




UNIVERSITY OF SARGODHA
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
(ACAD BRANCH)

NOTIFICATION

On the recommendations of Academic Council made in its 16th (1/2023) meeting held on 02.01.2023, the Syndicate in its 61st (1/2023) meeting held on 27.01.2023 has approved the scheme of studies / curriculum of BS History (5th Semester Intake) for implementation w.e.f. Spring 2023 (Annex-'A').


(Asif Mehmood)
Deputy Registrar (Acad)

No. SU/Acad/23/381

Dated: 04.05.2023

Distribution:

- Incharge, Department of History and Pakistan Studies
- Controller of Examinations


C.C:

- Director Academics
- Director, QEC
- Deputy Registrar (Affiliation)
- Deputy Registrar (Registration)
- Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor
- PA to Registrar
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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND PAKISTAN
STUDIES
Faculty of Social Sciences

Academic Programs:

1. BS History (5th Semester intake)
2. BS Pakistan Studies(5th Semester intake)

BS History

Eligibility: At least 45% marks in graduation or equivalent

Duration: 02 Year Program (04 Semesters)

Degree Requirements: 69 Credit Hours

Semester-1

HIIST-6301	Historiography	3(3+0)
HIIST-6302	Muslim History I (Pre-Prophet [PBUH] World to Pious Caliphate)	3(3+0)
HIIST-6303	History of Europe I (1453-1789)	3(3+0)
HIIST-6304	Research Methodology	3(3+0)
HIIST-6305	Ancient Indian History	3(3+0)

Total 15(15+0)

Semester-2

HIIST-6306	Philosophy of History	3(3+0)
HIIST-6307	Muslim History II (Ummayyads and Abbasides)	3(3+0)
HIIST-6308	History of Europe II (1789-1945)	3(3+0)
HIIST-6309	Muslim Rule in Spain (755-1492)	3(3+0)
HIIST-6310	Muslim Rule in South Asia(711-1526)	3(3+0)
HIIST-6311	History of Civilization	3(3+0)
QT-600	Translation Study of the Holy Quran III	1(1+0)

Total 19(19+0)

Semester-3

HIIST-6312	History of the Great Mughals (1526- 1707)	3(3+0)
HIIST-6313	History of the Ottoman Empire (1288- 1924)	3(3+0)
HIIST-6314	History of the Later Mughals and	3(3+0)

Umar Zahedi
Chairman
Department of History & Pak Studies
University of Sindh

	British India (1707-1857)	
HIIST-6315	History of Muslim Culture and Civilization	3(3+0)
HIIST-6316	History of USA	3(3+0)
HIIST-6317	Preliminaries of Persian	3(3+0)

Total 18(18+0)

Semester-1

HIIST-6318	History of Muslim Nationalism in India (1858-1947)	3(3+0)
HIIST-6319	Government and Politics in Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIIST-6320	Foreign Policy of Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIIST-6321	Thesis (In lieu of two optional courses)	6(0+6)
QT-800	Translation Study of the Holy Quran IV	1(1+0)
URCC-5110	Citizenship Education and Community Engagement	Non Credit Course

Total 16 (10+6)/ 16 (16+0)

List of Optional Courses

HIIST-6322	History of Knowledge	3(3+0)
HIIST-6323	History of Muslim Contribution to Science	3(3+0)
HIIST-6324	History of Central Asia	3(3+0)
HIIST-6325	Muslim Political Thought and Institutions	3(3+0)
HIIST-6326	Heritage of Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIIST-6327	History of the Punjab	3(3+0)

BS Pakistan Studies

Eligibility: At least 45% marks in graduation or equivalent

Duration: 02 Year Program (04 Semesters)

Degree Requirements: 69 Credit Hours

Semester-1

PKST-6201	Independence Movement and the Creation of Pakistan (1857-1947)	3(3+0)
PKST-6202	Research Methodology	3(3+0)
PKST-6203	Political and Constitutional Developments in Pakistan (1947-71)	3(3+0)
PKST-6204	Geography of Pakistan	3(3+0)
PKST-6205	Pakistani Society and Culture	3(3+0)
URCE-5101	Grammar	3(3+0)

Total 18(18+0)

Semester-2

PKST-6206	Legal System of Pakistan	3(3+0)
PKST-6207	Economic Development of Pakistan	3(3+0)

Abmar Zahoor



PKST-6208	Pakistani Languages and Literature	3(3+0)
PKST-6209	Geo-political Significance of Pakistan	3(3+0)
PKST-6210	Political and Constitutional Developments in Pakistan (1971-to the present)	3(3+0)
QT-600	Translation Study of the Holy Quran III	1(1+0)
URCI-5109	Intro. to Information and Communication Technology	3(2+1)

Total 19 (19+0)

Semester-3

PKST-6211	Human Rights in Pakistan	3(3+0)
PKST-6212	Ancient Civilizations: Indus Valley and Gandhara	3(3+0)
PKST-6213	Political Parties in Pakistan	3(3+0)
PKST-6214	Women Empowerment in Pakistan	3(3+0)
PKST-6215	Local Self-Government in Pakistan	3(3+0)
PKST-6216	Foreign Policy of Pakistan	3(3+0)

Total 18 (18+0)

Semester-4

PKST-6217	Bureaucracy in Pakistan	3(3+0)
PKST-6218	Pakistan's National Security: External and Internal Dimensions	3(3+0)
PKST-6219	Political Systems, Governments and Regimes in Pakistan (1947-to the present)	3(3+0)
PKST-6220	Environmental Problems in Pakistan	3(3+0)
PKST-6221	Pakistan and World Affairs	3(3+0)
QT-800	Translation Study of the Holy Quran IV	1(1+0)
URCC-5110	Citizenship Education and Community Engagement	Non Credit Course

Total 19 (19+0)

Umar Zahoor
 Chairman
 Department of History & Studies
 University of Sargodha

BS History

Historiography or the writing of history is an essential and integral part of the discipline of history. Historiography is the history of history writings. The course explores when and where historical thought first developed in the ancient world; when history-writing began *per se*; how was historical thought influenced by the advent of Christianity and Islam, and later by various movements in Europe including the Renaissance, Enlightenment, Scientific Revolution and Positivism; and what have been the major trends in historical thought in the twentieth century. It also investigates how human past has been perceived and constructed by the historians belonging to different schools of thought, and how various schools of historiography have emerged in contemporary times. The course also evaluates the works of the important individual historians and the changing interpretations of the historical events in the works of these individual historians. In contemporary times, the historical canvas has been vastly stretched, and the modern day historians are focusing on unconventional themes and unusual subjects which are also analysed in the course.

Contents

1. Objectives of Historiography or History-writing
2. Subject-matter and Scope of Historiography
3. From Myth to Historicity: Historiography in the Ancient World
4. Historiographical Tradition in Ancient Mesopotamia, Persia, Egypt and Ancient China
5. Emergence of History-writing Tradition in Ancient Greece: Herodotus and Thucydides
6. Sacred History: Influence of Christianity on Historiography
7. Important Features of Christian Historiography
8. Contribution of the Muslims to Historiography
9. Historiography during Renaissance in Europe
10. Enlightenment and Romanticist Historiography in Europe Impact of Positivism, Industrial Revolution & Capitalism on European Historiography
11. Historiography in the Twentieth Century: A Brief Overview

Recommended Texts

1. Anjum, Tanvir. (2012). *Historiography*. Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University Press.
2. Gilderhus, Mark T. (2003). *History and historians: a historiographical introduction*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Suggested Readings

1. Collingwood, R. G. (1978). *The idea of history*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Sreedharan, E. (2004). *A textbook of historiography: 500 BC to AD 2000*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Robinson, Chase F. (2003). *Islamic historiography*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.



HIST-6302 Muslim History I (Pre-Prophet [PBUH] World to the Pious Caliphate) 3(3+0)

This course is designed to impart knowledge to the students about peaceful socio-political revolution brought about by Islam under the leadership of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). It will help inculcate understanding of Islamic thought and ideology and how it unfolded in different regions of the world as Muslim Empires developed over time. The students will be encouraged to think about patterns of unity and diversity in Islamic thought and practice during the early phase of Islam. The socio-psychological traits of the Arabs and particularities of nomadic culture have been highlighted in this course. It were these traits which made Arabs masters of the settled and civilized world within a short period of time. Ibn Khaldun's theory of *asabiah* is also relevant to explain the rise of Arabs. However, the Arabs, under the pious leadership of caliphate personalities, were able to subdue major civilizations lying on the flanks of Arab region and then they were eyeing to capture even far off regions.

Contents

1. Arabia before the Birth of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
2. Political, Social, Economic and Religious Life of Pre-Islamic Arabia
3. Life and Achievements of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)
4. Life and Services of Abu Bakar (RA)
5. Life and Achievements of Umar Bin Khattab (RA)
6. Life and Services of Usman Bin Affan (RA)
7. Life and Achievements of Ali Bin Abi Talib (RA) and his relations with Amir Muawiyah
8. Emergence of the Kharajites
9. Administration and Structure of Government under the Pious Caliphate
10. Early Phase of Expansion of Empire of the Arabs

Recommended Texts

1. Armstrong, Karen (2010). *Islam: A short history*. New Delhi: Oneword Press.
2. Ali, Syed Amir (2010). *The spirit of Islam: A history of the evolution and ideals of Islam*. New York: Cosimo Classics.

Suggested Readings

1. Lewis, Bernard (1994). *Islam and the West*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Esposito, John L. (1999). *The Oxford History of Islam*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Donner, Fred M. (2012). *Muhammad and the Believers: At the Origins of Islam*. Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.



European history has always been very interesting for the students because of its diversity and relevance with the present day world. Usually the histories of different regions and dynasties are taken as wholly different time and space to study but the history of Europe enables the student to start its journey right from the old classical times to the development and progress of science, politics and religion and understand the relation between different developments. This course provides an insight not only into the scientific and political development of Europe but as a society too. The medieval period earlier known as dark ages has now universally been recognized as an important period in which major outbreaks took place which eventually pushed Europe to the renaissance, reformation and scientific revolution. Therefore, the students, after studying this course, will be able to understand and interpret all those factors which eventually pushed Europe forward making this little continent leader of the world.

Contents

1. The revolution in the Christian Church, Rise and Spread of Protestantism.
2. The Wars based on religion (1560-1648), the Crusade of Catholic Spain, The Thirty Years war (1618-1648)
3. The establishment of West European leadership, the Dutch republic, Parliamentary supremacy in Britain, the French wars of Louis XIV, Treaty of Utrecht 1713.
4. The transformation of Eastern Europe 1648-1740, Austria, Prussia and Poland.
5. The global economy of Eighteenth century, western Europe after treaty of Utrecht 1713-40.
6. The great war of the mid eighteenth century, the Peace of Paris 1763.
7. The Scientific Prophets: Newton, Galileo
8. Political Philosophers: Bacon, Descartes, Hobbes and Locks
9. The age of Enlightenment, Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau
10. Enlightened despotism: France, Austria, Prussia, Russia
11. The American Revolution

Recommended Texts

1. Wilson, Peter H. (2009). *The Thirty Years War: Europe's tragedy*. Harvard: Harvard University Press.
2. Weisner-Hanks, Merry E. (2013). *Early modern Europe, 1450-1789*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. MacCulloch, Diarmaid (2003). *The Reformation: A History*. UK: Penguin Books.
2. Blanning, Timothy C. W. (2007). *The Pursuit of Glory: Europe 1648-1815*. UK: Penguin Books.
3. Davies, Norman (1996). *Europe: A History*. New York: Harper Perennials.



This outline is prepared for developing the interest of students in research pursuits and making them excel in research tasks. The contents discussed below would develop their theoretical understanding as well as the practical and field related issues as to the research activities. Research and development have got immense importance in academia as well as job market and the graduates who possess required theoretical and practical knowledge of research, have greater chances of securing respectable jobs and recognition in their prospective fields of work. On the completion of these contents, the students would be able to apprehend major paradigms, ontologies and epistemologies, and accordingly will be able to develop their analytical skills and produces authentic, credible and standard research. This course enables students to not only produce credible research but also showcase this research through publishing it in credible research journals.

Contents

1. Introduction to Research and Research Methods
2. Major paradigms in Research: Positivism/materialism/Marxism, Idealism, existentialism, post-modernism, feminism.
3. Ontologies and Epistemologies
4. Ethics and standards of Research
5. Major steps in carrying out the task of research
6. Preparing a Research Proposal
7. Writing a book review
8. Internal and External Criticism
9. Qualitative and Quantitative Research
10. Objectivity and Subjectivity in Research
11. Conducting Interviews, sampling and Survey
12. Front Matter, Body Text and Back Matter of a thesis, dissertation, or a book.

Recommended Texts

1. E. Sreedharan (2007). *A Manual of Historical Research Methodology*. Kerala: The Centre for South Indian Studies.
2. W. H. Macdowell (2002). *Historical Research*. New York: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Kate L. Turabian (2007). *A manual for writer of research papers, theses and dissertations*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
2. Allen, Garden and Chris Skinner (ed) (1991). *Handbook for Research students in the Social Sciences*. London: The Flamer Press.
3. Carr, E.H. *What is History?* (2010). London: Penguin Classics, 1961.



This course will introduce students to the Indus valley and Gandhara civilizations. Students will learn the historical geography, the way of life of the people such as the settlement patterns, art and architecture and religious beliefs and the rise and fall of the civilization. Ancient Indian civilization includes ancient civilizations of Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Gandhara. Pakistan has been bequeathed with cultural and civilizational traits of all these civilizations. Many explorations were made in the British period and post-colonial period. However, the script could not be deciphered. Pakistan can boast of possessing a rich cultural heritage that it has inherited from the distant past and can showcase to the world now. After studying this course, the students will be able to identify the location of the Indus Valley and Gandhara civilizations and relate them to other old world civilizations of the same period because India is one of the oldest and richest civilizations of the world.

