

Scheme of Study

M.Phil

(According to the HEC Undergraduate Education Policy 2023)



DEPARTMENT OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

ISLAMIA COLLEGE PESHAWAR

S/No.	Course Code	Title of Course	Cr. Hrs.
1	PSMP-701	Philosophy of Research: Logic and Critical Thinking	03
2	PSMP-702	Theories of Social Sciences	03
3	PSPH-703	Constitutional and Political Development in Pakistan (1947-1971)	03
4	PSMP-704	Constitutional and Political Development in Pakistan (1971 till date)	03
5	PSMP-705	Economic History of Pakistan	03
6	PSMP-706	Local Self Government in Pakistan	03
7	PSMP-707	The Evolution of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia	03
8	PSMP-708	Muslim Social and Political Movements in South Asia	03
9	PSMP-709	Pakistan's Relations with Central Asian Republics	03
10	PSMP-710	Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Critical Analysis	03
11	PSMP-711	Pakistan Geography and Natural Resources	03
12	PSMP-712	Quaid Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah: Life and Work	03
13	PSMP-713	The Role of Religion in the Politics of Pakistan	03
14	PSMP-714	Pakistan's Role in Regional and International Organizations	03
15	PSMP-715	Women Political Representation and Empowerment in Pakistan	03
16	PSMP-716	Peace and Conflicts in South Asia : A Critical Analysis	03
17	PSMP-717	Cultural Heritage of Pakistan	03
18	PSMP-718	Ethnicity, Sectarianism and National Integration in Pakistan	03
19	PSMP-719	Pakistan: Geo-Strategic, Geo-Political and Geo-Economics Significance	03
20	PSMP-720	Strategic Issues and Defence Policy of Pakistan	03
21	PSMP-721	Political Violence and Terrorism in Pakistan	03
22	PSMP-722	Study of Colonialism	03
23	PSMP-723	Leadership and Governance in Pakistan	03
24	PSMP-724	Climate Change and its Impact on Pakistan	03

Course Work Credit Hours	24
Thesis/Project	6
Total Credit Hours	30

PSMP-701 Philosophy of Research: Logic and Critical Thinking (03 crdt hours)

Definition, Characteristics and Kinds of research
Sources of knowledge (Experience, expert opinion, reasoning etc)
The scientific approach to knowledge generation

- **Quantitative, qualitative and mixed research**

Characteristics of the three research paradigms

Quantitative research methods:

Experimental research, Non-experimental research,

Qualitative research methods: Phenomenology, Ethnography, Case study research,
Grounded theory, Historical research, Mixed research (or mixed methods research)”

- **Planning of the research study:**

Sources of research ideas/problems, Review of the literature, Formulating hypothesis

- **How to write a research proposal:**

Framework of the research proposal, Strategies for writing each section of the research

Proposal. Introduction, Method, Research participants, Design, Apparatus and
instruments, Procedure, Data Analysis, Abstract

- **Sampling in Quantitative, qualitative, and Mixed Research:**

Terminology used in Sampling, Random Sampling Techniques, Simple Random
Sampling,

Systematic Random Sampling, Stratified Random Sampling, Cluster Random
Sampling,

Non-Random Sampling Techniques, Convenience Sampling, Quota Sampling,
Purposive

Sampling, Snowball sampling

- **Methods of Data Collection:**

Tests, Questionnaires, Quantitative Interviews, Qualitative Interviews, Focus Groups,
Observations, Quantitative observation

- **Experimental Research:**

Introduction, Procedure of Experimental Validity, Experimental Research Designs,
Pre-

Experimental Research Designs, True-Experimental Research Designation, Quasi-
Experimental Research design

- **Assessment, Evaluation and Descriptive Research**

Assessment Studies, Evaluative Studies, The follow up Study, Descriptive Research,
Ex-

Post Facto or Explanatory Studies

- **Analyzing the data**

Descriptive Statistics, Inferential Statistics

- **Writing the Research Report**

General Principal related to of writing the research report. Format of the research
report.

Writing Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed Research report

- **II- Logic**

- Introduction

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

- Symbolic Logic. The values of Special symbols. The symbols for Conjunction, Disjunction, and Negation. Conditional statements and material implication. Truth Tables. Statement from Material Equivalence, and Logical Equivalence. The three “Laws of thought.”

- Method of Deduction. Rules of reference, Rules of replacement, Formal proof of validity, Proof of Invalidity, Quantification, Singular propositions, Traditional Subject-Predicate propositions.

- Induction. Analogy and probability inference. Argument by Analogy. Appraising Analogical Argument. Causal Connections. The meaning of “Cause”. Mill’s Method of

Experimental Inquiry. A Brief Introduction of Science and Hypothesis. The values of Science Implantation: Scientific and Unscientific. Evaluating Scientific Explanation. Probability

Suggested Readings

Kothari, C.R. (2004). Research Methodology. New Delhi, New Age International Limited Publishers.

Stephen P Turner (2009). The Blackwell Guide to the Philosophy of Social Science. USA. John Willy& Sons.

Robert C, B.(2007). Philosophy of Social Sciences. Australia: Bloomsbury Publishing.

Johnson. & Christensen, L. (2008). Educational Research Quantitative, qualitative and approach (3rd edition). Los Angeles: SAGE Publications

Gay. LR. (2000). Educational Research (5th Edition). Islamabad: National Book Foundation.

Best. J. W. & Kahn, J.V. (1986). Research in Education (5th Edition). New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliff.

McMillan, J.H. & Schumaker. S. (1989). Research in Education: A conceptual Introduction (2nd Edition) New York: Harper Collins.

Cohen, L. & Manion. L. (1989). Research Methods in Education (3rd Edition). London: Routledge.

Bryman. A. (1988) Quantity and Quality in Social Research. London: Unwin Hyman.

Irving, M. Cohen,C. McMahan, K.(2014). Introduction to Logic.UK: Pearson Education Limited.

Jeffery, R.(1990), Formal Logic: Its Scope & Limits. New York: McGraw

PSMP-702 Theories of Social Sciences (03 crdt hours)

In modern academics everything has to be supported with the help of an academic theory. The course aims to provide an inductive and theoretical insight to the scholars about relevant academic theories. An additional objective of the course is to give scholars the academic strength on the basis of which they will be able to develop the inductive process of reasoning and the resultant analytical power, both in writing and before that verbally.

Realism, Neo-Realism, Neo-Classical Realism, Complex Realism, Liberalism i.e. Liberal Internationalism, Critical Theory, World-Systems Theory, Normative Theory, Constructivism, Feminism and Gender Theory, Structural Theory of Imperialism, and Mackinder's Heartland Theory (and others).

Recommended Readings:

Morgan, T. Clifton, & Palmer, G. (2006). A theory of foreign policy. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Hicks, Stephen R. C. (2014). Explaining post-modernism: Skepticism and socialism from Rousseau to Foucault. China: Ockham's Razor Publishing.

Hinnebusch, Raymond. (2015). The international politics of the Middle East (Complex Realism, Chapter 1). Manchester: Manchester University Press.

Lawson, Stephanie. (2015). Theories of international relations: Contending approaches to world politics. New York: Polity Press.

Lenin, Vladimir. (1993). The three sources and three component parts of Marxism.

Lenin, Vladimir. (1909). Materialism and empiric-criticism. Moscow.

Taylor, Peter. (1992). Political geography. London: Longman Scientific and Technical.

Kuhn, Thomas S. (1996). The structure of scientific revolutions. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Wilber, K. (2000). A brief history of everything. Boston, MA: Shambhala Publications, Inc.

Wilber, K. (1999). The marriage of sense and soul. New York: Broadway Books.

