

Directorate of Distance Learning,
Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.



SYLLABUS AND STUDY SCHEME FOR
M.A. PAK-STUDIES Part-I
(Session 2009-2011)

PROPOSED SYLLABUS
FOR M.A. PAK-STUDIES Part-I

Paper-I (Compulsory)

GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

(100 Marks)=(20% Assignments + 80% Theory)

The course on the Geography of Pakistan is meant to educate the students in the areal dimensions and natural contents of their homeland. The course has been developed under two broad headings.

(a) The Natural Environment.

(b) Man and Environment:

(a) Firstly the Natural Environment. It covers hypsography, hydrology, climate, soil and their development and classification.

(b) Secondly, Man in relation to Environment. The themes are suggestive and cover man's relation to agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and industry as well as communication, trade, population and settlements.

1:- Importance of Geo-political factors & Views of some Geo-political thinkers:

- (a) Mahaan
- (b) Mackinder
- (c) Harshome
- (d) Hauschoffer.

2:- Physical characteristics or the Natural Environment of Pakistan:

Mountains; Plains, Plateaus and Deserts.

3:- Hydrology:

The Indus System, Drainage Pattern of Baluchistan; Natural and

4:- Climate and Weather:

Climatic Elements; Temperature, Rainfall, Air Pressure and Winds-Climatic Divisions.

5:- Soils: Factors of soil formation in Pakistan:

Soil classification in Pakistan.

6:- Natural vegetation:

Types of forests.

7:- Resources:

Mineral and Power Resources.

8:- Agriculture:

Livestock-agricultural performance and problems of principal crops, Live-stock.

9:- Industries:

Industrial Policy: Industrial Development Factory Industries-Cottage Industries.

10:- Transport and Foreign Trade:

Transport-Trade and Commerce-Export and Import.

11:- Population:

Growth of Population Urban and Rural Population-Important urban centers.

List of Readings:

1. O.H.K. Spate, India & Pakistan, Land, People, Economy Methuen & Co. Ltd. London, 1972.
2. K.U.Kureshy, A Geography of Pakistan (Oxford University Press, Karachi, 1978).
3. W. Gordon, The Changing Map of Asia. Methuen & Co. Ltd. London, 1961.
4. B.L.C. Johnson, Pakistan, Hemenmann. London 1979.
5. Stamp. L.D., Indian, Pakistan, Cyclone (Sri Lanka) Methuen & Co. London, 1957.
6. E.H.G. Dobby, Monsoon Asia (University of London Press, London, 1962).
7. Mahmood Hasan Khan, The Under Development and Agrarian Structure in Pakistan Vanguard Publications Ltd. Lahore, 1981).
8. S.M. Akhtar, Pakistan: A Developing Economy Vol. II (Publisher United. Lahore 1976).

Paper-II (Compulsory):

MUSLIM NATIONALISM IN SOUTH ASIA (1858-1947)

(100 Marks)=(20% Assignments + 80% Theory)

1:- Political Development:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Aligarh Movement, its Social, Political and Religious contributions. Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Waqar-ul-Mulk and Syed Amir Ali, Indian National Congress; Partition of Bengal; Simla Deputation; All Indian Muslim League; Separate Electorates; Lucknow Pact; Political events leading to the Act of 1919; Khilafat Movement and Ali Brothers; Simon Commission; All Parties Muslim Conference, Quaid-I-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah; Allama Muhammad Iqbal and his Presidential Address of Allahabad; Round Table Conference; Communal Award; Ch. Rehmat Ali and his services, 1937 Elections and Resolution 1940; August Offer, Cripps Mission; Simla Conference 1945; Cabinet Mission Plan; League Congress Negotiations, 1946 Elections, 3rd June Plan, The role of Ulama & Students in the freedom movement. Transfer of Power; Boundary commission and its role, A detailed Study of the Quaid-I-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan and Abdul Rab Nishtar.

2:- Constitutional Development:

Transfer of Power from the Company to the Crown, Acts 1858, 1861, 1892, 1909, 1919, 1935.

List of Readings:

1. G. Allana, Pakistan, Movement; Historic Documents, Historical Society, Karachi, 1947.
2. -----, Quaid-I-Azam, the Story of a Nation, Lahore, 1967.
3. Ahmad Jamil-ud-Din, Speeches and Writings of Mr. Jinnah, Lahore (Relevant Portion).
4. Keith A.B., Constitutions (History of India, Oxford, 1937).
5. I.M.S. Baljon, The reforms and Religious Ideas of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Lahore, 1949.
6. K.K.Aziz, A History of the Idea of Pakistan, Vol. II, Lahore, 1987.
7. Ch. Muhammad Ali, The Emergence of Pakistan, Lahore, 1973.
8. Sharifuddin Peerzada, Evolution of Pakistan, Karachi, 1963.
9. -----Foundation of Pakistan Vols. I & II, Karachi, 1964.
10. H.V. Hudson, The Great Divide, Karachi, 1965.
11. Waheed-uz-Zaman, Towards Pakistan, Lahore, 1964.
12. Ashiq Hussain, Batalvi, Hamari Qaumi Jado-Jehd, Iqbal Key Aakhri Do Saal.

13. Percival Spear, The Oxford History of Modern India, 1904-47, Oxford, 1963.
14. Abdul Hameed, Muslim Separatism in India, Lahore, 1971.
15. A.B. Rajput, Muslim League: Yesterday and Today, Lahore, 1948.
16. -----Pakistan Historical Society a History of Freedom Movement.
17. J.N. Farquhar, Modern Religious Movements in India, New York 1915.
18. Waheed-uz-Zaman, Towards Pakistan, Lahore, 1964.
19. Batalvi Hussain Ashiq, Hjamari Qaumi Jado-Jehd, Iqbal Key Aakhri Do Saal.
20. I.H. Qureshi, Struggle for Pakistan, Karachi, 1964.
21. Perival Spear, The Oxford History of Modern India, 1904-47, Oxford 1963.
22. M.A.H. Ispahani, Quaid-I-Azam as I knew Him Karachi, 1966.
23. Dr. Hameed Abdul, Muslim Separatism in India, Lahore, 1971.
24. Jamiluddin Ahmad, Early Phase of Muslim Political movements Vols. I, II, & III, Lahore1967.
25. ----- The Final Phase of the Struggle for Pakistan, Lahore, 1975.
26. ----- Creation of Pakistan, Lahore, 1975.
27. Khalid Bin Saeed, Pakistan the Formative Phase, Lahore, 1975.
28. Symonds Richard, The Making of Pakistan, Karachi, 1976.
29. Ch. Khaleeq-uz-Zaman, Path Way to Pakistan, Lahore, 1993

Paper-III (Compulsory):

PAKISTAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE
(100 Marks)=(20% Assignments + 80% Theory)

1:- Society and Individual:

i. The Cultural Context:

Culture and Society; characteristics; qualities, subculture, counter culture real and ideal culture, cultural relativism and ethnocentrism.

ii. Role and Status:

Socialization through role and status ascribed and achieved status and role, strain, role conflict and methods of conflict resolution.

iii. Social Control and Deviation:

Social control formal and informal methods of social control in Pakistan, characteristics of deviation, theories of deviation.

2:- Social Organization:

i. Group:

Kinds of Groups, modern trends of Group Culture in Pakistan Society

ii. Social Process:

Co-operation, competition, conflict, assimilation, amalgamation, boundary maintenance, systemic linkages.

iii. Social Institutions:

The Family, Religion, Education, Political and Economic Institutions, Role and Functions of Social Institutions in Pakistan Society, Interdependence of Social Institutions.

3:- Social Stratification:

i. Social Class:

The determinants of social class, significance of class, class structure of Pakistani Society.

ii. Social Mobility:

The nature of social mobility, costs and gains of mobility, determinants of social mobility in Pakistan

4:- Social and Cultural Change:

Theories and processes of social change, factors in the rate of change, resistance to and acceptance of social change in Pakistani society and consequences of social change.

5:- Regional Cultures:

Main cultures of Pakistan: Punjabi including Siariki, Pathan, Sindhi, and Baluchi, unity in diversity.

6-: Modernization in Pakistan and its Effects:

Urbanization, Migration, Modernization of Agriculture, Modern Means of Communication, Information and Technology and Industrialization

7-: Social Issues:

Population, Illiteracy, Narcotics, Unemployment, Crime, Human Rights Abuses, Communalism, Child Labour, Gender.

8-: National Cultural Identity:

National Integration, Question of Nationalities, Ethnicity, Crisis of Cultural Identity

List of Readings:

Ahmed, S. Akbar, Pakistan Society, Oxford, Karachi, 1986.

Ahmad, Sagir, Class and Power in a Punjabi Village, Lahore, 1977.

Allana, G., Sindhi Culture, Indus Publications, Karachi, 1986.

Amin, Tahir, Ethno-National Movements in Pakistan.

Egler, Zakia, A Punjabi Village in Pakistan, New York, 1973.

Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt, Sociology, Prentice-Hall, New York, 1984.

Merrill, Francis E., Society and Culture, Prentice-Hall, New York, 1957.

Janmahmad, The Baloch Culture and Heritage, Royal Book Co., Karachi, 1982.

Quddus, Syed Abdul, The Cultural Patterns of Pakistan.

Spain, James W. The Way of Pathan, Oxford, Karachi, 1975.

Maron, Stanley, Pakistan Society and Culture, New Haven, Human Relations Area Files, 1955.

Paper-IV: (Compulsory):

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN (1947-1988)

(100 Marks)=(20% Assignments + 80% Theory)

1. Pakistan's Interim Constitution, 1947.
2. Pakistan's First Constituent Assembly, August 1947 to October 1954, and dissolution.
3. Pakistan's Second Constituent Assembly, July 1955 to October of 1958.
4. The Constitution of 1956. Its salient features, powers of the President; Powers of the Prime Minister
5. The causes of the failure of democracy in Pakistan: 1947-1958.

The Ayub Khan Era:

1. The imposition of Martial Law, 1958.
2. Ayub Khan's Reforms.
3. The system of Basic Democracy.
4. The Constitution of 1962, its salient features: Powers and functions of the President.
5. Fall of Ayub Khan

The Yahya Regime:

1. The proclamation of Martial Law: 25 March 1969.
2. Yahya Khan's Regime and The Legal Framework Order: 1970.
3. The Elections of 1970.
4. The circumstances leading to the separation of East Pakistan.
5. Abdication of Yahya Khan.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto:

1. The change over from Military to Civilian Rule.
2. Reforms introduced by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.
3. The Constitution of 1973. Her salient features, powers the Prime Minister, Powers of the President.
4. The Elections of 1977.
5. The causes of the downfall of Bhutto.

The Zia-Ul-Haq Era:

1. The imposition of Martial Law: 1977.
2. The reforms under the Martial Law regime.
3. The revival of the Constitution of 1973 and amendments in the constitutions, 1985.
4. Politics during Zia Era, 1985-88.

List of Readings:

1. Choudhary, G.W. Constitutional Development in Pakistan.
2. Choudhary, G.W. Pakistan, Transition From Military to Civilian Rule.
3. Khan, Muhammad Ayub, Friends Not Masters
4. Feldman, H, Revolution in Pakistan
5. Gankovsky, Y.V. & VN Moskalinko The Three Constitutions of Pakistan
6. Ziring Lawrence Pakistan: An Enigma of Political Development
7. Newman, K.J., Essays on the Constitution of Pakistan
8. Wolpert, S., Zulfu Bhutto of Pakistan
9. Wolpert, S., Jinnah of Pakistan
10. Arif, R.M., Working with Zia
11. Altaf Gouhar Ayub Khan: The First Military Ruler.
12. Stephen Cohen Pakistan Army
13. Muhammad Waseem State and Politics in Pakistan
14. Hasan Askari Rizvi Military and Politics in Pakistan
15. Hamid Yusuf Pakistan in Search of Democracy
16. Afzal Iqbal Islamization of Pakistan
17. Mushtaq Ahmad Jinnah and After
18. Mushtaq Ahmad Government and Politics in Pakistan
19. Khalid Bin Sayeed The Political System of Pakistan

Papers –V (Compulsory):

FOREIGN POLICY OF PAKISTAN

(100 Marks)=(20% Assignments + 80% Theory)

1:-Foreign Policy Setting:

- I. The determinants and objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.
- II. Role of ideology in Pakistan's foreign policy

2:- Pakistan and the Muslim World:

- (1) Areas of common interests with Iran. Turkey and Saudi Arabia and other Gulf States.
- (2) Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). Pakistan & Afghanistan
- (3) Afghanistan's reaction to Pakistan's independence and Pukhtunistan Issue.
- (4) Pak-Afghan relations during Bhutto Era.
- (5) Advent of Communist Revolution and Soviet intervention (1978-88).
- (6) Geneva Accords 1988 and aftermath.

3:- Pakistan and India:

- (1) Irritants in India-Pakistan's Relations, Kashmir issue.
- (2) Indo-Pakistani Conflict: a strategic appraisal.
- (3) Indo-Pakistani Relations in 1970's Post Simla period.
- (4) Indo-Pakistani Relations in 1980's Afghan Factor, the Sikh question, the Siachin Glacier.

4:-Pakistan and the Great Powers: (USA, USSR, CHINA)

- 1) Pakistan and the Cold War Era 1953-1960; Policy of Alignment
- 2) Why Pakistan aligned itself?
- 3) Cost of Alliances.
- 4) Pakistan's China Relations
- 5) Era of superpowers détente in the South Asia
- 6) Pakistan and the Great Powers in the 1970s
- 7) Pakistan and the Great Powers in the 1980s

5:-Pakistan and International Organizations:

UN, Non-Aligned Movement, SAARC, RCD, ECO.

List of Readings:

1. Arif K. Pakistan's Foreign Policy Indian Perspective (Lahore: Vanguard, 1984).
2. Bhutto Z.A. The Myth of Independent (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1969).
3. Burk S.M., Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis, (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1975)
4. Callard, Keith, Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Interpretation, Second Edition, New York, 1959.
5. Choudhary, G.W., India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Major Powers, (New York: the Free Press, 1975).
6. Colien, Stephen P. The Security of South Asia, (Urbana; Illinois University Press, 1987).
7. Hussain Arif, Pakistan: Its Ideology and Foreign Policy, (London: Frank Case, 1966).
8. Kheli, Shirin Tahir, United States & Pakistan (New York, 1982).
9. Rizvi, Mujtaba, The Frontiers of Pakistan (Karachi: National Publishing House, 1971).
10. Singh, Sangat Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Analysis. (Lahore Farhan Publishers, 1977).
11. Siddiqui, Aslam, Pakistan Seeks Security, (Lahore: Hongmans Green, 1960).
12. Ziring, Lawrence, "Bhutto's Foreign Policy" in Contemporary Problems of Pakistan, ed, J. Henry Korson Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1974.

Directorate of Distance Learning,
Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

PROPOSED STUDY SCHEME
FOR M.A. PAK-STUDIES Part-I

Paper-I (Compulsory)

**Course Tutor: Mrs. Kadeeja Naheed
Dept. of Pak-Studies,
B.Z. UNIVERSITY,
Multan.**

GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

(100 Marks)=(20 Marks Assignments+80 Marks Theory)

The course on the Geography of Pakistan is meant to educate the students in the areal dimensions and natural contents of their homeland. The course has been developed under two broad headings.

PART-1

(a) The Natural Environment

(b) Man and Environment.

- (a) Firstly the Natural Environment. It covers hypsography, hydrology, climate, soil and their development and classification.
- (b) Secondly, Man in relation to Environment. The themes are suggestive and cover man's relation to agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and industry as well as communication, trade, population and settlements.

1:- Importance of Geo-political factors & Views of some Geo-political thinkers

- (a) Mahaan
- (b) Mackinder
- (c) Harshome
- (d) Hauschoffer.

Reading materials

- a) David L. Sills, International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, Vol 5. The MacMillan company free press New York 1972 page 114-121.
- b) Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema, Pakistan's Defence Policy, MacMillan Press Hong Kong, 1990. page 1-66.
- c) Prof. Mian Mohammad Anwar, White Rose Books, Lahore, page 17-21
- d) Mackinder http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Geographical_Pivot_of_History. Karl Haushofer.
http://www.highbeam.com/doc/IET_Geo_polit.html.

2:- Physical characteristics or the Natural Environment of Pakistan

Mountains; Plains, Plateaus and Deserts.

Reading materials

Fazal-e-Karim Khan, Pakistan Geography, Economy and people, Oxford University press, UK, 2002 page 12 -29.

3. Hydrology; The Indus System, Drainage Pattern of Baluchistan; Natural and Man-made Lakes.**Reading materials**

Fazal-e-Karim Khan, Chapter 14 page 18 -193.

4-: Climate and Weather

Climatic Elements; Temperature, Rainfall, Air Pressure and Winds-Climatic Divisions.

Reading materials

- a) Professor Main Mohammad Anwar, page 37-50.
- b) Fazal-e-Karim Khan, Chapter three, Page 32-55.

5-: Soils: Factors of soil formation in Pakistan,

- a) Soil classification in Pakistan.
- b) Geo political importance of Pakistan.

Reading materials

Fazal-e-Karim Khan, page 68-76.
Professor Main Mohammad Anwar, page 51-55.

Assignment-I

- a) Geo political importance of Pakistan with special reference to its neighbors.
- b) Forests and its types and advantages and ratio in Pakistan.

PART-II**6. Natural vegetation, types of forest.****Reading materials**

Fazale Karim Khan, Page, 58-66

7. Resources: Mineral and Power Resources.**Reading materials**

- Khawaja Amjad Saeed, Economy of Pakistan, Oxford University, press, 2007, Page, 69-72
- Fazale Karim Khan, page 207-216.

8:- Agriculture

Livestock-agricultural performance and problems of principal crops, Live-stock.

Reading materials

- Professor Mian Mohammad Anwar, page, 157-179
- Khawaja Amjad Saeed, Page, 33-49. p 257-278.
- Fazale Karim Khan, Page 157-179.

9:- Industries

Industrial Policy: Industrial Development Factory Industries-Cottage Industries.

Reading materials

- a) Khawaja Amjad saeed, page 257-278 and 281-311
- b) Fazale Karim Khan, P 232 to 248
- c) Professor Mian Mohammad Anwar, page, 159-166

10: Transport and Foreign Trade

Transport-Trade and Commerce-Export and Import.

Reading materials

- a) Fazale Karim Khan page, 257-267
- b) Khawaja Amjad Saeed, page, 163-173.

11. Population:

Growth of Population Urban and Rural Population-Important urban centers.

Assignment-II.

- a) The role of agriculture sector in Pakistan's economy. problems and future prospects
- b) Industrial development during Ayub period and industrial policy from 1947-2000.

Reading Materials

- 1) David L- Sills, Internationals Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, Mc Million publication New York. 1972
- 2) Fazale Karim Khan, Pakistan Geography, Economy and People, Oxford University Press, UK. 2004.
- 3) K.U. Khurshy, A Geography of Pakistan, Oxford University Press, Karachi, 1978.
- 4) Khawaja Amjad Saeed, the Economy of Pakistan, Oxford University press, Karachi, 2007.
- 5) O.H.K. Spale, Economy Methuen Co, Ltd London, 1972.
- 6) Professor, Mian Mohammad Anwar, Economic and Commercial Geography of Pakistan, white Rose publications, Urdu bazaar Lahore, 1997 – 98.

Paper-II (Compulsory):

**Course Tutor: Mrs. Lubna Kanwal
Dept. of Pak-Studies,
B.Z. UNIVERSITY,
Multan.**

MUSLIM NATIONALISM IN SOUTH ASIA (1858-1947)

(100 Marks)=(20 Marks Assignments+80 Marks Theory)

PART 1.

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

- i) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- ii) Mohsin-ul-Mulk,
- iii) Waqar-ul-Mulk
- iv) Syed Amir Ali
- v) Quaid-I-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- vi) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
- vii) Ch. Rehmat Ali

ASSIGNMENT-I:

- i). Narrate the theory of charisma and leadership.
- ii). Trace out the similarities and differences in the style of leadership of all the above mentioned leaders.

LIST OF READINGS:

Dani, A. H. (2004). *Founding Fathers of Pakistan*. Sang-e-Meel Publications: Lahore.

G. Allana (1967) *Quaid-I-Azam, the Story of a Nation*, Lahore.

Ahmad Jamil-ud-Din, *Speeches and Writings of Mr. Jinnah*, Lahore

Ashiq Hussain, Batalvi, *Hamari Qaumi Jado-Jehd, Iqbal Key Aakhri Do Saal*.

Hayat Sikender (2008). *The Charismatic Leadership: Quaid-e-Azam*. Oxford University Press: Islamabad

PART-II

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- i) Aligarh Movement, its Social, Political and Religious contributions.
- ii) Indian National Congress.
- iii) Partition of Bengal.
- iv) Simla Deputation.
- v) All Indian Muslim League.
- vi) Minto-Morley Reforms 1909.
- vii) Lucknow Pact.
- viii) Montego-Chelmsford Reforms 1919.
- xi) Khilafat Movement and Ali Brothers.
- xii) Simon Commission.
- xiii) All Parties Muslim Conference.

- xiv) Allahabad Address.
- xv) Round Table Conference.
- xvi) Communal Award
- xvii) 1935 Act
- xviii) 1937 Elections.
- xix) Resolution 1940.
- xx) August Offers.
- xxi) Cripps Mission.
- xxii) Simla Conference 1945.
- xxiii) Cabinet Mission Plan.
- xxiv) League Congress Negotiations.
- xxv) 1946 Elections.
- xxvi) 3rd June Plan.
- xxvii) The role of Ulama & Students in the freedom movement.
- xxviii) Transfer of Power; Boundary commission and its role.
- xxix) A detailed Study of the Quaid-I-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan and
- xxx) Abdul Rab Nishtar.
- xxxi) Transfer of Power from the Company to the Crown, Acts 1858, 1861, 1892, 1909, 1919, 1935.

ASSIGNMENTS-II:

- a) Define the concepts of ‘Separatism’, ‘Nationalism’, ‘Muslim Separatism’, and that of ‘Muslim Nationalism’ in the context of Muslim politics in south Asia during 1857-1947.
- b) Is there any difference in the Muslim politics before and after 1940? If yes, what was its nature?

LIST OF READINGS:

1. Rajput, A.B. (1948). *Muslim League: Yesterday and Today*, Lahore.
2. Hameed, Abdul (1971). *Muslim Separatism in India*, Lahore.
3. Hameed, Abdul (1971). *Muslim Separatism in India*. Lahore.
4. Allana, G. (1947). *Pakistan Movement; Historic Documents, Historical Society*,
5. Qureshi, I.H. (1964). *Struggle for Pakistan*. Karachi,.
6. Farquhar, J.N. (1915). *Modern Religious Movements in India*. New York.
7. Jamiluddin Ahmad, *Early Phase of Muslim Political movements Vols. I, II, & III*, Lahore 1967.
8. K.K.Aziz (1987). *A History of the Idea of Pakistan*, Vol. II, Lahore.
9. Karachi.
10. Kazmi, A.K. (2008). *A Concise History of Pakistan*. Oxford University Press. Karachi.
11. Percival Spear (1963). *The Oxford History of Modern India 1904-47*, Oxford University Press.

Paper-III (Compulsory):

**Course Tutor: Dr. M. Farooq.
Dept. of Pak-Studies,
B.Z. UNIVERSITY,
Multan.**

PAKISTAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE
(100 Marks)=(20 Marks Assignments+80 Marks Theory)

PART-I

1-: SOCIETY AND INDIVIDUAL

i) **THE CULTURAL CONTEXT**

Culture and Society; characteristics; qualities, subculture, counter culture real and ideal culture, cultural relativism and ethnocentrism.

ii) **ROLE AND STATUS**

Socialization through role and status ascribed and achieved status and role, strain, role conflict and methods of conflict resolution.

iii) **SOCIAL CONTROL AND DEVIATION**

Social control formal and informal methods of social control in Pakistan, characteristics of deviation, theories of deviation.

Required Reading

Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt, *Sociology*, Prentice-Hall, New York, 1984. Chapter 3, pp. 51-78

2. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

i) **Groups**

Kinds of Groups, modern trends of Group Culture in Pakistan Society

ii) **Social Process**

Co-operation, competition, conflict, assimilation, amalgamation, boundary maintenance, systemic linkages.

iii) **Social Institutions**

The Family, Religion, Education, Political and Economic Institutions, Role and Functions of Social Institutions in Pakistan Society, Interdependence of Social Institutions.

Required Reading

1. Francis E Merrill, *Society and Culture*, Prentice-Hall, Chapter, 3, 48-67.

2. Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt, *Sociology*, Prentice-Hall, New York, 1984. Chapters 8-13, pp.185- 339,

3. SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

i) **Social Class.**

The determinants of social class, significance of class, class structure of Pakistani Society.

ii) **Social Mobility**

The nature of social mobility, costs and gains of mobility, determinants of social mobility in Pakistan.

Required Reading

Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt, *Sociology*, Prentice-Hall, New York, 1984. Chapters14-15. pp. 343-386.

4. SOCIAL AND CULTURE CHANGE

Theories and processes of social change, factors in the rate of change, resistance to and acceptance of social change in Pakistani society and consequences of social change.

Required Reading

Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt, *Sociology*, Prentice-Hall, New York, 1984. Chapter 20. pp. 509-540.

Assignment-I:

1. Ethnocentrism and Pakistani society:
2. Class Structure of Pakistani Society
3. Determinants of Social Change in Pakistani Society.

PART - II

5. REGIONAL CULTURES

Main cultures of Pakistan: Punjabi including Siariki, Pathan, Sindhi, and Baluchi, unity in diversity.

Required Reading

1. Janmahmad, *The Baloch Cultural Heritage*, Karachi, 1982. Chapter 2, pp. 39-114.
2. G. A. Allana, *Sindhi Culture*, Karachi, 1986. pp. 11-90.
3. Stanley Maron, Pakistan: *Society and Culture*, chapters 3, 4, 5 & 6.
4. Sagir Ahmad, *Class and Power in a Punjabi Village*, Lahore, 1977

6. MODERNIZATION IN PAKISTAN AND ITS IMPACT

Urbanization, Migration, Modernization of Agriculture, Modern Means of Communication, Information and Technology and Industrialization

Required Reading

Rodney Stark, *Sociology*, Belmont, 1987. Chapters 16, 17, 18.

7. SOCIAL ISSUES

Population, Illiteracy, Narcotics, Unemployment, Crime, Human Rights Abuses, Communalism, Child Labour, Gender.

Required Reading

Muhammad Iqbal Choudhry, *Pakistani Society*, Lahore. Chapters, 12-15.

8. NATIONAL CULTURAL IDENTITY

National Integration, Question of Nationalities, Ethnicity, Crisis of Cultural Identity

Required Reading

Amin, Tahir, *Ethno-National Movements in Pakistan*. Chapters 2-4.

Assignment-II:

1. Cultural Diversity and Unity in Pakistani Society
2. Social and Economic Impact of Modernization of Agriculture in Pakistan
3. Any social problem of Pakistan
4. Question of Ethnicity in Pakistan

Paper-IV: (Compulsory):

**Course Tutor: Mr Sajid.M.Awan
Dept. of Pak-Studies,
B.Z. UNIVERSITY,
Multan.**

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN (1947-1988)

(100 Marks)=(20 Marks Assignments+80 Marks Theory)

PART-1

1. Pakistan's Interim Constitution, 1947.
2. Pakistan's First Constituent Assembly, August 1947 to October 1954, and dissolution.
3. Pakistan's Second Constituent Assembly, July 1955 to October of 1958.
4. The Constitution of 1956.
Its salient features, powers of the President; Powers of the Prime Minister
5. The causes of the failure of democracy in Pakistan: 1947-1958.

The Ayub Khan Era

1. The imposition of Martial Law, 1958.
2. Ayub Khan's Reforms.
3. The system of Basic Democracy.
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5. Fall of Ayub Khan.

The Yahya Regime

1. The proclamation of Martial Law: 25 March 1969.
2. Yahya Khan's Regime and The Legal Framework Order: 1970.
3. The Elections of 1970.
4. The circumstances leading to the separation of East Pakistan.
5. Abdication of Yahya Khan.

ASSIGNMENT-I

1. Second Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and One Unit.
2. Land Reforms of 1959.

Recommended Books

1. G.W Choudhary, *Constitutional Development in Pakistan. Pages (34-132).*
2. H.Feldman, *Revolution in Pakistan. Pages(115-139).*
3. H. Feldman , *From Crisis to crisis Pages (218-230.).*
4. Feldman, *The End and the beginning. Pages(701-896).*
5. *Keith Callard, Pakistan: A political study Pages(118-123).*
6. Lawrence ziring, *The Ayub Khan Era. Pages(14-70).*

7. K. B. Saeed, *Politics in Pakistan: The Nature and Direction of Change Pages (65-81)*.
8. Muhammad Ayub Khan, *Friends Not Masters Pages(86-113)*.

PART 2

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

1. The change over from Military to Civilian Rule.
2. Reforms introduced by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.
3. The Constitution of 1973. Her salient features, powers the Prime Minister, Powers of the President.
4. The Elections of 1977.
5. The causes of the downfall of Bhutto.

The Zia-Ul-Haq Era

1. The imposition of Martial Law: 1977.
2. The reforms under the Martial Law regime.
3. The revival of the Constitution of 1973 and amendments in the constitutions, 1985.
4. Politics during Zia Era, 1985-88.

ASSIGNMENT-II

1. Islamic features of the constitution 1973.
2. Provincial politics during Bhutto period.

Recommended Books

1. S Wolpert, *Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan Pages (261-302)*.
2. Muhammad Waseem, *State and Politics in Pakistan Pages (396-450)*.
3. Hasan Askari Rizvi, *Military and Politics in Pakistan Pages(200-275)*.
4. *Mubashair Hasan, The Mirage of Power: An Inquiry into the Bhutto year ,Pages (236-279)*.
5. Shahid Javed Burki, Craig Baxter, *Pakistan Under the Military: Eleven years Zia ul Haq, Pages (87-114)*.
6. G.W.Choudhry, *Pakistan :Transition From Military to Civilian Rule, Pages (76-110)*.
7. K..M. Arif, *Working With Zia, pages (49-86)*.

Papers –V (Compulsory):

**Course Tutor: Mr. Javed Akhter Salyana
Dept. of Pak-Studies,
B.Z. UNIVERSITY,
Multan.**

FOREIGN POLICY OF PAKISTAN

(100 Marks)=(20 Marks Assignments+80 Marks Theory)

Part 1

1. Foreign Policy Setting

- i. The determinants and objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.
- ii. Role of ideology in Pakistan's foreign policy

Suggested Reading:

K.Arif, *Pakistan's Foreign Policy; Indian Perspectives*, Lahore,1984,pp.1-38,92-105.

2. Pakistan and the Muslim world

- i. Areas of common interests with Iran. Turkey and Saudi Arabia and other Gulf States.
- ii. Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).
Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- iii. Afghanistan's reaction to Pakistan's independence and Pukhtunistan Issue.
- iv. Pak-Afghan relations during Bhutto Era.
- v. Advent of Communist Revolution and Soviet intervention (1978-88).
- vi. Geneva Accords 1988 and aftermath.

Assignment-1:

1. Define the determinants and basic objectives of the foreign policy of Pakistan.
2. What is the role of the ideology of Pakistan in Pakistan's foreign policy with the Muslim countries?

Suggested Reading:

K.Arif, *Pakistan's Foreign Policy; Indian Perspectives*, Lahore,1984,pp.288-294,
311-329,330-345,346-359.

PART 2

3. Pakistan and India

- i. Irritants in India-Pakistan's Relations, Kashmir issue.
- ii. Indo-Pakistani Conflict: a strategic appraisal.
- iii. Indo-Pakistani Relations in 1970's Post Simla period.
- iv. Indo-Pakistani Relations in 1980's Afghan Factor, the Sikh question, the Siachin Glacier.

Suggested Reading:

S.M.Burke, *Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis*, Karachi, 1973, pp.3-47, 219-240, 318-358.

4. Pakistan and the Great Powers (USA, USSR, CHINA)

- i. Pakistan and the Cold War Era 1953-1960; Policy of Alignment
- ii. Why Pakistan aligned itself?
- iii. Cost of Alliances.
- iv. Pakistan's China Relations
- v. Era of superpowers détente in the South Asia
- vi. Pakistan and the Great Powers in the 1970s
- vii. Pakistan and the Great Powers in the 1980s

Suggested Readings:

- a). Callard, Keith, *Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Interpretation*, Second Edition, New York, 1959.
- b) Burk S.M., *Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis*, Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1975.

5. Pakistan and International Organizations

UN, Non-Aligned Movement, SAARC, RCD, ECO.

Suggested Readings:

- a) Arif K. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy Indian Perspective*, Lahore: Vanguard, 1984.
- b) Burk S.M., *Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis*, Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1975.

Assignment-2

1. Point out the main irritants in the relationship between India and Pakistan?
2. Discuss the role of Pakistan in different international organizations.