UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified that the Syndicate at its meeting held on 30-07-2011 has approved the recommendations of the Academic Council, dated 17-06-2010 regarding conversion of Semester System into Annual System and also approved Syllabi & Courses of Reading for M.A Political Science w.e.f. the Academic Session 2009, at the Department of Political Science, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

The Syllabi & Courses of Reading for M.A Political Science is attached herewith vide Annexure- 'A'.

ADMIN. BLOCK, QUAIID-I-AZAM CAMPUS, LAHORE.

No. 323/ Acad.

Sd/-
PROF. DR. MUHAMMAD AKHTAR
REGISTRAR

Dated: 18-10-2011.

Copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and further necessary action:

1. Dean,
   Faculty of Behavioral & Social Sciences,
   University of the Punjab,
   Lahore.

2. Chairperson,
   Department of Political Science,
   University of the Punjab,
   Lahore.

3. Members of the Board of Studies.
5. Deputy Controller (Examinations).
6. Deputy Controller (Conduct).
7. Deputy Controller (Secrecy)
8. Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor.
9. Secretary to the Registrar.
10. Assistant (Syllabus).

Assistant Registrar (Academic)
for Registrar
M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
(ANNUAL SYSTEM)

OUTLINES OF TESTS
&
COURSES OF READING

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE
University of the Punjab

The following syllabi and course of reading for M.A. Part I and Part II (New Scheme) Examination in Political Science 2010-Onward is hereby notified

APPENDIX ‘A’
(Outlines of Tests)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper – I</th>
<th>Western Political Thought</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper – II</td>
<td>Muslim Political Thought</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper – III</td>
<td>Comparative and Developmental Politics</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper – IV</td>
<td>International Relations</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper – V</td>
<td>Ideology and Dynamics of Politics in Pakistan</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX ‘B’
(Syllabi and Courses of Reading)

Paper – I Western Political Thought:

This course is designed to provide a sound grounding in evolution of Western Political Thought from Greek to the modern period, with a focus on the political thought of most representative thinkers of major political movements.

1. Nature of Greek Political Thought: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle
2. Conflict between Church & State, The conciliary theory of Church Government
3. Political thought of Machiavelli, Bodin, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau, Montesqieu, Hume, and Burke
4. Utilitarians: Bentham, J.S. Mill
5. Kant, Hegel, and T.H. Green
6. Rise of Democratic Socialism
7. Communism: Karl Marx, Development of Communism after Marx, Lenin, Stalin, Mao-Tse-Tung.

Recommended Books


Paper – II  Muslim Political Thought

The major purpose of this course is to acquaint the students with the major political concepts of Islam. The structural and functional aspects of Islamic polity, the writings of some prominent Muslim thinkers and with the prospects related to the application of Islamic principles in modern times.

1. Political concepts of Islam
   a. Islamic concept of state: Islamic State – Islam and Islamic Polity: Nature of Islamic sphere of Theocracy-Democratic ideals
   b. Concept of Sovereignty and its implication
   c. Islamic Law, its sources, Place of Ijtihad in Islamic Law, Constitutional Law, Personal Law, Muslim International Law and characteristics.
   d. Concept of Millat and positions of religious-minorities in Islamic State.
   e. Concept of Liberty and Fundamental Human Rights in Islam.

2. Traditional Institutions, their organizational and procedural form in a modern environment.

Note: These aspects are to be discussed with reference to different view points regarding Islamic Provisions expressed at different stages of constitution making in Pakistan.
   a) Khilafat – Theory and Practice, Principles underlying the institution, grounds of political obligations - form of government in modern Islamic state.
   b) As Shura – its significance - views regarding its form: organizational and procedural.

3. Thinkers:
   a) Al-Farabi  b) Al Mawardi  c) Al Ghazali
d) Ibn Khaldoon  e) Shah Wali Ullah  f) Iqbal

Recommended Books


Paper – III Comparative and Developmental Politics

The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the major concepts and themes/problems of Comparative Politics. It is also intended to make them aware of the nature and problems of political development.