Content

1. Sources of Early Indian History
2. Indus Valley Civilization, Special Study of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa
3. Aryan occupation of India their origin and Migration , their society religion and Culture
4. Early Vedic Civilization and Culture
5. The Epic age, Historical value of Ramayana and Mahabharata
6. The Caste System origin and Growth Merits and Demerits
7. Jainism: Life and Teaching of Mahavira
8. Buddhism. Life and Teaching of Gautama Buddhism and causes of its spread and Decline
9. Greek Invasion and its impact upon the sub-continent, Greek Art and Culture special study of Gandhara Art
10. The Muriyan Empire and its Administrative System
11. The Kushan Power, Kanishka : Economic condition causes of its downfall
12. The Gupta Empire ,Golden Age, Art, Literature and Science .Hindu Renaissance
13. Harsh Vardhana its character and Administration
14. The Huns their origin and Invasion of India
15. Rise of Hindu Shahia Power

Recommended Texts

1. Thapar, Romila (2004), *Ancient Indian social history: Some interpretation*. New Delhi, Oriental Longman.
2. Smith. V.A. (1999). *The early history of India*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Keay, John (2000). *India: A history*. New York: Harper Collins.
2. Keay, John (2001). *India discovered: The recovery of a lost civilization*. London, Harper Collins.
3. Thapar, Romila (2002). *Early India: From the origin to AD 1300*. Los Angeles: University of California Press.



Philosophy of History, which is also called Macro or Meta-history, is a distinct and an important branch of the discipline of history, which attempts at philosophizing the human past in its entirety. It involves a philosophical reflection on the whole human past and sometimes future, and tries to give a philosophical explanation and interpretation of the past. Philosophy of history has two branches: (i) Speculative philosophy of history, which attempts at philosophizing the human past (ii) Critical or analytical philosophy of history, which explores the specific nature of historical knowledge, and critically examines the methods of historians and their writings. The course is intended to apprise the learners of the regularities, continuities, or regular and recurrent patterns in history, which could help them search for some principles, which could explain all human history. Unlike most of the other courses in the discipline of history, the primary focus of this course is ideas, and not events.

Contents

1. Speculative Philosophy of History: An Introduction
2. Major Themes in Speculative Philosophy of History
3. Time and its Movement: Linear, uni-linear and Multi-linear; Cyclical and Spiral Movement of Time
4. Major Philosophers of History and their Philosophies: An Overview
5. St. Augustine
6. IbnKhalidun
7. Rene Descartes
8. GiambattistaVico
9. Montesquieu
10. Voltaire
11. Hegel
12. Auguste Comte
13. Karl Marx
14. Weber
15. Arnold J. Toynbee
16. Edward Said
17. Francis Fukuyama
18. Samuel P. Huntington
19. Analytical Philosophy of History and Major Themes (Periodization of History, Objectivity and Subjectivity)
20. Some Contemporary Approaches in Historical Studies: An Overview
21. Nationalist Approach, Marxist Approach, Modernist Approach, Post-modernist Approach, Post-Colonial Approach, Elite Approach, Subaltern/popular Approach, Feminist Approach, Holistic Approach and Structuralist Approach

Recommended Texts

1. Lemon, M. C. (2003). *Philosophy of history: a guide for students*. London: Routledge.
2. Sreedharan, E. (2000). *Historiography*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Suggested Readings

1. Anjum, Tanvir (2012). *Historiography*. Islamabad: Allamalqbal Open University Press.
2. Hegel, G. W. F. 2004). *The philosophy of history*. New York: Dover Publications.
3. Tucker, Aviezer (ed.) (2009). *A companion to the philosophy of history and historiography*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.



This course is prepared to familiarize the students with highly significant dynasties in Muslim history Umayyads (r. 661-744) and Abbasides (r. 750-1258). After the pious caliphate period a monarchical structure of the polity and state developed and for almost six centuries Muslim world was ruled by these two dynasties of Arab origin. The course looks in a detail, the historical process of the establishment of these dynasties, important rulers, their policies impacts on the state and society and the development of administrative structure of the Muslim empire. The course will explain the myriad development carried out during these period including political intrigues, expansions and imperialism, cultural and civilizational achievements and administrative structure and economy. Further, it will study the developments in the field of art, architecture, literature and the translation movement of Abbasid period which resulted into the development of science in Islamic society. Thus the students while discussing the rise and fall of these dynasties and covering the political history of these two dynasties will also be acquainted with diverse developments in field of art and science.

Contents

1. Foundation of Ummayad's dynasty
2. Muawiyah and Yazid's ascendancy to power
3. The tragedy of Karbala
4. The age of reforms during the reign of Abdul Malik Bin Marwan.
5. Golden age during the reign of Waleed Bin Abdul Mailk.
6. Administration and Culture of Ummayd's dynasty.
7. Establishment of the Abbasides Caliphates.
8. Al-Saffah, Abu Ja'afar al-Mansur and Harun-ul-Rashid
9. Rise and Fall of Bramka Family
10. Emergence of Religious Movements and Sects
11. Intellectual Development, Character and Achievement of Abbasids
12. Fall of Baghdad 1258

Recommended Texts

1. Borrut. Antoine and Paul M. Cobb (eds.). (2010). *Medieval memories from Syria to Spain*. Leiden: Brill.
2. Hawting, G. R. (2000). *The first dynasty of Islam: the Umayyad caliphate AD 661-750*. New York: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Hitti, P. K. (1996). *The Arabs: a short history*. London: Macmillan and Company.
2. Judd, Steven C. (2014). *Religious scholars and the Umayyads*. London: Routledge.
3. Retso, Jan. (2003) *The Arabs in antiquity: their history from the Assyrians to the Umayyads*. London: Routledge.

The course gives informative details concerning with the social and political upheavals in the past in Europe. It sheds light in which Europe was being transformed from medieval to a modern i.e. renaissance, reformation, scientific revolution, emergence and growth of socialism, role of evolutionism and social evolutionism, the role of nationalism and eventually the major world wars. The history of Europe is a story of development and advancement from the ancient and medieval problems to the scientific advancements of modern age culminating in industrialization and unprecedented development. After studying the course, the students will be able to understand how Europe was changed into a modern society, to know the intellectual movements, to know the political developments of the ruling classes and different ideas of the people. It is more history of ideas than events and students will understand how ideas play an important role in the unfolding of significant historical events.

Contents

1. Enlightenment and Europe
2. Causes of the French Revolution of 1789
3. The Events and Repercussions of French Revolution
4. The Rise and Fall of Napoleon Bonaparte
5. Vienna Settlement and Concert of Europe
6. Europe Between 1815-1848
7. Emergence and Growth of Socialism/Marxism
8. Charles Darwin and Evolutionism
9. Revolutions of 1848
10. Unification of Italy and Germany
11. Road to the First World War
12. Causes of the First World War
13. Peace Treaties and League of Nations
14. The Second World War
15. Consequences of WW II

Recommended Texts

1. Mason, David S. (2011). *A Concise History of Modern Europe*. New York: Rowman and Littlefield.
2. Blanning, T. C. W. (2000), *Oxford History of Modern Europe*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Lindmann, Albert S. (2015), *A History of Modern Europe*. New York: Willey-Blackwell, 2015.
2. Davies, Norman (1996). *Europe: A History*. New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Merriman, John (1996). *A History of Modern Europe*. New York: Norton.



Muslim rule in Spain is the height of the African-European expansion of the Muslims. Spain remained one of the most important parts of Muslim empires because of its geographical location. Between the middle of the eighth and the beginning of the thirteenth centuries, the Arabic-speaking peoples were the main bearers of the torch of culture and civilization throughout the world. Umayyad Empire in Spain introduced Muslim culture and civilization in Europe. So the study of this course will not only help the students in analyzing the history of Islam and its interaction with European soil but will also provide a deep insight about the history, art, architecture and culture of Spain during Muslim Rule. The course will discuss the major rulers of Umayyad Empire in Spain, their life and achievements. The study of the course will enable students to make a comparative analysis among the different Muslim empires and the causes of their rise and fall.

Contents

1. Spain at the advent of Muslim conquest and expansion.
2. Highlights and achievements of the major Umayyad Rulers
3. Abdur Rahman I
4. Hisham I
5. Hakam I
6. Abdur Rahman II
7. Muhammad I
8. Abdur Rahman III
9. Hakam III
10. Caliph or Umayyads, the rise of Hajib al-Mansur, relations with courtiers and the theologians, military organization and wars, achievements.
11. Decline and fall of the Umayyads of Spain.
12. Administration of Spain under the Umayyads.
13. Petty dynasties, BanuHamud and BanuZiri of Granada, Mamluks of Southeast Spain. BanuHud of Saragossa, BanuDhu'al-Num of Toledo, BanuAbbad of Saville.
14. North African Rule, Murabitin, Al-Muwahiddin.
15. The Nasirid dynasty, the career of Muhammad I, his buildings, Alhamra, character and achievements, his successors, their struggle against the Christians, art, architecture and learning, their decline and fall. Expulsion of Muslims from Spain and its effects, the causes of the downfall of Muslims in Spain.
16. Muslim rule in Spain and its contribution to various fields of arts, architecture and science. eminent scholars including historians.
17. Structure of Government and Administration.

Recommended Texts

1. Harvey, L. P. (2005). *Muslims in Spain 1500-1614*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
2. Watt, W. Montgomery and Pierre Cachia. (1965). *History of Islamic Spain*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Esposito, John L. (1999). *The Oxford History of Islam*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Callaghan, Joseph F. O' (2004). *Re-conquest and Crusade in Spain*, Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania Press.



The primary focus of this course is to provide the understanding of the history of Muslim rule in South Asia. This course covers more than 800 years of the medieval South Asian history starting from the advent of Islam in the Indian Subcontinent, looking into Ghaznavid and Gaurid rule in the North-western peripheral regions of India and rise and fall of Delhi Sultanate. In this course, the students will be acquainted with the political, military, socio-cultural, economic, religious, and intellectual history of the Muslims of Medieval India/South Asia. The course will study in detail the establishment of Delhi Sultanate, five major dynasties of this period and the important Muslim rulers and their policies which further consolidated and expanded Muslim rule in South Asia. It will be an attempt to conceptualize and analyze the historical developments of the said era with the help of historiographical sources and employing varied frames of reference.

Contents

1. Early Muslims and the Arab Rule in the Indian Subcontinent
2. Impact of the Arab Conquest on Sindh, Multan and Gujarat
3. Ghaznavid and Gaurid Rule in the North-western Peripheral Regions of India
4. Impact of the Ghaznavid and Gaurid Rule in North India
5. Establishment and Consolidation of Delhi Sultanate under the Ilbari Sultans of Delhi
6. Expansion and Reformation in Delhi Sultanate under the Khaljis and Tughluqs
7. Amir Taimur's Invasion of India (1398-99) and Impacts
8. Twilight of the Sultanate under the Saiyyids and Lodhis, and its Fall
9. State and State Conduct in the Sultanate of Delhi
10. Society, Culture and Economy in the Sultanate of Delhi
11. Religious Trends during the Sultanate Era
12. Historiography in the Sultanate Era

Recommended Texts

1. Ahmed, FouziaFarooq. (2016). *Muslim rule in medieval India: power and religion in the Delhi Sultanate*. London: I.B. Tauris.
2. Anjum, Tanvir. (2013). *Muslims in India (711-1526)*. Islamabad: AllamaIqbal Open University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Kumar. Sunil. (2007). *The emergence of the Delhi Sultanate, 1192-1286*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black.
2. Jackson, Peter. (1999). *The Delhi Sultanate: a political and military history*. Cambridge: University Press.
3. Nizami, K. A. (1983). *On history and historians of medieval India*. New Delhi: MunshiramManoharlal Publishers.



In this course, the focus is world's earliest civilizations. It tries to identify, describe, and compare/contrast the first advanced civilizations in the world. Mesopotamia and Egypt remained important civilizations of the world and causes of their rise fall; the emergence of the earliest civilizations in Asia: the Harappan and Aryan societies on the Indian subcontinent will be discussed in this course. The present course will also look in detail the Shang and Zhou societies in China and describe the subsequent rise of the Qin and Han dynasties of China. While on European soil, the development Greek civilization - the Hellenic era; characteristics of the Roman Kingdom, the Roman Republic, and Imperial Rome Practicum will also be discussed in detail. While studying all these ancient civilizations, a comparative analysis will be made among these civilizations. With the help of archaeological evidences the pattern of the livings, language, art and architecture of these civilizations is mainly unearthed and will provide a substance to understand this ancient period of history.

Contents

1. Origin of Human Civilization
2. Pre-Historic Civilization: Mehrgarh and Bhambhore
3. An introduction to Indus Valley Civilization. The Emergence, Decline and Disappearance of Indus Valley Civilization
4. An introduction to Mesopotamian Civilization. The land of Mesopotamia (Modern Iraq). Uruk: The world's first city. Cuneiform Writing and recording. Sumerian religion. Kings and city-states. Death and burial. Sumers' neighbors. The world's first empire. The Sumerian revival. The legacy of Sumer.
5. Egyptian Civilization
6. Writing and numerals, including the invention of papyrus. Architecture of pyramids, tombs, and temples. Astronomy. Women's roles. Medicine
7. Ancient Chinese Civilization
8. An introduction to Ancient China. Historical Setting. The Ancient Dynasties. The Zhou Period. The Hundred Schools of Thought. The Imperial Era:
9. The Hellenic Civilization (Ancient Greece)
10. Roman Civilization
11. An introduction to Roman Civilization; a basic historical narrative with discussion of a selection of issues

Recommended Texts

1. Danni, Ahmad Hassan. (2007). *History of Pakistan: Pakistan through the ages*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meal Publications.
2. Graig, A.M. (1986). *The heritage of World civilizations*. Vol. II . New York: Macmillan.

