



UNIVERSITY OF SARGODHA
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
(ACAD BRANCH)

NOTIFICATION

On the recommendations of Academic Council made in its 19th (4/2023) meeting held on 13.09.2023, the Syndicate in its 64th (4/2023) meeting held on 03.11.2023 has approved the following curricula of the following academic programs for implementation w.e.f Fall 2025:

1. BS in History (5th Semester Intake) (Annex-'A')
2. BS in Pakistan Studies (5th Semester Intake) (Annex-'B')

(WAQAR AHMAD)
Additional Registrar (General)

Dated: 30.10.2025

No. SU/Acad/25/1170

Distribution:

- Chairman, Department of History & Pakistan Studies
- Controller of Examinations
- Director Academics

C.C:

- Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences
- Director, QEC
- Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor
- PA to Registrar
- Notification File

Scheme of Studies
BS in History (5th Semester Intake)

1- Program Learning Objectives

History offers a storehouse of information and understanding about how people and societies behave. It also provides the only extensive evidential base for the contemplation and analysis of how societies functioned. Studying history can provide us with insight into our cultures of origin as well as cultures with which we might be less familiar, thereby increasing our cross cultural understanding and awareness. We must study history to understand the need for change and to know about how the society we live in came about.

2- Program Requirements

Duration	Minimum 2-Years (4- Semesters), Maximum 4-Years (8-Semesters)
Admission Requirement (Candidates having associate degree in History)	At least 45% marks in Associate degree or equivalent.
Admission Requirement (Candidates having associate degree (semester system) /B.A./B.Sc./ADP (Annual) in different fields)	At least 45% marks in BA/B.Sc. or 2.5 CGPA out of 4 in Associate Degree. Candidates will be required to qualify five deficiency courses of 15 credit hours, in addition to compulsory courses, to complete degree.

3- Major Courses

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.	Prerequisite
1	HIST-6140	History of the Great Mughals (1526-1707)	3(3+0)	Nil
2	HIST-6141	History of Ottoman Empire (1288-1924)	3(3+0)	Nil
3	HIST-6142	History of Central Asia	3(3+0)	Nil
4	HIST-6143	History of the Later Mughals and British India (1707-1857)	3(3+0)	Nil
5	HIST-6144	History of Muslim Nationalism in India (1858-1947)	3(3+0)	Nil
6	HIST-6145	History of the Punjab	3(3+0)	Nil
7	HIST-6146	History of Civilization	3(3+0)	Nil
8	HIST-6147	History of Muslim Culture and Civilization	3(3+0)	Nil
9	HIST-6148	British History I (1688-1850)	3(3+0)	Nil
10	HIST-6149	British History II (1850-2016)	3(3+0)	Nil
11	HIST-6150	History of USA	3(3+0)	Nil
12	HIST-6151	History of Muslim Contribution to Science	3(3+0)	Nil
13	HIST-6152	History of China	3(3+0)	Nil
14	HIST-6153	History of Modern South Asia	3(3+0)	Nil
15	HIST-6154	Muslim Political Thought and Institutions	3(3+0)	Nil
Total Credit Hours				45

4- List of Deficiency Courses

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.	Prerequisite
1	HIST-5111	Historiography	3(3+0)	Nil
2	HIST-5112	Ancient Indian History	3(3+0)	Nil
3	HIST-5115	Research Methodology	3(3+0)	Nil
4	HIST-5117	Philosophy of History	3(3+0)	Nil
5	HIST-5120	History of Knowledge	3(3+0)	Nil
Total Credit Hours				15

5- Interdisciplinary Courses / Allied Courses

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.	Prerequisite
1	INTR-5101	Introduction to International Relations	3 (3+0)	Nil
2	POLS-5101	Introduction to Political Science	3 (3+0)	Nil
3	ECON-5112	Introduction to Economics	3 (3+0)	Nil
4	GEOG-5101	Fundamentals of Geography	3 (3+0)	Nil
Interdisciplinary Total Credit Hours			12	

6- Field Experience/ Internship

Lasting 6-8 weeks and ideally scheduled during summer breaks after 6th/ 7th Semester.

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.	Prerequisite
1	HIST-6155	Field Experience/Internship	3(3+0)	Nil
Total Credit Hours			03	

7- Capstone Project

This Project, after the 7th semester, requires faculty supervision and evaluation following department guidelines.

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.	Prerequisite
1	HIST-6156	Capstone Project	3(3+0)	Nil
Total Credit Hours			03	

Scheme of Studies

Semester-V

Major-1	HIST-6140	History of the Great Mughals (1526-1707) ✓	3(3+0)
Major-2	HIST-6141	History of Ottoman Empire (1288-1924) ✓	3(3+0)
Major-3	HIST-6142	History of Central Asia ✓	3(3+0)
Deficiency-1	HIST-5111	Historiography* ✓	3(3+0)
ID-1	INTR-5101	Introduction to International Relations	3(3+0)
ID-2	GEOG-5101	Fundamentals of Geography ✓	3(3+0)

Total 15-18

Semester-VI

Major-4	HIST-6143	History of the Later Mughals and British India (1707-1857) ✓	3(3+0)
Major-5	HIST-6144	History of Muslim Nationalism in India (1858-1947) ✓	3(3+0)
Major-6	HIST-6145	History of the Punjab ✓	3(3+0)
Deficiency-2	HIST-5112	Ancient Indian History* ✓	3(3+0)
ID-3	POLS-5101	Introduction to Political Science ✓	3(3+0)
ID-4	ECON-5112	Introduction to Economics ✓	3(3+0)
GE	URCG-5129/ URCG-5131	Understanding of Holy Quran I/Fahm-e-Quran I/Ethics I ✓	1(1+0)

Total 16-19

Summer Semester:

Lasting 6-8 weeks and ideally scheduled during summer breaks after VI Semester (For Fall Intake Semester).

