

Scheme of Study

ASSOCIATE DEGREE (Two Years)

(According to the HEC Undergraduate Education Policy 2023)



DEPARTMENT OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

ISLAMIA COLLEGE PESHAWAR

BREAK UP OF CREDIT HOURS

General Education	30
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Interdisciplinary	12
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Major	30
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Total Credit Hours	72
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SEMESTER WISE BREAKUP

Year-I Semester - I		
Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-311	Functional English	3
BSPS-312	Quantitative Reasoning-I	3
BSPS-313	Islamic Studies	2
BSPS-314	Muslim Struggle for Pakistan (1857-1947)	3
BSPS-315	Geography of Pakistan	3
BSPS-316	Islamic History-I	3
		17

Year-I Semester - 2		
Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-321	Expository Writing	3
BSPS-322	Quantitative Reasoning-II	3
BSPS-323	Ideology and Constitution of Pakistan	2
BSPS-324	Languages and Literature in Pakistan	3
BSPS-325	Economic Development of Pakistan	3
BSPS-326	Islamic History-II	3
		17

Year-2 Semester - 3		
Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-431	Introduction to Political Sciences (Social Sciences)	2
BSPS-432	Environmental Sciences (Natural Sciences)	3 (2+1)
BSPS-433	Applications of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	3 (2+1)
BSPS-434	Social change and Development in Pakistan	3
BSPS-435	Mass Media and Communication in Pakistan	3
BSPS-436	Pakistan Relations with its Neighbours	3
BSPS-437	Muslim Rule in the Sub-Continent (712-1526)	3
		20

Year-2 Semester - 4		
Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-441	Entrepreneurship	2
BSPS-442	Civics and Community Engagements	2
BSPS-443	Functional Pashto (Arts and Humanities)	2
BSPS-444	Political and Constitutional History of Pakistan (1947-1971)	3
BSPS-445	Ancient Civilizations: Mehargrah, Indus Valley and Gandhara Civilizations	3
BSPS-446	Research Methodology (Part-I)	3
BSPS-447	Muslim Rule in the Sub-Continent (1526-1857)	3
		18

Break up of credit hours

General Education:	30
Interdisciplinary:	12
Major:	30
Total Credit Hours:	72

General Education (Mandatory)

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
1	BSPS-311	Functional English	3
2	BSPS-312	Quantitative Reasoning-I	3
3	BSPS-313	Islamic Studies	2
4	BSPS-321	Expository Writing	3
5	BSPS-322	Quantitative Reasoning-II	3
6	BSPS-323	Ideology and Constitution of Pakistan	2
7	BSPS-431	Introduction to Political Science (Social Sciences)	2
8	BSPS-432	Environmental Sciences (Natural Sciences)	3(2+1)
9	BSPS-433	Applications of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	3(2+1)
10	BSPS-441	Entrepreneurship	2
11	BSPS-442	Civics and Community Engagements	2
12	BSPS-443	Functional Pashto (Arts and Humanities)	2
Total Credit Hours			30

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDIT HOURS
PSBS-311	Functional English	3

Enhance language skills and develop critical thinking.

Course Contents:

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

Transitive and intransitive verbs Punctuation and spelling Comprehension

Answers to questions on a given text

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

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

Translation skills Urdu to English Paragraph writing Topics to be chosen at the discretion of the teacher

Presentation skills Introduction Note: Extensive reading is required for vocabulary building

Recommended Books:

- Grammar
 - Grammar Practical English Grammar by A. J. Thomson and A. V. Martinet. Exercises Third edition. Oxford University Press. 1997. ISBN 0194313492
 - Practical English Grammar by A. J. Thomson and A. V. Martinet. Exercises 2. Third edition. Oxford University Press. 1997. ISBN 0194313506
- Writing
 - Writing. Intermediate by Marie-Christine Boutin, Suzanne Brinand and Françoise Grellet. Oxford Supplementary Skills. Fourth Impression 1993. ISBN 0 19 435405 7 Pages 20-27 and 35-41.
- Reading/Comprehension
 - Reading. Upper Intermediate. Brian Tomlinson and Rod Ellis. Oxford Supplementary Skills. Third Impression 1992. ISBN 0 19 453402 2.
- Speaking

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-312	Quantitative Reasoning-I	2

- What is logic?
- Argument.
- Premises and Conclusion.
- Truth and Validity.

Uses of Language.

- Three basic functions of language.
- Discourse serving Multiple function.
- Kinds of agreements and disagreements.
- Emotively neutral Language.

Fallacies.

- Fallacies of Relevance.
- Fallacies of Ambiguity
- Avoiding Fallacies.

Definition.

- Disputes, Verbal disputes and Definitions.

Deduction.

- Categorical syllogism.
- Categorical Proposition and Classes.
- Quality, Quantity and Distribution.
- Symbolism and Diagram for Categorical Syllogism.
- Rules and Fallacies.

Books Recommended.

1. Irving M.Copi., Introduction to Logic, Macmillan
2. Lemon, E.J, Beginning Logic, Indian-Polis Hachett Publishing Co.
3. A modern Elementary Logic by L.Susan Stebbing
4. The Elements of Logic by Stephen F/ Barker
5. Hurley, P.G., Introduction to Logic, California, Worth Publishing Co.

Quantitative reasoning (QR) is, “the application of basic math skills, such as algebra, to the analysis and interpretation of real-world quantitative information in the context of a discipline or an interdisciplinary problem to draw conclusions that are relevant to students in their daily lives.” (AACU)

Competency in quantitative reasoning, also sometimes referred to as quantitative literacy, represents a student’s ability to use quantifiable information and mathematical analysis to make connections and draw conclusions. Students with strong quantitative literacy skills understand and can create sophisticated arguments supported by quantitative evidence and can clearly communicate those arguments in a variety of formats (using words, tables, graphs, mathematical equations, etc.)

Why are quantitative reasoning skills important?

The ability to think clearly and critically about quantitative issues is imperative in contemporary society. Today, quantitative reasoning is required in virtually all academic fields, is used in almost every profession, and is necessary for decision-making in everyday life. QR is essential in teaching students to think critically and apply basic mathematics skills to interpret data, draw conclusions, and solve problems within a disciplinary and interdisciplinary context.

How do we assess quantitative reasoning at BCC?

At Bronx Community College, we are committed to ensuring that students are equipped with the necessary skills to become quantitatively literate. BCC is committed to infusing numerical literacy across all curriculums. This starts with Math and Quantitative Reasoning (MQR) courses laid out in the Pathways Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs), which are designed to equip students across academic disciplines with the quantitative reasoning (QR) skills needed for their professional and

personal lives, and their civic responsibilities. The centerpiece of this initiative is a 30-credit general education core.

At BCC, Quantitative Reasoning is defined as “The Ability to reason and solve problems using quantitative evidence in various fields of interest and in everyday life.” As part of this definition, quantitative reasoning skill is about students’ ability to (1) Read and understand information presented in mathematical forms, (2) calculate and apply information to solve problems; (3) analyze and interpret quantitative results, and (4) apply and/or communicates (explain) quantitative results.

Resources:

Niche (Numeracy Infusion Course for Higher Education)

The Numeracy Infusion Course for Higher Education (NICHE) is a project of the City University of New York (CUNY) Quantitative Reasoning (QR) Alliance to foster the infusion of QR instruction and assessment into undergraduate courses in a broad range of disciplines. The NICHE website is intended to provide a repository of resources and information for faculty from across disciplines who are seeking to infuse numeracy into their course instruction.

The National Numeracy Network

The National Numeracy Network (NNN) is a multidisciplinary US-based organization that promotes numeracy, i.e., the ability to reason and to apply simple numerical concepts. The organization sponsors an annual conference and its website provides a repository of resources for teaching numeracy.

