UNIVERSITY OF SARGODHA

APPENDIX ‘A’

(Outlines of Tests)

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APPENDIX ‘B’

(Syllabi and Courses of Reading)

Paper – I, Western Political Thought

This course is designed to provide a grounding in evolution of Western Political Thought from Greek to the modern period, with a focus on the political thought of most representative thinkers of major political movements.

2. Conflict between Church & State; The Conciliary theory of Church Government.
5. Kant, Hegel and T.H. Green
8. Fascism and National Socialism.

Recommended Books:

- Harold Laski, Political Thought in England from to Bentham;London 1920.
- Herrie H. Grec, Chinese Thought from Confucius to Mao-Tse-Tung; Chicago University of Chicago Press, 1953. (Relevant Chapters).
- Otto Gierke, Political Theories of the Middle Ages: CambridgeUniversity Press, 1913(also available in a recent paper back edition).

Paper – II, Muslim Political Thought and Institutions:

The major purpose of this course is to acquaint the students with the major political concepts of Islam, the structural functional aspect of Islamic Polity, the writings of some prominent Muslim thinkers and with the prospect relating to the application of Islamic principles to modern times.

1. Political Concepts of Islam:
   (a) Islamic Concept of State: Nature of Islamic Polity-Sphere of Islamic State-Islam and Theocracy-Democratic Ideals of Islamic Polity.
   (b) Concept of Sovereignty and its implication.
   (c) Islamic Law-its sources-place of Ijtihad in Islamic Law-Constitutional law-Personal Law. Muslim International Law-Sources and Characteristics.
   (d) Concept of Millat and position of religious minorities in Islamic State.
   (e) Concept of Liberty and Fundamental Human Rights in Islam.
   (f) Principles of Social and economic justice in Islam – A comparative view with reference to modern secular ideologies

2. Traditional Institutions and their Organization and Procedural form in a Modern Environment:
Note: These aspects are to be discussed with reference to different view points regarding Islamic Provisions expressed at different stages of constitution-making in Pakistan.

(a) Khilafat – Theory and Practice, Principles underlying the institution. Grounds of Political obligations – Form of Government in Modern Islamic State.

(b) As Shura – its significance – views regarding its god in form; organizational and procedural.

(c) Al-Qaza-Judiciary as the guardian of fundamental rights. Judicial Review to judge the validity of laws in the light of Quran and Sunna.

3. Thinkers:
(a) Al-Fauabi (b) Al-Mawardi (c) Al-Ghazzali
(d) Ibn Khaldum (e) Shah Waliullah (f) Iqbal

Recommended Books:

- Allama M. Iqbal, Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam.
- Khurshid Ahmad (ed.) Islamic Law and Constitution.
- Dr. M. Hameed Ullah, Muslim Conduct of State.
- Rosenthal, Political Thought in Medieval Islam.
- Hussaini, Arab Administration.
- Sherwani, H.K., Studies in Early Muslim Political Thought and Admin.
- Hasan, Perveen Feroze, the Political Philosophy of Iqbal.
- Maulana syed Abul Ala Maudoodi,
- Muhammad Hameed Ullah,
- Aleem Ullah Siddiqui,
- Hami-ul-Ansari, Ghazi,
- Rashid Ahmad,
- Hamid Ullah

Paper – III, Comparative and Developmental Politics

The purpose of the course is to acquaint the student with the major concepts and themes/problems of Comparative Politics. It is also intended to make them aware of the nature and problems of political development.

PART I:

1. Approaches to comparative Politics.
   a. Traditional approach: its characteristics & critique.
   b. Behavioural approach and its characteristics.

2. The political system-basics concepts, characteristics, functions with reference to the work of David Easton and Almond and Coleman; and its critique.

3. Political Culture: its meaning, elements, Kind and its relevance/importance to the study of political system.

PART II: Political Development:

1. Political Development.
   (a) Meanings;
   (b) Characteristics and
   (c) Indicators of political development/modernization,

2. Socio-political Change:
   (a) Major theories and their functional implications.

3. Leadership:
   (a) Political leadership, nature and problems-political parties.
   (b) Bureaucratic and Military leadership.

