DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND PAKISTAN STUDIES

Faculty of Social Sciences

Academic Programs Offered:

1. BS History
2. MA History
3. MPhil History
4. MA Pakistan Studies

BS History

Eligibility: At least 45% marks in intermediate or equivalent.
Duration: 04 Year Program (08 Semesters)
Degree Requirements: 130 Credit Hours

Semester-1

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
URCE-5101	Grammar	3(3+0)
URCI-5105	Islamic Studies	2(2+0)
URCI-5109	Intro. to Information and Communication Tech.	3(2+1)
GEOG-5101	Fundamentals of Geography	3(3+0)
HIST-5101	Historiography	3(3+0)
POLS-5101	Introduction to Political Science	3(3+0)

Semester-2

URCE-5102	Language Comprehension and Presentation Skills	3(3+0)
INTR-5101	Introduction to International Relations	3(3+0)
HIST-5102	Philosophy of History	3(3+0)
HIST-5103	Muslim History I (Pre-Prophet [PBUH] to the Pious Caliphate)	3(3+0)
URCP-5106	Pakistan Studies	2(2+0)
SOCI-5101	General Sociology	3(3+0)

Semester-3

URCE-5103	Academic Writing	3(3+0)
HIST-5104	History of Europe I (1453-1789)	3(3+0)
ECON-5112	Introduction to Economics	3(3+0)
HIST-5105	Research Methodology	3(3+0)
HIST-5106	Muslim History II (Ummayads and Abbasides)	3(3+0)
HIST-5107	Ancient Indian History	3(3+0)

Semester-4

URCE-5104	Introduction to English Literature	3(3+0)
STAT-5121	Introduction to Statistics	3(3+0)
HIST-5108	History of Europe II (1789-1919)	3(3+0)
HIST-5109	Preliminaries of Persian	3(3+0)
HIST-5110	History of Muslim Rule in Spain (751-1491 AD)	3(3+0)

Semester-5

HIST-6111	History of Knowledge	3(3+0)
HIST-6112	Muslim Rule in South Asia (711-1526)	3(3+0)
HIST-6113	History of the Great Mughals (1526-1707)	3(3+0)
HIST-6114	History of Ottoman Empire (1288-1924)	3(3+0)
HIST-6115	History of Central Asia	3(3+0)

Semester-6

HIST-6116	History of the Later Mughals and British India (1707-1857)	3(3+0)
HIST-6117	History of Muslim Nationalism in India (1858-1947)	3(3+0)
HIST-6118	History of the Punjab	3(3+0)
HIST-6119	History of Civilization	3(3+0)
HIST-6120	History of Muslim Culture and Civilization	3(3+0)

Semester-7

HIST-6121	Everyday Science	3(3+0)
HIST-6122	Government and Politics in Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIST-6123	Foreign Policy of Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIST-6124	British History I (1688-1850)	3(3+0)
HIST-6125	Current Affairs	3(3+0)

Semester-8

HIST-6126	Contemporary Muslim World	3(3+0)
HIST-6127	British History II (1850-2016)	3(3+0)
HIST-6128	History of USA	3(3+0)

HIST-6129	Pakistan Affairs	3(3+0)
HIST-6130	Thesis (In lieu of two optional courses)	6(0+6)
URCC-5110	Citizenship Education and Community Engagement (Non credit course)	3(1+2)

List of Optional Courses

HIST-6131	History of Knowledge	3(3+0)
HIST-6132	History of Muslim Contribution to Science	3(3+0)
HIST-6133	History of Central Asia	3(3+0)
HIST-6134	History of Muslim Rule in Spain	3(3+0)
HIST-6135	Muslim Political Thought and Institutions	3(3+0)
HIST-6136	Heritage of Pakistan	3(3+0)

MA History

Eligibility: At least 45% marks in graduation or equivalent
Duration: 02 Year Program (04 Semesters)
Degree Requirements: 71 Credit Hours

Semester-1

HIST-6201	Muslim History I (Pre-Prophet [PBUH] World to Pious Caliphate)	3(3+0)
HIST-6202	Research Methodology	3(3+0)
HIST-6203	History of Europe I (1453-1789)	3(3+0)
HIST-6204	Historiography and Philosophy of History	3(3+0)
HIST-6205	Ancient Indian History	3(3+0)
URCE-5101	Grammar	3(3+0)

Semester-2

HIST-6206	Muslim History II (Ummayads and Abbasides)	3(3+0)
HIST-6207	Muslim Rule in Spain (755-1492)	3(3+0)
HIST-6208	History of Europe II (1789-1945)	3(3+0)
HIST-6209	Muslim Rule in India (712-1526)	3(3+0)
HIST-6210	History of Civilization	3(3+0)
URCI-5109	Intro. to Information and Communication Technology	3(2+1)

Semester-3

HIST-6211	History of the Ottoman Empire	3(3+0)
HIST-6212	History of the Great Mughals (1526-1707)	3(3+0)

HIST-6213	History of Muslim Culture and Civilization	3(3+0)
INTR-5101	Introduction to International Relations	3(3+0)
HIST-6214	History of the Later Mughals and British India (1707-1857)	3(3+0)
PERS-6101	Persian	2(2+0)

Semester-4

HIST-6215	History of Freedom Movement (1857-1947)	3(3+0)
HIST-6216	Governance and Politics in Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIST-6217	Foreign Policy of Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIST-6218	History of the Punjab	3(3+0)
HIST-6219	Thesis (In lieu of two optional courses)	6(0+6)

List of Optional Courses

HIST-6220	Local Self-government in Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIST-6221	Role of Military in Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIST-6222	Pakistani Society and Culture	3(3+0)
HIST-6223	Women Empowerment in Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIST-6224	Muslim Contribution to Arts, Science and Architecture	3(3+0)

MPhil History

Eligibility: MA/MSc/BS 4-Year or equivalent (16 years of Education) in the relevant field or equivalent degree from HEC recognized institution with at least second Division or CGPA 2.00 out of 4.00.
Duration: 02 Year Program (04 Semesters)
Degree Requirements: 30 Credit Hours

Semester-1

HIST-7101	Research Methodology	3(3+0)
HIST-7102	Social and Cultural History of Muslim India (1206-1707)	3(3+0)
HIST-7103	Historiography	3(3+0)
HIST-7104	Political Parties in Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIST-7105	Survey of History: The Ancient World and Middle Ages	3(3+0)

Semester-2

HIST-7106	Philosophy of History	3(3+0)
HIST-7107	History of Modern Europe (1789-1945)	3(3+0)
HIST-7108	A Study of Historical Movements of South Asia	3(3+0)

HIST-7109	A Seminar Course on a Personality/Issue/Institution in the History of Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIST-7110	Survey of History: The Renaissance and Modern World	3(3+0)

A student has to select any four courses out of the above mentioned scheme in both first and second semesters.

Semester III and IV

Students have to submit a research thesis at the end of fourth semester according to the rules of University of Sargodha and HEC	6(0+6)

MA Pakistan Studies

Eligibility: At least 45% marks in graduation or equivalent
Duration: 02 Year Program (04 Semesters)
Degree Requirements: 72 Credit Hours

Semester-1

PKST-6101	Muslim Nationalism in South Asia (1857-1906)	3(3+0)
PKST-6102	Research Methodology	3(3+0)
PKST-6103	Constitutional and Political Development in Pakistan (1947-71)	3(3+0)
GEOG-5101	Fundamentals of Geography	3(3+0)
PKST-6105	Pakistani Society and Culture	3(3+0)
PKST-6106	Foreign Policy of Pakistan (1947-71)	3(3+0)
URCE-5101	Grammar	3(3+0)

Semester-2

PKST-6108	Muslim Nationalism in South Asia (1906-47)	3(3+0)
PKST-6109	Pakistani Languages and Literature	3(3+0)
PKST-6110	Constitutional and Political Development in Pakistan (1972-2013)	3(3+0)
PKST-6111	Pakistan Economy: A Historical Survey	3(3+0)
PKST-6112	Muslim Culture and Civilization	3(3+0)
PKST-6113	Foreign Policy of Pakistan (1972-2013)	3(3+0)
URCI-5109	Intro. to Information and Communication Technology	3(2+1)

Semester-3

PKST-6115	Ancient Civilizations: Indus Valley and Gandhara	3(3+0)
PKST-6116	Local Self-Government in Pakistan	3(3+0)
PKST-6117	Political Parties in Pakistan	3(3+0)
PKST-6118	Human Rights in Pakistan	3(3+0)

PKST-6119	Women Empowerment in Pakistan	3(3+0)

Semester-4

PKST-6121	Pakistan and Current Affairs	3(3+0)
PKST-6122	Role of Civil and Military Bureaucracy in Politics of Pakistan	3(3+0)
PKST-6123	Pakistan's Role in SAARC	3(3+0)
PKST-6124	Political System, Government and Regimes in Pakistan	3(3+0)
PKST-6125	Contemporary Issues in Pakistan	3(3+0)

BS History

URCE-5101 Grammar 3(3+0)

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 lexicalgrammar of English*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

URCI-5105 **Islamic Studies** **2(2+0)**

Islamic Studies engages in the study of Islam as a textual tradition inscribed in the fundamental sources of Islam; Qur'an and Hadith, history and particular cultural contexts. The area seeks to provide an introduction to and a specialization in Islam through a large variety of expressions (literary, poetic, social, and political) and through a variety of methods (literary criticism, hermeneutics, history, sociology, and anthropology). It offers opportunities to get fully introductory foundational bases of Islam in fields that include Qur'anic studies, Hadith and Seerah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), Islamic philosophy, and Islamic law, culture and theology through the textual study of Qur'an and Sunnah. Islamic Studies is the academic study of Islam and Islamic culture. It majorly comprises of the importance of life and that after death. It is one of the best systems of education, which makes an ethical groomed person with the qualities which he/she should have as a human being. The basic sources of the Islamic Studies are the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah or Hadith of the Holy Prophet Muhammadﷺ. The learning of the Qur'an and Sunnah guides the Muslims to live peacefully.