AAC&U

The American Association of Colleges and Universities (AAC&U) recommends six QR skills to be assessed in students’ work as part of the AAC&U’s Valid Assessment of Learning in Undergraduate Education (VALUE) initiative. The QR VALUE rubric, developed by faculty and other educational professionals from over 100 higher education institutions, is one of 16 VALUE rubrics of the LEAP Essential Learning Outcomes.

Quantitative Literacy Books:

Quantitative Literacy: Thinking Between the Lines by Bruce C. Crauder, Benny Evans, Jerry Johnson, Alan Noell

Quantitative Literacy shows students that they use math in their everyday lives more than they realize, and that learning math in real-world contexts not only makes it easier to get better grades, but prepares them for decisions they'll face about money, voting, and politics, health issues, and much more. The authors draw on a wide range of examples to give students basic mathematical tools from sports to personal finance to sociopolitical action to medical tests to the arts with coverage that neatly balances discussions of ideas with computational practice.

Developing Quantitative Literacy Skills in History and the Social Sciences: A Web-Based Common Core Standards Approach by Kathleen Craver

This book features 85 interesting and exciting multi-century and multicultural websites that are accompanied by numerical critical thinking questions and activities. Teachers can pose the questions to their entire class or individually assign them. It also contains lists of best practices and examples for interpreting, visualizing, and displaying quantitative data. History and social sciences educators will find this book an indispensable tool for incorporating numerical literacy skills into their class activities and assignments.

Recommended Sources: [https://www.bcc.cuny.edu/academics/oie/general-education-assessment/quantitative-reasoning/#:~:text=Quantitative%20reasoning%20\(QR\)%20is%2C,daily%20lives.%E2%80%9D%20\(AACU\)](https://www.bcc.cuny.edu/academics/oie/general-education-assessment/quantitative-reasoning/#:~:text=Quantitative%20reasoning%20(QR)%20is%2C,daily%20lives.%E2%80%9D%20(AACU))

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-313	Islamic Studies	2

Objectives:

This course is aimed at:

- 1 To provide Basic information about Islamic Studies
- 2 To enhance understanding of the students regarding Islamic Civilization

3 To improve Students skill to perform prayers and other worships

4 To enhance the skill of the students for understanding of issues related to faith and religious life.

Detail of Courses:

Introduction to Quranic Studies

1) Basic Concepts of Quran

2) History of Quran

3) Uloom-ul -Quran

Study of Selected Text of Holly Quran

1) Verses of Surah Al-Baqra Related to Faith (Verse No-284-286)

2) Verses of Surah Al-Hujrat Related to Adab Al-Nabi (Verse No-1-18) 3)

Verses of Surah Al-Mumanoon Related to Characteristics of Faithful (Verse No-1-11)

4) Verses of Surah al-Furqan Related to Social Ethics (Verse No.63-77) 5)

Verses of Surah Al-Inam Related to Ihkam(Verse No-152-154)

Study of Selected Text of Holly Quran

1) Verses of Surah Al-Ihzab Related to Adab al-Nabi (Verse No.6,21,40,56,57,58.)

2) Verses of Surah Al-Hashar (18,19,20) Related to thinking, Day of Judgment

3) Verses of Surah Al-Saf Related to Tafakar,Tadabar (Verse No-1,14)

Seerat of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) I

1) Life of Muhammad Bin Abdullah (Before Prophet Hood)

I) Life of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) in Makkah

a) Important Lessons Derived from the life of Holy Prophet in Makkah Seerat of Holy Prophet (S.A.W)

II) Life of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) in Madina

1) Important Events of Life Holy Prophet in Madina

2) Important Lessons Derived from the life of Holy Prophet in Madina

Introduction To Sunnah

- 1) Basic Concepts of Hadith
- 2) History of Hadith
- 3) Kinds of Hadith
- 4) Uloom –ul-Hadith
- 5) Sunnah & Hadith
- 6) Legal Position of Sunnah

Selected Study from Text of Hadith

Introduction To Islamic Law & Jurisprudence

- 1) Basic Concepts of Islamic Law & Jurisprudence
- 2) History & Importance of Islamic Law & Jurisprudence
- 3) Sources of Islamic Law & Jurisprudence
- 4) Nature of Differences in Islamic Law

Islam and Sectarianism Islamic Culture & Civilization

- 1) Basic Concepts of Islamic Culture & Civilization
- 2) Historical Development of Islamic Culture & Civilization
- 3) Characteristics of Islamic Culture & Civilization

Islamic Culture & Civilization and Contemporary Issues Islam & Science

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

Islamic Economic System

- 1) Basic Concepts of Islamic Economic System
- 2) Means of Distribution of wealth in Islamic Economics
- 3) Islamic Concept of Riba

Islamic Ways of Trade & Commerce Political System of Islam

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

Islamic History

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

Social System of Islam

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

Reference Books:

- 1) Hameed ullah Muhammad, "Emergence of Islam" , IRI, Islamabad
- 2) Hameed ullah Muhammad, "Muslim Conduct of State"
- 3) Hameed ullah Muhammad, 'Introduction to Islam
- 4) Mulana Muhammad Yousaf Islahi,"
- 5) Hussain Hamid Hassan, "An Introduction to the Study of Islamic Law" leaf Publication Islamabad, Pakistan.
- 6) Ahmad Hasan, "Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence" Islamic Research Institute, International Islamic University, Islamabad (1993)
- 7) Mir Waliullah, "Muslim Jurisprudence and the Quranic Law of Crimes" Islamic Book Service (1982)
- 8) H.S. Bhatia, "Studies in Islamic Law, Religion and Society" Deep & Deep Publications New Delhi (1989)

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-321	Expository Writing	3

Academic Reading & Writing

Course Contents

Reading and Critical Thinking

1. Read academic texts effectively by:

- Using appropriate strategies for extracting information and salient points according to a given purpose
- Identifying the main points supporting details, conclusions in a text of intermediate level
- Identifying the writer's intent such as cause and effect, reasons, comparison and contrast, and exemplification.
- Interpreting charts and diagrams
- Making appropriate notes using strategies such as mind maps, tables, lists, graphs.
- Reading and carrying out instructions for tasks, assignments and examination questions

2. Enhance academic vocabulary using skills learnt in Compulsory English I course

3. Acquire efficient dictionary skills such as locating guide words, entry words, choosing appropriate definition, and identifying pronunciation through pronunciation key, identifying part of speech, identifying syllable division and stress patterns

4. Writing Academic Texts:

1. Plan their writing: identify audience, purpose and message (content)

2. Collect information in various forms such as mind maps, tables, charts, lists

3. Order information such as:

- Chronology for a narrative
- Stages of a process
- From general to specific and vice versa
- From most important to least important
- Advantages and disadvantages
- Comparison and contrast
- Problem solution pattern

5. Write argumentative and descriptive forms of writing using different methods of developing ideas like listing, comparison, and contrast, cause and effect, for and against

- Write good topic and supporting sentences and effective conclusions
- Use appropriate cohesive devices such as reference words and signal markers

6. Redraft checking content, structure and language.

7. Edit and proof read

8. Grammar in Context

- Phrase, clause and sentence structure
- Combining sentences
- Reported Speech

Recommended Readings

- Eastwood, J. (2004). English Practice Grammar (New edition with tests and answers). Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Fisher, A. (2001). Critical Thinking. CUP
- Goatly, A. (2000). Critical Reading and Writing: An Introductory Course. London: Taylor & Francis
- Hacker, D. (1992). A Writer's Reference. 2nd Ed. Boston: St. Martin's
- Hamp-Lyons, L. & Heasley, B. (1987). Study writing: A course in written English for academic and professional purposes. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Howe, D. H, Kirkpatrick, T. A., & Kirkpatrick, D. L. (2004). Oxford English for Undergraduates. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Murphy, R. (2003?). Grammar in Use. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Smazler, W. R. (1996). Write to be Read: Reading, Reflection and Writing. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Wallace, M. (1992). Study Skills. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-322	Quantitative Reasoning-II	2

- What is logic?
- Argument.
- Premises and Conclusion.
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Uses of Language.