HIST-6155	Field Experience/Internship	3(3+0)
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Total 3(3+0)

Semester-VII

Major-7	HIST-6146	History of Civilization ✓	3(3+0)
Major-8	HIST-6147	History of Muslim Culture and Civilization ✓	3(3+0)
Major-9	HIST-6148	British History I (1688-1850) ✓	3(3+0)
Major-10	HIST-6150	History of USA ✓	3(3+0)
Major-11	HIST-6154	Muslim Political Thought and Institutions ✓	3(3+0)
Deficiency-3	HIST-5115	Research Methodology* ✓	3(3+0)
Deficiency-4	HIST-5117	Philosophy of History* ✓	3(3+0)

Total 15-21

Summer Semester:

Lasting 6-8 weeks and ideally scheduled during summer breaks after VII Semester (For Spring Intake Semester).

HIST-6155	Field Experience/Internship	3(3+0)
		Total 3(3+0)

Semester-VIII

Major-12	HIST-6149	British History II (1850-2016) ✓	3(3+0)
Major-13	HIST-6151	History of Muslim Contribution to Science ✓	3(3+0)
Major-14	HIST-6152	History of China ✓	3(3+0)
Major-15	HIST-6153	History of Modern South Asia ✓	3(3+0)
Deficiency-4	HIST-5120	History of Knowledge* ✓	3(3+0)
CP	HIST-6156	Capstone Project	3(3+0)
GE	URCG-5129/ URCG-5131	Understanding of Holy Quran I/Fahm-e-Quran I/Ethics I	1(1+0)
			Total 16/19

Degree Program Total: 65/80*

* Candidates having associate degree /B.A/B.Sc./ADP (Annual) in different fields

Program Summary

Sr. No.	Courses	No. of Courses	Number of Credit Hours
1	Deficiency	05	15
2	Major	15	45
3	Interdisciplinary/ Allied Courses	04	12
4	Internship	01	03
5	Capstone Project	01	03
6	General Education	02	02
Total		80	

Umar Zahoor



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

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 to 1707. 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.
3. Marcovitz, Claude. (2002). *A history of modern India, 1480-1950*. London: Anthem Press.

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 Juchuk Qayanarji.
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.
3. Armstrong, Karen (2002). *Islam: A short history*. London: Phoenix.

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. Adshead. 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 study and practice of international relations is interdisciplinary in nature, blending the fields of economics, history, and political science to examine topics such as human rights, global poverty, the environment, economics, globalization, security, global ethics, and the political environment. Historically, the establishment of treaties between nations served as the earliest form of international relations. International relations allows nations to cooperate with one another, pool resources, and share information as a way to face global issues that go beyond any particular country or region. This course provides a comprehensive introduction to international relations, focusing in particular on its origins and historical evolution, its key concepts, major theoretical frameworks, main actors and institutions, the global architecture of power, and its dynamic nature in the process of globalization. More specifically, this course introduces concepts of power, statecraft, diplomacy, foreign policy, political economy and international security, and examines the evolution of international relations as a subject.

Contents

1. IR as an academic Field
2. Realism, Liberalism, Marxism, Social Constructivism
3. Relevance to Current Issues
4. US, Russia and Rise of China
5. Development of the International System
6. History of state development (City State to Empires)
7. Westphalia and Emergence of State system
8. Industrial revolution and French Revolution
9. World War I & World War II
10. Cold War and Post-Cold War
11. States and Other Actors
12. Sovereignty and Nationalism
13. States, IGOs, TNAs
14. Globalization
15. Foreign Policy
16. Diplomacy
17. Domestic politics and the outside world, public opinion
18. International Institutions, United Nations, Security Council, General Assembly
19. UN Agencies, World Bank / IMF
20. Regional organizations: NATO, ASEAN and SAARC etc.

Recommended Texts

1. Devetak, R., George, J. & Percy, S., (2017). *An introduction to international relations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (2004). *The globalization of world politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Jackson, R. & Sorensen, G., (2016). *Introduction to international relations*. (6th ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Carlsnaes, W., Carlsnaes, W., Risse-Kappen, T., & Simmons, B. (2013). *Handbook of international relations*. London: SAGE Publications.

This course is graduate-level course to expose students with the founding principles of Geography and geographical knowledge. A systematic descriptive introduction to the diverse elements of landscape including geomorphic, climatic, and biotic elements, human settlement and land-use patterns; cartographic approaches to the analysis of selected processes of landscape change. This course provides an opportunity for understanding part of the complex physical and biological environment in which human beings live. The nature and processes of geo-system and its constituent parts: atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere; structure and composition of the atmosphere: atmospheric circulation, weather and climate, energy transmission, spatial variation of energy inputs and energy budget; structure and composition of the earth: tectonics and related processes: hydrological cycle and its components: precipitation, evapotranspiration, groundwater, surface water and the oceans: vegetation zones of the world: world soils, ecosystems, biomes, energy and matter flows.