Contents

1. Study of the Qur'an (Introduction to the Qur'an, Selected verses from *Surah Al-Baqarah, Al-Furqan, Al-Ahzab, Al-Mu'minoon, Al-An'am, Al-Hujurat, Al-Saff*)
2. Study of the Hadith (Introduction to Hadith literature, Selected Ahadith (Text and Translation)
3. Introduction to Qur'anic Studies
4. Basic Concepts of Qur'an
5. History of Quran
6. Basic Concepts of Hadith
7. History of Hadith
8. Kinds of Hadith
9. Uloom –ul-Hadith
10. Sunnah & Hadith
11. Seerat ul-Nabi (PBUH), necessity and importance of Seerat, role of Seerah in the development of personality, Pact of Madinah, Khutbah Hajjat al-Wada' and ethical teachings of Prophet (PBUH).
12. Legal Position of Sunnah
13. Islamic Culture & Civilization
14. Characteristics of Islamic Culture & Civilization
15. Historical Development of Islamic Culture & Civilization
16. Comparative Religions and Contemporary Issues
17. Impact of Islamic civilization

Recommend Texts

1. Hassan, A. (1990). *Principles of Islamic jurisprudence*. New Dehli: Adam Publishers.
2. Zia-ul-Haq, M. (2001). *Introduction to al-Sharia al-Islamia*. Lahore: Aziz Publication.

Suggested Readings

1. Hameedullah, M. (1957). *Introduction to Islam*. Lahore: Sh M Ashraf Publisher.
2. Hameedullah, M. (1980). *Emergence of Islam*. New Dehli: Adam Publishers.
3. Hameedullah, M. (1942). *Muslim conduct of state.* Lahore: Sh M Ashraf Publisher.

URCI-5109 Introduction to Information & Communication Technologies 3(2+1)

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*, (26th ed.). San Francisco: McGraw Hill Higher Education.
2. Schneider, G. M., & Gersting, J. (2018). *Invitation to computer science*. Boston: Cengage Learning.

GEOG - 5101 Fundamentals of Geography 3(3+0)

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.

HIST- 5101 Historiography 3(3+0)

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.

POLS-5101 Introduction to Political Science 3 (3+0)

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

URCE-5102 Language Comprehension & Presentation Skills 3(3+0)

The course aims at developing linguistic competence by focusing on basic language skills in integration to make the use of language in context. It also aims at developing students' skills in reading and reading comprehension of written texts in various contexts. The course also provides assistance in developing students' vocabulary building skills as well as their critical thinking skills. The contents of the course are designed on the basis of these language skills: listening skills, pronunciation skills, comprehension skills and presentation skills. The course provides practice in accurate pronunciation, stress and intonation patterns and critical listening skills for different contexts. The students require a grasp of English language to comprehend texts as organic whole, to interact with reasonable ease in structured situations, and to comprehend and construct academic discourse. The course objectives are to enhance students' language skill management capacity, to comprehend text(s) in context, to respond to language in context, and to write structured response(s).

Contents

1 Listening skills
2 Listening to isolated sentences and speech extracts
3 Managing listening and overcoming barriers to listening
4 Expressing opinions (debating current events) and oral synthesis of thoughts and ideas
5 Pronunciation skills
6 Recognizing phonemes, phonemic symbols and syllables, pronouncing words correctly
7 Understanding and practicing stress patterns and intonation patterns in simple sentences
8 Comprehension skills
9 Reading strategies, summarizing, sequencing, inferencing, comparing and contrasting
10 Drawing conclusions, self-questioning, problem-solving, relating background knowledge
11 Distinguishing between fact and opinion, finding the main idea, and supporting details
12 Text organizational patterns, investigating implied ideas, purpose and tone of the text
13 Critical reading, SQ3R method
14 Presentation skills, features of good presentations, different types of presentations
15 Different patterns of introducing a presentation, organizing arguments in a presentation
16 Tactics of maintaining interest of the audience, dealing with the questions of audience
17 Concluding a presentation, giving suggestions and recommendations

Recommended Texts

1 Mikulecky, B. S., & Jeffries, L. (2007). *Advanced reading power: Extensive reading, vocabulary building, comprehension skills, reading faster*. New York: Pearson.
2 Helgesen, M., & Brown, S. (2004). *Active listening: Building skills for understanding*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Suggested Readings

1 Roach, C. A., & Wyatt, N. (1988). *Successful listening*. New York: Harper & Row.
2 Horowitz, R., & Samuels, S. J. (1987). *Comprehending oral and written language*. San Diego: Academic Press.

INTR-5101 Introduction to International Relations 3(3+0)

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.

HIST-5102 Philosophy of History 3(3+0)

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 f, 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.

HIST-5103 Muslim History I (Pre-Prophet [PBUH] to the Pious Caliphate) 3(3+0)

This course is designed to impart knowledge to the students about peaceful socio-political and religious revolution brought by Islam under the leadership of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). For the settings of the historical context to study the rise of Islam in Arabian Peninsula, it will discuss the political, social and religious conditions of pre-Islamic Arabia. The life and teachings of the Prophet (PBUH) and the gradual dominance of Islam on the political and religious map of Arabian Peninsula will be discussed. After the demise of the Prophet (PBUH), the challenges faced by the Muslim community on the issues of political leadership, sustainability of the religious ideology, and the solutions offered by pious caliphs during their thirty years of rule, will be analysed. The course will help to develop an understanding of the foundation of Islamic thought and ideology which further unfolded in different regions of the world as Muslim Empires developed over time. The students will be acquainted with overall political, religious and social conditions during the early phase of Islam.

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

Suggested Readings

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

URCP-5106 **Pakistan Studies** **2(2+0)**

The course is designed to acquaint the students of BS Programs with the rationale of the creation 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. 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. For this purpose, the foreign policy objectives and Pakistan's foreign relations with neighbouring and other countries are also included. This curriculum has been developed to help students analyse the socio-political problems of Pakistan while highlighting various phases of its history before and after the partition and to develop a vision in them to become knowledgeable citizens of their homeland.

Contents

1. Contextualizing Pakistan Studies
2. Geography of Pakistan: Geo-Strategic Importance of Pakistan
3. Freedom Movement (1857-1947)
4. Pakistan Movement (1940-47)
5. Muslim Nationalism in South Asia
6. Two Nations Theory
7. Ideology of Pakistan
8. Initial Problems of Pakistan
9. Political and Constitutional Developments in Pakistan
10. Economy of Pakistan: Problems and Prospects
11. Society and Culture of Pakistan
12. Foreign Policy Objectives of Pakistan and Diplomatic Relations
13. Current and Contemporary Issues of Pakistan
14. Human Rights: Issues of Human Rights in Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Kazimi, M. R. (2007). *Pakistan studies.* Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Sheikh, J. A. (2004). *Pakistan's political economic and diplomatic dynamics.* Lahore: Kitabistan Paper Products.

Suggested Readings

1. Hayat, S. (2016). *Aspects of Pakistan movement.* Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.
2. Kazimi, M. R (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan.* Karachi: Oxford University Press.
3. Talbot, I. (1998). *Pakistan: A modern history*. London: Hurst and Company.

SOCI-5101 General Sociology 3 (3+0)

Sociology is the study of society, patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture that surrounds everyday life It is a social science that uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop a body of knowledge about social order and social change. Subject matter can range from micro-level analyses of society to macro-level analyses .The course is designed to introduce the students with basic sociological concepts and to get familiarity with the overall discipline. The focus of the course shall be on basic concepts like scope and significance of Sociology, How Sociology is related as well as distinct from other social sciences. It focuses on the constituent parts of the society i.e. social systems and structures, socio-economic changes and social processes. This will also give an understanding of the Culture, elements of culture and the relationship of culture and personalities. The course will provide due foundation for further studies in the field of sociology.

Contents

1 Introduction to Sociology: The Science of Society, Scope and significance
2 Fields of Sociology: Sociology and other Social Sciences
3 Social interaction and social structure: The Nature and Basis of Social Interaction
4 Social Processes: Social structure Status, Roles, Power and Authority, Role Allocation
5 Culture: Meaning and nature of culture, Elements of culture: Norms, values beliefs, sanctions
6 Culture and Socialization, Transmission of Culture, Cultural Lag, Cultural Variation
7 Cultural Integration, Cultural Evolution, Cultural Pluralism, Culture and personality
8 Socialization & personality: Socialization, Agents of socialization
9 Personality: components of personality
10 Deviance and social control: Deviance and conformity
11 Mechanism and techniques of social control, Agencies of social control
12 Social organization: Definition, meaning and forms, Social groups; Functions of groups
13 Social Institutions: forms, nature and inter-relationship
14 Community: definition and forms (Urban and rural).
15 Social Institutions: Structure and functions of Institutions
16 Family, Religion, Education, Economy and political institution

Recommended Texts

1 Giddens, Anthony. (2018). *Sociology* (11th ed). Cambridge: Polity Press.
2 Macionis, John J. (2016). *Sociology New Jersey* (16th ed). New York: Prentice-Hall.

Suggested Readings

1 Anderson, Margaret and Howard F. Taylor. (2014). *Sociology the Essentials.* (8th ed) Australia:
2 Richard, T. Schaefer. (2012). *Sociology* (13th ed). McGraw Hill College
3 James M. Henslin. (2011) *Sociology: A Down to Earth Approach*. (11th ed) Toronto:

URCE-5103 Academic Writing 3 (3+0)

Academic writing is a formal, structured and sophisticated writing to fulfill the requirements for a particular field of study. The course aims at providing understanding of writer's goal of writing (i.e. clear, organized and effective content)and to use that understanding and awareness for academic reading and writing. The objectives of the course are to make the students acquire and master the academic writing skills. The course would enable the students to develop argumentative writing techniques. The students would be able to the content logically to add specific details on the topics such as facts, examples and statistical or numerical values. The course will also provide insight to convey the knowledge and ideas in objective and persuasive manner. Furthermore, the course will also enhance the students' understanding of ethical considerations in writing academic assignments and topics including citation, plagiarism, formatting and referencing the sources as well as the technical aspects involved in referencing.