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Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-323	Ideology and Constitution of Pakistan	2

Objectives:

Develop the familiarity with historical perspectives, on Pakistan and with its government and politics.

Study the process of governance, national development, issues arising in the modern age and posing challenges to Pakistan.

Course Outline:

1. Historical Perspective
 - a. Indus Civilization
 - b. Evolution and growth of Muslim society in the Subcontinent
 - c. Ideological rationale with special reference to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
 - d. Factors leading to Muslim nationalism in the Subcontinent
2. Natural Environment
 - a. Landforms, climate, water Resources .
3. Government and Politics in Pakistan
 - a. Constitutional and Political developments in Pakistan 1947-1973
 - b. Salient features of the Constitutions 1956, 1962 and 1973 and Amendments
 - c. Political development in Pakistan: 1973 to date
4. Contemporary Pakistan (issues and prospects)
 - a. Economic potential and its utilization
 - b. Social issues, their gravity and resolution
 - c. Youth role in the development of Pakistan
 - d. World Affairs: challenges and contributions
 - e. Environmental issues and potential
 - f. Human Rights in Pakistan

g. Futuristic outlook of Pakistan

Recommended Books:

1. Burki, Shahid Javed. State and Society in Pakistan, the MacMillan Press Ltd, 1980.
2. Akbar, S. Zaidi. Issues in Pakistan's Economy. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2000.
3. S. M. Burke and Lawrence Ziring. Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Historical analysis. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1993.
4. Mehmood, Safdar. Pakistan: Political Roots & Development. Lahore, 1994.
5. Wilcox, Wayne. The Emergence of Bangladesh., Washington: American Enterprise, Institute of Public Policy Research, 1972.79
6. Mehmood, Safdar. Pakistan Kayyun Toota, Lahore: Idara-e-Saqafat-e-Islamia, Club Road, nd.
7. Amin, Tahir. Ethno - National Movement in Pakistan, Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad.
8. Ziring, Lawrence. Enigma of Political Development. Kent England: Wm Dawson & Sons Ltd, 1980.
9. Zahid, Ansar. History & Culture of Sindh. Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1980.
10. Afzal, M. Rafique. Political Parties in Pakistan, Vol. I, II & III. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and cultural Research, 1998.
11. Sayeed, Khalid Bin. The Political System of Pakistan. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1967.
12. Aziz, K. K. Party Politics in Pakistan, Islamabad: National Commission on Historical and Cultural Research, 1976.
13. Muhammad Waseem, Pakistan Under Martial Law, Lahore: Vanguard, 1987.
14. Haq, Noor ul. Making of Pakistan: The Military Perspective. Islamabad: National Commission on Historical and Cultural Research, 1993.
15. Ziring, Pakistan in 20th Century.
16. Ian Talbot, Pakistan: A Country.
17. M. R. Kazmi, A Concise History of Pakistan, Karachi: OUP.

18. Hamid Khan, Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-431	Introduction to Political Sciences (Social Sciences)	2

Course Outlines

Introduction

- The Nation-State
- Ideologies I—Political Philosophy, Liberalism, and the Democratic Ideal
- Ideologies II—Conservatism; Radical Ideologies: Socialism, Anarchism, and Fascism; and Focal/Minor Ideologies
- Constitutions and the Rule of Law
- Different Forms of Governance
- The Role of the Political Executive
- Public Policy and Administration
- Legislatures, Representation, and Political Parties
- Judiciaries and Traditions of Law
- Governance Beyond the Nation-State

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-432	Environmental Sciences (Natural Sciences)	3 (2+1)

Introduction / Objectives:

This course aims at providing knowledge about various environmental issues in multidimensional perspectives. It uses critical approach to global, regional and local environmental issues. The course provides review of the different environmental issues especially ecological and those related to conservation of resources and pollution. It deals with the management and planning issues using case studies. After going through the course the students will be able to identify and analyze various environmental issues critically. They will be able to formulate strategies for the remedy of problems created by environmental hazards. **Course Outline:**

- 1). Environment and Eco-system
- 2). Global environmental problems
 - a. Climate change and its impact
 - b. Ozone depletion and its impact
- 3). Green Environmental Problems
 - a. Deforestation b. Desertification c. Range land /pastures/ Degradation and destruction
- 4). Brown Environmental Problems
 - a. Air pollution b. Water Pollution: Surface and ground water c. Soil Pollution d. Marine Pollution e. Solid waste pollution
- 5). Flood 6). Population-Poverty-Environmental nexus
- 7). International Treaties, Conventions on environment
- 8). National conservation strategy.

Recommended Books:

1. Government of Pakistan Environmental Legislation in Pakistan, 1993
2. Comsats Institute of Information Technology, Proceedings of the International
3. Conference on Environmentally Sustainable Development, Vol.1 & 2, Abbottabad, 2009.
4. Dasmann, Raymond F. Environmental Conservation John Willey and Sons, 1972.
5. Chahal, S. K., Environment and the Moral Life Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1994.

6. Shearman, David and Joseph Wayne Smith, Climate Change Challenge and the Failure of Democracy, Pentagon Press, London, 2008.
7. Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Environment, State of Environment in Pakistan
8. Dove, Michael R. and C.C. Carpenter (eds.) Sociology of Natural Resources in Pakistan and Adjoining Countries, Vanguard, Karachi, 1992.
9. Hussain, Mumtaz, Environmental Degradation: Realities and Remedies, Ferozsons Ltd., 1998.
10. Sumi, Krishna Environmental Politics: People's Lives and Development Choices, Sage Publications, 1996
11. Pakistan Administrative Staff College, Environmental Issues and Problems in Pakistan ABC-Clio Information Services, 2000
12. Brandon, Carter, Valuing Environmental Costs in Pakistan: The Economy-Wide Impact of Environmental Degradation 1995, World Bank, 1995,
13. Siddiqui, Nihal Anwar and Akbar Ziauddin, Natural Resources and Environmental Management System (FCS), Khanna Publishers, 2008.
14. Pickering, Kevi T. and Lewis A. Owen, An Introduction to Global Environmental Issues, Routledge, London, 1994

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-433	Applications of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	3 (2+1)

Course Objective

This course is designed to provide you with basic concepts and techniques that will get you started in understanding and analysis of hardware and software interaction in computer systems.

Course Outline

- Basic of Computer
- Introduction and history of Computers.
- Types of Computer
- Computer Organization

- Computer Software
- Software Introduction
- Types of Software
- PC Platform.
- Computer Virus.

- Data Processing and Storage

- Data Processing Techniques
- Data Storage (Bit, Byte, RAM, ROM, cache Memory, Secondary Storage (FDD, HDD, Tape, CD).
- The Processor
- Bus, Port
- Computer Motherboard.
- Microprocessor
- Math Co-processor
- Memory Chip
- Support Chips
- Built-in programs
- Expansion Slots
- Input and Output Devices.
- Input Devices
- Keyboard and its types
- Point and Draw devices
- Scanner, Digital Camera, Speech recognition system and multimedia
- Output Devices
- Monitor(Graphic Adopter, Size, Resolution and Types of Monitors)
- Printers and Types (Dot matrix, inkjet and laser)

Suggested Readings

- Person, Ron., Christopher, V. B. & Shelley O' ara (1994). *Using excel version 5 for windows*. Indian polis: Que Corporation.
- Parsons, J.J., 2016. *New Perspectives on Computer Concepts Introductory 18th Edition*. Cengage learning 20 Channel Centre Street Boston, MA 02210, USA.
- Randal E. Bryant, R.E. and O' Hallaron, D.R., 2015. *Computer systems: A Programmer's Perspective*. Pearson Education Press.
- Mayword, A., 2016. *Micro soft Office 2016: Tips and Tricks*

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-441	Entrepreneurship	2

Concept of Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is the ability and readiness to develop, organize and run a business enterprise, along with any of its uncertainties in order to make a profit. The most prominent example of entrepreneurship is the starting of new businesses.

