

M.A DIPLOMACY & STRATEGIC STUDIES (02 YEARS PROGRAM)

Programme Overview

This two-year master programme rigorously examines the ever changing and evolving landscape of global politics and international relations with a focus on diplomacy and national strategies, both past and present.

The post-Cold War international system, the decline in Inter-state war and conflicts coupled with rapid changes in technology, necessitates the study of diplomacy and strategy in a methodological and rigorous manner. With the rise of the digital age and social media, where national strategies and diplomatic exchanges between countries have evidently become more visible and transparent, there they are also increasingly being misperceived and misconstrued. A thorough and a formal academic investigation into the problem is therefore the need of the hour.

Objectives

This programme will help students develop and acquire the necessary skills to understand and critically evaluate issues of diplomacy and strategy in the modern world. Students will learn to appreciate the dynamics behind all major geopolitical and geostrategic issues and will be made aware of all traditional and non-traditional security challenges. Additionally, it will provide students with the historical basis for a greater appreciation and contextualization of today's global problems.

Career Opportunities

Over the years, graduates from our programme have taken up careers in the Civil Services, Foreign Affairs and the Strategic Departments of Pakistan. Additionally, this program opens the door to various other governmental jobs such as the Inter Services Intelligence, the Intelligence Bureau, the Federal Investigation Agency, the National Accountability Bureau and various other sensitive government organizations. The program also provides the opportunity to work for various Non-governmental Organizations, media / journalism and think tanks across Pakistan and beyond. Some students also treat this programme as a launching pad for pursuing higher studies later and potentially an academic career.

Eligibility Criteria for Admission

Eligibility:

BA with Political Science & International Relations as an elective subject

OR

BA with any one of the following subjects:

International Relations, Social Work, Journalism, Sociology, Gender Studies, Economics, Geography, History, Philosophy

Admission Criteria:

Basic

Additional Marks:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| i) International Relations or Political Science as an elective subject | 20 Marks |
| ii) Other subjects mentioned above | 10 Marks |
| iii) Hafiz-e-Quran: | 20 Marks |

Merit Formula:

Academic Record:

100 %

M.A DIPLOMACY & STRATEGIC STUDIES (02 YEARS PROGRAM)

(Core Subjects)

Course Title	Code	Credit Hours
Semester-I		
Diplomacy: Theory & Practice-I	MA-DSS301	4
Evolution of Strategy	MA-DSS302	4
Research Methodology	MA-DSS303	3
Conflict & Conflict Management: A Theoretical Perspective	MA-DSS304	3
Strategic Issues of Pakistan's Foreign Policy	MA-DSS305	3
Credit Hours in 1st Semester		17
Semester-II		
Diplomacy: Theory & Practice-II	MA-DSS306	4
Dimensions of Strategy	MA-DSS307	4
Advance Research Methods	MA-DSS308	3
Conflict & Conflict Management: Issues and Practice	MA-DSS309	3
International Political Economy	MA-DSS310	3
Credit Hours in 2nd Semester		17
Semester-III		
Theories of International Relations	MA-DSS401	4
Major Issues in Global Politics	MA-DSS402	3
War & Warfare	MA-DSS403	3
Optional-1	--	3
Optional-2	--	3
Credit Hours in 3rd Semester		16
Semester-IV		
Nuclear Proliferation & Non-Proliferation	MA-DSS411	4
National Power & Threat Perception	MA-DSS412	3
Optional-3	--	3
Optional-4	--	3
Optional-5	--	3
Credit Hours in 4th Semester		16
Total Credit Hours		66

* Student will choose 02 optional courses in 3rd Semester.

** Student will choose 03 optional courses in 4th Semester.

*** Under course Advance Research Methods, student can opt Qualitative Research Methodology OR Quantitative Research Methodology.