PSMP-703 Constitutional Development in Pakistan (1947-1971) (03 credit hours)

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

Course Outlines:

- Pakistan: The Early Years (1947-54)
 - Quaid-e-Azam Vision for the Constitution of Pakistan
 - Problems in Constitution Making
 - Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as the First Governor General
 - The First Constituent Assembly: Working and Dissolution
 - Objectives Resolution
 - Basic Principles Committee and its Reports
 - Bogra Formula
 - Dissolution of the First Constituent Assembly
- Judicial Cases regarding Dissolution of Assembly
 - The Second Constituent Assembly: Formation and Working
 - The One Unit Scheme
 - The 1956 Constitution
- Ayub Era: 1958-1969
 - Major Policies of Ayub Khan: System of Basic Democracies, Economic, Political and Social Reforms
 - The Constitution of 1962
 - Foreign Relations
- Yahya Regime 1969-1971
 - Imposition of Martial Law and the Political Situation
 - The Legal Framework Order and the Elections of 1970
 - Dissolution of One Unit
 - Secession of East Pakistan
- Interim Constitution of 1972

Suggested Readings

Haq, A. H. (1973). Constitution making in Pakistan. Islamabad: National Assembly Secretariat.

Syed, A. (1984). Pakistan, Islam, politics and national solidarity. Lahore: Anjum Publishers.

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

Government of Pakistan. (n.d.). Constitutional Assembly debates 1947-56.

Khan, H. (2001). Constitutional and political history of Pakistan. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Khan, M. A. (1986). The constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973. Karachi: Pakistan Law House.

Khan, M. A. (1967). Friends not masters. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Mahmood, S. (1985). Constitutional foundation of Pakistan. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications.

Masood Ahmad. (1983). Pakistan: A study of its constitutional history 1857-1975. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications.

Maudoodi, S. A. (1986). Islamic law and constitution. Lahore: Islamic Publications.

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

Shahab, R. (1995). Fifty years of Pakistan. Lahore: Progressive Publishers.

The Constitution of 1956.

The Constitution of 1962.

The Constitution of Pakistan.

Malik, A. A., & Shah, S. A. (2001). Law courts in a glass house. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

PSMP-704 Constitutional and Political Development in Pakistan (1971 till date). 03 cr hours

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

Course Outline:

- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Government 1971-1977

- Major Reforms: Policy of Nationalization
- The 1973 Constitution
- Foreign Policy
- Elections, Political Crisis and Imposition of Martial Law
- Amendments in the Constitution in ZA Bhutto Era
- Zia Regime: 1977-88
- Foreign Policy: Focus on Afghanistan
- Islamization Policy
- Constitutional Changes: Elections, Revival of the 1973 Constitution, 8th Amendment and the Restoration of Civilian Rule
- Muhammad Khan Junejo as Prime Minister (1985-1988)
- Democratic Governments: 1988-99
- Elections b. Benazir's Governments: Major Policies, Issues and Challenges
- Nawaz Sharif Governments: Policies, Issues and Challenges
- Breakdown of Parliamentary Democracy e. Role of Judiciary
- Important Amendments in the Constitution
- Musharraf's Regime: 1999 -2008
- Constitutional Changes: 17th Amendment
- Post 9/11 Events and Impact on Pakistan
- A Brief Look at the Economy and the Foreign Relations
- Pakistan People's Party rule (2008-2012)
- Martyrdom of Benazir Bhutto
- Elections and results
- Important Constitutional Amendments: 18th and 19th
- Pakistan Muslim League Rule (2013-2018)
- Pakistan Tehrik-i-Insaf Rule (2018-2023)

Recommended Readings:

Haq, A. H. (1973). Constitution making in Pakistan. Islamabad: National Assembly Secretariat.

Syed, A. (2007). Issues and realities of Pakistani politics. Lahore: Research Society of Pakistan, University of the Punjab.

Jalal, A. (1995). Democracy & authoritarianism in South Asia. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications.

Kennedy, C. (2006). Pakistan 2005. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Khan, H. (2001). Constitutional and political history of Pakistan. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Yusuf, H. (1980). Pakistan in search of democracy: 1947-1977. Lahore: Afro-Asia Publications.

Rizvi, H. A. (1974). The military and politics in Pakistan. Lahore: Sange-e-Meel Publications.

Talbot, I. (1999). Pakistan: Modern history. Lahore: Vanguard.

Khan, M. A. (1986). The constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973. Karachi: Pakistan Law House.

Ziring, L. (1997). Pakistan in the twentieth century. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Khan, M. A. (2007). We have learnt nothing from history: Pakistan politics and military power. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Ahmad, M. (1983). Pakistan: A study of its constitutional history 1857-1975. Lahore: Vanguard.

Maudoodi, S. A. A. (1986). Islamic law and constitution. Lahore: Islamic Publications.

Waseem, M. (2007). Democratization in Pakistan: A study of the 2002 elections. Lahore: Oxford University Press.

Aziz, S. (2018). The constitution of Pakistan: A contextual analysis. Karachi: Hart Publishing.

Shahab, R. (1995). Fifty years of Pakistan. Lahore: Progressive Publishers.

Burki, S. J. (1980). Pakistan under Bhutto. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Malik, A. A., & Shah, S. A. (2001). Law courts in a glass house. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

PSMP-705 Economic History of Pakistan (03 Crdt hours)

This course is designed to highlight various dimensions of Pakistan Economy and access the economic growth since its establishment. It also stresses the importance of meaningful

economic development which is sustainable, participatory, environmentally responsible and distributive. It helps to understand key terms and concepts of economics, identifying the various economic institutions and their role in the growth of Pakistan's economy. It also identifies the major economic issues and their impact on the economic development of Pakistan.

Course Outlines

- Economics; Basic Economic Terms like, supply & demand, Market, price, cost, revenue, profit, Goods & services, inflation, unemployment, GDP, interest rate, fiscal policy etc.
- Basic Economic Concepts like, Scarcity. Opportunity cost, Elasticity and price elasticity, Equilibrium, utility, productivity, market structure and monopoly.
 - Basic Economic systems; Socialist, Capitalists and mixed.
- Basic features of Pakistan's economy and infrastructure.
- Economic planning and development in Pakistan since 1947;
 - Phase I: 1947-58
 - Phase II: 1958-88
 - Phase III:1989-2000
 - Phase IV: 2001 – onwards including Five years plans.
 - Obstacles in the way of economic development in Pakistan.
 - Factors promoting economic development in Pakistan.
 - Human Resource development.
 - Agriculture development in Pakistan and agricultural reforms.
 - Industrial development in Pakistan and labour trade unions.
 - Role of informal sector.
 - Fiscal relation between federal and provincial governments/regional disparities.
 - External determinants of Pakistan economy.
 - Poverty and inflation in Pakistan.
 - Globalization and Information Technology in Pakistan.

Recommended Books:

Gardezi, H., & Rashid, J. (1983). Pakistan: The unstable state. Lahore: Vanguard Books.

Khan, S. R. (1999). 50 years of Pakistan's economy: Traditional topics and contemporary concerns. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Nabi, I. (1986). Agrarian economy of Pakistan: Issues and policies. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Government of Pakistan. (2003). Annual report 2002-2003: Review of economy. State Bank of Pakistan.

Haque, I.-U. (1987). Compendium of Pakistan economy. Karachi: Royal Book Company.

Huda, S. M. (1996). Economic development of Pakistan: From self reliance to debt ridden economy. Karachi: Royal Book Company.

Saeed Khawaja, A. (2001). Economy of Pakistan 2000-2001. Karachi: Institute of Business Management.

Uzair, M. (2004). Economy of Pakistan: Perspective and problems. Lahore: Royal Book Company.

Ahmad, K. (1995). Elimination of riba from the economy. Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies.