In economics, entrepreneurship connected with land, labour, natural resources and capital can generate a profit. The entrepreneurial vision is defined by discovery and risk-taking and is an indispensable part of a nation's capacity to succeed in an ever-changing and more competitive global marketplace.

Meaning of Entrepreneur

The entrepreneur is defined as someone who has the ability and desire to establish, administer and succeed in a startup venture along with risk entitled to it, to make profits. The best example of entrepreneurship is the starting of a new business venture. The entrepreneurs are often known as a source of new ideas or innovators, and bring new ideas in the market by replacing old with a new invention.

It can be classified into small or home business to multinational companies. In economics, the profits that an entrepreneur makes is with a combination of land, natural resources, labour and capital.

In a nutshell, anyone who has the will and determination to start a new company and deals with all the risks that go with it can become an Entrepreneur.

What are the 4 Types of Entrepreneurship?

Small Business Entrepreneurship-

These businesses are a hairdresser, grocery store, travel agent, consultant, carpenter, plumber, electrician, etc. These people run or own their own business and hire family members or local employee. For them, the profit would be able to feed their family and not making 100 million

business or taking over an industry. They fund their business by taking small business loans or loans from friends and family.

Scalable Startup Entrepreneurship-

This start-up entrepreneur starts a business knowing that their vision can change the world. They attract investors who think and encourage people who think out of the box. The research focuses on a scalable business and experimental models, so, they hire the best and the brightest employees. They require more venture capital to fuel and back their project or business.

Large Company Entrepreneurship-

These huge companies have defined life-cycle. Most of these companies grow and sustain by offering new and innovative products that revolve around their main products. The change in technology, customer preferences, new competition, etc., build pressure for large companies to create an innovative product and sell it to the new set of customers in the new market. To cope with the rapid technological changes, the existing organisations either buy innovation enterprises or attempt to construct the product internally.

Social Entrepreneurship-

This type of entrepreneurship focuses on producing product and services that resolve social needs and problems. Their only motto and goal is to work for society and not make any profits.

Characteristics of Entrepreneurship:

- **Ability to take a risk-** Starting any new venture involves a considerable amount of failure risk. Therefore, an entrepreneur needs to be courageous and able to evaluate and take risks, which is an essential part of being an entrepreneur.
- **Innovation-** It should be highly innovative to generate new ideas, start a company and earn profits out of it. Change can be the launching of a new product that is new to the market or a process that does the same thing but in a more efficient and economical way.
- **Visionary and Leadership quality-** To be successful, the entrepreneur should have a clear vision of his new venture. However, to turn the idea into reality, a lot of resources and

employees are required. Here, leadership quality is paramount because leaders impart and guide their employees towards the right path of success.

- **Open-Minded-** In a business, every circumstance can be an opportunity and used for the benefit of a company. For example, Paytm recognised the gravity of demonetization and acknowledged the need for online transactions would be more, so it utilised the situation and expanded massively during this time.
- **Flexible-** An entrepreneur should be flexible and open to change according to the situation. To be on the top, a businessperson should be equipped to embrace change in a product and service, as and when needed.
- **Know your Product-** A company owner should know the product offerings and also be aware of the latest trend in the market. It is essential to know if the available product or service meets the demands of the current market, or whether it is time to tweak it a little. Being able to be accountable and then alter as needed is a vital part of entrepreneurship.

Importance of Entrepreneurship:

- **Creation of Employment-** Entrepreneurship generates employment. It provides an entry-level job, required for gaining experience and training for unskilled workers.
- **Innovation-** It is the hub of innovation that provides new product ventures, market, technology and quality of goods, etc., and increase the standard of living of people.
- **Impact on Society and Community Development-** A society becomes greater if the employment base is large and diversified. It brings about changes in society and promotes facilities like higher expenditure on education, better sanitation, fewer slums, a higher level of homeownership. Therefore, entrepreneurship assists the organisation towards a more stable and high quality of community life.
- **Increase Standard of Living-** Entrepreneurship helps to improve the standard of living of a person by increasing the income. The standard of living means, increase in the consumption of various goods and services by a household for a particular period.
- **Supports research and development-** New products and services need to be researched and tested before launching in the market. Therefore, an entrepreneur also dispenses

finance for research and development with research institutions and universities. This promotes research, general construction, and development in the economy.

Recommended Sources: <https://byjus.com/commerce/what-is-entrepreneurship/#:~:text=Entrepreneurship%20is%20the%20ability%20and,the%20starting%20of%20new%20businesses.>

<https://byjus.com/commerce/important-questions-class-11-economics-chapter-1/>

<https://byjus.com/commerce/what-is-the-consumer-protection-act/>

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-442	Civics and Community Engagements	2

Civics and Human Needs

Community

Welfare State

Human Rights

Responsibilities

Public Opinion

Society and Social Order

Social Work

Public Health

Recommended books

Mazhar Ul Haq, Introduction to Political Science

Interdisciplinary Course

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
1	BSPS-316	Islamic History-I	3
2	BSPS-326	Islamic History-II	3
3	BSPS-437	Muslim Rule in the Sub-Continent (712-1526)	3
4	BSPS-447	Muslim Rule in the Sub-Continent (1526-1857)	3
Total Credit Hours			12

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-316	Islamic History-I	3

- **Pre-Islamic Near East: An Overview**

Political, Social, Cultural, Religious and Economic Conditions in the Near East including Arabia before the dawn of Islam

II. The Dawn of Islam: The Prophetic Age (570-632)

- Biography of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH): A Chronology of the Major Events in his Life
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as a Motivator (Daa'i), Major points of his mission
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as a Military Leader/Strategist
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as a Political Leader/Head of the State

III. The Pious Caliphate (632-660)

- Caliph Abu Bakr (632-34): Apostasy Wars and Consolidation of Islam
- Caliph Umar b.Khattab (634-44): Establishment of Administrative System and Expansion of Muslim Empire
- Caliph Uthman b.Affan (644-56): Problems and Issues in the Muslim Community
- Caliph Ali b.Talib (656-660): Rise of Factionalism
- Abdication of Imam Hasan and Establishment of Umayyad Dynasty (660)

IV. Political System of Islam under the Prophet (PBUH) and the Pious Caliphate

- Nature of Islamic State
- Form of the Government
- Functions of the Islamic State
- Sovereignty of God
- Caliphate or Vicegerency of Man
- Appointment of Caliph
- Shura or the Consultative Body and its Role

V. Institutional Development of the Muslim Civilization: The Early Phase (622-660)

- Development of Law and Judiciary in Early Islam
- Administration and State Conduct
- Defense in Early Islam
- Educational System
- Propagation of Islam
- Financial Administration
- Heritage and Culture

VI. The Umayyad in Power (660-749)

- Political History of the Umayyad Dynasty
- Statecraft and Administration under the Umayyads
- Society and the Development of Arabic Literature.
- Cultural achievements

