

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PAKISTAN STUDIES
QUAID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY
ISLAMABAD**

OUTLINE OF COURSES (M.Sc.)

The list of books recommended for the courses are merely suggestions. The actual reading material will be given by the faculty member who is offering the course and it is his/her prerogative to give readers (or readings) based upon these or other, more recent or more suitable, publications. Courses which have no list of books or no description have been passed by the relevant bodies of the Institute and the University but have never been offered. The necessary information will be provided when it becomes available.

PART – I: COMPULSORY COURSES

The following **eleven (11)** courses are **COMPULSORY** for all students who are studying for the degree of M.Sc. in Pakistan Studies. Each course will be of **three (3)** credit hours. In addition to these courses there are three language courses. These are (a) English proficiency (b) proficiency in two Pakistani languages other than the student's mother-tongue. The student can choose any two of the following languages: Pashto, Sindhi and Balochi. These languages will be given at least three-hour class contact time (equivalent to 3 credit hours) but there will be no grading nor will they be counted as far as credits are concerned. However, any student who fails in them will not qualify for the award of the degree of M.Sc in Pakistan Studies.

PS-001 Proficiency in English

This course is meant to improve both written and spoken English of our students who are generally from Urdu-medium schools and find it difficult to express themselves in the language. The course should ideally be taught by two faculty members. One of them should make the students speak in English in such classroom activities as speeches, debates, short lectures, discussions and talks. The other one, who should also be responsible for the final examination, should teach them written English on the model of the TOEFL examination. In addition to that letter-writing as used in jobs, seeking admission in universities and conducting business will also be taught.

Recommended Reading:-

TOEFL course book with solutions.

PS-002: Proficiency in TWO of the Languages of Pakistan other than Mother tongue (NON CREDIT). HOWEVER, PASSING THESE COURSES IS COMPULSORY.

The courses are numbered as follows:-

- PS-002a Pashto**
- PS-002b Sindhi**
- PS-002c Balochi**
- PS-002d Punjabi**

The aim of these courses is to enable students of Pakistan Studies to understand such texts in the languages of Pakistan, other than Urdu and their first language that may facilitate research on the history, languages, culture, economy and literature of those regions of the country where the original sources are in the mother-tongue. After completing the courses the student is expected to be able to read newspapers and other documents of the languages and be able to write simple paragraphs in them. He or she should also be able to understand conversation in the languages. However, the ability to speak the language fluently is not expected.

The languages will be taught as far as possible by mother-tongue speakers with formal qualifications. Drills in the actual reading and writing are the usual method of instruction and no time should be spent on the history or linguistic analysis of the language. Students should be exposed to the languages through audio tapes and films in addition to the lessons which should be in the language itself. They should be given exercises to write and should speak in the target languages in the class so as to learn how to construct simple sentences.

Books Recommended

Sindhi

- Allana, Ghulam Ali. 1984. *Sindhi Muallim*. Jamshoro, Sindh: Sindhi Adabi Board.
- Allana, Ghulam Ali. 1999. *Sindhi Linguaphone*. Hyderabad, Sindh: Sindhi Language Authority.
- Anandram, Munshi. 1983. *The Sindhi Instructor*: Revised by Mohammad Ibrahim Joyo. Jamshoro, Sindh: Sindhi Adabi Board.
- Bolchand, Dulamal. 2003. *A Manual of Sindhi* Revised by Joyo, Ibrahim. Hyderabad, Sindh: Sindhi Language Authority.
- Muhammad, Wali. *Asan Urdu Sindhi Bol Chal*. Karachi: Rehman Book House.
- Panjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pashto Bol Chal*. 2002. Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University.

Balochi:

- Baloch, Mir Nasir Ahmed Zia. 1988. *English, Urdu Balochi, Bol Chal*. Quetta: Balochi Academy.

Baloch, Mir Nasir Khan. 1984. *The Grammar of Balochi Language*. Quetta: Baloch Academy.

Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pashto Bol Chal. 2002. Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University.

Pashto:

Kakakhal Bahadar Shah Zafar. *Rahnumayae Pashto*. Peshawar: University Book Agency.

Raza, Muhammad Afzal. *Pashto Urdu Bol Chal*. Lahore: Malik Book Depot.

Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pashto Bol Chal. 2002. Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University.

Teaching aids Recommended

Audio-tapes of the target language

Newspapers of the target language

Films/drama of the target language

PS-301: Muslim Nationalism in South Asia (1857-1947)

This course concentrates on the construction of the Muslim nationalist identity in South Asia after 1857. These developments will refer to the theories of constructionism and the role of symbols in it. Being historical in nature, the following events will be given special attention:

- a. British policies and response of the provinces of Bengal, Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan.
- b. British policies and response of the Hindu and Muslim communities including Hindi-Urdu controversy.
- c. Emergence of the Indian National Congress
- d. Partition of the Bengal and Hindu-Muslim relations
- e. The Simla deputation
- f. Foundation of the All India Muslim League
- g. Acts of 1909-1911
- h. Paradox of the Congress-League cooperation
- i. The Congress-League Accord of 1916 (Lucknow Pact)
- j. Khilafat Movement
- k. Act of 1919
- l. Delhi Muslim proposals - the objectives behind them and the Congress response
- m. Nehru Report and the responses to it.
- n. Mohammad Ali Jinnah's fourteen points and their significance
- o. Allahabad Address of Allama Iqbal (1930).
- p. Failure of the Round Table conferences and the birth of the Communal Award
- q. The Government of India Act 1935 – a trial of Westminster-type democracy
- r. Muslims under the Congress Rule (1937-39). Heightening of the Hindu-Muslim antagonism.
- s. The Lahore Resolution (1940) and response of the Muslim majority provinces
- t. Cripps Mission Plan and the prospects of Pakistan's creation

- u. Cabinet Mission plan
- v. Communal riots
- w. 3rd June plan
- x. Birth of Pakistan: Indian independence Act, Radcliff Award
- y. Role of Quaid-i-Azam in the making of Pakistan.

Books Recommended:

- Ali, Ch. Mohammad. 1988. *The Emergence of Pakista*. Lahore: Elite Publishers.
- Aziz, K.K. 1976. *.Making of Pakistan: A Study in Nationalism*. Islamabad: National Book Foundation.
- Hardy, Peter. 1972. *The Muslims of British India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Ikram, S.M. 1970. *Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Jalal, Ayesha 2001. *Self and Sovereignty*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel.
- Javed, Ajeet. 1998. *Secular and Nationalist Jinnah* Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Malik, Hafeez (ed). 1982. *Political Profile of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan: A Documentary Record*. Islamabad: Institute of History, Culture and Civilization.
- Pirzada, Syed Sharifuddin. 1962. *Evolution of Pakistan*. Lahore: P.L.D
- Qureshi, I.H. 1974. *The Struggle for Pakistan*. Karachi: University of Karachi.
- Razi, Wasti S. 1964. *Lord Minto and the India Nationalist Movement, 1905-1910*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Sayeed, Khalid bin. 1968. *Pakistan: The Formative Phase, 1857-1948* Second Edition, Dacca : Oxford University Press.
- Singh, Jaswant .2009. *India-Partition-Independence* New Delhi: Rupa & Co.
- Zaman, Waheed-uz. 1964. *Towards Pakistan*. Lahore: United Ltd.

PS-302: Muslim Political Thought in South Asia:

This course has two parts: (1) Medieval Muslim political thought (2) Modern Muslim political thought.

Part (1) This part is synoptic and its aim is only to provide a background for modern Muslims political thought. It covers the political thought of Muslim thinkers in India such as that of Shah Wali Ullah. The main ideas pertaining to sovereignty, governance and the political rights of individuals will be discussed. In Part (2) the political thought of the Ahl-i-Hadith, Deobandi Ulema, Maulana Maudoodi, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Mohammad Iqbal, Mohammad Ali Jauhar and the Quaid-i-Azam will be discussed. The views of other political thinkers, such as Chaudhry Rahmat Ali and modernist Muslims, will also be studied.

The students should be able to understand how the ideas leading to the birth of Pakistan were created and how they came to be expressed through religious (Islamic) and linguistic (Urdu) symbols. They should also understand how political ideas changed in Pakistan, India and East Bengal (later Bangladesh) under the influence of different

political imperatives. This will enable them to understand the political trends among the Muslim countries and communities of South Asia.

Books Recommended:

- Ahmad, Qeyamuddin. 1967. *The Wahabi Movement in India*. Calcutta: Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay.
- Ali, Imran. 1989. *Punjab Under Imperialism, 1885-1947*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Jalal, Ayesha. 1985. *The Sole Spokesman*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Jones, Kenneth. W (ed). 1992. *Religious Controversy in British Indi: Dialogues in South Asian Languages*. Albany: State University of New York Press.
- Keddie, Nikki R. 1968. *An Islamic Response to Imperialism: Political and Religious Writings of Sayyid Jamal al Din 'al-Afghani*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1983.
- Lelyveld, David. 1978. *Aligarh First Generation*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Malik, Jamal. 1996. *Colonialization of Islam: Dissolution of Traditional Institutions in Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Metcalf, Barbara Daly. 1982. *Islamic Revival in British India: Deoband, 1860-1900*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Murad, Mehr Afroz. 1976. *Intellectual Modernism of Shibli Nu'Mani*. Lahore: Institute of Islamic Culture.
- Nasr, Seyyed Vali Raza. 1996. *Mawdudi and the Making of Islamic Revivalism*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Syed, Muhammad Aslam. 1988. *Muslim Response to the West: Muslim Historiography in India 1857-1914*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.

PS-303: Geography of Pakistan:

The objective of the course is to make students familiar with the Geography of Pakistan. The course consists of three parts i.e. physical geography, political geography and economic geography.

1. Pakistan's Physical Environment

- a. The land forms
- b. Climate and climatic types
- c. Hydrological environment
- d. Population density (biomass)
- e. Environmental risks and uncertainties

2 (A) Man and the Ecosystem

- a. The people: their number and distribution
- b. Resources and conservation
- c. Agriculture: technological and institutional changes
- d. Irrigation crops and cropping pattern

- e. Life

2 (B) **Man and the Ecosystem**

- a. Manufacturing industry
- b. Resources, potential and production.
- c. Movement and transport system
- d. Development and planning
- e. The settlements and their patterns
- f. Intermittent organization

Environmental problems and prospects, land air and water pollution. Remedial measures and their effectiveness.

3. **Demography:**

- a. People, growth and distribution of population.
- b. Communities and human settlement
- c. Rural-urban distribution
- d. Characteristics of major towns and cities
- e. Age, occupation demographic structure
- f. Population problems and planning in Pakistan

Books Recommended:

Arnold, David & Guha, R (ed). 1995. *Nature, Culture and Imperialism*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

F.K. Khan.1978. *Geography of Pakistan, Environment People and Economy*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

K.U.A. Qureshy. 1972. *Geography of Pakistan* Karachi: Oxford University Press.

O.H.K., Spate. 1957. *India and Pakistan: A General Regional Geography*. London.

U.K. Qureshy. 1978. *A Geography of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

PS-304: Political and Constitutional Development in Pakistan (1947-69)

Problems of State Building and Nation Building

1. Administrative and political problems
2. Constitutional problems: federation and provincial autonomy

Constitution Making 1949-1956

1. Constitutional legacy of colonial rule
2. Quaid's vision about the nature of the state
3. The Objectives Resolution 1949
4. Major constitutional issues (representation, provincial autonomy, joint and separate electorates and languages; ethnicity; the role of religion in politics etc.).

Constitutions of Pakistan: A Comparative Study:

1. 1956 constitution
2. 1962 constitution

Power Politics and Transfer of Powers:

1. Political parties and pressure groups
2. Elections
3. Elitist politics in Pakistan (with reference to political thinkers like Mitchells, Mosca and Pareto).

Military Rule (1958, 1969, 1977, 1999)

1. Causes of political ascendancy
2. Role of the military in Pakistan

Civilian Rule (1947 – up-to-date)

1. The impediments in the growth of democracy

Books Recommended

- Amin, Tahir. 1988. *Ethno-National Movements of Pakistan*. Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies.
- Choudhary, G.W. 1969. *Constitutional Development in Pakistan*. Lahore: Ideal Book House.
- Feldman, Herbert. 2001. *The Herbert Feldman Omnibus*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Gardezi, Hassan and Rashid, Jamil (eds). 1983. *Pakistan: The Unstable State*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Hasan Askari Rizvi. 2002. *Military, State and Society in Pakistan*. Lahore: Progressive Press.
- Jalal, Ayesha. *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical Perspective*.
- K.K. Aziz. 1976. *Party Politics in Pakistan*. Islamabad: National Commission on Historical and Cultural Research.
- Khan, Hamid. 2001. *Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Lawrence, Ziring. 1980. *Pakistan: An Enigma of Political Development* Kent: W. Dawson and Sons.
- M. Rafique Afzal. 1999. *Political Parties in Pakistan: Vol. I, II & III*. Islamabad: NIHCR.
- Noor ul Haq. 1993. *Making of Pakistan: The Military Perspective*. Islamabad: National Commission on Historical and Cultural Research.
- Rahman, Tariq. 1996. *Language and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

- Saeed, Khalid Bin. 1997. *Pakistan in the 20th Century: A Political History*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Saeed, Khalid Bin. 1967. *The Political System of Pakistan*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
- Waseem, Muhammad. 1987. *Pakistan under Martial Law*. Lahore: Progressive Publications.
- Waseem, Muhammad. 1989. *Politics and the State in Pakistan*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers.
- Ziring, Lawrence. 1997. *Pakistan in the Twentieth Century: A Political History*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

PS-305: Political and Constitutional Developments in Pakistan (1969 till date)

This course deals with the 1970 elections, the dead-lock in constitutional negotiations and the developments leading to the separation of East Pakistan. It would evaluate the second parliamentary phase (1972-77); constitutional developments during an assessment of the 1973 constitution; policies of the regime and the opposition movements; the election of 1977 and the reaction to the results in the form of the PNA Movement leading to the military takeover would also be discussed. Major political and constitutional developments during Martial Law (1977-85) would be surveyed followed by a discussion on the revival of democratic systems.

The transition to the civilian rule alternately by the PPP and the Muslim League from 1989 till 1999 will be studied with reference to the role of political parties and non-party political processes. The third military rule by General Musharraf from 1999 will also be studied. Of special interest are the processes of referendum and the elections of 2008 and the transition to democracy which followed. Details of the division of the courses in sub-topics are as follows:

1. **Bhutto Regime**
 - a. Major policies
 - b. 1973 constitution
 - c. Policies and the 1977 elections.