Part – I

1. Approaches to comparative politics
   a. Traditional approach: Its characteristics and critique
   b. Behavioral approach and its characteristics
2. The political system basic concepts, characteristics, functions, with reference to the work of David Easton, Almond and Coleman; and its critique.
3. Political Culture: its meaning, elements, Kinds, relevance and importance to the study of politics system.

Part – II

1. Political Development
   a. Meanings
   b. Characteristics and
   c. Indications of political development/modernization
2. Socio-political change
   a. Major theories and their functional implications
3. Leadership
   a. Political leadership, nature and problems – political parties
   b. Bureaucratic and Military leadership
4. Major issues and problems of political developments
   a. National identity and integration
   b. Legitimacy and participation
   c. State-building
   d. Anomic political activity and violence

Readings

Recommended Books


Paper – IV  International Relations

It is to be an introductory course aimed at introducing students to basic concepts and approaches and create among them an appreciation of environment and problems of international relations.

1. Development of International Relations as a separate discipline. Scope and Problems of study of International Relations, Idealist, Realist schools.
2. Modern Sovereign State system, its evolution, characteristics and crisis of the sovereign state.
3. Contemporary Environment of International Relations and its characteristics
4. Approach-Wes-theories and concepts to the study of international relations.
   a. Systems approach.
   b. Decision making.
   c. Communication and integration.
   d. Conflict and conflict resolution etc.
   e. Powers, elements of power, balance of power, terror and deterrence.
   f. Inter-alignment, non-alignment, neutralism and nationalism.
   g. Collective Security, Disarmament and Arms Control.
5. Diplomacy, negotiations, channels, methods and styles.
6. Foreign policy making;
   a. Determinants of foreign policy.
   b. National interest motives, intension, ideologies, perception and images.
7. International Relations and International Law and Morality, nature of international law, its relevance to and impact on international relations.
8. International organizations its nature and impact on international relations.

Readings


Books


Paper – V Ideology and Dynamics of Politics in Pakistan

1. Ideological Moorings
   a. Evolution and Genesis of Two Nation Theory
   b. Significance of Pakistan Ideology for Political Process, State and Nation building and governmental politics

2. Constitution Making
   A review of history of constitution making with special emphasis on major constitutional problems i.e., Islam and constitution making nature of federation, representation of provinces in the central legislature, unicameralism or bicameralism, the national language issue, and separate or joint electorate.

5. Military

6. Bureaucracy
   a. The heritage and its reorganization after independence
   b. Role of Bureaucracy in Politics

7. Political Parties
   a. Major features of the party system in Pakistan
   b. Review of the programs and performance of the major political parties

8. Pressure groups
   a. Ulema and Meshaikh
   b. Students
   c. Trade Unions
   d. Other professional and trade organization

9. National Integration
   a. Salient issues of national integration
   b. The East Pakistan crisis
   c. Nature and problem of centre province relations since 1972

10. Political Participation
    a. Representation and Elections
    c. Local Self Government

11. Judiciary: Its role in constitutional development

Required Books

Readings

- Dr. Muhammad Sarwar, Parliamentary Democracy in Pakistan, (Urdu).
- Report of the Court of Inquiry in Punjab disturbances.

Students are advised to consult research journals and newspapers for latest development in the politics of Pakistan
University of the Punjab

The following syllabi and courses of reading for M.A. (Final) Examination in Political Science of 1986-92-08 is hereby notified.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Compulsory Papers

Paper VI Comparative Political Systems
Paper VII Pakistan Movement

Any three of the following options

Paper VIII The Muslim World - Dynamics of Issues
Paper IX External Relations of Pakistan
Paper X Foreign Policies of Major Powers USA, USSR, China, France and Britain
Paper XI International Law
Paper XII International Organizations
Paper XIII Political Sociology
Paper XIV Local Self Government in Pakistan
Paper XV Public Administration
Paper XVI Defence and Strategic Studies
Paper XVII Modern Political Thought - Western
Paper XVIII Modern Political thought – Muslim
Paper XIX Research Methodology
Paper XX Political system of India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal
Paper XXI Political System of Iran, Iraq and Egypt
Paper XXII Political System of Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria
Paper XXIII Political Systems of Sweden, Norway and Denmark
Paper XXIV Political system of France, Germany, and Switzerland.
Paper XXV Public Policy
Paper XXVI Political Geography
Paper XXVII Governance and Development