James, W. E. (1992). Foundations of Pakistan political economy: Towards an agenda for the 1990s. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Zaidi, A. S. (1999). Issues in Pakistan's economy. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Ahmed B.K. (2015). Information technology build-up in Pakistan Libraries. Educational Library and Information Science. ISSN: 2449-0601 Vol. 3 (1), pp. 074-082, June,2015 ;<http://www.globalscienceresearchjournals.org/>

PSMP- 706 Local Self Government in Pakistan (03 crdt hours)

Meaning, scope and approaches to the study of Local Self Government. The concepts, Decentralization, Deconcentrating, Delegation, Devolution of Power etc. Evolution of Local Self Government in Pakistan. Problems & Issues of Local Government in Pakistan. Local Self Government Institutions; relationship with the State/Province & the Central Government. A brief comparative study of Local Self Government of Pakistan, UK and USA. Planning, Budgeting & Development in Local Self Government. Restructuring of Local Government: Devolution Plan-2000, its concept, principles, the structure of District Government. Functions of local government in Pakistan.

- Key functions of union council

- Key functions of tehsil/Taluka Council
- Key functions of district council.
- 8. Planning, development, budgeting and financial autonomy in local government.
- The role of local government in national development
- Problems of local government in Pakistan.
- The role of citizens in local self- government.
- Citizen Community Board (CCB).
- Local Government Acts, 2013

Suggested Readings

National Reconstruction Bureau. (2000). Devolution plan 2000. Islamabad: National Reconstruction Bureau.

Quddus, A. (1981). Local self-government in Pakistan. Lahore: Vanguard Books Ltd.

Malik, M. A. (2006). Local self-government in Pakistan. Lahore: Iftikhar Ahmed Publisher.

Sproats, K. (n.d.). Local government in Asia and the Pacific: A comparative analysis of fifteen countries*. Sydney: Western Sydney Research Institute.

Muttalib, M. A., & Khan, M. A. (1983). Theory of local government. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.

Hasan, M. (1984). History of local government in Pakistan. Islamabad: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

Tinker, H. (n.d.). The foundations of local self-government in India, Pakistan, and Burma.

Zaka, A. (2013). The Sindh Local Government Ordinance 2001. Revised amended edition. Karachi.

Khan, A. A., & Muttalib, A. (1983). Theory of self-government. India: Sterling Publishers.

Blair, G. S. (1986). Government at the grass roots. Texas: Palisades Publishers.

Stewart, J. (2000.). The nature of British local self-government. UK: Macmillan Press.

Stewart, J. (1986). The new management of local government. London: University of Birmingham.

Syed, A. Q. (1981). Local self-government in Pakistan. Lahore: Vanguard Books Ltd.

PSMP-707 The Evolution of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia (03 crdt hours)

The Muslim Community of Sub-Continent (1857)

Sir Sued Ahmad Khan and Aligarh Movement

Indian National Congress and its Impact on the Muslims

The Foundation of Al Indian Muslim League

Muslim Demand for Separate Electorates

Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address and the Genesis of Ideology of Pakistan

Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and reorganization of all Indian Muslim League

The Formation of Congress Ministries and their attitude towards Muslims

Second World War, British Administration and Changing Environments, Shifting Attitudes, Politics in India and Political Environment

Lahore Resolution, 1940

Pakistan Plan and the Cripps Proposals, 1942

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks, 1944

Wavell Plan and the Significances of Simla Conference, 1945

The Cabinet Mission Plan and Formation of Interim Government in India

Lord Mountbatten, 3rd June Plan and the Muslim Demand for Pakistan

Emergence of Pakistan as a Sovereign State

Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah: Services of for the Cause of Pakistan

Suggested Readings:

Zaman, W. (1985). Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Myth and Reality. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research. Islamabad.

Jafri, S. Qasim Hussain. (1940). Congress Leaders Correspondence with Quaid-i-Azam. Urdu Bazar Lahore: Aziz Publishers.

Ahmed, Rizwan. (1976). The Quaid-i-Azam Papers. Lahore: East West Publishing Company.

Abid, S. Q. (1999). Jinnah: Second World War and the Pakistan Movement. Multan: Beacon Books.

Abid, M. (1992). Partition and Anglo-Pakistan Relations. Lahore: Vanguard.

Wolpert, Stanley. (1993). Jinnah of Pakistan. Lahore: Oxford University Press.

Zaman, C.K. (1993). Pathway to Pakistan. Brother Publishers, Lahore.

Qureshi, I. (1988). The Struggle for Pakistan. Karachi: University of Karachi.

Sayeed, K. B. (1968). Pakistan the Formative Phase: Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Pirzada, S. S. (1995). Evaluation of Pakistan. Karachi: Royal Book Company.

Jalal, A. (1992). The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, The Muslim League and the Demand of Pakistan. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications.

Hameed, A. (2001). Muslim Separation in India Choudhary M. Ali, The Emergency of Pakistan. Lahore: Research Society of Pakistan.

Yusuf, K.F. (2000). Pakistan Resolution Revisited. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.

Hayat, S. (1998). *Aspects of Pakistan Movement*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.

Aziz, K.K. (1987). *The Making of Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard Books.

PSMP- 708 Muslim Social and Political Movements in South Asia (03 Crdt hours)

This course is designed to highlight the views of important socio-political theorists since 1857 to 1947. The focus will be on the following theme; Muslim response to the West after the British occupation, Reformation of the Muslims, Muslim identity and Independence movements. Views of the Muslim leaders can be explicitly stated in their writings but it can also be extracted from the activities of different Muslim social and political movements.

Course contents

Tehreek e Mujahedeen by Syed Ahmed Shaheed, Faraizi Tehreek by Haji Shariat-ul-Allah, Aligarh Movement of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Darul Uloom Deoband, Nadwatul Ulema, Syed Jamal Uddin Afghani and Pan Islamism, Syed Amir Ali, Allama Inayatullah Mashrqi & Khaksar Movement, Syed Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari & Majlis-e-Ahrar-ul-Islam, Khilafat Movement & Hijrat Movement, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan & Khudai Khidmatgar, Pakistan Movement

Suggested Readings:

Ahmad, A., & Aziz, I. (1976). *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan (1857-1964)*. London: Oxford University Press.

Balgot, J. M. S. (1949). *The Reforms and Religious Ideas of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan*. Leiden: E. J. Brill.

Metcalf, B. D. (1982). *Islamic Revival in British India: Deoband, 1860-1900*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Faroqi, Z. H., & Haq, M. (n.d.). *Fikr-i-Islami Ki Tashkil-i-Jadid*. Lahore: Maktaba-i-Rahmania.

Rahman, F. (1982). *Islam and Modernity*. Publication of the Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, Number 15. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Haq, M. A. (1972). *The Faith Movement of Mawlana Muhammad Ilyas*. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd.

Hussain, S. S. (1991). *Al-Mashriq: The Disowned Genius: The Story of a World Revolutionary Who Was Bugged Down in His Own Country, at Once Inspiring and Painful*. Lahore: Jang Publishers.

Iqbal, A. (1979). *The Life and Times of Mohamed Ali: An Analysis of the Hopes, Fears and Aspirations of Muslim India From 1878 to 1931*. Lahore: Institute of Islamic Cultural.

Islahi, S. (2002). *Zikar-i-Farhi*. Lahore: Darul Tazkir.

Jaferi, S. R. A. (n.d.). *Ali Biraderan*. Lahore: Muhammed Ali Academy.