2. **Zia Regime**
 - a. Imposition of martial law
 - b. Process of Islamization
 - c. MRD movement
 - d. Constitutional changes, election, revival of the 1973 constitution and restoration of civil rule

3. **Post-Zia Era**
 - a. Party politics and democracy in Pakistan; Benazir as prime minister.
 - b. 1990 election and the aftermath

- c. Nawaz Sharif as prime minister 1990-93
- d. Caretaker government and elections 1993 and Benazir's return to power
- e. Working and breakdown of parliamentary democracy in Pakistan
- f. General Pervez Musharraf's policies and political development

Books Recommended

- Bose, Sagata and Jalal, Ayesha. 2004. *Modern South Asia: History, Culture and Political Economy*. New Delhi.
- Burki, Shahid Javed. *A Revisionist History of Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Haqqani, Hussain. *Between the Mosque and the Military*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Jalal, Ayesha. 1995. *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A comparative and historical perspective*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications.
- Rahman, Tariq. 1996. *Language and politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Rizvi, Hasan Askari. 2000. *Military and Politics in Pakistan 1947-1997*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publication.
- Shafqat, Saeed. 1989. *Political System of Pakistan and Public Policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publisher.
- Syed, Khalid Bin. 1967. *The Political System of Pakistan*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

PS-306: Economic Development in Pakistan:

The course has been designed to enable the students to understand various dimension of Pakistan's economy in the light of past experience. There are a number of important issues that need to be addressed at the time of evaluating the record of economic growth over more than fifty years.

Economic policy planners of Pakistan thought that the Big Push Theory of the 1959s, based on capital investment would speed up growth with the help of foreign aid and domestic resources and there will be trickle down in the form of more job opportunities and uplift of standards of living. Unfortunately trickle down did not take place and unequal distribution of income leading to class conflict further intensified.

With the passage of time transition from the traditional concerns to the issues like environment, human resource development, poverty alleviation and empowerment has taken place. It is now believed that meaningful economic development has to be sustainable, participatory, environmentally responsible and distributive. The single minded focus on growth has been replaced by a very large number of other equally important criteria. This course will focus on the following themes:

- a. Key concepts and terms of economics
- b. Economic institutions and issues in Pakistan
- c. Basic features of economy and infrastructure
- d. Development planning in Pakistan during the first, second and third five-year plans

- e. Pakistan's development planning experience during the short-term planning period 1970-77.
- f. Development planning of Pakistan during the fifth, sixth and seventh five-year plans.
- g. Obstacles in the way of economic development in Pakistan.
- h. Factors promoting economic development in Pakistan
- i. Human resource development
- j. Agriculture development in Pakistan and reforms
- k. Industrial development in Pakistan and labor trade unions.
- l. Role of the informal sector
- m. Fiscal relations between federal and provincial governments/regional disparities
- n. External determinants of Pakistan's economy
- o. Poverty in Pakistan.

Books Recommended:

- Ahmad, Khurshid. 1995. *Elimination of Riba from the Economy*. Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies.
- Akbar Zaidi, S. 1999. *Issues in Pakistan's Economy*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Government of Pakistan. 2003. *Leading Issues Facing Pakistan Economy*. Islamabad: State Bank of Pakistan.
- H. Gardezi and Jamil Rashid. 1993. *Pakistan: The Unstable State*. Lahore: Vanguard Books.
- Haque, Irfan-ul. 1987. *Compendium of Pakistan Economy*. Karachi: Royal Book Company.
- Husain, Ishrat. 1999. *Pakistan: The Economy of an Elitist State*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Khan, Shahrukh Rafi. 1999. *50 Years of Pakistan's Economy : Traditional Topics and Contemporary Concerns*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Nabi, Ijaz. 1986. *Agarian Economy of Pakistan: Issues and Policies*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Naseem, S.M. 2007. *The Unraveling of the 9/11 U-Turn*. Islamabad: Privately Published.
- S.M. Huda. 1996. *Economic Development of Pakistan: From Self Reliance to Debt Ridden Economy*. Karachi: Royal Book Company.
- Saeed Khawaja, Amjad. 2001. *Economy of Pakistan 2000-2000*. Karachi: Institute of Business Management.
- Uzair, Mohammad. 2004. *Economy of Pakistan: Perspective and Problems*. Lahore: Royal Book Company.
- William E. James. 1992. *Foundations of Pakistan Political Economy: Towards an Agenda for the 1990s*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

PS-307: Foreign Relations of Pakistan.

This course will study the foreign policy of Pakistan. The major areas which will be the focus of the study will be as follows:

- a. Major determinants of Pakistan's foreign policy
- b. Geo-political and Geo-strategic position of Pakistan
- c. National interests:
Survival, security and economic development
Secondary e.g. friendship and cooperation
- d. Variable phases in Pakistan's foreign Policy.

The chronological division of the events having an impact on Pakistan's foreign policy will be as follows:

Cold War Period

Phase. I: 1947-54

Events: Early problems; Pakistan's issues with India;
Early sentimentalism, national outlook.

Policy-makers & their profiles: Quaid-i-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan.

Policies: Neutrality with reliance on Britain (Bilateralism); & pursuit for Pan-Islamic unity.

Phase II: 1954-62

Events: Cold War; Suez crisis; rationalism in national

outlook; priority fixation in foreign policy (Ayub Period; Sino-India War. Policy-makers & their profiles: Bureaucratic & military leadership: Malik Ghulam Mohdammad, Major-General Sikandar Mirza and Ayub Khan.

Policies: Alignment with the West (Policy of Alliance); Revised policy of alliance: (Bilateralism with U.S.A.); Offers of peace to India; Indus Basin treaty; leaning towards China.

Phase III: 1972-71

Events: Tilt in power-balance in South Asia (China Vs India); Softened Soviet – American responses (as evidenced in the War of 1965); Pakistan's dismemberment.

Policy-makers and their profiles. General Ayub Khan & Z.A. Bhutto.

Policies: RCD (a miniature Pan-Islamic nucleus);

The Wars of 1965 and 1971; Peace through Tashkent Declaration, Border Agreement with China.

Phase-IV: 1971-1979

Events: Post-dismemberment period; Tilt in balance in India's favour; India's first nuclear test

Policy-Makers and their profiles: Prime Minister Bhutto and General Zia ul Haq.

Policies: Simla Agreement (Bilateralism with India); nuclear policy; non-alignment; enhanced Sino-Pakistan cooperation.

Phase V: 1979-88

Events: Islamic Revolution in Iran; Soviet Military occupation of Afghanistan; Religious fervor in the region (e.g.: Sectarianism & Rise of Hindu fanaticism in India); Siachin issue; Soviet dismemberment; End of the Cold War. Policy-makers and their profiles: Ziaul Haq and his religiosity.

Policies: ECO; OIC; SAARC; NAM First-line status of Pakistan; support to the U.S. – Sponsored proxy war against the Soviet Union.

POST-COLD WAR PERIODPhase VI: 1988-Present

Events: Fall of the Berlin Wall; Nuclear Non-Proliferation; New World Order; Bilateralism and trade in world politics; Post-Cold War scenario.

World anti-terrorism Movement; militancy in Kashmir; emergence of Central Asia

Policy-makers and their profiles: Benazir, Nawaz Sharif & Pervaiz Musharraf.

Policies: Nuclear power; Lahore Yatra; Kargil episode; Pakistan's support to world anti-terrorism (First-line status); Taliban regime & variations in Pakistan's Afghanistan policy; Pakistan's stand against India's hegemonic attitude in the environment of anti-terrorism; bilateralism with the Muslim World.

Major Issues in Pakistan's Foreign Policy:

- a. Kashmir issue
- b. Security compulsions
- c. India's hegemony and Pakistan's pursuit for self-survival.
- d. Minimum conventional and nuclear balance with India.
- e. Economic self-sufficiency.

Books Recommended:

Ahmad, Javeed (ed). 1999. *Pakistan's Political, Economic and Diplomatic Dynamics*. Lahore: Studio 4.

Ahmar, Moonis (ed). 1998. *Internal and External Dynamics of South Asian Security*. Karachi.

Hasnat, Syed Farooq and Pelinka (ed). 1986. *Security for the Weak Nations*. Lahore: Izharsons.

Hussain, Arif. 1960. *Pakistan: Its Ideology and Foreign Policy*. London: Frank Cass.

Hussain, Irtiza. 1989. *Strategic Dimensions of Pakistan's Foreign Policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers.

Kizalbash Agha Shahi and Hamid H. (ed). 1988. *Pakistan's Security and Foreign Policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publisher.

- Kodikara, Shelton U. (ed). 1993. *External Compulsions of South Asian Politics*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Malik, Hafeez. 1994. *Soviet-American Relations with Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan*. London: Macmillan.
- Palmer, Norman D. 1966. *South Asia and United States policy*. N.Y: Hughton Miffilin.
- Qureshi, Ejaz Aslam (ed).1991. *Pakistan and South Asian Environment*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publishing.
- Sayeed,Anwar H. 1974. *China and Pakistan; Diplomacy of Entente Cordiale*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press.
- Shahid,M. Imtiaz (ed). 2001. *Contemporary Affairs*. Lahore: Caravan Enterprises.
- Siddiqui, Aslam. 1960. *Pakistan Seeks Security*. London: Longman Green. Wilcox,
- Wayne A. 1964. *India, Pakistan and Rise of China*. N.Y: Walter.
- Ziring, Lawrence. 1980. *Pakistan: The Engima of Political Development*. Kent: W. M. Dawson & Sons.

PS-308: Pakistani Society and Culture.

This course examines Pakistan's society and culture in the light of the theoretical literature on these concepts. Students will be familiarized with concepts like cultural relativism, ethnocentrism, structuralism, modernist and post-modernist approaches to the study of culture etc. The specific subjects to be covered are as follows:

1. Social Organization

1. Kinship
2. Family
3. Marriage
4. Descent

2. Social Structure and Social Stratification

- a) Social groups
- b) Economic stratification: Power/wealth/prestige.
- c) Social Stratification: Cast, Biradari, tribe, status/class, social mobility and social control.

3. Major Issues Confronting Pakistan Society

The following issues may be studied in relation to social structure, values and norms informing society at various levels. They need to be analyzed with reference to sociological theories so as to understand them in a holistic manner rather than as mere law and order phenomena.

- a) Gender inequality
- b) Environmental decay
- c) Illiteracy/literacy
- d) Overpopulation
- e) Unplanned urban growth
- f) Child labour
- g) Drugs
- h) Terrorism/crime
- i) Bonded labour.
- j) Ethnic division

- k) Religious/Sectarian militancy
- l) Terrorism
- m) Corruption

2. Cultural Heritage of Pakistan

3. Common Patterns and Themes of Culture in Pakistan.

- a. Urs, pirs, mazars/shrines
- b. Customs/ceremonies
- c. Mystic thought and poetry
- d. Music
- e. Folktale, epics folk-crafts and motifs.

4. Cultural change in Pakistan – with reference to material and non-material culture and theories about change.

Books Recommended:

Mirza, Jasmin. 2002. *Between Chaddor and the Market: Female Office Workers in Lahore*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Safdar, Sarah. 1997. *Kinship and marriage in Pakhtoon society*. Lahore: Pak Book Empire.

Weiner, Mynor & Banuzizi, Ali (eds). 1994. *The politics of social transformation in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press.

Weiss, Anita M. 1991. *Culture, Clan and Development in Pakistan: The emergence of an Industrial Bourgeoisie in Punjab*. Boulder: Westview Press.

Weiss, Anita M. 2007. *Walls within walls: Life Histories of Working Women in the old city of Lahore*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

PS-309: Language Planning and Language Problems of Pakistan

The objective of this course is to help students to understand the role of language in the politics, education system, media and other domain of Pakistan.

The course will touch upon the language policies of the British so as to understand the historical context of the language politics and practices of the state of Pakistan. The role of Urdu, especially the Urdu-Hindi controversy, will be dealt with in passing so that the role of language in the construction of Muslim nationalism may be understood.

The main focus of the course will be on the use of language for the mobilization of ethnic identity for political purposes. In this context the Bengali, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi and Siraiki language movements will be studied in detail. In addition to that the Punjabi movement and its cultural background will also be touched upon.

Language also divides society vertically as medium of instruction in Pakistan. In this context the Urdu-English controversy will be studied. As several official and unofficial

bodies have made technical terms (neologism) for use in modern domains, this phenomenon will be explained with reference to political objective.

Books Recommended:

- Anderson, Benedict. 1984. *Imagined Communities* London: Verso Brass , Paul. 1991. *Ethnicity and Nationalism*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Ayres, Alyssa. 2009. *Speaking Like a State: Language and Nationalism in Pakistan* Cambridge: Cambridge Univeristy Press.
- Cooper, Robert. 1984. *Language Planning and Social Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Khan, Adeel. 2005. *Politics of Identity*. Delhi: Sage. Khan, Husain Ahmed. 2004. *Rethinking Punjab: The Construction of Siraiiki Identity*. Lahore: National College of Arts.
- King, Robert D. 1997. *Nehru and the Language Politics of India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Pollock, Sheldon. 2006. *The Language of the Gods in the World of Men*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Rahman, Tariq. 1996. *Language and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Umer, Badruddin. 2004. *The Emergence of Bangladesh*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

PS-310: Research Methodology:

The aim of this course is to familiarize students with:

- (i) Elementary methods of social science research
- (ii) The presentation of results (writing of research reports, papers, dissertations and monographs).

Methods of Social Sciences Research:

- a) Research design and preliminary steps towards research
- b) Observation
- c) Hypothesis formation
- d) Operationalization – variables
- e) Verification – validity
- f) Questionnaires, schedules and interviews
- g) Random and non-random sampling
- h) Simulation
- i) The use of primary and secondary sources in research
- j) Ethnographic research methods
- k) Focused Group Discussion (FGD)

The Presentation of Results:

- a) Results may be presented in the form of research reports, papers, discussions, monographs and books. Students will be taught the basic principles of writing research report and papers under the following headings: Literature survey; clear exposition of the research problem, Hypothesis and its operational definition; the use of sources and how to refer to them, the language of research reports; some dos and don'ts of research writing; the endnote/footnote methods of documentation; the author-date method of documentation; how to prepare a bibliography, proofreading and editing.
- b) Students will also be introduced to basic statistical concepts used in quantitative research. The idea is to equip them with enough statistical skills, test hypothesis and use the sampling method and find, mean, median, mode etc.