Suggested Readings

1. Burns, E.M& P.L. Ralph. (1969) *World civilization* . IV. New York : Norton & Co.
2. Easton, S.C. (1970). *The heritage of the past: earliest times to 1500* .III .USA : Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
3. Kosambi, D.D. (1982). *The culture and civilization in ancient India: an historical outline* .New Dehli: Vikas Publishing House Pvt.ltd.



The successors of Mongols called as Mughals invaded India in the leadership of Zaheer-ud-Din Babar in 1526. He successfully defeated Ibrahim Lodhi the last ruler of Lodhi dynasty and established a Mughal dynasty in North India. The Mughals succeeded Delhi Sultans who had successfully ruled India for more than three centuries. The Mughals were able to control a huge area extending in the East up to Bengal and in the West up to Kabul. Babar was succeeded by many able rulers such as Humayun, Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb Alamgir. The Mughals consolidated their Empire and successfully ruled from 1526 AD to 1707 AD. However, having spent huge amount of resources on wars and massive architectural feats, the Mughal Empire started crumbling down soon after the demise of Aurangzeb. This course aims at imparting the students with knowledge of an important dynasty which left very strong imprints on society and culture of India.

Contents

1. Political scene in the Indian subcontinent at the advent of the Mughals
2. Babar (1526-1530), His career of Central Asia, Babar's invasion of India
3. Humayun (1530-1540, 1555-1556), Rise and Fall of Humayun's Empire, Re-conquest of India (South Asia)
4. Interlude of Sher Shah of Sur and His successors (1540-1555), Reforms of Sher Shah
5. Akbar- The Great (1556-1605), Policies of Akbar (Rajput/ Deccan/ N.W. Frontier),
6. Mansabdari System, *Din-i-Ilahi* and Religious Policy, Administration of Akbar
7. Jahangir (1605-1627)
8. Shah Jahan (1627-1658), Golden Period, Problems of Succession
9. Aurangzeb (1658-1707)
10. The Central Asian Policies (From Akbar to Aurangzeb)
11. The Deccan policies (From Akbar to Aurangzeb)
12. Administration of the Mughal Empire
13. Religious Trends of the Mughal Empire
14. Art and Architecture under the Great Mughals
15. Historiography of Mughal India

Recommended Texts

1. Jaffar, S. M. (2018). *The Mughal empire: From Babar to Aurangzeb*. Peshawar: S. Muhammad Sadiq Khan Publishers.
2. Verma, B. R. and S. R. Bakhshi. (2005). *History of Mughal period*. Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Ikram, S. M. (1982). *History of Muslim civilization in India and Pakistan*, 3rd Ed. Lahore: Institute of Islamic Culture.
2. Eraly, Abraham. (1997). *The lives and times of the great Mughals*. Delhi: Penguin Books India.



After the disintegration of Abbasid Empire another great empire rose on the World map which stretched to the areas of three continents of the world. Ottoman Empire is not only geographically the most vast empire of the three almost temporally parallel Muslim empires, Muslim empire of India (1206-1857), Ottoman Empire (1288-1924), and Safavid dynasty (1501-1736) but also survived till twentieth century. Ottomans remained an important force during medieval period and contributed in the development of Muslim culture and civilization in different parts of the world. After centuries of the dominance of Arabs on Islamic world, Turks were now the ruling elite. The study of Ottomans is necessary to understand the rise and fall of the Muslim dynasties and the causes behind their growth and decline. Studying ottomans is also important to gain knowledge about Central Asian dynasties and Turks of the Ottoman Empire. It will help to learn about socio-political and economic conditions of the subjects of Ottoman Empire and the way it influenced its times.

Contents

1. Origin and importance of Osmani Turks in History, Theories of migrations of settlement in Antaolia, socio-political conditions of Anatolia.
2. Sultan Osman Khan I: His Character and achievements
3. Sultan Ork Khan: As the founder of the Osmani state. His conquests in Anatolia and Europe.
4. Sultan Murad Khan I
5. Sultan Bayzid Khan I (Yildrim)
6. Sultan Muhamadd Khan I
7. Sultan Murad Khan II
8. Sultan Muhammad Khan II
9. Sultan Bayazid Khan II
10. Sultan Saleem Khan (Yavuz)
11. Sultan Suleyman Khan I
12. Relations of the Osmani Empire with Czarist Russia in particular reference to the Treaties of Belgrade and JuchukQayanarji.
13. Relations with Austria with Particular reference to the second Turkish retreat from Vienna and Treaties of Passarovitch and Belgrade.
14. Relations with the Safavid Turks with Particular reference to the Conquest of Baghdad by Shah Abbas and its re-conquest by Osmanis.
15. Causes of decline and fall of the Ottoman Empire.
16. Brief Survey of literary and Cultural activities
17. Organization of the Osmani empire: Central, Provincial, Judicial, Religious, Land, Military and Naval Organization.
18. Later Ottomans (1774-1924)

Recommended Texts

1. Woodhead, Christine. (2012). *The Ottoman world*. New York: Routledge Press.
2. Kia, Mehrdad. (2008). *The Ottoman empire*. California: Greenwood Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Verhaaren, Christine Isom Kent F. Schull. (2016). *Living in the Ottoman realm: empire and identity 13th to 20th centuries*, Indiana: Indiana University Press.
2. Philliou, Christine M. (2011). *Biography of an empire: governing Ottomans in an age of revolution*. California: University of California Press

Zaheer-ud-Din Muhammad Babar founded Mughal dynasty in India in 1526. The Mughals were able to control a huge area extending in the East up to Bengal and in the West up to Kabul. Babar was succeeded by many able rulers such as Humayun, Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb Alamgir. The Mughals consolidated their empire and successfully ruled from 1526 AD to 1707 AD. However, having spent huge amount of resources on wars and massive architectural feats, the Mughal Empire started crumbling down soon after the demise of Aurangzeb. This course aims to study the major political developments after the death of Aurangzeb the period which is called as later Mughal Period. In this course students will be acquainted with divergent perspectives on Mughal decline and British ascendancy and comprehend the factors behind the rise of regional powers and states. Students will familiarize themselves with major revivalist attempts and resistance movements during British rule in India.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Geography and Sources of Mughal India
3. 1707. Succession contest between Muazzim and Alam
4. Expedition by the Mughal emperor against the Sikhs.
5. Death of the emperor Bahadur Shah, and accession of Jahandar Shah
6. Accession of Farukhsiyar
7. Nizam-al-Malik, and establishment of independence at Haidarabad.
8. Regional Kingdom of Oudh
9. Invasion of Nadir Shah from Persia (1739).
10. First invasion of India by Ahmad Shah Durani (1747).
11. 1748-1750. Accession of the emperor Ahmad Shah, son of Muhammad Shah
12. 1751-1752. Second invasion from Afghanistan by Ahmad Shah Durani
13. Deposition of the emperor, and accession of Alamgir II.
14. Third invasion from Afghanistan by Ahmad Shah Durani, and sack of Delhi.
15. Fourth invasion of Ahmad Shah Durani, and murder of the emperor Alamgir II.
16. Third battle of Panipat, and defeat of the Marathas by the Afghans (1761).
17. Akbar II succeeds as emperor, under British protection, but only to the nominal dignity.
18. 1837-1862. Muhammad Bahadur Shah, the seventeenth Mughal emperor, and last of the race of Timur.
19. Emergence of Regional Powers and Foreign Invasion and Rise of the European Powers in India
20. Muslim Revivalist and literary Movements
21. Resistance to Colonialism
22. Decline of the Mughal Empire

Recommended Texts

1. Dalrymple, William. (2006). *The last Mughal: the fall of a dynasty, Delhi 1857*. New Delhi: Penguin.
2. Fisher, Michael H. (2016). *A short history of the Mughal empire*. London: I B Tauris.

Suggested Readings

1. Eraly, Abraham. (2004). *The Mughal throne: the saga of India's great emperors*. London: Phoenix.
2. Cohn, Bernard S. (1996). *Colonialism and its forms of knowledge: the British in India*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.



The primary focus of this course is to provide the understanding of the Muslim culture and civilization while studying the history of Islamic Empires in the world. It covers a vast span of time from pre Islamic era to introduction and spread of Islam in various parts of the world. After brief definition of culture and civilization, the course looks into pre-Islamic conditions of Arabian Peninsula, the society and culture during the period of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and under pious caliphate period. The course then focuses on the civilizational achievements under the rule of Umayyad, Abbasid, Fatimid of Egypt and Umayyad of Spain. It also looks into the society and culture during Muslim rule in India. In this course students will be acquainted with the history of establishment of distinct Muslim cultures in various regions and also the patterns of interaction and process of acculturation. It will also highlight the achievements of Islamic civilization and becoming of Islam as a world civilization.

Contents

1. Defining the Culture and Civilization
2. Society and Culture of Pre-Islamic Arabia
3. Emergence of Islam as Religion and Civilization
4. Major Characteristics of Islamic Culture and Civilization
5. Development of Islamic Culture during the period of Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Pious Caliphs
6. Development of Muslim Culture under Umayyads and Social and Intellectual advancement in the fields of Education , Science, Art, Architecture and History writing
7. Advancement of Culture and Civilization under Abbasid Rule: Progress in the fields of Science, Literature, Philosophy and Geography
8. The Development of Islamic Fiqh and Sufism in Abbasid Period
9. Muslims in Spain: Cordova and Granada as a centers of Islamic Art, Architecture and Science
10. Fatimid Rule in Egypt and Developments in the felids of Arts and Science
11. Muslim Rule in India: State, Society and Culture in the Sultanate of Delhi
12. State , Society and Religious Trends During Mughal Period

Recommended Texts

1. Armstrong, Karen. (2002). *Islam: a short history*. New York: The Modern Library.
2. Hodgson, Marshall G.S (2009). *The venture of Islam*, 3vols. Chicago: The University of Chicago.

Suggested Readings

1. Nasr, SeyyedHossein. (2002) *Islam: religion, history, and civilization*. San Francisco: Harper One.
2. Chand, Tara. (1979). *Influence of Islam on Indian culture*. Lahore: Book Traders.

History of the USA can broadly be categorized into the discipline of area studies. This course is intended to apprise the students about various aspects of history of USA including economic, cultural, demographic and religious conditions. Because of the peculiar nature of its history, American experience can be written 'from the bottom up' perspective. In terms of time span, the history of United States may seem shorter as compared to other regions but the diversity of its people, physical features and flora and fauna is remarkable. USA having diverse society developed into a global superpower, led the capitalist block during cold war era. The world became unipolar after disintegration of USSR and USA assumed the role of sole superpower in the last decade of twentieth century. After 9/11 USA engaged in a war against terrorism and opened many fronts. Recently the power of USA is challenged particularly on economic front by rising China. The course aims to ponder all these contemporary issues and USA by journeying through its history.

Contents

1. Unnamed Lands: The European Settlement, 1492-1765
2. The British Colonies in Eighteenth Century
3. Revolution and Nation Building, 1765-1825
4. The War of 1812
5. Expansion and Crisis, 1825-1865
6. Cities and Industries, 1865-1917
7. Industrialization and the Gilded Age
8. Progress and Reaction, 1877-1917
9. War and Globalism, 1917-56
10. The Global Dilemma and the WWI
11. The Crisis of Radicalism
12. The 1920s: Prosperity and Corruption
13. The New Deal
14. The WWII
15. Confronting Communism
16. The Anti-Communist Purge, 1946-56
17. The Modern Era, 1956-96
18. Facing West from California's Shores
19. The Cold War
20. Racism and Civil Rights
21. Watergate and the Crisis of American State
22. Liberalism and Liberation
23. The Reagan Era
24. The New Morality
25. The Economic Dimensions

Recommended Texts

1. Remini, Robert V. (2009) *A short history of United States*. New York: Harper Collins.
2. Zinn, Howard (2003). *A people's history of the United States*. New York: New Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Grant, Susan-Mary. (2012). *A concise history of United States of America*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Jenkins, Philip. (1997). *A history of the United States*. London: Macmillan Press.
3. Stearns, Peter N. and Jan Lewis (eds.). (1998). *An emotional history of the United States*. New York: New York University Press.



زبان فارسی، زبان نیاکان ماست. این زبان دولتی، مذهبی، ادبیات و مردم شبه قاره بوده است. زبان در ضمن پژوهش در مورد تاریخ، جغرافیه، مردم‌شناسی و زبانهای بومی این ناحیه ویژگی خودش دارد. پس درک این زبان برای ما لازم است، تا خود را بشناسیم. چون شبه قاره قلمروی زبان فارسی مانده است. ما صد هزار کتاب تاریخ به زبان فارسی داریم که نیاکان ما نگاشته اند. زبان اردو که زبان ملی ماست از زبان فارسی اخذ شده است. زبان فارسی نقش خودش بر ادبیات تاریخی هم دارد پس برای ما مسلمانان لازم است که زبان فارسی را یاد بگیریم تا ارث نیاکان ما را بشناسیم و جهان نو برای خود کشف کنیم. برای دانشجویان کارشناسی ارشد (تاریخ) درس فارسی ویژگی فوق العاده دارد، چون بیشتر تاریخ ما به زبان فارسی است. بدون آشنایی با فارسی نمی توان به تاریخ پیشرفت کرد. در این درس دانشجویان کارشناسی ارشد با زبان فارسی آشنا می شوند. در این دوره فشرده ساخت زبان فارسی، افعال گذشته، حال و آینده و مصادر را می فهمند. متون برگزیده از سعدی، غالب و اقبال را درک می کنند. پس از گزراندن این درس دانشجو می تواند ساخت زبان فارسی بفهمد افعال و مصادر فارسی را بشناسد جمله های مقدماتی را بسازد متونی از ادبیات فارسی را درک کند و با تاریخ های فارسی شبه قاره آشنا شود.