Contents

1 Academic vocabulary
2 Quoting, summarizing and paraphrasing texts
3 Process of academic writing
4 Developing argument
5 Rhetoric: persuasion and identification
6 Elements of rhetoric: Text, author, audience, purposes, setting
7 Sentence structure: Accuracy, variation, appropriateness, and conciseness
8 Appropriate use of active and passive voice
9 Paragraph and essay writing
10 Organization and structure of paragraph and essay
11 Logical reasoning
12 Transitional devices (word, phrase and expressions)
13 Development of ideas in writing
14 Styles of documentation (MLA and APA)
15 In-text citations
16 Plagiarism and strategies for avoiding it

Recommended Texts

1 Bailey, S. (2011). *Academic writing: A handbook for international students* (3rd ed.). New York: Routledge.
2 Swales, J. M., & Feak, C. B. (2012). *Academic writing for graduate students: Essential tasks and skills* (3rd ed.). Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.

Suggested Readings

1 Craswell, G. (2004). *Writing for academic success*. London: SAGE.
2 Johnson-Sheehan, R. (2019). *Writing today*. Don Mills: Pearson.
3 Silvia, P. J. (2019). *How to write a lot: A practical guide to productive academic writing*. Washington: American Psychological Association.

HIST-5104 History of Europe I (1453-1789) 3(3+0)

European history has always been found very interesting by 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. The continent of Europe experienced a long series of movements, revolutions and wars which started with the renaissance, a starting point for the progress of Europe in the in social, political and scientific fields. Renaissance, an intellectual movement, is considered a foundation of rebirth of European civilization. This course stretching from mid fifteenth century to 1789, the year of French revolution provides a historical journey of Europe which enables to understand modern Europe. This course provides an insight not only into the scientific and political development of Europe but as a society too.

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, Montesque, Voltair, Rousseu
10. Enlightened despotism: France, Austria, Prussia, Russia
11. The American Revolution

Recommended Texts

1. Blanning, Timothy C. W. (2007). *The pursuit of glory: Europe 1648-1815.* London: Penguin Books.
2. Wilson, Peter H. (2009) *The thirty years war: Europe's tragedy.* Harvard: Harvard University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Davies, Norman. (1996). *Europe: a history.* New York: Harper Perennials.
2. MacCulloch, Diarmaid. (2003). *The reformation: a history.* London: Penguin Books.
3. Weisner-Hanks, Merry E. (2013). *Early modern Europe, 1450-1789.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

ECON-5112 Introduction to Economics 3(3+0)

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

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

HIST-5105 Research Methodology 3(3+0)

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 blow 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 produces 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: McGrraw-Hill. 1994.
3. Strokes, Patrick and Tony Wall. (2016). *Research methods*. New York: Palgrave.

HIST-5106 Muslim History II (Umayyads and Abbasides) 3(3+0)

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 administrate 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 theses dynasties and covering the political history of these two dynasties will also be acquainted with diverse developments in fields of art and science.

Contents

1. Foundation of Ummayad's dynasty
2. Muawiyyah and Yazid's ascendency 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 Ummayyds.* London: Routledge.

HIST-5107 Ancient Indian History 3(3+0)

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.

URCE-5104 Introduction to English Literature 3 (3+0)

The course is designed to provide the familiarity and comprehension of English literary pieces. The students may not be familiar or well-versed in the various genres of literature prior to taking this course. The course provides training and skills necessary to engage, understand, critically analyze, and enjoy the literary genres of literature: short story, poetry, novel and drama. The students will explore the basic concepts of literary technique, narrative, poetic, and dramatic structures and innovations to engage with the more advanced cognitive aspects of literature. In addition to these theoretical skills, students will also read below the surface of the texts for their historical, ethical, psychological, social, and philosophical value by developing insights in how literature gives us a window into both the experiences of others and wider appreciation for the human condition. The course explores literary production in English against local context in particular, by emphasizing shifts in thought as well as genre innovation, i.e. medieval to modern. It provides an introduction to key texts, authors and literary periods, exploring the relationship of texts to their contexts and considering multiple perspectives in the different literary genres.

Contents

1. Poems, Milton: *Book IX*, lines 897–959.
2. Shakespeare: All the World is a Stage.
3. Browning: My Last Duchess
4. Wordsworth: The Leech Gatherer
5. Keats: Ode to Autumn
6. Walter De La Mare: Tartary
7. Short Stories, *The Necklace*
8. The Woman Who had Imagination
9. Shadow in the Rose Garden
10. Essays, *My Tailor*
11. Whistling of the Birds
12. One Act Play, *Riders to the Sea*
13. Novel, *Animal Farm*

Recommended Texts

1. Kennedy, X.J. & Gioia, D. (2014). *Literature: An introduction to fiction, poetry, drama, and writing*. Boston: Pearson.
2. Mays, K. J. (2014). *The Norton introduction to literature*. New York: Norton.

Suggested Readings

1. Bausch, R & Cassill, R.V. (2006). *The Norton anthology of short fiction*. New York: Norton & Company.
2. Gardner, J. E., Lawn, B., Ridl, J., & Schakel, p. (2016). *Literature: A portable anthology*. Boston: Bedford St. Martins.

STAT-5121 **Introduction to Statistics** **3(3+0)**

This is the general Statistics course designed for under graduate programs of arts and social sciences. Statistics is an integral part of arts and social science research. We live in a world where there is no shortage of numerical data and there is increasing demand for people who know how to make sense of it independent of the field of work. The goal of this course is to turn the students into one of such category. In this course, students will learn the basics of descriptive and inferential statistics and the most commonly used statistical techniques found in arts and social science research. The course is designed to give the students an in depth understanding of how these statistical techniques work but minimizing the mathematical burden on the student. While more focus will be given on the statistical analysis with the help of some statistical softwares SPSS, Excel etc. Moreover, the teacher will also focus on interpretation of statistical data results which are obtained from the statistical softwares. So these activities will improve the analytical and research activities of arts and social science students.

Contents

1. Introduction to Statistics: Descriptive and Inferential Statistics, Limitations of Statistics, Scope of Statistics, Variable, Data, Types of Variable and Data, Scales of Measurements.
2. Display of Data: Tabulation of Data, Graphical Display, Histogram, Bar Charts, Pie Chart, Stem and Leaf Plots.
3. Measures of Central Tendency: Mean Median, Mode, Box Plot, and Application in Real Life.
4. Measures of Dispersion: Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation, Variance and Standard Deviation, Coefficient of Variation, Z-score and their Application.
5. Normal Distribution: Normal Distribution and its Application,
6. Sampling and Sampling Distribution.
7. Hypothesis Testing: z test, t-test, Chi-square test
8. Regression Analysis: Simple Linear Regression, Multiple Regression.
9. Correlation Analysis: Simple correlation, multiple correlation, partial correlation, partial correlation.
10. Test of independence between qualitative variables
11. All the observational analysis will be carried out using MS Excel and SPSS.

Recommended Texts

1. Weiss, N. A. (2017). *Introductory statistics* (10th ed.). England: Pearson Education.
2. Mann, P.S. (2016). *Introductory statistics* (9th ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Suggested Readings

1. Ross, S. M. (2010). *Introductory statistics* (3rd ed.). New York: Academic Press.
2. Dunn, D.S. (2001). *Statistics and data analysis for the behavioral sciences.* New York: McGraw Hill
3. Chaudhry, S. M. & Kamal, S. (2010). *Introduction to statistical theory part I &II*. Pakistan: Ilmi Kitab Khana.

HIST-5108 History of Europe II (1789-1919) 3(3+0)

The course is designed to introduce the students to the major themes of European History during the period from French Revolution to 1919. The students are expected to have learned European historical developments from Renaissance to the French Revolution in their preliminary course i.e., History of Europe I. French revolution is the major milestone which defines the starting of the era of political rights and emancipations in Europe and abroad. The enlightenment provided requisite framework of intellectual base that triggered this revolution. The course will emphasize on how distinctly the European society took shape during this period. Moreover, the course will focus on the social, cultural and political upheavals, which took place during this time period in Europe. The students will be able to analyse intellectual, social, scientific-cum-technological, economic and political aspects of the history of a region that has exerted its supremacy in world affairs since last few centuries.

Contents

1. Background to the French Revolution: The Old Regime and the Enlightenment
2. The Enlightenment
4. The Impact of the Enlightenment
5. The French Revolution and Napoleon
6. The Industrial Revolution and the birth of Capitalism
7. Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 in Europe
8. Karl Marx, Marxism and Socialism in Europe
9. Darwinism and Social Darwinism
10. The Italian and German Unification
11. Implications of Nationalism and Unification for Europe and Abroad
12. The Age of Imperialism
13. The Scramble for Africa
14. The Impact and Legacy of European Imperialism
15. The Long-term and Immediate Causes of World War I
16. The Russian Revolution and Communism
17. The Tsarist Russia: Change and Reform
18. The Log-term and Immediate Causes of WWII
19. The Cold War and the De-colonization
20. The Collapse of Communism and Brave New Beginnings

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 Mdoern 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.