4. Major issues and problems of political development.
   (a) National identity and integration.
   (b) Legitimacy and participation.
   (c) State-building.
   (d) Anomic political activity and violence.

Required Readings:


Leonard Binder and others.


Masud Ahmad Khan

Muhammad Sarwar

Moate Palmer and William Thompson, The Comparative analysis of Politics.

Robert E. Gamer., The Developing Nations—a comparative perspective.


M.S. Baqai., Social Order in Pakistan Society.

Alasadir F. MacBean and V.R. Balarubramanyom., Meeting the third world challenge.

Wiseman, H.V., Political System-some sociological approaches.

Mehden, Von Der., Politics of developing nations.

Anderson, Mehden and Young., Issues of Political development.

C.H. Dood, Political Development.

David E. Schmitted, Dynamics of the third world; political and social change.

Finkld, J.L. and Gable, R.W. Political development and social change, Wiely, 1966.


Recommended Books:
3. Michael Rush and Philip Althoff, An introduction to Political Sociology Western
4. Michael Rush and Philip Althoff, Printing Services Ltd., Briston
7. Pye, Lucian W., Aspects of Political Development, Little Brown

Paper – IV, International Relations

It is to be an introductory course aimed at introducing students with basic concepts approaches and create among them an appreciation of environments and problems of international relations.

1. Development of International Relations as a separate Discipline Scope and Problems of study of International Relations, Idealist Realist Schools.
3. Contemporary Environment of International Relations and its characteristics.
4. Approach Wes-theories and concepts to the study of International Relations.
   (a) Systems' approach.
   (b) Decision Making.
   (c) Communication and integration.
   (d) Conflict & Conflict Resolution etc.
   (e) Powers, elements of Power, Balance of Power/Terror and Deterrence.
   (f) Inter-alignment, Non-alignment, Neutralism and Nationalism.
   (g) Collective Security, Disarmament and Arms Control.
5. Diplomacy, Negotiations, Channels, Methods and Styles.
6. Foreign Policy making.
   (a) Determinants of foreign policy.
   (b) National interest motives, intentions, ideologies perception and images.
7. International Relations & International Law and Morality, nature of international law its
elevance to and impact on international relations.
a) International Organization its nature & Impact of International Relations.

Required Readings:
1. Charles O. Lerche, Jr. & Abdul A. Said, Concepts of International Politics; Englewood
2. K.J. Holsti, International Politics; a Framework for Analysis, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.,
3. William C. Olson, Fred A. Sonderman and Davis S. MacIlland, the theory and Practice
4. William D. Coplin, Introduction to International Politics; a Theoretical Overview,

Recommended Books:
- Charles Reynolds, Theory and explanation in International Politics, London, Martin
- James E. Dougherty and Robert L. Pfaltzgraff; Jr. Contending Theories of International
- James N. Reasenau, International Politics and Foreign Policy A reader in research
- Joseph Franklin, Contemporary International Theory and the Behaviour of States,
- Morton A. Kaplan, System and process in International Politics, New York, John Wiley
  and Sons, Inc., 1964.
- Norman D. Oalmer and Haward C. Perkins, International Relations; The World
- Stanley H. Haffmann, Contemporary theory in International Relations, Englewood Cliff,
- William D. coplin and Charles W. Kegely, Jr., Analyzing International Relations: a
- Taylor, Trevor, Approaches and theory in International Relations, Longman, London
  1978.
- Karl W. Deutsch, the Analysis of International Relations, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.,
- F. Charles Ikle, How nations negotiate.

Paper – V,  Ideology and Dynamics of Politics in Pakistan
1. Ideological Moorings:
   a. Evolution and Menesis of Two National Theory
   b. Significance of Pakistan Ideology for Political Process, State and Nation
      building and governmental policies.
2. Constitution Making:
   A review of history of constitution making with special emphasis on major
   constitutional problems, i.e., Islam and constitution-making, nature of federation,
   representation of provinces in the central legislature, unicameralism or bioameralism,
   the national language issue, and separate or joint electorate.
4. A critical appraisal of the working of Parliamentary system (1947-58, 1973-77) and
   Presidential system (1962-69).
5. Military:
   Role of the military in the politics of Pakistan. Major causes of the imposition of Martial
6. Bureaucracy:
   a. The Heritage and its reorganization after independence.
   b. Role of Bureaucracy in Politics.
7. Political Parties:
   a. Major features of the party system in Pakistan.
   b. Review of the programmes and performance of the major political parties.
8. Pressure groups:
   a. Ulema and Mashaikh
   b. Students.
   c. Trade Unions.
   d. Other professional and trade organizations.