Note: Candidates will be allowed to take up thesis of 200 marks on a subject approved by the Board of Studies in lieu of any two optional papers.
Paper VI: Comparative Political System:

This course is in continuation of "Theory of Comparative and Developmental Politics, studied in M.A. Previous. The focus is to be on the origin, development and operation of the following Political Systems:

1. **Political Systems of U.K. and U.S.A.**

   The Focus will be on the following aspects:
   (a) Political heritage.
   (b) Constitutional and political growth.
   (c) Constitutional and political framework; pattern of authority and power.
   (d) Decision making process.
   (e) Party politics and its trends.
   (f) Pressure politics and the modes of political action.

2. **People’s Republic of China:**

   (a) Political and cultural heritage.
   (b) Establishment of the People’s Republic.
   (c) Political and constitutional development after 1949.
   (d) Socio-economic development of Cultural Revolution Commune Systems.
   (e) The Communist Party: Ideology, organizations, and role.

3. **Turkey:**

   (a) Political conditions in early 20th century.
   (b) Nationalist Movement—Establishment of the Republic.
   (c) Constitutional, Political and administrative changes under Kamal Ata Turk.
   (d) Constitutional and Political development after Kamal Ata Turk, Working of Parliamentary system Parties and Pressure Groups.
   (e) Military and Politics in Turkey.

Books:


**Paper VII: Pakistan Movement:**

The purpose of this paper is to make an in depth study of the ideological, social, cultural and economic bases of Muslim struggle for freedom in the subcontinent, leading to the establishment of Pakistan.

1. Significant events and ideological movements bearing upon the development of Muslim nationalism; beginning of the Indian political moment and the Indian National Congress; The Aligarh Movement- its phases and contribution; Muslim response to Hindu religio-political and cultural movements; partition of Bengal; Simla Deputation; Establishment of the Muslim League; Circumstances leading to the cooperation between the Muslim League and the Congress; The Luchnow Pact; Khilafat Movement; Politics in the 1920’s; Nehru Report; Jinnah’s fourteen points; Communal Award, Congress Rule in the provinces under the Government of India Act-1935; Lahore Resolution; Cripps proposals; Cabinet Mission Plan.


3. Ideological foundations of the two nation theory with special reference to the contribution of Sir Syed, Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam, Secular versus Muslim Nationalism:-
   
   (a) Pro-Congress Ulema.
   
   (b) Pro-Muslim League Ulema.
   
   (c) Maulana Maududi.

4. (a) An appraisal of the ideas and role of the following leaders and organizations in the Muslim Political Movement; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan; Syed Amir Ali; Moinul Mulk; Viqar ul Mulk; Maulana Muhammad Ali; Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.
   
   (b) Study of Quaid-i-Azam as a Legislator, Politician, negotiator and mass leader.
   
   (c) Anjaman-i- Himayat-i- Islam; Muslim Students Federation.
   
   (d) Women’s role, in the struggle for Pakistan.
Recommended Books:


Paper VIII: The Muslim World – Dynamics and Issues:

The purpose of the Course is to create among students an understanding of the nature of challenges, internal and external to the Muslim World and its responses to the challenges. It is to be studied within the historical perspective. A detailed study of the current socio-economic and political environment and dynamics of the Muslim World should also be made.

1. **Historical Perspective:**
   A brief survey of the state of the Muslim World in the 19th and early 20th century: Ottoman Empire; Indian Empire; North Africa, Indonesia etc. Muslim World and Czarist Russia: West and the Muslim World.

II. (a) European Imperialism and Colonialism. Structure of Imperialism; British, French, Dutch and Russian Imperialism.

III. Consequences of Imperialism; Socio-Economic and cultural consequences; Mode of exploitation—its extent and nature; Administrative, Commercial, Educational and Cultural Policies.

IV. (a) **Nationalism in the Muslim World:**

Regional and Territorial Nationalist movements in Arab World, Turkey, Afghanistan, India, Indonesia. Nationalists and other Parties.