- Malik, H. (1982). *Political Profile of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan: A Documentary Record*. Islamabad: Institute of Islamic History, Culture and Civilization.
- Mawdudi, M. S. A. (1976). *A Short History of the Revivalist Movement in Islam*. Lahore: Islamic Publications.
- Mawdudi, M. S. A. (1976). *Tahrik-i-Azadi-i-Hind aur Musalman* (two volumes). Lahore: Islamic Publications.
- Minault, G. (1998). *Secluded Scholars: Women's Education and Muslim Social Reform in Colonial India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Murad, M. A. (1976). *Intellectual Modernism of Shibli Nu Mani*. Lahore: Institute of Islamic Culture.
- Philips, C. H. (1962). *The Valuation of India and Pakistan 1958-1947*. London.
- Smith, W. C. (1946). *Modern Islam in India: A Social Analysis*. London: Victor Gollancz Limited.
- Syed, M. A. (1988). *Muslim Response to the West: Muslim Historiography in India, 1857-1914*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.
- Weiss, A. (1986). *Islamic Reassertion in Pakistan*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press.

PSPM-709 Pakistan's Relations with Central Asian Republics (03 crdts Hours)

Independence of CARs, Historical Cultural ties of Pakistan & CARs, Pakistan Ambassador in CARs in early 1990. Regeneration of CARs by Pakistan, CARs: Landlocked, Land Locked to Pakistan, Trade Routers to CARs & Pakistan, Gwadar port of Pakistan & CARs, APTA its impact on CARs, Pakistan trade with CARs. Wakhan and Gwadar significance. CPEC

Suggested Readings:

- Amin, Tahir. (1987). *Afghanistan Crisis: Implications and options for Muslim World Iran and Pakistan*. Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies.
- Arnold, A. (1985). *Afghanistan; the Soviet Invasion in Perspective*. Stanford: Hoover Institution Press.
- Coll, S. (2004). *Ghost Wars: The Secret History of CIA, Afghanistan and Bin Laden, From Soviet Invasion to September 10, 2001*. London: Penguin
- Hyman, A. (1984). *Afghanistan under Soviet Domination*. Macmillan Press: London

Matinuddin, K. (1991). *Power Struggle in the Hindukush: Afghanistan (1979-1991)*.

Lahore: Ferozsons.

Quddus, Abdul. (1987). *Afghanistan and Pakistan a Geo-Political study*., Feorz Sons. Lahore

Tanner, Stephen. (2009). *Afghanistan: A Military History from Alexander the Great to the War against the Taliban*. Da Capo Press. Cambridge, USA

Baig, M. Z.,(1994). *Central Asia and its trade links Pakistan and Gulf Economists rule*. Xiii(45).

Pakistan-s-relations-with-the-central-asian-states-opportunities-and-challenges.

<https://plhr.org.pk/issues/v6/2/>.

Ahmad Hassan Dani New light on central Asia

Ahmad Hassan Dani, History of Northern Areas

Dr. Muhammad Anwar Khan, England, Russia, and Central Asia Diplomacy

PSMP-710 Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Critical Analysis (03 crdt Hours)

Objectives:

The course is intended to enlighten the students about both the theoretical and practical aspects of the Foreign Policy of Pakistan. Understanding to the theoretical framework will be built with the help of Foreign Policy Analysis, which is essentially a subfield of International Relations. It will enable them to learn comprehensively about the formulation, strengths and weaknesses of the Foreign Policy of their own country from various angles.

Course Contents

- Definition and development of foreign policy.
- Various approaches and methods to the study of foreign policy.
- Kinds of foreign policy i.e. ethical, offensive traditional radical, pragmatic.
- The impact of leadership, history and identity on foreign policy formulation
- Domestic sources of foreign policy.
- The role and influence of transnational and non-state actors in relation to foreign policy making
- The Rational actors Model.
- Determinants, principles and objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

- Different phases of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.
- Issues in Pakistan's Foreign Policy i.e. Kashmir, Sir Greek, and rivers water-related issues with India, Afghanistan problem, nuclear issue.
- Pakistan's Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War era.
- Pakistan's Foreign Policy and its relations with USA, China, Russia, Iran and Afghanistan.

Suggested Readings:

Amin, Shahid M, (2010), Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Reappraisal (2nd Edition), Karachi" Oxford University Press.

Burke, S. M. (2003), Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis, London: An History Analysis, London: Palgrave.

Charles F. Hermann, et. Al (1987), New Directions in the Study of Foreign Policy, Boston: Allen and Unwin.

K.J. Holsti (2004), International Politics: A Framework for Analysis, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Malik, Hafeez, (2008), US Relations with Afghanistan and Pakistan, Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Pildat Briefing Paper No: 3 (June 2003), Pakistan-India Relations: The Conflicted Relationship.

Pidat Briefing Paper No. 11 (April 2004), Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Overview (1947-2004).

Pildat Briefing Paper No. 12 (June 2005), Proposals for Resolving the Kashmir Dispute.

Rizvi, Hassan Askari (1993), Pakistan and the Geostrategic Environment: A Study of Foreign Policy, London: MacMillan and St. martin's.

PSMP-711 Pakistan Geography and Natural Resources (03 Crdt hours)

This course attempts to impart knowledge about the Pakistan's physical, socio-economic environment with special reference to land, population, human settlements and resources and related human activities. On completion of this course it is expected from the students that they

would have in-depth knowledge regarding their country's geographical and political importance in the region.

Course Outline:

- Location Of Pakistan: Absolute and Relative
- International Boundaries and Administrative Units of Pakistan
- Land and Trade Routes between Pakistan and its Neighbours
- Topography of Pakistan
- Coastal Areas of Pakistan
- Irrigation System of Pakistan
- Tourism in Pakistan
- Climate of Pakistan
- Growth and distribution of Population in Pakistan and problems associated with high growth rate.
- Agriculture in Pakistan
- Mineral Resources
- Industries in Pakistan
- Forests in Pakistan
- Transportation System in Pakistan
- Environmental problems and prospects Land air and water pollution, Remedial measures and their effectiveness

Suggested Readings:

Ahmad, S. A. (1990). Pakistan. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Anwar, M. (2000). Pakistan geography. Lahore: National Book Service.

Chaudhry, G. W. (1988). Pakistan. London: Scorpion Publisher.

Sethi, H. N. (2005). The environment of Pakistan. Cambridge: University of Cambridge.

Israr-ud-Din (Ed.). (1998). Studies in Pakistan geography. Peshawar: Department of Geography.

Johnson, B. L. E. (1979). Pakistan. London: Heinemann Publishers.

Kureshy, K. U. (1977). A geography of Pakistan. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

- Kazi, S. (2003). *Topography of Pakistan*. Lahore: Carvan Book House.
- Khan, F. K. (2001). *A geography of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Khan, J. A. (1993). *The climate of Pakistan*. Karachi: Rahbar Publishers.
- Kureshy, K. U. (1991). *A geography of Pakistan*. Lahore: National Book Service.
- Nasir, M. (2001). *A geography of Pakistan*. Lahore: Kitabistan Book Gallery.

PSMP-712 Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah: Life and Work (03 Crdt Hours)

The course will cover in detail the life history of the founder of the Nation based on his birth, education, legal and political career and his leadership of the Muslims of India and Pakistan.

Jinnah's entry in Indian Politics, Jinnah and the Indian National Congress, Jinnah's emergency to Muslim Leadership, Jinnah and the Hindu-Muslim Unity, Jinnah and the reorganization of the Muslim League. Jinnah and the Lahore Resolution, Jinnah and the State Building, Jinnah: A study in Statesmanship.

