CURRICULUM

OF

HISTORY

BS & MS

(Revised 2012)

HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION
ISLAMABAD
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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Dr. Syed Sohail H. Naqvi</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Muhammad Javed Khan</td>
<td>Adviser (Academics)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malik Arshad Mahmood</td>
<td>Director (Curri)</td>
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<td>Dr. M. Tahir Ali Shah</td>
<td>Deputy Director (Curri)</td>
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<td>Mr. Farrukh Raza</td>
<td>Asst. Director (Curri)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Abdul Fatah Bhatti</td>
<td>Asst. Director (Curri)</td>
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Composed by: Mr. Zulfiqar Ali, HEC, Islamabad
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PREFACE

The curriculum of subject is described as a throbbing pulse of a nation. By viewing curriculum one can judge the stage of development and its pace of socio-economic development of a nation. With the advent of new technology, the world has turned into a global village. In view of tremendous research taking place world over new ideas and information pours in like a stream of fresh water, making it imperative to update the curricula after regular intervals, for introducing latest development and innovation in the relevant field of knowledge.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 3, Sub-Section 2 (ii) of Act of Parliament No. X of 1976 titled “Supervision of Curricula and Textbooks and Maintenance of Standard of Education” the erstwhile University Grants Commission was designated as competent authority to develop, review and revise curricula beyond Class-XII. With the repeal of UGC Act, the same function was assigned to the Higher Education Commission under its Ordinance of 2002, Section 10, Sub-Section 1 (v).

In compliance with the above provisions, the HEC undertakes revamping and refurbishing of curricula after regular intervals in a democratic manner involving universities/DAIs, research and development institutions and local Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The intellectual inputs by expatriate Pakistanis working in universities and R&D institutions of technically advanced countries are also invited to contribute and their views are incorporated where considered appropriate by the National Curriculum Revision Committee (NCRC).

A committee of experts comprising of conveners from the National Curriculum Revision Committees of HEC in the disciplines of Basic, Applied, Social Sciences, Agriculture and Engineering met in 2007 & 2009 and developed the unified templates to standardize degree programmes in the country so as to bring the national curriculum at par with international standards, and to fulfil the national needs. It also aimed to give a basic, broad based knowledge to the students to ensure the quality of education.

In line with above, NCRC comprising senior university faculty and experts from various stakeholders has finalized the curriculum for BS 4-year & MS 2-year in History. The same is being recommended for adoption by the universities/DAIs channelizing through relevant statutory bodies of the universities.

MUHAMMAD JAVED KHAN
Adviser (Academics)

April, 2012
Abbreviations Used:
NCRC. National Curriculum Revision Committee
VCC. Vice Chancellor’s Committee
EXP. Experts
COL. Colleges
UNI. Universities
PREP. Preparation
REC. Recommendations
LI Learning Innovation
R&D Research & Development Organization
HEC Higher Education Commission

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

STAGE-I
CURRI. UNDER CONSIDERATION
COLLECTION OF EXP NOMINATION UNI, R&D, INDUSTRY & COUNCILS
CONS. OF NCRC.
PREP. OF DRAFT BY NCRC

STAGE-II
CURRI. IN DRAFT STAGE
APPRAISAL OF 1ST DRAFT BY EXP
FINALIZATION OF DRAFT BY NCRC

STAGE-III
FINAL STAGE
PREP. OF FINAL CURRI.
PRINTING OF CURRI.

STAGE-IV
FOLLOW UP
QUESTIONNAIRE
COMMENTS
REVIEW
ORIENTATION COURSES BY LI, HEC
BACK TO STAGE-I
INTRODUCTION

The final meeting of National Curriculum Revision Committee on History was held at HEC Regional Centre, Lahore from February 27-29, 2012 to review the BS (4-year) and MS (2-year) History Curriculum 2006. The following members attended the meeting:

Prof. Dr. Mumtaz Bhutto,  
Chairperson,  
Faculty of Social Sciences,  
Department of Pakistan Studies,  
Preston University,  
Karachi  

Dr. Kishwar Sultana,  
Assistant Professor,  
Department of History,  
Allama Iqbal Open University,  
Islamabad  

Prof. Dr. Humaira Arif Dasti,  
Professor/Chairperson,  
Department of History,  
Bahauddin Zakariya University,  
Multan  

Dr. Mohammad Qasim Soomro,  
Professor & Chairman,  
Department of General History,  
University of Sindh,  
Jamshoro  

Prof. Dr. Nadir Bakht,  
Professor/Chairman,  
Department of History and Pakistan Studies,  
University of Sargodha, Sargodha  

Prof. Dr. (R). Abdul Rashid Khan,  
Professor,  
Department of History,  
Bahauddin Zakariya University,  
Multan  

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Iqbal Chawla,  
Professor,  
Department of History,  
University of the Punjab,  
Quaid-e-Azam Campus,  
Lahore  

Convener  
Secretary  
Member  
Member  
Member  
Member
Mr. Kaleemullah Baraich, Member
Chairman,
Department of History,
University of Balochistan,
Quetta

Ms. Abida Javaid, Member
Department of History,
University of Education,
Bank Road Campus,
Lahore

Dr. Javed Iqbal, Member
Assistant Professor,
Department of History,
University of Peshawar,
Peshawar

Dr. Muhammad Safeeruddin, Member
Department of History,
International Islamic University,
Islamabad

Syed Umer Hayat, Member
Acting Director,
Senior Research Fellow,
National Institute of Historical and Research,
Centre of Excellence,
Quaid-i-Azam University,
Islamabad

Dr. Shahid Latif, Member
Assistant Professor,
Department of Pakistan Studies,
G.C University Faisalabad,
Allama Iqbal Road,
Faisalabad.

Mrs. Gulnaz Mumtaz, Member
Assistant Professor,
Department of Pakistan Studies,
Govt. Post Graduate College for Women,
Wahdat Colony,
Lahore

Ms. Tahira Tanveer, Member
Deputy Director,
National Archives of Pakistan,
Block-N, Pak Secretariat,
Islamabad
The meeting started with recitation from the Holy Quran by Dr. Muhammad Qasim Soomro. Mr. Muhammad Raza Chohan, Director HEC, Regional Centre, Lahore welcomed the participants. Malik Arshad Mahmood, Director (Curriculum) then requested the convener to conduct proceedings of all technical sessions of meeting for three days.

Dr. Shahid Ahmad Rajput, who was secretary of preliminary meeting, could not attend the final meeting being on training abroad. The members of NCRC unanimously elected Dr. Kishwar Sultan, Assistant Professor, Department of History, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad Secretary of NCRC for the final meeting.

On the request of the convener, Dr Mumtaz Bhutto, all members gave their detailed comments on the preliminary draft of the History Curriculum and on the evaluation made by expatriate Indian Bengali Expert on History, Dr. Yasmin Saikia, Professor of History, Arizona State University. The members of the NCRC welcomed and appreciated the efforts of Dr. Saikia who had gone through the preliminary draft and also had given her suggestions. The Committee was of the view that Dr. Saikia’s suggestions are quite constructive and helpful for the improvement of the various courses under review. Therefore, while finalizing the courses in the curriculum, the members of the Committee considered her suggestions with great interest. Her recommendations were deliberated, debated and incorporated where they were found necessary.

The committee during its deliberation considered the following objectives:

1. To finalize the curriculum in the discipline of History and to bring it at par with international standards.
2. To incorporate latest reading & writing material against each course.
3. To bring uniformity and develop minimum baseline courses in each and every course of study.
4. To consider and incorporate the inputs given by the expatriate Pakistani in the discipline of History where necessary.
5. To make recommendations for promotion/development of the discipline.

After three days’ long deliberations, the Committee unanimously approved final draft of the curriculum of the BS (4-year) and MS (2-year) History degree programmes. Malik Arshad Mahmood, Director, Curriculum thanked the Convener, Secretary and all members of the Committee for sparing their valuable time and for their quality contribution towards preparation of the preliminary draft curriculum of the BS (4-year) and MS History programme. He acknowledged that their efforts will go long way in developing workable, useful and comprehensive degree programs in History.

The Committee highly admired the efforts made by the officials of HEC Regional Centre, Lahore, and Malik Arshad Mahmood, Director Curriculum for making
excellent arrangements to facilitate the forming of the committee and their accommodation at Lahore.

The meeting ended with the vote of thanks to the HEC officials for providing an ideal environment to discuss the agenda. The convener of the NCRC also thanked the members for their inputs in re-engineering the teaching / learning landscape of the country to make it more practical, competitive and effective.