9. National Integration:
   a. Salient issues of national integration.
   b. The East Pakistan Crisis.

10. Political Participation:
    a. Representation and Elections.
    c. Local Self Government.


**Required Readings:**

- Khalid Bin Sayeed: The Political System of Pakistan.
- Mushtaq Ahmad: Government and Politics in Pakistan.
- Herbert Feldman: Pakistan: From Crisis to Crisis.
- Keith Callard: Pakistan: A Political Study.
- Asaf Hussain: Elite Politics in an Ideological State; The case of Pakistan.
- Nasim Zakariya: Pakistani Adaraa (Urdu).

**Recommended Books:**

- Mushtaq Ahmad, Politics without Social Change.
- Fazal Muqeem Khan, Pakistan’s Crisis in Leadership.
- Munir Ahmad, Aspects of Pakistan’s Politics and Administration.
- Rounaq Jahan, Pakistan: Failure in National Integration.
- G.W. Choudhary, Democracy in Pakistan.
- Herbert Feldman, Revolution in Pakistan.
- Kalim Siddiqi, Crisis, Conflict and War in Pakistan.
- Khalid Mahmood, Trade Unions in Pakistan.
- Donald E. Smith (ed.), South Asian Politics and Religion (Section of Pak.)
- Howard Wriggins (ed.) Pakistan in Transition.

Students are advised to consult research Journals and Newspapers for latest developments in the politics of Pakistan.

- Mohammad Sarwar:
M. A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
PART – II

Compulsory Papers:
Paper VI Comparative Political Systems.
Paper VII Pakistan Movement

Any Three of the following Options:
Paper VIII The Muslim World-Dynamics and Issues.
Paper IX External Relations of Pakistan.
Paper XI International Organization
Paper XIII Political Sociology
Paper XIV Local Self Government in Pakistan
Paper XV Public Administration
Paper XVI Defence and Strategic Studies
Paper XVII Modern Political Thought-Western
Paper XVIII Modern Political Thought-Muslim
Paper XIX Research Methodology
Paper XX Political System of India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal
OR
Paper XXI Political Systems of Iran, Iraq and Egypt.
OR
Paper XXII Political Systems of Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria.
OR
Paper XXIII Political Systems of Sweden, Norway and Denmark.
OR
Paper XXIV Political System of France, Germany and Switzerland.

Note: Candidates will be allowed to take up thesis of 200 marks on a subject approved by the Board of Studies in lieu of any two option papers.

Paper – VI Comparative Political Systems
This course is in continuation of “Theory of Comparative and Developmental Politics’ studied in M.A. Previous. The focus is to be on the origin, development and operation of the following Political Systems: -

1. Political Systems of UK ad USA
The Focus will be on the following aspects:
(a) Political heritage.
(b) Constitutional and political growth.
(c) Constitutional and political framework; pattern of authority and power, Decision making process.
(d) Party politics and its trends.
(e) Pressure politics and the modes of political action.

2. Peoples Republic of China
(a) Political and Cultural heritage.
(b) Establishment of the Peoples Republic.
(c) Political and constitutional development after 1949.
(d) Socio-economic development c Cultural Revolution Commune Systems.
(e) The Communist Party: Ideology, Organization, and role.

3. Turkey:
(a) Political condition in early 20th century.
(b) Nationalist Movement-Establishment of the Republic.
(c) Constitutional, Political and administrative changes under Kamal Ata Turk.
(d) Constitutional and Political development after Kamal Ata Turk, Working of Parliamentary system Parties and Pressure Groups.
(e) Military and politics in Turkey

Recommended Books:
- Butler Davis E. and Donal Stokes, Political Change in Britain, New York, St. Martin’s, 1969.
Rose, Richard, Studies in British Politics, N.Y., St. John’s.
Touensend, James, R. Politics in China, Boston, Little Brown.
Macridis, Roy C. and Robart E. Ward. Modern Political System of Europe.
Kahin, George Metuman, Major Government of Asia.
Lewis, John Wilson, Major Doctrines of Communist China.
Pye, Lucian W. The Spirit of Chinese Politics.
Punnett, R.M., British Government and Politics.
Almond, Gabriel Comparative Politics Today A world View.