Suggested Readings

- Ahmad, Akbar S. (1997). *Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic identity*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Ahmad, Jamil-ud-din (Ed.). (1970). *Historic documents of the Muslim freedom movement*. Lahore: Publishers United Ltd.
- Ahmad, Jamil-ud-Din. (1968). *Quaid-i-Azam as seen by his contemporaries*. Lahore: Publishers United Ltd.
- Ahmad, Riaz. (1999). *The works of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Burke, S. M. (1998). *Quaid-i-Azam, his personality and politics*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Campbell-Johnson, Alan. (1951). *Mission with Mountbatten*. London: Robert Hale.
- Jalal, Ayesha. (1985). *The sole spokesman*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jinnah, M. Rafique Afzal (Ed.). (1966). Selected speeches and statements of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Lahore: Research Society of Pakistan.

Latif Ahmad, Sherwani. (1987). Pakistan in the making – Documents & reading. Quaid-i-Azam Academy.

Majumdar, S.K. (1966). Jinnah and Gandhi: Their role in India's quest for freedom. Calcutta: Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyaya.

Menon, V.P. (1957). The transfer of power in India. Bombay: Orient Longman.

Pirzada, Sayyed Sharifuddin. (1984). The collected works of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Karachi: East and West Publishing Company.

Rauof, A. A. (1996). Meet Mr. Jinnah. Lahore: Hafeez Press.

Siddiqui, M. Ali. (1981). Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah: A chronology. Karachi: Quaid-i-Azam Academy.

Waheed-uz-Zaman. (1976). Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah: Myth and reality. Islamabad: National Committee for the Birth Centenary Celebrations of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Wolpert, Stanley. (1984). Jinnah of Pakistan. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Zaidi, A. M. (Ed.). (1979). Evolution of Muslim political thought, Vol. VI: Freedom at last. New Delhi: S. Chand & Co.

PSMP-713 The Role of Religion in the Politics of Pakistan (03 crdt hours)

Everywhere in the world religion has played a crucial role in defining or influencing politics of the state and the phenomenon is even vivid in various forms in various secular countries. The relationship of religion and politics is delicate, complex and many a time conflicting with the notion of modern world. Increase in religious extremism in South Asia in general and in Pakistan particular, there is a need of in-depth study of the role of religion in modern state. The perspectives on religion and politics in the recent history would help the students to understand the present precarious situation of the country having far reaching consequences of the region and the world. This course would attempt to explore/examine the role and relationship of

religion and politics in Pakistan and will provide an insight to understand the complex nature of the issue in a more systemic way.

Pakistan: An Introduction and Muslim culture as the Raison d'être (reason for exist) of Pakistan.

- Islam and Constitution Making in Pakistan
- 1956, 1962, 1973 Constitution and Religion
- Who will Interpret Religious norms and Injunctions
- Government in the sphere of Family-Family and Marriage Laws 1961
- Religious Education and Institutions
- Women role in Politics-view of the scholars
- Religious Political Parties: Structure and Policies
- The March of Islamization: Islamization of Laws
- The March of Islamization: Islamization of Economy and Education
- Radicalization and Religious Groups
- Religion and Politics and Future of Pakistan

Suggested Readings:

Qadeer, M. A. (2006). Pakistan-social and cultural transformation in a Muslim nation. New York: Routledge, pp. 1-18.

Chaudhri, M. A. (1967). Allama Iqbal's presidential address 1930 to the All India Muslim League. New York: Columbia University Press

Choudhury, G. W. (1969). Constitutional development in Pakistan (2nd ed.). Vancouver: Publications Centre, University of British Columbia, pp. 35-57.

Rahman, F. (1970). Islam and the constitutional problems of Pakistan. *Studia Islamica*, 2(3), 275-287.

Ahmad, I. (1989). The concept of Islamic state: An analysis of the ideological controversy in Pakistan. London: Frances Printer Publishers.

Khan, H. (2006). Constitutional and political history of Pakistan. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Binder, L. (1961). Religion and politics in Pakistan. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Kennedy, C. H. (1992). Repugnancy to Islam: Who decide? Islam and legal reform in Pakistan. *International Comparative Law Quarterly*, 41(4), 769-787.

Rahman, F. (1981). A recent controversy over the interpretation of "Shura". *History of Religions*, 20(4), 292.

Ahmad, K. (Ed.). (1959). *Marriage Commission Report X-Rayed*. Karachi: Chiragh-e-Rah Publications

Rahman, K., & Bukhari, S. R. (2006). Pakistan: Religious education and institutions. *The Muslim World*, 9(6), 323-339.

Malik, J. (Ed.). (2008). *Madrassa in South Asia: Teaching terror?* London and New York.

Ahmad, M. (2001). Madrassa education in Pakistan and Bangladesh. In D. H. Saiyid (Ed.), *Women in politics – Problems of participations: A case study of Pakistan*. Retrieved from http://www.issi.org.pk/journal/2001_files/no_3/article/5a.htm

Haq, F. (1996). Women, Islam and the state in Pakistan. *The Muslim World*, 8(2), 158-166.

PSMP-714 Pakistan's Role in Regional and International Organizations (03 Crdt hours)

The main purpose of the course is to provide the students with the sense of evaluating international politics with reference to organizational structure of international system and the moderating role of international and regional organizations to ensure balance of power for durable peace and international security. The course emphasizes on Pakistan's participation in UN political and peace keeping initiatives in international politics by highlighting Pakistan's role in international peace keeping missions of UN within the frame work of the main objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy.

Course Contents

- Origin and Development of International Organizations.
- The concept of Regionalism in the world Politics
- Role and performance of Pakistan in the following Organizations;
 - United Nations, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Economic Cooperation Organization, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Association

of South East Asian Nations, Developing-8, Shanghai Cooperation Organization. TAPI, World Trade Organization, Common Wealth of Nations, NATO.

Suggested Readings:

Archer, Clive (2001). *International Organization* (3rd edition). London: Routledge.

Tela, Mario (2007). *European Union and New Regionalism: Regional Actors and Global Governance in a Post-Hegemonic Era*. London: Asghate

Mertus, Julie A. (2005). *The United Nations and Human Rights: A Guide for a New Era*. New York: Routledge.

Taylor, Paul A. J.R. Groom. (2009). *The United Nations at the Millennium: The Principal Organs*. (Edited). Creative Print and Design Wales, Ebbw. Vale.

Ryan, Steven (2000). *The United Nations and International Politics*, St. Martin Press, New York
Weiss, Thomas G. David P. Forsythe. (1994). *The United Nations and Changing World Politics*. Westview, Boulder Oxford.

Haas, Earnst B. (1992). *Beyond the Nations State: Functionalism and International Organization*. USA: Stanford University Press.

Asa, A. Clark & Daniel J. Kaufman. (1989), *NATO at Forty: Change Continuity & Prospects*. San Francisco: West view Press.

Archer, Clive (1983), *International Organizations*, Unwin Hyman, London

Bennet, A. Leroy, (1977). *International Organizations, Principles & Issues*, Prentice Hall Inc. Englewood Cliffs. New Jersey.

Good speech, Edgar J. (1967). *The Nature and Function of International Organization*. Oxford University Press, New York.

Chase, Eugene P. (1950). *The United Nations in Action*, Mc Graw Hill Book Company Inc. New York.

PSMP-715 Women Political Representation and Empowerment in Pakistan (03 Crdt hours.)

Course Outline:

- Women Empowerment and Types
- Women and Development
- Welfare approach: 1947-1975
- Women in development: 1975-1985
- Gender and development: Since 1985
- Feminism
- Women's Status in Islam
- The Cultural Status of Women in Pakistan
- Constitutional and Legal Status of Women in Pakistan
- International Conventions: Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Women in Politics
- The Politics of Presence by Anne Phillips
- Critical Mass Theory by Kanter
- Types of Representation by Hanna Pitkin
- Women of Power in the Sub-Continent (Delhi Sultanat, Mughals, British Era)
- Women in Freedom Movement
- Women in Pakistan Movement
- Women Political Leaders: Past & Present
- Political and Legislative participation of women in Pakistan
- Women's Participation in Local Government System
- National Commission on Status of Women (NCSW)
- Provincial Departments for Women's Development
- Problems faced by women in Pakistan
- Child Marriage
- Dowry
- Wannu (Swara)
- Honour killing (Karo-Kari)
- Domestic Violence
- Harassment

Suggested Readings:

Aurat Foundation. (2012). Legislative quotas for women: A global and South Asian overview of types and numbers. Lahore: Aurat Publication and Information Services Foundation.