Contents

1. دستور زبان فارسی، آشنایی با ساخت جمله فارسی
2. ارکان معرفی جمله و کاربرد آن
3. معرفی افعال، انواع و شناخت آن
4. معرفی مصدر و آشنایی با مصادر مهم فارسی
5. آشنایی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل ماضی مطلق، فعل ماضی بعید و فعل ماضی قریب
6. آشنایی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل ماضی استمراری و فعل ماضی ناتمام
7. آشنایی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل ماضی شکیه- بررسی تفاوت افعال ماضی
8. معرفی مضارع و آشنایی با مضارع های مهم فارسی
9. آشنایی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل مضارع اخباری و فعل مضارع ملموس
10. آشنایی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل آینده، فعل امر و فعل نهی
11. فهم حمد تعالی اثر سعدی شیرازی
12. فهم نعت رسول ﷺ اثر غالب
13. فهم حکایات گلستان سعدیشیرازی
14. فهم شعر فارسی اقبال
15. مکالمه به زبان فارسی و آشنایی با تاریخ های مهم شبه قاره به زبان فارسی

Recommended Texts

1. بدایه ثمره (1368 ش)، آموزش زبان فارسی، تهران: وزارت فرهنگ و ارشاد اسلامی
2. سبط حسن رضوی، علی رضا نقوی (1996م)، گلشن فارسی، راولپنڈی: نمایندگی فرهنگی جمهوری اسلامی ایران در پاکستان

Suggested Readings

1. محمد علی فروغی (1364 ش)، کلیات سعدی، تهران: انتشارات علمی
2. غالب (1965م)، کلیات غالب فارسی، لاهور: شیخ مبارک علی سنز
3. فرشیپورد خسرو (1382 ش)، دکتر، دستور مفصل امروز، تهران: انتشارات سخن
4. ارژنگ، غلامرضا (1381 ش)، دستور زبان فارسی امروز، تهران: نشر قطره



The Purpose of the course is to highlight Political constitutional economic and religious struggles of the Muslims of south Asia during the British Rule and hence triangular struggle ensued after 1857 which culminated in the freedom of India. Hindu Muslim Tangled sharpened to such an extent that the Muslims demanded separate homeland of Pakistan. The students would be apprised of the emergence, growth and development of Muslim nationalism in South Asia and the struggle for freedom, which eventually led to the establishment of Pakistan. The course will look into the gradual constitutional and political developments and different historical episodes which ultimately set the ground for Muslim nationalists to finally demand for a separate homeland for Muslims of India. After completing this course the students will be able to understand origin and outcome of the Muslims struggles and will be able to understand role of Muslim leaders struggle for achievement of Pakistan

Contents

1. Arrivals of the Europeans and the Rise of British Rule of India
2. Uprising of 1857 and its impact of the Indians
3. The Rise of Indian Nationalism and the Creation of Indian National Congress
4. Aligarh Movement and Its social Political and Religious impact
5. Partition of Bengal
6. Simla Deputation and the Creation of All India Muslim League
7. Indian Council Acts of 1909
8. Lucknow Pact 1916
9. Lucknow Pact 1916 and the Government of India Act 1919
10. Khilafat and Hijrat Movement and their effects of on the Muslims of India
11. Indian Constitutional problem and efforts for solution simmon Commission. Nehru Report and Jinnah 14 Points
12. Iqbal and His Allahabad Address
13. Round Table Conferences and The Government of India Act 1935
14. Election 1937 and Congress Rule of Provinces
15. Lahore Resolution 1949
16. Cripps and Cabinet Mission Plans
17. 3rd June plan and Partition
18. The Redcliff Boundary and Commission Award

Recommended Texts

1. Kazimi, M. R (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Sikandar Hayat. *Aspects of Pakistan movement*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, 2017.

Suggested Readings

1. Azad. AbulKalam (1989). *India Wins Freedom*. London: Advent Books Division.
2. Collins. Larry and Dominique Lapierre. (1997). *Freedom at Midnight*. London: HarperCollins.
3. Tharoor. Shashi. (2017). *Inglorious empire: what the British did to India?* New Delhi: Penguin Books.

The objective of the course is to develop an academic insight of the students to understand the process of development of institutions, structures and political culture in Pakistan. Pakistan inherited a colonial structure of the polity and administration and soon after its independence it faced challenges to align these colonial legacies with the concept of a Muslim nation state. The course is aimed to enlighten the students regarding important debates with their historical perspective in political arena which started in Pakistan soon after its independence from British Empire. It will also critically evaluate the role and performance of institutions, political parties and leadership in history of Pakistan. The course will look into different episodes of democracy and dictatorship and their achievements and failures with implications on state and society. The course is intended to improve conceptual understanding of students about dynamics of state of Pakistan and current challenges to its polity.

Contents

1. Emergence and Development of the State, 1947-51
2. Major challenges and Issues in Pakistan's Polity
3. Islamism vs. Secularism
4. Democracy vs. Dictatorship
5. Federalism vs. Regionalism
6. State Structure and Political Culture
7. Constitutional and Political Development, 1951-58
8. 1956 Constitution and the failure of System
9. First Martial Law Regime, 1958-69
10. Dismemberment of Pakistan, 1969-71
11. New Era of Democracy, 1971-77
12. Constitution of 1973
13. Back to Martial Law, 1977-88
14. Islamization, Promise and Performance
15. A Troubled Transition, 1988-99
16. Musharraf's Martial Law Regime, 1999-2008
17. Post Musharraf Developments

Recommended Texts

1. Kazimi, M. R (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Talbot, Ian (2015). *Pakistan: a new history*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Syed, Muhammad Aslam ed. (1995). *Islam & democracy in Pakistan*. Islamabad: NIICR.
2. Lodhi, Malecha ed. (2012). *Pakistan: beyond the 'crisis state.'* Karachi: Oxford University Press.
3. Kukreja, Veena M. P. Singh, ed. (2006) *Pakistan democracy, development and security issues*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

The primary focus of this course is to provide the understanding of the place of Pakistan in today's global world. This course is designed to look into current issues while journeying through the different phases of Pakistan history is the burden of history effects the present as well as the future: in this course the students will be acquainted with different phases of Pakistan's Foreign Policy and her relationship with neighbors. Muslim world as well as major power since 1947 so that students can better understand the Pakistan foreign policy within a specific historical context. Since its creation, Pakistan has been important in its geo-strategic position and major powers have always focused on its geography, demography and its over place in South Asian and Middle Eastern politics. After studying the course, the students will be able to holistically understand Pakistan's foreign policy objectives, priorities, compulsions and strengths and appreciate them to become informed citizens.

Contents

1. Historical Background and the Establishment of Pakistan, Objectives, Principles and Determinants of Pakistan Foreign Policy, the Phases of Pakistan Foreign Policy.
2. Neutrality and Search for friendship (1947-1953), Alignment with the West (1953-1962), Transition Policy (1962-1970),
3. Pakistan's Foreign Policy (1947-1971) An Overview: Bilateralism and Non-aligned (1972-79), Strengthening of Relations with Major Powers
4. Bilateralism and Non-aligned (1972-79), Strengthening of Relations with Major Powers
5. Revival of Policy (1981-1990)
6. Era of 1988-1999, Collapse of the soviet Union and the end of Cold War, The Impact of Afghan War on Pakistan
7. Post-Cold War Era, Pak US Relations strained again , Afghanistan Problem and insurgency in Kashmir , Nuclear test by India and Pakistan Response
8. Foreign Policy after 9/11: Events of 9/11, war on terrorism, Pak US Relations after 9/11
9. Pakistan US Strategic Partnership, Divergence between Pakistan and USA, Terrorism Islam targeted, The need for a comprehensive strategy
10. The UN and Other Organization: Human Rights, Regional Cooperation, SAARC
11. Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Post 9/11 Review
12. Pakistan-India Disputes and Crises, India-Pakistan and Development in Afghanistan

Recommended Texts

1. Sattar, Abdul (2018). *Pakistan's foreign policy 1947-2016: A concise history*. Karachi: Oxford University Press,
2. Amin, Shahid M. (2018). *Pakistan's foreign policy: A reappraisal*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Kasuri, KhurshidMehmood (2018). *Neither hawks nor doves*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Kux, Dennis (2001). *The United States and Pakistan 1947-2000: disenchanting allies*. Karachi. Oxford University Press.
3. Jalal, Ayesha (2014). *The struggle for Pakistan: a Muslim homeland and global politics*. Massachussets: Harvard University Press.



URCC-5110

Citizenship Education and Community Engagement

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In recent years, community engagement has become a central dimension of governance as well as policy development and service delivery. However, efforts to directly involve citizens in policy processes have been bedeviled by crude understandings of the issues involved, and by poor selection of techniques for engaging citizens. This course will provide a critical interrogation of the central conceptual issues as well as an examination of how to design a program of effective community engagement. This course begins by asking: Why involve citizens in planning and policymaking? This leads to an examination of the politics of planning, conceptualizations of "community" and, to the tension between local and professional knowledge in policy making. This course will also analyze different types of citizen engagement and examine how to design a program of public participation for policy making. Approaches to evaluating community engagement programs will also be a component of the course. Moreover, in order to secure the future of a society, citizens must train younger generations in civic engagement and participation. Citizenship education is education that provides the background knowledge necessary to create an ongoing stream of new citizens participating and engaging with the creation of a civilized society.

Contents

- 1 Introduction to Citizenship Education and Community Engagement: Orientation
- 2 Introduction to Active Citizenship: Overview of the ideas, Concepts, Philosophy and Skills
- 3 Identity, Culture and Social Harmony: Concepts and Development of Identity
- 4 Components of Culture and Social Harmony, Cultural & Religious Diversity
- 5 Multi-cultural society and inter-cultural dialogue: bridging the differences, promoting harmony
- 6 Significance of diversity and its impact, Importance and domains of inter-cultural harmony
- 7 Active Citizen: Locally active, Globally connected
- 8 Importance of active citizenship at national and global level
- 9 Understanding community, Identification of resources (human, natural and others)
- 10 Human rights, Constitutionalism and citizens' responsibilities: Introduction to human rights
- 11 Universalism vs relativism, Human rights in constitution of Pakistan
- 12 Public duties and responsibilities
- 13 Social Issues in Pakistan: Introduction to the concept of social problem, Causes and solutions
- 14 Social Issues in Pakistan (Poverty, Equal and Equitable access of resources, unemployment)
- 15 Social Issues in Pakistan (Agricultural problems, terrorism & militancy, governance issues)
- 16 Social action and project: Introduction and planning of social action project
- 17 Identification of problem, Ethical considerations related to project
- 18 Assessment of existing resources

Recommended Texts

- 1 Kennedy, J. K. Brunold, A. (2016). *Regional Context and Citizenship Education in Asia and Europe*. New York: RoutledgeFalmer.
- 2 Macionis, J. J. Gerber, M. L. (2010). *Sociology*. New York: Pearson Education

Suggested Readings

- 1 British. Council. (2017). *Active Citizen's Social Action Projects Guide*. Scotland: British Council
- 2 Larsen, K. A. (2013). *Participation in Community Work: International Perspectives*. VishanthicSewpaul, Grete Oline



The course titled "History of Knowledge" is designed to familiarize the students about the evolution and developments of human societies and their knowledge about cosmos, terrestrial realities, abstract phenomenon, science and technology, language, art and literature. It would discuss the challenges that human being face over the course of time and how they responded to them. Different factors contributed in the development of knowledge over the course of human history and different actors tried to control the transmission of knowledge according to their whims and wishes. Different genres and the interaction of different disciplines created a multi-disciplinary approach to look into the phenomenon of universe. The course will look into the causes of uneven growth of knowledge in different parts of the world from ancient time and the emergence of world as a global village in modern times while creating a knowledge pool. The course will develop critical and rational understanding about the evolution and historical developments of knowledge.

Contents

1. Definitions, forms and philosophical understanding of knowledge (Paradigms, Ontology and Epistemology), kinds of progress in knowledge
2. Knowledge, science (physical science and social science), art, literature, and language
3. Philosophy, science and theology
4. Wisdom of Ancients (Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China, Greece, Rome, Aztec and Inca)
5. Middle Ages and developments pertaining to knowledge
6. Renaissance: a new spirit of knowledge of science, art, literature and social studies
7. Voyage, discoveries and imperialism of Europeans
8. Age of Revolutions (Age of Reason, Industrial Revolution, property, government, freedom, equality and rights)
9. Nineteenth Century: Prelude to modernity
10. Twentieth Century: Democracy, Science and Technology, art and media
11. 21st Century and forthcoming developments

Recommended Texts

1. Harari, Yuval Noah. (2011). *Sapiens: a brief history of mankind*. London: Penguin Randomhouse.
2. Stein. Thomas Von. (2016). *A complete history of knowledge: the struggle against the priest*. New York: Vintage.

Suggested Readings

1. Dorn. Charles Von. (1991). *History of knowledge: past, present and future*, New York: Ballantine Books.
2. Harari, Yuval Noah. (2016). *Homo dues: a brief history of tomorrow*, New York: Harper Collins Publisher.
3. Hetherington, Stephen, Nicholas D. Smith, Henrik Lagerlund, Stephen, Gaukroger, and Markos Valaris, (2018). *Philosophy of knowledge: a history*. New York: Bloomsbury.

This course comprises of Muslim heritage in the field of science, covering the vast span of time and diverse regions of Islamicate World in medieval period. Abbasid period is considered a golden period in the progress of Muslims in the field of knowledge particularly in science. Along with Baghdad, the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Cordova, Granada and Cairo became hub of intellectual activities including scientific progress in medieval Islamic world. These cities produced the scientists of such a stature, that they are still venerated in the modern world of science and technology as the pioneers of various branches of scientific knowledge. The major Muslim scientists and their contributions to science are the major focus of the course. The course is intended to deconstruct the assumptions that Muslims only contributed in the field of architecture, fine arts etc. It will also identify Muslim contribution in science and its role in European Renaissance.