Paper – VII Pakistan Movement

The purpose of this paper is to make an indepth study of the ideological., social, cultural and economic bases of Muslim struggle for freedom in the subcontinent, leading to in the subcontinent, leading to the establishment of Pakistan.

1. Significant events and ideological movements bearing upon the development of Muslim nationalism; beginning of the Indian political movement and the Indian National Congress; The Aligarh Movement-its phases and contribution; Muslim resipne to Hindu religio-political and cultural movements; partition of Bengal; Simla Deputation; Establishment of the Muslim League; Circumstances leading to the cooperation between the Muslim League and the Congress; The Lucknow Pact Khilafat Movement; Politics in the 1920’s; Nehru Report; Jinnah’s fourteen points; Communal Award, Congress Rule in the provinces under the Government of India Act-1935; Lahore Resolution; Cripps proposals; Cabinet Mission Plan.


3. Ideological foundations of the two nation theory with special reference to the contribution of Sir Syed, Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam, Secular versus Muslim Nationalism;
   (a) Pro-Congress Ulema.
   (b) Pro-Muslim League Ulema.
   (c) Maulana Maududi

4. (a) An appraisal of the ideas and role of the following leaders and organizations in the Muslim Political Movement; Sir Syed Ahmad Khan; Syed Amir Ali; Mohsin ul Mulk; Viqar ul Mulk; Maulana Muhammad Ali; Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.
(b) Study of Quaid-i-Azam as a Legislator, Politician, negotiator and mass leader.
(c) Anjaman-i-Himayat-i-Islam; Muslim Students Federation.
(d) Women’s role, in the struggle for Pakistan.

Recommended Books:
- S.M. Ikram, Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan.
- I.H. Qureshi, Struggle for Pakistan.
- Chaudhry Muhammad Ali, The Emergence of Pakistan.
- Abdul Hamid, Muslim Separation in India.
- Waheed uz Zaman, Towards Pakistan.
- Matlub ul Hasan Sayyed, Mohammad Ali Jinnah; A Political Study; Lahore, Ashraf, 1953.
- Jamil ud Din Ahmad, Speeches and Writings of Mr. Jinnah: 2-vols. Lahore, Ashraf, 1964.
- Syed Hasan Riaz.
Paper – VIII The Muslim World – Dynamics and Issues (Revised)

The Purpose of this course is to examine the political dynamics of the contemporary Muslim World. Current Challenges faced by the Islamic World, Both internal and external, are studies in detail. The phenomenon of Islamic revivalism and the current state system of the Muslim World is examined. Some significant developments both in politics and economics are also studied.

I. Historical Perspective:
   A brief survey of the state of the Muslim World in the early 20th Century.
   (a) The collapse of the Ottoman Empire.
   (b) The First World War and the Peace Settlement.
   (c) The Establishment of the Current State System in the Middle East.

II. The Impact of European Colonialism on the Muslim World and Responses of Muslims to Western Powers:
   Growth of Nationalist Movements in the Muslim World.

III. Post Second World War Developments:
   (a) The Arab Israeli Conflict:
      (i) Brief History
      (ii) Major Issues
      (iii) Efforts for the peaceful Resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, Role of the United States in the peace process.
   (b) The Iranian Revolution and its Implications for the Muslim World.

IV. Contemporary Problems and Issues:
   (a) Issues and Problems of Unity in the Muslim World.
   (b) Islamic Revivalist Phenomenon since the late 1970 with Emphasis on Iran, Pakistan and Egypt.
   (c) Islamic and politics in Bangladesh, Malaysia and Indonesia.