CEDAW. (n.d.). Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw>

Jalazai, F. (2004). Women political leaders: Past and present. In *Women & Politics* (pp. 85-108).

Khattak, S. S. G., & Hussain, A. (Year). The role of North West Frontier Province women in the freedom struggle for Pakistan.

Mangan, L. (2019). *The feminism book: Big ideas simply explained*. Dorling Kindersley Ltd.

Paxton, P., Hughes, M. M., & Barnes, T. D. (2020). *Women, politics, and power: A global perspective*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

Philip, A. (1998). *The politics of presence*. Oxford University Press: London.

Pitkin, H. F. (1967). *The concept of representation*. Los Angeles: University of California Press.

Shah, S. A. (2014). Substantive representation and violence against women (VAW) in Pakistan. In M. Alston (Ed.), *Women, political struggles and gender equality in South Asia* (Gender, Development and Social Change).UK: Palgrave Macmillan.

Towards Women's Agenda for a Culture of Peace. (n.d.). UNESCO.

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/women-watch/daw>

Walters, M. (2005). *Feminism: A very short introduction* (Vol. 141). London: Oxford University Press.

Weiss, A. M. (2012). *Moving forward with the legal empowerment of women in Pakistan*. Washington: US Institute of Peace.

PSMP-716 Peace and Conflicts in South Asia: A Critical Analysis (03 crdt hours)

The South Asian region is home to almost a quarter of the world's population. The region has witnessed a spike of intrastate conflicts and interstate tensions in recent times. It is therefore

important to explore various dimensions of conflicts taking place in the region which primarily includes the Afghanistan, Pakistan and India.

The purpose of the course is to develop the student's ability to understand and analyze contemporary conflicts across the south Asian region. Students will gain an ability to analyze south Asian conflicts intra-state and interstate from different perspectives.

Course Contents

- History, politics and power dimensions of conflicts in South Asia
- Triggers, internal and external dimensions of contemporary South Asian conflicts.
- Conflicts between India and its neighbors.
- Chakma Problem in Bangladesh
- Conflicts in Afghanistan and Pakistan.
- Nuclear Politics in South Asia
- Role of SAARC in the region maintaining Peace Process.
- Challenges towards peace building and cooperation in South Asia.

Suggested Readings

Rana, A. (2009). Taliban insurgency in Pakistan: A counterinsurgency perspective. PIPS, Islamabad. Kaplan, R. D. (2010). South Asia's geography of conflict. Center for a New American Security, Washington.

Dahal, S. H., Gazdar, H., Keethaponcalan, S. I., & Murthy, P. (2003). Internal conflict and regional security in South Asia: Approaches, perspectives and policies. United Nations Publication.

Gould, W. (2011). Religion and conflict in modern South Asia. Cambridge University Press.

Tambiah, S. J. (1992). Buddhism Betrayed?: Religion, Politics and Violence in Sri Lanka. University of Chicago Press.

Barash, D. P. (2002). The meanings of peace. In D. P. Barash (Ed.), Peace and Conflict Studies, Sage Publications.

Barash, D. P. (2000). Introduction. In D. P. Barash (Ed.), Approaches to Peace: A Reader in Peace Studies. Oxford University Press.

PSMP-717 Cultural Heritage of Pakistan (03 crdt hours)

- The Pre-Islamic Era including;
 - The Indus Valley Civilization, The Aryans, The Achaemenes's, The Greeks, The Kushans, The Hindu Shahis.

- The Islamic Era
 - The arrival of the Muslims in the sub-continent, The Sufis and the growth of mystical orders, The development of Islamic learning, The Spread of Islam, Architecture – especially the Islamic influence – calligraphy etc.
 - The rise of Freedom Movements, Main Cultures of Pakistan: Unity in Diversity (The Punjab, KP, Sindh and Balochistan).
 - Forces and Factors of National Integration.
 - Mystic Thoughts, Poetry, Folk Tales, Folk Craft, Folk Music.

Suggested Readings

Baqai, M. S. (1985). Social order in Pakistani society. Islamabad: National Book Foundation.

Chaudhry, M. Iqbal. (1984). Pakistani society. Lahore: Aziz Publishers.

Hasan, S. (1997). Pakistan main Tahzeeb ka Irtiqa. Karachi: Maktaba-e-Danial.

Hussain, J. (1983). An illustrated history of Pakistan. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

National Institute of Folk Heritage, Islamabad. (1977). Folk heritage of Pakistan: Vol. I.

Government of Pakistan, Department of Archaeology and Museums, Ministry of Education. (1966). Cultural heritage of Pakistan.

Qureshi, Ishtiaq Hussain. (1988). The Pakistani way of life. Karachi: Royal Book Company.

Sabir, M. Shafi. (1970). Pakistan culture, people and places. Peshawar: University Book Agency.

Wheeler, Sir Mortimer. (1968). Early India and Pakistan. Norway: Fletcher And Sons Ltd.

PSMP-718 Ethnicity, Sectarianism and National Integration in Pakistan (03 crdt hours)

Pakistan like other third world countries face the problem of national integration. This phenomenon converted into crisis and resulted in its disintegration in 1971. This course will concentrate on the contributing factors such as religion, language and literature, sectarianism and external fear. The causes of failure in the past will be analyzed and future guideline can be formulated for the stability of the country. The structural function theory along with other indigenous factors can be a possible alternative for the national integration in Pakistan.

Suggested Readings

Ali, M. A. (2002). *Sectarian Conflict in Pakistan – A Case Study of Jhang*. Colombo: Regional Centre of Strategic Studies.

Amin, M. (1989). *Islamization of Laws in Pakistan*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications.

Anwar Hussain, S. (1982). **Pakistan: Islam, Politics and National Solidarity**. New York: Praeger.

Azam, I. (1974). *Pakistan's Society and National Integration*. Rawalpindi: The London Book Co.

Ahsan, R. (1972). *Pakistan: Failure in National Integration*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Jalalzai, M. K. (1995). *Sectarianism in Pakistan*. Lahore: A.H. Publishers.

Weiss, M. (Ed.). (1986). *Islamic Reassertion in Pakistan*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press.

Mahmood, S. (1990). *Pakistan Keun Toota*. Lahore: Jung Publishers.

Moen, M., & Gustafson, L. (Eds.). (1992). *The Religious Challenge to the State*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Pipes, D. (1983). *In the Path of God: Islam and Political Power*. New York: Basic Books, Inc.

Tahir, A. (1988). *Ethno-National Movements in Pakistan*. Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies.

Phandnis, U. (1990). *Ethnicity and Nation-building in South Asia*. Newbury Park: Sage Publications Ltd.

PSMP-719 Pakistan: Geo-Strategic, Geo-Political and Geo-Economics Significance (03 cr hrs)

Pakistan is located at a region which has great political, economic and strategic importance. It has been hub of activities of great powers for the last 20 years. It has witnessed intervention of three great powers, i-e Britain, USSR, and USA. Its significance was further enhanced during cold war when it becomes an ally of US policy of containment of USSR and now the post-cold war era has witnessed its significance particularly after the events of 9/11.