Contents

1. The Early Islamic Scientific Tradition : An Introduction
2. Muslim Contribution to Maths and Geography
3. Al Khwarzimi (780-850 AD)
4. Thabit Ibn e Qurra (836-901 AD)
5. Abu Abdullah Albattani (858-929 AD)
6. AbulWafa Muhammad Al Buzjani (940-977 AD)
7. Abu Ali Hassan Ibn Al Haitham (965-1040 AD)
8. Abu RaihanAlbairuni (973-1048 AD)
9. Ibn e Rushd (1128-1198 AD)
10. Muslim Contribution to Medicine, Chemistry and Botany
11. Ibn e Sina (980-1037 AD)
12. Ibn e Al Baitar (1197-1248 AD)
13. Jabir Bin Hayyan (721 -815AD)
14. Yaqublbn e IshaqAlkindi (800-930AD)
15. Muhammad Ibn e Zakriya Al Razi (864-930 AD)
16. Abu Al Nasr Alfarabi (870-950 AD)
17. Muslim Contribution to Astronomy
18. Famous Muslim Astronomer Shah FatehullahShirazi

Recommended Texts

1. Morgan, Michal Hamilton. (2008). *Lost history; the enduring legacy of Muslim scientists, thinkers and artists*. Washington, D C: National Geographic Society.
2. Siddiqui, M.I. (2008). *Muslim contribution to science*. Delhi: Adam Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Makhdum, Muhammad Akmal. (2016). *A great man: Shah FatehullahShirazi*. US: Primedia E-Launch.
2. Pormann, Peter Adamson. (2012). *The philosophical works of Al-Kindi*. London: OUP.
3. Saliba, George. (2007). *Islamic science and the making of European renaissance*. Cambridge: The MIT Press.

This course is designed for graduate students on the History of Central Asia discussing ancient, medieval, and modern history of it. It traces the history of the land and people of Central Asia, early nomadic tribes, invasions of the Arabs and the Mongol invasions of these lands and its impacts on the society, culture and economy of the region. Later Russians advanced and occupied Central Asia and the region remained its part till 1989. Russian occupation brought major changes in socio-economic, political and religious conditions of Central Asian region. The present course aims at elaborating theoretical foundation of its culture, history, politics and economy of Central Asia. It explains the historical background of imperialism carried out by major powers of Central Asia like Turkey during medieval period and its retreat and following developments. It highlights the significance of the region in contemporary political scenario and pertinent geo-political dynamics which became more important in post 9/11 scenario.

Contents

1. The land and people of Central Asia. Early nomadic tribes and their origin, The Rise of Nomadism and Oasis City-States.
2. Alexander the Great and its Rule,
3. Religious Trends and Spread of Buddhism, Arrival of the Huns and The Turks Tribes
4. Early invasions of the Arabs, the Early Rule of Muslims in Transoxania, Religious and Socio-Cultural Transformation of Central Asia.
5. Samanid Rule Rulers and their Contribution to Science, Art and Culture.
6. The Ghaznavid Dynasty, The Seljuks and their Contributions.
7. Mongol Invasions and the Chengiz Khan: Impact on the Region
8. Amir Timur and Timurid Dynasty
9. Shaybani Uzbeks, Decline of Muslim Rule
10. The Khanates of Khiva, Bukhara and Khokend.
11. Russian Advance in Central Asia :Causes and aims of the Russian expansion, and its Success
12. Socio-economic, political and religious Conditions of Central Asia under Russians.
13. The Great Game in the 19th Century, Resistance against Russian rule and the Nationalist Movement.
14. Soviet Era, Sovietization of Central Asia, The Socio-culture transformation of Central Asia
15. Disintegration of USSR and the Independence of Central Asian States, The New Great Game, its Players and their aims and objectives, Socio-culture, political and religious problems of the New Republics, Post 9/11 Scenario of Central Asia,

Recommended Texts

1. Peter. Golden B. (2011). *Central Asia in world history*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Rashid. Ahmed. (2017). *The resurgence of Central Asia: Islam and nationalism*. London: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Adshad, S.A.M. (1993). *Central Asia in world History*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
2. Roy, Olivier. (2000). *The new Central Asia: the creation of nations*. New York: New York University Press.

The history of Muslim political thought is a gripping story of many centuries which includes religion, law, ethics, philosophy and statecraft. Generally neglected, except a few scholars, this area of study and research provides a powerful means of explaining the phenomenon of nature and social life. Islam, as a political ideology, has been motivating and still motivates millions of people across the world. The west, carrying the baggage of crusades and colonialism, views Islam and Muslim societies with a particular lens. Hence, the political aspect of Islam cannot be understood, if it is not known where it is coming from. Most of the political and social movements, in contemporary Muslim world, are rooted in the earlier historical precedents and models.

Contents

1. The Messenger and the Law
2. The theories of leadership: Caliphate and Imamate
3. The idea of monarchy
4. The restoration of Persia
5. Religion and state power
6. Rationalism and Sufism
7. The Sharia and its interpretations
8. The early modern empires and cultural relativism
9. Modern Muslim nation states and Sharia
10. Islam and the west
11. Islam vs. Modernism and post-modernism

Recommended Books

1. Anthony Black, *The History of Islamic Political Thought: From the Prophet to the present* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2004).
2. Aziz Ahmad, *Studies in Islamic Culture in Indian Environment* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1964).
3. Salwa Ismail, *Twentieth Century Political Thought* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008).

Suggested Books

1. Hamid Enayat, *Modern Islamic Political Thought* (London: Macmillan, 1982).
2. Gerhard Bowering (ed.), *Islamic Political Thought: An Introduction* (New York: Princeton University Press, 2015).
3. Muhammad Asad, *The Principles of State and Government in Islam* (Islamic Book Trust, 1980).

Pakistan inherited two great civilizations of Indus valley and Gandhara. Indus valley is one of the earliest civilizations which sprang up from the agricultural foundations laid down by the people of the new Stone age in the fourth millennium BC. Among many other factors that gave rise to this spectacular civilization was the Indus plain, the existence of a fertile river valley that made abundance of food possible. The Gandhara civilization emerged in the first millennium BC and produced ancient kingdoms located in the modern day areas of Swat and Kabul river valley as well as Pothohar plateau. The dynasties that ruled this area adopted Buddhism as a religion for the most part of it and Indo-Greek artistic tradition as its cultural identity. This course is aimed at making students conscious of the ancient roots of their civilization in the areas now comprising Pakistan.

Contents

12. Indus Valley civilization: Introduction
13. Discovery of Indus Valley civilization
14. Early food production era and regionalization era
15. Integration era and Localization era
16. Principal cities
17. Indus script and Indus religion
18. Burial practices
19. Town planning, architecture and sanitation
20. Gandhara civilization
21. Gandhara under Persians, Greeks, Mauryans
22. Gandhara under Indo-Greeks, Scythians and Indo-Persians
23. Gandhara Art

Recommended Books

4. J. M. Kenoyer, *Ancient Cities of the Indus Valley Civilization* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1998).
5. John Keay, *India: A History* (London: Harper press, 2010).
6. Bridget Allchin and Raymond Allchin, *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982).

Suggested Books

4. Rafi Ullah Samad, *Ancient Indus Civilization* (Karachi: Royal Book Company, 2000).
5. A. Parpola, *Deciphering the Indus Script* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994).
6. Romila Thapar, *The Past as Present* (New Delhi: Aleph Book Company, 2014).



This course traces the foundation of Muslim Rule in India particularly in the region of Punjab. It is a brief survey of the history of Punjab during Sultanate and Mughal periods, their impact on socio-economic conditions of the area and downfall of Muslim rule. While setting the historical context the course studies the rise of the Sikhs; the life and character of Ranjit Singh, administration under Sikh rule, foreign policy and attitude of the Sikh rulers towards Muslims. In the second part of the course the focus will be on the causes of the downfall of the Sikhs and finally the annexation Punjab by the British in the year 1849. During British period Punjab remained an important hub of power, centre of many political and social movements and recruitment ground for the British army which are discussed in this course. The course will also study the famous personalities of Punjab who had significant role in the political arena during the first half of twentieth century under British rule.

Contents

1. Foundation of Muslim Rule; Brief survey of Sultanate and Mughal periods.
2. Rise of the Sikhs; Ranjit Singh, administration, foreign policy, Downfall of the Sikhs and the Annexation.
3. East India Company's Rule: Role of the Punjab during the War of independence (1857).
4. Rural indebtedness and the Land Alienation Act.
5. Political unrest; Anti-Rowlatt agitation, ChillianwalaBagh tragedy causes, events and effects.
6. Punjab Provincial Muslim League, early history (1907-1917).
7. MianFai-I-Hussain and National Unionist Party;
8. Sikandar Hayat Khan's premiership, Masjid ShaheedGanj agitation, Sikandar Jinnah pact.
9. Khizar Hayat's relations with Muslim League and his expulsion.
10. Allama Muhammad Iqbal's role in the Punjab politics.
11. Majlis-I-Ahrar foundation, political ideas and roles. Tehrik-I-Khaksar.
12. Partition of the Punjab background, demands by non-Muslims, Muslim League's stand, Radcliff Award, criticism.

Recommended Texts

1. Ali, Imran (2003). *The Punjab under imperialism, 1885-1947*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Gandhi, Rajmohan (2015). *Punjab: A history from Aurangzeb to Mountbatten*. New Delhi: Aleph Books.

Suggested Readings

1. Talbot, Ian and Tahir Kamran (2016). *Lahore in the time of the Raj*. Gurgaon: Penguin Random House, India.
2. Burra, Neera (2017). *A memoir of pre-partition Punjab: Ruchi Ram Sahni*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Ahmad, Ishtiaq (2012). *The Punjab bloodied, partitioned, cleansed*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.



BS Pakistan Studies

The Purpose of the course is to highlight Political constitutional economic and religious struggles of the Muslims of south Asia during the British Rule and hence triangular struggle ensued after 1857 which culminated in the Independence of India. Hindu Muslim Tangled sharpened to such an extent that the Muslims demanded separate homeland of Pakistan. The students would be apprised of the emergence, growth and development of Muslim nationalism in South Asia and the struggle for Independence, which eventually led to the establishment of Pakistan. The course will look into the gradual constitutional and political developments and different historical episodes which ultimately set the ground for Muslim nationalists to finally demand for a separate homeland for Muslims of India. After completing this course the students will be able to understand origin and outcome of the Muslims struggles and will be able to understand role of Muslim leaders struggle for achievement of Pakistan

Contents

1. Arrivals of the Europeans and the Rise of British Rule of India
2. Uprising of 1857 and its impact of the Indians
3. The Rise of Indian Nationalism and the Creation of Indian National Congress
4. Aligarh Movement and Its social Political and Religious impact
5. Partition of Bengal
6. Simla Deputation and the Creation of All India Muslim League
7. Indian Council Acts of 1909
8. Lucknow Pact 1916
9. Lucknow Pact 1916 and the Government of India Act 1919
10. Khilafat and Hijrat Movement and their effects of on the Muslims of India
11. Indian Constitutional problem and efforts for solution simmon Commission, Nehru Report and Jinnah 14 Points
12. Iqbal and His Allahabad Address
13. Round Table Conferences and The Government of India Act 1935
14. Election 1937 and Congress Rule of Provinces
15. Lahore Resolution 1949
16. Cripps and Cabinet Mission Plans
17. 3rd June plan and Partition
18. The Redcliff Boundary and Commission Award

Recommended Texts

1. Kazimi, M. R (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Sikandar Hayat. *Aspects of Pakistan movement*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, 2017.

Suggested Readings

1. Azad, AbulKalam (1989). *India Wins Freedom*. London: Advent Books Division.
2. Collins, Larry and Dominique Lapierre. (1997). *Freedom at Midnight*. London: HarperCollins.
3. Tharoor, Shashi. (2017). *Inglorious empire: what the British did to India?* New Delhi: Penguin Books.



This outline is prepared for developing the interest of students in research pursuits and making them excel in research tasks. The contents discussed below would develop their theoretical understanding as well as the practical and field related issues as to the research activities. Research and development have got immense importance in academia as well as job market and the graduates who possess required theoretical and practical knowledge of research, have greater chances of securing respectable jobs and recognition in their prospective fields of work. On the completion of these contents, the students would be able to apprehend major paradigms, ontologies and epistemologies, and accordingly will be able to develop their analytical skills and produces authentic, credible and standard research. This course enables students to not only produce credible research but also showcase this research through publishing it in credible research journals.

Contents

1. Introduction to Research and Research Methods
2. Major paradigms in Research: Positivism/materialism/Marxism, Idealism, existentialism, post-modernism, feminism.
3. Ontologies and Epistemologies
4. Ethics and standards of Research
5. Major steps in carrying out the task of research
6. Preparing a Research Proposal
7. Writing a book review
8. Internal and External Criticism
9. Qualitative and Quantitative Research
10. Objectivity and Subjectivity in Research
11. Conducting Interviews, sampling and Survey
12. Front Matter, Body Text and Back Matter of a thesis, dissertation, or a book.

Recommended Texts

1. Kumar, Ranjit (2014). *Research methodology: A step-by-step guide for students*. London: Sage Publications.
2. Baker, Therese L. (1994). *Doing social research*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Suggested Readings

1. Babie, Earl R. (1979) *The practice of social research*. Belmont: CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
2. Ann Bonar Blalock and Hurbet M. Balalock (1992). *Introduction to social research*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
3. McNeill, Patrick (1990). *Research methods*. London: Routledge.



