

# SYLLABUS

2011 & ONWARD



In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.



## FACULTY

**Dr. A. Z. Hilali**

Professor & Chairman, M. Phil (QAU), PhD (UK)

**Dr. Taj Moharram Khan**

Professor, PhD (UK)

**Dr. Ghulam Mustafa**

Professor, M. Phil, PhD (Pakistan)

**Dr. Abdul Rauf**

Associate Professor, PhD (Pakistan)

**Ms. Shahida Aman**

Lecturer

**Ms. Noreen Naseer**

Lecturer

**Dr. Muhammad Ayub Jan**

Lecturer, PhD (UK)

**Syed Sami Raza Zaidi**

Lecturer (On Leave)

**Mr. Aamer Raza**

Lecturer, M. Phil (Quaid-i-Azam University-Islamabad)

**Mr. Muhammad Zubair**

Lecturer, M. Phil (Quaid-i-Azam University-Islamabad)

Study in the Department of Political Science  
Where dreams come to life!

The Department offers flexible options for  
learning styles from incomparable cultural  
diversity  
and

Offers counseling for identifying the right  
future career, selecting appropriate private and  
public sector institutions and assisting students with  
the subsequent academic scholarships and other  
opportunities.



## Programmes Offered

- BS 4 Years
- MA 2 Years
- M.Phil/Ph.D



- Diplomas and Certificates Courses



## DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF PESHAWAR

Established in 1962, the Department of Political Science is one of the oldest teaching departments of the University of Peshawar. Prof. Dr. Mrs. Afsar Saleem Khan was one of the pioneering founders who will be long remembered for their contribution to the establishment of the department. The learned professor had a team of over-zealous faculty who played an equally important role at the early stage when the department had no building of its own. Among those dedicated personalities, the names of Prof. Dr. Asrar Hussain, Dr. Muhammad Riaz of Law College and Prof. Dr. Raja Muhammad Naib will always be remembered who undertook joint efforts for boosting the institution in terms of raising its academic excellence. In 1974, courses of International Relations and Public Administration were introduced. Later the department has been catering to the needs of young students of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the science of politics so as to enable them to enrich and broaden their understanding of politics and thus become active participants in the conduction of state businesses. The department is proud of supplying enormous manpower resources to the civil service of Pakistan, federal and provincial administration, military institution and other private and public sector organizations. The Department's Website is [www.dops.upesh.edu.pk](http://www.dops.upesh.edu.pk)

### VISION:

To be one of the leading departments of the University of Peshawar with the needed talent and opportunities where youth of the nation, in general, and those of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in particular, could be proud of seeking knowledge for their masters' and research degrees.

### MISSION:

The department aims at achieving continuous progress in imparting education / training to students so as to train them to shoulder future responsibilities in a manner that satisfies the expectations of the masses. To achieve the objective, the department has been updating / revising its syllabi so as to cope with the educational needs of a fast moving world.

The department is committed to produce a core of young leadership believing in the service of the nation and dedicated to raise and strengthen the image of Pakistan in the comity of nations.

### OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide quality education in the discipline of Political Science at all levels – BS (4 –Year), Masters', M. Phil and PhD;
2. To provide a platform to the young students where they can sharpen their potentials in order to be dynamic leaders of tomorrow;
3. To serve as a think tank by supplying to the policy making institutions of the nation the needed inputs based on discussions in seminars and conferences.



## **Admission Procedure**

Soon after the declaration of Bachelor's results by the University of Peshawar, the admission process commences with wide publicity in print & electronic media. The prospectus along with application/admission form is available from the Directorate of Admissions on cash payment on the announced dates.

## **Eligibility**

- i. Admission to Master's degree programme is open to candidates who have passed the qualifying examination of the University of Peshawar or any other recognized University, securing at least 45% marks in the aggregate and the subject in which he / she is seeking admission.
- ii. No one shall be admitted to a second course in any of the Postgraduate Departments / Constituent colleges.

## **Submission of Application Form(s) for Admission:**

- a: Pre-admission application form complete in all respects must reach the office of the Director Admission with in the prescribed schedule.
- B: The candidates selected on merit will be issued an admission form by the concerned department to be filled in by the applicant.
- c: A candidate may apply for admission more than one discipline on a single form; however, admission will be offered in order of preference, and in case as applicant is selected for admission in a higher preference, he / she will be dropped from successive preferences even if he/she has higher marks than the selected candidates of the respective preferences.
- e: Form(s) are invariably received from all candidates which are subsequently scrutinized to sort out eligible candidates. It should be noted that receipt of form does not mean that a candidates is eligible form admission also.
- f: In case of false information provided by the applicant(s), they will forfeit the right of admission. Further, if the documents attached were found fake, they will cease have the right of admission for being guilty of gross misconduct & a criminal act on the part of the candidate.
- g: Applicant's having 3rd Division or having less than 45% marks in aggregate as well as in the related subject (where applicable) are not eligible irrespective of categories (Open - Reserved)

## **Foreign Student's**

International students seeking admission in the University have to apply for admission direct to the Director admission, University of Peshawar with the following date:

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| i: Application Form (Student Visa Form) | ii. Photocopy copy of Passport |
| iii. 2 Photographs (Passport size)      | iv. Educational Documents      |

Since the academic session starts in the month of October each year, as such candidates are required to apply for admission at least two months prior to the commencement of academic session.

## **Students Under Memorandum Of Understanding**

The University of Peshawar has signed a memorandum of understanding with a few world famous Universities/Insitutes for exchange of students. Admission of foreign nationals to the various postgraduate programmes under the Memorandum of Understanding will be made in accordance with the terms and condition of the MOU between University of Peshawar and the country/University/Institution concerned.



## Documents Check List

### **Enclosures:**

The following documents must be enclosed with the pre-admission form:

- i: Photocopies of BA/BSc, Part-I & Part-II DMC's. (Both DMC Must be enclosed)
- ii: Domicile Certificate.
- iii: Students applying against quota seat must attach relevant documents, showing eligibility of the candidate against the quota for which he / she is applying.

All application forms must be submitted by hand on or before the last date notified for submission of application. If any of the particular (s) given in the application for admission is found incorrect or false or fact(s) suppressed, admission shall be denied. If incorrect or false statement(s) or the suppression of fact(s) are detected after a candidate has been granted admission, admission shall be cancelled and the student shall be expelled from the University.

### **Determination of Merit:**

Merit for admission will be determined as follow:

- a: Weighting to the total marks obtained by the candidate in qualifying examination = 60%
- b: Weighting to the marks obtained by the candidate in entry test (where applicable) or the subject concerned = 40%
- c: Where the subject concerned is not being taught at graduate level, 40% Weighing shall be given to the subject in which he/she gets eligible for the department.
- d: **For setting the difference of marks between the conventional and semester system, the marks obtained in the semester system will be multiplied by a factor of 0.9.**



# M.A (Previous)

SYLLABUS  
2011 & ONWARD



SYLLABUS  
2011 & ONWARD

## **Introduction and Outlines of Courses**



## SCHEME OF STUDIES:

### M.A(Previous)

Paper I	Government and Politics in Pakistan
Paper II	Political Systems (Developed & Developing States)
Paper III	Political Philosophy (Muslim & Western)
Paper IV	History and Principles of International Relations
Paper V	Principles of Public Administration.