- Pakistan geographical location
- Strategic significance
- Proximity of great powers
- Gateway to central Asia-oil and energy game
- Significance as a transit economy
- Significance as an important link in the chain of Muslim countries
- Nuclear and strategic capability
- China-Pakistan Economic Corridor
- Land and Trade Routes between Pakistan, Afghanistan and Central Asia
- Prospects of development: Pakistan's Relations with Central Asia
- Pak-China Economic Corridor: Beginning of Prosperity and Development
- Pak-China Strategic and Economic Cooperation: Prospects & Challenges.
- Pakistan in the Asia Pacific Politics, The Role of ASEAN in Resolving the South China Sea Dispute

Suggested Readings

Yousaf, M. Akhter, R. (2023). *Pakistan's Geo-economics Pivot: Strategies, Opportunities, and Challenges*. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung: Islamabad.

Burki, S. (2022). *Pakistan: Statecraft And Geopolitics In Today's World*. Karachi: Oxford Publishers.

Oleksandra, M. (2023, October 13). *The Strategic Importance of Pakistan: A Geostrategic Nexus*

Atabaki, T., & O'Kane, J. (1998). *Post Soviet Central Asia*. London, Tauris Academic Studies, International Institute for Asian Studies.

Allison, R., & Jonson, L. (Eds.). (2001). *Central Asia Security*. Washington.: Brookings Institution Press.

Forsythe, R. M. (1996). *The Politics of Oil in the Caucasus and Central Asia-Prospects for Oil Exploitation and Export in the Caspian Basin*. New York: Oxford University Press.

The Iranian Journal of Central Asian Studies. (2002). Volume 6, No. 12, Summer.

Central Asia, Journal of Area Study Centre, No. 43.

Central Asia, Journal of Area Study Center, No. 52.

Kinzer, S. (1997, September 28). *Central Asia's Oil Resources Boggle Western Minds*. *Nawa-e-Waqt*.

Rahman, S. M. (1999, December 24). *Geo Economic Storm in Caspian Sea*. *The News*.

Bhatti, M. A. (1998, January 3). *The New Great Game*. *Dawn*.

The Daily Dawn Editorial. (2002, December 30).

Kazakhstan, China agrees on Pipeline from the Caspian. (2007, August 19). *The News*.

Qayyum, M. (2000, December 10). *New Ball Game in Central Asia – I*. *The Frontier Post*.

Kiani, K. (2002, December 10). *Afghanistan and Pipeline Politics*. *Dawn*.

Bremmer, J., & Gvosdav, N. (2004, July 29). *Great Game is Over in Caspian Region*. *The Daily Times*.

PSMP-720 Strategic Issues and Defense Policy of Pakistan (03 crdt hours)

This course delves into Pakistan's strategic outlook and defense policy, tracing its evolution from the partition of British India in 1947 to the present day. It examines Pakistan's alignment with global powers during the Cold War, conflicts with India over Kashmir, and the strategic implications of its nuclear weapons program. The course also explores contemporary security challenges, including internal dynamics, regional tensions, and prospects for cooperative security frameworks in South Asia.

- Pakistan's Strategic Outlook and Defence Policy; Historical overview, legacy of partition, formulation and evolution of Pakistan's Defence Policy.

- Strategic Problems and Defence Policy during the Cold War, Conflicts and wars with India; Tensions with Afghanistan, The Kashmir dispute, Alignment with the West-imperatives and limitations; Bilateralism, entente with China; the separation of East Pakistan; the emergence of “new” Pakistan; The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, its impact and consequences for Pakistan, the disintegration of Soviet Union and the End of Cold War, Pakistan in the post-cold war era.
- Pakistan’s search for security the nuclear route. Evolution of Pakistan’s nuclear weapon programme and its impact; Role of sanctions; Nuclearization of South Asia: options, strategies and prospects.
- Pakistan’s Security Policy in a changing world. Impact of the end of cold war, Pakistan’s security dilemma, emergence of a nuclear Pakistan. Brasstacks, 1990 Kashmir crisis and the Kargil episode.
- Rethinking Pakistan’s Security. Common and cooperatives security frameworks, Alternative perspectives and futures, Rapprochement with India, the Internal Dimensions of the Security of Pakistan.

Suggested Readings

Kolodziej, E. A., & Harkavy, R. (Eds.). (1982). Security policies of developing countries. USA: Lexington Books

Moon, B. E. (1995). The state in foreign and domestic policy. In L. Neck et al. (Eds.), Foreign policy analysis: Continuity and change in its second generation.

Hey, J. A. K. (1995). Foreign policy in dependent state. In L. Neck et al. (Eds.), Foreign policy analysis: Continuity and change in its second generation.

Rizvi, M. (1971). The frontiers of Pakistan: A study of frontier problems in Pakistan’s foreign policy.

Cheema, P. I. (1990). Pakistan’s defense policy of Pakistan: 1947-58. London: Macmillan Press.

Rizvi, H. A. (1986). The military and politics in Pakistan: 1947-86. Lahore: Progressive Publishers.

Cohen, S. P. (1984). The Pakistan Army. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Cloughley, B. (1999). A history of the Pakistan Army: Wars and insurrections.

Sisson, R., & Rose, L. (1992). War and secession: Pakistan, India, and the creation of Bangladesh. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Burke, S. M. (1974). Mainsprings of Indian and Pakistani foreign policies. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Palmer, N. D. (1977). Pakistan: The long search of foreign policy. In L. Ziring et al. (Eds.), Pakistan: The view.

Elliot, T. L. Jr., & Pfaltzgraff, R. L. (1986). The Red Army on Pakistan's border: Policy implications for the United States. Washington: Pergamon Brassey.

McMahon, R. (1986). The Cold War on the periphery: The United States.

Wirsing, R. G. (1991). Pakistan's security under Zia, 1977-1988: The policy imperatives of peripheral Asian states.

Lamb, A. (1992). Kashmir: A disputed legacy 1846-1990. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Kapur, A. (1987). Pakistan's nuclear development. London: Croom Helm.

Mazari, S. M. (2003). The Kargil conflict: Separating facts from fiction. Islamabad: Ferozsons.

Arif, K. M. (2001). Khaki shadows: Pakistan 1947-1997. Karachi.

Arif, K. M. (1995). Working with Zia: Pakistan's power politics 1977-1988. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Matinuddin, K. (2001). The nuclearization of South Asia. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Bhutto, B. (1989). Daughter of destiny. New York: Simon and Schuster.

Hamid, S. S. (1993). Early years of Pakistan: 1947-59. Lahore: Ferozsons.

Gauhar, A. (1993). Ayub Khan: Pakistan's first military ruler. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications.

PSMP-721 Political Violence and Terrorism in Pakistan (03 crdt hrs)

Militant ideology in the religious intellectual discourse, accelerated in the recent years is having its roots in an atomistic approach to the holy text and a Muslim popular narrative which sanctified the killing of non-Muslims and their Muslim collaborators alike. Lack of understanding of the modern national and international politics accentuated extreme response

overwhelm through the use of military force unless it is encountered with a stronger ideological inclusive counter narrative. In the proposed course the popular narrative will be studied in the light of their religious, social and political arguments along with a counter national counter.

- The Political Narrative: Encounter of the Muslim and Non-Muslim in history – Middle East, Indo Pak sub-Continent Killings in Palestine Kashmir Afghanistan in modern world debarring the Muslim from their political rights in Algeria, Ghaza, Afghanistan, Egypt.
- The Religious Narrative: Khilafat, Jihad, Muslims and Non-Muslims relations, Emphasis on *Maruf* suppression of *Munkar*.
- The Social and Heroic Narrative: the element of local cultural traits such as *Ghariatmand* revenge, Glamour in joining of Jihadi group, use of social media.