Pakistan, since its birth, has been facing constant political and Constitutional crises where parliamentary democracy is yet to be established on firm footing, therefore, it is important to study the constitutional and political development of Pakistan. The aim of the course is to acquaint the students with the nature and direction of the constitutional and political development of Pakistan. After studying this course, the students will be able to understand the constitutional and Political issues, problems and the causes of the dilemma of Parliamentary democracy in Pakistan and comprehend the working of the administrative and political machinery from 1947 to 1971. The period is meant to signify the break-up of country and emergence of a separate state of Bangladesh as a result of a successful separatist movement. Actually, the major hurdle in framing the constitution of the country was the issue of parity between two parts of Pakistan i.e. East Pakistan and West Pakistan.

Contents

1. Emergence and Development of the State, 1947-51
2. Major challenges and Issues in Pakistan's Polity
3. Objective Resolutions 1949
4. Islamism vs. Secularism
5. Democracy vs. Dictatorship
6. Federalism vs. Regionalism
7. State Structure and Political Culture
8. Constitutional and Political Development , 1951-58
9. 1956 Constitution and the failure of System
10. First Martial Law Regime, 1958-69
11. Constitution of 1962
12. Dismemberment of Pakistan, 1969-71

Recommended Texts

1. Khan, Hamid (2012). *Constitutional and political history of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Jalal, Ayesha (2004). *Democracy and authoritarianism in South Asia: A comparative and historical perspective*. Lahore: Sang-i-Meel Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Sayeed, Khalid Bin (2005) *Politics in Pakistan*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Ziring, Lawrence. *Pakistan: An enigma of political development*, Lahore: Vanguard Books.
3. Choudhary G.W. (1969). *Constitutional Development in Pakistan*. London: Longman Group Ltd.



Pakistan Geography is a vital topic for study because it allows a student to understand the planet in a way that clarifies various global political issues and to see the relationship between people, groups and the physical environment in which they live. Geography gives us information about various types of climates, natural conditions, mineral wealth etc. of the various nations. As the world becomes more interrelated and interdependent through technological advances, it is increasingly important to understand the physical and cultural differences of other places. Studying of Pakistan geography also opens a link to understanding the history of one's own culture, as well as that of others. An understanding of geography also allows one to make smart choices when dealing with issues regarding the relationship of society to the physical environment.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Geo-strategic position of Pakistan
3. Location and Geographical significance
4. Geo-political Importance
5. Administrative setup
6. Land and Physical Environment:
7. Physiography
8. Climate and climatic regions o Hydrology
9. Soils and vegetation
10. The People
11. Population characteristics: structure, composition and distribution
12. Population Change
13. Urbanization
14. Economy
15. Agriculture (crops and livestock)
16. Irrigation
17. Power and mineral resources
18. Industries
19. Trade
20. Tourism
21. Transport and Communication
22. Major challenges of Pakistan
23. Water, power, security and environmental issues

Recommended Texts

1. Khan, F. K. (2015). *Geography of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Ahmad, K. S. (2000). *Geography of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Burkey, J. S. (1991). *Pakistan the continuing search for nationhood*. Oxford: Western Press Oxford.
2. Davidson, A. P. & Ahmad, M. (2003). *Privatization and the crisis of agricultural extension: the case of pakistan, king's soas studies in development geography*. New Delhi: Ashgate Publishing.
3. Tayyeb, A. (2000). *A political geography of Pakistan*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.



The aim of this course is to look into the evolution of Pakistani society, patterns of social change, landscape, nation and ethnicity. It will explore the institutions of family, religion and community. Popular culture, Pakistani mind, state, society and individual, social development of a post-colonial society will also be explored in the course. Pakistani society is a mosaic of various different cultures with ethnic and linguistic variations. It provides Pakistan with a strong tradition of diversity. Pakistan is a home of many languages including, Punjabi, Pashto, Balochi, Sindhi, Urdu, Brushaski, Balti, Potohari, Seraiki etc. After studying this course, the students will be able to understand and appreciate diversity of Pakistani society and culture and contextualize it in broader South Asian perspective. They will be able to understand how rich cultural diversity can be promoted as a significant achievement and further preserved and promoted.

Contents

1. Definition of Society and Culture.
2. Evolution of Pakistani Society - Early History.
3. Foundation of Islamic Society --- The Sufis' role in the expansion of Islam in India.
4. Turco-Iranian Impact on the Indian Society.
5. The Colonial Era-- Impact of the West.
6. The People of Pakistan - their distribution - Major groups.
7. Social Problems of Pakistan - including Population, Crime, Education system, Agriculture, etc.
8. The Culture of Pakistan - Regional versus Religious Dictates.
9. New Trends in the Pakistani Society.
10. The Cultural Heritage of Pakistan.

Recommended Texts

1. Rumi, Raza (2018). *Being Pakistani: society, culture and arts*. New Delhi: Harper Collins.
2. Hassan, Sibte (1997). *Pakistan May TahzeebKalrtiqa*. Karachi: Royal Book Club.

Suggested Readings

1. Malik, Itikhar Haider (2006). *Culture and customs of Pakistan*. London: Greenwood Press.
2. Jalibi, Jamil (2015). *Pakistani culture*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
3. Naheed, Kishwar (2017). *Culture and civilization in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.



The course introduces the students to the underlying rules to acquire and use language in academic context. The course aims at developing grammatical competence of the learners to use grammatical structures in context in order to make the experience of learning English more meaningful enabling the students to meet their real life communication needs. The objectives of the course are to, reinforce the basics of grammar, understand the basic meaningful units of language, and introduce the functional aspects of grammatical categories and to comprehend language use by practically working on the grammatical aspects of language in academic settings. After studying the course, students would be able to use the language efficiently in academic and real life situations and integrate the basic language skills in speaking and writing. The students would be able to work in a competitive environment at higher education level to cater with the long term learners' needs.

Contents

- 1 Parts of speech
- 2 Noun and its types
- 3 Pronoun and its types
- 4 Adjective and its types
- 5 Verb and its types
- 6 Adverb and its types
- 7 Prepositions and its types
- 8 Conjunction and its types
- 9 Phrases and its different types
- 10 Clauses and its different types
- 11 Sentence, parts of sentence and types of sentence
- 12 Synthesis of sentence
- 13 Conditional sentences
- 14 Voices
- 15 Narration
- 16 Punctuation
- 17 Common grammatical errors and their corrections

Recommended Texts

1. Eastwood, J. (2011). *A basic English grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Swan, M. (2018). *Practical English usage* (8th ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Thomson, A. J., & Martinet, A. V. (1986). *A practical English grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
2. Biber, D., Johansson, S., Leech, G., Conrad, S., Finegan, E., & Quirk, R. (1999). *Longman grammar of spoken and written English*. Harlow Essex: MIT Press.
3. Hunston, S., & Francis, G. (2000). *Pattern grammar: A corpus-driven approach to the lexical grammar of English*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

This course aims to give students a good knowledge of the Pakistani legal system. It covers the historical background of the legal system, the role of the legislature and the court system in Pakistan. The composition and functions of the Parliament and the Provincial assemblies, the judicial system of Pakistan including the court structure and the judicial process. Concepts such as statutory interpretation and judicial precedent are covered together with civil and criminal processes.

Contents

24. Legal System: Introduction
25. Sources of Law in Pakistan
26. Civil Law and Criminal Law
27. Legislation in Pakistan
28. The Process of Legislation in Pakistan
29. Delegated Legislation
30. Courts Structure in Pakistan
31. Supreme Court of Pakistan
32. Federal Shariat Court: Logic and Functions
33. Civil Courts
34. Criminal Courts

Recommended Books

7. Karim. (R) Justice Fazal. *Access to Justice in Pakistan*. Karachi: Pakistan Law House, 2003.
8. Lau. Martin. *The Role of Islam in the Legal System of Pakistan*. London: MartinusNijhoff, 2005.
9. Rizvi, Shabbar Raza. *Constitutional Law of Pakistan*, 2nd re. edn. Lahore: Vanguard Books, 2005.

Suggested Books

7. Shah. Justice (R) Nasim, Hassan. *Essays and Addresses on Constitution, Law and Pakistan Legal System*. Lahore: Research Society of Pakistan, 1999.
8. Mannan, M. A. *The Superior Courts of Pakistan*. Lahore: Zafar Law, 1973.
9. The Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Act, 1973 with Rules.



This course aims to help the students understand and analyse the main theories, policies and economic concepts which explain economic development or lack of it. Pakistan has adopted shifting paradigms of economic development including capitalism of 50s and 60s and then thrust upon promoting socialism in 70s under the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who sought to redress the distributional problems of economic development thence-to-fore. We will analyze the transitional periods of Pakistani economy, development strategies, development processes and interplay of politico-economic forces in the country. It will necessarily be a study of political economy of Pakistan because politics and economics are inextricably linked to each other. Robust and stable economic development cannot be achieved without stable political system and vice versa. Pakistan, right after independence, faced grave economic crisis and continues to face economic problems throughout its history. The students will be able to understand, analyze Pakistan's economy and contextualize it with overall political and social developments.

Contents

1. Political Economy: Definition and Importance
2. Introduction and Definition of Common Economic Terms
3. Pakistan's Economic Performance: An Overview
4. Political Economy of Defense
5. Initial Economic Problems of Pakistan
6. Agriculture: An Overview
7. Industrialization in Pakistan: An Overview
8. Pakistan's Economic Performance: In Detail
9. Pakistan's Foreign Trade
10. The Financing of Economic Development
11. Social Sectors
12. Societal Change in Pakistan
13. Governance and Institutions: Issues and Analysis
14. New Perspectives of Development

Recommended Texts

1. Khan, Shahrukh Rafi (1999). *50 years of Pakistan's economy*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Zaidi, S. Akbar (2000). *Issues in Pakistan's economy*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Husain, Ishrat (1999). *The economy of an elitist state*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
2. Noman, Omar (1988). *Political economy of Pakistan*. London: Kagan Paul International.
3. Burki, Shahid Javed (2003). *Pakistan: A nation in the making*. Lahore: Vanguard Books.

This course focuses on the multiplicity and inter-linkages of Pakistan languages and Literature. It also highlights the main trends and important development in the national as well as regional languages of Pakistan with special emphasis on the corpus of literature produced in that particular language. After studying this course, the students will be able to understand the linguistic diversity and pluralism in Pakistan, realize the importance of relationship and linkages of different languages of Pakistan, literary traditions and forms and history of Urdu language and literature. In addition to Urdu, other regional languages have also been highlighted bringing them from their peripheral status to giving them centrality because this diversity is the major strength of Pakistani society and culture. After studying the course, the students will be able to differentiate between various regional languages and appreciate the rich literature produced in them which is highly popular among the masses throughout Pakistan.

Contents

1. Contribution of the following in the Growth of Urdu, Fort William College, Alighrah Movement, Pakistan Movement, Romantic .
2. Progressive Movement, Cultural Centres of Urdu: Delhi, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Deccan and the Punjab. Lingual and Cultural relations of urdu:
 1. Sufi poets of Sindhi, SachalSarmast, Shah, Abdul LatifBhittai
 2. Punjabi: Baba Fareed, Kabir, Baaba Guru Nanak, Shah Hussian, Damodar Das, Sultan Bahu, Bulleh Shah, Waris Shah, MianMuhmmad, Ghulam,Fareed
 3. Pushto: Khushal Khan Khattak, Rehman Baba,
 4. Balochi: Mast Tawakli, Atta Shad, IshaqShamim, Azad Jamali, MuradSahir, M.Ramzan, Zahoof lashmi, Syed Muhammad Taqi Shah Taib, Mureird.
5. Linguistic issues in Pakistan
6. Role of Pakistani languages in national Integration

Recommended Texts

1. Jalibi, Jamil (2000). *Tarik-e-Adab-e-Urdu*. Karachi: Karachi University.
2. Anwar Syed (2003). *Urdu Adab Ki Tehkirkein*. Lahore: Mehwar Publications.

Suggested Readings

1. Sherani, Haliz Muhammad (2003). *Punjab Mein Urdu*. Islamabad: Urdu Adab Board Islamabad.
2. Mueen-ur-Rehman (2003). *Tehrik -e-Azadi Mein urdukaHissa*, Islamabad: Urdu Adab Board Islamabad.
3. Ikram S. M. (2001). *Aab-e-Kausar*. Lahore: IdaraSaqafatIslami.



This course is expected to enlighten students with the various schools of thought and their impact on world politics, the geopolitical structure of the world, the basic knowledge of the South Asian region. Pakistan's relations with the neighboring countries under geo-political paradigm. Pakistan's role in the contemporary world in the backdrop of its geopolitical significance and finally to equip students with academic skills enabling them to analyze the Geopolitical significance of Pakistan.