Contents

1. Introduction, Definitions, scope and branches of Geography
2. Roots of the discipline and basic geographic concepts
3. Themes and traditions of Geography
4. Tools of Geography, The Universe, Galaxies and solar system
5. The Earth as a planet, Celestial positions, its shape and size
6. Rotation, revolution and related phenomena
7. Spheres of the earth, Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere
8. Biosphere
9. Man-environment interaction
10. Population
11. Major Economic activities
12. Settlements
13. Pollution

Lab. Work

1. Comprehension of atlases
2. Map reading skills, location of places
3. Features and relevant work related to topics of the theoretical section.

Recommended Texts

1. Arbogast, A. F. (2007). *Discovering physical geography*. London: John Wiley and Sons.
2. Christopherson, R. W. (2009). *Geo systems: An introduction to physical geography*. New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.

Suggested Readings

1. De Blij, H. J and Muller, P. O. (1996). *Physical geography of the global environment*. New Jersey: John Wiley and sons Inc.
2. Strahler, A. (2013). *Introduction to physical geography*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
3. Seamon, D. (2015). *A geography of the life world; movement, rest and encounter*. New York: Routledge

The known History of India begins with the Indus Valley Civilization and the coming of the Aryans. These two phases are generally described as the pre-Vedic and Vedic periods. This course is designed to introduce the students to the major themes of this period, which is known as period of Ancient Indian History. This course will make the students familiar with the ancient history of Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. An orientation will be given about the scholarly debate in regard to the Indian history and the ancient political, social, cultural and religious conditions of this area. Histories of different dynasties in addition to the social structure of the Ancient India will be discussed in detail. Religious movements and developments will also be analysed in detail. The course will try to educate the students that how distinctly the Ancient Indian History took shape during this period. The social, cultural, religious and political upheavals, and wars which took place during this time period and shaped the Indian history are also the focus of the course.

Contents

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. Keay, John. (2000). *India: a history*. New York: Harper Collins.
2. Thapar. Romila. (2004). *Ancient Indian social history: some interpretation*. New Delhi, Oriental Longman.

Suggested Readings

1. Keay, John. (2001). *India discovered: the recovery of a lost civilization*. London, Harper Collins.
2. Smith. V.A. (1999). *The early history of India*. Atlantic Publisher, New Delhi.
3. Thapar. Romila. (2002). *Early India: from the origin to AD 1300*. Los Angeles: University of California Press.

Zaheer-ud-Din 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 to 1707. 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 called 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 familiarise 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.
3. Markovitz. Claude (2002). *A history of Modern India, 1480-1950*. London: Anthem Press.

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, Abul Kalam (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 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, Chillianwala Bagh tragedy causes, events and effects.
6. Punjab Provincial Muslim League, early history (1907-1917).
7. Mian Fal-I-Hussain and National Unionist Party:
8. Sikandar Hayat Khan's premiership, Masjid Shaheed Ganj 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.

This course offers the student a comprehensive introduction to politics, political institutions and issues. The course has four main objectives for the student to: understand what is meant by politics, explore competing concepts and approaches, learn about how political institutions and processes work, and discuss contemporary political issues in an informed manner. While highlighting the main objectives of national life, the course explains further the socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of Pakistan's endeavours to develop and progress in the contemporary world. This course will also be very helpful to expand the understandings of the reader pertaining to the existed contemporary knowledge of the world and to excel his personal capabilities to serve for others. It enhances the skill of students to underpin the understanding about political process, its valuable outcome and how to unleash socio-political activities in our surroundings. It enables the students to understand the political realities about polity.

Contents

1. Definition, Nature, Scope and Relations with Other Social Sciences
2. State: Definitions, Elements, Functions, Difference Between State and Society
3. Types of Power
4. Debates in the Study of Power
5. States: State Formation, Development, and Change
6. States and Nations: Relations and Interactions
7. Constitution: The Highest Law of the Land
8. Approaches to Executive leadership
9. Government:
10. Government Functions
11. Kinds of Governments
12. Presidential and Parliamentary Systems
13. Legislatures: Features, Functions, and Structure
14. Judicial Institutions: Structure and Design
15. Agents of Political Socialization
16. Functions of Political Parties
17. Bureaucracy and Democracy
18. Electoral Systems
19. Single-Member Districts
20. Proportional Representation

Recommended Texts

1. Grigsby, E. (2008). *Analyzing politics*. Boston: Cengage Learning.
2. Roskin, M. G., Cord, R. L., Medeiros, J. A., & Jones, W. S. (2016). *Political science: An introduction*. New York: Pearson.