MISSION STATEMENT

This curriculum has been developed with a mission to inculcate among the young student community of Pakistan a greater understanding of history and its influence on the evolution and progress of the society, so that they may acquire proper perspective of thoughts and actions of the mankind in the past. This approach will furnish the youngsters in Pakistan with the knowledge and skill to learn and develop universal human values in the society, to promote a sense of patriotism and respect for other cultures and societies.
# Scheme of Studies

## BS (4 years) Programme in History

| 1<sup>st</sup> Year Semester-I |  | Semester-II |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| **Course Title** | **Credit Hours** | **Course Title** | **Credit Hours** |
| History:100 English Compulsory-I | 3 | History: 107 English | 3 |
| History:101 Islamic Studies | 2 | History: 108 Pakistan Studies | 2 |
| History:102 Introduction to History | 3 | History: 109 Research Methodology | 3 |
| History: 103 History of Ancient Civilizations | 3 | History: 110 Islamic History (517-661) (Prophet Muhammad S.A.W & Pious Caliphate) | 3 |
| History 104 Communication Skills (use of PC, Report writing and presentations etc.) | 1 | History: 111 Communication Skills (use of PC, Report writing and presentations etc.) | 1 |
| History;105 Minor Course | 3 | History: 112 Minor Course | 3 |
| History; 106 Minor Course | 3 | History: 113 Minor Course | 3 |
| **Total** | **18** | **Total** | **18** |

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<th>Semester-III</th>
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<td><strong>Course Title</strong></td>
<td><strong>Credit Hours</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>History: 200 English Compulsory</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>History: 201 Urdu (Functional) / Regional Language</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>History: 202 History of Umayyads &amp; Abbasids</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>History: 203 Muslim Rule in South Asia (711-1526 AD)</td>
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<td>History: 204 Communication Skills (use of PC, Report writing and presentations etc.)</td>
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<td>History: 205 Minor Course</td>
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<tr>
<td>History: 206 Minor Course</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<th>Semester-V</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Course Title</strong></td>
<td><strong>Credit Hours</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>History: 300 Historiography</td>
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<td>History: 301 History of Europe (1789--1919 AD)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>History: 302 History of Freedom Movement (1857-1947)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>History:303 History of Pakistan (1947-2008)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>History:304 Cultural Heritage of Pakistan</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>History: 305 Persian /Arabic / Turkish</td>
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<td>Semester-VII</td>
<td>Semester-VIII</td>
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<tr>
<td>History: 400 Islamic History</td>
<td>History: 404 Research Project +</td>
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<td>Comprehensive Viva-Voce</td>
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<td>History: 401 General History</td>
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<td>History: 402 Indo-Pakistan Sub-</td>
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<td>continent</td>
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<td>History: 403 Heritage Studies</td>
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<td><strong>Instruction:</strong> Students have</td>
<td><strong>Instruction:</strong> The student is required</td>
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<td>to choose one group out of 4 to</td>
<td>to write thesis on a topic to be</td>
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<td>study 5 courses (of 3 credits</td>
<td>decided in consultation with the</td>
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<td>each) not studied so far.</td>
<td>department from the list of the</td>
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<td>topics submitted by the students. The</td>
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<td>evaluation of the thesis should be</td>
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<td>within the department. 10 credit hours</td>
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<td>for thesis writing and presentation</td>
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<td>while 5 credit hours viva voce</td>
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<td>(comprehensive) covering all the courses</td>
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**Note:** Number of options that shall be offered during the course of study will depend upon availability of faculty members. More groups can also be added depending on the availability of resources.

## DETAILS OF THE COURSES

### Semester-I

**Course No. History: 102**

**Introduction to History**  
3 Credit Hours

**Course Content:**

1. What is History?  
2. Nature and scope of History  
3. Benefits of History: History as a corrective force; History as a repetitive force  
4. Branches of History (political, cultural, social, economic)  
5. Relationship of History with other social sciences  
6. Causation  
7. Objectivity and subjectivity  
8. Classification of History: Narrative History, Scientific History, Philosophy of History, Future History

**Suggested Readings:**


**Course No. History: 103**

**History of Ancient Civilizations**

3 Credit Hours

**Note:** Students have to choose any three civilizations.

**Course Content:**

1. Indus Valley Civilization
2. Mesopotamian Civilization
3. Egyptian Civilization
4. Ancient China
5. Ancient Greece (Hellenic)
6. Roman Civilization

**Suggested Readings:**

10. Martin Whiller, *Five Thousand Years of Pakistan*,
Semester-II

Course No. History: 109
Research Methodology
3 Credit Hours

Course Content:

Historical research: An introduction
- Definition and significance
- Objectivity & subjectivity in historical research

Sources of historical Research
Nature of historical documents
Kinds of historical documents
- Formal and informal documents
- Official and Non official documents

Research process
- Identification of a problem
- Review of literature
- Research design
- Data collection
- Data analysis
- Writing the research paper

Techniques of Research
- Qualitative Research
- Quantitative Research

Acknowledgement & documentation
- Turabian manual for writing
- Questionnaire
- Notes and References
- Bibliography

Suggested Readings:
8. Roberta H. Markman, Peter T. Markman, Marie L. Waddell; *Ten Steps to Research*, Barron’s, Sixth Edition
Course No. History: 110

**Muslim History**

*(Life & Teachings of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) and Pious Caliphate *(Khulafa-i-Rashideen))*

3 Credit Hours

**Course Content**

1. **Pre-Islamic Arabia.**
   Geographical, Socio Economic and Religious conditions of Pre-Islamic Arabia, especially the City State of Makkah.

2. **The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) (517-632 AD)**
   Early Life of the Prophet, Prophet-hood and Preaching of Islam, Response of the Society, Migration to Ethiopia and Medina, Socio-economic and cultural conditions in Madinah, contributions of Ansar and their ‘Brotherhood’, Charter of Madinah, Wars with Quraysh, (Battles of Badr, Uhd and Ahzab), Peace Accord of Hudaybia, Prophet’s letters to the various rulers, Conquest of Makkah, Battle of Hunayn, Spread of Islam in Central Arabia, Tubuk Expedition, Prophet’s last pilgrimage and the significance of the last Sermon, Life and achievements as a Prophet and Statesman. Role and Contribution of Ashab-i-Suffah.

3. **Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A) (632-634 AD)**
   Early life and sacrifices for the cause of Islam, his Election as Caliph; Movements of Apostasy, rise of false prophets, the refusal of Zakat payment, Consolidation of Centre, Conquest of Iraq, relations with Iran, Syria, and Byzantine, Compilation of Quran, his character and achievements.

4. **Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A) (634-644 AD)**
   His early life and acceptance of Islam, his services to the cause of Islam, his role during the Caliphate of Abu Bakr, Umar’s nomination as Caliph, Conquests of Iran, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Azerbaijan and Armenia, Expansion of Muslim power, Reforms and administration, development of Muslim institutions and the projects of public welfare, his character and achievements.

5. **Hazrat Uthman Ghani (R.A) (644-656 AD)**
   Early life, acceptance of Islam, his role during the life time of the Prophet, Abu Bakr and Umar, his election as Caliph, Conquest of North Africa, Cyprus, Tabaristan, Tukharistan and Makran, the Sabite Movement, opposition of Uthman. His martyrdom and its consequences, his services to the cause of Islam, Compilation and codification of Quran, his character and achievements.
6. Hazrat Ali Karam Allah Wajho (656-661 AD)
   Early life, his role during the life time of the Prophet, Abu Bakr, Umar and
   Uthman, Hazrat Ali as Caliph, Battle of the Camel, Battle of Siffin, emergence
   of the Kharajites, Battle of Nahrawan, Hazrat Ali’s martyrdom, his character
   and achievements. Nomination of Imam Hasan as Caliph and his abdication.

7. Administration and Structure of Government under the Pious Caliphate
   Administrative, financial and judicial System under the Pious Caliphs, Status
   of the Dhimmis and the Mawalis, social life of the Muslims, and Salient
   features of the Khalifat-i-Rashida.

Suggested Readings:
1. Ali, Syed Ameer, History of the Saracens, Lahore: Sang-i- Meel Publishers,
   1985.
3. Cambridge History of Islam, Eds. P. M. Holt, Ann K. S. Lambton and Bernard
    1979. (Urdu)
12. Ibn Jarir, Abi Jaffar Mohammad, Tareekh-e-Tibri, tr. Mohammad Ibrahim Nadvi,
    Karachi, 1982. (Urdu)
15. Lings, Martin, Muhammad: His Life based on the earliest sources, Lahore,
    1983.
    (Urdu)
    1970.
23. Siddiqui, Amir Hassan, The Origin and Development of Muslim Institutions,
24. Siddiqui, Mazharuddin, Development of Islamic State and Society, Lahore,
    1956.
26. Watt, Montgomery, The Battlefields fought by the Prophets (SAW)
Semester III
Course No. History: 202
History of Umayyads and Abbasids
3 Credit Hours

Course Content

Section A: Umayyads (661-750 AD)

1. Amir Muawiyah (661-680 AD)
   Consolidation of Umayyad Rule, His career and character.

2. Yazid bin Muawiya (680-683 AD)
   Conflict with Hazrat Imam Hussain, Tragedy of Karbala, its effects and significance in the history of Islam, career and character of Yazid.