Books Recommended:

- Chicago University. 1992. *Chicago Manual of Style*.
- Fowler, Floyd J. 1993. *Survey Research Methods*. London: Sage Publications.
- Gay, L.R. and Dahl, P.O. 1999. *Research Methods for Business and Management*. London: Macmillan.
- Gibaldi, Joseph and Achtert, Walter S. 1995. *Modern Language Association Handbook for writers of research papers*. New York: MLA.
- Gilreath, Charles L. 1984. *Computerized Literature Searching*. London & Boulder: Westview Press.
- Goode, William J. and Hatt, Paul K. 1952. *Methods in Social Research*. New York: McGraw Hill Ltd.
- Mc Neill, Patrick. 1985. *Research Methods*. London and New York: Routledge. This ed. 1990.
- Nachmias, Chava and Nachmias, David. 1981. *Research Methods in the Social Sciences*. London: St. Martin Press.
- Popper, Karl. 1959. *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*. London: Hutchinson, 1980 edition.
- Sanford Labovitz and Robert Hagedorn. 1985. *Introduction to Social Research*. New York: Mc Graw-Hill Book Coy.
- Saunders, William B and Pinhey, Thomas K. 1974. *The Conduct of Social Research*. New York: Holt; Rinehart and Winston.

PS-311: Introduction to Social Theories.

The need for this course was felt when it was observed that our students cannot use social science theory to analyze observable phenomena or empirical data. Thus they have to be familiarized with such research perspectives as will enable them to understand and give a scientific analysis of their data. The level of the course is introductory. The following research perspectives and theories will be emphasized. Besides giving a brief introduction to the theories themselves, students will be expected to apply them to the social, political and historical research in the context of Pakistan.

- (a) Grounded theory as a tool for the analysis of data.
- (b) Modified forms of neo-realistic approaches.
- (c) Marxism and its use in the analysis of social phenomena.
- (d) Feminist research methodology and its assumptions.
- (e) Queer theory and its effect on research.
- (f) Realism as used in international relations.
- (g) Alternatives to realism in international relations.
- (h) Power, identity and the construction of social reality.
- (i) Postcolonial perspectives of research.
- (j) Postmodern perspectives of research.
- (k) Historiography and other theories of historical research.
- (l) The subaltern perspective of historical research.

Recommended Readings:

- Cornell, D. (1992) *The Philosophy of the Limit*. New York: Routledge.
- Denzin, N.K. (2003) *Performance Ethnography*, London: Sage.
- Geerts C. (1975) *The Interpretation of Cultures. Selected essays*. London: Heinemann.
- Glaser, B. and Strauss, A. (1967) *Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research*. Berlin: Aldine de Gruyter.
- Husserl, E. (1964) *The idea of Phenomenology*. Trans. W. Aston and G. Nakhikan. The Hague: Nijhoff.
- Hutcheon, L. (1989) *The Politics of Postmodernism*. New York. Routledge
- Johnson, B. (2002) *Discourse Analysis*. Oxford: Blackwell.

PART –II OPTIONAL COURSES

Out of the following optional courses, students can take any nine (09) courses of three credit hours each so as to make a total of twenty seven (27) credit hours in all. Students may also take a thesis in lieu of courses.

PS-401: Political Parties and Pressure Groups in Pakistan

This course will study the development and role of political parties and pressure groups in the politics of Pakistan. The classification of political parties according to their ideological orientation and manifestoes will be an important aspect of this course. Moreover, the policies of alliance will also be studied in the context of the mechanism of the location of power. The creation and dissolution of political parties by powerful institutions and personalities will also be taken into the account to understand party politics in Pakistan. In addition to that the role of pressure groups – bureaucratic, military, feudal, big business, religious, ethnic, lawyers, media, civil society etc – will also be studied.

The specific issues to be touched upon are as follows:

- a. Political parties, pressure groups and democratization.
- b. Pakistan's political parties: their growth since 1947.
- c. Party classifications and manifestos.
- d. Public representation in Pakistan: Role of political and non-political elites
- e. Political parties and modernization
- f. Pressure groups in Pakistan: their classifications, modes of action and contribution to the political process.

Books Recommended:

- Afzal, Rafique. 1999. *Political Parties in Pakistan*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.
- Ahmad, Mushtaq. 1978. *Government and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Pakistan Publishing House.
- Almond, Gabriel and G. Bingham Powell. 1987. *Comparative Politics*. Lahore: Ferozsons.
- Binder, Leonard Binder. 1967. *Religion and Politics in Pakistan*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Castles, Francis G. *Pressure Groups and Political Culture: A Comparative Study*.
- Dahl, R.A. 1961. *Who Governs?* New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Duverger, Maurice. 1972. *Party Politics and Pressure Groups: A Comparative Introduction*. Ontario: Thomas Nelson.
- Huntington, Samuel P. 1978. *Political Order in Changing Societies*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Hussain, Asaf. 1979. *Politics in an Ideological State: The Case of Pakistan*. Kent: Dawson.
- Laport, Robert. 1966. *Political Parties and Political Development*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Laport, Robert. 1975. *Power and Privilege: Influence and Decision-Making in Pakistan*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Parry, Geraint. 1977. *Political Elites*. London: George Allen & Unwin.
- Pye, Lucian W. 1962. *Politics, Personality and Nation-Building*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1962.
- Roberts, Geoffery K. 1986. *An Introduction to Comparative Politics*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Sayeed, Khalid Bin. 1980. *Politics in Pakistan*. N.Y.: Praeger.
- Smith, Martin J. 1993. *Pressure, Power and Policy*. N.Y: Harvester Wheatsheaf.
- Ziring, Lawrence. 1977. Ralph Braibanti and W. Howard Wriggins (eds). *Pakistan: The Long View*. Durham: Duke University Press .
- Ziring, Lawrence. 1980. *Pakistan: The Enigma of Political Development*. Kent: Dawson.

PS-402: Administrative and Legal System and Institutions:

The evolution of the administrative system in British India and its adoption in Pakistan will be studied in the first part of the course. The second part will be devoted to the legal

system and institutions. Both parts will be aimed at enhancing the overall understanding of the students of the legal and administrative functioning of Pakistan. Specifically, the following institutions and processes will be given attention.

- a. The Civil Service of Pakistan and its legal role
- b. The district magistracy and the process of separating the executive and judicial institutions of the state
- c. The institutions of higher judiciary. The High Courts and Supreme Courts and their functioning
- d. The appointment of judges
- e. The concept of the Ombudsman and its functioning in Pakistan.
- f. Laws regarding judges and major court decisions in their cases.
- g. Landmark judgments of the superior judiciary in political cases (such as the Maulvi Tamizuddin case, Asma Jilani case etc).
- h. The military and the judiciary (PCOs and other developments)
- i. Independence of the judiciary as an ideal and its position in the perspective of Pakistan's history
- j. The legal systems in use in Pakistan
- k. Islamic norms in the legal system of Pakistan
- l. The demand for legislation on human rights and women in Pakistan.
- m. Laws regarding women and their implementation in Pakistan.
- n. Any other matter which the instructor of the course considers significant for understanding the legal structure and functioning of the administration and judiciary in Pakistan.

Books Recommended:

- Chaudhary, Mohammad Azam. 1999. *Justice in Practice Legal- Ethnology of a Pakistani Punjabi Village*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Government of Pakistan. 1957. *The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1956*. Karachi: Ministry of Law.
- Government of Pakistan. 1974. *The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973*. Islamabad: Ministry of Law.
- Haq, S. Anwar ul. 1993. *Revolutionary Legality in Pakistan*. Lahore: Pakistan Writers Co-operative Society.
- Jami, Hafiz S.D. 1997. *Police Crime and Politics*. Lahore: Vanguard Books.
- Jilani, Hina. 1999. *Crime or Custom?: Violence Against Women in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Kadri, Shamim Hussain. 1990. *Judges and Politics: Ghulam Mohammad to Ghulam Ishaq*. Lahore: Jang Publishers Press.
- Khan, Hamid. 2001. *Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Khan, Jamil ur Rehman . 1987. *Pakistan Government and Administration in Pakistan*. Islamabad: Pakistan Public Administration Centre.
- Patel, Rashida. 1991. *Socio-Economic Political Status and Women & Law in Pakistan*. Karachi: Faiza Publishers.
- Razzak, Abdul. 2002. *Judges Case and Judiciary*. Hyderabad Sindh: Print-Right.

PS-403: Bureaucracy, Military and Political System of Pakistan

The bureaucracy and the military have had tremendous effect upon the politics of Pakistan. This course is meant to study the causes of this and what effects it has had on the politics, economy and culture of Pakistan. Students will be taught the various theories about the increased influence of these elites in developing countries and then, in the light of these theoretical perspectives, the nature of these elites and how they influence politics. The specific issues to be covered are as follows:

I. BUREAUCRACY

- a. Concepts of bureaucracy; historical background: colonial heritage
- b. Organization, characteristics, recruitment patterns, training and tradition, structure and working
- c. The role of the bureaucracy in the political system of Pakistan in different phases
- d. Patterns of bureaucratic influences and intervention in the political system of Pakistan.

II MILITARY

- a. The military under the British-Indian administration: its origin and role; civil military relations; the recruitment policy
- b. Heritage in 1947; reorganization and administrative problems.
- c. The military in Pakistan: Organizational growth in decades; professional ethics; recruitment policy and training; security imperatives and defense expenditures.
- d. Military and national development: the military's assistance to civil administration for promoting public welfare and development projects; internal security and law and order
- e. The military in politics
 - (i) Its expansion and role specialization
 - (ii) Specific circumstances leading to various military take over in Pakistan.
- f. Military regimes in Pakistan.
 - a) An evaluation of their performance
 - b) Transition from military to civilian rule
- g. The military's role and influence after withdrawal from power

Books Recommended:

- Birkhead, Guthrie S. 1966. *Administrative Problems in Pakistan*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press.
- Cohen, S.P.1998. *The Pakistan Army*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Cohen, Stephen P. 2004. *The Idea of Pakistan*. Washington D.C.: Brookings Institute.

- Govt. of Pakistan. 1960. *The Municipal Administration Ordinance*. Islamabad: Ministry of Interior.
- Haq, Izharul & Afzal, M. 1964. *Basic Democracies in Multan District; Annual Report, 1963-64*. Lahore: Government of the Punjab.
- Inayatullah. 1997. *State and Democracy in Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard Books.
- Bafra, Nasir Raza. 1982. *The Local Government System in Pakisstan*. Islamabad: UNICEF Office.
- Jalal, Ayesha 1991. *The State of Martial Rule: The Origins of Pakistan's political Economy of Defense*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Jalal, Ayesha. 1995. *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel.
- Jami, Hafiz S.D. 1997. *Police Crime and Politics*. Lahore: Vanguard Books.
- Kennedy, Charles. H. 1987. *Bureaucracy in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Khan Shahrukh. 2007. *Initiating Devolution*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Khan, Jamil ur Rehman. 1987. *Pakistan Government and Administration in Pakistan*. Islamabad: Pakistan Public Administration Centre.
- Khan, Shoaib Sultan. 1976. *Rise and Fall of Basic Democracies: A Case study*. Islamabad: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Govt. of Pakistan.
- Nawaz, Shuja. 2008. *Crossed Swords: Pakistan, its Army and the Wars Within*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Rizvi, Hasan Askari. 1986. *The Military and Politics in Pakistan 1947-1986*. Lahore: Progressive Papers.
- Wallis, Malcolm. 1991. *Bureaucracy: Its Role in Third World Development*. London: Macmillan.
- Yong, Tan Tai. 2005. *The Garrison State*. Lahore: Vanguard.

PS-404: Local Self Government in Pakistan

This course aims at introducing students to the concept of local self-government in the political system of Pakistan. The strengthening of the local governments have taken place under military rule, and therefore, the phenomenon needs to be understood in the context of military rule, provincial governments and their powers and the nature of Pakistan's distribution of political power. The following aspects will be covered:

- a. Meaning, scope, nature and approaches to the study of local government, need for local government, etc.
- b. Colonial heritage and evolution of local government in Pakistan
- c. Problems and issues of grass root democracy in Pakistan
- d. Organizational structure of local government in Pakistan; its relation with the provincial and central government
- e. Functional structure of local government in Pakistan; social work and voluntary service at local level
- f. Planning, development, budgeting and financial autonomy and local government
- g. The role of local government in national development
- h. A brief comparative study of local government in Pakistan. Britain and SAARC countries
- i. Problems of local government in Pakistan

- j. Restructuring of Local Government: Devolution Plan 2000, its concepts and principles, the structure of district government.

Books Recommended:

- Birkhead, Guthrie S. 1966. *Administrative Problems in Pakistan*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press.
- Govt. of Pakistan. 1960. *The Municipal Administration Ordinance*. Islamabad: Ministry of Interior.
- Haq, Izharul & Afzal, M. 1964. *Basic Democracies in Multan District; Annual Report, 1963-64*. Lahore: Government of the Punjab.
- Inayatullah. 1997. *State and Democracy in Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard Books.
- Jafri, Nasir Raza. 1982. *The Local Government System in Pakistan*. Islamabad: UNICEF Office.
- Khan Shahrukh et.al. 2007. *Initiating Devolution*. Karachi. Oxford University Press.
- Khan, Jamil ur Rehman. 1987. *Pakistan Government and Administration in Pakistan*. Islamabad: Pakistan Public Administration Centre.
- Khan, Shoaib Sultan. 1976. *Rise and Fall of Basic Democracies: A Case study*. Islamabad: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Govt. of Pakistan.

PS-405: Policy Making and Decision Making in Pakistan

The objective of this course is to enable students to understand how policy is made in Pakistan. For this purpose they will be introduced to the concept of decision-making and how power circulates in society. The following approaches are to be emphasized:

a. The Power Elite

The political scientists who have advocated the theories that an elite holds and exercises power in a society even in a democracy are Mosca, Pareto and Mitchells. Their insights will be brought to bear upon decision-making in order to understand whether they yield understanding of the process of decision-making or not. The concepts of the elite, proto-elite, counter-elite will be examined and examples from the policies and major decisions of the Pakistani state will be examined with reference to them.

b. Functionalist Theories of Decision Making

These theories conceive of society being in a state of equilibrium. New policy decisions change this state but adjustments occur unless the situation is so radical as to be revolutionary. In short, decisions and policies are functional and distribute power bringing about harmony instead of conflict in society.

These theories will be used to understand whether they can explain the major policy decisions of the state.

c. Institutions and Processes

Institutions for decision-making such as the parliament and the cabinet will be studied. In addition to these constitutional institutions, the role of the army, the bureaucracy, the press and pressure groups will be discussed. The policies will be all those which affect the state in major ways such as the economic policy, the security policy, the foreign policy, policy towards provinces, minorities, women, education and language etc.

Books Recommended:

- Abbas, Hassan. 2005. *Pakistan's Drift into Extremism*. New York: An East Gate Book.
- Khan, Akhtar H. 1972. *Land Reforms in Pakistan 1947-1972*. Karachi.
- Mills, C. Wright. 1956. *The Power Elite*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Mosca, G. 1939. *The Ruling Class*. Livingston New York: McGraw Hill.
- Pareto, Vilfredo. 1935. *The Mind and Society*. New York: Harcourt-Brace.
- Parsons, Talcott. 1966. *Societies: Evolutionary and Comparative Perspectives*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hill.
- Parsons, Talcott. 1951. *The Social System*. New York: The Free Press.
- Rahman, Tariq. 1996. *Language and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- White, L.J. 1974. *Industrial Concentration and Economic Power in Pakistan*. Princeton.

