

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Iqbal Chawla

**Department of History and Pakistan Studies,
University of the Punjab Lahore**

COURSE HANDBOOK FOR M PHIL IN HISTORY

1	Course Title	<u>Discourses and Debates in the Historiography of Pakistan</u>
2	Course Code	H/514
3	Credit Hours	2
4	Semester	1st
5	Resource Person	Dr Muhammad Iqbal Chawla
6	Supporting Team Members	Dr Robina Shoeb
7	Contact Hours (Theory)	3 hours per week
8	Contact Hours (Lab)	Not Applicable
9	Office Hours	
10	Course Introduction	
<p>This course deals with the trends in the historiography of Pakistan. Many historians have challenged the grand narratives and also nationalist viewpoints about some aspects of history. It is, therefore, important to study the new trends in the historiography of Pakistan. It will focus on the critical analysis of historian's opinion about the historical events, characters represented in the Text Books and writings of the historians. Effort will be made to find out facts from fallacies regarding the history of Pakistan.</p>		
11	Learning Objectives	
<p>To open up student's mental horizon to newer trends in Historiography. To sharpen analytical skills of the student. To enhance student's ability to challenge stereotypes and crack the established myths. To enhance communication skills both written and oral.</p>		
12	Course Assessment:	
<p>Assignment: 25 Marks Mid-Term Examination: 25 Marks Final Examination: 50 Marks Total: 100 Marks</p>		

Course Contents		
13	Lecture/Lab Schedule	
Weeks	Topic of Lecture	Reading Assignment
Week 1-2	<p>Muhammad Bin Qasim and Muslim rule in Sindh. Ideology of Pakistan</p> <p>Mehmood of Ghazna: An Analysis</p>	<p>Alexander Berzin, "Part I: The Umayyad Caliphate (661 - 750 CE), The First Muslim Incursion into the Indian Subcontinent", The Chachnamah, An Ancient History of Sind, Giving the Hindu period down to the Arab Conquest. (1900). Translated from the Persian by Mirza Kalichbeg Fredunbeg. Karachi: Commissioners Press.</p> <p>Romila Thapper, The many voices of a History, 2005.</p> <p>C.E Bosworth, Mahmood bin Subektagin, Encyclopedia of Islam, 1991.</p> <p>S.M Ikram, Muslims civilizations in India.</p> <p>Dr. Mubarak Ali, history is different from Farce, August 30th 2008, Article.</p>
Week 3-4	<p>Religious Policy of Akbar: An Analysis</p> <p>Shah Jahan Religious policy of Aurangzeb.</p>	<p>John F Richards, The Mughal Empire, Cambridge University press 1996.</p> <p>Vincent A Smith, Akber the great Mughal (1542-1605) Oxford London Press, 1919.</p> <p>I.H Quraishi, Short history of Pakistan, 2006.</p> <p>S.R Sharma, Mughal Empire in India, 1940.</p> <p>Cathrine B Asher, The new Cambridge history of India new Delhi 1995.</p> <p>Eraly Abraham, The Mughal throne. New Delhi, 1997.</p> <p>Muni Lal, Shah Jahan, Delhi 1986.</p> <p>Fergus Nicall, Shah Jahan, The rise and fall of the Mughal emperor, New Delhi, 2009.</p> <p>Dr. Mubarak Ali, Aurangzeb, London;2001.</p> <p>Kathrine brown Butler, the Aurangzeb Ban music? Questions for the historiography of his reign, 2007.</p> <p>Zaheer ud Din Farooqi, Aurangzeb his life and times, Lahore, 1997.</p> <p>Stanly Lane Pool, Aurangzeb, New York, 1988.</p>
Week 5-6	<p>Sir Syed's services</p> <p>Quaid-i-Azam's demand for Pakistan.</p> <p>Two Nation Theory & Ideology of Pakistan</p>	<p>Altaf Hussain Hali, Hayat e Jawaid. Lahore: 1957.</p> <p>W.W.Hunter, The Indian Muslamans, Calcutta: 1945.</p> <p>C.H.Philips, (ed), The evolution of India and Pakistan 1857-1947. London: 1962.</p> <p>Adnan Abdullah, Pakistan creation and Genesis, USA, 2006.</p> <p>Jamil ud Din Ahmad, Final phases of struggle for Pakistan, 2006.</p> <p>G. Allana, Qued-e-Azam Jinnah, The story of a Nation, 1967.</p> <p>Safdar Mahmood, Founder of Pakistan, 1968.</p> <p>Syed Sharif ud Din Pirzada, Foundation of Pakistan, All India Muslim league documents, Vol.2, 1969.</p> <p>Saeed Ahmad Dar, Ideology of Pakistan.</p> <p>Sharif ul Mujahid, ideology of Pakistan.</p> <p>Mohammad Aslam, Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi's Revivalist role and two nation theory.</p> <p>Samina Malik, ideology of Pakistan.</p> <p>I,H, Quraishi, and Islamic democracy.</p> <p>Victoria Schofield, Kashmir in Conflict(Review). Zahid Hussain, Frontline Pakistan(Review).</p> <p>Pervez Musharraf, In the Line of Fire(Chp 25 & 26).</p> <p>Shahid M. Amin, Pakistan's Foreign Policy</p>
Week 7-8	<p>1965 war of Pakistan and India</p> <p>Separation of East Pakistan:</p>	<p><i>Shuja Nawaz, crossed sword, Oxford, 2008.</i></p> <p><i>Hassan Askari Rizvi, The military and politics in Pakistan, 2000.</i></p> <p><i>Gen. K.M Arif, Khaki Shadows, 2001.</i></p> <p><i>S.M. Burke, Pakistan's Foreign policy-An Historical analysis, 1980.</i></p>