3. Marwan bin Hakam (683-685 AD)
   Accession of Marwan, Battle of Marj-e-Rahat, Consolidation of his rule, character and policies.

4. Abdul Malik bin Marwan (685-705 AD)
   His accession, Abdul Malik as the real founder of Umayyad Dynasty. His administrative policies and reforms, Vocalization of Quran, Abdul Malik’s character and achievements.

5. Walid bin Abdul Malik (705-715 AD)
   His accession and expansion of Umayyad Empire in Asia, Africa and Europe, His administrative policies, reforms, character and achievements.

6. Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik (715-717 AD)
   His policy towards renowned Muslim Generals, Siege of Constantinople, his character and policies.

7. Umar bin Abdul Aziz (717-720 AD)
   Role as the ‘Fifth Pious Caliph’, Administrative, Economic and Religious reforms, his character and achievements, Reconciliation with Ahl-i-Bait

8. Yazid-II (720-724 AD)

9. Hisham (724-749 AD)
   Important events, and issues, the Abbasid Movement and downfall of the Umayyads, Causes of the fall of Ummayyads.
10. Downfall of Umayyads  
Causes of the fall of Ummayads

11. State and Society under Umayyads  
Central and provincial administration, State & Society under Ummayyad,  
Navy and military, socio-cultural and economic development under the  
Umayyads.

**Section B: The Abbasids (750-1258 AD)**

1. Establishment of Abbasid Caliphate

   The Abbasid Propaganda  
   Role of Abu Muslim Khurasani.  
   Death of Ibrahim and nomination of Al-Saffah as Imam  
   Revolt in Khurasan  
   Fall of the Umayyads and establishment of Abbasid Caliphate

2. Abu-al-Abbas Abdullah (749-754 AD)

   The Khilafat of Abu-al Abbas Abdullah Al-Saffah. His Estimate as founder of  
   Abbaside Dynasty.

3. Abu Jafar Al-Mansur (754-775 AD)

   Revolt of Abdullah ibn Ali. Murder of Abu Muslim Khursani. Foundation of  
   Baghdad. Political Turmoil in Khurasan. Appearance of Muhammad and  
   administration and reforms. Mansur's character and achievements.

4. Al-Mahdi (775-785 AD)

   Appearance of Muqanna in Khorasan. Byzantine inroads. The Zindiqiya  
   Movement. Their estimate.

5. Al-Hadi (785-786 AD)

6. Harun al-Rashid (786-809 AD)

   His accession, the Barmakis, their rise and fall. Affairs in Africa, Nomination  
   of Amin and Mamun as successors to the Caliphate, War with the  
   Byzantinians, Role of Queen Zubaydah, Harun’s character and achievements.

7. Mamun al-Rashid (813-833 AD)

   War of succession. Disorder in Baghdad. Appointment of Tahir as Viceroy of  
   the East. Babek the Nihilist. War with the Byzantines. Religious Policy.  
   Intellectual Activities.

   Role of the Turks. Religious policy. His character.
8. Later Abbasids (847-861 AD)

Political development under later Abbasids.

9. Later Abbasids (861-1258 AD)

10. State and Society under Later Abbasids:

Social Conditions under the Abbasids.
Intellectual and cultural achievements under the Abbasids.

Suggested Readings:

Course No. History: 203
Muslim Rule in South Asia
(711-1526 AD)
3 Credit Hours

Course Content

1. Geographical Unity of Indus Valley
   Geophysical features, geography of Indus Valley and its significance

2. Primary Sources
   Introduction to Primary sources of the period

3. South Asia on the eve of Arab Conquest
   - Historical background: Geographical, political, social, religious and economic conditions of South Asia; its relation with neighbouring regions.
   - Causes of Arab Invasion of Sindh, Muhammad ibn Qasim and his conquests in Sindh and Gujrat, Arab administration in the conquered territories, Settlement of Brahmanabad, foundation of al-Mansurah, political, cultural, religious and social impact of these conquests.

18
4. Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznah (997-1030 AD)
Causes of his Indian campaigns, their significance and impact, his character and achievements. Al-Beruni and his contribution.

5. Ghaznavids at Lahore
Successors of Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznah, Lahore as a centre of Art and Literature, downfall of Ghaznavids

6. Sultan Shahabuddin Muhammad of Ghur (1175-1206 AD)
His campaigns in India, character and achievements, Muizzi Malik, causes of defeat of Hindu Rajas.

7. Dynasty of Ilbari Turks (Slave Dynasty)
- Sultan Qutbuddin Aibak (1206-1210 AD)
- Sultan Shamsuddin Ilutmish (1211-1236 AD), early difficulties and achievements as the real founder of Sultanate, relations with the Caliphate, Administration of the Sultanate.
- Sultan Razia (1236-1239 AD) and her reign
- Successors of Sultan Razia and Ascendancy of ‘the Forty’ (Umara-i-Chehalgani)
- Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246-1266 AD) and his reign
- Sultan Ghiasuddin Balban (1266-1286 AD), his theory of kingship, consolidation of Sultanate, Mongol Policy, and his successors.
- Slave system as a source of weakness and strength.

8. Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD)
- Significance of Khilji Revolution
- Jalal-ud-Din Feroze (1290-1296 A.D.)
- Sultan Feroze Khilji and his character
- Sultan Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316 A.D), his reforms and economic policy, conquests, Deccan Policy, Malik Kafur
- Successors of Alauddin (1316-1320 A.D)

9. Tughluq Dynasty (1320-1412 AD)
- Ghiasuddin Tughluq (1320-1325 A.D), his administration and character
- Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325-1351 A.D), his character and personality, his plans and their failure, outbreak of rebellions, Deccan policy.
- Sultan Feroze Shah Tughluq, administrative reforms and military expeditions, public works, and religious policy.

10. Amir Timur’s Invasion (1398 AD) and the end of Tughluq Dynasty

11. Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)
Sultan Khizar Khan, character and achievements. Successors of Khizar Khan.
12. Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)
   Sultan Sikandar Lodhi, his administration and religious policies. Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and end of Delhi Sultanate.

13. Contemporary Independent Kingdoms
   Kingdoms in Deccan (Bahmani and Vijayanagar Kingdoms), Kingdoms in Sindh and Kashmir.

14. Causes of the downfall of Sultanate

15. Administration of Delhi Sultanate
   Central and provincial departments, Army, Land revenue system and judiciary.

16. Social and Cultural Developments under the Sultans of Delhi
   - Historiography, literature, education, art and culture. Amir Khusru and his contribution.
   - Architecture, main characteristics of Indo-Muslim architecture, important buildings of the period.
   - Social and economic conditions.

17. Religious Trends during the Sultanate Era
   Role of Ulema, Role of Sufis and Sufi orders, Bhagti Movement, its origin and impact.

Suggested Readings:

Semester-IV

Course No. History: 209

**Muslim Rule in South Asia**

*(1526-1707 AD)*

3 Credit Course

Course Content:

1. **Primary Sources**
   An outline of major primary sources of the period that should include Tazaka-Babri, Akbar Nama, Aine-a-Akbari, Hamayoun Nama, Shah Jahan Nama, Tazaka-Jahangari,

2. **Political and Social Conditions of South Asia on the eve of the Mughal Invasion**

3. **Zaheeruddin Muhammad Babur**
   His early life, First Battle of Panipat and the foundation of Mughal Empire, Wars with the Rajputs, character and achievements.

4. **Naseeruddin Muhammad Humayun**
   Difficulties after his accession, defeat at the hands of Sher Shah Suri, Humayun in exile and Reoccupation of Throne.

5. **Sher Shah Suri and the Later Ruler of Sur Dynasty**
   Early life, capture of throne, conquests, his reforms, successors of Sher Shah and the end of Sur Dynasty.
6. Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar
   Early life, accession to throne, Second Battle of Panipat, his court, Bairam Khan and his downfall, conquests, Deccan Policy, Rajput Policy, Engagements and wars in the North West with Afghan, Religious Policy, Din-i-Ellahi and reforms, Administration, character and achievements of Akbar.

7. Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir
   Early life and accession, Khusru’s revolt, Noor Jehan, Qandahar question, revolts of Khurram and Mahabat Khan, activities of European, character and achievements.

8. Shahabuddin Muhammad Shah Jehan
   Accession to throne, golden period of the Mughal Rule, Central Asian Policy and Qandahar, Deccan Policy, Relations with English East India Company, War of succession, character and achievements.

9. Muhiyuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb Alamgir
   Accession and theory of Kingship, military expeditions, Religious Policy and policy towards Marathas Sikhs and Afghans, character and achievements.