PS-406: Strategic Problems and Defense Policy of Pakistan

This course is mainly about Pakistan's security problems, internal as well as external. The first part of the course seeks to trace out, the roots of Pakistan's external security issues that gave rise to a culture dominated by military authoritarianism. The second part mainly deals with internal security problems. Having gone through this course a student should have fair documented knowledge of the security problems the country is faced with and will be able to apply his knowledge usefully for the solution of these problems.

1. External Security

- a. Formation of Pakistan and emergence of security problems
- b. Pakistan's strategic position and its impact on security issues
- c. Defense strategy: Military security vs. national security
- d. Armed forces of Pakistan
- e. The colonial background of the armed services
- f. Constitutional basis and mission
- g. Personnel and training
- h. Impact of militarism on Pakistani society
- i. Human resource development: the future of the sub-continent

2. Main policy Objectives

- a. Dependence for military security and economic stability
- b. Soviet reaction and Pakistan's response

- c. Self-reliance in Post-Cold War period 1988-present
- d. Nuclear self-reliance since 1975
- e. Response to India's policies
- f. Policy of resistance: Western aid and Indo-Pakistan wars
- g. Kashmir dispute and the liberation movement in Kashmir
- h. New World Order and nuclearization of South Asia
- i. Confidence building measures with India
- j. Indus basin Treaty; Tashkent Declaration and SAARC countries.
- k. Pakistan and the Muslim World
- m. Relations with Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey and Saudi Arabia
- n. ECO and OIC
- o. Pakistan and the United Nations: Pakistan's Role in the UN peace programmes.
- p. Nine eleven and terrorism in FATA, Swat etc.

Books Recommended:

- Ahmar, Moonis (ed). 1998. *Internal and External Dynamics of South Asian Security*. Karachi.
- Amin, Shahid M. 2004. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Reappraisal*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Bruke, S.M. 1972. *Mainspring of Indian and Pakistani Foreign Policy*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Bruke, S.M. and Lawrence Ziring. 1990. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy*. (Rev. 2nd ed.). Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Burke, S.M. & Lawrence Ziring, 1993. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Buzan, Barry, and Gowher Rizvi. 1986. *South Asia: Insecurity and the Great Powers*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Cohen, Stephen P. 1984. *The Pakistan Army*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Cheema, Pervaiz Iqbal. *Defense Policy of Pakistan*.
- Muqem Khan, Fazli. 1963. *The Story of the Pakistan Army*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Nawaz, Shamsa. 1985. *India's Nuclear Programme*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers.
- Qureshi, Ejaz Aslam (ed). 1998. *Internal and External Dynamics of South Asian Security*. Karachi.
- Rizvi, Hasan Askari. 2000. *Pakistan and the Geo-strategic Environment: A Study of Foreign Policy*. St. Martin's Press.
- Sayeed, Anwar H. 1974. *China and Pakistan: Diplomacy of Entente Cordiale*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press.
- Shahi, Agha and Hamid H., 1988 Kizalbash (ed), *Pakistan's Security and Foreign policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers.
- Shahi, Agha. 1988. *Pakistan's Security and Foreign policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers.
- Siddiq, Ayesha. 2001. *Pakistan's Arms Procurement and Military Buildup 1979-99*. Handsmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave.
- Siddiqui, Aslam. 1960. *Pakistan Seeks Security*. London: Longman Green.

Ziring, Lawrence. 1980. *Pakistan: The Enigma of Political Development*. Kent: W.M. Dawson & Sons.

PS-407: Federalism in Pakistan

This course will analyze concepts such as federalism, con-federalism and unitary forms of government. It will make an in-depth study of federal provisions in the 1956, 1962 and 1973 constitutions of Pakistan with due attention to political conditions affecting federal provincial relations.

Federalism will also be studied with reference to ethnicity. The following topics are suggested:

- a. Theories of federalism and unitary forms of government
- b. Federalism and con-federal forms of political arrangements.
- c. Rights of provinces and history of the distribution of subjects among federating units
- d. Theories of ethnicity
- e. Theories of sub-nationalism and the effect on federalism
- f. The challenge to federalism by the Bengali ethnic resistance
- g. The challenge to federalism by the Baloch nationalists
- h. The challenge to federalism by the Sindhi nationalists
- i. The challenge to federalism by the other ethnic groups of Pakistan
- j. The response of the state to ethnic challenges
- k. Distribution of water, power and other resources

Books Recommended:

Ahmed, Feroze. 1998. *Ethnicity and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Amin, Tahir. 1988. *Ethno-National Movements of Pakistan*. Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies.

Andrew, Benedict. 1983. *Imagined Communities*. London: Verso.

Brass, Paul. R. 1991. *Ethnicity and Nationalism*. Delhi: Sage Publication.

Harrison, Selig S. 1981. *In Afghanistan's shadow: Baloch Nationalism and Soviet Temptation*. New York: Carnegie Endowment.

Jahan, Raunaq. 1972. *Pakistan: Failure in National Integration*. New York: Colombia University Press.

Khan, Adeel. 2005. *Politics of Identity*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Smith, Anthony D. 1991. *National Identity*. London: Penguin Books.

Rahman, Tariq. 1996. *Language and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

PS-408 Mass Media in Pakistan

The media is a very powerful cultural and political influence in today's post-modern world. Pakistan has seen the development and empowerment of the electronic media in the last decade or so. The print media has been with us for over a century and is a powerful component of our lives. Both kinds of media have lived under political and cultural constraints which will be analyzed in the course. The specific subjects which will receive attention are as follows:

- a. Evolution of mass media & communication: global & regional (South Asia)
- b. Basic concepts of mass media & communication
- c. Dimensions of mass media & communication.
 - (i) Public opinion.
 - (ii) Party/group politics
 - (iii) Propaganda
 - (iv) Psychological warfare
- d. Tools of mass media & communication.
 - (i) Conventional (prior to the scientific revolution)
 - (ii) Modern:
 - (1) Print & electronic media
 - (2) Information technology.
- e. Role of journalism in the creation of Pakistan
- f. Development of mass media in Pakistan.
- g. Role of mass media in national integration.

Books Recommended:

- Akhtar, Rai Shakil. 2000. *Media, Religion and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Collins, R. et.al. (eds). 1986. *Media, Culture and Society. A Critical Reader*. London: Sage Publications.
- Dimbleby, Richard. 1992. *More than Words: An Introduction to Communication*. London: Routledge.
- Idrees Siddiqui. 1991. *Radio Journalism in Pakistan*. Lahore:Ferozsons.
- Zamir Niazi. 1986. *Press in Chains*. Karachi: Karachi Press Club Publications
- Zamir Niazi. 1992. *The Press under Siege*. Karachi Press Club Publications
- Zamir Niazi. 1994. *The Web of Censorship*, Karachi: Oxford University Press.

PS-409: Political Thought in Pakistan: 1947 till date

As a background to the course, students should understand how the ideas leading to the birth of Pakistan were created and how they came to be expressed through religious (Islam) and linguistic (Urdu) symbols. They should also understand how political ideas changed in Pakistan, India and East Bengal (later Bangladesh) under the influence of

different political imperatives. This will enable them to understand the political trends among the Muslim countries and communities of South Asia. The focus of the course is on the development of political ideas after 1947. The topics covered will be as follows:

- a) Ethnicity as a political idea
- b) Islam as a political ideology
- c) The rise of egalitarian ideas in the 1970s
- d) Anti-democratic ideas and their expression (e.g. basic democracy, controlled democracy etc).
- e) Political pragmatism and alliances
- f) Extremist political challenges to the state after 9/11.
- g) The rise of the apolitical orientation in Pakistan.
- h) The Lawyer's Movement of 2007

Books Recommended

- Amin, Tahir. 1988. *Ethno-National Movements of Pakistan*. Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies.
- Haq, Khadija (ed). 2002. *The South Asian Challenge*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Haqqani, Hussain. 2005. *Between the Mosque and the Military*. Lahore: Vanguard Books.
- Malik, Jamal. 1996. *Colonialization of Islam: Dissolution of Traditional Institutions in Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Nasr, Seyyed Vali Raza. 1996. *Mawdudi and the Making of Islamic Revivalism*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Rahman, Tariq. 1996. *Language and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Waseem, Mohammad. 1994. *Politics and the State in Pakistan*. Islamabad: NIHCR, 2007 edition.

PS-410: Seminar on Pakistan Futuristic

Futuristics is the study of future trends in the affairs of a social organism or institution on the basis of present empirical evidence which is likely to affect it. It is done through simulation methods such as human-computer simulation, computer-computer simulation etc. Data, such as economic data or data pertaining to demography or arms race is fed into the computer and future trends are estimated. Case studies of certain likely scenarios is made the focus of attention and alternatives estimated for their feasibility.

In this seminar students will be encouraged to take areas such as the economy, the provision of water, power, food and services and see if the present supply and demand models can predict likely surpluses and shortages. Another area is that of the arms and security requirements of the country. Here, the national and the international scenario will be examined to see whether the prediction of future trends is possible. Yet another possibility is the development of education and the media and their likely effect on the society and sections of society. Here the likely outcomes are estimated with reference to quantitative developments and the social and cultural perspectives are kept in mind so as to contextualize all kinds of developments.

Books Recommended:

- Khan, D. Shah. 1988. *Pakistan: To the Future with Hope*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Naseem, S.M. 1998. *Dilemmas of Destiny*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Pilger, John. 2002. *The New Rulers of the World*. London: Verso.
- Siddiqui, Tasneem Ahmad. 2001. *Towards Good Governance*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

PS-411: Economic Problems of Pakistan

This course has been designed to enable the students understand various dimensions of Pakistan's economy in the light of past experience. There are a number of important issues that need to be addressed at the time of evaluating the record of economic growth over more than fifty years.

Economic policy planners of Pakistan thought the Big Push Theory of the 1950s, based on capital investment would speed up growth with the help of foreign aid and domestic resources and there will be trickle down in the form of more job opportunities and uplift of standards of living. Unfortunately the trickle-down did not take place and distribution of income leading to class conflict further intensified.

With the passage of time transition from traditional concerns to issues like environment, human resource development, poverty alleviation and empowerment has taken place. It is now believed that meaningful economic development has to be sustainable, participatory, environmentally responsible and distributive. The single-minded focus on growth has been replaced by a very large number of other equally important criteria. Based on these themes this course of Pakistan will consist of the following key themes.

- a. Key concepts and terms of economics having relevance to Pakistan's economy.
- b. Economic institutions
- c. Major economic issues and developments.
- d. Basic features of the economy and infrastructure
- e. Development planning in Pakistan during the first, second and third five-year plans.
- f. Pakistan's development planning experience during the short-term planning period: 1970-77.
- g. Development planning of Pakistan during the fifth, sixth and seventh five-year plans.
- h. Obstacles in the way of economic development in Pakistan.
- i. Factors promoting economic development in Pakistan.
- j. Human resource of development
- k. Agriculture development in Pakistan and reforms
- l. Industrial development in Pakistan and the labor trade unions
- m. Role of the informal sector
- n. Fiscal relation between federal and provincial governments/regional disparities
- o. Poverty in Pakistan

Books Recommended:

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

PS-412: Agricultural Economics of Pakistan (Pre-requisite of PS/411)

The objective of this course is to emphasize the importance of agriculture in economic development; agrarian system in Pakistan together with an appraisal of land reforms; green revolution and its implications; agricultural price and taxation policies and their impact on domestic terms of trade; and rural development.

The specific topics to be covered are as follows:

- a. The history of agricultural economics in British India
- b. The canal colonies of the Punjab and their effect on the economy of the province
- c. The army recruitment pattern in Pakistan in relation to agricultural economy
- d. Ayub Khan's land reforms
- e. Bhutto's land reforms
- f. The growth of cash crop economy
- g. Wheat and wheat support price and its effect on the economy
- h. Taxes on land, water, seed and fertilizers
- i. Water logging and salinity and their economic costs
- j. The creation of dams and barrages and their effect on the economy

- k. Hydel power and other forms of power generation and their effect on agriculture and the economy

Books Recommended

- Ali, Imran. 1989. *Punjab Under Imperialism 1885-1947*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Habib, Irfan. 1963. *The Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1556-1707*. New York: Asia Publishing House.
- Hasan, Parvez. 1998. *Pakistan's Economy at the Crossroads*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Husain, Akmal. 1988. *Strategic Issues in Pakistan's Economic Policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publications.
- Ijaz Nabi, Naved Hamid, and Shahid Zahid. 1986. *The Agrarian Economy of Pakistan: Issues and Policy*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Khan, Mahmood Hasan. 2006. *Agriculture in Pakistan: Change and Progress (1947-2005)*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Khan, Shahrukh R. et. al. 2001. *The Case for Land and Agrarian Reforms in Pakistan, Policy Brief No. 12*. Islamabad: Sustainable Development Policy Institute.
- Siddiqui, Kamal. 1997. *Land Management in South Asia*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- World Bank. 2004. *Pakistan Rural Factor Markets: Policy Reforms for Growth and Equity*, Report No. 30381-PK. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

PS-413: Money and Trade in Pakistan (Pre-requisite PS-421)

The emphasis in this course will be on the nature and functions of money and credit; the demand and supply of money, the State Bank, the commercial banking system and institutions in Pakistan; monetary policy and economic development of Pakistan; fixed and feasible exchange rate system; equalities and inequalities of balance of payment and the role of exchange rate in Pakistan.; IMF, IBRD, GATT and UNCTAD; international trade and economic development.

Books Recommended:

- Abbasi, M.B. 1994. *Capital Markets in Pakistan*. Karachi: Ferozsons Printers.
- Ahmad, Shaikh Mahmud. 2002. *Man and Money – Towards an Alternative Basis of Credit*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Haque, Irfan-ul. 1988. *Financial Sector of Pakistan and Industrial Financing*. Karachi: Ma'aref Printers (Pvt) Ltd.
- Hussain, Ishrat. 1999. *Pakistan – The Economy of an Elitist State*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Kamanev, Sergei. 1985. *The Economic Growth of Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard Books.
- Sen, Amartya. 1973. *On Economic Inequality*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Todaro, Michael P. 1999. *Economic Development*. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley.