**** Student may choose Research Report / Thesis against 02 Optional Courses of 6 Credit Hours.

Optional Courses

Introduction to International Law	MA-DSS421	3
International Organizations and Global Governance	MA-DSS422	3
Terrorism & Counter Terrorism	MA-DSS423	3
Strategic Dynamics of Central Asia	MA-DSS424	3
Strategic Dynamics of the Middle East	MA-DSS425	3
International Politics Since 1945	MA-DSS426	3
Public Policy	MA-DSS427	3
Contemporary Issues in Diplomacy & Defense Strategy	MA-DSS428	3
Sports & Diplomacy	MA-DSS429	3
Foreign Policy of Major Powers	MA-DSS430	3
Foreign Policy of Neighbouring Countries	MA-DSS431	3

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies						
2.	Title	Diplomacy: Theory and Practice-I						
3.	Semester	1 st						
4.	Code	MA-DSS301						
5.	Rating	04 credit hour						
6.	Type	Core Course						
7.	Pre-requisites							
8.	Introduction	The international arena has changed dramatically in the past century. Relations between States are no longer based on official diplomatic ties alone, while a multitude of new actors have emerged such as civil society movements, multinational corporations, media outlets, private entities, etc. This shift of paradigm affects all Nation-States as well as those not defined as such, and demands them to effectively adapt to the Diplomacy in the 21st Century. Students participating in Diplomacy in the 21st Century course will learn about Multi-faced Diplomacy by a combination of theory and practice. Students will get insights from Pakistan official diplomatic ties and more specifically the challenges it faces in the current international atmosphere, will gain hands-on experience in practicing Public Diplomacy and will tour some of Pakistan friction points being a source of diplomatic debate.						
9.	Objectives	For a medium-sized country like Pakistan, diplomacy plays an extremely important role not only in Pakistan's relations with its immediate neighbors but also further afield; in multilateral diplomacy and the increasing emphasis of diplomacy by civil society actors. Studying diplomacy will enhance the students' exposure to how nations and other non-state entities interact with each other in our shrinking world.						
10.	Contents	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Week</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Contents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Week 1-2</td> <td>Diplomacy Meaning, Nature Function What is Diplomacy Nature of Diplomacy Types of Diplomacy Objectives of Diplomacy Main devices of Diplomacy Major Functions of Diplomacy Change in the Character of Diplomacy: from Old to New Diplomacy Decline and Future of Diplomacy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 3</td> <td>Negotiation Purpose of negotiation, Stages of negotiation</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Week	Contents	Week 1-2	Diplomacy Meaning, Nature Function What is Diplomacy Nature of Diplomacy Types of Diplomacy Objectives of Diplomacy Main devices of Diplomacy Major Functions of Diplomacy Change in the Character of Diplomacy: from Old to New Diplomacy Decline and Future of Diplomacy	Week 3	Negotiation Purpose of negotiation, Stages of negotiation
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		<p>Week 4-5</p> <p>Pre-negotiations Agreeing the need to negotiate Agreeing the agenda Agreeing procedure</p> <p>Week 6</p> <p>Around the Table The formula stage The details stage</p> <p>Week 7-8</p> <p>Diplomatic Momentum, Deadline Metaphors of movement Publicity</p> <p>Week 9</p> <p>Mid Term Exams</p> <p>Week 10-11-12</p> <p>Telecommunication, Crisis Diplomacy Routine Diplomacy</p> <p>Week 13</p> <p>Summitry The origins of summitry Professional anathemas Case for the defence</p> <p>Week 14</p> <p>Mediation The nature of mediation Different mediators and different motives The ideal mediator The ripe moment and whether there is such a thing as a premature mediation The drawbacks of mediation and the lure of direct talks.</p> <p>Week 15</p> <p>Public Diplomacy Case Study</p> <p>Week 16-17</p> <p>Islamic Diplomacy Establishment of the Islamic State Diplomatic and Military Encounters Peaceful Settlements of Disputes</p> <p>Week 18</p> <p>Final Term Exams</p>
11.	Outcome	<p>Students are expected to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show comprehensive understanding of the political and historical factors that influenced the development of diplomacy as we see it today; • Apply theoretical knowledge acquired in-class to real life situations e.g. the art of negotiation, public speaking, diplomatic etiquette and correspondence; • Identify different segments of foreign policy and the forces that drive it, as well as on the practice of diplomacy; • Demonstrate conceptual understanding of the practical level of the way foreign policy is carried out and the roles of individuals and institutions that perform this function.
12.	Recommended Books /	<p>Berridge, G.R. (1994). Talking to the Enemy: How states without Diplomatic Relations. (Macmillan)</p> <p>Berridge, G.R. (2002). Palgrave. Publishers.</p>