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-326	Islamic History-II	3

I. The Abbasids of Baghdad (749-1258)

- The Abbasid Revolution and the Establishment of the Abbasid Dynasty
- Administrative Structure under the Abbasids
- Development of Scientific Knowledge under the Abbasids
- Muslim Philosophy under the Abbasids
- Cultural achievements

II. Spain under the Muslim Rule

- Spain under the rule of the Arabs and Moors (711-1492)
- Political Fragmentation and the Fall of Granada (1492)
- Muslim Contribution in the Realm of Culture, Arts and Architecture

III. The Crusades against Islam

- Major Encounters and Actors (1092-1228)
- Impact of the Crusades on Muslim-Christian Relations

IV. The Ottoman Empire

- Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Turks (1299-1923)
- State, Society and Economy under the Ottomans
- Treatment with the Religious Minorities
- Contribution towards Culture, Arts and Architecture

V. Sufism as an Institution of the Muslim Society

- Origin and Development of Sufism
- Contribution of the Sufis to the Muslim Civilization
- Relationship of the Sufis with the State and Political Authorities.
- A critical Look at Sufism

VI. Islam and Modernity in Contemporary World

- The Emergence of Islamic Modernism
- Intellectual, Political, Economic, Social and Educational Aspects of Islamic Modernism
- Modernism

Dissemination of Muslim Learning in the West

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-437	Muslim Rule in the Sub-Continent (712-1526)	3

Muslim Rule in Subcontinent (712 -1526)

- Muhammad bin Qasim in Sindh
- Indian Society and political situation
- Mahmood of Ghazna
- Muhammad Ghauri
- Slave Dynasty (The Mamluk Dynasty)
- The Khalji dynasty (1290–1320)
- The Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414)
- The Sayyid dynasty (1414–1451)
- The Lodi dynasty (1451–1526).
- Sultan Padshah: their duties and responsibilities
- Administration
- Economic system of Sultanate
- Judicial system of Sultanate
- Military system of Sultanate
- Architecture in Delhi Sultanate
- Sultanate... Need of Badshah and his duties
- Central and provincial administration under Sultanate
- Important ministers
- Education system under Sultanate
- Religious and scientific education

- Education for women
- Cultural growth

Literature, Music, Poetry, Painting

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-447	Muslim Rule in the Sub-continent (1526-1857)	3

Course Content:

- Political and Social Conditions of South Asia on the eve of the Mughal Invasion
- Zaheeruddin Muhammad Babur
 - His early life, First Battle of Panipat and the foundation of Mughal Empire, Wars with the Rajputs, character and achievements.
- Naseeruddin Muhammad Humayun
 - Difficulties after his accession, defeat at the hands of Sher Shah Suri,
 - Humayun in exile and Reoccupation of Throne.
- Sher Shah Suri and the Later Rulers of Sur Dynasty
 - Early life, capture of throne, conquests, his reforms, successors of Sher Shah and the end of Sur Dynasty.
- Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar
 - Early life, accession to throne, Second Battle of Panipat, his court, Bairam Khan and his downfall, conquests, Deccan Policy, Rajput Policy, Engagements and wars in the North West with Afghan, Religious Policy, Din-i-Ellahi and reforms, Administration, character and achievements of Akbar.
- Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir
 - Early life and accession, Khusru's revolt, Noor Jehan, Qandhar question, revolts of Khurram and Mahabat Khan, activities of European, character and achievements.
- Shahabuddin Muhammad Shah Jahan
 - Accession to throne, golden period of the Mughal Rule, Central Asian Policy and Qandhar, Deccan Policy, Relations with English East India Company, War of succession, character and achievements.

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

Readings Books:

- Tozak-i-Babri, Akbar Nama, Aine-i-Akbari, Humayun Nama, Shah Jahan Nama, Tozak-i-Jahangiri.

Suggested Readings:

- Ikram, S. M., History of Muslim Civilization in India and Pakistan. 3rdEd. Lahore: Institute of Islamic Culture, 1982.
- Khan, Gulfishan, Indian Muslims Perception of the West during the Eighteenth Century.India:OUP.1998.
- Malik Muhammad Taj Zawal-i-Saltan Mughlia (Urdu)
- Mubarak Ali, Mughal darbar (Urdu). Lahore: Nigarshat Publishers.1986.
- Muhammad Zaheer, Alamgir Aur Saltanat-i-Mughalia Ka Zawal, Khi.
- _____, History of Muslim Rule in India, Latest Edition.
- Qureshi, I.H., The Administration of Mughal Empire, Latest Edition.
- _____,The Muslim Community of the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent, The Hague, 1962.
- _____,A Short History of Pakistan, Vol. III, Latest Edition.
- Rajput S. A, History of Islamic Art based on al-Mansurah Evidence, Lahore,2008
- Sir Wolseley Haig, The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV

Major Courses

.S No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
1	BSPS-314	Muslim Struggle for Pakistan (1857-1947)	3
2	BSPS-315	Geography of Pakistan	3
3	BSPS-324	Languages and Literature in Pakistan	3
4	BSPS-325	Economic Development of Pakistan	3
5	BSPS-434	Social Change and Development in Pakistan	3
6	BSPS-435	Mass Media and Communication in Pakistan	3
7	BSPS-436	Pakistan Relations with its Neighbours	3
8	BSPS-444	Political and Constitutional History of Pakistan (1947-1971)	3
9	BSPS-445	Ancient Civilizations: Mehargarh, Indus Valley and Gandhara Civilizations	3
10	BSPS-446	Research Methodology (Part-I)	3
Total Credit Hours			30

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-314	Muslim Struggle for Pakistan (1857-1947)	3

Introduction:

This course introduces students about the historical background of the creation of Pakistan. It focuses on major historical events both national and international and their impact.

Course Outline:

1. The War of Independence of 1857 and its impact
 - a. British, Hindu and Muslim responses
 - b. Rise of Aligarh Movement and Muslim nationalism
 - c. (i) Foundation of Congress
 - (ii) Muslim response to Congress
 - (iii) Urdu-Hindi controversy
 - (iv) Muslim Political Organizations (1858-1947)
2. The Simla Deputation and foundation of Muslim League
 - a. Partition of Bengal and Hindu - Muslim response
 - b. Simla Deputation and its demands
 - c. All-India Muslim League: establishment, aims and objectives and its evolution (1906-1913)
 - d. Minto-Morley Reforms 1909
3. Lucknow Pact (1916)
 - a. Background b. Quaid-i-Azam's role
 - b. The Pact: Clauses and Analysis
4. Khilafat Movement
 - a. Background (Impact of World War 1)
 - b. Birth, growth and decline of the Khilafat Movement
 - d. Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation Movements
 - e. Strengthening the extremist attitudes in the Hindu and Muslim Politics with special reference to Hijrat, Shuddhi, Sangathan and Hindu Mahasabha
5. Nehru Report and Quaid-i-Azam's Fourteen Points
 - a. Background (The Delhi Muslim Proposals and Simon Commission)
 - b. Nehru Report: Salient features
 - c. Quaid-i-Azam's efforts for Hindu-Muslim unity f. Quaid-i-Azam's Fourteen Points and the Congress reaction g. Government of India Act 1919
6. Muslim Nationalism
 - a. Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address (1930)
 - b. Round Table Conference (Focus on views of Quaid-i-Azam, Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Chaudhry Rehmat Ali) and the Communal Award
 - c. Government of India Act 1935: Salient Features

- d. Elections of 1937: Comparison of Unionist Party, Muslim League and non-Muslim parties Jinnah-Sikandar Pact
- e. The Formation, Functions and impact of Congress Ministries (1937-1939)
- 7. The Lahore Resolution and the Emergence of Pakistan (1940- 1947)
 - a. Text and Significance of the Lahore Resolution (1940)
 - b. Cripps Mission 1942
 - c. Simla Conference 1945
 - d. Elections 1945-46
 - e. Cabinet Mission Plan 1946
 - f. Interim Government, London Conference 1946
 - g. 3rd June Plan and the Indian Independence Act 1947
- 8. Quaid-i-Azam's role in the making of Pakistan