Suggested Readings

1. Brodie, J., Rein, S., & Smith, M. S. (2013). *Critical concepts: An introduction to politics*. New York: Pearson.
2. Kesselman, M., Krieger, J., & Joseph, W. A. (2018). *Introduction to comparative politics: Political challenges and changing agendas*. Boston: Cengage Learning

The course is designed for beginners with either no formal background or very little acquaintance with economics. It develops the ability to explain core economic terms, concepts, and theories. The objective is to give the students a clear understanding of the basic concepts, tools of analysis, and terminologies used in microeconomics and macroeconomics. Emphasis will be on the use of graphs, diagrams, and numerical tables/schedules for exposition. A country's economy consists of three major economic agents: consumers, firms, and government. Analyzing the choices made by these economic agents is one of the main subjects of microeconomics. Students will learn how the decisions made by economic agents are represented in the market as demand and supply of commodities. Students will also learn about the determinants of macroeconomic conditions (national output, employment, and inflation), aggregate supply and demand, business cycles, public finance, international trade, and monetary and fiscal policy. The teacher is expected to draw examples from the surrounding world to clarify the concepts.

Contents

1. Introduction to economics and preliminaries
2. Theory of consumer behavior
3. Demand, Supply, market equilibrium and elasticities
4. Theory of production
5. Revenue and cost analysis of a firm
6. Theory of Market Structure
7. Firm's Behavior under perfect competition, monopoly, and monopolistic competition
8. Introduction to macroeconomics
9. National income and various concepts of national income
10. Consumption and saving function
11. Investment and its types.
12. Concept of aggregate demand and supply and their equilibrium
13. Concept of multiplier and accelerator
14. Monetary and fiscal policies
15. Inflation and unemployment (PHILLIPS CURVE)
16. Balance of payment problems and remedies
17. Public finance and taxation, debt and expenditure

Recommended Texts

1. Mankiw, N. G. (2018). *Principles of microeconomics* (8th ed.). Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.
2. Diulio, E. A. & Salvatore, D. (2011). *Schaum's outline of principles of economics* (2nd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill Education.

Suggested Readings

- Mankiw, N. G. (2019). *Macroeconomics* (10th ed.). New York: Worth Publishers.
- Nicholson, W. & Snyder, C. M. (2010). *Intermediate microeconomics and its application* (11th ed.). Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage Learning.
- Froyen, R. T. (2013). *Macroeconomics: theories and policies* (10th ed.). University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: Pearson.

This course is prepared for developing the interest of students in research pursuits and making them excel in research tasks. Along with the basic questions that what is research and how it is conducted through various methods, in this course the students will be acquainted with the various techniques of conducting research in social sciences, particularly in the discipline of history. The course focuses on the ethics of research, major steps in carrying out the task of research, qualitative and quantitative research as well as the notion of objectivity and subjectivity in research. The contents discussed below would develop their theoretical understanding as well as the practical and field related issues as to the research activities. On 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 produce authentic, credible and standard research.

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. Babie, Earl R. (2016) *The practice of social research*. Belmont: CA: Wabsworth Publishing Company.
2. Kumar, Ranjit. (2014). *Research methodology: a step-by-step guide for students*. London: Sage Publications.

Suggested Readings

1. E. Sreedharan (2007). *A Manual of Historical Research Methodology*. Kerala: The Centre for South Indian Studies.
2. Bakern, Therese L. *Doing social research*. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1994.
3. Strokes, Patrick and Tony Wall. (2016). *Research methods*. New York: Palgrave.

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. Ibn Khaldun
7. Rene Descartes
8. Giambattista Vico
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: Allama Iqbal 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.

Annex - A

URCG-5129

Model Course Outline for the Course Understanding of Quran - I

Course Title: Understanding of Quran - I

Course Book: Muallim ul Quran (Volume 1, 2 & 3) by Dr Ubaid ur Rahman

Credit Hours: 1 (0-1)

Contact Hours: 3 per week

Weeks: 15-16 (45-48 hours)

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Develop the ability to understand basic words of the Quran, phrases and sentences that do not contain verbs (unit 1 to 5 of Muallim ul Quran Book) and then sentences having present tense (first half of unit 6 of Muallim ul Quran Book).
2. Acquire a strong foundation for understanding long verses of the Quran with clarity.
3. Comprehend Quranic vocabulary, particles (operative & non operative particles), compounds (Adjective & Possessive compound), pronouns (singular & plural) and types of plural through hundreds of Quranic sentences.
4. Recognize and understand different styles of Quranic sentences, including nominal sentence, emphatic sentence, double emphatic sentence, negative sentence, interrogative sentence, oath-based sentences.
5. Strengthen understanding of fundamental Quranic linguistic styles, expressions and idioms.
6. Understand at least 30 to 40% of each page of the holy Quran.

Provision of material, content and books:

- **Paper book:** All volumes are available in printed book form.
- **Tutorial videos:** Teaching video of each lesson available on YouTube.
- **Confirmation Videos:** A complete series of confirmation videos of all lessons is available in which the student can confirm his answers.
- **A flipbook:** A flipbook edition is also accessible.
- **Helping material:** Helping material for the teachers like quizzes, question papers and images is available on website.