PS-414: Cultural and Social Anthropology:

Anthropology could almost be called an ideology, a particular way of looking at, or understanding the world. This may broadly be defined as the study of others from their perspective using Malinowski's words: "Goal is, briefly, to grasp the native's point of view, his relation to life, to realize his vision of his world". This 'native' or 'other' could be living within the next five kilometers which then becomes anthropology 'at home'. Anthropologists at home prefer exploring the marginal and peripheral groups like musicians, minorities, prostitutes, slum dwellers, beggars, blacksmiths, etc. The main goal remains understanding culture and society while the focus here becomes the people's perspective against the system's perspective which many other disciplines prefer their given rise to many different sub-fields of socio-cultural anthropology like economic anthropology, political anthropology, legal anthropology, environmental anthropology, medical anthropology, etc. Anthropologists, whether at home or in other cultures, use very specific methods of data collection collectively called "Fieldwork and participant observation" in which they go and live in their target communities which are micro, level set ups for an extended period of time. This branch of knowledge came to be known as cultural anthropology in the USA and social anthropology in the United Kingdom.

The main aim of this course is to introduce the students to this branch of knowledge. After some sessions about the subject matter, methodology and theories in anthropology we will move on to the different sub-fields like political anthropology, historical anthropology, legal anthropology, economical anthropology with particular reference to Pakistan.

Books Recommended:

Ahmad, Saghir. 1977. *Class and Power in a Punjabi Village*. Lahore: Punjabi Adabi Markaz.

Ahmed, Akbar S. 1976. *Millenium and Charisma Among Pathans: A Critical Essay in Social Anthropology*. London: Rutledge and Kegal Paul.

Ahmed, Akbar S. 1986. *Pakistan Society; Islam, Ethnicity and Leadership in South Asia* (Chapter 3: Mor and Tor: Binary and Opposing Models of Pukhtun Femalehood). Karachi: Oxford Unviersity Press.

Alavi, Hamza A. 1972. *Kinship in West Punjab Villages : In Contributions to Indian Sociology VI*, 1972, 1-27.

Alvi, Anjum. ND. *Bearers of Grief: Death, Women, Gifts, and Kinship in Muslim Punjab*. Berlin: Ph.D. Dissertation.

Documentary film: *Swara*.

Durkheim, E. *The Division of Labor in Society*. London: Collier-Macmillan Ltd.

Eglar, Zekiye. 1960. *A Punjabi Village in Pakistan*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Gilmartin, D. 1990. *Shrines, Succession and Sources of Moral Authority in the Punjab*. In: A.S. Ahmed (ed.) *Pakistan: The Social Sciences Perspective*. Karachi: Oxford.

Keesing, Felix. 1964. *Cultural Anthropology: The Science of Custom*. (Chapter 1: What is Cultural Anthropology?)

Kuper, Adam. 1973. *Anthropologists and Anthropology: The British School 1922-1972*. (Chapter 1 Malinowski).

PS-415: Rural Life in Pakistan

The form of this course is to study rural society in Pakistan with reference to sociological concepts. These concepts will be taught to the students as a prelude to the understanding of rural life. The following concepts will be given attention so that they may be applied to the study of rural life in Pakistan.

- a) Kinship (clan, biradari)
- b) Family (extended, joint, etc.)
- c) Marriage (cousin marriage, arranged marriage etc.)
- d) Descent (patrilineal, patrifocal, changes & variations in the traditional order.)
- e) Cultural change (the study of various theories about culture and cultural change and their application to the rural areas of Pakistan.)

1. Social Structure and Social Stratification of Rural Areas

- a) Social groups
- b) Economic stratification: power/wealth/prestige.
- c) Social stratification: Cast, *biradri*, tribe, status/class, social mobility, social control.

2. Major Issues Confronting Rural Society

- a) Gender inequality
- b) Environmental decay
- c) Illiteracy/literacy
- d) Overpopulation
- e) Honour-related crimes. Violence in the village.
- f) Customs such as *sawara* and *vani*.

3. Cultural Heritage of Pakistan

The study of the cultural heritage of Pakistan in order to determine the continuity and change in rural values and traditions in Pakistani rural life.

4. Common Patterns and Themes of Culture in Pakistan.

- a. *Urs, pirs, mazars/shrines*
- b. Customs/ceremonies
- c. Mystic thought and poetry in the village
- d. Music in the village and the changing perceptions about music in the wake of new innovations and emerging trends
- e. Folktales, epics, folk-crafts and motifs

Books Recommended:

Ahsan, Aitzaz. 2000. *Indus Saga*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
 Ahmad, Akbar S. 1999. *Pakistani Society*. Karachi Royal Book Co., 1999.
 Documentary film "Swara" by Aurat Foundation.

- Eglar, Zekiye. 1960. *A Punjabi Village in Pakistan*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Hafeez, Sabiha. 1991. *Changing Pakistani Society*. Karachi: Royal Book Co.
- Keiser, Lincoln. 1990. *Friends by Day Enemies by Night: Organized Vengeance in a Kohistani community*. Chicago: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
- Kuper, Adam. 1973. *Anthropologists and Anthropology: The British School 1922-72*. (Chapter 1 Malinowski).

PS-416 Urban Life in Pakistan.

This course will concentrate upon a study of urban life in Pakistan focusing particularly on urban organization, urban institutions, economy and development in the urban setting of Pakistan. It will also include the study of the impact on the migration of the rural population to the cities and urban problems of alienation, crime, pollution etc. Specifically the following areas will be studied:

1. The development of cities in Pakistan
2. The cantonment and the 'old city'
3. Ghettoes and slums
4. Urban problems of overcrowding and lack of facilities
5. Education in an urban setting
6. Class and stratification in urban areas
7. The city government and municipality
8. The role of district government in different governments in Pakistan
9. Crime in urban areas including the special case of Karachi
10. Pollution in cities and awareness of the issue
11. The socialization/ alienation of immigrants from rural areas to cities

Books Recommended:

- Addledon, Jonathan S. 1992. *Undermining the Centre. The Gulf Migration and Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Ahmad, Akbar S. 1999. *Pakistani Society*. Karachi: Royal Book Co., 1999.
- Dornan, Hastings & Werbner, Pnina. 1991. *Economy and Culture in Pakistan: Migrants and Cities in a Muslim Society*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Hafeez, Sabiha. 1991. *The Metropolitan Women in Pakistan*. Karachi: Royal Book Company.
- Hafeez, Sabiha. 1991. *Changing Pakistani Society*. Karachi: Royal Book Co.
- Kuper, Adam. 1973. *Anthropologists and Anthropology: The British School 1922-72*. (Chapter 1 Malinowski).
- Mirza, Jasmin. 2002. *Between Chaddor and the Market*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

PS-417: Demographic Profile of Pakistan.

While dealing with basic concepts of demography, the course will primarily focus on the population situation in Pakistan with reference to its typical high fertility agriculture-based demographic patterns. It will further describe the socio-economic impact of the country's rapid population growth and the way it affects the quality of life in general. It will also deal with the nature of some selected population-related programs-governmental and voluntary- and their impact as revealed by different scientific evaluation studies conducted in Pakistan from time to time. Specifically the following areas should be covered:-

1 **Man and the Ecosystem**

- a. The people: their number and distribution
- b. Resources and conservation
- c. Agriculture: technological and institutional changes
- d. Irrigation crops and cropping pattern
- e. The cycle of life and its relationship with the ecosystem
- f. Manufacturing industry
- g. Resources, potential and production.
- h. Movement and transport system
- i. Development and planning
- j. Settlements and their patterns
- k. Environmental problems and prospects; land, air and water pollution; remedial measures and their effectiveness

2. **Demography:**

- a. People, growth and distribution of population
- b. Communities and settlement
- c. Rural-urban distribution
- d. Characteristics of major towns and cities
- e. Age, occupation demographic structure
- f. Population problems and planning in Pakistan
- g. Malthusian ideas about fertility and the relationship of fertility trends with education and industrialization and urbanization

Books Recommended:

- Hasan, Arif. 2000. *Housing for the Poor*. Karachi: City Press.
- Johnson, B.L.E. 1970. *Pakistan*. London: Heinemann.
- Khan, F.K. 1987. *Geography of Pakistan, Environment People and Economy*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Schofeld, Victoria (ed). 1997. *Old Roads New Highways*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Sheikh, Narmeen (ed). 1998. *Slums, Security and Shelter in Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard.

PS-418: Folklore, Arts and Crafts of Pakistan.

The course will include the study of popular indigenous heritage such as folkways of the Indus Valley, material components and artifacts available from the past. The aim of this part of the course is to make the students aware of the several centuries of civilization which this part of the world inherits and which is in need of preservation.

The second part of the course will study the medieval Muslim era and the heritage it has left behind. Among these are forms of music (qawwali for instance); art (miniature painting) and crafts. Forms of architecture of the pre-British and British period in the area now comprising Pakistan will also be studied. Moving on to modern times the students will be familiarized with the painting, sculpture, architecture, music, drama and calligraphy of present-day Pakistan. The history of artists, performers, institutions and movements in the world of art will be the focus of attention. The students will see films, transparencies, pictures and will visit monuments of art and architecture as part of the course.

Books Recommended:

- Binyon, L., and Arnold, T. 1921. *The Court Painters of the Grand Moguls*. London and Oxford: Oxford University Press and Mailford.
- Dani, A.H. 1992. *Gandhara Art in Pakistan*. Islamabad: Dept. of Films and Publications.
- Haider, Sajjad. n.d. *Tile Work in Pakistan*. Islamabad: National Institute of Folk Heritage.
- Hashmi, Salima and Mirza Qudus. 1997. *50 Years of Visual Arts in Pakistan*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications.
- Khan Ahmad Nabi. n.d. *Buddhist Art and Architecture in Pakistan*. Islamabad: Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
- Muhammad, Ghulam. 1980. *Festivals and Folklore of Gilgit*. Islamabad: National Institute of Folk Heritage.
- Nargis, Naheed. 1987. *Musical Heritage of Pakistan*. Islamabad: Modern Book Depot.
- Swynnerton, Charles. 1978. *Folk Tales from the Upper Indus*. Islamabad: Modern Book Depot.
- Temple, R.C. 1981. *The Legends of the Punjab*. Islamabad: National Institute of Folk Heritage.

PS-419: Muslim Civilization in South Asia

This course will consist of the origin and development of the Muslim civilization in South Asia with special emphasis on the areas now constituting Pakistan. It will include the study of the political, social, economic and religious institutions with due emphasis on the development of literature, art and architecture. The following aspects will be studied:

- a. The coming of Islam in South Asia

- b. The contribution of the Muslim rulers towards literature, art and architecture in South Asia
- c. The development of Persian literature in South Asia
- d. The development of Urdu literature in South Asia
- e. Painting and calligraphy in the Muslim courts and centers of power
- f. The development of high culture in the urban centers of Muslim rule
- g. The evolution of folk culture with emphasis on the religious and mundane festivals such as the *mela chiraghan* and the *qawwalis* in the tombs of saints all over South Asia
- h. Customs and courtesies of daily life in the centers of Muslim civilization in South Asia
- i. similarities and differences between Muslim and non-Muslim cultural artifacts and customs

Books Recommended:

- Husain, M. 1999. *Sayyid Maududi ke Ta'limi Nazariyyat (Educational Thoughts of Sayyid Maududi)*. New Delhi: Markazi Maktaba Islami.
- International Crisis Group. 2002. *Pakistan : Madrasas, Extremism and the Military ICG Asia Report, No. 36*, Islamabad/Brussels: International Crisis Group.
- Jafri, S.h.M. 2000. *The Origins and Early Development of Shia Islam*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Kaushik, S.N. 1996. *The Ahmadiya Community of Pakistan: Discrimination, Travail and Alienation*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers Pvt.
- Kenoyer, Mark. 1998. *The Ancient Cities of the Indus Valley Civilization*. Karachi: Oxford University Press and AIPS.
- Mahmood, S. 1995. *Islamic Fundamentalism in Pakistan, Egypt and Iran*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Malik, I.H.. 1999. *Islam, Nationalism, and the West: Issues of Identity in Pakistan*. Basingstoke: Macmillan.
- Malik, J. 1996. *Colonization of Islam: Dissolution of Traditional Institutions in Pakistan* Lahore: Vanguard.
- Metcalf, B.D. 2002. *Traditional Islamic Activism: Deoband, Tablighis and Talibs*. New York: Social Science Research Council.
- Nasr, S.V.R. ,1994. *The Vanguard of Islamic Revolution: The Jamaat-e-Islami of Pakistan*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Nasr, S.V.R. 1996. *Maududi and the Making of Islamic Revivalism*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Pirzada, S.A.S. 2000. *The Politics of the Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam Pakistan 1971-77*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Roy, O. 1994. *The Failure of Political Islam*, trans. by Carol Volk. London: I. Tauris Publishers.
- Syed, A.H. 1982. *Pakistan, Islam, Politics, and National Solidarity*. New York: Pager Publishers.
- Titus, M.T. 1959. *Islam in India and Pakistan: A Religious History of Islam in India and Pakistan*. Calcutta: Y.M.C.A. Pub. House.
- Zaman, M.Q. 2002. *Ulema in Contemporary Islam; Custodians of Change*. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.

PS-420: Pre-Islamic Civilization.

The course will consist of the study of origin and development of civilization in Pakistan before the coming of the Muslims. It will include the study of the Indus Valley, Gandhara, Buddhist, Hindu and other Civilizations. The focus will be on the following aspects of the subject:

- a. Languages and scripts in the Harrapan civilization
- b. The cultural artifacts of the Harrapan, Kot Dijian and other ancient civilizations
- c. Numismatics-the study of the coins of ancient civilizations
- d. The cities of the ancient world as witnessed in Taxila, Harappa and Mohejodaro
- e. The organization of life in ancient present-day Pakistan area
- f. Theses about the unity and differences of the Indus and other civilizations
- g. Institutions and scholars relevant for the study of ancient civilizations

Books Recommended:

Dani, A.H. 1963. *Indian Palaeography*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
 Marshall, John. 1960. *A Guide to Taxila*. Karachi: Sani Communications.
 Mockay, Exnert. 2001. *The Indian Civilization*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel.
 Pollock, Sheldon. 2005. *Sanskrit: The Language of Gods in the World of Men*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
 Thapar, Romila. 2000. *Cultural Pasta: Essays in Early Indian History*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

PS-421: Continuity and Change in Pakistani Culture

This course will primarily concern itself with the study of Pakistani culture as it has evolved through a process of change and continuity dictated by the forces of modernity, urbanization and socio-economic development since the creation of Pakistan.

The specific topics to be covered are as follows:

- a. The theory of social change
- b. Type of society and momentum of change
- c. Paradigm shift and its cultural connotations
- d. Modernity in South Asia with special reference to the Muslims of north India and Pakistan
- e. The change from orality to literacy and the techniques of printing with their consequences
- f. Postmodern manifestations in aspects of Pakistani culture
- g. The relationship of social change with class, ethnic identity, religion and social role
- h. Gender and social change

Books Recommended.

Ahmed, Manzoor. (ed). 1982. *Contemporary Pakistan: Politics, Economy and Society*. Karachi: Royal Book Company.