V. The Development of Regional Organizations:
   (a) The Organization of Islamic Conference
   (b) Arab League
   (c) Economic Cooperation Organization
   (d) OPEC

Recommended Books:
- Suroosh Irfani, Iran’s Islamic Revolution, Lahore: VJngujrd, 1983.
Paper – IX  External Relation of Pakistan  (Revised)
1. Major Determinants and Objectives of Foreign Policy.
2. An Overview of the Changing Patterns of Foreign Policy
   (a) The early years of independence (1947-53)
   (b) Pakistan and the Western Alliance system (1954-62)
   (c) Reappraisal of Foreign Policy; bilateralism and independent Foreign Policy, (1962-71).
   (d) Multifaceted and nonaligned relations in the post-1971 Indo-Pakistan war period.
   (e) Pakistan and Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.
   (f) The end of the Cold War, The New World Order and Pakistan’s Foreign Policy.
3. Pakistan and the Muslim World: Pakistan’s relation with the Muslim States with special reference to the Middle East and Central Asia.
4. Relations with the U.S.
5. Relations with the Soviet Union – Russia.
6. Relations with China.
7. Relations with India.
   (a) Major causes of strains and problems in Pakistan-India relations.
   (b) History of the relations:
        Problems in the early years of independence; The Kashmir dispute; The 1965 War and the Tashkant Declaration: The 1971 War; the Simla Agreement and the subsequent pattern of relationship; Important developments since 1980.

Recommended Books:
- S.M. Burke, Pakistan’s Foreign Policy, Revised edition, Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Muhammad Ayub Khan, Friends Not Masters (Chapters on Foreign Policy); Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1967.
- Hasan Askari Rizvi, Pakistan and the Geostrategic Environment; A Study of Foreign Policy, London: Macmillan and St. Martin’s, 1993.
- Noor Husain and Leo, United States-Pakistan, Social, Political and Economic Facters, Berkely; Institute of East Asian Studies, University of California, 1988.

PAPER – X FOREIGN POLICIES OF MAJOR POWERS:  (Revised)
USA., THE SOVIET UNION / RUSSIA and CHINA
1. Determinants of Foreign Policy: Geographic, Strategic; Ideological, Economic Political and Military.
2. Bases and Determinants of Foreign Policies of the United States, the Soviet Union Russia and China.
3. The Cold War: The origins and Development of the cold War; conflict of interests between the two super powers. The nature of the Cold War; Political, economic and military dimensions; deterrence.
4. From Confrontation to peaceful Coexistence and Detents.
5. Sino-Soviet Relations: Development and Nature of the Relationship; The causes of Conflict and efforts to Improve the Relations.
6. Sino-American Relations; Initial Conflict; Transformation since 1971; and the changing nature of Bilateral Interaction; Relations in the Post Cold War era.
7. Major Powers and the Middle East.
9. The Contemporary International Scene The End of the Cold War and the Disintegration of the Soviet Union; American of the New World Order and the Global Agenda; Rationale for future conflict; An Examination of Huntington’s Clash of Civilization Thesis; and New U.S. Policy initiatives towards South Asia.

Recommended Books:


Paper – XI International Law

The purpose of this paper is to study the major aspects of public international law.

1. Introduction, Definition, Nature and Scope of International Law.
2. Origin, Structure and sources of International Law including, specially, Methods of determining the Rules of International Law; International Law and Municipal Law; Nature of Muslim International Law.

3. Subject of International Law:
   - Requisites for statehood; individuals in relation to International Law; Recognition of States Government; Various kinds of Recognition and its methods; Legal consequences of Recognition & Non-recognition; State succession and its consequences Intervention Kinds and grounds of intervention; Methods of Acquisition and losing state territory; Law of Sea, recent developments with respect to straits, international waterways; High Sea and Deep Sea.

4. Territory of State:
   - Jurisdiction on the High Seas; Over National Vessels; Over-foreign Vessels in Territorial Waters; Fisheries in the Open Sea; Contagious Zone; Continental Shelf; Hijacking in International Law; Aerial Jurisdiction and Jurisdiction over outer space; Extratoriality; Rights & Immunities of States and of state Instrumentalities in Courts of other States.

5. Nationality:
   - Conflict of Nationality Laws; Collective Naturalization; Dual Nationality; Modes of Acquiring and Losing nationality; Extradition; Political Asylum.
6. Diplomatic Relations.

Its categories; Reception & Recall of Diplomatic Agents; Diplomatic Immunities; Immunities of International Organization; Termination of Diplomatic Relations; International Torts and Damages.