Course Outline:

Weeks	Lectures (1.5 hrs)	Units	Lessons	Assignments/Home Task	Linguistic Rules
1.	1.	1	1-6	Writing the meaning of Quranic words Lesson 1-8	Proper Noun Masculine & Feminine
	2.	1	9-14	Writing the meaning of Quranic words 9-14	Two kinds of plural Concept of (واو) "And" Common Noun
2.	1.	1	15-17	Writing the meaning of Quranic words, phrases & translation of Sentences 15-17	Demonstrative Noun (This & That for Masculine (هذه- هذا) Demonstrative Noun (This & That for Feminine) (ذلك- تلك)
	2.	1	18-19 & Revision (Unit 1)	Writing the meaning of Quranic words , phrases & translation of Sentences 17-19 Quiz	Laam for emphasis (لام التأكيد) Superlative Degree (كبر) Revision of all Quranic Sentences
3.	1.	Unit 2	1-3	Writing the meaning of Quranic words, phrases & translation of Sentences 1-3	Emphatic Particle (واو) Preposition "For" (للتام) Preposition (في)
	2.	2	4-6	Writing the meaning of Quranic words, phrases & translation of Sentences 4-6	Preposition (على- من- إلى)
4.	1.	2	7-9	Writing the meaning of Quranic words & translation of Sentences 7-9	Preposition (بإزاء) Absolute Negation Particle Exceptive Particle (لا تنافية) (إلا) (ما التالفة) (للجلس)
	2.	2	10-13 & Revision (Units 2)	Writing the meaning of Quranic words, phrases & translation of Sentences 10-13 Quiz	Subordinating Conjunction (أن), Was (كان), Vocative Particle (حرف النداء)

5.	1.	Unit 3	1-2	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrases 1-2	Quranic Adjective Compounds (صفة وموصوف)
	2.	3	3-5	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrases & translation of sentences 3-5	Quranic Possessive Construction (مضاف ومضاف إليه)
6.	1.	3	6-7	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrase translation of sentences 6-7	Quranic Possessive Construction (مضاف ومضاف إليه)
	2.	3	8-10 & Revision (Unit 3)	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrase & translation of sentences 8-10 Quiz	Active Participle (اسم لفاعل), Passive Participle (اسم لمفعول), Dual (مثنى)
7.	1.	Unit 4	1-2	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrase & translation of sentences 1-2	Personal Pronoun "He" (هو) (المتصل) Possessive Pronoun "His" (له) (المتصل)
	2.	4	3-4	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrase & translation of sentences 3-4	Possessive Pronoun with prepositions like في بيته Pronoun "His" with prepositions like له، متبه، إليه
8.	1.	4	5-8	Writing the meaning of Quranic sentences 5-8	Personal Pronoun "You" (انت) (المتصل) Possessive Pronoun "Your" (لك) (المتصل) Possessive Pronoun with prepositions like في بيتك Pronoun "your" with prepositions like لك، ملك، فيك
	2.				

Mid-term

9.	1.	4	9-12	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrases & sentences 9-12	Personal Pronoun She (هي المنفصل) Possessive Pronoun Her (ها المتصل) Possessive Pronoun with prepositions like لي بيتها Pronoun "Her" with prepositions like لها
	2.	4	13-16	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrases & sentences 13-16	Personal Pronoun I (انا المنفصل) Possessive Pronoun Her (ي المتصل) Possessive Pronoun with prepositions like لي بيتي Pronoun "My" with prepositions like لي
10.	1.	4	17 & Revision Unit 4	Revision of all Quranic sentences of Unit 4 Quiz	Adverb (حال)
	2.	Unit 5	1-2	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrases & sentences 1-2	Masculine Plural جمع المذكر السالم و جمع المذكر السالم المنسبوق بحرف اللجر
11.	1.	5	3-4	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrases & sentences 3-4	Possessive Construction with Plurals جمع المذكر السالم المنسبوق بالإضافة
	2.	5	5-6	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrases, sentences & verses 5-6	Personal Pronoun They (هم المنفصل) Possessive Pronoun Their (هم المتصل)
12.	1.	5	7-8	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrases, sentences & verses 7-8	Possessive Pronoun with prepositions like لي بيتهم Pronoun "Their" with prepositions like لهم
	2.	5	9-11	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrases, sentences & verses 9-11	Personal Pronoun You (اتم المنفصل) Possessive Pronoun Your (كم المتصل) Possessive Pronoun with prepositions

13.	1.	5	12-14	Writing the meaning of Quranic phrases & sentences & verses 12-14	لهم بئكم like Pronoun "Your" with prepositions like لكم Personal Pronoun Wa (نحن المتصل) Possessive Pronoun Our نا المتصل
	2.	5	15-16	Writing the meaning of Quranic sentences & verses 15-16	Possessive Pronoun with prepositions لهم بئنا like Pronoun "Our" with prepositions like لنا
14.	1.	5	17-18	Writing the meaning of Quranic sentences & Verses 17-18	Demonstrative Pronoun These, Those (هؤلاء - أولئك)
	2.	5	19-23	Writing the meaning of Quranic sentences & Verses 19-23	ما / إلا / إن / إنا، ليس، ما، (أيا، لم، لن، بل، كان) (إلا، ليس، اليوم، يومئذ، سبحان، ما بينهما، قل، إن، بشر، نعم، كلاء ما أدراك، حسب، أعلم ب، مصير، مرجوم، ديناً) (تميز)
15.	1.	5	Revision Unit 5	Quiz	
	2.	5	1-3 (till Page 16)	Writing the meaning of Quranic Verbs & Translation of Quranic Sentences & Verses (1-3)	Introduction of Present Tense (الفعل المضارع) & Verbal Sentence (جملة فعلية) Present Tense الفعل المضارع صيغة المفرد يعلم
16.	1.	6	3 (From Page 17) & 4-5	Translation of Quranic Sentences & Verses 3-5	Present Tense الفعل المضارع صيغة المفرد يعلم
	2.	6	6	Translation of Quranic Sentences & Verses	Present Tense الفعل المضارع صيغة الجمع يعلمون