(b) Strategies of Independence movements in the Muslim World.

(c) Problems of Political and constitutional development.

V. **Contemporary Problems and Issues:**
   Muslims World and the New Economic Order.
VI. (a) Regional Organizations in the Muslim World: Organization of Islamic Conference. Arab League, RCD, OPEC.
(b) Muslim Minorities in India, Russia, China and Philippines.

Recommended Books:


Note: All the above books have been published by Sh. Mubarak Ali, Lahore.


Paper IX: External Relations of Pakistan:

The main purpose of this paper is to study in detail Pakistan's relations with her neighbors, the Muslim world and the Big Powers. It also aims at discussing the determinants and constraints of foreign-policy making in Pakistan.

(a) Foreign Policy Setting:
Geopolitical and Geo strategic situation: Determinants and objectives of Foreign policy.
(b) Pakistan and the Muslim World:
Pakistan's relations with the Muslim World; Areas of Common Interest; Islamic Solidarity.
(C) Relations with Great Powers:
1. Strategic and Ideological Interests of Pakistan.
2. Relations with Western Powers.
3. Relations with Communist Powers.
(d) Relations with India:
1. Two-Nations Theory.
2. Major Disputes with India.
3. Communal Trends in India and their impact on India-Pakistan Relations.
4. Attempts at Normalization of Relations.
(e) Policy of Co-existence with India and Afghanistan:

(f) Relations with the Third World:
1. Non-Alignment.

(g) Pakistan and the United Nations:

Books:


Paper X: Foreign Policies of Major Powers

2. Ideological, Economic and Strategic basis of the foreign policies of Major Powers.
3. Decline of colonialism and the emergence of U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. as superpowers after World War II.
5. Cold War & Détente.
8. The Major Powers and Middle East.

Books:
12. R.C. Macridies. (1979). Foreign Policy and World Politics. Prentice Hall USA

Paper XI: International Law:

The Purpose of this paper is to study the major aspects of public international law.

1. Introduction, Definition, Nature and Scope of International Law.

2. Origin, Structure and Sources of International Law including, specially, Methods of determining the Rules of International Law; International Law and Municipal Law; Nature of Muslim International Law.

3. Subject of International Law:
Requisites for statehood; individuals in relation to international Law; Recognition of States Government; Various kinds of Recognition and its methods; Legal consequences of Recognition & Non-recognition; State succession and its consequences; Intervention, Kinds and grounds of intervention; Methods of Acquisition and losing state territory; Law of Sea, recent developments with respect to straits, international waterways; High Sea and Deep Sea.
4. Territory of State:
Jurisdiction on the High Seas; Over National Vessels; Over-foreign Vessels in Territorial Waters; Fisheries in the Open Sea; Contiguous Zone; Continental Shelf; and Hijacking in International Law; Aerial Jurisdiction and Jurisdiction over outer space; Extraterritoriality; Rights & Immunities of States and of state Instrumentalities in Courts of other States.

5. Nationality:
Conflict of Nationality Laws; Collective Naturalization; Dual Nationality; Modes of Acquiring and Losing nationality; Extradition; Political Asylum.

6. Diplomatic Relations:
Its categories; Reception & Recall of Diplomatic Agents; Diplomatic Immunities; Immunities of International Organization; Termination of Diplomatic Relations; International Torts and Damages.

7. Treaties:
Nature and its kinds, Ratification and Conclusion of Treaties; Interpretation of Treaties; Effects of War on Treaties; Treaties Inconsistent under the U.N. Charter Provision.

8. International Disputes:
Nature and settlement of International Disputes.

9. Laws of War:
Enemy Charter; insurgency and Belligerency; Non-Aamicable Measures short of war including intervention etc. Regulations of the conduct of Gentilities; Rules relating to POWs; Law of Military Occupation, Legal Effects of War; Blockade; Contraband; The right of Visit and Research; Neutrality; Rights and Duties of Neutrals.