Suggested Readings:
4. Malik Muhammad Taj Zawal-i-SaltanMughlia (urdu)

Course No. History: 210
History of Europe 1453-1789 AD
3 Credit Hours

Course Content:
1. Europe: an Introduction; Geography, Greco-Roman Civilizations, Christendom and Holy Roman Empire.
2. Renaissance: causes, course, change in art, literature, and architecture, development in science, role of Italian states, spread of Renaissance in Europe, effects on society, Humanism and Individualism.
4. Reformation Movement: Causes, course and consequences—Martin Luther, the spread of Protestantism. Counter-Reformation.
5. Predominance of Spain: Charles V, his internal and external policies, war with Ottomans, Philip II: his internal and external policies, and revolt of the Netherlands.
8. England—From 16th to 18th Century, Tudor Dynasty, Queen Elizabeth, British Policy of Expansion, Glorious Revolution.
9. Russia: Peter The Great, Warm Water Policy, Catherine The Great.
10. Europe and Ottoman Empire:

Suggested Readings:
1. Bowden, W. and Usher Karporich. An Economic History of Europe since 1750
2. Dietz, F. C. The Industrial Revolution
3. Muir, Ramsay. The Expansion of Europe
5. Smith, P. The Enlightenment
6. Viault, Birdsall S, Modern European History: The History of Europe Since the Late Middle Ages, Penguin Group,2005

Semester V
Course No. History: 300
Historiography
3 Credit Hours
HISTORIOGRAPHY

Course Content:
1. An Introduction to Historiography
   Understanding Historiography
   Objectives of Historiography or History-writing
   Commemorative Purpose
   Moralistic Motive
   Propagation of Views
   Propaganda
   Explanatory Purpose
   Subject-matter and Scope of Historiography

2. The Origins & Development of Historiography
   i- Herodotus: The Father of History & Greco-Roman Historiography: An Overview
   ii- Theological-cum-historical Approach
   iii- Beginning of Philosophical Interpretation of History

3. Contribution of the Muslims to Historiography
   The Quranic Concept of History
   Origin of Muslim Tradition of Historiography
Development of *Sirah* and *Maghazi* Literature
Ibn Ishaq
Al-Waqidi
Ibn Sa'ad

Recognition of History as an Independent Branch of Knowledge
Tabari: *The First Muslim ‘World Historian’*
Masudi: *The First Muslim Philosopher of History*
Ibn Miskawayh and Ibn Athir
Ibn Khaldun: *The Founder of Social Sciences*

4. **Historiography during Renaissance & Scientific Revolution in Europe**
   Impact of Renaissance on European Historiography
   Impact of Scientific Revolution on European Historical Thinking
   Impacts of the Enlightenment Ideas on the Discipline of History

5. **Muslim Historiography in South Asia**
   **Muslim Historians of the Pre-Sultanate and Sultanate Period**
   1. Qazi Ismail: *Chachnama*
   2. Minhaj al-Siraj: *The Author of Tabaqat-i Nasiri*
   3. Zia al-Din Barani: *The Author of Tarikh-i Firuzshahi*
   4. Amir Khusrau: *The Author of Khaza’in al-Futuh*
   5. Shams Siraj Afif: *The Author of Tarikh-i Firuzshahi*

6. **Muslim Historians of the Mughal Period**
   1. Abd al-Qadir Badayuni: The Author of Muntakhab al-Tawarikh
   2. Abul Fazl: The Author of Akbarnamah
   3. Shibli Naumani

7. **A Brief Overview of Muslim Historiography in Modern South Asia**
   1. I. H. Qureshi
   2. S. M. Ikram

8. **Historiography in the Twentieth Century**
   1. Oswald Spengler
   2. Benedetto Croce
   3. Arnold Toynbee
   4. Michel Foucault
   5. Edward W. Said
   6. Samuel P. Huntington
   7. Francis Fukuyama
   8. Eric Hobsbawm

**Suggested Readings:**
Course No. History: 301

History of Europe
(1789-1919 AD)
3 Credit Course

Course Content:

Europe in 18th Century: An Overview

French Revolution:
Causes, course and effects, Role of French philosophers, Classification of French society, National Convention, Consulate.

Napoleon Bonaparte and Europe:
His internal and external policies, end of the Holy Roman Empire, role of the Church.

Congress of Vienna


Scientific Revolution and Industrial Revolution, and their impact.

The Eastern Question
Background, Greek War of Independence 1820-1832. Crimean War 1853 to 1856, Czar Alexander II of Russia, Napoleon III, the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, Treaty of Sam Stefano, Congress and the Treaty of Berlin of 1878, Balkan Wars of 1913 and the defeat of the Turks.

The Unification of Italy
The Carbonari and Young Italy Movement, Role of Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel for the unification of Italy, foreign policy of Italy after the Unification.
The Unification of Germany
Background. The State of Prussia. Zollverein. The 1848 Revolution and Germany. Rise of Bismarck and his role as Architect of German Unification. Foreign policy of Bismarck 1870

Road to the First World War
Austro-German Alliance of 1879. Triple Alliance of 1825, the formation of Dual Alliance 1891-93, Anglo-Japanese Alliance. French-British and Russo-British Relations. The second phase of Eastern Question.

First World War
Causes, course and consequences of First World War. The Paris Peace Conference of 1919 and the peace treaties. League of Nations, Reconstruction of Europe

Suggested Readings:
4. Chickering, Roger, Imperial Germany and the Great War:1914-1918, George Town University, Washington, 2004
8. Euan Cameron, Early Modern Europe, Oxford,
9. Gershoy, Leo. The French Revolution and Napoleon
11. Grant, A. J. and H. Temperley. Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century
14. King, Bolton. History of Italian Unity
15. Mann, Michael, Fascists, Los Angeles, 2004
17. Muir, Ramsay. The Expansion of Europe
18. R.B. Dayer, I. J. Chawala, A Text Book of Modern European History,
21. Smith, Timothy B., France in Crisis: Welfare, Inequality and Globalization since 1980, Queen’s University Ontario, 2004
23. Thomson, D. Europe since Napoleon
24. The Oxford Illustrated History of Modern Europe 2006
Course No. History: 302
History of Freedom Movement
(1857-1947 AD)
3 Credit Course

Course Content:
1. The Arrival of the Europeans and the Rise of British Rule in India
2. The Uprising of 1857 and its impact on the Indians
3. The Rise of Indian Nationalism and the Creation of Indian National Congress
4. Hindu Revivalist Movements, Hindi-Urdu Controversy
5. Condition of the Muslim Community after 1857 and the rise of Muslim Nationalism
6. Aligarh Movement and its social, political and religious contributions, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and his services, Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Waqar-ul-Mulk and Syed Amir Ali
7. Parallel Movements to Aligarh: Deoband, Nadwat-ul-Ulama
8. Partition of Bengal 1905
9. Simla Deputation and the Creation of All India Muslim League
10. Indian Councils Act of 1909
12. Khilafat & Hijrat Movements and their effects on the Muslims of India
13. The Indian Constitutional Problem and efforts for its Solution: Simon Commission, Nehru Report, Jinnah’s Fourteen Points,
14. Political Philosophy of Iqbal and his Allahabad Address
15. Three Sessions of the Round Table Conference, Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Communal Award 1932, Poona Pact and the Government of India Act 1935
16. Elections of 1937 and Congress Rule in the Provinces
17. Genesis of the Idea of Pakistan
18. Lahore Resolution 1940
19. Cripps and Cabinet Mission Plans
20. Transfer of Power (3rd June Plan) and Partition
21. The Radcliffe Boundary Commission Award
22. Controversy about the Governor-General ship of Pakistan and its effects on the Partition Process

Suggested Readings:
Course No. History 303  
**History of Pakistan  
(1947 to 2008)**  
3 Credit Course

Course Content:

- **Pakistan: A Country Profile**
- **Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General & the Early Problems of Pakistan**
- **Constitution Making**
  - First Constitutional Assembly (1947-54)
  - Basic Principles Committee
  - Objective Resolution
  - Issue of Representation and Parity between East & West Pakistan
  - Language Issue
  - Provincial Autonomy
  - Dissolution of the First Constituent Assembly
  - Second Constituent Assembly (1954-56)
  - Formation of One Unit as the basis of parity between East and West Pakistan.
  - Constitution of 1956 and disruption of parliamentary democracy.
  - Reforms
  - Constitution of 1962
Basic Democracy
- War of 1965
- Tashkent Pact

- Gen Yahya Khan's Regime (1969-1971)
  - LFO and Election of 1970
  - Post-Election Crisis
  - The War of 1971
  - Separation of East-Pakistan

  - Socio-political, Religious and Economic Reforms
  - Constitution of 1973
  - Elections of 1977 and its consequence