	An Analysis.	
Week 10-11	A Critically review of the text books on Pakistan Studies from 1977 to 2015. Human Rights and Religious rights of Minorities in Pakistan.	K.K Aziz, The Murder of History, A critique of history textbooks used in Pakistan, 2004. Mubarik Ali, Tarikh aur Nisabi kutab, 2003. Robert C. Willam, The historian toll box, 2003. Dr Iftikhar H. Malik, Religious Minorities in Pakistan. Ishtiaq Ahmed, Islam and Human Rights in Pakistan, 2015.
Week 12-13	Islamization of Zia: An analysis. Class Presentations Critical analysis of K.K. Aziz, Ayesha Jalal and Mubarak Ali's and other's works.	Iqbal Afzal. Islamization in Pakistan. Delhi: Idara-i-Adbiyat,1984. Chawla, Iqbal, Islamization in Pakistan: An Review”, Journal of Research Society of Pakistan 52, no. 1(2015): 265-281. Hassan Askari Rizvi, Military State and Society in Pakistan Hamza Alvi, Military State and Society in Pakistan K.K Aziz, The Murder of History, A critique of history textbooks used in Pakistan, 2004. Mubarik Ali, Tarikh aur Nisabi kutab, 2003. Robert C. Willam, The historian toll box, 2003. Ayesha Jalal, Conjuring Pakistan, History as official imagining, International Journal of Middle East studies, 27, No. 1(Feb., 1995).
Week 9-14- 15-16	Midterm Examination/ Presentations/ Final Examination	

The minimum pass marks for each course shall be 50%. Students obtaining less than 50% marks in any course shall be deemed to have failed in that course. The correspondence between letter grades, credit points, and percentage marks at CIIT shall be as follows:

Grades	Letter Grade	Credit Points	Percentage Marks
A	(Excellent)	4.0	90and above
A-		3.7	85-89
B+		3.3	80-84
B	(Good)	3.0	75-79
B-		2.7	70-74
C+		2.3	65-69
C	(Average)	2.0	60-64
C-		1.7	55-59
D	(Minimum passing)	1.3	50-54
F	(Failing)	0.0	Less than 50

Note: The marks to be assigned to students shall be in whole numbers and are not same as followed in the annual system of Lancaster University.

15	Assessment Schedule	
	September 2015	1 st Assignment(group presentation) and Quiz
	October 2015	2 nd Assignment (group presentation) and Quiz
	November 2015	3 rd Assignment (group presentation) and Quiz
	December 2015	4 th Assignment (group presentation) and Quiz
16.	Format of Assignment	
<p>This course indoctrinates the following format for all its assignments: Paper Size: A4 Left Margin: 2 Inches Right Margin: 1 Inch Top Margin: 0.5 Inch Bottom Margin: 0.5 Inch Font: Times New Roman Font Size: Main Heading 14 Sub Heading 12 Text 12 Titles 16 Font Color: Black Line Spacing: 1.5 Diagrams & Charts: Need not be colored Title page must be designed as guided by resource person in class Number of Pages: No Limit Reference Style: APA (If applicable)</p>		
17.	Text Book	<i>Democracy and Governance in Pakistan by Tahir Kamran</i>