Recommended Books:

- 1 Ahmed, Jamil-ud-din. (1976) Creation of Pakistan. Lahore: United Publishers.
2. K. K. Aziz. (1976). Making of Pakistan: A Study in Nationalism. Islamabad: National Book Foundation.
3. Ikram, S. M. Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan. (1970) Lahore: Sheikh Muhammad Ashraf, Kasmiri Bazar.
4. Iqbal, Javed. Ideology of Pakistan. Lahore: Feroze Sons Ltd. 1971.
5. Sayeed, Khalid Bin. (2003) Pakistan the Formative Phase. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
6. Stephen, Philip Cohen. (2005) The Idea of Pakistan. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
7. Malik, Hafeez. Rise of Muslim Nationalism in India, Lahore: Vanguard Publishers.18
8. Qureshi, I. H. The Struggle for Pakistan. (1969) Karachi: University of Karachi Press.
9. Riaz, Hasan. Pakistan Naguzeer Tha, (Urdu). Karachi: University of Karachi Press, nd.
10. Abid, S. Q. (2007). A Muslim Struggle for Independence: Sir Syed to Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Lahore: Sang-i-Meel.

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-315	Geography of Pakistan	3

Course Objective:

This course focuses on the physical and human environment of Pakistan, its interaction and impact of interaction on both the land and the people. An important part of the course focuses on the actions that people can take to protect and conserve the environment.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction to Absolute and Relative location, Map Reading
2. Absolute Location Of Pakistan
3. Relative Location Of Pakistan
4. International Boundaries and Administrative Units of Pakistan
5. Land and Trade Routes between Pakistan and its Neighbors

6. Topography of Pakistan
 - a. Plains
 - b. Deserts
 - c. Mountains
 - d. Plateaus
 - e. Rivers
7. Coastal Areas of Pakistan
8. Irrigation System of Pakistan: Dams, Barrages, Canals
9. Prospects of Tourism in Pakistan
10. Weather & Climate: Climatic Regions, Climate Change
11. Growth and distribution of Population in Pakistan and problems associated with high growth rate.
12. Agriculture in Pakistan: Important crops and their distribution, Problems and Solutions
13. Mineral Resources:- Metallic and non-metallic Minerals
14. Industries: Factors controlling the location of industries. Major industries, Cottage Industries
15. Forests in Pakistan
16. Transportation System in Pakistan: National Highways and Motorways

Recommended Books:

Ahmad, Nazir, Water Resources of Pakistan and their Utilization, Lahore: privately printed, 1993.

Ahsan Ullah and Hussain Ahmad, Spatial Pattern of Concentration and Dispersion of Manufacturing Industries in Pakistan Journal Geographic Vol. 1 , No. 1, 1997 Mahmood, Mir Anis, Energy Issues in Pakistan, Readings in Economics 1, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, , Islamabad, 2007

B. L. C. Johnson, Pakistan: A Geographical Perspective, Heinemann: London

Bushra Afzal Abbasi, Geography of South Asia

F. A. Shams, Land of Pakistan, Kitabistan Publishing Company, Lahore

Fazal-e-Karim, Pakistan: Geography, Economy and People, Oxford University Press, Karachi, 2003.

Government of Pakistan, Environmental Profile of Pakistan

Israr-ud-Din (ed), Studies in Pakistan Geography

K. U. Kureshi, Geography of Pakistan

Nazir Ahmad Khalid, Geography of Pakistan

Journals:

Pakistan Geographical Review

Journal Geographic

Pakistan Journal of Geography

Atlases:

Atlas of Pakistan (Survey of Pakistan)

Oxford School Atlas for Pakistan (Oxford University Press)

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-324	Languages and Literature in Pakistan	3

Course Introduction:

This course seeks to acquaint students with the basic facts regarding different languages spoken by the people of Pakistan and to a more in depth study of the national and provincial languages. The course further introduces students to classical and contemporary literature in the national and provincial languages. The course seeks to facilitate understanding of the role of language in development of Pakistani nationalism.

Course Outcomes:

Students will be able to: Explain the basic facts regarding the languages spoken in Pakistan; Trace the development of the national and provincial languages of Pakistan; Compare any two classical and any two contemporary poets of Pakistan; Compare any two contemporary authors of Pakistan. Contrast a classical and contemporary author of Pakistan.

Course Outline:

1. Importance of language
2. Origin and Development of the following languages Urdu, Sindhi, Punjabi, Balochi and Pushto
3. Literature, prose and poetry a. A choice of one classical and one contemporary poet and author in the following languages: Urdu, Sindhi, Punjabi, Balochi and Pushto focusing on comparisons between them.
4. Language and Nationalism
5. Regional languages (Pothohari, Brahvi, Balochi, Sindhi, Pushto, Hindko, Punjabi, Saraiki, Kashmiri, Balti, Shina)

Recommended Books:

Recommended Readings:

- Allana, Ghulam Ali . Sindhi linguaphone. Hyderabad: Sindhi Language Authority. 1999
- Rahman, Tariq. "Language policy and education in Pakistan." Encyclopedia of language and education 1 (2008): 383-392.
- Rahman, Tariq. A History of Language, Learning Among the Muslims of South Asia. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 2012.
- Rahman, Tariq. Language Policy, Identity, and Religion: aspects of the civilization of the Muslims of Pakistan and North India. Chair on Quaid-i-Azam & Freedom Movement, National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, 2010.
- Rehman, Tariq. Language and Politics in Pakistan.

Shahzad, Waheed, Khurram Shahzad, Anwar Farooq, and Luqman Shah. "An Introduction to the Language Policies (LP) of Pakistan as a Multilingual Country: An analysis of the use of different ideologies in the LP from 1947-2009." Hamdard Islamicus 43, no. 1&2 (2020): 216-227.

Books in Urdu:

Syed, Anwar. Urdu Adab Ki Tehrike. (Urdu), np. nd.

Abdul Haq, Maulvi. Urdu Ki Ibtadai Nashunama Mein Soffia-ey Karam Ka Hissa. (Urdu), np. nd.

Sindhi, Hyder. Hamara Lisani Va Adbi Virsa. Islamabad: National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, 1995.

Sindhi, Hyder. Pakistan Ka Lisani Gughraphia. Islamabad: National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, 2006.

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-325	Economic Development of Pakistan	3

Course Objectives:

Objectives of this course are to provide the students with in-depth knowledge of Pakistan economy. This course has been designed to enable the students to understand various dimensions and composition of Pakistan Economy and its management during different government regimes. They will also learn issues related to agriculture, manufacturing, and services sectors. They will also be familiarized with various issues like unemployment, inflation, poverty, and internal and external debts.

Course Outcomes:

After completion of this course Students will be able to:

Understand key terms and concepts of economics

Develop knowledge of economic crises of developing countries like Pakistan

Identify the various economic institutions and their role in the growth of the economy of Pakistan

Identify the major economic issues and how they affect the economic development of Pakistan

Course Outlines:

1. Economics

a. Key economic terms

b. Key economic concepts

2. The economic system of Pakistan.

a. Basic economic systems (Communism, Capitalism and Mixed Economic Systems)

b. Basic features of Pakistan's economy and infrastructure.