  - Islamization
  - Constitutional Amendments
  - Controlled Democracy
  - Election on Non-Party Basis
  - Junejo as Prime Minister
  - Soviet Invasion in Afghanistan and its Impact on Pakistan
  - Elections of 1988


- Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Shareef


- Foreign Policies of Pakistan
  - Determinants and Objectives of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy
  - Pre-Cold War Foreign Policy
  - Post-Cold War Foreign Policy
  - Pakistan’s Foreign Policy towards its Neighbors

Suggested Readings:

2. Ahmad, Mushtaq. *Pakistan’s Foreign Policy*
6. Andrew, W. P. *The Indus and its Provinces, Their Political and Commercial Importance*
10. Burke, S. M., *Main Springs of India and Pakistan foreign Policy*
Course No. History 304
Cultural Heritage of Pakistan
3 Credit Hours

Course Content:

Evolutionary Process of Human Society in Pre Historic Period.
- Soan Valley
- Sanghao Cave

Evolutionary Process of Human Society in Proto Historic Period.
- Gumla, Dera Ismail Khan
- Sarai Kala, Taxila
- Kot Diji
- Mehrgarh
- Rehman Dehri

Evolutionary Process of Human Society in Human Society in Historic Period.
- Indus valley
- Art and Architecture of Mehenjo Daro and Harrappa

Grave Culture
- Timargarha (Dir)
- Hattial (Taxila)

Heritage of Buddhist period (Gandhara)
- Peshawar
- Taxila
- Swat
  (Architecture, Sculpture, Coins, Language and Literature)

Heritage of Hindu Period
- Salt Range

Heritage of Islamic Period
- Bhamhore
- Multan
- Lahore
- Wah
  (Art, Architecture, Language and Literature)

Recommended Readings:

SEMESTER-VI + VII

Instruction: Students have to choose 5 courses from the list of optional courses given below:

List of Optional Courses

ISLAMIC HISTORY 306
1. Life and Teachings of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) (571-632 AD)
2. Pious Caliphate (632-661 AD)
3. History of Umayyads (661-750)
4. History of Abbasids (750-1258)
5. History of Muslim Rule in Spain (755-1492)
6. History of Egypt and North Africa: Tulunids, Fatimids & Ayyubids (10-13th Centuries)
7. History of Central Asia: Il-Khanids & Timurids
8. History of Saffavids
9. History of Ottomans
10. History of Sufism
11. History of Islamic Art and Architecture
12. History of Modern Muslim World
13. History of Modern Arab World
14. History of Muslim Minorities in different countries
15. History of Religious Thought in Islam
16. History of Muslim contribution to Science
17. History of Muslim Social and Political Thought
18. History of Muslim Cities

WORLD HISTORY 307
1. History of Ancient India
2. Socio-Economic History of South Asia (1206-1707)
3. History of the Mughals (1526-1707)
4. History of the later Mughals and the advent of Europeans (1707-1857)
5. British Administration and Constitutional Development in India 1858-1947
6. History of International Relations-I (1919-1945)
7. History of International Relations -II (1945-2002)
8. History of Conflict, warfare and Diplomacy
10. Constitutional History of England
11. History of USA (1776-1945)
12. History of Russia (1917-1990)
15. History of Afghanistan (1840-2002)
17. History of Islamic Art and Culture (1924-2005)
18. History of Science and Technology

HISTORY OF INDO PAKISTAN SUBCONTINENT 308
1. Indus Valley Civilization
2. Hindu & Buddhist Civilizations
3. History of Arab Rule in Pakistan (640-1025)
4. History of Ghaznavids and Ghori’s (1025-1206)
5. History of Sultanate Period (1206-1526)
6. History of The Great Mughals (1526-1707)
7. History of Later Mughals (1707-1857)
9. History of Cultural Links of Pakistan with Central Asia and Afghanistan
10. History of Revivalist Movement in South Asia (18th -20th Century)
11. Pakistan Movement Phase 1 (1857-1935)
12. Pakistan Movement Phase 2 (1935-1947)
14. Regional Studies: Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtun Khwa (NWFP), Kashmir, Gilgit & Baltistan
16. Muslim Political Thought in South Asia, any three of the following (Mujaddad alf Sani, Shah Waliullah, Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan, Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi, Allama Mashriqi, Allama Muhammad Iqbal, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah)

HERITAGE STUDY 309
1. Heritage of Pakistan
2. Bronze Age Civilizations
3. Principles and Methods of Archaeology
4. Principles and Methods of Museology
5. Conservation of Tangible Heritage
6. Conservation of Intangible Heritage
7. Cultural Tourism
8. Folk Arts and Crafts
9. Folk Legend, Myths, Traditions and Beliefs
10. Cultural Anthropology
11. Paleography and Epigraphy
12. Modern Techniques used in Archaeology

**Internship**

CR. HRS. 1

1. Attachment with any Archaeological Sites, Historical Monuments, Museums, Archives and District Records. (15 days), Subject to availability

**Semester–VIII**

Research Project and Comprehensive Viva-voce 404

**Instructions:** The student is required to write dissertation on a topic to be decided in consultation with the department

**Course No. History (Minor courses): 105 & 106**

(Note: Student will have to choose any two of the following minor courses)

1. **Principles and Methods of Archaeology**

The course includes the following broad topics:

- Locating the potential site
- aerial survey
- physical survey
- preparation for excavation
- allocation of funds
- man power
- excavation tools
- scientific equipment
- procurement and handling of antiquities found during the excavation
- preparation of excavation report
- shifting of the antiquities to museums
- report writing on excavation and publication
- Promotion of the excavation results.

**Suggested Readings:**

2. Principles and Methods of Museology

The course includes the following broad topics:

- Museum building
- Gallery display
- Auditorium
- Library
- Acquisition of antiquities
- Display
- Public facilities
- Marketing
- Use of modern scientific equipment for preservation and maintenance of the collection. Promotional and educational activities

Suggested Readings:
5. Lucas, F. A. *Fifty Years of Museum work*, USA: Museum of New York, 1918

Tourism in Pakistan

Course Content

Theory

1. Tourism
   - Introduction, definition, types and scope of tourism
   - Related industries, origin and destination, basic infrastructure
   - Planning, marketing and execution strategies
   - Qualities and qualification of a tour manager, ethics of tourism
   - Maps and tourist literature

2. Cultural Tourism
   - Significance and scope of cultural tourism
   - Geography and geo-physical features of Pakistan
   - Eco-tourism

3. Prehistoric Sites
   - Major cultural parameters of the Soan Valley, Rohri Hills, Sanghao Cave, Mehrgarh, Kot Diji, Mohenjodaro and Harappa
4. **Pre-Muslim Sites and Monuments**
   - Major cultural parameters of Taxila, Peshawar, Swat, Dir, Chitral, Takht-i-Bahi, Jamalgarhi, Shahbazgarhi, Salt Range, Rock Art of Northern Areas, Rani Kot and Jain Temples of Tharparker

5. **Muslim Period Sites and Monuments**
   - Major cultural parameters of Banbhore, Mansura, Multan, Lahore, Uchh Sharif, Debalpur, Pak Pattan, Dina, Thatta, Lal Mara Sharif, Choukandi, Tombs of Baluchistan, Attock and Peshawar

**Practical**
- Planning and execution of a cultural tourism itinerary

**Suggested Readings:**


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**Folk Arts and Crafts**

The course will study various regional arts and crafts of Pakistan. It will also focus on the reasons of the decline of these art and crafts in the country.

**Folk Legends, Myths, Traditions and Beliefs**

This course will study various regional folk legends, myths, cultural traditions and belief systems associated with religious schools of thought and shrines, etc.

**History of Eastern Europe (Muslim Rule in Spain) (755-1492)**

**Course Content:**

1. **Spain on the eve of Muslim Conquest**
   - Social, religious, political and economic conditions of the Gothic Kingdom

2. **Conquest of Spain under Walid**
   - Causes of *Muslim* Success. Spain under Muslim governors, Attempt at Expansion of Muslim Borders towards Southern France, Battles of Toulouse and Tours, Tribal and Racial Jealousies and Civil War. Advent of Abdur Rahman I

3. **Establishment of Independent Umayyad Empire**
   - Abdur Rahman I: His Character and Achievements.
4. Consolidation of Umayyads
   Hisham I: Internal policy, Growth of Maliki Fiqah
   Hakam I: His Relations with Theologians, Wars and Rebellions, His Army
   and Navy, Character and Achievements.
   Abdur Rahman II: His Character and Achievements, His Court and Wars
   with the Christians, Foreign Policy, Cultural and Literary Activities.