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, among others: causes of their rise and fall; the emergence of the earliest civilizations in Asia; the Harappan, Mohenjodaro and Aryan societies on the Indian subcontinent will also 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 Mediterranean/European soil, the development of Greek civilization, the Hellenic era, characteristics of the Roman Kingdom, the Roman Republic, and Imperial Rome 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 patterns of the early living, language, art and architecture of these civilizations will provide a substance to understand this ancient period of history.

Contents

1. Origin/emergence/birth/beginning of Human Civilization
2. Pre-Historic Civilizations: Mehrgarh and Bhambhore
3. An introduction to Indus Valley Civilization: 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. Sumerians: the world's first empire, the Sumerian revival, the legacies of Sumerians
5. Egyptian Civilization
6. Writing and numerals, including the invention of papyrus. Architecture of pyramids, tombs, and temples. Astronomy, Women's roles and status, the invention of 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. Characteristics and contribution of the Hellenic Civilization (Ancient Greece)
10. Characteristics and contribution of the Roman Civilization

Recommended Texts

1. Danni, Ahmad Hassan. (2007). *History of Pakistan: Pakistan through the ages*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications.
2. Nehru, Jawaharlal (2004). *Discovery of India*. New Delhi: Penguin classics.

Suggested Readings

1. Spielvogel, Jackson J. (1999). *Modern World History*. Illinois: National Textbook Company.
2. Farah and Karls (1999). *World History: the Human experience, the early ages*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
3. Kosambi, D. D. (1982). *The culture and civilization in ancient India: an historical outline* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

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 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, Seyyed Hossein. (2002) *Islam: religion, history, and civilization*. San Francisco: Harper One.
2. Chand, Tara. (1979). *Influence of Islam on Indian culture*. Lahore: Book Traders.
3. Metcalf, D. Barbara (2009). *Islam in South Asia in practice*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

The aim of this course is to explore the British History from 1688 to 1850. After Glorious Revolution (1688), England, which had subsumed Wales in the 16th century under Henry VIII, united with Scotland in 1707 to form a new sovereign state called Great Britain. Industrial Revolution was another major turn in British History and it is believed that this revolution took place in the market, financed by private capital, and the agents of which were individual entrepreneurs which was gradually adopted by the government. The minimal role of the state was unique to Britain and it was in terms of the role of government, the more attractive this minimal role became as a potential explanation of why Britain was the first to industrialise. Following the Industrial Revolution, Great Britain ruled a colonial Empire, the largest in recorded history. The Present course is an attempt to look into the emergence of Britain as a colonial power through analysing the course of History.

Contents

1. Introduction to the Course
2. Historical Background
3. End of Tudor era and Beginning of 17th century
4. Union of the Crowns
5. Colonial England
6. English Civil War
7. Restoration of the monarchy
8. Glorious Revolution
9. Formation of the United Kingdom
10. Act of Union: 1707
11. Hanoverians and Jacobites: 1714-1715
12. South Sea Bubble: 1720
13. Modern England, 18th-19th centuries
14. The age of Walpole: 1721-42
15. Industrial Revolution

Recommended Texts

1. Fraser, Rebecca. (2006). *The story of Britain: from the Romans to the present: a narrative History*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company.
2. Wood, Michael. (2012). *The story of England*. London: Penguin.

Suggested Readings

1. Kishlansky, Mark. (1997). *A monarchy transformed: Britain, 1603-1714*. London: Penguin Books.
2. Mathia, Peter. (2001). *The first industrial nation: the economic history of Britain 1700-1914*. London: Routledge.
3. Southgate, G. W. (1961). *Textbook of modern English history*. London: JM Dent.

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 duces: 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.

The course entitled "British History II. 1850 to date" is formulated to develop student's understanding pertaining to socio-political, economic and regional aspects of European history in general and history of Great Britain in particular. The issues under discussion would be inter alia political landmarks, revolutions, social and political reforms, constitutional development, internal and external challenges. The domestic, regional and international concerns having greater implications on Britain's political behaviour will be given critical assessment. While discussing important watershed in the history of Britain from 1850 till recent times and its decline from the global colonial power to part of European Union and Brexit will be pondered. It is expected that the after going through the large canvas of British history, students will get familiarize themselves with the different historical phases of the of Great Britain and develop their critical thinking of the issues of historical significance in the rise and decline of a colonial power.