7. Treaties:

Nature and its kinds; Ratification and Conclusion of Treaties; Interpretation of Treaties; Effects of War on Treaties; Termination & Suspension of Treaties; Treaties Inconsistent under the UN Charter Provisions.

8. International Disputes:

Nature and settlement of International Disputes.

9. Laws of War:

Enemy Charter; Insurgency and Belligerency; Non-Amicable Measures short of war including intervention etc. Regulations of the conduct of Hostilities; Rules relating to POWs; Law of Military Occupation, Legal Effects of War; Blockade; Contraband; The right of Visit and Research; Neutrality; Rights and Duties of Neutrals.

10. Codification of International Law

Books Recommended:

- H. Lauterpacht, the Development of International Law through the International Court of Justice, New York, Praeger, 1958.
- J. Stone, Legal Controls of International Conflict, Stevens.
- Q. Svarlien, An Introduction to the Law of Nation.
- Pitt Cobbert, Cases on International Law.
- G.C. Chesbire, Private International Law.
- Sir Henry Maine, International Law.
- John Westlake, International Law.
- S. Hershey, The Essentials of International Public Law and Org.
- Lauterpacht, Recognition in International Law.
The purpose of this course will be to examine the nature, structure and functioning of the Principal public organizations that are international in their purpose and composition. The course will deal especially, although not exclusively, with the United Nations system.

1. Nature: Conflict management and promotion of cooperation.

2. Setting; Sovereignty; Equility; Power Politics, Nationalism.

3. Historical and intellectual background of International Organization in the pre-World War-I Period.

4. League of Nations; Origin, Structure and functions.

5. United Nations; Origin Structure and functions.


7. Peace-making and peace-keeping by the International Organizations with special reference to Kashmir, Korea, Palestine, Congo, and Cyprus.


11. Regulation of armaments; Conventional and Nuclear.

12. Internationalism and regionalism: NATO WARSA Pact, Arab Leage, ASEANOIC, Non-Aligned Movement, OAU, EEC.

1. Future of International Organizations.

Required Readings:
- Lynn Miller, Organizing making.
- Rutch C. Lawson, International Regional Organizations.
- Jack Plano and Robert Riggs. Forging World Order.

Recommended Books:
- M.I.e.c. The United Nations and World Realities.
- Robert Macdonald, The League of Arab States.
- Ruth B. Russell, United Nations Experience with Military Forces-Political Legal Aspects.
- Miller, Lynn H. Organizing Mankin: An analysis of contemporary International Organization.
- Brown, Lester R. World Without Barders.
- Jacob, Philip E. and A exine L. Atherton. The Dynamics of International Organization.
Paper – XIII  Political Sociology

The course has been designed to study the various strands of social and political behaviour constituting political sociology. An attempt has been made to emphasize the importance of sociology in the study of political process.

1. Meanings and scope of political sociology.
2. The study of social and political behaviour.
4. Political Socialization Role of family, tribe, race, education and religion.
5. Political communication: Information media, press, modes of political communication and control.
6. Rural urban cultural patterns: Socio-political sociology.
7. Public opinion: nature, formation, role measurement of public opinion.
8. Individual and collective political behaviour; Determinants-modes, including anomic political behaviour.

Books Recommended:
- Michael Rush and Philip Althoff. An introduction to Political Sociology.
- W.G. Runcianman, Social Science and Political Theory.
- Oran R. Young. System of Political Science.
- Karl W. Deutsch. The nerves of Government; Models of Political communication and control.
- Lucian W. Pye ed. Communication and Political development.
- Parsons, Talcott. The structure of social action.
- Parson, Talcott. Theories of society; Two vols.
- Weber, Max. The theory of social and economic organization.
- ________, The Protestant Ethic and the spirit of Capitalism.
- Anthony M. Oreen, Introduction to political sociology.

Paper – XIV  Local Self government in Pakistan

The object of this paper is to apprise the students about the system of local self government prevalent in Pakistan. It would enable them to understand the basic concepts of local government. Not only it would deal with the historical perspective of the development of local self government in Pakistan but also attempt to make a comparative analysis with the systems prevailing in UK and USA.