3. Economic Development in Pakistan

a. Obstacles in the way of economic development in Pakistan.

b. Factors promoting economic development in Pakistan

c. Human resource development

d. Agriculture development in Pakistan and reforms

e. Industrial development in Pakistan and labour trade unions

- f. Role of informal sector
- g. External determinants of Pakistan's economy
- 4. Economic Planning in Pakistan.
 - a. The first, second and third five-year plans.
 - b. Pakistan's development planning experience during the short term planning period: 1970 – 77
 - c. Development planning of Pakistan during the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eight, five-year plans.

Suggested Readings:

1. S. M., Huda, Economic Development of Pakistan: From Self Reliance to Debt Ridden Economy. Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1996
2. Government of Pakistan, Pakistan Economic Surveys
3. Nabi, Ijaz. Agrarian Economy of Pakistan: Issues and Policies. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1986.
4. Govt. of Pakistan, Annual Report 2002-2003: Review of Economy, State Bank of Pakistan. 2003.
5. Haque, Irfan-Ul. Compendium of Pakistan Economy. Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1987.
6. H. Gardezi and Jamil Rashid, Pakistan: The Unstable State. Lahore: Vanguard Books, 1983.
7. Saeed Khawaja, Amjad. Economy of Pakistan 2000-2001. Karachi: Institute of Business Management , 2001
8. Uzair, Mohammad. Economy of Pakistan: Perspective and Problems. Lahore: Royal book Company, 2004.
9. Ahmad, Khurshid. Elimination of Riba from the Economy. Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies, 1995.
10. Willaim E, James. Foundations of Pakistan Political Economy: Towards an Agenda for the 1990s. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1992.
11. Akbar Zaidi, S, Issues in Pakistan's Economy. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
12. Government of Pakistan, Leading Issues Facing Pakistan Economy, State Bank of Pakistan. 2003.
13. Husain, Ishrat. Pakistan: The Economy of an Elitist State. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
14. Khan, Shahrukh Rafi. 50 Years of Pakistan's Economy: Traditional Topics and Contemporary Concerns. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-434	Social Change and Development in Pakistan	3

Course Introduction:

This course will introduce students to the key concepts and theories of social change and development. Furthermore, it will facilitate understanding of the factors influencing social change and the main effects of social change in Pakistan.

Course Outcomes: Students will be able to:

- Explain the concept of social change
- Explain the theories of social change and development and differentiate between them
- Identify the factors influencing social change and their impact on Pakistani society.

Course Outline:

1. Social Change
 - a. Concept of Social Change
 - b. Concept of Development
2. Theories of social change and development
 - a. Classical theories: Herbert Spencer, Oswald Spangler, Karl Marx, Max Weber and Ibn-i Khaldun.
 - b. Modern Theories: Talcott Parsons, Wright Mills.
 - c. Development Theories: W. W. Rostow, S. P. Huntington.
3. Factors influencing social change
 - a. Economic factors
 - b. Means of Communication
 - c. Educational Policies and Institutions
 - d. Science and Technology
4. Effects of Social Change
 - a. Growth of Middle Class
 - b. Creation of New Professions
 - c. Change in Family Pattern.
 - d. Change in Status of Women and their Role in Society.
 - e. Increased desire for Social Justice and Law and Order.
 - f. Consumerism
 - g. Role of civil society

Recommended Books:

1. Etzioni, Amita. and Eva Etzioni, (eds). Social Change: Sources, Patterns and Consequences. 2nd ed. New York: Basic Books Inc., 1974, Reproduced by National Book Foundation, Islamabad, 2001.
2. Saif, Lubna. and Javed Iqbal Syed, (eds). Pakistani Society and Culture. Vol. I and II, Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University, 2001.
3. Weiss, Anita, M. Culture, Clans and Development in Pakistan. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press. 1991
4. Weiss, Anita, M. Walls within Walls: Karachi: OUP. 2007.

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-435	Mass Media and Communication in Pakistan	3

Course Introduction:

This course introduces students to the concept of mass media and communication. It traces the evolution of mass media in general and with specific reference to developments in Pakistan focusing specially on its problems and prospects. It further introduces them to the laws and regulations that control mass media in Pakistan. Finally students look at the role of the mass media in Pakistan.

Course Outcomes: Students will be able to:

Explain the concept, function and purposes of mass communication

Identify key events in the evolution of the mass media

Identify the problems and prospects for mass media in Pakistan

Explain the role of the mass media in Pakistan.

Course Outline:

1. The concept of Mass communication

a. Definitions

b. Functions and Purposes

2. Evolution of Mass Media and Communication

a. Conventional (prior to scientific revolution)

b. Modern

c. Information and communication technologies

3. Development of Mass Communication

a. Print Media

b. Electronic Media

c. Social Media

4. Mass Media in Pakistan: Problems and Prospects

a. Major developments of the Press in Pakistan

b. Growth and expansion of information communication technologies: radio, television, internet in Pakistan

c. Yellow journalism

5. Laws and Regulation of Mass media in Pakistan

a. Censorship b. Freedom of Information Act 2002

c. Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) Ordinance 2002: Salient features

6. Role of Mass Media in Pakistan

a. Information

b. Formation of public opinion (eg. Information provision, Propaganda, psychological warfare)

c. Promotion of National and international understanding and integration

d. Entertainment

Recommended Books: (Identify relevant chapters)

1. Khurshid, Abdus Salam. Journalism in Pakistan

2. French, David and Richard Michael. Television in contemporary Asia. UK: Sage Publications. 2000.

3. Hassan Jawad and Syed Ali Hadi. Media and Mass communications laws in Pakistan. Lahore: Haji Hanif Printers. 2004.

4. Syed, M. H. Mass media in the new world order. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt Ltd. (2006).

5. Siddiqui, Idrees. Radio – Journalism in Pakistan. Lahore: Ferozsons, 1991.

6. Francois, William E. An Introduction to Mass Communication & Mass Media.

7. Jabbar, Javed. Media Laws in Pakistan, Karachi: Royal Books, 1999.

8. Aziz, Yousaf. Prospects and promotion of mass media in Pakistan... 2003.

9. Khurshid, Abdus Salam. Journalism in Pakistan. Lahore: United Publishers

10. Hassan, Mehdi. Mass media in Pakistan. Aziz Publishers: Lahore. 2001.

Books in Urdu:

1. Jhaulundhary, Shafiq. Sahafat Aur Iblagh. 10th Edition. Lahore: Ali Ejaz Printers. 2008.

2. Hussain, Muhammad Shahid. Iblaghiat. New Delhi: Education Publication House. 2004.30

3. Naz, Ahsan Akhtar. Pakistan mai Taraki Pasand Sahafat. Lahore: Zahid Bashir Printers. 2002.

Websites: Freedom of Information Act 2002 PEMRA Ordinance

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-436	Pakistan Relations with its Neighbours	3

Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan

Pakistan's relations with Iran

Pakistan's relations with China

Pakistan's relations with India

Pakistan's relations with CARs

Suggested Readings

Burton, John. (ed.) 1990: Conflict: Human Needs Theory (vol. 2 of the Conflict Series). London: Macmillan.

Burton, John. 1987: Resolving Deep-Rooted Conflict: A Handbook. Lanham, Md.: Univeristy Press of America.

Cornelius, Helena and Faire, Shoshana. 1989: Everyone Can Win: How to Resolve Conflict, Australia: Simon and Schuster.

Covey, Stephen, The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People.

Cynthia, Sampson. Peacemaking and International Conflict: Methods and Techniques, United States Institute Press, 1997.

Galtung, Johan. 1996: Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace and Conflict, Development and Civilization. London: Sage.

J. Wilson. The Break-Up of

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-444	Political and Constitutional History of Pakistan (1947-1971)	3

Course Objective:

The course provides students a brief historical survey of Pakistan's constitutional and political Development.