5. Weakening of Umayyad Rule in Spain
   Muhammad I, Al-Maundhir and Abdullah: Position of the Non-Muslims,
   Rebellion in Toledo, Rise of the Banu Qais in Saragossa, Rebellions of the
   Ibn Marwan and Ibn Hafsun. Their Character.
   Rise of Independent and Semi-Independent States
   Interaction of Islam and Christianity, and expansion of Christian North
   Spread of Feudal Practices

6. Reassertion of Umayyad Rule in Spain
   Abdur Rahman III: Restoration of Law and Order, Hegemony over Christian
   North, complete control of Peninsula, territorial expansion in North Africa, and
   the Fatimids, Assumption of the title of Caliph and its significance, Prosperity
   and Growth of Culture, Administration and Achievements.
   Hakam II: Foreign Policy, Relations with North Africa, Scholarly Pursuits.
   Patron of Art and Letters, University of Cordova, Public Libraries.
   Development of Architecture. His Character and Achievements.

7. Later Umayyads
   Rise of Hajib al-Mansur under Hisham II, Relations with Courtiers and the
   Theologians, Military Organization and Wars, Achievements.

8. Decline and Fall of the Umayyads of Spain
   Disintegration of Umayyad Empire Causes of Decline

9. Administration of Spain under Umayyads

10. Cultural and Intellectual Developments during the Umayyads

11. Influence of Islamic Culture on Europe and its place in the history of
    culture and civilization.

Suggested Readings:
2. Annayat Ullah, M., Andalus Ka Tarikhi Jugrafi (Urdu). Islamabad: Muqtadra
   Qumi Zaban.1986.
   1989.
4. F. G. Stokes, Spanish Islam, London: 1913
6. Imamuddin, S. M., A political History of Muslim Spain, Dacca, 1961, Chs. I-XII.
7. Louis Bertrand, The History of Spain Eyre &Spottis woode, London: Eyre &
   Spottiswoode, Ltd., 2010.
Aligarh::Aligarh Muslim University institute 1920.
17. Shaikh Ain Qaf, *Dastan-e-Andulus*, (Urdu) Institute of Sindhology, University of Sindh: Jamshoro 1975

**History of Egypt & North Africa:**
**Tulunids, Fatimids, Ayyubids (9-13th AD)**

**Course Content:**

The Tulunids (868-905)
- Foundation of the Dynasty by Ahmad ibn Tulun in Egypt and Syria
- Other Kings

The Fatimids (909-1171)
- Foundation of the Caliphate by the Dai Abu Abdullah ash-Shii in North Africa
- Expansion of the Fatimids in Egypt and Syria
- Later Caliphs

The Ayyubids (9th to 15th centuries)
- Foundation of the dynasty by Malik al-Nasir I Salah al-Din (Saladin) in Egypt
- Other Kings of the dynasty
- Expansion of the Ayyubids in Syria, Aleppo and Yemen

**History of Central Asia:**
**Il-Khanids & Timurids**

**Course Content:**

The Il-Khanids (1256-1353)
- Foundation of the Dynasty in Persia by Kublai’s brother Hulegu
- Other Rulers of the Dynasty

The Timurids (1370-1506)
- Foundation of the dynasty by Amir Taimur in Transoxiana and Persia
- Rulers in Samarqand
- Rulers in Khurasan
- Rulers in Western Persia and Iraq after Taimur's death
History of Saffavids  
(1501-1786)

Course Content:
Foundation of the Dynasty by Shah Ismail  
Other Rulers and their Achievements  
Later Saffavids 1732-1786  
Religious Life under the Saffavids:  
Society and Culture under the Saffavids  
Ottoman-Safavid Relations  
Afghan-Mughal Relations with Safavid

Recommended Readings:

History of Western Europe (The Ottomans)

Course Content:

**Section A: Ottomans/Osmani Turks 1299-1606 AD**

Origin and importance of Osmani Turks in History. Early sources of Osmani history.  
Theories of migrations of settlement in Rum (Anatolia).

Socio-political conditions of Anatolia at the end of the 13th century with special reference to AKH-I Movements.

Osman I: His character and achievements.

Ork Khan: As the founder of the Osmani state. His conquests in Anatolia and Europe.


Sultan Bayzid Khan I (Yildrim): His European policy with special reference to the Siege of Constantinople and Battle of Niccopolis. Annexation of Muslim states of
Anatolia and clash with Taimur Beg (Tamerlane). Causes and effects of the Battle of Angora (1402).

Muhammad Khan-I as the restorer of the Empire.

Sultan Murad Khan II: His Scheme of the Unification of Anatolia. Battle of Varna of Kossovopolis. Murad as empire builder.

Sultan Muhammad Khan II (Fatih): Conquest of Constantinople and it importance. His policy towards the vanquished. His other achievements.

Sultan Bayazid Khan II (Bayazid-i-Veli): Beginning of the (Red-Head) Qizilbash Movement in Anatolia. His policies in regard to the Safavids and the Mamluks.

Sultan Saleem Khan (Yavuz): His idea of a United Islamic world. Battle of Chaldiran (1514) and destruction of the power of Shah Ismail Safavi. His conquest of Syria and Egypt and its importance.


Section B: Ottomans/Osmani Turks 1606-1774 AD

1. Relation of the Osmani Empire:
   - With Czarist Russia with particular reference to the Treaties of Belgrade and Kuchuk Qaynarji
   - With Austria with particular reference to the second Turkish retreat from Vienna and Treaties of Passarovitch and Belgrade.
   - With the Safavid Turks with particular reference to the conquest of Baghdad by Shah Abbas and its re-conquest by Osmanlis.

2. Causes of decline and fall of the Ottoman Empire.
3. Brief survey of literary and cultural activities.
4. Organization of the Osmani Empire: Central, Provincial, Judicial, Religious, Land, Military and Naval organization

Section C: Later Ottomans (1774-1924)

Suggested Readings:
6. Muhammad Aziz Dr. Dolat Usmania Azamgarah India.
9. Dogu Ergil, Social History of the Turkish National Struggle 1922 chowk Minar Anarkali Lahore.

## History of Sufism

### Course Content:

1. **What is Sufism?**
   - Etymological Derivations of the terms Tasawwuf and Sufi
   - Defining Sufism

2. **Origin of Sufism**
   - Various theories of Islamic and extra-Islamic origin and influence.
   - Bases of Sufism in the Qur’an and the Prophetic Traditions.
   - Affinity with Shi’ism.

3. Religious, social and political causes of the popularity of Sufism

4. **Development of Sufi Institutions**
   - Silsilah, Shaykh, murid, bay’at, khanqah, dhikr, sama, khirqi and khalifa, etc.

5. **Fundamental Doctrines of Sufism**
   - *Ilm al-Qulub, Haqiqah, ma’rifah, mahabbah, muhasabah, fana, baqa, faqr, ghina, wilayah. suluk and ahwal*, etc.

6. **Various Sufi Silsilahs**
   - Important Sufi Silsilahs, their founders and distinctive features:
     - Qadiriya, Rifa’iyya, Bektashiyya, Chistiyya, Suhrawardiyya, Shadhiliyya Mevleviya, Shattariyya, Badawiyya, Naqshbandiya Tijaniyya, Sunusiyya, and Muhammadiyya, etc.

7. Relationship of the Sufis with the State and Political Authorities

### Suggested Readings:


**History of Islamic Art and Architecture**

**Course Content:**

**A. History of the Islamic Ceramics**

1. **Early Islamic Period**
   - Umayyad and early Abbasid wares of Mesopotamia
   - Pottery of Banbhore & al-Mansurah, Pakistan
   - Lustre Painted Pottery of the Fatimid period
   - Slip-Painted Pottery of Iran Central Asia and Afghanistan

2. **The Mediaeval Islamic Period**
   - Sgrafiato wares of Iran
   - Seljuq Fine wares of Iran
   - Seljuq pottery of Anatolia
   - Pottery of Raqqa and Rusafah (Iran)
   - Minai and Lajvardina Painted wares of Persia

3. **The Later Islamic Period**
   - Pottery of Iran in Il-Khanids and Timurid times
   - Pottery of the Mamluk period in Egypt and Syria
   - Pottery of the Safavid and Qajar periods in Iran
   - Pottery of the Ottoman period in Anatolia

4. **Contemporary Ceramics**
   - Traditional Pottery of Sindh, Multan and Bahawalpur
B. History of the Islamic Arts

1. Arts of the Book
   - Calligraphy: The Arabic Script during the Early Islamic Days and its Use in Calligraphy
   - Book Binding: Book Format in the Early Islamic Period, its development and the Islamic Contribution to the Arts of the Book
   - Page Illumination: Earliest Use of colour and gold in the Qur’an and its gradual development

2. The Zenith Period of the Arts of the Book
   - Patronage of the Il-Khanid Rulers in Persia
   - Patronage of the Mamluk Rulers in Egypt and North Africa
   - Patronage of the Timurid Rulers in Transoxiana and Persia
   - Patronage of the Ottoman Rulers in Anatolia towards the Arts of the Book