Contents

1. Introduction: Geopolitics: definition, nature
2. Difference between political geography and geo-politics
3. Geopolitical structure of the World
 - Core-points
 - Choke points
 - Buffer zones
4. The geo-political setting of South Asia: pre cold war, post cold war, since 9/11
5. The geo-political description of Pakistan: Geo-graphical, political, economic and psychological factors
6. Pakistan's strategic location and its impact on security issues
7. Pakistan's Relations with neighboring countries
8. Pakistan and World Affairs

Suggested Texts and Readings

1. Agnew, John, Geo-Politics: Re-visioning World Politics (New York: Rutledge II. New Fetter Lane, 1998)
2. Ali, Mehrunnisa, Readings in Pakistan's Foreign Policy (Karachi Oxford University Press, 2001)
3. Amin, Shahid M, Pakistan's Foreign Policy (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2000).
4. Azam, Ikram, Pakistan's Geo-Political and Strategic Compulsions (Lahore: Progressive Publishers n.d)
5. Bowman, Lavy W, Clark, Ian, The Indian Ocean in Global Politics (U.S: West view Press, 1981).
6. Booth, Ken, Baylis John, Contemporary Strategy (London: Cromhelm, 1975)
7. Burk, S. M., Pakistan's Foreign Policy An Historical Analysis, 2nd Edition (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1990)
8. Choudhry, G. W, India Pakistan Bangladesh and the Major Powers: Politics of a Divided Sub-Continent (New York: The Free Press, Macmillan Publishing Co. 1975)



PKST-6210 Political and Constitutional Developments in Pakistan (1971-to the Present) 3(3+0)

Pakistan, since its birth, has been facing constant political and constitutional crises where parliamentary democracy is yet to be established on firm footing, therefore, it is important to study the constitutional and political development of Pakistan. The aim of the course is to acquaint the students with the nature and direction of the constitutional and political development of Pakistan. A special focus shall be on the role of the political leadership and that of military-bureaucratic leadership in the political institutionalization in Pakistan. After nearly twenty six years of its existence, Pakistan, after secession of East Pakistan, was able to legislate a federal constitution which is still in vogue and guarantees the distribution of power and resources and ensures fundamental rights of its citizens. After studying this course, the students will be able to understand the constitutional and political issues, problems and the causes of the dilemma of Parliamentary democracy in Pakistan and comprehend the working of the administrative and political machinery.

Contents

1. The civilian regime of Z. A. Bhutto, major policies and reforms (land, educational, administrative, industrial and foreign etc.)
2. The 1973 Constitution.
3. The Zia regime, major policies and constitutional changes (Islamization, 8th amendment, Afghan policy, 1985 elections etc.), MRD, dismissal of Junejo government.
4. 1988 Elections and the establishment of Democracy, 1st Govt of Benazir, Major Measures under Benazir Govt. Phase-I, Dismissal of Benazir Govt in 1990.
5. Elections of 1990, Govt. under Nawaz Sharif 1990-93, Dismissal of Nawaz Govt.
6. 1993 Elections, 2nd Phase of Benazir 1993-96, Dismissal of Benazir Govt in November 1996.
7. General Elections 1997, 2nd Phase of Nawaz Sharif, Restoration of Parliamentary Democracy and the Removal of 8th Amendment.
8. Military Coup of 1999 by Pervez Musharraf, Musharaf 7 Points Agenda, Devolution of Power Plan 2000. Restructure of Local Govt System Under Musharaf, Legal Frame Work Order Under Musharaf. Elections 2002.
9. Musharaf and 9/11, Terrorism, 17th Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.
10. Balochistan Issue under Musharraf.
11. 2007 Judiciary Movement for Restoration of Judges.
12. Charter of Democracy and NRO, Elections 2008, Coalition Govt. of 2008, 18th Amendment of Constitution 1973.
13. Elections 2013, Elections 2018

Recommended Texts

1. Ziring, Lawrence (2003), *Pakistan in the 20th century, A political history*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Jalal, Ayesha (2004), *Democracy and authoritarianism in South Asia: A comparative and historical perspective*. Lahore: Sang-i-Meel Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Khan, Hamid (2003). *Constitutional and political history of Pakistan*, Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Sayeed, Khalid Bin (2005). *Politics in Pakistan*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Ziring, Lawrence (2003). *Pakistan: An enigma of political development*, Lahore: Vanguard.



The course introduces students to information and communication technologies and their current applications in their respective areas. Objectives include basic understanding of computer software, hardware, and associated technologies. They can make use of technology to get maximum benefit related to their study domain. Students can learn how the Information and Communications systems can improve their work ability and productivity. How Internet technologies, E-Commerce applications and Mobile Computing can influence the businesses and workplace. At the end of semester students will get basic understanding of Computer Systems, Storage Devices, Operating systems, E-commerce, Data Networks, Databases, and associated technologies. They will also learn Microsoft Office tools that includes Word, Power Point, Excel. They will also learn Open office being used on other operating systems and platforms. Specific software's related to specialization areas are also part of course. Course will also cover Computer Ethics and related Social media norms and cyber laws.

Contents

1. Introduction, Overview and its types.
2. Hardware: Computer Systems & Components, Storage Devices and Cloud Computing.
3. Software: Operating Systems, Programming and Application Software,
4. Introduction to Programming Language
5. Databases and Information Systems Networks
6. The Hierarchy of Data and Maintaining Data,
7. File Processing Versus Database Management Systems
8. Data Communication and Networks.
9. Physical Transmission Media & Wireless Transmission Media
10. Applications of smart phone and usage
11. The Internet, Browsers and Search Engines.
12. Websites Concepts, Mobile Computing and their applications.
13. Collaborative Computing and Social Networking
14. E-Commerce & Applications.
15. IT Security and other issues
16. Cyber Laws and Ethics of using Social media
17. Use of Microsoft Office tools (Word, Power Point, Excel), mobile apps or other similar tools depending on the operating system.
18. Other IT tools/software specific to field of study of the students if any

Recommended Texts

1. Vermaat, M. E. (2018). *Discovering computers: digital technology, data and devices*. Boston: Course Technology Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Timothy J. O'Leary & Linda I. (2017). *Computing essentials*, (26thed.). San Francisco: McGraw Hill Higher Education.
2. Schneider, G. M., & Gersting, J. (2018). *Invitation to computer science*. Boston: Cengage Learning.

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. Human rights has emerged as a leading discourse after the World War II and with the emergence of United Nations, special emphasis is given to the issues of human rights. There are many national and international organizations which keenly cover human rights issues and highlight discrepancies in this regards. In Pakistan, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan plays a leading role to serve as watchdog of human rights violations in Pakistan. After studying this course, the students will be able to internalize the importance and significance of human rights and appreciate safeguarding these human rights in the country. This is more important in a country like Pakistan where constitutional hindrances more often than not cause human rights violations.

Contents

1. Conceptual Foundation of Human Rights.
2. What are Human Rights? Definition and Explanation of Human Rights.
3. Significance and importance
4. Rights and responsibilities at local, community, national and International Levels.
5. Islamic Concept of Human Rights
6. UN Declaration of Human Rights, Safeguards of Human Rights under Martial Law.
7. Agencies and source of Human Right in Pakistan
8. Govt legislation enactments and the constitution
9. Non Government organizations (NGO's)
10. Specific areas of Human Rights enforcement in Pakistan
11. Governance and social justice (management of Public grievances)
12. Women rights and gender relations
13. Children right and child abuse
14. Police and law and order, including traffic rights and social harmony
15. Legal Justice
16. Crisis management
17. Health, education and poverty alleviation

Recommended Texts

1. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (2001), *State of human rights in Pakistan 1994-2000*. Islamabad: HRCP.
2. Brownline, Ian (ed) (2001). *Human Rights in the 21st Century*. London: Palgrave.

Suggested Readings

1. Peter, Davis.(ed) (2000). *Human rights*. London: Oxford University Press.
2. Meyon Samuel (2010). *The last Utopia: Human rights in history*, New York: Harvard University Press.
3. Bose, Sugata and Ayesha Jalal (2011). *Modern South Asia: history, culture, political Economy*. Lahore: Sang-e- Meel Publications.



PKST-6212

Ancient Civilizations: Indus Valley and Ghandhara

3(3+0)

This course will introduce students to the Indus valley and Gandhara civilizations. Students will learn the historical geography, the way of life of the people such as the settlement patterns, art and architecture and religious beliefs and the rise and fall of the civilization. Ancient Indian civilization includes ancient civilizations of Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Gandhara. Pakistan has been bequeathed with cultural and civilizational traits of all these civilizations. Many explorations were made in the British period and post-colonial period. However, the script could not be deciphered. Pakistan can boast of possessing a rich cultural heritage that it has inherited from the distant past and can showcase to the world now. After studying this course, the students will be able to identify the location of the Indus Valley and Gandhara civilizations and relate them to other old world civilizations of the same period because India is one of the oldest and richest civilizations of the world.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Discovery of the Indus valley civilization
3. Historical Geography of the Indus valley civilizations
4. Early Indus Period (from Mehargarh to the rise of mature Indus Period).
5. Distribution of settlements (Amrian /KotDijian /Sothi/Ravian)
6. Development of art and Architecture
7. Major settlements of Early-Indus Civilization
8. Mature Indus Period
9. Settlement Pattern
10. Art and Architecture
11. Town Planning
12. Seals
13. Script
14. Trade relations
15. Decline of the Indus Civilization :Various Perspectives

Recommended Texts

1. Thapar, Romila (2004), *Ancient Indian social history: Some interpretation*. New Delhi, Oriental Longman.
2. Smith, V.A. (1999). *The early history of India*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Keay, John (2000). *India: A history*. New York: Harper Collins.
2. Keay, John (2001). *India discovered: The recovery of a lost civilization*. London, Harper Collins.
3. Thapar, Romila (2002). *Early India: From the origin to AD 1300*. Los Angeles: University of California Press.



This course outline aims at educating the students about the origin, history and struggles of the political parties, particularly in the context and dynamics of Pakistani politics. It goes into the issues regarding democracy, civil-military oligarchy, political culture, national interest, ideological assertions of the people of Pakistan and the political parties. It would discuss the historical role of the parties in the politics and governance of Pakistan. The students are expected to enhance their pertinent understanding about the critical evolution of political parties in Pakistan and political system of the country. Pakistan, being a post-colonial state, inherited many traits of a highly centralized state where there was less space available for the political parties. However, with the passage of time the political elite managed to secure more political space. The students will be able to appreciate the strengths and weakness of political parties in Pakistan.

Contents

1. Introduction to democratic process and political parties in Pakistan
2. Historical background of the political parties in Pakistan
3. The political agendas and ideological orientations of the political parties
4. Political Parties and the role of their leadership
5. Response of political parties to military dictatorship in Pakistan
6. Role of political parties forming the governments and those of in opposition
7. Major political parties and smaller ones operating in Pakistan
8. Historical role and contribution of Muslim League in politics and governance of Pakistan
9. Politics of Awami League
10. Formation and historical role of Pakistan Peoples' Party (PPP)
11. Politics of MQM
12. Formation and politics of Tehreek e Insaf (PTI)
13. Religio-political Parties in Pakistan i.e. Jamat e Islami, JamiatUlma e Islam, JamiatUlma e Pakistan, Tehreek e Labaik Pakistan, Tehreek e Nafaz e Fiqah e Jafriya, MuthidaMajalas e Amal
14. Socialist politics and political parties in Pakistan, Communist Party of Pakistan, ANP, NAP, KrishSramik Party, MazdoorKisan Party

Recommended Texts

1. Afzal, Rafiq (2004). *Political parties in Pakistan*. Islamabad: NIHCR.
2. Ahmad, Naseer (2004). *Political parties in Pakistan: A long way ahead*. Karachi: The Network Publications.

Suggested Readings

1. Aziz, K. K. *Party politics in Pakistan 1947-58*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel.
2. Roger D. Long, Gurharpal Singh, and Yunus Samad (2016). *State and nation Building in Pakistan: beyond Islam and security*. New York: Routledge.
3. Aziz, Mazhar (2008). *Military control in Pakistan: The parallel state*. London: Routledge.



The primary focus of this course is to provide the understanding of the concept of women empowerment, activism, and women's agency in the context of Pakistan. It examines and analyses the various issues related to women empowerment. It briefly discusses the status of women in history in various parts of the world including ancient India. It also discusses the status of women in Islam in the light of Quran and Sunnah. An analysis of various developments during colonial India provides necessary background for the study of women empowerment in Pakistan. The prime focus however, remains on the various issues relating to women in Pakistan, including issues of political participation, health, education, employment, gender bias, domestic violence and also various laws, movements and organizations about women.

Contents

1. Definition of Women Empowerment
2. The Period of Early Civilizations and Women
3. The Status of Women in Ancient India
4. The Status of Women in Islam in the Light of Quran and Sunnah
5. Looking into the Premodern Indian Society: A Period of Muslim Rule
6. Advent of British in India and impact of Colonization
7. A Period of Awakening: Education and Women's Reform Movements in Colonial Period
8. Contextualization Women's Empowerment in Pakistan in Different Phases (1947-2018)
9. Women Rights, Movements, Laws and Organizations in Pakistan
10. Women and Basic Rights: Issues of Health, Education, Economic Freedom and Political Representation
11. Issues of Child Marriage, Dowry, Domestic Violence and Honour Killing
12. International Women Rights Organizations and Pakistan
13. Looking into Past, Analysing the Present and Foreseeing the Future Prospects of Women's Role in Pakistani State and Society

Recommended Texts

1. Patel, Rashida (2010). *Gender equality and women's empowerment in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Sadaf, Ahmad (ed) (2010). *Pakistani women: multiple locations and competing narratives*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Ahmad, Naseem (2003). *Women in Islam*. New Delhi: A.P.H Publishing.
2. Mumtaz, Khawar and Farida Shaheed (1981). *Women of Pakistan: Two steps forward, one step back*. Lahore: Vanguard Books.
3. Saigol, Rubina (2011). *Women's Empowerment in Pakistan: A Scoping Study*. Islamabad; Aurat Foundation.



The objective of this course is to apprise the students about the system of local self-Government prevalent in Pakistan. The course will cover different systems of local government in Pakistan i.e., the system of Basic Democracies, Rural Development in Program, the local Government System under 1979 Ordinance and Devolution Plan 2000. After studying this course, the students will be able to understand the basic concepts of local Government and comprehend historical perspective of the development of Local self-Government in Pakistan. Studying this course will enable the students to make a comparison between Pakistani and American and British local governments' structures. Pakistan has been victim of power struggle between the political elite and the bureaucratic elite. The civil bureaucracy and then the military bureaucracy emerged as the leading power contenders and eventually dominated the political system and undermined the political elite. In such a situation, there is dire need of devolution of power to the provinces and to the districts.