Course Outline:

1. Pakistan: The Early Years (1947-54)
 - a. Quaid-e-Azam Vision for the Constitution of Pakistan
 - b. Problems in Constitution Making
 - c. Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as the First Governor General
 - d. The First Constituent Assembly: Working and Dissolution
 - i. Objectives Resolution
 - ii. Basic Principles Committee and its Reports
 - iii. Bogra Formula
 - iv. Dissolution of the First Constituent Assembly
 - v. Judicial Cases regarding Dissolution of Assembly
2. The Second Constituent Assembly: Formation and Working

- i. The One Unit Scheme
 - ii. The 1956 Constitution: Main Features
 - iii. The Working of Parliamentary Democracy: An assessment
3. Ayub Era: 1958-1969
- i. Imposition of Martial Law
 - ii. Major Policies of Ayub Khan: System of Basic Democracies, Economic, Political and Social Reforms
 - iii. The Constitution of 1962: Main Features.
 - iv. Foreign Relations
4. Yahya Regime 1969-1971
- i. Imposition of Martial Law and the Political Situation
 - ii. The Legal Framework Order and the Elections of 1970
 - iii. Dissolution of One Unit
 - iv. Secession of East Pakistan
5. Interim Constitution of 1972

Suggested Readings

A.H. Haq, Constitution Making in Pakistan, Islamabad, National Assembly Secretariat, 1973.

Anwar Syed, Pakistan, Islam, Politics and National Solidarity, Lahore, 1984

Choudhry, G. W. Constitutional development in Pakistan, London: Longmans, 1987.

Government of Pakistan, Constitutional Assembly Debates 1947-56.

Hamid Khan, Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan, Karachi, Oxford University Press, 2001

Khan, Makhdoom Ali, The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, Karachi: Pakistan Law House, 1986.

Khan, Muhammad Ayub, Friends Not Masters, Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1967.

Mahmood, Safdar, Constitutional Foundation of Pakistan, Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1985.

Masood Ahmad, Pakistan: A Study of its Constitutional History 1857-1975, Lahore, 1983.

Maudoodi, Syed Abdul Ala, Islamic Law and Constitution, Lahore: Islamic Publications, 1986.

Salamat, Zarina, Pakistan 1947-1958, Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, 1992.

Shahab, Rafiullah, Fifty Years of Pakistan, Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1995.

The Constituion of 1956

The Constitution of 1962

The Constitution of Pakistan Akhtar Ali Maluka, Sajjad Ali Shah, Law Courts in a Glass House, Karachi, Oxford University Press, 2001 Cornelius.

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-445	Ancient Civilizations: Mehargrah, Indus Valley and Gandhara Civilizations	3

Course Objectives:

The region of Pakistan housed one of the ancient civilizations of the world. The two major ancient civilizations of the area, were the Indus Valley Civilization (Harappa and Moenjodaro 4 BC) and the Gandhara Civilization (500 BC to 10 AD). The intriguing record of these civilization, after the archeological discoveries in 20th century is very important. The present course tries to look into the history of these civilizations while covering various aspects. This course will introduce students to Mehargarh, the Indus Valley and Gandhara Civilizations. Students will learn the historical geography, the way of life of the People such as their settlement patterns, art and architecture and religious beliefs and the causes of the decline of these Civilizations.

Course Outcomes:

Students will be able to:

- Identify the location of the Mehargarh, Indus Valley and Gandhara Civilizations.
- Explain the way of life of the people of the civilizations
- Compare the settlement patterns of the people of the Civilizations
- Explain the decline of the civilizations

Course Outlines:

1. Introduction

- Mehrgarh
- Indus Valley Civilization
- Gandhara Civilization

2. Early Indus Period (from Mehrgarh to the rise of Mature Indus Period)

- Distribution of settlements (Tochi-Gomal/ Amrian / Kot Dijian / Harappan)
- Development of art and architecture
- Major settlements of Early-Indus Civilization

3. Mature Indus Period

- Settlement pattern
- Art and Architecture
- Town Planning
- Seals
- Script

- Major crafts
- Trade relations

4. Decline of the Indus Civilization: Various Perspectives

5. Gandhara Civilization

i. Introduction

- Historical geography of Gandhara
- Synthesis of cross-cultural currents and the emergence of Gandhara
- Civilization

ii. Religion of Gandhara

- Buddhism
- Life and teachings of the Buddha
- Spread of Buddhism in Gandhara and adjacent regions

iii. Arts

- Sculptural Art
- Painting
- Rock Art: Carvings and Engravings

iv. Architecture

- Religious Architecture:
- Stupa
- Monastery
- Settlements and Forts

v. Decline of the Gandhara Civilization

Suggested Readings:

- Allchin B, and Allchin R. *The Birth of Indian Civilization*, London: 1968.
- Allchin B, and Allchin R. *The Rise of the Civilization in Pakistan and India*.
- Asthana, S. *Pre-Harappan Cultures of India and the Borderlands*. New Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982
- Chakrabatri, D. K. *The external of the Indus Civilization*. Delhi: 1990.
- Coomaraswamy, A. K. *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*. London,
- Cribb, J and Errington, E., eds., *The Crossroads of Asia*. 1992.
- Dales, G. F. and Konoyer M. *Excavations at Moenjodaro, Pakistan the Dani*, A. H. *Gandhara Art of Pakistan*, Peshawar, 1968.
- Dani, A. H. *Indus Civilization – New Perspective* Islamabad: 1981. Delhi: 1985.
- Fairservis, W. A. *The Roots of Ancient India*, 2nd ed., Chicago: 1975.
- Fergusson, J. *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*. London, 1891.
- Foucher, A. *Notes on the Ancient Geography of Gandhara*. Calcutta, 1915.
- Goetz, H., *Five Thousand Years of Indian Art*. New York, 1959.
- Hall, J. *Illustrated Dictionary of Symbols in Eastern and Western Art*. 35 London, 1994, rpt. 1995.
- Masrshal, J. *Moenhodaro and the Indus Civilization*. London, 1943.

Pottery Pennsylvania: 1986.

Wheeler, R. E. M. The Indus Civilization. 3rd ed., Cambridge: 1968.

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
BSPS-446	Research Methodology (Part-I)	3

The Anticipated Objectives of the course:

- Understand the fundamentals of research and its significance.
- Learn various research methodologies and techniques.
- Develop skills to design and conduct research projects.
- Enhance ability to critically analyze and interpret research findings.

Course Outline:

Week 1-2: Introduction to Research

- Definition and significance of research
- Types of research (basic, applied, and action research)
- Research process and ethics

Week 3-4: Research Problem and Hypothesis

- Identifying research problems
- Formulating research questions and objectives
- Developing hypotheses

Week 5-6: Related Literature Review

- Significance of literature review
- Different Sources of literature
- Writing a literature review

Week 7-8: Research Design and Methodology

- Research plan: Descriptive, Exploratory, and Experimental
- Quantitative versus qualitative research
- Mixed-method research

Week 9-10: Data Collection Techniques

- Primary and Secondary Data
- Data Collection Methods: Surveys, Interviews, Observations
- Sampling techniques

Week 11-12: The Data Analysis

- Data coding and entry
- Quantitative data analysis (descriptive and inferential statistics)
- Qualitative data analysis (content analysis, thematic analysis)

Week 13-14: The Writing of a Research Proposal

- Structure of a research proposal
- Writing the introduction, methodology, and expected results
- Ethical considerations in research

Week 15-16: Presentation of Research Findings

- The Writing of a research report
- Oral presentation of research findings
- Using visual aids effectively

Recommended Books:

1. "Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners" by Ranjit Kumar
2. "The Craft of Research" by Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, and Joseph M. Williams
3. "Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches" by John W. Creswell and J. David Creswell