10. Codification of International Law

Books Recommended:


**Paper XII: International Organization:**

The purpose of this course will be to examine the nature, structure and functioning of the principal public organizations that are international in their purpose and composition. The course will deal especially, although not exclusively, with the United Nations system.

1. Nature: Conflict management and promotion of cooperation.
2. Setting: Sovereignty; Equality; Power Politics, Nationalism.
3. Historical and intellectual background of International Organization in the pre-world War-I Period.
4. League of Nations; Origin, Structure and functions.
7. Peace-making and peace-keeping by the International Organizations with special reference to Kashmir, Korea, Palestine, Congo, and Cyprus.
11. Regulation of armaments; Conventional and Nuclear.
12. Internationalism and regionalism: NATO WARSA Pact, Arab League, ASEAN, OIC, Non-Aligned Movement, OAU, EEC.

**Required Readings:**


**Recommended Books:**

Paper XIII: Political Sociology:

The course has been designed to study the various stands of social and political behavior constituting political sociology. An attempt has been made to emphasize the importance of sociology in the study of political process.

1. Meanings and scope of political sociology.
2. The study of social and political behavior.
4. Political Socialization, role of family, tribe, race, education and religion.
5. Political communication: Information media, press, modes of political communication and control.
6. Rural urban cultural patterns: Socio-political sociology.
7. Public opinion: nature, formation, role, measurement of public opinion.
8. Individual and collective political behavior; Determinant-modes, including anomic political behavior.

Books Recommended:


Paper XIV: Local Government in Pakistan:

The object of this paper is to apprise the students about the system of local self government prevalent in Pakistan. It would enable them to understand the basic concepts of local government. Not only would it deal with the historical perspective of the development of local self government in Pakistan but will also attempt to make a comparative analysis with the systems prevailing in U.K. and U.S.A.

This paper would comprise of the following topics;

a) Meaning, Scope, nature and approaches to the study of local government, need for local government etc.
b) Colonial heritage and evolution of local government in Pakistan

c) Problems & Issues of grass root democracy in Pakistan

d) Organizational structure of local government in Pakistan; its relations with the provincial and central government

e) Functional structure and budgeting in local government

f) A brief comparative study of local government of Pakistan, Britain and USA.

**Books**


**Paper XV : Public Administration**

1. Public Administration ; its nature and scope ; the role of administration in a modern state; approaches to the study of public administration ; changing pattern of modern governmental organization (change from law and order and revenue collecting Government to welfare state).
2. Bureaucracy : Theories of Bureaucracy, the nature and purpose and correctives of bureaucracy.
3. Organization theory ; traditional and contemporary approach; organizational equilibrium ; patterns of organization; departmentalization delegation of authority ; centralization vs. Decentralization line staff concept; leadership in ,management. Human behaviour and organization.
4. Management by autonomous or semi-autonomous bodies (Corporations. Commissions, Boards).
5. Personal management basis concept organization of personal management in Pakistan ; elements of personal management with special reference to Pakistan ; constitutional provisions; classification of services recruitment; training (Pre-entry and post-entry); placement pay employee relations ; performance ratings and promotions ; superannuation employees association or union ; conditions of service, ethical standards.
6. Financial management, nature and element ; budgeting in Pakistan, constitutional provision; concerning finance (central as well as Provincial Government) of Pakistan; capital budget ; performance budgeting ; fiscal management in Pakistan.
7. Planning; nature of planning; fixing the goals and criteria; organization for planning; process of planning.

8. Administrative responsibility; (a) formal controls; legislative and judicial control of administration (b) informal controls; types of informal controls; (public opinion, interest groups, other informal groups).

9. Public Relations; administrative public relations; Day-to-day contact between employees and citizens; publicity and report; Advisory councils.

Books Recommended:


Paper XVI: Defence and Strategic Studies:

A: Political Strategy:

1. Political Culture, National Interest and National Goals.
2. Ideology and Strategy.
3. Policy-making; Sources, Processes, Elite Perceptions and Goal Orientations.
4. Game Theory and Diplomacy.