Contents

1. Introduction to Great Britain, People, Geography, Culture
2. British Dynasties (from 800 to 1850 AD)
3. A Review of Constitutional History (1215-1832 AD)
4. Victorian Era: The Era of Reforms
5. The Age of Peel and Palmerston
6. Political Conditions of Britain and Challenges of 19th Century
7. Neo-Imperialism 1850-1914 AD
8. Dynamics of British Imperialism in Asia, Africa and America
9. Political Stability and Strengthening of Parliamentary Form of Government in Britain
10. Disraeli As Prime Minister of Great Britain
11. Gladstone As Prime Minister
12. Edwardian Era 1901-1910
13. Issue and Stake during World War I
14. Economic Depression: Repercussion on Britain
15. Policy of Appeasement and Role of Britain in World War II and its Aftermaths
16. Formation of UNO and Its Role in Establishing Peace
17. Post-colonialism, Britain: From Empire to Common Wealth
18. Cold War and Balance of Power
19. Establishment of European Union
20. International Politics after 9/11.
21. Brexit Issue

Recommended Texts

1. Fraser, Rebecca. (2006). *The story of Britain: from the Romans to the present: a narrative History*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company.
2. Wood, Michael. (2012). *The story of England*. London: Penguin.

Suggested Readings

1. Clarke, Peter. (1996). *Hope and glory: Britain 1900-1990*. London: The Penguin Press.
2. Lee, S. J. (1996). *Aspects of British political history, 1914-1995*. London: Routledge.
3. Mathia, Peter. (2001). *The first industrial nation: the economic history of Britain 1700-1914*. London: Routledge.

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.

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. Abul Wafa Muhammad Al Buzjani (940-977 AD)
7. Abu Ali Hassan Ibn Al Haitham (965-1040 AD)
8. Abu Raihan Albairuni (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. Yaqub Ibn e Ishaq Alkindi (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 Fatehullah Shirazi

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. Makhdam, Muhammad Akmal. (2016). *A great man: Shah Fatehullah Shirazi*. 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 China. It discusses the earliest times, Middle Ages, modern times and present day china. The course traces out the history of land, people, religion, art, literature and culture of China. Further it highlights the evolution of Chinese philosophy, rise and fall of feudalism, various dynasties and empires and Chinese various models of governance throughout the centuries. Later the rise of Nationalism and communist revolution forms the basis of present day China. The present course is an attempt to look into the emergence of China by linking its historical evolution to present day China. It is expected that after going through the large canvas of Chinese history, students will get familiarize themselves with the different phases the dynastic rule in China.

Contents:

1. The Earliest Times: Pre History of China, Land and People of China, Writing and Religion, The Eight Principal Pre Historic Cultures of China, The First Petty States in Shansi, The Shang Dynasty (1600-1028 BC).
2. The Antiquity: Transition to Feudalism, Feudal States in China, The Chou Dynasty (1028-257 BC), The Contending States (481-256 BC), Social, Military and Cultural Changes.
3. Chinese Philosophy: Confucius and Lao Tzu.
4. The Chin Dynasty (256-207 BC): Towards the Unitary State, Centralization, Frontier Defense and Internal Collapse.
5. The Middle Ages: Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), Literature and Art, Collapse of Han Dynasty, The Epoch of the First Division of China (220-580 AD), The Three Kingdoms, Western Chin Dynasty, Northern and Southern Empires in China.
6. The Empires of The Sui and The T'ang (580-906 AD): Unification of Empire, Reforms and Decentralization, Tang Culture and The Reign of the Empress Wu, Turkestan and Korea, Collapse the Empire.
7. Modern Times: The Epoch of Second Division of China, Trade, Administration and Military, Rise of Mongols
8. The Period of Absolutism: The Mongol Epoch (1280-1368 AD), The Ming Empire (1368-1644 AD), The Manchu Dynasty (1644-1911), National rising in China, Naval Power of China, Expansion in Central Asia, Foreign Relations of China.
9. European Imperialism and China, China and Japan, China and Korea and, China and Russia.
10. The Republic Period (1912-1948 AD): The First Period of Republic, The Second Period of Republic, Sino-Japan war (1937-1945 AD), Nationalist Politics in China.
11. Present Day China: Communism in China, Civil war and Communist Revolution in China, Mao Zedong and People's Republic of China.

Suggested Readings:

1. Wasserstrom, Jeffery N. *The Oxford Illustrated History of Modern China*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016.
2. Major John S. and Constance A. Cook. *Ancient China: A History*. London: Routledge, 2017.

The primary focus of this course is to provide the understanding of the history of Modern South Asia. This course covers the medieval South Asian history starting from the ancient Indian civilization, advent of Islam in the Indian Subcontinent, looking into Ghaznavid and Ghaurid rule in the North-western peripheral regions of India, rise and fall of Delhi Sultanate, Mughal rule, British rule in India, freedom movement, partition of India and post-colonial South Asia. In this course, the students will be acquainted with the political, military, socio-cultural, economic, religious, and intellectual history of the Modern South Asia. It will be an attempt to conceptualize and analyse the historical developments of the said historical phases of South Asia with the help of historiographical sources and employing varied frames of reference.