HIST-5109 **Preliminary Persian Language** **3 (3+0)**

زبان فارسی، زبان نیاکان ماست۔ این زبان دولتی، مذهبی ، ادبیات و مردم شبہ قارہ بودہ است۔ زبان در ضمن پژوهش در مورد تاریخ، جغرافیہ، مردمشناسی و زبانهای بومی این ناحیہ ویژگی خودش دارد۔ پس درک این زبان برای ما لازم است، تا خود را بشناسیم۔ چون شبہ قارہ قلمروی زبان فارسی مانده است۔ ما صد ہزار کتاب تاریخ بہ زبان فارسی داریم کہ نیاکان ما نگاشتہ اند۔ زبان اردو کہ زبان ملی ماست از زبان فارسی اخذ شده است۔ زبان فارسی نقش خودش برادبیات تاریخی هم دارد۔ پس برای ما مسلمانان لازم است کہ زبان فارسی را یاد بگیریم تا ارث نیاکان ما را بشناسیم و جهان نو برای خود کشف کنیم۔ برای دانشجویان کارشناسی (تاریخ) درس فارسی ویژگی فوق العاده دارد، چون بیشتر تاریخ ما بہ زبان فارسی است۔ بدون آشنایی با فارسی نمی توان بہ تاریخ پیشرفت کرد۔ در این درس دانشجویان کارشناسی با زبان فارسی آشنا می شوند۔ در این دوره فشرده ساخت زبان فارسی، افعال گذشتہ، 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 جملہ های مقدماتی را بسازد متونی از ادبیات فارسی را درک کند و با تاریخ های فارسی شبہ قارہ آشنا شود۔

Contents

1. دستور زبان فارسی، آشنائی با ساخت جملہ فارسی
2. ارکان معرفی جملہ و کاربرد آن
3. معرفی افعال، انواع و شناخت آن
4. معرفی مصدر و آشنائی با مصادر مهم فارسی
5. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل ماضی مطلق، فعل ماضی بعید و فعل ماضی قریب
6. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل ماضی استمراری و فعل ماضی ناتمام
7. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل ماضی شکیہ۔ بررسی تفاوت افعال ماضی
8. معرفی مضارع و آشنائی با مضارع های مهم فارسی
9. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل مضارع اخباری و فعل مضارع ملموس
10. آشنائی، 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 سعدی شیرازی
14. فهم شعر فارسی اقبال
15. مکالمہ بہ زبان فارسی و آشنائی با تاریخ های مهم شبہ قارہ بہ زبان فارسی

Recommended Texts

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

Suggested Readings

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

HIST-5110 History of Muslim Rule in Spain (755-1491 AD) 3(3+0)

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 1
5. Hakam 1
6. Abdur Rahman II
7. Muhammad 1
8. Abdur Rahman III
9. Hakam III
10. Lat 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, Banu Hamud and Banu Ziri of Granada, Mamluks of Southeast Spin, Banu Hud of Saragossa, Banu Dhu'al-Num of Toledo, Banu Abbad 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*, Edinburg: 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.
3. Hamidullah, Muhammad (2004). *The emergence of Islam.* Islamabad: Islamic Research Institute.

HIST-6111 History of Knowledge 3(3+0)

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.

HIST-6112 Muslim Rule in South Asia (711-1526) 3(3+0)

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 Ghaurid 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 analyse 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 Ghaurid Rule in the North-western Peripheral Regions of India
4. Impact of the Ghaznavid and Ghaurid 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, Fouzia Farooq. (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: Allama Iqbal 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: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers.

HIST-6113 History of the Great Mughals (1526-1707) 3(3+0)

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 successful 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.

HIST-6114 History of the Ottoman Empire (1288-1924) 3(3+0)

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.

HIST-6115 History of Central Asia 3(3+0)

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.

HIST- 6116 History of the Later Mughals & British India (1707-1857) 3(3+0)

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 Farukhsiyyar
7. Nizam-al-Ma1ik, 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.

HIST-6117 History of Muslim Nationalism in India (1858-1947) 3(3+0)

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.

HIST-6118 History of the Punjab 3(3+0)

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.

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HIST-6119 History of Civilization 3(3+0)

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.

HIST-6120 History of Muslim Culture and Civilization 3(3+0)

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. Fatmid 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.

HIST-6121 Everyday Science 3(3+0)

Everyday Science is an interdisciplinary subject covering most of the science subjects like chemistry, biology, geology, astronomy, computer science, physiology, food nutrition etc. This subject is for those students which have not a scientific background. They are also introduced with the history of science and various periods of science beginning from myth and superstitions to modern science through Greek period, Alexandrian science and Muslim period. Students will also become familiar with the contribution of Muslim scientists like Jabir Ibn Hayan, A Razi, Ibn e Sina, Al Zahravi, etc in various fields of science. Science passed through different phases and after the golden period of science under Abbasid period, European took the leadership and scientific revolution in Europe changed the course of the world. Moreover the alternative views about science as well as positive and negative impacts of science on society and environment are also a part of this course.

Contents

1. Introduction to the course
2. Nature of Science, Scientific method of study,
3. Brief history of Science with special reference to the contributions of Muslim Scientist in evolution and development of science.
4. Impact of Science on society
5. Physical Sciences
6. Constituents and Structure: Universe, Galaxy, Solar system, Sun, Earth, Minerals
7. Processes of nature, Day and Night, Solar and Lunar eclipses
8. Energy, sources, types and its conservation
9. Ceramics, Plastics and semi conductors
10. Radio, Television, Telephone, Laser, Camera Computers, Satellites
11. Antibiotics, Fertilizers, Vaccines and Pesticides
12. Biological Sciences
13. The basis of life- The cell, chromosomes, genes and nucleic acids.
14. The building blocks: Proteins, Harmones and other nutrients.
15. Concept of Balanced diet
16. Survey of Plant and Animal kingdom.
17. The Human body- A brief account of Human physiology.

Recommended Texts

1. Williams, Henry Smith. (2018). *Every-Day science: the conquest of Nature*. Volume VI: New York: Outlook.
2. Morgan, Michal Hamilton. (2008). *Lost history; the enduring legacy of Muslim scientists, thinkers and artists*. Washington, D C: National Geographic Society.

Suggested Readings

1. Pormann, Peter Adamson. (2012). *The philosophical works of Al-Kindi*. London: OUP.
2. Saliba, George. (2007). *Islamic science and the making of European renaissance*. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
3. Siddiqui, M.I. (2008). *Muslim contribution to science*. Delhi: Adam Publishers.

HIST-6122 Government and Politics in Pakistan 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. 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: NIHCR.
2. Lodhi, Maleeha 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.

HIST-6123 Foreign Policy of Pakistan 3(3+0)

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
13. Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Post 9/11 Review: Foreign Policy in 2015, Foreign Policy in 2016, Foreign Policy in 2017, Current Scenario
14. 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, Khursheed Mehmood. (2018). *Neither hawks nor doves.* Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Kux, Dennis. (2001). *The United States and Pakistan 1947-2000: disenchanted allies.* Karachi, Oxford University Press.

HIST-6124 British History I (1688-1850) 3(3+0)

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, 18^{th}-19^{th} 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.

HIST-6125 **Current Affairs** **3(3+0)**

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. From its independence, the state of Pakistan went through different phases of relationships with its neighbouring countries and regional as well as global powers. 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 affairs of the state of Pakistani. 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.

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. Global Issues, Globalization, Middle East Crisis, Kashmir Issue, Palestine Issue
16. Pakistan and War against Terrorism
17. Dealing with Issue of Islamic Fundamentalism
18. Pakistan and Afghanistan: Contemporary Issues
19. CPEC: Deepening of Mutual Dependence and Relationships with China
20. Changing Muslim World and Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Talbot, Ian (2015). *Pakistan: a new history*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Kazimi, M. R (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan.* 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.
3. Kasuri, Khursheed Mehmood. (2018). *Neither hawks nor doves.* Karachi: Oxford University Press.

HIST- 6126 Contemporary Muslim World 3(3+0)

This course comprises of geo-political significance of Muslim World, rise and fall of Islamic civilization, Pan Islamic and revivalist movements, colonization and neo-colonization of Muslim world and contemporary issues of Muslim countries. Almost fifty Muslim majority countries having different political systems and diverge political interests share the forum of OIC to discuss the various issues faced by the Islamic world. However, contemporary Muslim world is facing many issues and challenges on domestic as well as international front. After studying this course student will be able to understand the geo-strategic standing of Muslim world and will develop a fact based understanding of the contemporary issues of Muslim countries with their historical context. In this way the students will not only be able to understand the reasons behind prevailing Islamo-phobia in the Western world but also comprehend the internal issues faced by the Muslim world which are weakening their position on international stage.

Contents

1. Introduction of the Muslim World
2. Geographical location & other facts related to the geography of the Muslim World
3. Historical background of the Muslim Societies
4. Rise and Decline of Muslim Civilization
5. European Imperialism and Colonization of Muslim Societies by the west
6. Impacts of European Colonization on Muslim Societies
7. Pan Islamic Movements
8. Revivalist Movements
9. Reformist Movements
10. Nationalist and Political Movements
11. Contemporary issues of the Muslim World. An analysis
12. Palestine Issue
13. Neo colonial dominance of the west over Muslim World
14. Military and Economic intervention in the Muslim World by the west
15. Economic and political integration of the Muslim World: Problems and Prospects
16. OIC (Organization of Islamic Countries)
17. Arab League and ECO(Economic Co operation Organization)

Recommended Texts

1. El-Fangry, Hisham. (2012). *The rise and fall of Islamic civilization: what went wrong?* Cairo: Islamic Rennaissance printing press.
2. Sammon, Khaldoun. (2015). *Islam and the orientalist world system*. London: Routledge Publishers,

Suggested Readings

1. Ahmad, Ishtiaq. (1993). *From pan Islamism to Muslim nationalism*. Islamabad: NIHCR.
2. Bowering, Gerhard. (2013). *Islamic political thought: an introduction*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
3. Carvalho, Jean-Paul. (2009). *The theory of Islamic revival.* London: University of Oxford.

HIST-6127 British History II (1850-2016) 3(3+0)

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.

HIST-6128 History of USA 3(3+0)

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.

HIST-6129 Pakistan Affairs 3(3+0)

The course is designed to acquaint the students with the rationale of the creation 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. 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. For this purpose, the foreign policy objectives and Pakistan's foreign relations with neighbouring and other countries are also included. This curriculum has been developed to help students analyze the socio-political problems of Pakistan while highlighting various phases of its history before and after the partition and to develop a vision in them to become knowledgeable citizens of their homeland. The course provides a complete insight into the history of Pakistan's politics, foreign affairs and economy, consequently making students fully aware of the context of present day scenario.