B: Economic Strategy:

1. World Economic Order.
2. Political Strategy and Economic Development.
4. Political Nationalism vs. Economic Internationalism.
C: Military Strategy:

1. Theories of Military Strategy.
2. Military in Politics.
3. Strategy of War; War as an instrument of peace; War and National integration; War as a National Goal; Kinds of War.
4. Strategy of Peace; Cold War; Diplomacy; Alliances; Disarmament and Nuclear Proliferation; Deterrence, SALT; Military Equilibrium; Balance of Power; Conflict Resolution.

Books Recommended:


Paper XVII: Modern Political Thought – Western:

Major purpose of this course is to give a deeper understanding of the recent trends in political thought in regard to political ideologies of different political cultures.

1. The Revolution of Democratic Liberalism:

(a) Theories of constitutional Government in Europe during 19th century; Rise of democratic socialism – liberal concept of authority; Growth of democratic ideas in America.
(b) The Area of Liberal - conservative disagreement in English and American Political Thought. Liberalism and Liberal political culture today. Ideology as a secular religion.
2. Revolutionary Collectivism:

(a) Fascism and National Socialism – their roots and origin, The Nazi version of modernity.
(b) Communism: Marxism with special reference to Communist modernity in the Soviet Union and China. Theory and practice from Lenin to Khrushchev and Mao-ze-Tung. The social and psychological background of Marxist appeal.

3. Modern Political Theories; Syndicalism; Guild Socialism; Anarchism; Utopian Socialism; Fabianism.


Books Recommended:


Paper XVIII: Modern Political Thought – Muslims:

This course is designed to study the trends of Muslim Political Thought in the Modern period in regard to the intellectual works and political and reformation movements in the modern Muslim World.

1. General trends of Muslim Political and social thought during 19th and early 20th century, with special reference to the work of Jamal ud Din Afghani, Muhammad Abduh and Rashid Rida.

2. Political and ideological movements in the Muslim World:

(a) Rise of Arab Nationalism.
(b) Reformation movement of Ikhwan ul Muslameen in the Middle East.
(c) Development of Muslim Nationalism in India.
(d) Modernization in Turkey after the abolition of Khilafat; Islam and Turkish secularism.
(e) Revival of Islamic order under Aiyat Ullah Khumini.

3. Contribution of Allama Muhammad Iqbal as a thinker and reformer with emphasis on the following aspects of his thought: political significance of Khud. Momin and Millat; His dynamic view regarding Islamic polity and Islamic Law.

4. Abul Ala Maudoodi as a thinker. His views against secular basis of nationalism; His views regarding Islamic Polity.

5. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah - His contribution to the ideological foundations of Pakistan. (A study of his speeches and statements is to be made to understand his views about the socio-economic and political bases of Pakistan).

Books Recommended:

Paper XIX: Research Methodology

Paper XX: Political System of India, Bangla Desh, Sri Lanka and Nepal

OR

Paper XXI: Political System of Iran, Iraq and Egypt

OR

Paper XXII: Political System of Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria

OR

Paper XXIII: Political System of Sweden, Norway and Denmark

OR

Paper XXIV: Political System of France, Germany and Switzerland

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified that the Vice-Chancellor has been pleased to approve the recommendations of the Academic Council made at its meeting held on 25.06.1995 regarding approval of changes in the Syllabus of M.A. (Pol. Sc.) Part-II examination of 1997 on behalf of the Syndicate under Section 15(3) of the Punjab University Act, 1973.

Revisions and up-dating of some courses of M.A. Political Science, Part-II

The International system has undergone major transformation over the last four-five years. The end of the Cold War; American slogan of the New World Order in the backdrop of the Gulf Conflict; disintegration of the Soviet Union, and the breakup of Yugoslavia and conflict amongst the successor states; and the trends towards economic deregulation and trade liberalization are the leading new factors influencing international and domestic politics.

These changes have necessitated revision and updating of some of the courses of Political Science for M.A. Part-I so that the students may develop a critical appraisal of the new developments.

Revision and updating has been made in the following courses of M.A. Political Science Part-II:

Paper VIII : The Muslim World: Dynamics and Issues

Paper IX : External Relations of Pakistan
Paper X : Foreign Policies of Major Powers: USA, Soviet Union/ Russia and China

Paper XX : Political Systems of India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal (Currently, there is no detailed syllabus)

The course details included in this proposal will replace the existing courses for the above mentioned papers of Political Science, M.A. Part-II.