Contents:

- 1- Introduction to Modern South Asia
- 2- Ancient India and Making of Indo-Islamic Culture
- 3- Great Mughals: State, Economy and Society
- 4- Decline of Mughal Empire and Foreign Invasions in South Asia
- 5- The Transitional Phase of Colonialism: Resistance and Collaboration
- 6- East India Company and Indian Society 1757 to 1857
- 7- Indian Rebellion and Emergence of British Empire: 1857-1920
- 8- Revivalist Movements and Emergence of Indian Nationalism: 1858 to 1920
- 9- State and Political Economy after World War
- 10- Rise of Muslim Nationalism and Mass Politics in the 1920s
- 11- The Politics of Self Rule in India
- 12- Nationalism and Colonialism during World War II and its Aftermath
- 13- The Partition of India and the Creation of Pakistan
- 14- Post-Colonial South Asia: 1947-1971
- 15- Post-Colonial South Asia: 1971-2020
- 16- Military Conflicts and Nuclear Proliferation in Modern South Asia

Reference Books:

- Ahmad, Aziz. *Studies in Islamic Culture in the Indian Subcontinent*. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1964).
- Ahmad, Rafiuddin. *The Bengal Muslims: 1871–1906: A Quest for Identity*. (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1981).
- Allchin, B. and R. *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982).
- Alavi. Hamza 'The State in Post-Colonial Societies: Pakistan and Bangladesh', in K. Gough and H.P. Sharma (eds.), *Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia*. (New York, 1973).

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).

Armed - B.

UPCGI-5130

Model Course Outline for the Course Understanding of Quran - II

Course Title: Understanding of Quran - II
Course Book: Muallim ul Quran (Volume 3, 4 & 5) by Dr Ubaid ur Rahman
Credit Hours: 2 (0-1)
Contact Hours: 9 per week
Weeks: 14-16 (49-48 hours)

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Directly comprehend hundreds of Quranic sentences & Verses.
2. Understand at least 80 to 85 % of each page of the holy Quran.
3. Understand common verses across different Quranic topics.
4. Achieve proficiency in the basic and advance linguistic aspects of the Arabic language.
5. Understand the difference between Quranic verbs in various forms, such as present, past and imperative.
6. Develop the ability to understand long verses of the holy Quran independently and then comprehend their interpretation.

Provision of material, content and books:

- Paper book: All volumes are available in printed book form.
- Tutorial videos: Teaching video of each lesson available on YouTube.
- Confirmation Videos: A complete series of confirmation videos of all lessons is available in which the student can confirm his answers.
- A flipbook: A flipbook edition is also accessible.
- Helping material: Helping material for the teachers like quizzes, question papers and images is available on website.

Course Outline:

Weeks	Lectures	Units	Lessons	Assignments/Home Task	
1.	1.	6	6	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Present Tense- صيغة جمع مذكر مخاطب مثل يعيدون
	2.	6	7-8	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Present Tense صيغة جمع مذكر مخاطب مثل يعيدون
2.	1.	6	9-10	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Present Tense صيغة ملود مذكر مخاطب (تعبد) وجمع مذكر مخاطب (تعبدون)
	2.	6	11-12	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Present Tense صيغة جمع مذكر مخاطب (تعبدون)

سنة التعلم (مجدد)					
3	1	8	13	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Present Tense حسنة جمع الملكة (مجدد)
	2	8	14-15	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Progressive Imperative سنة المولد وسنة السيرة لا اعلم لا اعلم
4	1	8	16-17	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Conditional Sentences & Mashaer mirawaf امتنع ورواف
	2	8	18-19	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Laah utahat لا (لام التعليل) Lahm ul jhood (لا اله الا الله)
5	1	6	20-21	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Present with object pronouns & Passive Voice
	2	6	Revision (Unit 6)	Quiz	
6	1	Unit 7	1 (sec 1-3)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense سنة المولد للكتاب
	2	6	1 (sec 4-5)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense سنة المولد للكتاب
7	1	6	1 (Sec 5-6)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense سنة المولد للكتاب
	2	6	1 (Sec 7-9)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense سنة المولد للكتاب
8	1	7	Revision	Understanding & Translation of Verses QUIZ	Past Tense سنة المولد للكتاب
	2			MID TERM	
9	1	7	2 (sec 1-2)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense سنة الجمع للمفاتيح صبرا
	2	7	2 (sec 3)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense سنة الجمع للمفاتيح صبرا
10	1	7	2 (sec 4-5)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense سنة الجمع للمفاتيح صبرا
	2	7	2 (sec 6-7)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense سنة الجمع للمفاتيح صبرا
11	1	7	3 (sec 1-2)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense سنة الجمع للمفاتيح صبرا

	2.	7	3 (sec 2-3)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense صيغة الجمع للمتكلم حينئذ
12.	1.	7	3 (sec 3-4)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense صيغة الجمع للمتكلم حينئذ
	2.	7	3 (sec 4-5)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense صيغة الجمع للمتكلم حينئذ
13.	1.	7	4 (sec 1-2-3)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense صيغة الجمع للمخاطب حينئذ
	2.	7	4 (sec 4-5)	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense صيغة الجمع للمخاطب حينئذ
14.	1.	7	5-6	Understanding & Translation of Verses Quiz	Past Tense صيغة المتكلم والمخاطب حينئذ ، حينئذ
	2.	7	7	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Past Tense صيغة المبرئ للفتى حينئذ
15.	1.	7	8	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Passive Voice (Past Tense) فعل مجهول للمفرد
	2.	7	9	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Passive Voice (Past Tense) فعل مجهول للجمع
16.	1.	8	1-4	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Imperative Verb for singular فعل الأمر للمفرد
	2.	7	5-8	Understanding & Translation of Verses	Imperative Verb for plural فعل الأمر للجمع