Contents

1. Ideology of Pakistan: historical perspective, Muslim rule in Sub-continent, Reformist movements like Shah Waliullah, Deobandi movement, Aligarh movement etc., speeches and letters of Allama Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam Muhammah Ali Jinnah.
2. Geography, Industry, Culture, agriculture and society of Pakistan and their problems.
3. Pakistan and changing regional apparatus.
4. Nuclear program of Pakistan, its safety and international concerns.
5. Regional Economic Cooperation (SAARC, ECO, SCO)
6. Civil-Military relations in Pakistan
7. Economic Challenges in Pakistan
8. Role of non-state actors in Pakistan: Challenges to National Security
9. Pakistan after 9/11, War on Terror
10. Pakistan's energy issues and their effects
11. Palestine Issue
12. Kashmir Issue
13. Recent economic, constitutional, political and social conditions of Pakistan
14. Proxy wars: role of external factors

Recommended Texts

1. Sheikh, Farzana. (2009). *Making sense of Pakistan.* New York: Columbia University Press.
2. Talbot, Ian (2015). *Pakistan: a new history*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Kazimi, M. R (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan.* Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Kukreja, Veena M. P. Singh, ed. (2006) *Pakistan democracy, development and security issues*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
3. Lodhi, Maleeha ed. (2012). *Pakistan: beyond the 'crisis state.'* Karachi: Oxford University Press,

URCC-5110 Citizenship Education and Community Engagement 3 (1+2)

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: Routledge Falmer.
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.* Vishanthic Sewpaul, Grete Oline Hole.

HIST-6132 History of Muslim Contribution to Science 3(3+0)

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. Makhdum, 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.

MA History

HIST-6201 Muslim History 1 (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. Ibne 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 eying 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 Muawiyyah
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.

HIST-6202 Research Methodology 3(3+0)

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.

HIST-6203 History of Europe I (1453-1789) 3(3+0)

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.

HIST-6204 Historiography and Philosophy of History 3(3+0)

Historiography or the writing of history is an essential and integral part of the discipline of history. Philosophy of History, which is also called Macro or Meta-history attempts at philosophizing the human past in its entirety. 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. The course is also 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. The students will be able to philosophize the historical themes, trajectories and theories to properly understand history.

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
12. Major Themes in Speculative Philosophy of History
13. Major Philosophers of History and their Philosophies
14. Analytical Philosophy of History
15. Major Themes (Periodization of History, Objectivity and Subjectivity)
16. Some Contemporary Approaches in Historical Studies

Recommended Texts

1. Anjum, Tanvir (2012). *Historiography*. Islamabad: AllamaIqbal Open University Press.
2. Lemon, M. C. (2003). *Philosophy of history: A guide for students.* London: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Anjum, Tanvir (2004) "Speculative Philosophy of History: Some Major Themes". Historicus, Journal of the Pakistan Historical Society (Karachi) Vol. LII, No. 2
2. Sreedharan, E. (2004) *A textbook of historiography: 500 BC to AD 2000*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
3. Collingwood, R. G. *The idea of history*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1978.

HIST-6205 Ancient Indian History 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.

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.

URCE-5101 Grammar 3(3+0)

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 lexicalgrammar of English*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

HIST-6206 Muslim History II (Umayyads and Abbasides) 3(3+0)

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 administrate 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 theses 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. Muawiyyah and Yazid's ascendency 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 Ummayyds.* London: Routledge.

HIST-6207 Muslim Rule in Spain (755-1492 AD) 3(3+0)

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 1
5. Hakam 1
6. Abdur Rahman II
7. Muhammad 1
8. Abdur Rahman III
9. Hakam III
10. Lat 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, Banu Hamud and Banu Ziri of Granada, Mamluks of Southeast Spin, Banu Hud of Saragossa, Banu Dhu'al-Num of Toledo, Banu Abbad 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*, Edinburg: 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.

HIST-6208 History of Europe II (1789-1945) 3(3+0)

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 Mdoern 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.

HIST-6209 Muslim Rule in India (712-1526) 3(3+0)

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 Ghaurid 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 Ghaurid Rule in the North-western Peripheral Regions of India
4. Impact of the Ghaznavid and Ghaurid 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, Fouzia Farooq. (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: Allama Iqbal 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: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers.

HIST-6210 History of Civilization 3(3+0)

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.

URCI-5109 Introduction to Information & Communication Technologies 3 (2+1)

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*, (26th ed.). San Francisco: McGraw Hill Higher Education.
2. Schneider, G. M., & Gersting, J. (2018). *Invitation to computer science*. Boston: Cengage Learning.

HIST-6211 History of the Ottoman Empire 3(3+0)

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

HIST-6212 History of the Great Mughals (1526-1707) 3(3+0)

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 successful 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.

HIST-6213 History of Muslim Culture and Civilization 3(3+0)

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. Fatmid 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.

INTR-5101 Introduction to International Relations 3 (3+0)

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. Sovereignty and Nationalism
12. States, IGOs, TNAs
13. Globalization
14. Foreign Policy
15. Diplomacy
16. Domestic politics and the outside world, public opinion
17. International Institutions, United Nations, Security Council, General Assembly
18. UN Agencies, World Bank / IMF
19. 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.

HIST- 6214 History of the Later Mughals and British India (1707-1857) 3(3+0)

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 Farukhsiyyar
7. Nizam-al-Ma1ik, 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.

PERS-6101 **Persian** **2 (2+0)**

زبان فارسی، زبان نیاکان ماست۔ این زبان دولتی، مذهبی ، ادبیات و مردم شبہ قارہ بودہ است۔ زبان در ضمن پژوهش در مورد تاریخ، جغرافیہ، مردمشناسی و زبانهای بومی این ناحیہ ویژگی خودش دارد۔ پس درک این زبان برای ما لازم است، تا خود را بشناسیم۔ چون شبہ قارہ قلمروی زبان فارسی مانده است۔ ما صد ہزار کتاب تاریخ بہ زبان فارسی داریم کہ نیاکان ما نگاشتہ اند۔ زبان اردو کہ زبان ملی ماست از زبان فارسی اخذ شده است۔ زبان فارسی نقش خودش برادبیات تاریخی هم دارد۔ پس برای ما مسلمانان لازم است کہ 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 بہ زبان فارسی است۔ بدون آشنایی با فارسی نمی توان بہ تاریخ پیشرفت کرد۔ در این درس دانشجویان کارشناسی ارشد با زبان فارسی آشنا می شوند۔ در این دوره فشرده ساخت زبان فارسی، افعال گذشتہ، 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 جملہ های مقدماتی را بسازد متونی از ادبیات فارسی را درک کند و با تاریخ های فارسی شبہ قارہ آشنا شود۔

Contents

1. دستور زبان فارسی، آشنائی با ساخت جملہ فارسی
2. ارکان معرفی جملہ و کاربرد آن
3. معرفی افعال، انواع و شناخت آن
4. معرفی مصدر و آشنائی با مصادر مهم فارسی
5. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل ماضی مطلق، فعل ماضی بعید و فعل ماضی قریب
6. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل ماضی استمراری و فعل ماضی ناتمام
7. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل ماضی شکیہ۔ بررسی تفاوت افعال ماضی
8. معرفی مضارع و آشنائی با مضارع های مهم فارسی
9. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل مضارع اخباری و فعل مضارع ملموس
10. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل آینده، فعل امر و فعل نهی
11. فهم حمد تعالی اثر سعدی شیرازی
12. فهم نعت رسول ﷺاثر غالب
13. فهم حکایات گلستان سعدی شیرازی
14. فهم شعر فارسی اقبال
15. مکالمہ بہ زبان فارسی و آشنائی با تاریخ های مهم شبہ قارہ بہ زبان فارسی

Recommended Texts

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

Suggested Readings

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

HIST-6215 History of Freedom Movement (1857-1947) 3(3+0)

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.

HIST-6216 Governance and Politics in Pakistan 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. Pakistan has repeatedly faced severe issues of governance because its system could not politically evolve into a formidable system which could deliver to the people.

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

Recommended Texts

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

Suggested Readings

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

HIST-6217 Foreign Policy of Pakistan 3(3+0)

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

HIST-6218 History of the Punjab 3(3+0)

This course delineates the history of province which was termed by Jinnah as "cornerstone of Pakistan." Punjab (literally, land of the five rivers) had a geographical significance because it was the gateway towards whole of interior India. Historically, almost all of the invasions of India took place from the north-western side and Punjab was first province on the way. This pattern of invasions was only turned around by the British who entered into India via Bengal using sea route. Punjab was area wise a huge province, with dense population and unparalleled fertility of land to produce immense agricultural wealth. It was this factor which encouraged the British to invest heavily in constructing canals and barrages so that enormous agricultural potential of Punjab may be tapped. Punjab was termed by British as "the basket of bread." Punjab not only fulfilled food requirements within India but also outside India wherever the British faced famine like situation.

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, Jallianwala Bagh tragedy causes, events and effects.
6. Punjab Provincial Muslim League, early history (1907-1917).
7. Mian Fazl-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.

HIST-6223 Women Empowerment in Pakistan 3(3+0)

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.

MPhil History

HIST-7101 Research Methodology 3(3+0)

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
3. Positivism/materialism/Marxism, Idealism, Orientalism, Constructionism
4. Ontologies and Epistemologies
5. Ethics and standards of Research
6. Major steps in carrying out the task of research
7. Preparing a Research Proposal
8. Writing a book review
9. Internal and External Criticism
10. Qualitative and Quantitative Research
11. Objectivity and Subjectivity in Research
12. Conducting Interviews, sampling and Survey
13. 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.

HIST-7102 Social and Cultural History of Muslim India (1206-1707) 3(3+0)

The course aims at providing knowledge and information to the students about social and cultural history of South Asia of the aforementioned period. This period witnessed conquering hordes coming from Central Asia, Afghanistan and Persia almost incessantly and many of them settled permanently in India while others went back after looting and plundering. However, they left indelible imprints on India of the regions that they represented. For instance, Mughals enriched the cultural landscape of India to the immeasurable extent bringing Central Asian and Persian flavor to it. So culture of South Asian society was transformed by this historical fact. India, however, absorbed this cultural onslaught in the way which has no comparison in the world. Students will be taught, in detail, how did this happen. After completion of the course, the students would be able to relate their culture with their ancient and medieval Indian heritage.