Reference	<p>Instabuli, Yasin. (2001). Diplomacy and Diplomatic Practice in the Early Islamic Era. Oxford</p> <p>Zartnan, I.W. and Berman, M. (1982). The Practical Negotiator. London: (Yale University Press)</p> <p>Abba, Eban. (1998). Diplomacy for the next Century, London: Yale University Press</p> <p>Hissman, Roger. (1971). The Politics of Policy making in Defense and Foreign Affairs. New York: Harper & Row.</p> <p>Kaplan, Stephen. (1981). Diplomacy and Power. Washington D.C. Brookings.</p> <p>Kennan, George, F.(1966). Realities of American Foreign Policy. New York: WW Norton</p> <p>Kissinger, Henry. (1994), The study of Diplomacy. New York: Simon and Schuster.</p> <p>Lauren, Paul (Ed.). (1979). Diplomacy: New approaches in History. Theory and Practice. New York: Free Press.</p> <p>Moreton, E. (1984). Soviet Strategy Towards Western Europe, London: Allen & Unwin, Segal G.</p> <p>Nicolson, Harold. (1988). Diplomacy. Washington D.C.: Institute for the Study of Diplomacy.</p>
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Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies
2.	Title	Evolution of Strategy
3.	Semester	1 st
4.	Code	MA-DSS302
5.	Rating	04 credit hour
6.	Type	Core Course
7.	Pre-requisites	
8.	Introduction	<p>This course offers an integrated treatment of the main features of the discipline of strategic studies. It is designed to help students develop strong analytical frameworks for understanding the concept of strategy and also to examine a number of issues in depth. Specific contents include coverage of the nature of strategy, the relationship between strategy and war, the causes of war, grand strategy, air, land and maritime strategy, legal and ethical issues relating to the use of force. How the strategy has evolved with the passage of time through the strategic thoughts of Sun Tzu, Machiavelli, Kautilya and Clausewitz would be analyzed in the course. Strategic studies is concerned with the use of armed force in international politics. It deals with the existential relationship between war and peace. It asks how government leaders can best prevent the outbreak of armed conflict and, if necessary, how they can use armed force to protect the nation's interest. Strategy, then, is best understood as the use or threat of the use of armed force for political purpose.</p>
9.	Objectives	<p>To explore the role of different strategists towards the development of strategy.</p> <p>A formidable challenge for strategy is to convert political goals into military objectives which then guide military operations. The course looks at the evolution of warfare on land, in the air and at sea. It will also examine the task of defining how military operations contribute to the ends of strategy. Also to compare the work of strategic thinkers and to critically analyze them.</p> <p>To guide students that why Most states avoid the use of <i>brute force</i> to impose their will on others. Instead, they aim to use limited force (coercion) or the threat of the use of force (deterrence) to manage conflict and crisis. However, the impact of geography on strategy should never be too deterministic; some analysts argue that modern technology and globalization makes geography as a driver of modern defence policy largely obsolete. It is important to discuss the relevance of geography as a dimension of strategy and its relationship with strategic culture.</p>

		Technological breakthroughs certainly have changed the character of war, they have done little to change the enduring nature of war and strategy. The course will discuss the enduring debate about the relationship between strategy and technology and the evolution of nuclear strategy, the theory and practice of arms control and disarmament, and the related challenges.																								
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11.	Outcome	On satisfying the requirements for this course, students will have built a strong analytical framework for understanding the nature of strategy and investigating leading strategic ideas and issues from classical interstate conflicts to stabilization operations and small wars. They will have a keen understanding of different strategic thoughts to the use of force for the ends of policy (including political, historical,																								

		<p>theoretical, geographical, and ethical standpoints). Students will have developed an understanding of how strategy is made in theory and practice and how it is shaped by Sun Tzu, Machiavelli, Kautilya and Clausewitz, and the way in which organized violence is used. Students completing this course will have built strong academic foundations to aid them in other courses as they consider strategic issues in their future academic and professional careers.</p>
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaufre, Andre. (1965). <i>An Introduction to Strategy</i>, London: Faber & Faber,. • Heuser, Beatrice. (2010). <i>The Evolution of Strategy</i>, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Paret, Peter (ed.), (1986). <i>Makers of Modern Strategy from Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age</i>, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. • Howard, Michael. & Paret, Peter. eds. (1976). <i>On War</i>, by Carl von Clausewitz, Princeton: Princeton University Press, , pp. 83-101, 731-737. • Handel, Michael I. (2001). <i>Masters of War: Classical Strategic Thought</i>, London: Portland, Frank Cass Publishers, pp. 1-62. • Ames, Roger T.(1993). <i>The Art of Warfare</i>, by Sun Tzu , New York: Ballantine, , pp. 101-162. • Baylis, John. (2004). <i>Strategy in the Contemporary World</i>. California: Oxford University Press. • Adelman, Kennetor, & Normant, Augustus. (1990). <i>The Defence Revolution: Strategy for the Brave New World</i>. San Francisco: C. S Press, Institute for Contemporary Studies. • Heuser, Beatrice. (2010). <i>The Evolution of Strategy</i>, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Baylis, John. (2002). ‘Arms Control and Disarmament’, in John Baylis, James Wirtz et al, <i>Strategy in the Contemporary World: An Introduction to Strategic Studies</i>, Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Gray, Colin S. (2010). <i>The Strategy Bridge: theory for practice</i>, Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Howard, Michael. (1983). <i>The Causes of Wars</i>, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. • Beaufre, Andre. (1965). <i>An Introduction to Strategy</i>, London: Faber & Faber, • Blainey, Geoffrey. (1977). <i>The Causes of War</i>, Melbourne: Sun Books. • Collins, John M. (1973). <i>Grand Strategy: Practice and Principles</i>, (Annapolis, MD: Naval War College Press. • Paret, Peter (ed.). (1986). <i>Makers of Modern Strategy from Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age</i>, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. • Schelling, Thomas C.(2008). <i>Arms and Influence</i>, New Haven: Yale

		<p>University Press, 2008, pp. 35-91.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedman, Lawrence. (2004). <i>Deterrence</i>, Cambridge: Polity Press. • Morgan, Patrick. (1977). <i>Deterrence: A conceptual analysis</i>, Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. • Gray, Colin S. (Summer 1979), ‘Nuclear Strategy: A Case for a Theory of Victory’, <i>International Security</i> 4:1 pp. 54–8. • Gray, Colin S. (1992). <i>House of Cards: Why Arms Control Must Fail</i>, Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
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Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/ Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies										
2.	Title	Research Methodology										
3.	Semester	1 st										
4.	Code	MA-DSS303										
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hours										
6.	Type	Core Course										
7.	Pre-requisites											
8.	Introduction	Research is a baseline for understanding various phenomenon of Political Science. For the purpose it is necessary to have complete understanding of the basic concepts of scientific method of Research. This course is based on the conceptual understanding that's why it incorporates the fundamental aspects of research.										
9.	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To develop research orientation among the students to acquaint them with fundamentals of research method. ➤ To develop understanding of the basic framework of the research process. ➤ To develop understanding of various research designs and techniques. ➤ To develop an understanding of the ethical dimension of conducting research. 										
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to write an abstract • Article / Report / Thesis Writing
		Week 9	Mid Term Exams
		Week 10-11-12	Research Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Qualitative Research Design • Introduction of Quantitative Research Design • Introduction of Mixed Method
		Week 13-14	Use of Library and means of Data Collection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of various methods used in library. • It would be a Workshop to understand basic mechanism, how to use computer and cards system to find out literature. • Use of J. Store / Searching techniques
		Week 15-16	Understanding Citation Styles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APA Referencing Style. • Cambridge Citation Style.
		Week 17	Research Ethics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plagiarism Policy.
		Week 18	Final Term Exams
11.	Outcome	<p>After completing this course, students will be able to understand the basic concepts of research. They will also be able to differentiate between research write-up and an ordinary piece of writing.</p> <p>The course will also able the student to conduct research while considering research ethics. The awareness about plagiarism – Policy will make students conscious conducting original research.</p>	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lamont, C. (2015). <i>Research methods in international relations</i>. Sage. - Neuman, L. W. (2000). <i>Social Research Methods, 4/E</i>. Pearson. - Corbett, M. (2003). <i>Research Methods in Political Science</i>, Melbourn: Thomson Wordsworth. - Jayapalan, N. (2000). <i>Research Methods in Political Science</i>. Atlantic Publisher. - Gravelter, F. (2003) <i>Research Methods for Behavioral Sciences</i>. Melbourn: Thomson Wordsworth. - McNabb, D.E. (2010). <i>Research Methods for Political Science</i>. England: Prestice Hall. 	

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies						
2.	Title	Conflict & Conflict Management: A Theoretical Perspective						
3.	Semester	1 st						
4.	Code	MA-DSS304						
5.	Rating	03 credit hour						
6.	Type	Core Course						
7.	Pre-requisites							
8.	Introduction	In this subject students will acquire in-depth knowledge about different interactional patterns between states of the world. It will give students' skills to access the Importance of national interests while states interacting with each other. Area of disagreement can occur among states regarding their involving national interests. The important thing is this how to manage this disagreement so it could not convert into violent conflicting situation which have ability to pose a threat to the peace of the world. This subject will provide information to the students about amicable resolution of different international disputes.						
9.	Objectives	<p>The following objectives can be acquired at the end of this course.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be able to know about the importance of national interests. • Students will realize the importance of peaceful methods to resolve international conflicts. • They will be aware about the role if international institutions to promote peace in the world. • Students will have understanding about the use of force by the states against each other and its destructive consequences • They will have knowledge about the role of international organizations in resolving international disputes. • They will have knowledge about the role of diplomatic agents. 						
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		Week 8	Conflict Environment Public Opinion Communication and Perception Building
		Week 9	Mid Term Exam
		Week 10-11-12	Power phenomenon Kinds of power Role of Power
		Week 13-15	Tangible conflicts Territorial Conflict Conflict over control of government
		Week 16-17	Economic conflict Drug trafficking
		Week 18	Final Term Exam
11.	Outcome	Students will have ideas about emergence of conflicting situations and about management.	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ahmar, Moonis. (2008). Conflict Management Mechanism and Challenges of Peace. Karachi. Bureau of composition, compilation and translation press.s • Ahmar, Moonis. (2005). Different Perceptions of Conflict Resolution: Need For An Alternate Approach (ed). Karachi. Bureau of composition, compilation and translation press.s • Brown, Schraub. (ed) (1992). Resolving Third World Conflicts.Washington D.C. US institute of Peace Press. • Thomson, Wadsworth. (2007). World Politics Trends and Transformation (11th ed). • Khalid, Iram. (2006). Conflict Within State: A case Study of South Asia and South East Asian Insurgencies. (ed). Lahore. Maktaba Tamir-i- Insaniat. • Golstein, Joshuas. (2003). International Relations. (5th ED).Singapore. Pearson Education, INC. • Christopher, Michal. (1998). Hand book of Conflict Resolution. London. Carsenn, Imprint. 	

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Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies
2.	Title	Strategic Issues of Pakistan's Foreign Policy
3.	Semester	1 st
4.	Code	MA-DSS305
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hours
6.	Type	Core Course
7.	Pre-requisites	
8.	Introduction	<p>This course aims to familiarize students with the process by which foreign policy is made. In exploring this question, the course takes students on a tour through the corpus of thought on foreign policy. Broadly speaking, the course follows traditional level of understanding regarding the concept of foreign policy and its determinants, beginning with the systemic or structural level, where we examine constraints on foreign-policy making such as balance of power considerations and alliance structures. We also consider systemic sources of foreign policy, including transnational social networks, multi-national corporations, Diasporas, epistemic communities, global norms, and the democratic peace. We then move to the state level to investigate the influence of domestic factors such as regime type, government veto players, bureaucratic and organizational politics, sub-state interest groups, public opinion and media, as well as cultural factors. Finally, we move to individual-level factors that influence foreign policy decision-making, including cognitive maps, leadership traits, psychological factors, perceptions, and beliefs. Rather than offering a definitive answer to the question of how foreign policy is made, students will be encouraged to consider a number of possible sources and interactions among these sources. Students will also be asked to evaluate alternative accounts for a given foreign policy in order to construct the most plausible explanation for it. The course focuses largely on American foreign policy, as this literature is largely U.S.-based. However, we will also examine foreign policy-making in Pakistan, China, India and the US. In the final weeks of the class, students will have a chance to apply the principles of foreign policy in international system through negotiations and simulations.</p>
9.	Objectives	<p>The goals of the course are threefold. First, it aims to familiarize students with the principal alternative approaches to foreign policy as a field related to, but distinct from, international relations. Second, it enables students to participate in and contribute to contemporary debates on foreign policy-making using theoretically-informed empirical</p>