Contents

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 Government.
5. Functional Structure of local Government in Pakistan: Social work and Voluntary service at local level.
6. Planning, development and budgeting in local Government.
7. The role of Local Government in national Development.
8. A brief comparative study of local government in Pakistan, Britain and USA.
9. Problems of Local Government in Pakistan.
10. Restructuring of Local Government: Devolution Plan 2000 its concept, principles, the structure of District Government

Recommended Texts

1. Quddus, Abdul (2004). *Local self-government in Pakistan*, Lahore: Vanuguard Books.
2. Malik, Muhammad Asif (2004). *Local self-government in Pakistan*, Lahore: Ifikhar Ahmad Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Mutalib and Muhammad Akbar Ali Khan (2003). *Theory of local government*, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
2. Masudul-Hassan (2004). *History of local government in Pakistan*, Islamabad, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

From its independence, the state of Pakistan went through different phases of relationships with its neighbouring countries and regional as well as global powers. The period of cold war and Pakistan's alignment with the West during the most part of this phase had many repercussions and diplomatic challenges on its domestic as well as international front. The primary focus of this course is to provide the understanding of the place of Pakistan in today's global world. This course is designed to look into current status of Pakistan in global politics while journeying through the different phases of Pakistan's history. It is the burden of history which effects the present as well as the future. In this course the students will be acquainted with different phases of Pakistan's foreign policy and her relationship with neighbours, Muslim world as well as major power since 1947 so that students can better understand the Pakistan foreign policy within a specific historical context.

Contents

1. Historical Background and the Establishment of Pakistan, Objectives, Principles and Determinants of Pakistan Foreign Policy, The Phases of Pakistan Foreign Policy,
2. Neutrality and Search for friendship(1947-1953), Alignment with the West (1953-1962), Transition Policy (1962-1970),
3. Pakistan's Foreign Policy (1947-1971) An Overview: Bilateralism and Non-aligned (1972-79), Strengthening of Relations with Major Powers
4. Bilateralism and Non-aligned (1972-79), Strengthening of Relations with Major Powers
5. Revival of Policy (1981-1990)
6. Era of 1988-1999, Collapse of the soviet Union and the end of Cold War. The Impact of Afghan War on Pakistan
7. Era of 1988-1999, The Rise of a New World Order, The Role of the Islamic World in Global Politics
8. Post-Cold War Era, Pak US Relations strained again , Afghanistan Problem and insurgency in Kashmir . Nuclear test by India and Pakistan Response
9. Foreign Policy after 9/11: Events of 9/11, war on terrorism, Pak US Relations after 9/11
10. Pakistan US Strategic Partnership, Divergence between Pakistan and USA, Terrorism Islam targeted , The need for a comprehensive strategy
11. The UN and Other Organization: Human Rights, Regional Cooperation, SAARC
12. Policy in a Changing world: International Politics
1. Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Post 9/11 Review: Foreign Policy in 2015, Foreign Policy in 2016, Foreign Policy in 2017, Current Scenario
2. Pakistan-India Disputes and Crises, India-Pakistan and Development in Afghanistan

Recommended Texts

1. Amin, Shahid M.(2018). *Pakistan's foreign policy: a reappraisal*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Sattar, Abdul. (2018). *Pakistan's foreign policy 1947-2016: a concise history*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Kasuri, KhurshidMehmood. (2018). *Neither hawks nor doves*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Kux, Dennis. (2001). *The United States and Pakistan 1947-2000: disenchanting allies*. Karachi. Oxford University Press.



This course will provide an in depth analysis of the role of bureaucracy in the state of Pakistan from its creation till date. While taking a historical overview of the development of bureaucratic institutions in British India, the focus of the course would be on role bureaucracy in politics and major policy decisions of the state Pakistan. It will also provide an overview of various reforms introduced by different military and civilian regimes in Pakistan and their implications on state and society. The students, after covering these contents, will be able to analyze the role of bureaucracy in Pakistan. Although Pakistan was created by Jinnah and Muslim League on the vision of provincial autonomies, yet centralizing tendencies have been prevalent in Pakistan throughout its history.

Contents

1. The Bureaucracy in British India: An Introduction
2. Bureaucratic Institutions and Policy Making in Pakistan
3. The Early Administrative Problems of Bureaucracy
4. Early Political Developments in Pakistan and Bureaucracy
5. Bureaucracy and Democracy
6. Bureaucracy and Military
7. Bureaucracy and Constitution Making: 1947-1958
8. The First Military Regime & Bureaucracy: 1958-1962
9. Imposition of Second Martial Law in 1969 & Bureaucracy
10. Civilian Interlude (1972-1977) & Bureaucracy
11. The Third Military Regime & Bureaucracy
12. The Expansion of role of Bureaucracy
13. Post Zia Civil Military Relations
14. Musharraf Era :An Analysis
15. A Revisit of Bureaucracy and Politics of Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Ahmed, Ishtiaq (2013). *The Pakistani military in politics: Origins, Evolution, Consequences*. New Delhi: Amaryllis Publisher.
2. Rizvi, Hasan Askari (1987). *The military & politics in Pakistan 1947-86*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Talbot, Ian (1999). *Pakistan: A Modern History*. Lahore: Vanguard.
2. Veena Kukreja, M. P. Singh, ed. (2006) *Pakistan democracy, development and security issues*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
3. Rashid, Ahmad (2008). *Descent into Chaos*. London: Penguin Books.



PKST-6218 Pakistan's National Security: External and Internal Dimensions

3(3+0)

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. Students will have knowledge of the security problems the country is faced with and will be able to apply this knowledge for the solution of these problems.

Contents

Pakistan strategic position and its impact on security issues

Defense Strategy: Military security and National security

Armed Forces of Pakistan: colonial background of the armed services, constitutional basis and mission, Uniforms and ranks.

Impact of militarism on Pakistani society

Human resource development: the future of the sub-continent

Internal problems of security: Role and structure of internal security

Crime: causes, types, trends and statistics

Civil unrest and administrative structure in Pakistan

Police and community relations: working and investigation method

Criminal justice system and Prison system in Pakistan

Recommended Texts and Readings

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.



PKST-6219 Political Systems, Governments and Regimes in Pakistan (1947-to the Present) 3(3+0)

The objective of the course is to develop an academic insight of the students to understand the process of development of institutions, structures and political culture in Pakistan. The course is also aimed to enlighten the students regarding important debates with their historical perspective in political arena. It will also critically evaluate the role and performance of institutions, political parties and leadership in history of Pakistan. The course will look into different episodes of democracy and dictatorship and their achievements and failures with implications on state and society. The course is intended to improve conceptual understanding of students about dynamics of state of Pakistan and current challenges to its polity. The students, after studying this course, will be able to conceptualize, periodized and contextualize politics and issues of governance. It will enable the students to theorize case studies of mismanagement as well as examples of good governance in Pakistan signifying the fact that with consistent effort and planning, many institutions in Pakistan can be steered on the path of good governance.

Contents

1. Emergence and Development of the State, 1947-51
2. Major challenges and Issues in Pakistan's Polity
3. Islamism vs. Secularism
4. Democracy vs. Dictatorship
5. Federalism vs. Regionalism
6. State Structure and Political Culture
7. Constitutional and Political Development, 1951-58
8. 1956 Constitution and the failure of System
9. First Martial Law Regime, 1958-69
10. Dismemberment of Pakistan, 1969-71
11. New Era of Democracy, 1971-77
12. Constitution of 1973
13. Back to Martial Law, 1977-88
14. Islamization, Promise and Performance
15. A Troubled Transition, 1988-99
16. Musharraf's Martial Law Regime, 1999-2008
17. Post Musharraf Democratic Governments

Recommended Texts

1. Talbot, Ian (2015). *Pakistan: A new History*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. M. R Kazimi (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Syed, Muhammad Aslam ed. (1995) *Islam & Democracy in Pakistan*. Islamabad: NIHCR.
2. Lodhi, Maleeha ed. (2012) *Pakistan: Beyond the 'Crisis State.'* Karachi: Oxford University Press.
3. Veena M. P. Singh Kukreja, ed. (2006) *Pakistan Democracy, Development and Security Issues*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.



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.

Contents

1. Human population (main actor in environment): Human population explosion, environmental and social impact of growing population.
2. Food production (crops and livestock): Land for cultivation and farming; food production, its distribution economics and politics; hunger, malnutrition and famine.
3. Soil: irrigation, Salinization, desertification, losing soil / ground/ erosion. 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.
4. Life style: Urban sprawl, results of ex-urban migration, health in life, style and disease.
5. Major environmental issues in Pakistan: ecological Issues, soil erosion, deforestation.
6. Issues related to irrigation system and natural hazards (droughts, floods, earthquakes and storms).
7. Issues related to conservation of habitat and biodiversity, major threats to biodiversity in Pakistan.
8. Impacts of Industrialization on Pakistan.

Recommended Texts and Readings

1. Botkin, D. B. and Keller, E.A. *Environmental Science: Earth as a living planet*. 3rd ed. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc., 2000.
2. Nebel, B. J. and Wright, R. T. *Environmental Science: The way the world works*. 1st ed. London: Prentice Hall International Inc. 1998.
3. Bradbury, I. K. *The Biosphere*. 2nd 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. 3rd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1973.

This course is a graduate-level course of Pakistan and Current Affairs. The primary focus of this course is to provide the understanding of the place of Pakistan in today's global world. This course is designed to look into current issues while journeying through the different phases of Pakistan history is the burden of history effects the present as well as the future; in this course the students will be acquainted with different phases of Pakistan relationship with her neighbours. Muslim world as well as major power since 1947 so that students can better understand the Pakistan Affairs within a specific historical context. Pakistan, due to its unique and significant geographical position, has several geo-political and geo-strategic alignments: it is part of South Asia, and is influenced by developments both in Central Asia, Afghanistan and Middle East. Such a situation dictates acquisition of consciousness on the part of the students of Pakistan Studies to become well-aware citizens of their country.

Contents

1. Evolution And the Establishment of Pakistan
2. Introduction (Land and People of Pakistan----- Geography, Society, Natural Resources, Agriculture, Industry and Education)
3. Constitutional and Political Evolution in Pakistan since 1947
4. Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan
5. Economic challenges in Pakistan
6. Pakistan's External Affairs---- Foreign Policy of Pakistan and present challenges
7. Evolution of Democratic system in Pakistan
8. Nuclear Programme of Pakistan, its safety and security; International concerns
9. Pakistan's Role in the Region
10. Changing Security Dynamics for Pakistan; Challenges to National Security of Pakistan
11. Ethnic Issues and National integration
12. Pakistan National Interests
13. Pakistan's domestic Affairs and problems
14. Non-Traditional Security Threats in Pakistan; Role of Non-State Actors
15. Proxy Wars: Role of External Element. Regional Economic Cooperation(SAARC, ECO, SCO)
16. Global Issues----- Globalization, Middle East Crisis, Kashmir Issue, Palestine Issue

Recommended Texts

1. Talbot, Ian (2016). *Pakistan: A new History*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Kazimi, M. R. (2014). *Pakistan Studies*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Shah, Aqil (2014). *The army and democracy: military politics in Pakistan*. Harvard: Harvard University Press.
2. Husain, Ishrat (2018). *Governing the ungovernable*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.



In recent years, community engagement has become a central dimension of governance as well as policy development and service delivery. However, efforts to directly involve citizens in policy processes have been bedeviled by crude understandings of the issues involved, and by poor selection of techniques for engaging citizens. This course will provide a critical interrogation of the central conceptual issues as well as an examination of how to design a program of effective community engagement. This course begins by asking: Why involve citizens in planning and policymaking? This leads to an examination of the politics of planning, conceptualizations of "community" and, to the tension between local and professional knowledge in policy making. This course will also analyze different types of citizen engagement and examine how to design a program of public participation for policy making. Approaches to evaluating community engagement programs will also be a component of the course. Moreover, in order to secure the future of a society, citizens must train younger generations in civic engagement and participation. Citizenship education is education that provides the background knowledge necessary to create an ongoing stream of new citizens participating and engaging with the creation of a civilized society.

Contents

- 19 Introduction to Citizenship Education and Community Engagement: Orientation
- 20 Introduction to Active Citizenship: Overview of the ideas, Concepts, Philosophy and Skills
- 21 Identity, Culture and Social Harmony: Concepts and Development of Identity
- 22 Components of Culture and Social Harmony, Cultural & Religious Diversity
- 23 Multi-cultural society and inter-cultural dialogue: bridging the differences, promoting harmony
- 24 Significance of diversity and its impact, Importance and domains of inter-cultural harmony
- 25 Active Citizen: Locally active, Globally connected
- 26 Importance of active citizenship at national and global level
- 27 Understanding community, Identification of resources (human, natural and others)
- 28 Human rights, Constitutionalism and citizens' responsibilities: Introduction to human rights
- 29 Universalism vs relativism, Human rights in constitution of Pakistan
- 30 Public duties and responsibilities
- 31 Social Issues in Pakistan: Introduction to the concept of social problem, Causes and solutions
- 32 Social Issues in Pakistan (Poverty, Equal and Equitable access of resources, unemployment)
- 33 Social Issues in Pakistan (Agricultural problems, terrorism & militancy, governance issues)
- 34 Social action and project: Introduction and planning of social action project
- 35 Identification of problem, Ethical considerations related to project
- 36 Assessment of existing resources

Recommended Texts

- 3 Kennedy, J. K. Brunold, A. (2016). *Regional Context and Citizenship Education in Asia and Europe*. New York: RoutledgeFalmer.
- 4 Macionis, J. J. Gerber, M. L. (2010). *Sociology*. New York: Pearson Education

Suggested Readings

- 3 British, Council. (2017). *Active Citizen's Social Action Projects Guide*. Scotland: British Council
- 4 Larsen, K. A. (2013). *Participation in Community Work: International Perspectives*. VishanthicSewpaul, Grete Oline Hole