- Etzioni, Amita. and Eva Etzioni, (eds). 2001. *Social Change: Sources, Patterns and Consequences*. 2nd ed. New York: Basic Books Inc., 1974, Islamabad. Reproduced by National Book Foundation.
- Hunt, Elgin F. and Jules Karlin. 1967. *Readings in Social Change*. London: Macmillan Company.
- Naseem, S.M. 1981. *Under Development Poverty and Inequality in Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Robinson, Francis. 2007. *Islam, South Asia, and the West*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Saif, Lubna. and Javed Iqbal Syed, (eds). 2001. *Pakistani Society and Culture*, Vol. I and II. Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University.
- Shah, Nasra (ed). *Pakistani Women: A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile*. Islamabad: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics.

PS-422: Islam: Its Principles and Institutions

The course aims at an introduction of Islam, its sources, philosophy, principles and distinct institutions as enunciated in the Quran and the Sunnah and their impact on human life and history. The specific topics to be covered are as follows:

- a. The collection of the *ahadith* and the criteria used for this purpose
- b. The evolution of the schools of jurisprudence and the writing of the *fiqh*
- c. The four major Sunni schools of the *fiqh*: Hanafi, Hanbali, Shafi'i and Maliki
- d. The Shia's schools of law and their principles
- e. The sources of Islamic law and the place of new interpretation (*ijtihad*) in Muslim societies
- f. The writing of the exegeses of the Qur'an
- g. Islam in South Asia and the adaptation of the above institution
- h. The impact of modernity on the above principles and practices
- i. The writings of Shah Waliullah, Syed Abul Ala Maududi, and the sub-sects of South Asian Islam such as the Bareilvis, Deobandis and Ahl-i-Hadith

Books Recommended:

- Annmarie Schimmel. 1985. *And Muhammad is His Messenger: The Veneration of the Prophet in Islamic Piety* Chapel Hill: p. 216-38.
- Francis Robinson. 2002. *The Ulama of Frangi Mahall and Islamic Culture in South Asia*. Rawalpindi: Ferozsons Ltd.
- Francis Robinson. 2007. *Islam, South Asia and the West*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Cole, J.R.I. 1984. 'Imami Shi'ism from Iran to North India, 1722-1856: State, Society and Clerical Ideology in Awadh' Ph.D. dissertation. Los Angeles :University of California.

PS-423: Problems and Principles of Islamization in Pakistan.

The course aims to identify the major problems in the field of Islamization in Pakistan and also to introduce the basic principles involving the process of Islamization in various aspects of life. The process of Islamization will be studied in its historical context from the passage of the 'Objectives Resolution' onwards. The main focus, however, will be on the Ziaul Haq era and the way Islamization was carried out in it. For this purpose the changes in the laws, rules and regulations will be studied. The actual implementation of these changes will be understood in the context of the culture of the period. Moreover, the effect of these changes on the culture will also be given attention.

The Islamization of laws, regulations and rules was not, however, the only kind of change under this heading. Textbooks were also changed in various ways. All these changes met with varying responses. They were also resisted by the liberal-humanists, religious minorities since, in their view, they were used to restrict them and had generally been usurped by different lobbies and individuals in their own interest. As such, during General Musharraf's time there were some changes in some of the legal regulations and acts of the past. The course will look into these debates and their political and cultural implications. One major imperative will be to understand the rise of militancy in the name of Islam or 'political Islam' and examine whether there are any connections of this with the Islamization policy of Zia ul Haq or not. In the end the course will examine the future prospects and scenarios of different policy options regarding Islamization in Pakistan.

Books Recommended:

- Ahmed, R. 2000. *Taliban: Militant Islam, Oil and Fundamentalism in Central Asia*. Yale: Yale University Press.
- Armstrong, K. 2001. *The Battle for God*. New York: Ballantine Books.
- Bergen, P.L. 2001. *Holy War Inc: Inside the Secret World of Osama Bin Laden*. New York: Simon & Schuster Inc.
- Blank, J. 2001. *Mullahs on the Mainframe: Islam and Modernity among the Daudi Bohras*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Faruqi, Z.1963. *The Deoband School and the Demand for Pakistan*. New York: Asia Publication House.
- Friedmann, J. 1989. *Prophecy Continuous: Aspects of Ahmadi Religious Thought and its Medieval Background*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Husain, M.1999. *Sayyid Maududi ke Ta'limi Nazariyyat (Educational Thoughts of Sayyid Maududi)*. New Delhi: Markazi Maktaba Islami.
- International Crisis Group. 2002. *Pakistan : Madrasas, Extremism and the Military ICG Asia Report, No. 36*. Islamabad/Brussels: International Crisis Group.
- Jafri, S.H.M. 1979. *The Origins and Early Development of Shia Islam*. Karachi: Oxford University Press. 2000.
- Kaushik, S.N. 1996. *The Ahmadiya Community of Pakistan: Discrimination, Travail and Alienation*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers Pvt.
- Mahmood, S. (1995) *Islamic Fundamentalism in Pakistan, Egypt and Iran*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Malik, I.H. 1999. *Islam, Nationalism, and the West: Issues of Identity in Pakistan*. Basingstoke: Macmillan.

- Malik, J. 1996. *Colonization of Islam: Dissolution of Traditional Institutions in Pakistan*, Lahore: Vanguard.
- Maududi, S.A.A., 1942. *Musalman aur Maujudah Siyasi Kashmakash* (Muslims and the present political predicament), Vol. 3, Pathankot: Daftar Risala Tarjuman al-Quran.
- Metcalf, B.D. 2002. *Traditional Islamic Activism: Deoband, Tablighis and Talibs*. New York: Social Science Research Council.
- Nasr, S.V.R. 1994. *The Vanguard of Islamic Revolution: The Jamaat-e-Islami of Pakistan*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Nasr, S.V.R. 1996. *Maududi and the Making of Islamic Revivalism*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Pirzada, S.A.S. 2000. *The Politics of the Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam Pakistan 1971-77*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Roy, O. 1994. *The Failure of Political Islam*, trans. by Carol Volk. London: I. Tauris Publishers.
- Syed, A.H. 1982. *Pakistan, Islam, Politics, and National Solidarity*. New York: Praeger Publishers.
- Zaman, M.Q. 2002. *Ulema in Contemporary Islam; Custodians of Change*. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.

PS-424: Islam in South Asia.

This course will focus on the advent and spread of Islam in South Asia and the evolution of social, political economic and religious institutions under its impact. The approach of study will be historical and the course will focus on the arrival of the *sufi* orders (Qadriya, Suharwardiya, Chishtia and Naqshbandiya) in South Asia. The development of the shari'a in this part of the world and its codification will also be studied.

An important part of the course is the development of the educational system and especially the Dars-i-Nizami which is still taught in the madrassas of South Asia. The development of the sub-sects (maslaks) like the Bareilvi, Deobandi, Ahl-Hadith among the Sunnis will be the focus of attention. Moreover, the response of the ulema to modernity including the revivalist movements such as that of Shah Waliullah and by Maulana Abul Ala Maududi will be given attention. Other responses, including that by Sir Syed and modernist interpretations of Islam, will be touched upon.

The course will be related to the developments in South Asian Islam during the present era including the post-nine eleven developments.

Books Recommended:

- Armstrong, Karen. 2001. *The Battle for God – A History of Fundamentalism*. New ork: The Random House Publishing Group.
- Malik, Jamal (ed.). 2008. *Madrasas in South Asia-Teaching Terror?* New York: Routledge.
- Robinson.,Francis. 2002. *The Ulama of Frangi Mahall and Islamic Culture in South Asia*. Rawalpindi: Ferozsons Ltd.

Robinson, Francis. 2007. *Islam, South Asia and the West*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Sanyal, Usha. 1996. *Devotional Islam and Politics in British India – Ahmad Riza Khan Bareilwi and his Movement 1870-1920*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

PS-425: Mystical Heritage of Pakistan: Sufi Orders.

Sufism is the name given to Islamic mysticism. Almost at the same time, in the thirteenth century, Muslim mystics migrated from the heartland of Islam to various regions of present Pakistan. They established different sufi orders through which the organizational aspect of the sufi spirit was expressed. The course will focus on the origin and growth of various sufi orders in Pakistan and will seek to study the everlasting impact of Islamic spirituality on South Asian Muslim community with a special reference to Pakistan society.

Books Recommended:

Ahmad, Aziz. 1969. *An Intellectual History of Islam in India*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Attar, Farid al-Din. 1990. [1966]. *Muslim Saints and Mystics: Episodes from Tadhkirat al-Auliya'* trans. A.J. Arberry. London: Arkana.

Friedmann, Johannan. 1971. *Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi: An Outline of His Thought and a Study of His Image in the Eyes of Posterity*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.

Lewisohn, Leonard and Christopher Shackle (ed.). 2006. *Attar and the Persian Sufi Tradition*. New York: I.B. Tauris Publishers.

Mahmood, Tahir. 1989. *The Dargah of Sayyid Salar Mas'ud Ghazi in Bahraich: Legend, Tradition and Reality in Christian W. Troll (ed.), Muslim Shrines in India: Their Character, History and Significance*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. p.p. 24-47.

Schimmel, Annemarie. 1963. *Gabriel's Wing: A Study into the Religious Ideas of Sir Muhammad Iqbal*. Lahore: Iqbal Academy.

Schimmel, Annemarie. 1975. *Mystical Dimensions of Islam*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

Subhan, John A. 1960. *Sufiism: Its Saints and Shrines*. Lucknow: Lucknow Publishing House.

Trimingham, J.S. 1971. *The Sufi Orders in Islam*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

PS-426: Mystical heritage of Pakistan: Sufi Poetry

The Sufis sang of the divine love and grace and most of the people in Pakistan were converted to Islam under the influence of their teachings transmitted through the subtle medium of poetry. Sufi poetry is one of the most fascinating aspects of Pakistani folklore. The Sufis wrote in highly cultivated languages like Persian and Urdu as well as in the regional languages and dialects. These local variations on the theme of universal Sufi love, constitute the subject of this course.

Books Recommended:

- Ahmad Aziz. 1969. *An Intellectual History of Islam in India*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Ahmad, Syed Nazar (ed). 1976. *Kalam Bulleh Shah*. Lahore: Packages.
- Attar, Farid al-Din. 1990. [1966] *Muslim Saints and Mystics: Episodes from Tadhkirat al-Auliya'* trans. A.J. Arberry. London: Arkana.
- Enevoldsen, Jens. 1907. *Selection from Rehman Baba*. Herning, Denmark: Paul Kristensen.
- Lewisohn, Leonard and Christopher Shackle (ed.). 2006. *Attar and the Persian Sufi Tradition*. New York: I.B. Tauris Publishers.
- Rahman, Tariq (ed). 1995. *Mystic Poets of Pakistan*. Islamabad: Pakistan Academy of Letters.
- Schimmel, Annemarie. 1963. *Gabriel's Wing: A Study into the Religious Ideas of Sir Muhammad Iqbal*. Lahore: Iqbal Academy.
- Schimmel, Annemarie. 1975. *Mystical Dimensions of Islam*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Shackle, Christopher. 1983. *Fifty Poems of Khawaja Farid*. Multan: Basm-e-Saqafat.
- Subhan, John A. 1960. *Sufism: Its Saints and Shrines*. Lucknow: Lucknow Publishing House.
- Syed, Najam Husain. 1978. *Recurrent Patterns in Punjabi Poetry*. Lahore: Punjab Adabi Markaz.
- Trimingham, J.S. 1971. *The Sufi Orders in Islam*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

PS-427: Aesthetic Culture of Pakistan:

This course has two parts. The first deals with the theory and history of aesthetics; the second with its development in Muslim and Pakistani contexts. The first part introduces the students to key critical philosophies of modern aesthetics from the 18th century to the present. Specifically, it examines the relevance of aesthetic theories of Kant, Hegel, the German Romantics, Nietzsche, Lyotard, Derrida, psychoanalysis and Marxism to new modes of perceptual and affective experience associated with post modernity. Themes investigated include debates between formal and historical aesthetic theories; the revival of aesthetic theory in the visual arts in recent decades; responses to the spectacular image culture of post modernity; and the relationship between aesthetics and ethics. The course addresses how key currents of modern aesthetic theory might be applied and revised in the light of contemporary social and cultural conditions.

The second part of the course will discuss the psychological and socio-economic conditions affecting the creation of arts and principles underlying the appreciation of the beautiful in the Muslim world. The focus, however, will be on Pakistan but, in order to place developments in a historical context, the history of these areas as well as the history of South Asia will be referred to. One aspect of the course is to study the opinions expressed by the Ulama, the Sufis and the philosophers of Islam about aesthetics. The specific developments to be studied are:

- a. The theory of aesthetics

- b. The development of ideas about aesthetic enjoyment in the world
- c. The theory of aesthetics in Muslim civilizations
- d. The debate about *sama'a* among the Islamic mystics, ulama and other thinkers and writers
- e. The art of calligraphy and the ornamentation through tile work and other building material
- f. The role of rulers in the appreciation of the aesthetic and the political economy of aesthetic production and artifacts
- g. Social attitudes towards the creation and appreciation of beauty
- h. Focus on individuals and institutions devoted to the production of works of art
- i. Modernity and the changing trends towards aesthetic appreciation

Books Recommended:

Binyon, L., and Arnold, T. 1921. *The Court Painters of the Grand Moguls*. London and Oxford: Oxford University Press and H. Milford.

Dani, A.H. 1992. *Gandhara Art in Pakistan*. Islamabad: Dept. of Films and Publications.

Haider, Sajjad. n.d. *Tile Work in Pakistan*: Islamabad: National Institute of Folk Heritage.

Hashmi, Salima and Mirza Qudus. 1997. *50 Years of Visual Arts in Pakistan*: Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications.

Khan, Ahmad Nabi. n.d. *Buddhist Art and Architecture in Pakistan*. Islamabad: Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

King, Peter (ed). 2003. *The Blackwell Guide to Aesthetics*. London: Blackwells.

Naheed, Nargis. 1987. *Musical Heritage of Pakistan*. Islamabad: Modern Book Depot.

PS-428: Islamic State and Constitutional Status in Pakistan.

The course aims at teaching students about the constitutional principles of Islam as enunciated in the Quran and Sunnah. It will discuss functions, and limits on powers in the Islamic state in relation to the development of political institutions in Pakistan. The specific topics which need to be studied are as follows:

- a. The objectives resolution.
- b. The Ahmedi disturbances in the Punjab and the Munir Commission report.
- c. Ayub Khan's Family Laws and the response to them.
- d. Islamic provisions in the constitution of 1973.
- e. Islamization during Zia ul Haq's rule and the institutionalization of the *shariat* court and other Islamic institutions.
- f. Islamic provisions and acts during Zia ul Haq's era.
- g. The use of the above provisions in post-Zia years.
- h. Changes in some provisions of the above kind during the tenure of the civilian governments after Zia ul Haq and during General Musharraf's regime.
- i. The contribution of the Council on Islamic Ideology on rules relating to women etc.