Paper VIII The Muslim World; Dynamics and Issues

The purpose of this course is to examine the political dynamics of the contemporary Muslim World. Current Challenges faced by the Islamic World, both internal and external are to be studied in detail. The phenomenon of Islamic realism and the current state system of the Muslim World is examined. Some significant developments both in politics and economics are also studied.

I. Historical Perspective:

A brief survey of the state of the Muslim World in the early 20th Century;

(a) The collapse of the state of the Muslim World in the early 20th Century.
(b) The first World War and the Peace Settlement
(c) The Establishment of the Current State System in the Middle East.

II. The Impact of European Colonialism in the Muslim World and responses of Muslims to Western Powers:

Rise of Nationalist Movements in the Muslim World.

III. Post Second World War Developments:

(a) The Arab Israeli Conflict;

(i) Brief History
(ii) Major Issues
(iii) Efforts for the peaceful resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, Role of the United States in the peace process.

(b) The Iranian Revolution and its Implications on the Muslim Worlds

IV. Contemporary Problems and Issues:

(a) Issues and Problems of Unity in the Muslim World.
(b) Islamic Revivalist Phenomenon since the late 1970 with emphasis on Iran, Pakistan and Egypt.
(c) Islam and Politics in Bangladesh, Malaysia and Indonesia.

V. The Development of Regional Organizations:

(a) The organization of Islamic Conference.
(b) Arab League.
(c) Economic Cooperation Organization
(d) OPEC

Recommended Books:


Paper IX: External Relations of Pakistan

Major Determinants and Objectives of Foreign Policy
An overview of the Changing Patterns of Foreign Policy
The Early years of independence (1947-53)
Pakistan and the Western Alliance system (1954-62)
Reappraisal of Foreign Policy; bilateralism and independent Foreign Policy (1962-71).
Multifaceted and nonaligned relations in the post-1971 Indo-Pakistan war period.
Pakistan and Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.
The end of the Cold War, The New World Order and Pakistan's Foreign Policy.
Pakistan and the Muslim World: Pakistan's relation with the Muslim States with special reference to the Middle East and Central Asia.
Relations with the U.S.
Relations with the Soviet Union Russia.
Relations with China.
Relations with India.
Major causes of strains and problems in Pakistan-India relations.

History of the relations:

Problems in the early years of independence; The Kashmir dispute; The 1965 War and the Tashkent Declaration; The 1971 War; the Shimla Agreement and the subsequent pattern of relationship developments since 1980.

Books:


1. Determinants of Foreign Policy: Geographic, Strategic; Ideological, Economic Political and Military.
2. Bases and Determinants of foreign Policies of the United States, the Soviet Union/Russia and China.
3. The Cold War: The origins and Development of the Cold War; conflict of interests between the two super powers. The nature of the Cold War; Political, economic and military dimensions; Deterrence.
4. From Confrontation to peaceful Coexistence and Detente.
5. Sino-Soviet Relations; Development and Nature of the Relationship; The causes of Conflict and efforts to Improve the Relations.
6. Sino-American Relations; Initial Conflict; Transformation since 1971; and the changing nature of Bilateral Interaction; Relations in the Post Cold War era.
7. Major Powers and the Middle East.
Major powers and South Asia.

The Contemporary International scene the end of the Cold War and the Disintegration of Soviet Union. The New World Order and the Global Agenda; Rationale for future conflicts; An Examination of Huntington's Clash of Civilization Thesis; and New U.S. Policy initiatives towards South Asia.

Books:


Paper XX: Political Systems of India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal.

INDIA.

Foundations and Sources of the Political System.
Federalism and National Integration.
Secularism: Theory and Practice with special reference to the conditions of the Minorities, especially the Muslims. The cast system and Politics. 
Political Parties: Features: The Congress Party; its role and internal dynamics; Other Political Parties and their coalitions which ruled at the Union Level. Problems and Prospects of the electoral Process and democracy.