18.	Reference Books	<i>Kumar, Research Methodology</i>
19.	Plagiarism	
<p>Plagiarism involves the unacknowledged use of someone else's work, usually in coursework, and passing it off as if it were one's own. Many students who submit apparently plagiarised work probably do so inadvertently without realising it because of poorly developed study skills, including note taking, referencing and citations; this is poor academic practice rather than malpractice. Some students, particularly those from different cultures and educational systems, find UK academic referencing/acknowledgement systems and conventions awkward, and proof-reading is not always easy for dyslexic students and some visually-impaired students. Study skills education within programmes of study should minimise the number of students submitting poorly referenced work. However, some students plagiarise deliberately, with the intent to deceive. This intentional malpractice is a conscious, pre-mediated form of cheating and is regarded as a particularly serious breach of the core values of academic integrity.</p> <p>Plagiarism can include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> collusion, where a piece of work prepared by a group is represented as if it were the student's own; commission or use of work by the student which is not his/her own and representing it as if it were, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> purchase of a paper from a commercial service, including internet sites, whether pre-written or specially prepared for the student concerned submission of a paper written by another person, either by a fellow student or a person who is not a member of the university; duplication (of one's own work) of the same or almost identical work for more than one module; the act of copying or paraphrasing a paper from a source text, whether in manuscript, printed or electronic form, without appropriate acknowledgement (this includes quoting directly from another source with a reference but without quotation marks); submission of another student's work, whether with or without that student's knowledge or consent; Directly quoting from model solutions/answers made available in previous years; cheating in class tests, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> when a candidate communicates, or attempts to communicate, with a fellow candidate or individual who is neither an invigilator or member of staff copies, or attempts to copy from a fellow candidate attempts to introduce or consult during the examination any unauthorised printed or written material, or electronic calculating, information storage device, mobile phones or other communication device Personates or allows him or her to be impersonated. Fabrication of results occurs when a student claims to have carried out tests, experiments or observations that have not taken place or presents results not supported by the evidence with the object of obtaining an unfair advantage. <p>These definitions apply to work in whatever format it is presented, including written work, online submissions, groupwork and oral presentations.</p>		
20.	Attendance Policy	
<p>Every student must attend 80% of the lectures/seminars delivered in this course and 80% of the practical/laboratory work prescribed for the respective courses. The students falling short of required percentage of attendance of lectures/seminars/practical/laboratory work, etc., shall not be allowed to appear in the terminal examination of this course and shall be treated as having failed this course.</p>		

■ **Recommended Books**

- Blaxter, Loraine, Christina Hughes and Malcolm Tight. *How to Research*. London: Open University Press, 2001.
- Bryman, Alan. *Social Research Methods*. Oxford: OUP, 2001.
- Dees, Robert. *Writing the Modern Research Paper*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1997.
- Glatthorn, Allan A. And Randy L. Joyner, *Writing the Winning Thesis or Dissertation: A Step-by-Step Guide*. California, Corwin Press, 2005.
- Goode, W.J. and P.K. Hatt. *Methods in Social Research*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952.
- Henn, Matt, Mark Weinstein and Nick Foard. *A Short Introduction to Social Research*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications, 2006.
- Hesse-Biber, S.N. and Patricia Leavy. *The Practice of Qualitative Research*. London: Sage, 2006.

Hunt, Andy. *Your Research Project: How to Manage It*. London: Routledge, 2005.

Kumar, Ranjit. *Research Methodology: A Step by Step Guide for Beginners*. Delhi: Pearson Education, 2005.

Markman et al *10 Steps in Writing the Research Paper*. NY: Barron's Educational Series, 1989.

Neuman, Lawrence, *Social Research Methods*. Pearsons, 2006.

Thompson, Sue. *Plagiarism Prevention for Students*. Cal State San Marcos Library. Website: <http://library.csusm.edu/plagiarism/index.html> Accessed on 26.02. 2004.

Turabian, Kate. *A Manual for the Writers of Term Papers, Thesis and Dissertations*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996.

Wilkinson, David and Peter Birmingham. *Using Research Instruments: A Guide for Researchers*. London: Routledge, 2003.