### M. A (Final)

#### **Compulsory Courses:**

Paper VI	Political Development, Social Change & Research Methodology
Paper VII	Muslim World & Its Political Dynamics

#### **Field A International Affairs:**

Paper VIII	International Law & Organizations
Paper IX	Foreign Policy Analysis & the Foreign Policies of USA, CHINA, INDIA and PAKISTAN
Paper X	Politics of International Economic Relations

#### **Field B**

Paper VIII
Paper IX
Paper X

#### **Pakistan Affairs:**

Political & Institutional Development in Pakistan
Economy of Pakistan
Pakistan in World Affairs

#### **Field C**

#### **Political Philosophy:**

Paper VIII

Western Political Philosophy: a). Specialized Study of Plato & Aristotle **OR** b). Specialized Study of Bentham & J.S. Mill.

Paper IX

Muslim Political Philosophy: a). Specialized Study of Ghazali & Ibn Khaldun **OR** b). Specialized Study of Iqbal & Al-Shariati.

Paper X

Contemporary Political Thought with particular reference to: Liberalism, Capitalism, Socialism, Democracy, Marxism, Existentialism, Logical Positivism, Impact of Science and Technology on Modern Society: Issues and Challenges.

#### **Field-D**

#### **Public Administration (in Process)**

#### **Field-E**

#### **Comparative Politics**



## **Paper- 1. Government and Politics in Pakistan**

This course is to make an in-depth examination of the political, constitutional, social, cultural and economic forces leading to the establishment of Pakistan. While dealing with the Ideology of Pakistan and its significance in the political and constitutional development of Pakistan since 1947, the role of judiciary, civil and military bureaucracy, political parties and pressure groups will be highlighted. The crisis of constitutionalism and changing facets of federation will be taken into account. Causes of constitutional breakdown and the performance of civil and military governments will be specifically:

### **Course Outlines:**

#### **1. Background**

#### **2. Constitutional and Political Development since 1947**

- a) The Structure of government and its working after independence in 1947
- b) Objectives Resolution: Constitution Making (1949-1954)
- c) Constitutional Crisis: Federalism and Parity
- d) The constitution of 1956
- e) Failure of Parliamentary Democracy and the beginning of military rule
- f) The constitution of 1962
- g) The Failure of Ayub regime
- h) East Pakistan Crisis and the emergence of Bangladesh
- i) The constitution of 1973
- j) Government and Politics during the Bhutto regime
- k) The Zia era: process of Islamization
- l) Restoration of Democracy 1985
- m) Economic Policies pursued by different governments after 1985
- n) Political Parties

#### **3. Land, People and the Politics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:**

- a) Geography
- b) History
- c) People socio-cultural composition of the population
- d) Political Development
- e) Political Parties
- f) Administration
- g) Impact of Afghan Crisis on the political, socio-economic and cultural development of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



### Suggested Reading:

1. Chaudhri Muhammad Ali. *The Emergence of Pakistan*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1967.
2. G. W. Choudhry. *Constitutional Development in Pakistan*. Lahore: Longmans, 1959.
3. Hamid Khan. *Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2009.
4. Hasan Askari Rizvi. *Military and Politics in Pakistan*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1986.
5. Hasan Askari Rizvi. *Military, State and Society in Pakistan*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 2003.
6. Ian Talbot. *Pakistan A Modern History*. Lahore: Vanguard Books, 1999.
7. James, W. Spain. *The Pathan Borderland*. Karachi: Indus Publications, 1977.
8. Khalid Bin Saeed. *Politics in Pakistan: Nature & Direction of Change*. Lahore: Vanguard, 1980.
9. Khalid Bin Sayeed. *The Political System of Pakistan*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1967.
10. Lawrence Ziring. *Pakistan in the Twentieth Century: A Political History*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1997.
11. Lucian Pye. *Army in the Process of Political Modernization*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1954.
12. Stephen Philip Cohen. *The Idea of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2004.



## Paper-II . Political Systems

The course has been designed to acquaint the students with the political systems of the developed and developing countries. These systems are to be studied in a manner to understand their history, ideology, formal and informal political institutions and the process of political development. The countries under reference are to be studied on the lines of functional, structural and systemic models of comparative politics with particular reference to current writing on modernization and development. While doing so, an emphasis will be placed on the political process, political culture, interaction among various political and governmental forces and developmental aspects. Decision making is also to be studied in the context of various factors influencing the process.

### Course Outlines:

1. Introduction to Comparative Governments
2. Constitutions of the below mentioned developed and developing states:
  - Britain
  - United States of America (USA)
  - French Republic
  - Federal Republic of Germany
  - Russian Federation
  - Republic of India
  - Islamic Republic of Iran
  - The Republic of Turkey
  - Malaysia and
  - Arab Republic of Egypt



### Suggested Reading:

1. Arshad S. Karim. *A Study in Political System The Peoples Republic of China*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1978.
2. Edward L. Pubbetm. *Federalism, Bureaucracy and Party Politics in Western Germany The Role of Bundesrat*. North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1986.
3. Edward S. Corwin. *The President Office and Powers*. New York: University Press, 1986.
4. George McTuman Kahin (Ed.). *Major Government of Asia*. New York: Cornel University Press. 1969.
5. Jean Blondel. *An Introduction to Comparative Government*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson. 1969.
6. Maurice Duverger. *The French Political System*. Paris: Julliard, 1961.
7. Masouduzzafar. *The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran*. Tehran: Al-Shurai Press, 1984.
8. Norman D. Palmer. *The Indian Political System*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin 1967.
9. Peter Campbell and Brian Chapman. *The Constitution of the Fifth Republic: Translation and Commentary*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1987.
10. Roy C. Macridis. *The Study of Comparative Government*. New York: Random House, 1955.
11. Roy C. Macridis. *Modern Political Systems*. New York: Prentice Hall Inc, 1955.
12. Sufflan bin Hashim et. al (Eds). *The Development of the Constitution of Malaysia in the First Twenty Years 1957-1977*. Selangor (Malaysia): Oxford University Press, 1978.
13. Sufflan bin Hashim. *An Introduction to the Constitution of Malaysia*. Kuala Lumpur: Government Publication, 1987.
14. Tony Saich. *Politics and Government in Peoples Republic of China*. London: MacMillan, 1988.
15. Walter Bagehot. *The English Constitution*. New York: Cornel University Press, 1979.



### Paper III. Political Philosophy (Western and Muslim)

This course examines major texts in the history of political thought and the questions they raise about the design of political and social order. It considers the ways in which thinkers have responded to the particular political problems of their day, and the ways in which they contribute to a broader conversation about human goods and needs, justice, democracy and the proper relationship of the individual to the state. One aim is to understand the strengths and weaknesses of various regimes and philosophical approaches in order to gain a critical perspective on our own. Apart from focusing on the ideas of ancient, medieval and modern political thinkers of the West, the course is designed to provide an advanced survey of the long and rich traditions of

#### Course Outlines:

Plato:	Justice, Education, Communism, Ideal State, the Decline of Ideal State.
Aristotle:	Origin, Nature, Ends, Classification of States, the Best State, Causes of Revolutions in States, Property and Citizenship.
Machiavelli:	Human Nature, Classification of Government, Theory of Moral Indifference, Diplomacy, Power-Politics, Impact on later Political Thought.
Thoms Hobbes:	Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, Its Implications and Drawbacks, Views on Property.
John Locke:	Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, Implications of Social Contract, Views on Revolution.
Rousseau:	Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, Implications of Social Contract, General Will and Paradox of Freedom.
Bentham	Liberalism, Democracy, Utilitarianism, Individualism.
Hegel:	Dialectics in History, Origin and Development of State, Concept of Sovereignty, Concept of Freedom, Hegel as Father of Totalitarianism.
J.S. Mill:	On Utility, Liberty, Democracy and Representative Government.
Laski:	State, Government, Sovereignty, Liberty, Rights, Assessment as Political Thinker.
Karl Marx:	Father of Scientific Socialism, Dialectic Materialism, Materialistic Interpretation of History, Theory of Surplus Value, Class Struggle, Proletarian Revolution.