Contents

1. Society and Culture through Ages
2. Composition of Society: Muslims and Hindus
3. Cultural Expressions: Festivities and Ceremonies
4. Indianization of the Communities
5. Men and Morals
6. Social Evils and Moral Breakdowns
7. Muslim Virtues, Accomplishments, Polygamy
8. Moral Excellence and Falling of Community
9. Social Life Reviewed With Reference to Culture
10. Education in Muslim India
11. Architectural Contribution
12. Food Habits and Cuisine
13. Warfare and Technology
14. Linguistics Influences

Recommended Texts

1. Avari, Burjor (2013). *Islamic Civilization in South Asia*. New York: Routledge.
2. Khanna, Meenakshi (2007). *Cultural history of medieval India*. New Delhi: Social Science Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Prakash, Om (2005). *Cultural history of India*. New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.
2. Basham, Arthur L. (2015). *Cultural history of India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Ahmad, Syed Nesar (1991). *Origin of Muslim consciousness in India*. New York: Greenwood Press.

HIST-7103 Historiography 3(3+0)

This course aims at providing knowledge about the milestone developments of historiography in cross-cultural context. Starting from Herodotus in Greek period, it will focus on medieval western historiography, modern Muslim historiography and Modern European Historiography. History is defined as the study of an event in a particular time and space. Historiography is an essential and integral part of the discipline of history that explores what kind of history has been written so far by the historians of the past and the present. So a historian is one who writes history, while historiographer writes about the earlier written works of history and also about the nature of historical research. After completion of this course, the students will be able to conceptualize the discipline of history, the nature of historical texts, the progression of discipline through ages and various modern perspectives through which history is being produced in modern academia.

Contents

1. History writing in Ancient Greece Herodotus, Thucydides, and other historians
2. Concept of History in Ancient China, Confucius, Ssu-MaCh'ien (145-90 BC), and Dao
3. Historiography in Ancient Rome, Livy and Tacitus
4. Medieval Western Historiography
5. Jewish and Christian View of History
6. St. Augustine (354-930 AD)
7. Medieval Muslim Historiography
8. Quranic Concept of History
9. Beginning of Muslim Historiography: Maghazi, Seerat
10. Development of Muslim Historiography: al-Tabari, al-Masudi, Ibn Athir and Ibn-I- Khaldun
11. History Writing in Ancient and Medieval South Asia, Historiography traditions in Ancient India, Muslim historiographical traditions in Medieval India (statist and non-statist course): Minhaj al-Siraj, Zia ud Din Barani, Amir Hasan of Delhi, Amir Khurd, Abd ul- Qadir Badayuni, Abul Fazl, Dara Shikoh, Abul Qasim Farishta
12. Modern European Historiography
13. Giambatista Vico
14. Jean Bodin
15. George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
16. Auguste Comte
17. Karl Marx
18. Max Weber
19. Modern Trends in History Writing
20. History and Post-modernism

Recommended Texts

1. Sreedharan, E. (2005). *A Textbook of historiography*. New Delhi: Deep and Deep.
2. Sharma, Ram (2005). *Historiography: A history of historical writing*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

Suggested Readings

1. Bentley, Michael (1997). *Companion to Historiography*. New York: Routledge.
2. Louis, William Roger (2001). *Historiography*. London: Oxford University Press.
3. Lemon, M. C. (2003). *Philosophy of history*: *A guide for students*. London: Routledge.

HIST-7104 Political Parties in Pakistan 3(3+0)

This course will focus on the specialized study of political parties that played a pivotal role in the modern political systems. A political party's growth, leadership qualities, structure, manifesto and the tools to mobilize public opinion will be highlighted with particular emphasis to Pakistan. The All India Muslim League had successfully organized a subcontinent wide movement for the creation of Pakistan. Therefore the party and its supreme leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah were given highest regard as founders of the country. However, Muslim League had to prepare itself in its new role as a political party in a country that it took credit of having created. Nonetheless, Muslim League and its leaders after Jinnah could not transform themselves and they suppressed other political parties. Despite many ruptures in the way of development of party politics, Pakistan still possess a diversity of political parties and their role in polity is essential. After completion of contents, the students would be able to appreciate the role of political parties in the state and society of Pakistan.

Contents

1. The Conceptualization of Political Parties
2. Political Parties' significance and functions
3. Political Party Systems and relationship with the interest groups
4. Historical evolution of the political parties in the sub-continent before the emergence of Pakistan
5. The tradition and legacy Pakistan's political party system inheritance from the British India
6. The Grouping of Pakistan Political Parties along with ideological and territories lines.
7. General characteristics of Political Parties of Pakistan.
8. The Role of the parties in the political and constitutional development from the emergence of Pakistan
9. Ethno-nationalist political parties
10. Pressure Groups and the nature of their politics in Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Afzal, Rafiq (2015). *Political parties in Pakistan* (3 Vols). Islamabad, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.
2. Afzal, Rafiq (2006). *All India Muslim League* 1906-1947. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Siddiqui, Farhan Hanif (2012). *The politics of ethnicity in Pakistan.* New York: Routledge.
2. Nasr, Syed Vali Reza (1994). *Maududi and the making of Islamic revivalism*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
3. Amin, Tahir (1988). *Ethno-national movements of Pakistan: domestic and International Factors*. Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies.

HIST-7105 Survey of History: The Ancient World and Middle Ages 3(3+0)

In this course the students will take a general survey of history from prehistoric period to the modern age. The course is prepared in four parts of which two parts shall be taught in first semester while the remaining two will be taught in second semester. The ancient world comprises of ancient civilizations which provide heritage and cultural antecedents of the modern civilizations in the old world and the new world. The ancient Greece and Roman civilizations are presented by Europeans as their heritage commonly known as western heritage. The Indians trace their heritage from the Indus valley civilizations of Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Gandhara. These ancient Indian civilizations provide base to culture and civilization of modern nation states of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and other countries lying in the south-eastern region of Asia. It will enable the students to connect to their heritage and relate it with their present.

Contents

1. The Ancient World
2. Introduction to the Pre-History
3. The Old Stone age, the New Stone Age/ the Paleolithic and Neolithic period
4. Introduction to the Ancient world: Ancient Egypt/Near Eastern /Mespotamian Civilizations
5. Ancient Europe: Greek, Roman & Byzantine Civilizations
6. Ancient Subcontinent: Indus Civilizations of Kot Diji, Meheragrah, Mohenjodaro, Harappa and forgotten forts the Cholistan Desert
7. The Middle Ages
8. Gandhara Civilizations: Taxila, Charsadda and Swat, Ajanta Caves.
9. Early and Medieval period in Europe Romanesque & Gothic Period
10. Islamic Civilizations: Early Period 632-750 AD
11. Islamic Civilizations: Medieval period 750-1258 AD
12. Islamic Civilizations in the Indian sub-Continent (The Arabs 712-1125 and the Turks 1206-1526).

Recommended Texts

1. Gina Hagler (2017). *The Government and Geography of Ancient India*. New York: Rosen Publishing, 2017.
2. Mittal, J. P. (2000). *History of Ancient India*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers, 2000.

Suggested Readings

1. Thapar, Romila (1990). *A History of India*. London: Penguin Books, 1990.
2. R. C. Majumdar (2003). *Ancient India*. New Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas Publishers, 2003.
3. Thapar, Romila (1997). *Early India: From Origin to 1300 AD*. Los Angeles: University of California Press.

HIST-7106 Philosophy of History 3(3+0)

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. 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. After studying this course the students will be able to know about the philosophical thought of history and create awareness about the major philosophical discourses related to history which are commonly known as perspectives of history and historiography.

Contents

1. Speculative philosophy of History
2. Major themes in speculative philosophy of history (e.d. Theories of Time and its progression as linear, multi-, linear, cyclical and spiral theories)
3. Major Philosophers of History & their Philosophies of History
4. Analytical Philosophy of History
5. Some Contemporary Approaches in Historical Studies. A Brief Survey
6. Nationalist Approach
7. Marxist Approach
8. Modernist Approach
9. Postmodernist Approach
10. Elite Approach
11. Subaltern/Popular Approach
12. Feminist Approach
13. Holistic Approach (Annales School)
14. Structuralism Approach.

Recommended Texts

1. M. C. Lemon (2003). *Philosophy of history: a guide for students*. New York: Routledge, 2003.
2. Ranajit Guha (2000). *A subaltern studies reader*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. William H. Dray (1989). *On history and philosophers of history*. New York: E. J. Brill, 1989.
2. Colligwood, R.G (2005). *The idea of history*. London: Oxford University Press.
3. Gilderhus, Mark T. (2000). *History and historians: An Historiographical Introduction*. London: Prentice Hall.

HIST-7107 History of Modern Europe (1789-1945) 3(3+0)

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.

HIST-7108 A Study of Historical Movements of South Asia 3(3+0)

This course focuses on the specialized study of movements that shaped the course of events in history of South Asia. The emphasis will be laid on the genesis, growth and effects of the movements. It will entail its intellectual, religious, cultural, economic, social and political contribution. Throughout the medieval and modern times, South Asia has remained a hub of social and political movements. These ranged in nature from Islamic revivalism to Muslim modernism and then to Islamic resurgence of the colonial and post-colonial periods. It also included Islamist movements such as Wahhabi and Jamat-i-Islami of Maulana Maudidi which besides being intellectual movements were transformational in nature as well. After studying the contents of this course, the students will be able to analyze the nature of various historical movements in South Asia especially the movements in Muslim community played significant role making them identity conscious about their past and present.

Contents

1. Mahdavi Movement
2. Bhakti Movement
3. Mujaddid Alf Sani's Movement
4. Movement of Shah Wali Ullah
5. Jihad Movement of Syed Ahmed Shaheed
6. Aligarh Movement
7. Deoband Movement
8. Khilafat Movement
9. Khaksar Movement
10. Peasant Movement in India
11. Bengali Nationalist Movement

Recommended Texts

1. Paul B. Brass (2000). *Language, religion and politics in North India*. London: Cambridge University Press.
2. Nasim Yousuf (2010). *Government of British India on Allama Mashriqi and Khaksar Movement*. Lahore: AMZ Publications.

Suggested Readings

1. Rahnema, Ali (1994). *Pioneers of islamic revival.* London: Zed Books Ltd.
2. Minault, Gail (1982), *The Khilafat movement: religious symbolism and political mobilization in India.* New York: Columbia University Press.
3. Nazrul Islam (2010). *Islam and democracy in South Asia: The Case of Bangladesh*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

HIST-7109 A Seminar Course on a Personality/Issue/Institution in the History of Pakistan 3(3+0)

This is a specialized course aims at studying a personality, an issue or an institution in the history of Pakistan. It is a specialized study which means that it would focus on one of the aforementioned categories—personality/institution/issue— in-depth. Moreover it would provide leeway to the department and teacher to teach different aspect of the society and state depending on the expertise that the university has got. History of Pakistan bears an important place in overall scheme of studies because of its significance in various competitive exams and other exams of the field of history. Therefore, this course has been designed to provide the students with a focused and detailed study of a personality, issue, or institution in the history of Pakistan. The students, after studying this course, will be able to comprehend, analyze and relate historical developments in the country in their proper perspective to be guided towards future.

Contents

1. Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
2. Liaquat Ali Khan
3. Gen. Muhammad Ayub Khan
4. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
5. Gen. Zia-ul-Haq
6. Gen. Pervez Musharaf
7. Kashmir Issues
8. Separation of East Pakistan
9. Provincial Autonomy
10. Religious Sectarianism
11. Nuclear Issue
12. Bureaucracy
13. Judiciary
14. Military

Recommended Texts

1. Long, Roger D. (2012). *A history of Pakistan* (Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Talbot, Ian (1998). *Pakistan: A modern history*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Malik, Iftikhar Haider (2008). *The history of Pakistan*. London: Greenwood Press.
2. Jalal, Ayesha (2014). *The Struggle for Pakistan.* London: Harvard University Press.
3. Ahmad, Syed Jaffar (2017). *Pakistan: historical legacies, contemporary issues.* Karachi: Royal Book Company.

HIST-7110 Survey of History: The Renaissance and the Modern World 3(3+0)

This course is second volume of survey of history and it provides an overall understanding of historical progression from renaissance in Europe to the modern age in Western world. It also provides survey of medieval Muslim polities in Arab world, Spain, the Mediterranean World, Central Asia and South Asia. This course intends to provide an overall understanding of history by providing a meta-narrative about a long period and covering various regions so that a general understanding of history could be inculcated in the minds of the students. It starts with the intellectual and artistic movement of renaissance in Europe which made it possible for Europe to make itself free from the burden of medieval period and go forth to the modern and industrialized Europe. It also sheds light on the currents and cross-currents shaping themselves in Muslim societies of wide spectrum of regions such as Central Asia, South Asia and Middle East.

Contents

1. The Renaissance
2. Introduction to various movements in Europe
3. The Early renaissance in Italy: Florence: 1400-1450
4. Central and Northern Italy: 1400-1450
5. The Higher Renaissance in Italy : 1500-1939
6. Islamic Civilizaitions : Zenith of Islamic Civilizations 1258-1700
7. The II- Khanids, The Mamluks , The Timurids, The Safavids , The Ottomans, the Mughals, and the Ummayyads of Spain,
8. Islamic Civilizaition in the Indian sub-continent:
9. Early Islamic Period. (The Arabs) 712-1125
10. Medieval Islamic period (The Turks) 1206-1526
11. High Islamic Period (The Mughals) 1526-1857
12. Annexation of India by the East India Company
13. The Industrial Revolution in the west

Recommended Texts

1. Harari, Yuval Noah (2011). *Sapiens: a brief history of humankind.* London, Vintage.
2. Hovanesians, Richard D. (1999). *Religion and culture in medieval Islam*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Saunders, J. J. (1965). *A history of medieval Islam*. New York: Routledge.
2. Trocki, Carl (1999). *Opium, empire and global political economy.* New York. Routledge.
3. MacGregor, Neil (2012). *A history of the world in 100 objects.* London: Penguin Books.

MA Pakistan Studies

PKST-6101 Muslim Nationalism in South Asia (1857-1906) 3(3+0)

The purpose of this course is to highlight political, constitutional, economic and religious struggle of the Muslims of South Asia under the British Rule and hence triangular struggle ensued after 1857 which culminated in the freedom of India. It was soon after the Great War of Independence of 1857 that Muslims of India developed religious identity consciousness which was further honed and developed by the modernist revivalist school of thought of Aligarh Movement. This consciousness was transformed gradually into political consciousness especially after the Khilafat movement. This struggle of Indian Muslims led to Muslim nationalism and eventually towards the achievement of independent state nation state of Pakistan as a result of partition of India and withdrawal of British Empire. 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 in the struggle for achievement of Pakistan

Content

1. Arrivals of the Europeans and the Establishment of British Rule of India
2. Causes of Uprising of 1857
3. War of Independence of 1857 and its impact on the Indians
4. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan: Life and Achievements
5. Ilbert Bill Controversy and the Origin of Indian Nationalism
6. Aligarh Movement and its social Political and Religious impact
7. The Rise of Indian Nationalism and the Creation of Indian National Congress
8. Partition of Bengal
9. Simla Deputation and the Creation of All India Muslim League
10. Muslim Politics and All India Muslim League

Recommended Texts

1. Hayat, Sikandar (2017). *Aspects of Pakistan movement.* Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.
2. Gilmartin, David (2014). *Civilization and modernity: narrating the creation of Pakistan.* New Delhi: Yodha Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Jalal, Ayesha (2010). *Self and sovereignty.* Lahore: Vanguard Books.
2. Tharoor, Shashi (2017). *Inglorious Empire: What the British did to India?* New Delhi: Penguin Books.
3. Chawla, Muhammad Iqbal (2011). *Wavell and the dying days of the Raj: Britain's penultimate Viceroy in India.* Karachi: Oxford University Press.

PKST-6102 **Research Methodology** **3(3+0)**

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: McGrraw-Hill.

Suggested Readings

1. Babie, Earl R. (1979) *The practice of social research*. Belmont: CA: Wabsworth 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.

PKST- 6103 Constitutional and Political Development in Pakistan (1947-1971) 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. 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.

GEOG - 5101 Fundamentals of Geography 3(3+0)

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.

PKST-6105 Pakistani Society and Culture 3(3+0)

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, Sibt (1997). *Pakistan May Tahzeeb Ka Irtiqa*. Karachi: Royal Book Club.

Suggested Readings

1. Malik, Iftikhar 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.

PKST-6106 Foreign Policy of Pakistan (1947-1971) 3(3+0)

The primary focus of this course is to provide 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 Pakistani history as 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 neighbours, Muslim world as well as major powers from 1947 to 1971 so that students can better understand Pakistani 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. The period signifies the separation of East Pakistan as a separate state of Bangladesh and Pakistan's re-alignment in the field of foreign policy thereafter.

Contents

1. Historical Background and the Establishment of Pakistan
2. Objectives, Principles and Determinants of Pakistan Foreign Policy,
3. An overview of different Phases of Pakistan's Foreign Policy
4. Neutrality and Search for friendship(1947-1953)
5. Alignment with the West (1953-1962)
6. Transition Policy (1962-1970)
7. Pakistan's Foreign Policy (1947-1971) An Overview: Bilateralism and Non-aligned Movement
8. Strengthening of Relations with Major Powers
9. Success and failures of Pakistan's Foreign Policy during the crisis of 1965 and 1971

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

URCE-5101 Grammar 3(3+0)

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 lexicalgrammar of English*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

PKST- 6108 Muslim Nationalism in South Asia (1906-1947) 3(3+0)

The Purpose of this course is to highlight political, constitutional, economic and religious struggle of the Muslims of South Asia under the British Rule and hence triangular struggle ensued after 1906 which culminated in the freedom of India and partition and creation of a separate state for Muslims in the shape of Pakistan. Hindu Muslim Tangle sharpened to such an extent that the Muslims demanded separate homeland Pakistan. After completing this course the students will be able to understand origin and outcome of the Muslims' struggle and will be able to understand role of Muslim leaders in the struggle for achievement of Pakistan. The creation of Pakistan was culmination of this struggle of Indian Muslims who developed religious identity and strived hard to attain their political goal which they achieved in 1947. After studying this course, the students will be able to understand how Muslims evolved into a distinct community in India and how during the British Raj, they developed separate identity consciousness to claim a separate nation state for them.

Contents

1. Introduction to the course
2. Simla Deputation and the Creation of All India Muslim League
3. Indian Council Acts of 1909
4. Lucknow Pact 1916
5. Lucknow Pact 1916 and the Government of India Act 1919
6. Khilafat and Hijrat Movement and their effects of on the Muslims of India
7. Indian Constitutional problem and efforts for solution simmon Commission
8. Nehru Report and Jinnah 14 Points
9. Iqbal and His Allahabad Address
10. Round Table Conferences and The Government of India Act 1935
11. Election 1937 and Congress Rule of Provinces
12. Lahore Resolution 1949
13. Cripps and Cabinet Mission Plans
14. 3rd June plan and Partition
15. The Redcliff Boundary and Commission Award

Recommended Texts

1. Hayat, Sikandar (2017). *Aspects of Pakistan movement.* Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, 2017.
2. Khalid Bin Saeed. *Pakistan: The Formative Phase.* Karachi: Pakistan Publishing House, 1960.

Suggested Readings

1. Collins, Larry and Dominique Lapierre (1997). *Freedom at midnight.* London: HarperCollins.
2. Tharoor, Shashi (2017). *Inglorious Empire: What the British Did to India?* New Delhi: Penguin Books.
3. Abul Kalam Azad (1989). *India Wins Freedom*. London: Advent Books Division.