3. History of the Miniature Painting
   - Timurid School of Arts
   - Ottoman School of Arts
   - Safavid School of Arts
   - Mughal School of Arts

C. History of Islamic Architecture

1. Architecture of the Umayyad Dynasty
   - Architecture of Arabia, Syria & Spain

2. Architecture of the Abbasid Dynasty
   - Architecture of Arabia, Syria, Iraq and Persia

3. Architecture of the Tulunids
   - Architecture of Egypt and Syria

4. Architecture of the Fatimids
   - Architecture of North Africa, Egypt and Syria

5. Architecture of the Il-Khanids
   - Architecture of Persia

6. Architecture of the Timurids
   - Architecture of Transoxiana and Persia

7. Architecture of the Safavids
   - Architecture of Persia

8. Architecture of the Delhi Sultanate
   - Architecture of Multan, Uchch, Thatta/Makli Hills & Delhi

9. Architecture of the Mughals
   - Architecture of Peshawar, Lahore, Thatta, Delhi, Fatehpur Sikri and Agra

Suggested Readings:

History of Modern Muslim World
1919-1945

Course Content:

a. Iran

1. Iran after World War I
   Condition of Iran at the conclusion of World War I
   Rise of Raza Shah I and his reforms

2. Iran during and after the World War II
   Allies Occupation of 1941 and the fall of Raza Shah I

3. Iranian Oil
   Anglo-Iranian Oil Company
   Dr. Mussadiq

4. Foreign Relations
   Relations with the Muslim Countries
   Relation with the Western Powers particularly with the USA
   Relations with the USSR
   Iran after the Revolution.
b. Turkey

1. Impact of the World War I
   - Treaty of Severes
   - War of Liberation
   - Lausanne Conference and abolition of Khilafat

2. Birth of the Turkish Republic
   - Kemal Ataturk
   - Reforms of Kemal Ataturk
   - Ismet Inonu

3. Turkey after World War II
   - Establishment of Democracy
   - NATO, Baghdad Pact and Cento

c. Afghanistan

1. Afghanistan, after 3rd Anglo-Afghan war and World War-I
2. Ghazi Amanullah Khan, his reforms and its impacts (1919-1929)
3. Zahir Shah-(1933-1973) His reforms and implementation of 1964 constitution
4. Daud Shah- (1973-1978), Emergency of Political Parties and revolutionary politics
5. Afghan Saur revolution in Afghanistan (27th April 1978) by Peoples Democratic Parties of Afghanistan (PDPA), Global Involvement in Afghanistan, Afghan War, the role of Pakistan. Russian withdrawal from Afghanistan, Transformation of Government to Afghan Mujahideen, Emergency of Taliban, their ruling period. End of Taliban regime, causes and impacts

d. Central Asian Muslim States
   - Uzbekistan
   - Turkmenistan
   - Kazakhstan
   - Tajikistan
   - Kyrgyzstan

Suggested Readings:

History of Modern Arab World-I
(1919-1945)

Course Content:
Paris Peace Settlement and the Arab World.
League of Nations and the Mandatory System related to the Arab World.
Formation of Iraq as a country. Separation of Syria & Lebanon.

Egypt
Egypt, its History and Geography from rise of Islam till First World War
The Kingdom of Egypt (1922-52)
Rise of Nationalism and Saad Zaghlul Pasha
Anglo Egyptian treaty of 1936
Impact of World War-II
The role of Political and religious parties vis-a-vis the British power
The Suez Crises
Sudan Problem
Palestine War
Military Coup of 1952
The Republic (1952-60)
Jamal Abdul Nasir
Suez Policy (1966 War)
Relation with Sudan
Birth of U.A.R.

Syria
Syria, history and geography from the rise of Islam till World War-I
Post-War Syria
Allies occupation
Proclamation of Faisal King
Syria under French Mandate
Liberation Movement
Syria and World War-II
Syria during and after world war
Revolt of 1941
Occupation of allies.
Independence of Lebanon.

Birth of Republic

Saudi Arabia
Saudi- Arabia History and geography from the rise Islam till world war-I
Arabian Peninsula
Impact of World War-I
Rise of Ibn-e-Saud as King of Saudi Arabia
Foreign Relations (1932-62)

Suggested Readings:
Modern Arab World: II
(1945-92 A.D.)

Course Content:

Suggested Readings:
3. Elizabeth. Soviet Relations with the Third World.
11. Addleton, Jonathan S., Undermining the Centre: The Gulf Migration and Pakistan, OUP, 1992
History of Religious Thought in Islam

Course Content:
Intellectual Trends/Movements
- **Mutazilites**: the founder, leaders and cardinal doctrines
- **Asharis**: the founder, leaders and cardinal doctrines
- **Ismailis**: the founder, leaders and cardinal doctrines
- **Qaramatians**: the founder, leaders and cardinal doctrines
- **Bathanians**: the founder, leaders and cardinal doctrines.

Suggested Readings:

History of Muslim Contribution to Science

Course Content:
Muslim contribution to chemistry, medicine, optics, geography, mathematics,

Abu Abdullah Al-Battani (858-929AD)
Abu Raihan Al-Beruni 973-1048)
Abu Al-Naser Al-Farabi (870-950 AD)
Ibn-Al-Baitar (Died 1248 AD)
Abul Wafa Muhammad Al-Buzjani (940-977AD)
Abu Ali Hassan Ibn al-Haitham (965-1040 AD)
Ibn Rushd (1128-1198 AD)
Ibn-e- Sina (980-1037 AD)
Jabir bin Hayyan (died 803 AD)
Yaqub ibn-e-Ishaq Al-Kindi (800-873 AD)
Mohammad ibn Zakariya Al-Razi (864-930 AD)
Al-Khwarizmi
Shah Fateh Allah Shirazi

Suggested Readings:
History of Muslim Social and Political Thought

Course Content:
- Farabi
- Mawardi
- Imam al-Ghazali
- Imam Saadi
- Ibn Khaldun
- Nizam al-Mulk
- Mujaddid Alf-Thani
- Shah Wali Ullah

Suggested Readings:
### Scheme of Studies
MS (2 years) Programme in History
Course No. History: 405

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester-I</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Research Methodology (Advanced)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A Study of any one Historian/Thinker</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A Study of any Phase/Movement pertaining to the Freedom Struggle (1857-1947)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A Study of any Era/Personality (World History)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Credit hours: 12**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester-II</th>
<th>Credit hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Philosophy of History</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A Seminar on the Seerah of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) OR A Seminar on any Personality/Institution (World History)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A Study of any language related to research work</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A Study of any contemporary issues</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Credit hours: 12**

*Note: Apart from the courses suggested in Semester I & II, the Board of Studies in Departments/Centres of various Universities may develop other Courses on world history, regional history, local history, Literature and sources of history, religious, social, political and economic Trends/Movements/Theories/Philosophies/Ideologies etc.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester-III &amp; Semester-IV</th>
<th>Credit hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thesis Writing on a Topic in Consultation with the Department</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Credit Hours: 30 Semester-I**
Course No. History: 406
Research Methodology (Advanced)
Credit Hrs. 3

Course Content:

Introduction to Research Methodology
- What is History? (Concept of Time, Space and Contextualization)
- Concepts of Historical Consciousness, Burden of History, Spirit of an Age, and Historical Relativism, etc.
- Perceptions and Misperceptions about History (views of various scholars)

Nature of History and Historical Research
- Causation (Historical Determinism and Freewill)
- Question of Objectivity and Subjectivity.
- Multi-disciplinary/Inter-disciplinary Research in History
- Ethical Questions in Historical Research
- Do’s and Don’ts of Historical Research
- Approaches/Perspectives in Historical Studies / Postmodernist Position

Levels of Historical Research
- Narrative-descriptive Research
- Analytical/Explanatory Research
- Conceptual/Theoretical Research
- Comparative Research

History as a Social Science
Place of History in Social Sciences
Theory (‘Social Law’) and Theorization (Generalization)
Applying Theory to a Case Study and Theorizing/Generalizing from a Case Study
Questioning Cross-cultural Application of a Theory
Nullifying a Theory—Empirically and Theoretically

Sources of History and Their Scrutiny
- Sources of History
  - Ancillary/Documentary Sources and Their Kinds
  - Auxiliary/Non-documentary Sources and Their Kinds
  - Oral History
  - Alternative Sources of History
- Historical Criticism
  - External Criticism (Textual Criticism, Critical/Historical Scholarship, Critical Investigation of Authorship)
  - Internal Criticism (Interpretative Criticism, Determination of Facts)

Developing a Research Design
- Selection of a topic/theme for Research
- Identification of a Research Problem
- Survey of Literature
- Narrowing down the Scope of the Study
- Identifying Variables and their kinds
- Formulation of Hypothesis
- Data Collection (Library Research, Fieldwork e.g. questionnaire survey and interview)
- Data Analysis (Verification or Nullification of Hypothesis)
- Presenting the Results