## Muslim Political Philosophy

### 1. Evolution of Islamic State: Role of the Concept of Sovereignty:

Al- Farabi  
Al- Mawardi  
Al- Ghazali  
Ibn-e-Khaldun  
Syed Jamaluddin Afghani and  
Allama Iqbal

State in Islam	Evolution of Islamic State, Characteristics of Islamic State, the Concept of Sovereignty in Islam – its Implications, Difference between the Islamic and Western Concepts of Sovereignty.
Al-Farabi:	Origin and Nature of State, Ideal State, Ideal Ruler, Decline of Ideal State, Impact of Plato on Al-Farabi.
Al-Mawardi:	Khilafat, Qualifications, Election, Removal and Functions of Khalifa, the Question of Succession, Wazarat Kinds and Functions, Qaza.
Al-Ghazali:	Origin and Development of State, Organic Nature of State, Theory of Government – Imamatus and Sultanatus, Duties of Ruler, Theory of Justice, Measures Suggested for the Integrity and Solidarity of Muslim Ummah.
Ibn-Khaldun:	Origin and Development of State, Asabiya and its Role in the Rise and Fall of Dynasties, Views on Khilafat, On Close Relationship between Economics and Politics, Rank as Historian and Sociologist.
Jamaluddin Afghani	Causes of the Decline of Muslims, Pan-Islamism and Muslim Brotherhood, Anti-Imperialism, Failure of Pan-Islamic Movements, Afghani as a Religious Reformer.
Allama Iqbal:	Iqbal's Ideal Man (Mard-e-Momin), Ideal Society (Millat) – their Mutual Relationship, His Views on Democracy, Communism and Pan Islamism.



## SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Abdullah Saeed. *Islamic Political Thought and Governance*. New York: Taylor & Francis, 2010.
2. Bertrand Russell. *History of Western Philosophy*. New York: Routledge, 1996.
3. Earnest Barker. *The Politics of Aristotle*. London: Oxford University Press, 1969.
4. Earnest Barker. *The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle*. London: Oxford University Press, 1976.
5. F. M. Conford. *The Republic of Plato*. London: Clarendon Press, 1968.
6. Fateh Muhammad Malik. *Muslim Political Thought: A Reconstruction*. Lahore: Alhamra, 2002.
7. G. H. Sabine. *A History of Political Thought*. London: Harper & Co. 1973.
8. Judd Harmon. *Political Thought: From Plato to the Present*. New York: McGraw Hill. 1964.
9. Judith N. Shklar and Stanley Hoffmann. *Political Thought and Political Thinkers*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1998.
10. Lauren M. Bagby. *Political Thought: A Guide to the Classics*. London: Wadsworth, 2001.
11. Manoj Sharma. *Political Thought*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications, 2004.
12. Patrica Crone. *Medieval Islamic Political Thought*. Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh Press, 2005.
13. Steven M. Kahn. *Political Philosophy: The Essentials Texts*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.
14. Subrata Mukherjee & Sushila Ramswamy. *A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall



### Paper- IV. History and Principles of International Relations

The course is designed to familiarize the students with the theories, issues and politico-economic interaction that underlie all international relations. The objective is not only to provide an introduction to the salient area of international relations but also to provide students with some semblance of international literacy. The course provides a survey and analysis of international relations and foreign policies of states as they impact on international relations. The course examines the issues of war and conflict, the sources of the cooperative interactions between states, the recent appearance of global problems and issues, and the tremendous explosion of transnational non-governmental actors. During the Cold War, the focus of international politics was primarily on East-West relations. In the post-Cold War era and after the September 11 (2011) incident, there is a renewed focus on terrorism, nationalism, religious extremism, fundamentalism, nuclear proliferation and conventional weapons, market economy, globalization, environment, human rights, the modernization process and the relations between developed states and developing states.

#### Goals of the Course:

- To sharpen skills and deepen experience in efficient research, discriminating analysis, critical thinking, accurate writing, and effective oral presentation.
- To stimulate interest in and provide information on the broad field of International Relations, both theoretical and practical.
- To orient students to and inform them regarding the origins, structures, processes, and global issues surrounding key international institutions, processes, politics, economic policies, foreign policy and diplomacy.
- To prepare students for other courses in International Business inasmuch as they relate to International Relations.
- To prepare students for eventual career work in domestic and international enterprises, governments, international organizations, NGOs, and other institutions and professions.



## **COURSE OUTLINES:**

### **Developments of International Relations:**

- Formation of International Relations
- Factors to influence International Relations
- Treaty of Westphalia (1648)
- Geo-Political Doctrine

### **Modern Theories of International Relations**

- Development of International Relations Theories
- Structural Changes in International Relations after the September 11 (2001)
- The Realist: Assumptions and Limitations (Since 9/11)
- The Idealism (Liberalism) and their Agenda of Peace (Since 9/11)
- Feminism, Pluralism and Marxism after the 9/11

### **The Role of Power in International Politics:**

- Power as a Factor in International Relations
- The Concept of Power and its Different Dimensions
- Elements of National Power
- Balance of Power
- Economic as an instrument in International Politics
- State Strength and Weaknesses
- National Interest

### **Cold War-Post-Cold War and New Cold War:**

- Cold War and its Leading Factors
- Collapse of the Soviet Union and its Impact
- Post Cold War Characteristics
- New World Order (NWO)
- New Cold War after September 11(2001)
- Why the World is Missing Cold War Time?

### **Modern Nationalism:**

- Modern Nationalism
- Nationalism and Ideology
- Rise of Fascism and Nazism

### **Foreign Policy and Diplomacy:**

- Aims and Objectives (Goals) of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy
- Dynamics of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy
- Conditioning Factors for the Formulation of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy

### **The Changing Scenario of International Relations:**

- The role of Religion in International Politics
- Emergence of Non-State Actors
- Nuclear Proliferation in the World
- Globalization and International Politics
- Pacific Settlement of Disputes in International Relations

### **Contemporary Organizations:**

**NAM - UN - EU - ASEAN - OAU - Arab League - SAARC and OIC**

### **Contemporary Issues:**

Afghanistan, Kashmir, Palestine, Poverty, Environment and Arms Control and Disarmament



### SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Alan Cassels. *Ideology and International Relations in the Modern World*. London: Routledge, 2005.
2. Alexander Wendt. *Social Theory of International Politics*. London: Cambridge University Press, 2002.
3. A. Z. Hilali. *US-Pakistan Relationship: The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan*. Ashgate Publishing Ltd Aldershot (Hants) UK & Burlington VT (USA), 2005.
4. A. Z. Hilali. "Islam Does Not Cause Conflict in the Middle East," in Auriana Ojeda (ed.) *The Middle East: Current Controversies*. New Haven: Green Haven Press, 2003.
5. A. Z. Hilali. "US Policy Towards Pakistan after September 11, 2001 and its Implications", *Post 9/11 Globe*. Lahore: Centre for South Asian Studies, University of Punjab, 2010.
6. Chris Brown and Kirsten Ainley. *Understanding International Relations* (4<sup>th</sup> ed.) London: Palgrave Macmillan 2009.
7. Cynthia Weber. *International Relations Theory: A Critical Introduction*. New York: Routledge, 2005.
8. E. H. Carr. *The Twenty Years' Crisis: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations*. New York: Palgrave, 2001.
9. Hans. J Morgenthau. *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*. New York: Alfred A. Knof, 1980.
10. Henry Kissinger. *Diplomacy*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1994.
11. Jill Steans, Lloyd Pettiford, Thomas Diez and Imad e Ains. *An Introduction to International Relations The Perspectives and Themes* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.) New York: Oxford University Press, 2010.
12. John Mearsheimer. *The Tragedy of Great Power Pol* New York: W.W. Norton & Co. 2002.
13. John T Rourke. *International Politics on the World S* (9<sup>th</sup> ed.) Dushkin: McGraw-Hill, 2002.
14. Jussi Hanhimaki et. al. *International History of the Twentieth Century and Beyond* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.) London: Routledge 2008.
15. K. J. Holsti. *International Politics: A Framework for Analysis*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1986.
16. Martin Griffiths. *Realism, Idealism and International Politics*. New York: Routledge, 1995.
17. Mark Webber and Michael Smith. *Foreign Policy in Transformed World*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall 2002
18. Michael Graham Fry et. al. *Guide to International Relations and Diplomacy*. London: Macmillan, 2004
19. Paul Viotti and Mark Kauppi. *International Relations Theory* (4<sup>th</sup> ed.) New Delhi: SAGE., 2009.
20. Peter Beckman & Cynthia Weber. *World Politics in Twentieth Century*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 2004
21. Robert Art and Robert Jervis. *International Politics Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues* (10<sup>th</sup> ed) New York: Oxford University Press, 2010.
22. Stanley H Hoffmann. *Contemporary Theory in International Relations*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall,



### Paper: V.Principles of Public Administration

The course is designed to familiarize the students with the fundamentals of public administration and the various elements that make it functional. While doing so, attention will be focused on functional elements covered by the letters of the word POSDCoRB. The course seeks to impart preliminary knowledge / training to the students in the art of administration. This will enable them to become successful managers later in their practical life regardless of the professions / fields they opt for.

#### Course Outlines:

1. Definition and Scope of Public Administration, Difference between Public and Private Administration
2. Development of the Techniques of Administration, Early Administrative Aids and Mechanization of the Office
3. Rise of Big Government: Expansion of Public Sector, Objectives of Government
4. Bureaucracy: Concept, Nature, and functions, Max Weber's Ideal Type of Bureaucracy, Criticism and Changing view of Bureaucracy
5. Leadership: Meaning, Kinds, Nature, and Functions
6. Decision-Making: Process, Barrier to Rational Choice, Basis of Administrative Authority
7. Communication: Meaning, Types, Channels, Feed Back system
8. Administrative Responsibility: Legislative, Executive and Judicial Control, Ombudsman
9. Planning: Meaning, Kinds, Principles, Rationale, Planning Machinery
10. Organization: Meaning, Nature, Types, Principles and Theories of Organization
11. Control and Coordination: Meaning, Forms, Mechanism, Principles and Process of Controlling and Controlling Machinery
12. Personnel Administration: Nature, Scope, Techniques and Functions of Personnel Administration
13. Financial Administration: Budgeting, Auditing, Accounts, Importance of Financial Administration
14. Public Relations and its Importance for Administration
15. Administrative Structure of Pakistan: Nature, Organization and Management Process at the Centre and in the Provinces



### SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Charles H. Kennedy. *Bureaucracy in Pakistan*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1987.
2. E. N. Gladden. *The Essentials of Public Administration*. London: Staples Press, 1966.
3. Harold Koontz and Cyrill O'Donnell. *Principles of Management: An Analysis of Managerial Functions*. London: McGraw Hill, 1972.
4. Herbergg Hicks. *Management, Organization and Human Resources: Selected Readings*. London: McGraw Hill, 1972.
5. Jameel-ur-Rahman Khan (Ed.) *Government and Administration in Pakistan*. Islamabad: Government of Pakistan, Establishment Division (O&M), 1987.
6. John M. Pfiffner and Robert Presthus. *Public Administration*. New York: The Roland Press, 1967.
7. J.K. Chopra (Ed.) *Encyclopedia of Public Administration* (5 volumes). New Delhi: Ajay Verma, 2003.
8. Marshal Dimock. *Public Administration*. New York: Rinehart & Co. 1956.
9. Mustafa Choudhry. *Pakistan: Its Politics and Bureaucracy*. Dhaka: Oxford University Press, 1988.
10. Nicholas Henry. *Public Administration & Public Affairs* (9<sup>th</sup> edition). New Delhi: Prentice-Hall, 2006.
11. Richard J. Stillman. *Public Administration, Concepts and Cases*. London: Houghton Mifflin, 1976.
12. Syed Abdul Quddus (Ed.). *Bureaucracy & Management in Pakistan*. Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1991.
13. S. L. Geol. *Advanced Public Administration*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1994.
14. Theo Haimann, et al. *Management*. London: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1982.



**M.A  
(Final):  
Compulsory Courses  
Introduction & Outlines**



## **M.A (Final):**

### **Paper VI. Political Development, Social Change and Research Methodology**

The first part of this course familiarizes students with the fundamental concepts related to the processes and outcomes of politics in a variety of political settings. Illustrating the rich diversity of political life, the course seeks to educate the students about the available institutional alternatives to explain the differences in processes and policy outcomes, and to communicate to students the importance of global political, social and economic changes. In addition to covering the major concepts that are used to organize and interpret what we know about political phenomena and relationships, the course discusses developing countries and their governments as case study. The second part of the course deals with an overview of methodological approaches to research in social sciences. It focuses on research design, research process, sources of information, creativity and intellectual discovery, guidelines and a framework for efficient conduct of research.

#### **Course Outlines:**

##### **Political Development & Social Change**

1. Political Development: Nature and Issues
2. Functional and Developmental Model and its application
3. Political Strategies of Development
4. Economic Growth and Development
5. Characteristics of Developing Societies
6. Ideologies and Political Development
7. Development and the role of elite, armies and bureaucracy
8. Political Integration and Political Development
9. The Process of Change and Development in an Islamic Society

10. Social Change: Impediments confronting social change in the developing societies
11. Social and Cultural Aspects of Development

##### **Research Methodology:**

12. Research, its importance, kinds and the steps involved in a research process
13. Techniques of data collection, observation, questionnaires, interviews and scrutiny of documents
14. Expression of knowledge: Hypothesis, formulation and testing, concepts, theories, laws, facts and generalization
15. Application of Models: Almond and Coleman, Easton, Karl Dutch, and Riggs



## SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Alvin Y. So. *Social Change and Development: Modernization, Dependency and World Systems*. London: Sage Publications, 1990.
2. Bruce Charlton and Peter Andras. *The Modernization Imperative*. London: Imprint Academic, 2003.
3. C. R. Kothari. *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi: New Age International, 2008.
4. David E. McNabb. *Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*. New York: M. E. Sharpe, 2010.
5. Monte Palmer. *Political Development: Dilemmas and Challenges*. New York: F.E. Peacock Publishers, 1997.
6. Philip McMichael. *Development and Social Change: A Global Perspective*. New York: Pine Forge Press, 2007.
7. Richard A. Higgott. *Political Development Theory: The Contemporary Debate*. Paris: Taylor & Francis, 1983.
8. S. L. Verma. *Research Methodology in Political Science*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1989.
9. S. M. Haider. *Social Change and Development in Pakistan*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1981.
10. Waltraud Schelkle. *Paradigms of Social Change: Modernization, Development, Transformation, Evolution*. New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2000.
11. Wayne Goddard and Stuart Melville. *Research Methodology: An Introduction*. Cape Town: Juta and Company Ltd., 2004.
12. Zeenath Kausar. *Political Development: An Islamic Perspective*. Kuala Lumpur: The Other Press, 2000.



## Paper VII.

## Muslim World and Its Political Dynamics

The Muslim World stretches over a vast expanse of nearly eleven million square miles embracing a fifth of the world's total land mass and comprising almost a sixth of the world's population. The area's strategic significance lies in its inherent ability to control most of the land, sea and air routes linking the four continents of Asia, Africa, Europe and Australia. A major crisis the Muslim World is faced with is the question of their identity as Islamic entities. Despite possessing enormous manpower and material resources, the Muslim World are still characterized with dependency, poverty, backwardness and crisis of governance.

The course is designed to familiarize the students with the standing of the Muslim countries in the community of nations and the role they have been playing individually and collectively in the promotion of peace and cooperation for economic and political development.

### Course Outlines:

1. Geographic Description and Demographic profile of the states of the Muslim World
2. Brief Survey of the states of the Muslim World immediately after the WW-II with special reference to political, ideological and nationalist movements
3. Political and constitutional development in the Muslim World with particular reference to Egypt, Malaysia, Algeria, and Iran and Central Asian States
4. Islamic revivalism and the forces working against the Muslim World
5. Economic conditions and policies of the Muslim World
6. Areas of conflict and cooperation in the Muslim World
7. Organization and institutions in the Muslim World; Prospects and impediments for the unity of the Muslim World and the post Cold War World



## Suggested Readings:

1. Ali Kedouri. *Politics in the Middle East*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1992.
2. Aki Bonuazizi and Myron Weiner. *The New Geopolitics of Central Asia and its Borderlands*. London: I.B., Tauris, 1994.
3. Akiner Shirin (Ed.) *Political and Economic Trends in Central Asia*. London: British Academic Press, 1994.
4. A. Z. Hilali. "US Policy Towards Pakistan after September 11, 2001 and its Implications", *Post 9/11 Globe*. Lahore: Centre for South Asian Studies, University of Punjab, 2010.
5. A.Z. Hilali. *US-Pakistan Relationship: The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan*. Ashgate Publishing Ltd-Aldershot (Hants) UK & Burlington - VT (USA), 2005.
6. A.Z. Hilali. "Islam Does Not Cause Conflict in the Middle East," in Auriana Ojeda (e.d.,) *The Middle East: Current Controversies*. New Haven: Green Haven Press, 2003.
7. Baghat Karany et. al. *The Foreign Policies of Arab States*. Boulder: Westview Press, 1997.
8. G. Lenczowski. *The Middle East in Transition*. New York: Cornell University Press, 1996.
9. James A. Bill and Robert Springborg. *Politics in the Middle East*. Glenview IL, Scoft Forsema, 1974.
10. James A. Piscatori. *Islamic Fundamentalism and the Gulf Crisis*. Chicago: The Fundamental Project, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1991.
11. John L. Esposito. *Islam and Politics: Contemporary Issues in the Middle East*. New York: Syracuse University Press, 1998.
12. M. H. Kerr. *The Arab Cold War: Gamal Abd al Nasir and His Rivals*. London: Oxford University Press, 1971.
13. Pernard Lewis. *The Middle East and the West*. New York: Harper, 1997.
14. Peter Ferdinana (Ed.). *The New Central Asia and its Neighbours*. London: The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1994.
15. Peter Mansfield. *The Middle East: A Political and Economic Survey*. London: Oxford University Press, 1973.
16. Ralph Bribanti. *Recovery of Islamic Identity in Global Perspective*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997.
17. Robin Wright. "Islam and Democracy", *Foreign Affairs*, 71(3)131-145.
18. William R. Polk. *The Arab World*. New York: Harvard University Press, 1995.



## Group: A. International Affairs

SYLLABUS



## Paper: VIII. International Law and Organizations

The course is designed to enable the students to understand the law that governs international society. It is to make a critical analysis of different areas of international law with an understanding of the main dynamics influencing the governance of global affairs. It aims to enlighten the students, especially in the context of today's rapidly changing world, with the nature and role of international law in the promotion of harmony and understanding among states.

The course is intended to focus on the main actors and institutions responsible for the enforcement of international law. This is also to examine the issues of Nationality, Extradition, Asylum and Treaties between states. In the post-Cold War era and after the September 11 (2001), there is a renewed focus on terrorism, economic means of actions, human rights, diplomacy, proliferation of nuclear and conventional weapons, globalization, peaceful methods of settlement and effects of the outbreak of war. The course also focuses on the role of international organizations (League of Nations and the United Nations) in the development of conducive environment required for the promotion of international peace and security.

### Course Outlines:

#### Part: A. International Law:

1. Nature, Definition, Origin, Sources, Basis, Codification of International Law and Relationship with the Municipal Law
2. Subjects of International Law, the Nature of State, Kinds of states, Non-State entities, concept of sovereignty and state equality, recognition and non-recognition of state
3. Nationality, Extradition, Asylum, Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom
4. Diplomatic and Consular Agents and their Immunities
5. Treaties: Nature and Functions
6. International Disputes: Peaceful and Coercive Means of Settlement, Armed Conflicts and other hostile actions, effects of the outbreak of war, rights and duties of neutral states, blockade and contraband.

#### Part: B International Organization:

1. League of Nations, Assessment, Achievements and Causes of Failure
2. United Nations System: Aims, Organization, Structure, Functions
3. Role of United Nations: Peace Keeping, Welfare and Development
4. UN: Obstacles/Successes or failure, suggestions for improvement



### Suggested Readings:

1. Antonio Cassese. *International Law*. Oxford University Press, 2001.
2. Chandra Lekha Sriram & Karin Wermester (Eds). *From Promise to Practice: Strengthening UN Capacities for the Prevention of Violent Conflict*. London: Boulder, 2003.
3. D. J. Harris. *Cases and Materials on International Law*. London: Thomson, 2004.
4. Gerhard Von Glahn. *Law Among Nations: An Introduction to Public International Law*. New York: Longman, 2009.
5. Ian Brownlie. *Principles of Public International Law*. London: Oxford University Press, 2008.
6. J. Barros (Ed). *The United Nations: Past, Present, and the Future*. New York: Free Press, 2007.
7. Jean E. Krasno (Ed.). *The United Nations: Confronting the Challenges of a Global Society*. New Delhi: Viva Books Private Limited, 2005.
8. J. G. Starke. *Introduction to International Law*. London: Butterworths, 1977.
9. J. L. Brierly. *The Law of Nations: An Introduction to the International Law of Peace*. London: Oxford University Press, 1978.
10. L. Oppenheim. *International Law*. London: Allen & Unwin, 1962.
11. Malcolm N. Shaw. *International Law* (5<sup>th</sup> edition). Cambridge University Press, 2008.
12. Shirley V. Scott. *International Law in World Politics An Introduction*. New Delhi: Viva Books (Pvt.) Limited, 2005.
13. Stephen S. Goodspeed. *Nature and Function of International Organizations*. New York: Oxford University Press 1967.
14. *United Nations and its Organs*. New York: UN Publication Centre 2009.
15. *International Court of Justice*. New York: UN Publication Centre 2009.



## Paper IX. Foreign Policy Analysis and the Foreign Policies of USA, CHINA, INDIA and PAKISTAN

The course is designed to enable the students to understand foreign policy and the factors taken into account in their formulation. This is also to equip them with necessary skills and ability to analyze multiple levels, past and the present state of interstate relationship based on their national interests. The theoretical part of the course is followed by a detailed analysis of the foreign policies of selected developed and developing countries with primary focus on the determinants and objectives of their relationship with other countries.

### Course Outlines:

1. Nature, Scope and Characteristics of International Politics:  
Types of World System.
2. Theories of Realism and Idealism
3. Concept of Power:
  - Balance of Power
  - The Role of Economics as an instrument or weapon in the world;
  - State Strength and Weaknesses: Sources of Power;
  - Limitations of State Action: Internal and External Causes.
4. National Interests: Objectives and Techniques
  - Core Interests and Values;
  - National Strengths and Weaknesses
5. Foreign Policy Formulation and its Tools of Success:
  - Foreign Policy Objectives
  - Short Range and Long Range Objectives
6. Case Study of the Foreign Policies of:
  - The United States of America
  - The Peoples Republic of China
  - The Republic of India
  - The Islamic Republic of Pakistan
7. September 11 (2001) and its Impact on the Foreign Policies of:
  - US, China, India and Pakistan
  - Terrorism and Global Partnership
  - Bush Doctrine and Its Consequences
  - Contemporary Issues: US attack on Iraq,
  - Problems of Afghanistan, Palestine, Chechnia and Kashmir.



### Suggested Readings:

1. Abdul Sattar. Pakistan's Foreign Policy (1947-2005): A Concise History. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2007.
2. A. Z. Hilali. US-Pakistan Relationship: Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan. Ashgate Publishing Ltd Aldershot (Hants) UK & Burlington VT (USA), 2005.
3. A. Z. Hilali. "US Policy Towards Pakistan after September 11, 2001 and its Implications", Post 9/11 Globe. Lahore: Centre for South Asian Studies, University of Punjab, 2010.
4. B. M. Jain. Global Power: Indian Foreign Policy 1947-2006. New Delhi: Lexington Books, 2009.
5. C. B. Marshall. The Limits of Foreign Policy. New York: Rinehart & Winston, 1955.
6. D. J. Waller. The Government and Politics of Communist China. London: Hutchison University Library, 1970.
7. Edgar S. Furiss and Richard C. Snyder. An Introduction to American Foreign Policy. New York: Rinehart & Co. 2006.
8. Felids Gross. Foreign Policy Analysis. New York: Philosophical Library, 1954.
9. G. W. Choudhry. China in World Affairs The Foreign Policy of Peoples Republic of China Since 1970. London: Westview Press, 1980.
10. Harsh Pant. Indian Foreign Policy in a Uni-polar World. London: Taylor and Francis, 2008.
11. Howard H. Lanner. Foreign Policy Analysis: A Comparative and Conceptual Approach. Ohio: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Company, 1974.
12. J. N. Roseau. International Politics and Foreign Policy. New York: Free Press, 1969.
13. John Spanier. American Foreign Policy Since World War-II. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1986.
14. K. J. Holstein. International Politics: A Framework for Analysis. New York: Westview Press, 1991.
15. Niraj K. Sinha. Beyond Borders: Indian Foreign Policy in the 21st Century. New Delhi: South Asia Publishers, 2005.
16. R. R. Subramanayam. India, Pakistan, China Defense and Nuclear Triangle in South Asia. New Delhi: Longfellow, 1998.
17. Roy C. Macridis. Foreign Policy and World Politics. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1972.
18. Shahid Amin. Pakistan's Foreign Policy An Appraisal. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2000.



## Paper X.

## Politics of International Economic Relations

The purpose of this course is to enable the students to comprehend the political aspects of international economic relations and how it impacts on each other. Starting with the major approaches and contending perspectives on international political economy, the course examines the politics of interstate relationship. It also focuses on the politics of international trade and monetary relations. The role of multinationals, oil and globalization in international economy will also be studied.

International Economics plays a very important role in determining inter-state relations. The objective of this paper is to pinpoint the role which economics plays in the field of international relations.

### Course Outlines:

1. Science of Economics and its relevance to international relations
2. Economic Power as an instrument of foreign policy, economic superiority and political domination in inter-state relations
3. Economic development, internationalism of economic development, new international economic order, weaknesses of present order, new realities of the post WW-II period:
  - North-South Dialogue
  - Group of 77, Group of 7
  - South-South Cooperation
4. The politics and the objectives of foreign aid, foreign aid and foreign policy
5. International trade, trade as an instrument of international politics, balance of payment and foreign policy
6. World Trade Dilemma, International Trade and Monetary system after WW-II: IMF,
  - IBRD,
  - GATT,
  - WTO, and
  - UNCTAD
7. Economic Integration in the post WW-II:
  - EEC, COMECON, FETA, LAFTA,
  - NAFTA, SAARC, ASEAN and ECO
8. Oil Crisis of 1970s and its implications for world economy;
9. Debt burden of the Third World: Its implications.



### Suggested Readings:

1. Bruce M Russett (Ed.). *Economic Theories of International Politics*. Chicago: Markham, 1987.
2. David H. Blake and Robert S. Walters. *The Politics of Global Economic Relations*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ, Prentice Hall Inc. 1998.
3. Jacob J. Kaplan. *The Challenge of Foreign Aid Policy: Problems and Possibilities*. New York: Khegan International, 1999.
4. James N. Rosenau. *The Study of Global Interdependence*. London: Oxford University Press, 2001.
5. Jeffrey Frieden and David A. Lake. *International Political Economy: Perspectives on Global Power and Wealth*. London: St. Martins Publishers, 1999.
6. Joan Edelman Spero and Jeffry Hart. *The Politics of International Economic Relations*. Boston: Wadsworth Publishing Company, 2001.
7. Joan Spero. *The Politics of International Economic Relations*. New York: St. Martins' Press, 1986.
8. Joseph E. Stiglitz. *Globalization and Its Discontents*. New York: Norton W. W. & Company, 2003.
9. Klaus Knorr. *The Power of Nations The Political Economy of International Relations*. New York: St. Martins, 1975.
10. Peter H. Gray. *International Economic Problems and Policies*. New York: University Press, 2000.
11. Richard N. Cooper. *The Economics of Interdependence*. New York: McGraw Hill; 2002.
12. Robert O. Keohane. *Beyond Hegemony Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1983.
13. Robert Gilpin and Jean Gilpin. *Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 2001.
14. Thomas Oatley. *International Political Economy: Interests and Institutions in the Global Economy*. New York: Longman, 2008.
15. William Nester. *International Relations: Politics and Economics in the 21st Century*. Boston: Wadsworth Publishing Company, 2001.



**GROUP: B. PAKISTAN AFFAIRS**



## Paper - VIII. Political and Institutional Development in Pakistan

The course is designed to enable the students to understand the process of political development in Pakistan since 1947 with particular reference to the role various state actors and institutions have been playing in this direction. It begins with the dilemma of constitutional development with reference to the role of judiciary, then the role played by political parties and followed by a depth analysis of the role played by the civil and military bureaucracies. The course also seeks to examine the fragile foundations on which institutions have been built in Pakistan. An analysis of the role of media and public opinion in the process of political and institutional development constitutes an important component of the course.