Books Recommended:

- Ahmed, A.S. 1986. *Pakistan Society: Islam, Ethnicity, and Leadership in South Asia*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Ahmed, A.S. 1997. *Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic Identity: The Search for Saladin*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Ahmed, R. 2000. *Taliban: Militant Islam, Oil and Fundamentalism in Central Asia*. Yale: Yale University Press.
- Armstrong, K. 2001. *The Battle for God*. New York: Ballantine Books.
- Bergen, P.L. 2001. *Holy War Inc: Inside the Secret World of Osama Bin Laden*. New York: Simon & Schuster Inc.
- Blank, J. 2001. *Mullahs on the Mainframe: Islam and Modernity among the Daudi Bohras*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Cohen, S. 2004. *The Idea of Pakistan*. Washington, D.C: Brookings Institution Press.
- Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. 2004 'Madrassah Reform in Pakistan, available online at www.embassyofpakistan.org/pb5php.
- Faruqi, Z. 1963. *The Deoband School and the Demand for Pakistan*. New York: Asia Pub. House.
- Friedmann, J. 1989. *Prophecy Continuous: Aspects of Ahmadi Religious Thought and its Medieval Background*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Goody, J. 1968. *Literacy in Traditional Societies*. Cambridge: Cambridge Press.
- Government of Pakistan. 1988. *Dana Madaris ke Jama Report*. Islamabad: Govt. of Pakistan.
- Husain, M. 1999. *Sayyid Maududi ke Ta'limi Nazariyyat (Educational Thoughts of Sayyid Maududi)*. New Delhi: Markazi Maktaba Islami.
- International Crisis Group. 2002. *Pakistan : Madrasas, Extremism and the Military ICG Asia Report, No. 36*. Islamabad/Brussels: International Crisis Group.
- Jafri, S.H.M. 1979. *The Origins and Early Development of Shia Islam*. Karachi: Oxford University Press. 2000.
- Kaushik, S.N. 1996. *The Ahmadiya Community of Pakistan: Discrimination, Travail and Alienation*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers Pvt.
- Mahmood, S. 1995. *Islamic Fundamentalism in Pakistan, Egypt and Iran*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Malik, I.H. 1999. *Islam, Nationalism, and the West: Issues of Identity in Pakistan*. Basingstoke: Macmillan.
- Malik, J. 1996. *Colonization of Islam: Dissolution of Traditional Institutions in Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Maududi, S.A.A. 1942. *Musalman Aur Maujudah Siyasi Kashmakash (Muslims and the present political predicament)*, Vol. 3. Pathankot: Daftar Risala Tarjuman al-Quran.
- Metcalf, B.D. 2002. *Traditional Islamic Activism: Deoband, Tablighis and Talibs*. New York: Social Science Research Council.
- Nasr, S.V.R. 1994. *The Vanguard of Islamic Revolution: The Jamaat-e-Islami of Pakistan*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Nasr, S.V.R. 1996. *Maududi and the Making of Islamic Revivalism*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Nizami, F.A. 1983. *Madrassahs, Scholars and Saints: Muslim Response to the British Presence in Delhi and the upper Doab 1803-1857*, Ph.D thesis. Oxford University.
- Pirzada, S.A.S. 2000. *The Politics of the Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam Pakistan 1971-77*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

- Roy, O. 1994. *The Failure of Political Islam*. trans. by Carol Volk. London: I. Tauris Publishers.
- Syed, A.H. 1982. *Pakistan, Islam, Politics, and National Solidarity*. New York: Praeger Publishers.
- Titus, M.T. 1959. *Islam in India and Pakistan: A Religious History of Islam in India and Pakistan*. Calcutta: Y.M.C.A. Pub. House.
- Zaman, M.Q. 2002. *Ulama in Contemporary Islam; Custodians of Change*. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.

PS-429: Pakistani Linguistics

Linguistics is the scientific study of languages. In it we can study the sound pattern and pronunciation of a language (phonology and phonetics), the grammar and the way meaning is communicated (semantics). Besides, the use of language in real life settings (pragmatics) can also be studied. It will be appreciated that no culture and society can be fully understood unless we understand its language or languages. The course will consist of a general theoretical part and a sociolinguistic part. The first part of the course aims at introducing the basic theories of linguistics with a view to enabling the students to use them in their study of Pakistani languages. The second part of the course intends to enable the students to study the use of languages in Pakistan.

Part-1 Basic Theories of Linguistics

- (i) What is linguistics?
- (ii) The development of linguistics
- (iii) Phonetics and phonology
- (iv) Morphology
- (v) Syntax
- (vi) Semantics

Part-2 Languages of Pakistan

Students will be encouraged to apply the above theoretical concepts to the analysis of Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Siraiki, Balochi, Brahvi and Hindko. They will also study the development of Pakistani languages and the way linguists have studied them in the past.

The relationship of language with power is one of the major areas of interest of this course. Thus, language policy and planning in Pakistan will be studied. Moreover, sociolinguistic concepts such as the difference between language and dialect, national and official language, diglossia, sociolect etc. will also be addressed.

- (a) History of the languages of the Indus Valley
- (b) Description of major Pakistani languages
- (c) Writing (with special reference to the Arabic script as used in Pakistan)
- (d) Language and power in Pakistan
- (e) Language planning and power in Pakistan
- (f) Varieties of Language, diglossia and its occurrence in Pakistan

- (g) International languages and linguistic domination
- (h) The minor languages of Pakistan
- (i) The concept of language death
- (j) Language and education in Pakistan
- (k) Varieties of language (dialect, idiolect and sociolect etc)
- (l) Linguistic politeness in Pakistan
- (m) Sapir Whorf Theory as applied to Pakistani languages.
- (n) Colour terms in Pakistani languages.
- (o) The concept of Pakistani English and Urdu.
- (p) The use of the *nastaliq* script in the computer in Pakistan.

Books Recommended

- Cooper, Robert L. 1989. *Language Planning and Social Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Gordon, F (ed). 2005. *Ethnologue*: Latest edition entry on Pakistan.
- Harris, Marvin. 1987. *Cultural Anthropology*. New York: Harper Row Publishers.
- Mansoor, Sabiha. 2004. *The Medium of Instruction Dilemma in Language Policy Planning and Practice*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Newmeyer, Frederech (ed). 1988. *Linguistics: The Cambridge Survey 4 Volumes*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Phadnis, Urmila. 1989. *Ethnicity and National Building in South Asia*. New Delhi and London: Sage Publications.
- Rahman, Tariq. 1996. *Language and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Rahman, Tariq. 1997. *An Introduction to Linguistics*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- Rahman, Tariq. 1996. *Languages of the proto-Historic Indus Valley*. *The mankind Quarterly* XXXVI: 384 (Spring/Summer 1996), pp. 221-246. Also in *Language, Education and Culture*. Karachi: Oxford University Press 1999.
- Rahman, Tariq. 2002. *Language, Ideology and Power*. Karachi: Oxford University Press. Or Delhi: Orient Longman, 2008 revised edition.
- Sampson, Geoffrey. 1985. *Writing Systems* London: Hutchison, 1987.

PS-430: Languages and Dialects of Pakistan.

The objective of this course is to (1) introduce students to basic concepts in linguistics so as to enable them to understand other books on the subject (2) make them understand the way Pakistani languages are related to issues of power, politics and education (3) understand the linguistic approach to the description and analysis of Pakistani languages.

Part-1 Theoretical Concepts

- a. What is linguistics?
- b. The development of linguistics
- c. Phonetics and phonology
- d. Morphology
- e. Syntax

f. Semantics

Part-2 Languages of Pakistan

Students will be encouraged to apply the above theoretical concepts to the analysis of Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Siraiki, Balochi, Brahvi and Hindko. They will also study the development of Pakistani languages and the way linguists have studied them in the past.

The relationship of language with power is one of the major areas of interest of this course. Thus, language policy and planning in Pakistan will be studied. Moreover, sociolinguistic concepts such as the difference between language and dialect, national and official languages, diglossia, sociolect etc will also be addressed. In order to facilitate the students a reading package has been developed which is described below:

The readings will be given to the students at the beginning of the course. However, students are expected to explore the themes given below (covered specifically by the readings) in other works:

- (a) History of the languages of the Indus Valley
- (b) Description of major Pakistani languages
- (c) Writing (with special reference to the Arabic script as used in Pakistan)
- (d) Language and power in Pakistan
- (e) Language planning and power in Pakistan
- (f) Varieties of language, diglossia and its occurrence in Pakistan
- (g) International languages and linguistic domination
- (h) The minor languages of Pakistan
- (i) The concept of language death
- (j) Language and education in Pakistan

Books Recommended

- Cooper, Robert L. 1989. *Language Planning and Social Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Dil, Afia. 1993. *Two Traditions of the Bengali Language*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.
- Gordon, F(ed). 2005. *Ethnologue*: Latest edition entry on Pakistan.
- Grierson, George. 1903-1921. *Linguistic Survey of India*. Reprinted as *Linguistic Survey of Pakistan*, 5 Vols. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel (n.d.).
- Mansoor, Sabiha. 2004. *The Medium of Instruction Dilemma in Language Policy Planning and Practice*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Newmeyer, Frederich (ed). 1988. *Linguistics: The Cambridge Survey 4 Volumes*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Rahman, Tariq. 1997. *An Introduction to Linguistics*. Lahore: Vanguard (relevant chapters only)

- Rahman, Tariq. 1996. *Language and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Rahman, Tariq. 2002. *Language, Ideology and Power* Karachi: Oxford University Press. Or Delhi: Orient Longman, 2008 revised edition.
- Rahman, Tariq. 1999. *Language, Education and Culture*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Sampson, Geoffrey. 1985. *Writing Systems*. London: Hutchison, 1987.
- Shackle, Christopher. 1976. *The Siraiki Language of Central Pakistan: A Reference Grammar*. London: School of Oriental and African Studies.
- SIL. (1992) *Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan*: by members of the SIL Team. Islamabad: Summer Institute of Linguistics and National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University.
- Yogorova, R.P. 1971. *The Sindhi Language*, trans. E.H. Tsipan. Moscow; Nauka.
- Zograph G.A., 1982. *Languages of Asia and Africa: A Guide*. Trans. from the Russian by G.L. Campbell. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

PS-431: Urdu Literature

This course is meant to introduce students to Urdu literature. The emphasis will be on the literature pertaining to the Pakistan Movement and that written after 1947 in Pakistan. However, a synoptic survey of classical Urdu literature will also be undertaken with a view to providing an understanding of the background of literature in Urdu.

The following specific genres, periods and movements will be given special attention:

- (a) The literature of Deccan.
- (b) The Delhi school of the *ghazal*
- (c) The Lucknow school of the *ghazal*
- (d) The development of the Urdu novel and short story till 1947.
- (e) The progressive movement in Urdu literature.
- (f) The modernist movement in Urdu literature.
- (g) Urdu literature in Pakistan.
- (h) Themes of Pakistani literature in Urdu.
- (i) Conflict between tradition and modernity in Urdu literature.

Suggested Readings:

- Akhtar, Saleem. 2000. *Urdu Adab Ke Mukhtasir Tareen Tareekh: Aghaz se 2000 tak*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel.
- Bailey, T. Grahame. 2008. *A History of Urdu Literature*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Jalibi, Jameel. 1975. *Tarikh-e-Adab-e-Urdu. Vol. I*, Lahore.

- Jalibi, Jamil 1987 *Tareekh e Adab e Urdu*. Vol. 2 Lahore: Majlis e Taraqi Adab.
- Kashmiri, Tabasum. 2003. *Urdu Adab ki Tareekh*. Lahore: Sand e Meel.
Majlis Taraqqi-e-Urdu.
- Mathews, D.J. 1993. *Iqbal: A Selection of the Urdu Verse: Text and Translation*. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.
- Pollock, Sheldon (ed.) 2003. *Literary Cultures in History: Reconstructions from South Asia*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Russell, Ralph. 1992. *The Pursuit of Urdu Literature: A Select History*. London: Zed Books Ltd.
- Sadeed, Anwar. 1985. *Urdu Adab ki Tahriken*. Karachi: Majlis Taraqqi-e-Urdu.
- Sadiq, Mohammed. 1984. *A History of Urdu Literature*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Saksena, Ram Babu. 1985. *A History of Urdu Literature*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Zaheer, Sajjad. 2006. *The Light: A History of the Movement for Progressive Literature in the Indo- Pakistan Subcontinent*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

PS-432: Punjabi Literature

The aim of this course is to introduce students to Punjabi written in the Perso-Arabic (Shahmukhi) script rather than that written in the Gurmukhi script. However, a synoptic survey of contemporary literature in the Gurmukhi script will be given. For this students need not learn the script but they will read histories of the literature produced in the Gurmukhi script in a language they understand.

The following specific genres and periods or movements will be given special attention:

- (a) Classical Punjabi *sufi* literature.
- (b) The impact of colonialism and modernity on Punjabi literature.
- (c) Punjabi novel in Pakistan.
- (d) Punjabi poetry in Pakistan.
- (e) Punjabi short story in Pakistan.
- (f) Prose, criticism and *belles lettres* in Punjabi.
- (g) The major themes of Punjabi literature.
- (h) A brief survey of Punjabi literature in the Gurmukhi script.

Suggested Readings:

- Abdul Mateen, Arif. 1979. *Parkh Parchol*. Lahore: Jadeed Nashrin.
- Ahmad, Qureshi Ahmad Hussain. 1972. *Punjabi Adab ki Mukhtasir Tareekh*. Lahore: Maktaba Mere Library.
- Baqir, Muhammad (ed.). 1973. *Heer Waris Shah*. Lahore: Punjabi Adabi Academy.
- Hashmi, Hameed Ullah. 2009. *Mukhtasir Tareekh Zuban o Adab Punjabi*. Islamabad: Muqtadira Qaumi Zuban.

- Javed, Inam ul Haq (ed.). 1997. *Punjabi Zuban o Adab ki Mukhtasir Tareekh*. Islamabad: Muqtadira Qaumi Zuban.
- Javed, Inam ul Haq. 1986. *Punjabi Drama*. Islamabad: Idara Saqafat Pakistan.
- Javed, Inam ul Haq. 1990. *Punjabi Adab Da Irtiqa*. Islamabad: Acadmi Adabiat Pakistan
- Khan, Muhammad Asif. 1978. *Akhia Baba Farid ne*. Lahore: Pakistan Punjabi Adabi Board.
- Krishna, Lanwanti Rama. 1977. *Punjabi Sufi Poets AD/460-1900*. Karachi: Indus Publications
- Salahuddin, Iqbal (ed.) 1973. *Lalan di Pand*. Lahore: Aziz Book Depot
- Sekhery Sant Singh & Duggal, Kartar Singh. 1992. *A History of Punjabi Literature*. New Delhi: Sahitya Academy.