PKST-6109 Pakistani Languages and Literature 3(3+0)

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, Aligrah Movement, Pakistan Movement, Romantic .
2. Progressive Movement, Cultural Centres of Urdu: Delhi, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Deccan and the Punjab, Lingual and Cultural relations of urdu:
4. Sufi poets of Sindhi, Sachal Sarmast, Shah, Abdul Latif Bhittai
5. Punjabi: Baba Fareed, Kabir, Baaba Guru Nanak, Shah Hussian, Damodar Das, Sultan Bahu, Bulleh Shah, Waris Shah, Mian Muhmmad, Ghulam,Fareed
6. Pushto: Khushal Khan Khattak, Rehman Baba,
7. Balochi: Mast Tawakli, Atta Shad, Ishaq Shamim, Azad Jamali, Murad Sahir, M.Ramzan, Zahoor Hashmi, Syed Muhammad Taqi Shah Taib, Mureird,
8. Linguistic issues in Pakistan
9. 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, Hafiz Muhammad (2003). *Punjab Mein Urdu,* Islamabad: Urdu Adab Board Islamabad.
2. Mueen–ur-Rehman (2003). *Tehrik –e-Azadi Mein urdu ka Hissa*, Islamabad: Urdu Adab Board Islamabad.
3. Ikram S. M. (2001). *Aab-e-Kausar*. Lahore*:* Idara Saqafat Islami.

PKST-6110 Constitutional & Political Development in Pakistan (1972-2013) 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 Benazair 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 Musahraf, Musharaf 7 Points Agenda, Devolution of Power Plan 2000, Restructure of Local Govt System Under Musharaf, Legal Frame Work Order Under Musharf, 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.

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.

PKST-6111 Pakistan's Economy: A Historical Survey 3(3+0)

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.

PKST-6112 Muslim Culture and Civilization 3(3+0)

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. 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 which is also known as Islamicate world. Islam has contributed enormously to the development of distinct cultural practices which influenced every aspect of life and living. It will also highlight the achievements of Islamic civilization and becoming of Islam as a world civilization. The students will be able to understand diversity of cultures in various regions while, at the same time, being integral part of Muslim 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. Fatmid 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. Hodgson, Marshall G.S. (1974) *The venture of Islam*, 3vols. Chicago: The University of Chicago.
2. Haq, Mazhar ul. (2009) *A Short History of Islam: From the rise of Islam to the fall of Baghdad, 571 A.D. to 1258 A.D.* Lahore: Bookland,.

Suggested Readings

1. Nasr, Seyyed Hossein (2002). *Islam: religion, history, and civilization*. San Francisco: Harper One.
2. Tara, Chand (1979). *Influence of Islam on Indian culture.* Lahore: Book Traders.
3. Armstrong, Karen (2002). *Islam: A short history*. New York: The Modern Library.

PKST-6113 Foreign Policy of Pakistan (1972-2013) 3(3+0)

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 Pakistan's foreign policy within a specific historical context. The periodization signifies a shift in Pakistan's internal situation wherein it faced a secessionist movement within country which led to the emergence of a separate state of Bangladesh out of Pakistan. It also altered the balance of power paradigm in South Asia. It also led to the transfer of power in Pakistan from military dictator to the newly elected Pakistan Peoples Party which introduced new preference in its foreign policy.

Contents

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

Recommended Texts

1. Abdul Sattar. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy 1947-2016: A Concise History*. Oxford University Press Karachi 2018.
2. Shahid M. Amin. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Reappraisal*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2018.

Suggested Readings

1. Kasuri, Khursheed Mehmood (2018). *Neither hawks nor doves.* Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Kux, Dennis (2001). *The United States and Pakistan 1947-2000: disenchanted allies.* Karachi, Oxford University Press.
3. Jalal, Ayesha (2014). *The Struggle for Pakistan: A Muslim Homeland and Global Politics.* Masssachussetss, Harvard University Press.

URCI-5109 Introduction to Information & Communication Technologies 3 (2+1)

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*, (26th ed.). San Francisco: McGraw Hill Higher Education.
2. Schneider, G. M., & Gersting, J. (2018). *Invitation to computer science*. Boston: Cengage Learning.

PKST-6115 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 Mehragarh to the rise of mature Indus Period).
5. Distribution of settlements (Amrian /Kot Dijian /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.

PKST-6116 Local Self-Government in Pakistan 3(3+0)

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: Iftikhar Ahmad Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Muttalib 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.

PKST-6117 Political Parties in Pakistan 3(3+0)

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, Jamiat Ulma e Islam, Jamiat Ulma e Pakistan, Tehreek e Labaik Pakistan, Tehreek e Nafaz e Fiqah e Jafriya, Muthida Majalas e Amal
14. Socialist politics and political parties in Pakistan, Communist Party of Pakistan, ANP, NAP, Krish Sramik Party, Mazdoor Kisan 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 Yunas 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.

PKST-6118 Human Rights in Pakistan 3(3+0)

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, lan (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-6119 Women Empowerment in Pakistan 3(3+0)

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.

PKST-6121 Pakistan & Current Affairs 3(3+0)

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 neighbors, 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 Progamme 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.
3. Kux, Dennis (2001). *The United States and Pakistan 1947-2000: disenchanted allies*. Karachi*:* Oxford University Press.

PKST-6122 Role of Civil and Military Bureaucracy in Politics of Pakistan 3(3+0)

This course will provide an in depth analysis of the role of military in the state of Pakistan from its creation till date. While taking a historical overview of the development of military as an institution in British India, the focus of the course would be on role of military in politics and major policy decisions of the state Pakistan. It will also provide an overview of various reforms introduced by different military regimes in Pakistan and their implications on state and society. With the passage of time, due to long military regimes in the country, the army has occupied a huge political space and it plays not only its constitutional role but also more than that. The students, after covering these contents, will be able to analyze the role of civil and military 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 Military in British India: An Introduction
2. Pattern of Civil- Military Relationship in India: An Assessment
3. Military as a Policy Institution
4. The Early Administrative Problems of Military as an Institution
5. Reorganization of Military as a National Institution
6. Early Political Developments in Pakistan and Military
7. Defence Problems and Response from Political Leadership
8. Military Assistance in the Time of Political Crises
9. Direct Intervention of Military into Politics
10. Major Causes of Military Intervention into Politics
11. The First Military Regime: 1958-1962: An Overview
12. Imposition of Second Martial Law in 1969
13. Civilian Interlude (1972-1977)
14. The Third Military Regime
15. The Expansion of role of Military Bureaucracy
16. Post Zia Civil Military Relations
17. Musharaf Era :An Analysis
18. A Revisit of Civil Military 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-6123 Pakistan‘s Role in SAARC 3(3+0)

This course deals with the issue of regionalism, economic and political cooperation among the South Asian states with special focus on Pakistan‘s role in SAARC. Its contents enable the students to understand the significance of regional organizations like SAARC in the economic and political development of the surrounding regions. 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. The study of this course not only opens up the students' minds about the impact of SAARC on Pakistan's internal and external policies, but also highlights the role of SAARC in foreign policy development and relations with neighbors like India.

Contents

1. SAARC: An Introduction, history, structure and objectives.
2. Pakistan: geostrategic, political and economic significance.
3. Early Phase of Pakistan‘s Membership.
4. Relations with other SAARC members (focusing India and Bangladesh).
5. Pakistan‘s Initiatives, Problems, challenges and Opportunities.
6. Pakistan's Economic Policies with SAARC.
7. Role of Pakistan for Economic Integration, Foreign Investments.
8. Pakistan & SAARC: Socio-Political Cooperation.
9. Economic Ties: Objectives & Significance
10. South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement
11. South Asian Free Trade Area
12. Future Prospect

Recommended Texts

1. Anand, R. P. (1991). *South Asia in search of regional identity*. New Delhi: Baryan Publishers.
2. Asaf, K. M. (2003). *Pakistan and regional economic cooperation in SAARC & ECO.* Islamabad: Institute of Regional Studies.
3. Callard, Keith (1999). *Pakistan's foreign policy- An interpretation*, New York: Pall Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Mishra, Pramood K. (2004). *South Asia in international politics.* Delhi: UDH Publishers.
2. Virendra Nerain. B.C Uprepi (2003). *SAARC, A Study of Perception and Policies*. New Delhi: South Asia Publishers.
3. B. P. Shreshta (2001). *South Asia economic perceptive.* Katmandu: Central Nepal and Asian Studies.

PKST-6124 Political System, Government and Regimes in Pakistan 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.

PKST-6125 Contemporary Issues in Pakistan 3(3+0)

The aim of this course is to examine the contemporary issues and problems in Pakistan in context to domestic and external environment. It discusses domestic, regional and international issues, conflicts and challenges of greater importance, including foreign policy issues, cultural problems, constitutional and governance issues, and environmental concerns. Since the discipline of Pakistan Studies belongs to the domain of area studies which is an internationally recognized academic domain, it is important for the students of Pakistan Studies to become aware of contemporary issues and challenges which have direct or indirect impact on the state and society of Pakistan. This course will be helpful to the students in various competitive examinations because the theme of current affairs is essential part of almost all competitions. The students would be able to conceptualize the place of Pakistan in international scenario and understand compulsions and prospects of a nation state in international affairs.

Contents

1. Domestic Political Scenario: Challenges and Prospects
2. Major Social and Culture Issues
3. Sectarian and Ethnic issues
4. Constitutional Framework and Challenges to Federalism
5. Constitutional Amendments in the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973
6. Pakistan‘s Foreign Policy and the Paradigm shift
7. Poverty, Unemployment and Economic Challenges
8. Terrorism and Illiteracy
9. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor
10. Emerging Challenges of Federalism in Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Khan, Humid (2001). *Constitutional and political history of Pakistan.* Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Arif, K. M. (2004). *Working with Zia: Pakistan‘s power politics 1973-88.* Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Burke S. M. (1999). *Pakistan‘s foreign policy, An historical analysis*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Burki, Shahid Javed (2000), *Pakistan under Bhutto*. London: the Macmillan.
3. Jalal, Ayesha (2005), *Democracy and authoritarianism in South Asia.* Lahore: Sang-e-meel Publications.