### Course Outlines

1. **Constitutional Development :**  
1947 to date with special reference to the role of judiciary in the constitutional development in the light of the following cases:  
Moulvi Tamizuddin, Dosso, Fazlul Qadir Choudhry (PLD 1963, SC/486),  
Asma Jilani, Nusrat Bhutto, Judges Case, and the Justice Sajjad Ali Shah Case.
1. **Political Parties and Elections in Pakistan:**
  - a). Political Parties, their nature, growth and role
  - b). Electoral system and elections.
2. **Public Management in Pakistan:**
  - a). Civil and Military Bureaucracies, their nature and growth
  - b). Civil and Military Bureaucracies, role in political development and change.
3. **Local Government in Pakistan:**  
Background, structure, functions, problems and prospects.
4. **Public Opinion and Political Development:**
  - a). The role of educational institutions in the promotion of national integration and democracy in Pakistan;
  - b). The role of media in the strengthening of democratic institutions in Pakistan.



### Suggested Readings:

1. Ayesha Siddiq. *Military Inc Inside Pakistan's Military Economy*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2007.
2. Charles H. Kennedy. *Bureaucracy in Pakistan*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1987.
3. G. W. Choudhry. *Constitutional Development in Pakistan*. Lahore: Longmans, 1959.
4. K. K. Aziz. *Party Politics in Pakistan 1947-1958*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1976.
5. Hasan Askari Rizvi. *Military and Politics in Pakistan*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1986.
6. Hough Tinker. *The Foundations of Local Self-Government in India, Pakistan and Burma*. London: Athlon Press, 1954.
7. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi. *Education in Pakistan*. Karachi: Ma'aref Limited, 1975.
8. Khalid Mahmud Arif. *Khaki Shadows: Pakistan 1947-1997*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001.
9. Masadul Hassan. *History of Local Government in Pakistan*. Islamabad: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, 1984.
10. Muhammad Waseem. *Elections in Pakistan*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1979.
11. Mustafa Choudhry. *Pakistan: Its Politics and Bureaucracy*. New Delhi: Associated Publishing House, 1988.
12. N. D. Palmer. *Elections and Political Development: The South Asian Experience*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1975.
13. Sajjad Ali Shah. *Law Courts in a Glass House An Autobiography*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001.
14. Shahid Ali Rizvi. *Local Government in Pakistan: A Study in Clash of Ideas*. Karachi: Society for Research in Local Government, 1980.
15. Shahid Javed Burki & Craig Baxter. *Pakistan under the Military: Eleven Years of Ziaul Haq*. Oxford: Westview Press, 1991.



### Paper: IX. Economy of Pakistan

The purpose of this course is to develop knowledge and understanding about economic development and its significance in the nation's march towards prosperity. This course is a systematic study of the economic development in Pakistan and its relation with the prevailing political conditions. From the early predominantly agrarian economy to the emergent modern economy by investment in services and industry, the economy of Pakistan has undergone problems that are peculiar to the developing economies. The course endeavours to deepen the understanding of the students about macroeconomic policies that have been adopted by various governments in Pakistan. The course also attempts at familiarizing the students about some of the critical factors that have hampered the sustainability of development in the country. While doing so, attention will be focused on the performance of both civil and military governments and the strategies designed by them. Factors responsible for Pakistan's continuous reliance on foreign aid and the prospects of self-sustaining national economy will be taken into account.

#### Course Outlines:

1. Meaning and Nature of Economic Development
2. Physical Setting: Geography and Natural Resources of Pakistan
3. Economic Setting: Nature and level of economic development in pre and post-independence era: a comparison
4. Social Dimension of Economic Development
5. Economic Policy and Development in the Ayub Era
6. Economic Policy and Development since 1973
7. Present status of economic development and the current Five Year Plan;
8. Pace and Policies of Industrialization
9. Policies of nationalization and privatization and their impact on the economic development of Pakistan
10. The role of IMF, World Bank and Consortiums in the Economic Development of Pakistan
11. The role of agricultural sector in the economic growth of Pakistan
12. The NGOs: the concept and role in the economic and social uplift in the Third World countries, in general, and Pakistan, in particular
13. Meaning and importance of planning, study of different Five Year Plans.



### Suggested Readings:

1. Akbar Adil. Elements of Economics and the Pakistan Economy. Karachi: National Book Foundation, 1976
2. Akhtar Ali. The Political Economy of Pakistan: An Agenda for Reforms. Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1996.
3. Akhter Hameed Khan. Rural Development in Pakistan. Lahore: Vanguard Books Ltd., 1985.
4. Badiuddin A. Khan. Structure of Industrial Relations in Pakistan. Karachi: Royal Book Co., 1992.
5. Fazal Karim Khan. The Geography of Pakistan: Environment, People and Economy. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1993.
6. Ijaz Nabi, et al. The Agrarian Economy of Pakistan. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1986.
7. Irving Brecher and S. A. Abbas. Foreign Aid and Industrial Development in Pakistan. London: Cambridge University Press, 1972.
8. Mahboobul Haq and Moin Baqai. Employment Distribution and Basic Needs in Pakistan. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1986.
9. Nadeem Qaiser. Pakistan Studies: An Investigation into the Political Economy 1948-1988. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1991.
10. Omar Noman. Pakistan: A Political and Economic History since 1947. New York: Kegan Paul International, 1990.
11. S. M. Huda. The Economic Development of Pakistan. Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1996.
12. Shahid Kardar. Political Economy of Pakistan. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1987.
13. Shahrukh Rafi Khan. 50 Years of Pakistan's Economy. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
14. Syed Akbar Zaidi. Issues in Pakistan's Economy. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2005
15. Viqar Ahmad and Amjad Rashid. Management of Pakistan's Economy (1947-82). Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1987.



### **Paper: X. Pakistan in World Affairs.**

Pakistan occupies an important place in the South Asia due to its strategic location and has been playing an extraordinary role in the affairs. This course is designed to conduct a detailed study of Pakistan's involvement in issues of international importance. It begins with the study of major determinants that shape the foreign policy of Pakistan such as national security, independence and promotion of economic goals. It also evaluates Pakistan's relations with the neighbouring states, Muslim states, international and regional organizations. The course also makes an analysis of key issues which from Pakistan's standpoint occupy central importance such as Kashmir dispute, distribution of water with India and the nuclearization of South Asia.