**Writing a Research Paper/ Thesis**
- Organizing the Material
- Do’s and Don’ts of Preparing a Draft (such as Plagiarism)
- Contents of a Research Paper/thesis
- Rules of Citation and Documentation, and methods of citation (Kate L. Turabian/Chicago, Cambridge/Oxford, MLA, APA etc.)
- References & Notes and their different kinds
- Bibliography

**Suggested Readings:**
SEMESTER-II
Course No. History: 407

PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY
3 Credit Hours

Course Content:
1. Speculative Philosophy of History
   Major themes in Speculative Philosophy of history (e.g. Theories of Time and its progression such as linear, multi-linear, cyclical and spiral theories)

2. Analytical Philosophy of History

3. Major Philosophers of History & their Philosophies of History (any four of the following)
   o St. Augustine
   o Ibn-i-Khaldun
   o George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
   o Karl Marx
   o Oswald Spengler
   o Arnold Toynbee
   o Francis Fukuyama
   o Samuel Huntington

4. Some Contemporary Approaches in Historical Studies: A Brief Survey
   • Nationalist Approach
   • Marxist Approach
   • Modernist Approach/ Post-Colonial Approach;
   • Postmodernist Approach
   • Elite Approach & Subaltern Approach
   • Feminist Approach
   • Holistic Approach (Annales School)
   • Structuralist Approach

Suggested Readings:
3. C. Lemon, Philosophy of History
Recommendations

1. The course of BS (Hons. 4 year) and MS (2 year) relating to the discipline of History has been reviewed by the committee focusing on the major areas of history.

2. Universities may orient their courses of history with the new scheme.

3. In order to familiarize with the new scheme of study, orientation courses for the teachers may be arranged by the HEC from time to time.

4. The teachers are suggested to inculcate among the students a sense of enquiry and critical analysis.

5. GRE/GAT should be oriented in order to make it suitable for different disciplines of social sciences.

6. HEC will take initiative to accommodate the Graduates / Historians in the different institutions of the Country.

7. HEC is requested to facilitate the Internees in the field of History at various Archival Institutions, Museums and Libraries etc.

8. The HEC is requested to allocate special funds for purchase books for the discipline of History.
COMPULSORY COURSES
IN ENGLISH FOR BS
(4 YEAR) IN BASIC & SOCIAL SCIENCES

English I (Functional English)

Objectives: Enhance language skills and develop critical thinking.

Course Contents

Basics of Grammar
Parts of speech and use of articles
Sentence structure, active and passive voice
Practice in unified sentence
Analysis of phrase, clause and sentence structure
Transitive and intransitive verbs
Punctuation and spelling

Comprehension
Answers to questions on a given text

Discussion
General topics and every-day conversation (topics for discussion to be at the discretion of the teacher keeping in view the level of students)

Listening
To be improved by showing documentaries/films carefully selected by subject teachers

Translation skills
Urdu to English

Paragraph writing
Topics to be chosen at the discretion of the teacher

Presentation skills
Introduction

Note: Extensive reading is required for vocabulary building

Recommended books:

1. Functional English
   a) Grammar
b) Writing

c) Reading/Comprehension

d) Speaking

**English II (Communication Skills)**

**Objectives:** Enable the students to meet their real life communication needs.

**Course Contents**

- **Paragraph writing**
  Practice in writing a good, unified and coherent paragraph

- **Essay writing**
  Introduction

- **CV and job application**
  Translation skills
  Urdu to English

- **Study skills**
  Skimming and scanning, intensive and extensive, and speed reading, summary and précis writing and comprehension

- **Academic skills**
  Letter/memo writing, minutes of meetings, use of library and internet

- **Presentation skills**
  Personality development (emphasis on content, style and pronunciation)

**Note:** documentaries to be shown for discussion and review

**Recommended books:**

**Communication Skills**

a) Grammar

b) Writing
c) Reading
2. Reading and Study Skills by John Langan

English III (Technical Writing and Presentation Skills)

Objectives: Enhance language skills and develop critical thinking

Course Contents

Presentation skills

Essay writing
Descriptive, narrative, discursive, argumentative

Academic writing
How to write a proposal for research paper/term paper
How to write a research paper/term paper (emphasis on style, content, language, form, clarity, consistency)

Technical Report writing

Progress report writing

Note: Extensive reading is required for vocabulary building

Recommended books:

Technical Writing and Presentation Skills

a) Essay Writing and Academic Writing

b) Presentation Skills

c) Reading
The Mercury Reader. A Custom Publication. Compiled by northern Illinois University. General Editors: Janice Neulib; Kathleen Shine Cain; Stephen Ruffus and Maurice Scharton. (A reader which will give students exposure to the best of twentieth century literature, without taxing the taste of engineering students).
Introduction/Objectives

- Develop vision of historical perspective, government, politics, contemporary Pakistan, ideological background of Pakistan.
- Study the process of governance, national development, issues arising in the modern age and posing challenges to Pakistan.

Course Outline

1. Historical Perspective
   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


Annexure "C"

ISLAMIC STUDIES
(Compulsory)

Objectives:

This course is aimed at:
1. To provide basic information about Islamic Studies
2. To enhance understanding of the students regarding Islamic Civilization
3. To improve students' skill to perform prayers and other worships
4. To enhance the skill of the students for understanding of issues related to faith and religious life.

Detail of Courses:

Introduction to Quranic Studies
1) Basic Concepts of Quran
2) History of Quran
3) Ulum-ul-Quran

Study of Selected Text of Holy Quran
1) Verses of Surah Al-Baqra Related to Faith (Verse No.284-286)
2) Verses of Surah Al-Hujrat Related to Adab Al-Nabi (Verse No.1-18)
3) Verses of Surah Al-Mumanoon Related to Characteristics of faithful (Verse No.1-11)
4) Verses of Surah al-Furqan Related to Social Ethics (Verse No.63-77)
5) Verses of Surah Al-Inam Related to Ihkam (Verse No.152-154)

Study of Selected Text of Holy Quran
1) Verses of Surah Al-Ihzab Related to Adab al-Nabi (Verse No.6,21,40,56,57,58.)
2) Verses of Surah Al-Hashar (18,19,20) Related to thinking, Day of Judgment
3) Verses of Surah Al-Saf Related to Tafakar, Tadabar (Verse No.1,14)

Seerat of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) I
1) Life of Muhammad Bin Abdullah (Before Prophet Hood)
2) Life of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) in Makkah
3) Important Lessons Derived from the life of Holy Prophet in Makkah

Seerat of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) II
1) Life of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) in Madina
2) Important Events of Life Holy Prophet in Madina
3) Important Lessons Derived from the life of Holy Prophet in Madina

Introduction To Sunnah
1) Basic Concepts of Hadith
2) History of Hadith
3) Kinds of Hadith
4) Ulum –ul-Hadith
Selected Study from Text of Hadith

Introduction to Islamic Law & Jurisprudence

1) Basic Concepts of Islamic Law & Jurisprudence
2) History & Importance of Islamic Law & Jurisprudence
3) Sources of Islamic Law & Jurisprudence
4) Nature of Differences in Islamic Law
5) Islam and Sectarianism

Islamic Culture & Civilization

1) Basic Concepts of Islamic Culture & Civilization
2) Historical Development of Islamic Culture & Civilization
3) Characteristics of Islamic Culture & Civilization
4) Islamic Culture & Civilization and Contemporary Issues

Islam & Science

1) Basic Concepts of Islam & Science
2) Contributions of Muslims in the Development of Science
3) Quran & Science

Islamic Economic System

1) Basic Concepts of Islamic Economic System
2) Means of Distribution of wealth in Islamic Economics
3) Islamic Concept of Riba
4) Islamic Ways of Trade & Commerce

Political System of Islam

1) Basic Concepts of Islamic Political System
2) Islamic Concept of Sovereignty
3) Basic Institutions of Govt. in Islam

Islamic History

1) Period of Khlaft-E-Rashida
2) Period of Ummayyads
3) Period of Abbasids

Social System of Islam

1) Basic Concepts Of Social System Of Islam
2) Elements Of Family
3) Ethical Values Of Islam

Reference Books:

1) Hameed ullah Muhammad, "Emergence of Islam", IRI, Islamabad
2) Hameed ullah Muhammad, "Muslim Conduct of State"
3) Hameed ullah Muhammad, ‘Introduction to Islam
4) Mulana Muhammad Yousaf Islahi,"
6) Ahmad Hasan, “Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence” Islamic Research Institute, International Islamic University, Islamabad (1993)
9) Dr. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, “Introduction to Al Sharia Al Islamia” Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad (2001)