Suggested Readings

Schmid, A.P., & Jongman A.J. (1988). Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors Concepts, Data bases, Theories, and Literature. Amsterdam: SWIDOC.

Ryan, J. (2002). The Psychology of Terrorism: An Agenda for the 21st Century. Political Psychology 21(2), 405-420.

Resnyansky, L. (2009). Intersections: Social Science Knowledge and Prevention of Terrorism. In S. Brawley (ed). Doomed to Repeat? Terrorism and the Lessons of History (pp. 51-80). Washington, DC: New Academia Publishing.

Stern, J. (2002). Terror in the name of God: Why religious militants kill. New York: Harper Collins Publishers.

Schmid, Alex P., "The importance of Al-Qaeda's Single Narrative". In E.J.A.M. Kessels (ed) Countering Violent Extremist Narratives (The Hague: National Coordinator for Counterterrorism 2010).

Qureshi, T. & Marsden, s. (2010). Furthering the Counter-Narrative via Educational and Social Grassroots Projects Countering Violent Extremist Narratives (pp. 132-143).

Rana, A. (2015). The Militant: Development of a Jihadi Character in Pakistan Radicalization in Pakistan. Islamabad: Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies.

Rana, A. & S, Basit A(2010). Dynamics of Taliban Insurgency in FATA. Islamabad: Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies.

PSMP-722 Study of Colonialism(03 crdt hours)

The purpose of this course is to help the students understand the meaning of colonialism, colonial practices, discourses and cultures across the 19th-century British Empire the legacies and its historical background, the shaping of the nationalist ideologies and the unfolding of the national movements. Integral to the course is the understanding that ideas of democracy and freedom and corresponding social relations and political and institutional practices took shape in the context of the anti-colonial struggles. The course covers the main approaches to the study of British colonialism, including traditional imperial history, post colonialism and de-colonial approaches.

COURSE CONTENTS:

- The Early phase of colonialism and its impact.
 - Political: expansion and consolidation of British power, ideological justification of colonial
 - Rule, civilizing mission
 - Economy: Agriculture and land relations, decline of traditional industry and patterns of trade
 - Society: English education and Middle class.
- Imperialism and Colonialism
- Recognition and Revolt in Settler-Colonial States.
 - Definition and concept of Settler colonialism
 - Ideology and legacy of settler colonialism
 - Effects and criticism
 - Colonial rationale and resistance.
- Legal and religious obligation
- Doctrine of Discovery
- Colonialism's legacy
 - Adoption of Western human rights standards
 - Environmental degradation, the spread of diseases, economic instability, ethnic rivalries, and human rights violations
 - Diversity, Democracy, and Education
- Nationalist Politics and Expansion of the Social Base in India

- Phases of Nationalist Movements and different ideological streams in India: early revolutionaries and Partition of Bengal, moderates and extremists within Congress and revolutionary radicals.
- Economic Nationalism; culture, community and identity.
- Solidifications of religious Boundaries, the growth of Communalism and the politics of
- ‘Muslim and ‘Hindu’ mobilization.
- Decolonization and the Nationalist legacies in India
- The immediate context of Decolonization: World War II, Quit India movement
- Partition and Independence: The two Nations theory and Partition, Independence and birth of India and Pakistan.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Chandra, B. (1999). *Essays on colonialism*, Hyderabad: Orient Longman Ltd.

Thapar, R. (2000). *Interpretations of colonial history: Colonial, nationalist, post-colonial*. In P. R. deSouza (Ed.), *Contemporary India: Transitions*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Islam, S. (2004). *The origins of Indian nationalism, religious dimensions of Indian nationalism*. Delhi: Media House.

Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., & Robinson, J. A. (2001). The colonial origins of comparative development: An empirical investigation. *American Economic Review*, 91(5), 1369-1401.

Pagden, A. (1990). *Spanish imperialism and political imagination*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Kohn, M. (2010). *Post-colonial theory*. In D. Bell (Ed.), *Ethics and world politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hasan, M. (2000). *Inventing boundaries: Gender, politics and the partition of India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Hashmi, T.-u.-I. (1992). *Pakistan as peasant utopia: The communalization of class politics in East Bengal, 1920-1947*. Boulder, CO; Oxford: Westview.

Jalal, A. (1985). *The sole spokesman: Jinnah, the Muslim League and the demand for Pakistan*. Cambridge University Press.

Kaul, S. (2001). *The partitions of memory: The afterlife of the division of India*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Menon, R., & Bhasin, K. (1998). *Borders & boundaries: Women in India's partition*. New Delhi.

PSMP-723 Leadership and Governance in Pakistan (03 crdts hours)

This course will help develop leadership skills by introducing ideas and exercises through a range of experiences. Exposure to effective role models, developing familiarity with theoretical leadership models, personal reflection, feedback and the study of national personalities will inspire the students who can develop their leadership strengths and skills.

- Nature and importance of leadership; The meaning of leadership impact of leadership on organizational performance Leadership roles satisfaction and functions of being a leader. The frame work of understanding leadership.
- Leadership Theory
- Charismatic and transformational leadership; The meaning of charisma, Types of charismatic leaders... Characteristics of charismatic leaders... The vision component of charismatic leaders...The communication style of charismatic leaders... Development of charisma...Transformational leadership... Concerns about charismatic leadership.
- Organizational Theory
- Leadership & Social Justice; Examining issues of leadership and social justice, Social justice, its theories, principles, tenets, and shortcomings.
- Leadership and Personal Ethic; A look at leadership from the perspectives of personal character of leader and his/her ability to make decisions and take actions that can be considered to be good and right.
- Managerial Leadership
- Leadership in Pakistan; Religious, Political, Bureaucratic, Military, Educational Judicial, Students and Labour Leadership.

Suggested Readings

Smith, G. (2004). *Leadership the professionals: How to inspire and motivate professional service teams*. London Sterling, VA: Kogan Page.

Durbin, A. J. (2012). *Leadership: Research findings, practice, and skills (2nd ed.)*. Rochester Institute of Technology.

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- Covey, S. R. (2009). *Principle-centered leadership*. Rosetta Books, Australia.
- Myerson, R. (2013). *Constitutional structure for a strong democracy: Considerations on the government of Pakistan*. University of Chicago.
- Niaz, I. (2011). Advising the state: Bureaucratic leadership and the crisis of governance in Pakistan, 1952—2000. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Third Series*, 21(1).
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PSMP-724 Climate change and its Impact on Pakistan (03 crdts hours)

Climate change significantly impacts the environment, leading to adverse effects on public health, ranging from increased air pollution to extreme weather events and the spread of infectious diseases. Sustainable practices are essential for mitigating these impacts and promoting resilience within communities.

The climate change is challenge for sustainable development and it has got paramount.

- Introduction to climate change
- Difference between climate change and weather
- Macro and Micro drivers of climate change
- Impacts on agriculture and food security
- Impacts on social life of people
- Impact on livestock and wild life
- Future impacts of climate change on human welfare.
- Adaptation to climate change
- Loss of livelihood and income
- Various methodologies used for measuring different climate change factors (temp, rainfall, atmospheric Co₂.)
- Case study of different areas across Pakistan in climate change perspective
- Study of most affected and hot spots of climate change in Pakistan.
- Introduction and learning about different equipment for measuring climate change factors

Suggested Readings

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Enterprises operating in Pakistan. *Research in Globalization*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resglo.2020.10>

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Zhang, D., Sial, M. S., Ahmad, N., Filipe, J. A., Thu, P. A., Zia-Ud-din, M., &

Caleiro, A. B. (2021). Water scarcity and sustainability in an emerging economy: A management perspective for future. Sustainability (Switzerland), 13(1), 1–10.
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