## Department of History & Pakistan Studies Arts & Humanities University of the Punjab, Lahore Course Outline



Programn	BS Pakistan Studies	Course Code	<b>PS/406</b>	<b>Credit Hours</b>	3		
Course Tit	ourse Title Pakistani Regional Languages and Literature						
Course Introduction							
Language and literature have great significance in human society. The social life of a nation and a country is reflected in its language and literature. Both are a fundamental requisite to human society. Pakistan has a rich linguistic and literary heritage. It has multi linguistic context which includes Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, etc. The dominant feature of Pakistan's linguistic and literary scene is Urdu having the status of national language. English is the official language and dominates most of the research at higher education level. However, a striking feature of Pakistan is the regional languages and literature which includes Pushto, Punjabi, Sindhi, and Baluchi. Various other local languages are important as well. These are Brahvi, Saraiki, Hindko, Pothohari, Balti, etc. In fact, the local languages and literature have a high stature in our literary and cultural heritage. They play a meaningful role in the literary history of Pakistan. Majority of the Pakistanis are influenced by this local literature and it becomes							
	·	ng Outcomes					
<ul> <li>On the completion of the course, the students will know:</li> <li>1. The rich linguistic and literary heritage of Pakistan</li> <li>2. The development of Urdu and other national/regional languages during the post 1947 era</li> <li>3. The role of Urdu as the national language of Pakistan</li> <li>4. Role of English in Pakistani society</li> <li>5. Importance of various regional languages o Pakistan and their relation with Urdu</li> </ul>							
Course Content Assignments/Readings					ings		
Week 1	<ol> <li>Language &amp; Literatur discussion</li> <li>Linguistic &amp; Literary He</li> </ol>						
Week 2	<ul> <li>3. Urdu Language &amp; Literature in Pakistan since 1947</li> <li>4. Development of Urdu in Pakistan</li> </ul>						
Week 3	5. Prospects & Problems of Urdu as the National Language of Pakistan       6. English Language & Literature Since 1947						
Week 4	<ul><li>7. Status and Problems of English in Pakistan</li><li>8. Punjabi Language &amp; Literature in Pakistan</li></ul>						
Week 5	9. Major Punjabi Literary Figures and their Contributions         10. Sindhi Language & Literature in Pakistan						

Week 6	<ul> <li>11. Major Sindhi Literary Figures and their Contributions</li> <li>12. Pushto Language &amp; Literature in Pakistan</li> </ul>				
Week 7	13. Major Pushto Literary Figures and their Contributions         14. Balochi Language & Literature in Pakistan				
Week 8	<ul> <li>15. Major Balochi Literary Figures and their Contributions</li> <li>16. Balti &amp; Shina and Other Languages of Gilgit and Baltistan</li> </ul>				
Week 9	<ul> <li>17. Kashmiri Language &amp; Literature</li> <li>18. Seraiki, Pothohari, Hindko, &amp; Other Languages of Punjab</li> </ul>				
Week 10	<ul> <li>19. Barahvi &amp; Other Languages of Baluchistan &amp; Sind.</li> <li>20. Chitrali, Kailash and Other Languages of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</li> </ul>				
Week 11	<ul> <li>21. Regional Languages and the Problem of National Unity and Regional Identity in Pakistan</li> <li>22. Bengali Language and the Problem of National Integration</li> </ul>				
Week 12	23. Significance and future of the Pakistani Languages and Literature				
Week 13					
Week 14					
Week 15					
Week 16					
Textbooks and Reading Material					
(Basic Readings)					

## (Basic Readings)

Amjad, Rasheed and Farooq Ali. *Pakistani Adab*. Rawalpindi: Federal Government Sir Syed College, 1981.

Bailey, T. Graham. *A History of Urdu Literature*. Delhi: Sumit Publications, 1928. Jalbi, Jamil. *Tarikh-i-Adab-i-Urdu*. Lahore: Tariqi-i-Adab, 1975.

Rehman, Tariq. A History of Pakistani Literature in English. Lahore: University of the Punjab, 1991.

Rehman, Tariq. Language and Politics in Pakistan. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1996.

Bralvi, Ibadat. Tarikh-Adbiyat-i-Musalmanan-i-Pakistan-o-Hind. Lahore: University of the Punjab,1971.

## Additional Readings:

Ahmed, Akhtar, S. *Pakistan Society, Islam, Ethnicity and Leadership in South Asia*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1986.

Ajwani, L. H. A History of Sindhi Literature. Delhi: Sahitya Akademi, 1977.

Begum, Shahida. Sindh Mein Urdu. Karachi: Udru Academy Sindh, 1980.

Dani, Ahmed Hasan. *History of Northern Areas of Pakistan*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 2001.

Gankovsky, Yuri. The Peoples of Pakistan. Moscow: Nauka Publishing House, 1971.

Hashmi, Alamgir. *Pakistani Literature: The Contemporary English Writers*. Islamabad: Gulmohar Press, 1987.

Kaleem, M.M. *The Cultural Heritage of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1955. Kausar, Inamul Haq. *Baluchistan Mein Urdu*. Islamabad: Muqtadira Qaumi Zuban, 1985. Krishna, Lajwanti Rama. *Punjabi Sufi Poets*. Lahore: Indus Publications, 1977.

Rehman, Tariq. *From Hindi to Urdu: A Social and Political History*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2011.

University Press, 2011.						
Teaching Learning Strategies						
1. Weekly Lectures						
2. Term Papers						
3. Review Essay of selected chapter/article from the reading list						
	4. Presentations					
5. Book Review						
Assignments: Types and Number with Calendar						
1. Book Review 4 <sup>th</sup> Week (5 Marks)						
	2. Review Essay 8 <sup>th</sup> Week. (5 Marks)					
3. Term Paper16 <sup>th</sup> week (10 Marks)						
Assessment						
Sr. No.	Elements	Weightage	Details			
1.	Midterm	35%	Written Assessment at the mid-point of the semester.			
	Assessment					
2.	Formative	25%	Continuous assessment includes: Classroom			
	Assessment		participation, assignments, presentations, viva voce,			
			attitude and behavior, hands-on-activities, short			
			tests, projects, practical, reflections, readings,			
			quizzes etc.			

3.	Final	40%	Written Examination at the end of the semester. It is
	Assessment		mostly in the form of a test, but owing to the nature
			of the course the teacher may assess their students
			based on term paper, research proposal development,
			field work and report writing etc.