#### **Course Outlines:**

1. **Structure of the Global Politics**
2. **Foreign Policy and Its Effective Tools**
3. **Geo-Political Importance of Pakistan;**
4. **Review of Pakistan Foreign Policy**
  - a) Determinants of Pakistan's Foreign Policy;
  - b) Principles and Objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy;
  - c) September 11 (2001) and Pakistan's Foreign Policy;
  - d) Terrorism and self-determination.
5. **Pakistan's Relations with India:**
  - a) India as a factor in Pakistan's Foreign Policy;
  - b) Problems and Difficulties at the time of partition;
6. **Kashmir Problem**
  - a) Alignment with the West (SEATO-CENTO);
  - b) 1965 War & Tashkent Declaration (1966);
  - c) 1971 War and Simla Accord (1972) & Bilateralism.
7. **Nuclear Pakistan**
  - a) SIACHEN GLACIER Dispute (1985);
  - b) Confidence-Building between India and Pakistan (CBMs);
8. **Pakistan's Relations with the United States**
  - a) Pakistan's Partnership with the United States;
  - b) Alignment with the West (Containment of Communism);
  - c) Soviet Invasion in Afghanistan (1979-1989) and its impact on Pakistan;
  - d) Pakistan's partnership with the US-led war against terrorism (2001).
9. **Sino-Pakistan Relations**

Pakistan's relations with **Russia, Germany** and **France**
10. **Pakistan's relations with the Muslim World:**

**Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey, Malaysia**
11. **Pakistan's Relations with African and Latin American Countries.**
12. **Pakistan and Regional Organizations:**

**ECO, NAM, OIC, SAARC, SCO and UN .**



### Suggested Readings:

1. Abdul Sattar. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy 1947-2009: A Concise History*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2009.
2. Agha Shahi. *Pakistan's Security and Foreign Policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1998.
3. A. Z. Hilali. *US-Pakistan Relationship: The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan*. Ashgate Publishing Ltd Aldershot (Hants) UK & Burlington VT (USA), 2005.
4. A. Z. Hilali. "Islam Does Not Cause Conflict in the Middle East," in Auriana Ojeda (ed.), *The Middle East: Current Controversies*. New Haven: Green Haven Press, 2003.
5. A. Z. Hilali. "US Policy Towards Pakistan after September 11, 2001 and its Implications", *Post 9/11 Globe*. Lahore: Centre for South Asian Studies, University of Punjab, 2010.
6. Dennis Kux. *The United States and Pakistan 1947-2001: Disenchanted Allies*. Washington: Woodrow Wilson Centre Press, 2001.
7. Douglas Frantz & Catherine Collins. *The Nuclear Jihadist*. New York: Hachette Book Group, 2007.
8. Farhat Mahmud. *A History of US Pakistan Relations*. Lahore: Vanguard Books Limited, 1991.
9. Hasan Askari Rizvi. *Geo-Strategic Environment of Pakistan*. London: Macmillan, 1993.
10. Israrul Haq. *America's War on Terrorism: A Show Down with Islam*. Islamabad: World Mate, 2007.
11. Muhammad Raziullah Azmi (Ed.). *Pakistan American Relations: The Recent Past*. Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1994.
12. Mushahid Hussain. *Pakistan and Changing Regional Scenario*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1988.
13. Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema. *Defence Policy of Pakistan*. London: Macmillan, 1995.
14. Shahid Amin. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Reappraisal*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2010.
15. S. C. Clark & Adrian Levy. *Deception: Pakistan, the United States and the Secret Trade in Nuclear Weapons*. New York: Walker Publishing Company, 2007.
16. S. M. Burke and Lawrence Ziring. *Pakistan Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1990.
17. Zahid Hussain. *Front Line Pakistan*. New York: Penguin Press, 2007.



**Paper: VIII. Western Political Philosophy.**

This course is designed to have a deeper insight into the views of the two well known philosophers of the ancient Greek era. The objective is to acquaint the students with a basic comprehension of Western political thought from the perspective of two prominent thinkers viewed in historical context and understood in term of the relationship of ethics and politics in their philosophies. This will enable the students to get familiarization with the views of Plato and Aristotle on important aspects of statecraft and then enable them to determine authenticity of those views while comparing them with those of their contemporaries and the subsequent eras.

**Course Outlines:**

**Specialized Study of Plato & Aristotle or  
Specialized Study of Bentham & J.S. Mill**



### Suggested Readings:

1. A.H. Armstrong. *An Introduction to Ancient Philosophy*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1965.
2. Alfred A. Taylor. *Plato*. New York: Books for Libraries Press, 1911.
3. Benjamin Jowet (trans.), *Aristotle's Politics*. New York: Random House Inc., 1953.
4. David Grene. *Greek Political Theory: The Image of Man in Thucydides and Plato*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1950.
5. Ernest Barker. *Greek Political Theory: Plato and His Predecessors*. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd. 1918.
6. Ernest Barker. *The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle*. New York: Dover Publications, 1959.
7. Francies MacDonald Cornford. *The Republic of Plato* (Translated version). New York: Oxford University Press, 1941.
8. G.M.A., Grube. *Plato's Thought*. London: Methuen & Company, 1935.
9. J.A.K., Thompson. *The Ethics of Aristotle*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd. 1955.
10. W.K.C., Guthrie. *A History of Greek Philosophy*. London: Cambridge University Press, 1986.



### Paper: IX - Muslim Political Philosophy

This course is designed to have a deeper insight into the views of the two well known philosophers of the Muslim world. The objective is to acquaint the students with a basic comprehension of the Muslim political thought from the perspective of two prominent thinkers Ghazali and Ibn Khaldun. The course focuses on the illustrious views of the two Muslim philosophers on various aspects of an Islamic polity with particular reference to the divine laws ordained. This will enable the students to get familiarization with the views of the two Muslim thinkers on important aspects of Islamic statecraft and then enable them to determine validity of those views while comparing them with the interpretation by orthodox ulema.

#### **Course Outlines:**

**Specialized Study of Ghazali & Ibn Khaldun OR  
Specialized Study of Iqbal & Shariati**

#### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Allen James Fromherz. Ibn Khaldun: Life and Times. London: Edinburgh University Press, 2010.
2. Eric L. Ormsby. Ghazali: The Revival of Islam. New York: Oneworld, 2008.
3. Nathaniel Schmidt. Ibn Khaldun: Historian, Sociologist and Philosopher. London: Universal Books, 1978.
4. William Montgomery Watt. Al Ghazali: The Muslim Intellectual. Cairo: Kazi Publishers, 2003.



## Paper: X - Contemporary Political Thought.

This course is designed to have a deeper insight into the views of internationally reputed philosophers on certain important ideologies and concepts. The objective is to acquaint the students with a basic comprehension of the dominant ideologies and these have been interpreted by philosophers of standing. This will enable the students to get familiarization with dominant ideologies and the manner in which these have been shaping the thoughts and actions of societies.

### **Course Outlines:**

#### **The following areas will be covered:**

1. Liberalism
2. Capitalism
3. Socialism
4. Democracy
5. Marxism
6. Existentialism
7. Logical Positivism
8. Impact of Science and Technology on Modern Society: Issues and Challenges.

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Alan Finlayson. *Contemporary Political Thought: A Reader and Guide*. New York: New York University Press, 2003.
2. Brian R. Nelson. *Western Political Thought*. New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley, 1996.
3. C.B. Macpherson. *The Life and Times of Liberal Democracy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977.
4. Colin Farrelly. *Contemporary Political Theory: A Reader*. New Delhi: SAGE, 2004.
5. Douglas G. Long. *Bentham on Liberty: Jeremy Bentham's Idea of Liberty in Relation to His Utilitarianism*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1977.
6. J.K. Chopra. *Contemporary Political Thought*. New Delhi: SAGE, 2007.
7. Robert Denoon Cumming. *Human Nature and History: A Study of the Development of Liberal Political Thought*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969.
8. Robert Goodin. *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Anthology*. London: Wiley Blackwell, 2006.
9. Robert Tucker. *Philosophy and Myth in Karl Marx*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969.
10. Shlomo Avineri. *The Social and Political Thought of Karl Marx*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1968.



## **Group: D. Public Administration (in Process)**



**VIVA VOCE EXAMINATION**  
**100 MARKS**

**To be conducted at the  
Department of Political Science  
University of Peshawar  
&  
Regional Centers**

SYLLABUS