This paper would comprise of the following topics:

(a) Meaning scope, nature and approaches to the study of local Government; need for local Government etc.
(b) Colonial heritage and evolution of local Government in Pakistan.
(c) Problems & issues of grass roots democracy in Pakistan.
(d) Organizational structure of local Government in Pakistan; its relation with the provincial and central Government.
(e) Functional structure of local Government in Pakistan; social work and voluntary service at Local level.
(f) Planning, development and budgeting in Local Government.
(g) A brief comparative study of local Government of Pakistan Britain and USA.

Recommended Books:
- Cole, G.D.H., Local and regional Governments.
- Douglas, E. and Ashford, National development and local Reform.
- Khan, M.A. Hussain, Problems of Municipal Administration.
- Shelley, A.N.C. The Counciller.
- Stones P., Local Government for studies.
- William A. Robson, The Development of Local Government.
Public Administration
1. Public Administration; its nature and scope; the role of administration in a modern state: approaches to the study of public administration; changing pattern of modern governmental organization (change from law and order and revenue collecting Government to welfare state).
2. Bureaucracy: Theories of Bureaucracy, the nature and purpose and correctives of bureaucracy.
3. Organization theory; traditional and contemporary approach; organizational equilibrium; patterns of organization; departmentalization delegation of authority; centralization vrs. Decentralization line staff concept; leadership in management. Human behaviour and organization.
4. Management by autonomous or semi-autonomous bodies (Corporations Commissions, Boards).
5. Personal management; basic concept organization of personal management in Pakistan; elements of personal management with special reference to Pakistan; constitutional provisions; classification of services recruitment; training (Pre-entry and post-entry); placement pay employee relations; performance ratings and promotions; superannuation employees association or union; conditions of service, ethical standards.
6. Financial management, nature and elements; budgeting in Pakistan constitutional provision; concerning finance (central as well as Provincial Government of Pakistan; capital budget; performance budgeting; fiscal management in Pakistan.
7. Planning; nature of planning; fixing the goals and criteria; organization for planning; process of planning.
8. Administrative responsibility; (a) formal controls; legislative and judicial control of administration (b) informal controls types of informal controls; (public opinion, interest groups, other informal groups).
9. Public Relations; administrative public relations; Day-to-day contact between employee and citizen; publicity and report; Advisory councils.

Books Recommended:
- Brain Chapman. The profession of Government.
- Shaukat Ali, Administrative ethics in Muslim state.
- United Nations, a handbook of Public administration.

Defence and Strategic Studies

A : Political Strategy:
1. Political Culture, National Interest and National Goals.
2. Ideology and Strategy.
3. Policy-making; Sources, Processes, Elite Perceptions and Goal Orientations.
4. Game Theory and Diplomacy.

B : Economic Strategy:
1. World Economic Order.
2. Political Strategy and Economic Development.
4. Political Nationalism vs. Economic Internationalism.
C : Military Strategy

1. Theories of Military Strategy.
2. Military in Politics.
3. Strategy of War; War as an instrument of peace; War and National integration: War as a National Goal; Kinds of War.
4. Strategy of Peace; Cold War; Diplomacy; Alliances; Disarmament; Nuclear Proliferation; Deterrence; SALT; Military Equilibrium; Balance of Power; Conflict Resolution.

Books Recommended:
- Ins L. Claude, Jr. Power and International Relations
- Clausewitz, The Principles of War.
- Morton A. Kaplan, System and Process in International Politics.
- Lerche and Said, Concepts of International Politics.
- Andrew M. Scott, The functioning of International Political System.
- WW. Kulaki, International Politics in a revolutionary age.
- Andre Fontain, History of Cold War.
- George Liska, Nations in Alliance.
- Quincey Wright, A. study of war.

Paper – XVII

Modern Political Thought – Western

Major purpose of this course is to give a deeper understanding of the recent trends in political thoughts in regard to political ideologies of different political cultures.

1. The Revolution of Democratic Liberalism
   (a) Theories of constitutional Government in Europe during 19th century; Rise of democratic socialism – Liberal concept of authority; Growth of democratic ideas in America.
   (b) The Area of Liberal – Conservative disagreement in English and American Political Thought. Liberalism and liberal Political culture today. Ideology as a secular religion.

