *Local Self Government in Pakistan*. Iftikhar Ahmed Publisher, 2006.
3. Sproats, Kevin. *Local Government in Asia and the Pacific: A comparative analysis of fifteen countries*. Sydney: Western Sydney Research Institute, nd.
4. Beg, Aziz. *District Administration in West Pakistan*, Karachi: Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, 1964.
5. Government of Pakistan. *Devolution Plan 2000*. Islamabad: National Reconstruction Bureau, 2000.

## **Title: Role of Civil and Military Bureaucracy in Pakistan Politics**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

The course of politics since independence has been determined and dominated by a small segment of society and nothing has happened during the half century of economic turbulence and social chaos to alter the class composition of the leadership, which still comes from the feudal-army-bureaucracy conglomerate. In this course, by understanding constitution-making and the characteristic features of various constitutions, an attempt has been made to analyze the working of the military governments of Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan, and Ziaul Haq and afterwards as well as the working of the elected civil governments after Pakistan's intermittent return to civilian rule in 1985. It also analyses the programmes and functioning of various political parties along with their election performance and leadership.

- This course is an attempt to highlight the role and working of the ruling elite in maintaining the prevalent political, social and economic set up of the country.
- The course also examines the genesis, functioning and causes for the periodic breakdowns of the democratic process in Pakistan and phases of return to democracy.

### **Course Outline**

1. **Part – I (Civil Bureaucracy)**
  - a. Concepts of Bureaucracy; Historical background; Colonial heritage
    - Organization, characteristics, recruitments patterns, training and tradition, structure and working
    - Role of bureaucracy in the Political System of Pakistan in different phases

- b. Pattern of bureaucratic influences and intervention in the political system of Pakistan

## 2. Part – II (Military)

- a. The Military under the British- Indian administration: Its origin and role; civil, military relations; the recruitment policy
- b. Heritage in 1947: Reorganization and administrative problems
- c. Pakistan and its strategic environment, defense administration and evolution of the Army, Navy and Air force
- d. Military in Pakistan: Organizational growth in decades. Professional Ethos. Recruitment policy and training. Security imperatives and defense expenditure
- e. Military and National Development: Military's assistance to civil administration particularly in October 8, 2005 disaster for promoting public welfare and development projects. Internal security and law and order
- f. Military in Politics: Causes
  - Its expansion and role – specialization
  - Specific circumstances leading to various military takeovers in Pakistan
- g. Military Regimes in Pakistan
  - an evaluation of their performance
  - transition from military to civilian rule
- h Military's Role and Influence after withdrawal from power
- i Pakistan from 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1999 and afterwards. Sensing the future course. New tasks ahead. Options before the new set-up/ tough decisions ahead. Accountability and the revival of Pakistan's economy.
- j Future directions and the role of Military

### Books Recommended:

1. Cheema, Pervaiz Iqbal. *The Armed Forces of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2003.
2. Ahmad, Emajuddin, *Bureaucratic Elite in Segmented Economic Growth: Bangladesh and Pakistan*, Dacca: The University Press Ltd., 1980.
3. Ahmad, Muneer, *The Civil Servant in Pakistan: A Study of Background and Attitudes of the Public Servants in Lahore, Karachi*, Oxford University Press, 1964.
4. Ahmad, Mushtaq, *Government and Politics in Pakistan*, Karachi.