PS-433: Pashto Literature

The aim of this course is to acquaint the students with Pashto literature. The first part of the course will consist of classical Pashto poetry in order to give the students an understanding of the themes, metaphors and poetic conventions of the pre-modern era. This will be followed by a brief analysis of the effect of colonialism on Pashto literature. The main focus of the course will, however, be on Pashto literature after the creation of Pakistan. There will be a brief reference to Pashto literature in Afghanistan also.

The specific genres, periods and themes to be studied are as follows:

- (a) Classical Pashto poetry and its themes and literary conventions.
- (b) The emergence of resistance literature during the British period.
- (c) Colonialism, modernity and post-modernity in Pashto literature.
- (d) Pashto novel in Pakistan.
- (e) Pashto short stories in Pakistan
- (f) Pashto poetry in Pakistan
- (g) *Belles letters*, criticism and other literary writing in Pashto.
- (h) Pashto literature in Afghanistan
- (i) The themes of modern Pashto literature.

Suggested Readings:

- Abbasi, Shah Muhammad Madni. 1969. *Pushto Zuban aur Adab ki Tareekh: Aik Jaiza*. Lahore: Markazi Urdu Board.
- Ayub, Sabir. n.d. *Jadid Pushto Adab*. Bannu: Pushto Adabi Markaz.
- Bukhari, Farigh. 1955. *Adabiat Sarhad*. Peshawar: Nia Maktaba.
- Khalil, Hanif. 2009. *Mukhtasir Tareekh Zuban o Adab Pushto*. Islamabad: Muqtadira Qaumi Zuban.

- Khan, Mir Abdul Samad. 1984. *Rahman Baba Shair e Insaniat*. Peshawar: Azeem Publishing House.
- Mahmood, Syed Fayyaz. (ed.). n.d. *Tareekh Adabiat e Musalmanan e Pak o Hind vol. 13*. Lahore: Punjab University.
- Rais, Qamar. (ed.). 1989. *Pakistan ke Soba Sarhad me Taraki Pasand Tahreek, Mashmola, Taraki pasand Adab Pachas sala safar*. Delhi: Educational Publishing House.
- Rashteen, Siddiq Ullah. 1945. *Da Pushto Adab Tareekh*. Kabul: Pushto Tawana.
- Tair, Muhammad Nawaz. 1988. *Pushto Zuban o Adab: Aik Mutaila*. Peshawar: Pashto Academy, Peshawar University.

PS-434: Sindhi Literature

This course aims at introducing students to literature written in the Sindhi language. The emphasis will be on the literature produced in Pakistan but classical Sindhi literature will be studied in order to provide background knowledge of contemporary works. Students will be encouraged to analyse literature in terms of themes as related to such categories as identity, tradition, feminism etc. This will enable them to use a Pakistan Studies perspective to the study of literature.

The following specific genres, periods or movements will be given special attention.

- (a) Classical Sindhi literature with special reference to the works of Sachal Sarmast and Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai.
- (b) The British effort at standardizing the Sindhi script (Ellis Report and its impact).
- (c) The birth of modern Sindhi literature during the British period.
- (d) Sindhi literature after 1947 with reference to the themes of identity, tradition and modernity, resistance and progressive ideas
- (e) Modern Sindhi novel
- (f) Modern Sindhi short story
- (g) Modern Sindhi Poetry
- (h) Sindhi drama, essay and criticism
- (i) Sindhi literature created by the Sindhi diaspora in the world.

Suggested Readings:

- Ajwani, L.H. 1970. *History of Sindhi Literature*. New Delhi: Sahitya Academy.
- Akhund, Abdul Hamid. (ed.). *Shah Abdul Latif: His Mystical Poetry*. Karachi: Shah Abdul Latif Bhit Shah Cultural Centre Committee.

- Allana, G. 1983. *Four Classical Poets of Sindh*. Jamshoro: Institute of Sindhology, University of Sind.
- Allana, Ghulam Ali. 2000. *An Introduction of Sindhi Literature*. Jamshoro: Sindhi Adabi Board.
- Bhatti, Rasheed. 2002. *Birth of a Great Poet: Kalhora Period. 1700-1784*. Jamshoro: Institute of Sindhology.
- Hiranandani, Popati R. 1984. *History of Sindhi Literature: Post-Independence 1947-1978*. Bombay: Anuradha Publications.
- Jamil, Syed Mazhar. 2009. *Mukhtasir Tareekh Zuban o Adab Sindhi*. Islamabad: Muqtadira Qaumi Zuban.
- Jotwani, Motilal. 1986. *Shah Abdul Karim : A Mystic Poet of Sindh*. Karachi: Sindhi Kitab Ghar.
- Mahmood, Syed Fayyaz. (ed.). 1971. *Tareekh Adabiat e Musalmanan e Pak o Hind vol. 13*. Lahore: Punjab University.
- Mirza, K.F. 1980. *Life of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai: And a brief commentary of his Risalo with selections bearing on the Mystic Philosophy of Sufis*. Hyderabad: Bhit Shah Cultural Centre Committee.
- Pirzado, Anwar. 2009. *Sindhi Language and Literature: A Brief Account*. Hyderabad: Sindhi Language Authority.
- Sindhi, Ghulam Hyder. 1999. *Sindhi Zaban-o-Adab Ki Tareekh*. Islamabad: Muqtadira Qaumi Zuban.
- Sorley, H.T. 1988. *Shaha Abdul Latif of Bhit.: His Poetry, Life and Times*. Karachi: Sindhi Kitab Ghar.

PS-435: Balochi and Brahvi Literature

The aim of this course is to introduce students to Balochi and Brahvi literature. The pre-Pakistani place of this literature will be studied so as to provide background knowledge of later developments. The emphasis, however, will be on the developments in Balochi and Brahvi literature after the creation of Pakistan. Literature produced in Iran and in the diaspora will be touched upon briefly.

The specific genres, periods and themes to be covered are as follows:

- (a) Balochi and Brahvi Poetry before partition.
- (b) The Darkhani school and its literature.
- (c) Resistance literature in Balochi and Brahvi.
- (d) Balochi short story.
- (e) Brahvi short story.
- (f) Balochi poetry.
- (g) Brahvi poetry.
- (h) Balochi and Brahvi novel.
- (i) Prose, *belles lettres* and criticism.

- (j) Balochi literature in Iran and the diaspora.

Suggested Readings:

- Baloch, Muhammad Beg (Tr.). 1988. *Balochi Grammar*. Quetta: Baluchi Acedamy.
- Baluch, Muhammad Sardar Khan. 1977. *Literary History of the Baluchis: the classical period (1450-1650 A.D.)*. vol.1&2. Quetta: Baluchi Academy.
- Buzdar, Wahid (comp.). 2004. *Baluchi, Barahvi Zaban o adab*. Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University.
- Buzdar, Wahid. 1998. *Qadeem Balochi Shairi ka Tanqidi Jaiza*. Islamabad: National Institute of Pakistan Studies. QAU.
- Buzdar, Wahid. 2005. *Jadeed Baloch Shairi ka Aghaz o Irtiqa*. Quetta: Irtiqa Balochi Academy.
- Buzdar, Wahid. 2005. *Shairi se Intekhab*. Islamabad: Pakistan Academy of Letters.
- Buzdar, Wahid. 2006. *Fikar-o- Fun*. Quetta: Balochi Academy.
- Jahani, Carina. 1989. *Standardization and Orthography in the Balochi Language*. Upsalla, Sweden: Almqvist and Wiksell.
- Marri, Shah Muhammad. 2009. *Mukhtasir Tareekh Zuban o Adab Balochi*. Islamabad: Muqtadira Qaumi Zuban.

PS-436 : Pakistani Literature in English

This course aims at introducing students to literature written originally in the English language by Pakistanis or about Pakistan. Prominent novelists, short-story writers, poets and dramatists will be studied. Emphasis will be laid on understanding the major features of post-colonial writing and determining in what ways Pakistani creative writing in English conforms to or deviates from similar work from Africa, the Carribean and India. The following genres and periods will be studied:

- (a) Writing by Indian Muslims in English (pre-1947).
- (b) The English novel in Pakistan from 1947 till 1971.
- (c) The English novel in Pakistan from 1971 till date.
- (d) English Poetry in Pakistan from 1947 till date.
- (e) English drama in Pakistan from 1947 till date.
- (f) The English short-story in Pakistan from 1947 till date.
- (g) English prose, humour and *belles lettres*.
- (h) The writings of the Pakistani diaspora in English.
- (i) Major themes of Pakistani literature in English (tradition versus modernity, displacement, shifting values etc).
- (j) The post-colonial modes of writing and Pakistani literature in English.

- (k) African, Caribbean and Indian literature compared with Pakistani literature in English

Suggested Readings:

- Alam, Fakrul (ed). 2006. *Dictionary of Literary Biography*. New York: Thomson Gale.
- Benson, Eugene and Conolly, L.W (eds). 1994. *Encyclopedia of Post-colonial Literatures in English*. 2 volumes, London and New York: Routledge.
- Boehmer, Elleke. 1995. *Colonial and Postcolonial Literature: Migrant Metaphors*. Oxford & New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hashmi, Alamgir. 1988. *The Commonwealth, Comparative Literature and the World* Islamabad: Gulmohar.
- King, Bruce (ed.). 1974. *Literatures of the World in English*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Rahman, Tariq. 1991. *A History of Pakistani literature in English* Lahore : Vanguard.
- Shamsi, Muneeza (ed.) 1997. *A Dragonfly in the Sun: An Anthology of Pakistani writing in English*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- , 2001. *Leaving Home: Towards a New Millenium of a Collection of English Prose by Pakistani Writers*. Karachi, Oxford University Press.
- Walsh, William. 1973. *Commonwealth Literature*. New York: Oxford University Press.

PS-437: Environmental Issues of Pakistan.

The course will survey major environmental issues as global warming resource depletion, desertification of forests, pollution, bio-diversity, recycling and degradation and human population dynamics etc., with special reference to Pakistan. 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.

1. Theory

- a. Morphology of environment (history of organization of matter). Life (biosphere: A factor of rapid change in the environment).
- b. Population balance in an ecosystem balance; Mechanisms interplaying in balance, consequences of imbalance, endangering and extinction of species.
- c. Human population (main actor in environment): Human population explosion. Environmental and social impact of growing population. Population, development and poverty.
- d. Food production (crops and livestock): Land for cultivation and farming; food production, its distribution economics and politics; hunger, malnutrition and famine. Soil, irrigation, stalinization, desertification, losing soil/ground/erosion.

- e. Pest and pest controls (approach to harvest maximum food in ecosystem): Need and approach to pest control. Alternative pest control methods. Socio-economic pressure on pest management Environmental policy in pest management.
- f. Resources: Water, energy, minerals, biological resources etc. Management and mismanagement of resources
- g. By-products of production systems (pollutants): Sewage pollution and hazardous chemical pollution. Major atmospheric changes and air pollution. Solid wastes.
- h. Life style: Urban sprawl, results of ex-urban migration, health in life style, diseases.
- i. Public understanding of environmental policy: Origin, economics and implementation of environmental public policy, cost benefit analysis, risk analysis perception and management.
- j. Major environmental issues in Pakistan.
 - Ecological issues: soil erosion, deforestation, issues related to irrigation system and natural hazards (droughts, floods earthquakes and storms).
 - Issues related to conservation of habitual and biodiversity, major threats to biodiversity in Pakistan. Habitat destruction. Habitual fragmentation: Habitual degradation (including pollution). Over exploitation. Invasion of exotic species and increased spread of disease. Conservation strategy, conservation of forests; Wetlands and marine biomes. Conservation of species of special concern.
 - Pollution, production and resource: Issues related to water, air, soil, mineral and energy resources, industry and production, food and food production, priorities, storage and management issues; solutions.
 - Population issues: Population of Pakistan over the period of time, population growth rate, population density and distribution environment and social impact of growing population in Pakistan, addressing population problems.
 - Socio-economic issues: Population and development. Agricultural and industrial development. Poverty and poverty alleviation, economic status, budget and priorities, loans, urbanization, NGOs, governmental economics policies and implementations.

2. **Practical**

- a. Study of various characteristics of the population with the help of statistical data (age, profile, family size, educational status etc.)
- b. Study of the soil profile
- c. Study of the types of pesticides and their characteristics
- d. Study of the different types of soil.
- e. Study of relationship between relative humidity and temperature of Lahore (for certain period of time)
- f. Determining the pH of various water sample (tap water, drain water, pond water etc.

- g. Study of the urban environment and urban environmental issues
- h. Study of the atrophic condition in various ponds

Books Recommended:

- Ahmed, R.Z. 2000. *Pakistan- A Descriptive Atlas: A Comprehensive Geo- Politics Course*. 1st ed. Lahore: Ferozsons.
- Botkin, D.B. and Keller. 2000. E.A. *Environmental Science: Earth as a Living Planet*. 3rd ed. New York: John Willey and Sons Inc.
- Bradbury, I.K. 1988. *The Biosphere* 2nd ed. UK: John Wile and Sons Inc.
- Emilliani, C.1973. *Planet Earth: Cosmology, Geology and the Evolution of Life and Environment* 3rd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hussain S.S. 1992. *Pakistan Manual of Plant Ecology: a text book of plant ecology for degree students*. Islamabad: National Book Foundation.
- Khan, F.K.A. 1993. *Geography of Pakistan Environment: Environment, People and Economy*. 1st ed. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Mckinny, M.L. and Schoch, R.M. 1998. *Environmental Science: Systems and Solutions*. USA: Jones and Bartitt Publications Inc.
- Nabel, B.J. and Wright, R.T.1998. *Environmental Science: The Way the World Works* 1st ed. London: Prentice Hall International Inc.

PS-438 PERSIAN LANGUAGE

The objective of this course is to enable students to understand the Persian couplets, quotations and sayings spread all over the historical and literary heritage of Pakistan. As the most original sources of Pakistan's medieval history are in Persian it is necessary that those who want to specialize in the medieval era should know this language. The course will comprise of written, spoken and interactive material. The pronunciation of modern Persian will also be introduced to enable the students to understand material of relevance to Pakistan in contemporary Iran.

Books Recommended:

- Samarah, Yadollah. 1990. *Persian Language Teaching*. Tehran: Khane-e- Farhang Books 1, 2 and 3.
- CD's or Cassettes of the above three books.

PS-439 (Thesis) 12 Credit:

M.Sc. Project/Seminar Research Report/Master Essay and thesis which is of 6 credits or more shall be evaluated by the External Examiner, the Internal Examiner/supervisor/Guide and the Director of the Institute concerned. The External Examiner will be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor from the approved panel of Examiners on the recommendation of the Director.

*******THE END*******