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Nationalism and Identity.
The Mujib Era.
Military's Role in Politics: Coups and Military regimes (i.e. General Zia-ur-Rehman, General H. M. Ershad).
Post Martial Law- Civilian Political Process.
Problems and prospects of Democracy.

SRI LANKA.

The Heritage/ sources of the Political System.
The Political process 1948-77, with focus on the Parliamentary system, Political Groups and leaders.
The 1978 constitutional changes; The Presidential System.
The Ethnic Conflict.

NEPAL

The Political Heritage.
Political and Constitutional developments since 1950-51 and with special reference to patty governments (1951-59) and Political instability, the imposition of King's direct rule.

The 1962 Constitution and the Governmental Process, the Panchayat and party less democracy.

The Monarch; its changing role.


Books.


For the latest developments:

Asian Survey (Berkeley).
Far Eastern Economic Review (Weekly; Hong Kong).
Regional Studies (Islamabad).

### Optional Paper-XXV

#### Public Policy

**Topic 1**

The Study of Public Policy

- What is Public Policy?
- Categories of Public Policies
- Why Study Public Policy?
- Approaches to Policy Study

**Topic 2**

Policy Formation

- Policy Problems
- The Policy Agenda
- The Agenda-Setting Process
- Non Decisions
- The Formation of Policy Proposals

**Topic 3**

Policy Adoption

- Theories of Decision Making
- Decision Criteria
- The Public Interest
- Styles of Decision Making
Topic 4  Policy Implementation
- Who Implements Policy
- Administrative Organization
- Administrative Politics
- Administrative Policy Making
- Techniques of Control
- Compliance

Topic 5  Policy Impact, Evaluation, And Change
- Policy Impact
- Problems in Policy Evaluation
- Policy Evaluation Process

Topic 6  Policy Making in Pakistan
- Role of Institutions
- Role of Policy Makers

Readings:

Optional Paper-XXVI  Political Geography

All politics are embedded in geographical space. Political Geography examines the ways in which humans have arranged the territory of the Earth’s surface. This course concerns itself with the internal and external relationships of politically organized areas. It also examines the effects of political actions, on social and economic conditions and with the significance of geographical factors behind political situations, problems and conflicts.
Course Objectives:

1. Discuss the meaning and history behind the concept of “nation”, “state” and “nation-state”.
2. Explore the background of various regional conflicts, boundary disputes and social problems.
3. Compare distribution of major political systems and their applications to “territory”.
4. Consider how geography impacts international law, empires and civil divisions.
5. Understand the politics of trade, migration, language, ethnicity, ecology and the environment.

Course Outline

State Territory and Regulations

- Nation, state and Minority Groups.
- The State in Global Perspective.
- The State’s changing Forma and Functions.

Politics, Power and Place

- The Political Geographies of the Nations.
- Politics, Power and Place.
- Contesting Place.

Peoples, Policy and Geography

- Democracy, Participation and Citizenship
- Public Policy and Political Geography

Population pressure, Resource Depletion and the preservation of the Environment

- Population momentum
- From Population explosion to population implosion; A Demographic Transition?
- Environmental Security and Sustainable; Development
- The Ecopolitics of the Atmosphere
- Climate Change
- Climate change Culprits
- Ozone Protection

Readings:


Optional Paper-XXVII  Governance and Development

1. **Introduction**

2. **Nature of the Problem**
   a. Rule of the Government
   b. When Government fails.

3. **Improving public sector management**
   a. Accountability.
   c. Macro level accountability.
   d. Decentralization of micro-macro linkage
   e. Micro level accountability.

4. **Legal frame work for development**
   a. A set of rule known in advance.
   b. Rules that are actually enforced.
   c. Ensuring application of the rule.
   d. Conflict resolutions.
   e. Amendment procedures.

5. **Information and Transparency**
b. Prevention of corruption.
c. The issue of military expenditure.
d. Analysis of dissemination capacity.

6. **Governance and Civil Services**

a. Governance Reforms
b. Good Governance for sustainable development

7. **Issue of Governance: A Case Study of Pakistan**

Readings: