Directorate of Distance Learning,
Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.
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:

9-: 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:

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:

List of Readings:

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).
23. Dr. Hameed Abdul, Muslim Separatism in India, Lahore, 1971.
25. ---------------- The Final Phase of the Struggle for Pakistan, Lahore, 1975.
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:

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:

8-: National Cultural Identity:
National Integration, Question of Nationalities, Ethnicity, Crisis of Cultural Identity

List of Readings:

Amin, Tahir, Ethno-National Movements in Pakistan.
Quddus, Syed Abdul, The Cultural Patterns of Pakistan.
Paper-IV: (Compulsory):

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN (1947-1988)
(100 Marks)=(20% Assignments + 80% Theory)

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

The Ayub Khan Era:
2. Ayub Khan’s Reforms.
3. The system of Basic Democracy.
5. Fall of Ayub Khan

The Yahya Regime:
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.
5. The causes of the downfall of Bhutto.

The Zia-Ul-Haq Era:
2. The reforms under the Martial Law regime.
List of Readings:

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
8. Wolpert, S., Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan
9. Wolpert, S., Jinnah of Pakistan
10. Arif, R.M., Working with Zia
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.

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).
Directorate of Distance Learning,
Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

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


c) Prof. Mian Mohammad Anwar, white Rose Books, Lahore, page 17-21

   http// w.w.w. highbeam. Com/doc/IET. Geo polit.html.

2:- Physical characteristics or the Natural Environment of Pakistan
   Mountains; Plains, Plateaus and Deserts.
Reading materials

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, Livestock.

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

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
6) Professor, Mian Mohammad Anwar, Economic and Commercial Geography of Pakistan, white Rose publications, Urdu bazaar Lahore, 1997 – 98.
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.
vii) 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:
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.

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.
vii) Lucknow Pact.
viii) Montego-Chelmsford Reforms1919.
ix) 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.
 xi) Cripps Mission.
 xii) Simla Conference 1945.
 xiii) Cabinet Mission Plan.
 xiv) League Congress Negotiations.
 xv) 1946 Elections.
 xvi) 3rd June Plan.
 xvii) The role of Ulama & Students in the freedom movement.
 xviii) Transfer of Power; Boundary commission and its role.
 xix) A detailed Study of the Quaid-I-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan and
 xxx) Abdul Rab Nishtar.

ASSIGNMENTS-II:
 b) Is there any difference in the Muslim politics before and after 1940? If yes, what was its nature?

LIST OF READINGS:
     Karachi.
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

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

Required Reading

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
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

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

6. MODERNIZATION IN PAKISTAN AND ITS IMPACT
Urbanization, Migration, Modernization of Agriculture, Modern Means of Communication, Information and Technology and Industrialization

Required Reading

7. SOCIAL ISSUES

Required Reading

8. NATIONAL CULTURAL IDENTITY
National Integration, Question of Nationalities, Ethnicity, Crisis of Cultural Identity

Required Reading

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
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.
   Its salient features, powers of the President; Powers of the Prime Minister

The Ayub Khan Era
2. Ayub Khan’s Reforms.
3. The system of Basic Democracy.
5. Fall of Ayub Khan.

The Yahya Regime
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

**PART 2**

**Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**
1. The change over from Military to Civilian Rule.
2. Reforms introduced by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.
5. The causes of the downfall of Bhutto.

**The Zia-Ul-Haq Era**
2. The reforms under the Martial Law regime.

**ASSIGNMENT-II**
1. Islamic features of the constitution 1973.
2. Provincial politics during Bhutto period.

**Recommended Books**
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).
   iii. Pakistan and Afghanistan.
   iv. Afghanistan’s reaction to Pakistan’s independence and Pukhtunistan Issue.
   v. Pak-Afghan relations during Bhutto Era.

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:

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:

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:

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.

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.