2. Revolutionary Collectivism
   (a) Fascism and National Socialism – their roots and origin, The Nazi version of modernity.
   (b) Communism: Marxism with special reference to Communist modernity in the Soviet Union and China. Theory and practice from Lenin to Khrushchev and Mao-ze-Tung. The social and psychological background of Marxist appeal.

3. Modern Political Theories
   Syndicalism; Guild Socialism; Anarchism; Utopian Socialism; Fabianism.


Books Recommended:
- Thomas, Norman M., Democratic Socialism, A New appraisal.
Paper – XVIII  Modern Political Thought – Muslim

This Courses is designed to study the trends of Muslim Political Thought in the modern period in regard to the intellectual works, and political and reformation movements in the Modern Muslim World.

1. General trends, of Muslim Political and social thought during 19th and early 20th century, with special reference to the work of Jamal ud Din Afghani, Muhammad Abduh and Rashid Rida.

2. Political and ideological movements in the Muslim World:
   (a) Rise Arab Nationalism.
   (b) Reformation movement of Ikhwan ul Muslameen in the Middle East.
   (c) Development of Muslim Nationalism in India.
   (d) Modernization in Turkey after the abolition of Khilafat; Islam in Turkish secularism.
   (e) Revival of Islamic order under Aiyat Ullah Khumini.

3. Contribution of Allama Muhammad Iqbal as a Thinker and reformer with emphasis on the following aspects of his thought; political significance of Khudi. Momin and Millat; His dynamic views regarding Islamic polity and Islamic Law.

4. Abul Ala Maudoodi as a thinker. His views against secular basis of nationalism; His views regarding Islamic polity.

5. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah – His contribution to the ideological foundations of Pakistan. (A study of his speeches and statements is to be made to understand his views about the socio-economic and political bases of Pakistan.

Books Recommended:

- Maudoodi, Abul Ala, edited Khrishid Ahmad, Islamic Law and Constitution, Islamic Publication.
- Muhammad Iqbal Qaddus Kazmi, Mazamin Jamal ud Din Afghani.
- Hamdani, Raza, Hayat i Jamal ud Din Afghani.
- Jamal, Muhammad Ahmad. The Intellectual Origions of Egyptian Nationalism.
- Shamlu, Speeches and writings of Iqbal.
- Mazhar ud Din Siddiqi, The Image of the West in Iqbal.
- Maudoodi, Abul Ala, Tahrik-i-Azadi Hind Aur Muslaman.

Paper XIX: Research Methodology

Paper XX: Political System of India – Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal

OR
Paper XX: Political Systems of India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal

INDIA
- Foundations and Sources of the Political System.
- Federalism and National Integration.
- Secularism: Theory and Practice with special reference to the conditions of the minorities, especially the Muslims. The cast system and Politics.
- Political Parties: Features: The Congress Party; its role and internal dynamics; other Political Parties and their coalitions which rules at the Union Level.
- Problems and prospects of the electoral Process and democracy.

BANGLADESH
- Bangladesh Nationalism and Identity
- The Mujib Era
- Military’s Role in Politics: coups and military regimes (i.e. General Zia-ur-Rehman General H.M. Ershad).
- Post Martial Law – Civilian Political Process.
- Problems and prospects of Democracy.

SRI LANKA
- The Heritage/sources of the Political System
- The Political, Process 1948-77, with focus on the Parliamentary system, Political, groups and leaders.
- The 1978 constitutional changes; The Presidential System.
- The Ethnic Conflict.

NEPAL
- The Political heritage
- Political and Constitutional developments since 1950-51 and with special reference to pary governments (1951-59) and Political instability, the impositions of the King’s direct rule.
- The 1962 Constitution and the Governmental Process, the Panchayat and partyless democracy.
- The Monarchy; its changing role.

Books Recommended:
- World Encyclopedia of Political Systems and Parties.
- Hanson and Janet Douglas, Indian Democracy, 1972.
- Khalid Mahmud, Indian Political Science 1989.
- For the latest developments:
  - Asian Survey (Berkeley)
  - Regional Studies (Islamabad)
  - Far Eastern Economic Review (Weekly; Hong Kong).