5. Hussain Asif, *Elite Politics in an Ideological State: The case of Pakistan*. Folkstone, 1979.
6. Aziz , K.K. *Party Politics in Pakistan*, Islamabad, 1976.
7. Bill and Hardgrave: *Comparative Politics: The quest for theory*, Ohio Charles E. Merrill Co.1973.
8. Binder, Leonard, *Religion and Politics in Pakistan*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1961.
9. Burki, Shahid Javed, *State and Society in Pakistan, 1971-77*, London and Basingstoke: The Macmillan Press Ltd., 1980.
10. Callard, Keith B., *Political Forces in Pakistan, 1947-59*, New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1959.
11. Choudhury, G.W. *The Constitutional Development in Pakistan*, London: Longman, 1969.
12. Cohen, Stephen P., *The Pakistan Army*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984.
13. Feldman, Herbert, *Revolution in Pakistan: A Study of the Martial Administration*, London: Oxford University Press, 1967.
14. Gardezi, Hassan and Jamil Rashid, eds., *Pakistan: The Unstable State*, Lahore: Vanguard Books Ltd., 1983.
15. Hussain, Asaf, *Elite Politics in an Ideological State: The Case of Pakistan*, London: Dawson, 1979.
16. Haq, Mahbub ul., *The Poverty Curtain: Choices for the Third World*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1976.
17. Jennings, Ivor, *Constitutional Problems in Pakistan*, London: Oxford University Press, 1957.
18. Kennedy, Charles H., *Bureaucracy in Pakistan*, Karachi Oxford University Press, 1987.
19. Khan, Fazal Mugeem, *Pakistan's Crisis in Leadership*, 2nd ed. Islamabad: National Book Foundation, 1973.
20. Kochanek, Stanley A. *Interest Groups and Development: Business and Politics in Pakistan*, Karachi: Oxford, University Press, 1983.
21. Korson, Henry, ed., *Contemporary Problems of Pakistan* Leiden, 1974.
22. La Porte, Jr., Robert, *Power and Privilege: Influence and Decision Making in Pakistan*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1975.
23. Rizvi, Hassan Askari, *The Military and Politics in Pakistan*, Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1986.
24. Sayeed, Khalid Bin, *The Political System of Pakistan*, New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1967.
25. Wriggins, W. Howard, ed. *Pakistan in Transition*, Islamabad: Islamabad University Press, 1975.
26. Ziring, Lawrence: *The Ayub Khan Era*, Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1971.

# **Title: Mass Media and Communication in Pakistan**

## **Introduction / Objectives**

The Mass Communication Program strives to provide students with a creative, diverse, and challenging academic environment that encourages initiative and promotes an examination of human values, cultural differences, and social questions and seeks to prepare students for areas in the print and telecommunications media sectors.

## **Course Outline**

1. Evolution of Mass Media and Communication: Global and Regional (South Asia).
2. Basic Concepts of Mass Media and Communication.
3. Dimensions of Mass Media and Communication.
  - Public opinion.
  - Party/group politics
  - Propaganda
  - Psychological warfare.
4. Mass Media and Communication Tools.
  - a. Conventional (prior to scientific revolution)
  - b. Modern:
    - Print and Electronic media
    - Information Technology
5. Role of Journalism in the creation of Pakistan.
6. Development of Mass Media in Pakistan.
7. Role of Mass Media in national integration.

## **Books Recommended**

1. Wosley and Compbel, Berlo K. David. *Exploring Journalism, The Process of Communication.*
2. Scraw, Wilbur. *The Process of Mass Communication*
3. Khurshid, Abdus Salam. *Journalism in Pakistan*
4. Siddiqui, Idrees. *Radio – Journalism in Pakistan.* Lahore: Feroz Sons, 1991.
5. Francois, William E. *An Introduction to Mass Communication & Mass Media.*
6. Vennis, Defleur. *Introduction to Mass Communication,* Houghton Mifflin Co. 2000.
7. Jabbar, Javed. *Media Laws in Pakistan,* Karachi: Royal Books, 1999.

8. Barran, Stanley J. & Dennis K. Davis Belwond. *Mass Communication Theory*.1995.
9. Defleur, Melbin & Sandra Ball Rokesch, *Theories of Mass Communication*. London, 1994.
10. Stevenson, Nick. *Understanding Media Culture*. London, 1995.

## **Title: Crisis/Disaster Management**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

The purpose of this course is to impart knowledge regarding various aspects of the losses caused by the natural disasters particularly earthquakes and to train the students in the key strategies for disaster management.

### **Course Outline**

#### **1. Disaster Management**

#### **2. Major Natural and Man Made Disasters in Pakistan**

- a. Lack of coordination among disaster management organizations
- b. Shortage of trained human resources
- c. Unavailability of advanced technology
- d. Lack of planning.

#### **3. Effects of Disasters**

- a. Visible losses
- b. Invisible losses

#### **4. Disaster and Social Issues**

- a. Nature of the problems faced by the victims
- b. Loss of life and property (moveable and immovable)
- c. Psychological problems
- d. Gender issues
- e. Child trafficking

#### **5. Different Techniques in Disaster Management**

- a. Seismic hazard assessment
- b. Risk perception versus risk assessment
- c. Risk management
  - i. land use planning
  - ii. forecast

## 6. Preparedness.

- a. Disaster capacity building
- b. Coordination among disaster management organizations
- c. Organization of volunteers
- d. National policy making
  - i. Re-construction activity relief
  - ii. Rehabilitation activity

### Books Recommended

1. Scholr, C.H. *The Mechanics of Earthquake and Faulting*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990.
2. Bolt, B.A. *Earthquakes*. New York: W.H Freeman and Co, 1993.
3. Birkeland, P.W, *Soils and Geomorphology*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1984.
4. Lomnitz, C. *Fundamentals of Earthquake prediction New York*. J. witey & sons, 1994.
5. Reiter, L. *Earthquake Hazard analysis – Issues and Insight*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1990.
6. Ward, S.N. *A Multidisciplinary approach to seismic hazard in south California Seismical society* . Bulketin 1994.
7. Fowler, C.M.R. *The solid earth an introduction of global geophysics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990.
8. Nakata, T, Tsutsumi, H. Khan, S.H, and Lawrence R.D. *Active faults of Pakistan: Map sheets and inventories*. Hiroshima: Research Center for Regional Geography, 1991.
9. Davision, C. *The Founders of Seismology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1927.
10. Hass, J.E., and D.S. Mileti. *Socioeconomic Impact of Earthquake Prediction on Government, Business and Community*. Boulder: Institute of Behavioral Sciences, University of Colorado, 1976.
11. Yeats, R.S *Living with Earthquakes in California A Survivor's Guide*. Gorrallis: Oregon state University Press, 2001.

# **Title: Laws of Citizenship: Case Study of Pakistan**

## **Introduction / Objectives**

The course seeks to educate the students about the basic themes related with citizenship i.e. responsibilities of citizens as member of local, national and global community; rights of the citizens; modes of effective citizen participation in the uplift of civil society.

## **Course Outline**

### **1. Theme: Citizenship**

- a. What is citizenship?
  - Various definitions
  - Delineating the hard core (relationship between an individual and a political community, identity, rights and responsibilities)
  - Understanding the contested nature of citizenship (evolutionary, polysemous, feminist critiques)
- b. Who is a citizen?
  - How citizenship is acquired
  - The diversity of citizens (ethnic, religious) in Pakistan

### **2. Theme: Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities**

- a. Political, social and civil rights and liberties as delineated in the Constitution of Pakistan
- b. Citizenship and Human Rights as assured in international declarations (UN Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on the rights of the child, Convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, Convention on political and economic rights, Convention on civil and social rights).

### **3. Theme: Citizenship and Government**

- a. The work of the parliament, government and courts in making and shaping the law
- b. The role of the citizens in influencing decisions
- c. The role of the press, media and internet in providing information, affecting opinions

### **4. Theme: Citizenship and Participation**

- a. Understanding the role of the citizen in democracy
- b. Understanding what is civil society and the role of civil society

- c. Understanding local and national community and contributing to development at the local and national levels

**5. Theme: The World as a Global Community**

- a. Political, economic and environmental implications of globalization
- b. Global interdependence and responsibility, including sustainable development
- c. Bringing about change regionally and internationally

**6. Theme: Communication, Critical Thinking and Advocacy Skills**

- a. Learning to communicate orally and in writing (oral presentation, writing essays, etc.)
- b. Learning critical thinking skills (differentiating between facts and opinions / value judgement, identifying bias, prejudice, propaganda, etc.)
- c. Learning advocacy skills (Writing letters to editors and government functionaries; conducting walks to raise awareness; using the legal process for change)

**Journals**

- Citizenship studies, a Journal of Taylor and Francis
- International Journal of Citizenship and Teacher Education, a Journal of Citizenship.
- The British Journal of Sociology Published on behalf of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

**Books Recommended:**

1. Lee, W. O. David L. Grossman, Kerry J. Kennedy & Gregory P. Fairbrother.(eds.) *Citizenship Education in Asia and the Pacific: Concepts and Issues*. Hong Kong: Comparative Education Research Centre, 2004.
2. Crick B *Education for Citizenship and the Teaching of Democracy in Schools*, London: QCA, 1998.
3. Dufour B & Breslin T. (eds) *Developing Citizens*. London: Taylor and Francis, 2005.
4. Audigier, F. *Basic Concepts and core competencies for education for democratic citizenship*. Switzerland.: University of Geneva, 2000.
5. Barbalet, J.M. *Citizenship: Rights, Struggle and Class Inequality*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1988.
6. Birzea, C. *Education for democratic citizenship: a lifelong learning perspective*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.2000.
7. Bottomore, T. *Citizenship and Social Class, Forty Years on. Citizenship and Social Class*. 1992.
8. Clarke, J. *Citizenship* London: Pluto Press.1994.

9. Davies, L. *Citizenship Education and Human Rights Education: Key Concepts and Debates*. London: British Council. 2000.
10. Engle, S.H. & Ochoa, A.S. *Education for Democratic Citizenship: Decision Making in the Social Studies*. London: Teachers College Press.1998.
11. Castells. *The Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1997.
12. Clarke, J. *Citizenship*. London: Pluto Press, 1994

## **Semester-VIII**

### **Title: Human Rights in Pakistan**

#### **Introduction / Objectives**

This subject concentrates on the nature of the human rights, and endeavours to understand the human rights environment in Pakistan. It guides the students to go through various concepts regarding human rights, according to historical tradition, global norms and the UN Declaration.

#### **Course Outline**

- 1. Conceptual Foundation of Human Rights**
  - a. What are Human Rights? Definition and explanation of Human Rights
  - b. Significance and importance
  - c. Rights and responsibilities at local, community, national and international levels
- 2. Islamic Concept of Human Rights**
- 3. UN declaration of Human Rights, safeguards of Human rights under international law.**
- 4. Agencies and sources of Human Right in Pakistan**
  - a. Governmental legislative enactments and the Constitution
  - b. Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's)
- 5. Specific areas of Human Rights enforcement in Pakistan**
  - a. Crime risk management
  - b. Governance and social justice (management of public grievances)
  - c. Women rights and gender relations
  - d. Children rights and child abuse
  - e. Police and law and order, including traffic rights and social harmony

- f. Legal justice
- g. Crisis management
- h. Health, education and poverty alleviation
- i. Employment on merit

### **Recommended Reading**

- Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, State of Human Rights in Pakistan (1994 – 2000).
- Brownlie, Ian. (ed.) *Human Rights in the 21<sup>st</sup> century*.
- Davis, Peter. (ed.) *Human Rights London*, 1997.
- Khutba-e-Hajja-tul-Wida

## **Title: Environment Problems in Pakistan**

### **Introduction / Objectives**

This course aims at providing knowledge about various environmental issues in multidimensional perspectives. It uses critical approach to global, regional and local environmental issues. The course provides review of the different environmental issues especially ecological and those related to conservation of resources and pollution. It deals with the management and planning issues using case studies. After going through the course the students will be able to identify and analyze various environmental issues critically. They will be able to formulate strategies for the remedy of problems created by environmental hazards.

### **Course Outline**

#### **1. Theory**

- a. Morphology of environment (history of organization of matter). Life (biosphere: A factor of rapid change in the environment).
- b. Population balance in an ecosystem balance; Mechanisms interplaying in balance, consequences of imbalance, endangering and extinction of species.
- c. Human population (main actor in environment): Human population explosion. Environmental and social impact of growing population and affluence. Population and development. Poverty.
- d. Food production (crops and livestock): Land for cultivation and farming; food production, its distribution economics and politics; hunger, malnutrition and famine. Soil; irrigation, salinization, desertification, losing soil / ground/ erosion.

- e. Pest and pest controls (approach to harvest maximum food in ecosystem): Need and approach to pest control. Alternative pest control methods. Socio-economic pressure on pest management. Environmental policy in pest management.
- f. Resources: Water, energy, minerals, biological resources etc. Management and mismanagement of resource.
- g. By-products of production systems (pollutants): Sewage pollution. Hazardous chemical pollution. Major atmospheric changes and air pollution. Solid wastes.
- h. Life style: Urban sprawl, results of ex-urban migration, health in life style, disease.
- i. Public understanding of Environmental Policy: Origin, economics and implementation of environmental public policy, cost benefit analysis, risk analysis, perception and management.
- j. Major environmental issues in Pakistan
  - Ecological Issues: Soil Erosion. Deforestation. Issues related to irrigation system and natural hazards (droughts, floods, earthquakes and storms).
  - Issues related to conservation of habitual and biodiversity, major threats to biodiversity in Pakistan. Habitat destruction. Habitual fragmentation: Habitual degradation (including pollution). Over exploitation. Invasion of exotic species and increased spread of disease. Conservation strategy, conservation of forests; Wetlands and marine biomes. Conservation of species of special concern.
  - Pollution, Production and Resource: Issues related to water, air, soil, mineral and energy resources, industry and production, food and food production, priorities, storage and management issues; solutions.
  - Population Issues: Population of Pakistan over the period of time, population growth rate, population density and distribution, environment and social impact of growing population in Pakistan, addressing population problems.
  - Socio-economics Issues: Population and development. Agricultural and industrial development. Poverty and poverty alleviation, economic status, budget and priorities, loans, urbanization, NGOs, governmental economics policies and implementations.

## **2. Practical**

- a. Study of various characteristics of the population with the help of statistical data (age, profile, family size, educational status etc)
- b. Study of the soil profile

- c. study of the types of pesticides and their characteristics
- d. Study of the different types of soil
- e. study of relationship between relative humidity and temperature of Lahore (for certain period of time)
- f. Determining the pH of various water sample (tap water, drain water, pond water etc)
- g. Study of the urban environment and urban environmental issues
- h. Study of the eutrophic condition in various ponds.

### **Books Recommended**

1. Botkin, D. B. and Keller, E.A. *Environmental Science: Earth as a living planet*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc., 2000.
2. Nebel, B. J. and Wright, R. T. *Environmental Science: The way the world works*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. London: Prentice Hall International Inc. 1998.
3. Bradbury, I. K. *The Biosphere*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. UK: John Wiley and Sons inc. 1988.
4. McKinny, M. L. and Schoch, R. M. *Environmental Science: Systems and solutions*, USA: Jones and Bartlett Publication Inc, 1998.
5. Emiliani, C. *Planet Earth: Cosmology, Geology and the evolution of life and environment*. 1973. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1973.
6. Ahmed, R. Z. *Pakistan- A Descriptive Atlas: A Comprehensive geo-politics course*. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. Lahore: Ferozsons, 2000.
7. Khan, F. K. *A Geography of Pakistan Environment: Environment, people and economy*. 1<sup>st</sup> ed.. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.
8. Hussain S. S. *Pakistan Manual of Plant Ecology: a text book of plant ecology for degree students*. Islamabad: National Book Foundation, 1992.
9. Daily news papers for current issues.

# **MS Pakistan Studies 2 year Programme**

## **Concept & Objectives**

Pakistan Studies MS Programme is designed to be an advance over the Pakistan Studies BS (Hons.) Programme. While the BS (Hons) Programme was more of a narrative nature and sought to give the basic information regarding the subjects and themes included therein, the MS Programme is more of an analytical nature. It is so designed to build upon the previous knowledge in a way that it inculcates a spirit of inquiry in the students. It aims at enabling the students to develop an independent discourse on various themes pertaining to Pakistan. Moreover, the courses have been so structured that they help the students in making use of the courses in their research work, leading to the writing of an original research thesis towards the end of two years programme.

The courses will be taught in the first two semesters, spanning over one year, while in the second year or last two semesters, the students will focus on research work and thesis writing. In the first two semesters, the students will study eight courses of 3 credit hours each. This will mean that they will study 24 credit hours. Hrs in the first year. In the second year they will study for 6 credit hours which will be spent solely on thesis writing.

# Scheme of Studies

## MS Pakistan Studies 2 year Programme

<b>Semester-I</b>	<b>Credit Hrs</b>
Research Methodology	3
History and Historiography of Pakistan	3
Analytical Study of Pakistan's Political and Constitutional History	3
Contemporary Issues in Pakistan's Foreign Policy and Relations	3
<b>Semester - II</b>	
Pakistan's Economy: Issues and Challenges Rationale and Scope	3
Social Change and Cultural Transformation	3
Pakistani Society as Reflected in Pakistani Literature (1947– till date)	3
Seminar	3
<b>Semester III &amp; IV</b>	
Thesis and Viva Voce	6

# SEMESTER - I

Course 1:

Credit Hours: 3

## Research Methodology

### Rationale and Scope

The purpose of this course is to further enhance the research abilities of the students who have already been taught Research Methodology in BS (Hons) and who have already written a thesis for the said degree. Here, emphasis will be on statistical modes and analysis relevant for Social Sciences.

### Course Outline

1. **Introduction**
  - a. Definition and Scope of Research
  - b. Importance of Research
  - c. Scientific Method of Research
  - d. Quantitative and Qualitative Research
2. **Types and Classification of Research**
  - a. Basic Research
  - b. Applied Research
  - c. Action Research
3. **Sampling Techniques**
  - a. Sampling
  - b. Interview
  - c. Observation
  - d. Questionnaire
  - e. Document Analysis
4. **Methods of Data Analysis**
  - a. Statistical Method
  - b. SPSS Computer Program
5. **References Method**
  - a. Foot Notes/End Notes
  - b. Literature Cited
  - c. Bibliography

## **History and Historiography of Pakistan Rationale and Scope**

The purpose of this course is, first, to look into the various features of history and modes of historical writing, and, later, to critically analyze various dimensions and aspects of the struggle for Pakistan, in order to evolve a better and objective understanding of its creation. It would also enable students to analyze various approaches the Pakistani historians have employed in explicating the past events ranging from the ancient to the modern times.

### **Course Outline**

- a. Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's charisma in the creation of Pakistan
- b. Muslim League: Structure and role in Muslim mass socialization and mobilization
- c. Role of religious symbols in the creation of the Muslim self identity.
- d. Regional impulses in the creation of Pakistan
- e. State of the discipline of history in Pakistan
- f. Pakistani historians' treatment of:
  - Ancient Period
  - Medieval Period
  - Modern Period:
    - i. British Raj; and
    - ii. Freedom Movement
- g. Institutions of Historical Research and Archeology; Archives; Museums; and Journals of Historical Research

**Course 3:**

**Credit Hours: 3**

## **Analytical Study of Pakistan's Political and Constitutional History**

### **Rationale and Scope**

The purpose of this course is to highlight the main currents of Pakistan's Politics, the issues confronted during the political process, the key political crises and the prevalent political systems' capacity to respond to them. It also aims at giving an insight into the crucial issues of breakdowns of the political system, the judiciary's capacity to improvise "legal bridges" to overcome yawning constitutional chasms, and provide "continuity" to constitutional evolution, and judiciary's capacity to monitor and keep in place the working of the constitutional machinery and institutions.

### **Course Outline**

1. Democracy vs. Authoritarianism in Pakistan
2. Civil and Military Bureaucracy: The internal dynamics
3. Political Parties and Pressure Groups: A comparative analysis
4. Social Basis of Political Participation in Pakistan
5. Elections in Pakistan: A comparative study
6. Separation of East Pakistan
7. Institution of Ombudsman in Pakistan
8. Politics of Ethnicity: Causes and effects
9. Role of Judiciary in Sustaining Political Stability
10. Working of the Constitutional Institutions, e.g., NFC, CCI, CII, NEC
11. Human Rights in Pakistan

**Course 4:**

**Credit Hours: 3**

## **Contemporary issues in Pakistan's Foreign Policy & Relations**

### **Rationale and Scope**

This course is aimed at analyzing the challenges being faced by Pakistan, both in the past and in the present. This will be done by analyzing the issues in the context of the regional geo-political setting as well as in the over all context of the world order. This course seeks a departure from the traditional method of describing Pakistan's Foreign Policy merely in terms of her relations with other countries, and, instead, focuses on the key issues in international politics, so that Pakistan's role/choices in this context be delineated and analyzed.

### **Course Outline**

1. Indo–Pakistan Relations in the Post Cold War Era
2. Pakistan's Role in an Emerging Pluralist World
3. Globalization of Terror and its Challenges for Pakistan
4. Prospects of Pakistan–Central Asia Relations
5. Pakistan's "Look–East" Policy
6. Pakistani Diaspora in the world

## **SEMESTER - II**

**Course 1:**

**Credit Hours: 3**

## **Pakistan's Economy: Issues and Challenges**

### **Rationale and Scope**

This course is designed to enable the students to critically examine the economic problems of Pakistan, ascertain her accomplishments and look into the causes of the persistent issues.

### **Course Outline**

1. Economic Development and National Integration
2. Nationalization and Privatization: A historical and comparative study
3. Poverty and its Alleviation: Problems and prospects
4. Growth of middle class

5. Role of the non–formal sector
6. Impact of the Land Reforms
7. WTO and Pakistan
8. Pakistan’s Labor and Peasantry

**Course 2:**

**Credit Hours: 3**

## **Social Change and Cultural Transformation**

### **Rationale and Scope**

In this course the students would be expected to learn the nature of various facets of social cultural transformation in Pakistan. They will learn about the reasons and causes as well as the actors paving way for these factors of transformation. The course will also enable the students to understand the nature of the challenges created by the socio–cultural transformation and they would be facilitated to identify the means with which these challenges could be successfully coped with.

### **Course Outline**

- 1. Factors and Actors of Social Change**
  - a. Governmental factors/policies
  - b. Non-Governmental Factors, e.g., NGOs etc.
- 2. Challenges of Social Change with respect to:**
  - a. Family
  - b. Status of women
  - c. Law and order
- 3. Information Technology/Communication Revolution and its Implications for Society**
- 4. Internal Migration and National Integration**
- 5. Internal Communication Networks and their role in National Integration**
- 6. The Culture of Peace vs. the Culture of Violence**
- 7. Transformation of Primordial Ethos into National Ethos**

**Course 3:**

**Credit Hours: 3**

## **Pakistani Society as Reflected in Pakistan Literature (1947– till date)**

### **Rationale and Scope**

This course is aimed at realizing the Pakistan's personality through its literature. It will scan the literature produced in Pakistan, in order to appreciate critically as to how this literature has responded to the evolution of the Pakistani Society, and in what manner it has addressed, over the decades, the gigantic issues faced by the people of Pakistani

### **Course Detail**

- 1. Main Currents and Major Trends in Pakistani Literature:**
  - a. "Progressive Literature"
  - b. Modernism in Literature
  - c. Nationalism in Literature
  - d. Literature of Resistance
  - e. Feminist Voices in Literature
- 2. Major literary works of Pakistan in:**
  - a. Fiction
  - b. Poetry
  - c. Criticism
  - d. Satire
  - e. Travelogue

**Course 4:**

**Credit Hours: 3**

## **Seminar (on any of the titles given below)**

- 1. History**
  - a. Detailed discussion on any one of the Pakistani historians and historical bodies
  - b. Subaltern Studies with special reference to Pakistan
  - c. Oral History
- 2. Political and Constitutional Developments**
  - a. Centre–province relations
  - b. Women in politics

- c. Critical judicial decisions in Pakistan
- d. Channels of consensus-building in Pakistan
- 3. Foreign Policy**
  - a. Pakistan as an energy corridor in Asia
  - b. Geo-politics and Strategies of Pakistan
- 4. Economic Development**
  - a. Feudalism in Pakistan
  - b. Poverty alleviation
  - c. Impact of Globalization in Pakistan
- 5. Culture and Society**
  - a. Urbanization and its Challenges
  - b. Literacy and education: Role in socio-cultural transformation
  - c. Impact of globalization on values and norms
  - d. Futuristic perspectives of Pakistan
  - e. Sports and tourism
  - f. Visual and performing Arts
  - g. Role of media: Print and Electronic
- 6. Literature**
  - a. Common themes of Pakistani literature
  - b. Feminist discourse in Pakistani literature

## **SEMESTERS – III & IV**

**Credit Hours: 6**

### **Thesis and Viva Voce**

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Refresher courses should be conducted by the HEC for the faculty on regular basis for the enhancement of their language and communication skills. This will further contribute towards the improvement of their research competencies and introduce them to the new concepts, paradigms and trends in their respective disciplines. Refresher courses should also be organized for students on regional basis in areas such as language and communication skills and research methodology. Resource persons at the two levels should be identified and invited to organize structured workshops designed to raise the academic discourse and analytical levels of the aforesaid categories of course participants.
2. HEC should initiate teachers training programmes in Pakistan Studies, in view of the restructuring of the course contents after the lapse of a period of four years. Resource persons for organizing structured workshops on various subjects / topics should be identified.
3. HEC should initiate and promote, through grants and facilities, programmes of faculty development, so that master trainers are made available. It should also allocate commensurate funds for viable research projects. Faculty members, especially at the lower and middle levels should be sent to universities specializing in their disciplines abroad. This will help build their resource base in their respective disciplines.
4. HEC should address the problem of library development and computer provision in the departmental libraries on priority basis.
5. The above proposals should be widely circulated for comments and suggestions of all stake holders so that they could further be improved in future meetings.
6. The Committee has revised the compulsory course of Pakistan Studies for Bachelor Degree students. The Committee has further decided that this course should be of 3 credit hours carrying 100 marks.