		analysis. Finally, it uses in-class simulations to assist students in applying concepts and theories of foreign policy analysis to real world policy settings.																						
10.	Contents	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Week 1</td> <td>Introduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 2</td> <td>What is Foreign Policy?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 3</td> <td>Determinants of the Foreign Policy of Pakistan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 4-5</td> <td>Read Books/articles/newspapers on Pakistan U.S.A. Relations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 6-7</td> <td>Pakistan- India Relations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 7-8</td> <td>Pakistan- China Relations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 9</td> <td>Mid Term Exam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 10-12</td> <td>Students need to read the Dawn, the News, the Nation, Washington Post, Guardian and other newspapers' editorial pages. Besides that Times Magazine, Newsweek, Current History and any local journals along with any newly published two books on PFP; one with the western perspective and other with local perspective and students suppose to give their reflection on those books as presentation as well as a written document.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 13-15</td> <td>1- The students suppose to write articles and recommend suggestion on different political, economic, social, ideological and environmental issues without any copy paste work. They must contribute original write ups for the understanding of international relations.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 16-17</td> <td>1- They suppose to give presentations on their papers and on the behalf of their papers special journals have to publish their finding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 18</td> <td>Final Term Exam</td> </tr> </table>	Week 1	Introduction	Week 2	What is Foreign Policy?	Week 3	Determinants of the Foreign Policy of Pakistan	Week 4-5	Read Books/articles/newspapers on Pakistan U.S.A. Relations	Week 6-7	Pakistan- India Relations	Week 7-8	Pakistan- China Relations	Week 9	Mid Term Exam	Week 10-12	Students need to read the Dawn, the News, the Nation, Washington Post, Guardian and other newspapers' editorial pages. Besides that Times Magazine, Newsweek, Current History and any local journals along with any newly published two books on PFP; one with the western perspective and other with local perspective and students suppose to give their reflection on those books as presentation as well as a written document.	Week 13-15	1- The students suppose to write articles and recommend suggestion on different political, economic, social, ideological and environmental issues without any copy paste work. They must contribute original write ups for the understanding of international relations.	Week 16-17	1- They suppose to give presentations on their papers and on the behalf of their papers special journals have to publish their finding.	Week 18	Final Term Exam
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Week 18	Final Term Exam																							
11.	Outcome	By the end of this course, students will be able to: analyze and formulate the foreign Policy of Pakistan. They would be capable enough to carve out a pragmatic plan to suggest different conflict management at the international level through their understandings.																						
12.	Recommended Books / Reference																							

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies						
2.	Title	Diplomacy: Theory & Practice-II						
3.	Semester	2 nd						
4.	Code	MA-DSS306						
5.	Rating	04 Credit Hour						
6.	Type	Core Course						
7.	Pre-requisites							
8.	Introduction	The international arena has changed dramatically in the past century. Relations between States are no longer based on official diplomatic ties alone, while a multitude of new actors have emerged such as civil society movements, multinational corporations, media outlets, private entities, etc. This shift of paradigm affects all Nation-States as well as those not defined as such, and demands them to effectively adapt to the Diplomacy in the 21st Century. Students participating in Diplomacy in the 21st Century course will learn about Multi-faced Diplomacy by a combination of theory and practice. Students will get insights from Pakistan official diplomatic ties and more specifically the challenges it faces in the current international atmosphere, will gain hands-on experience in practicing Public Diplomacy and will tour some of Pakistan friction points being a source of diplomatic debate.						
9.	Objectives	For a medium-sized country like Pakistan, diplomacy plays an extremely important role not only in Pakistan's relations with its immediate neighbors but also further afield; in multilateral diplomacy and the increasing emphasis of diplomacy by civil society actors. Studying diplomacy will enhance the students' exposure to how nations and other non-state entities interact with each other in our shrinking world.						
10.	Contents	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Week</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Contents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Week 1-2</td> <td> Embassies The French system of diplomacy The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 The case of euthanasia Representation and friendly relations Negotiating and lobbying Clarifying intentions Political reporting Commercial diplomacy Versatility and adaptability </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Week 3-4</td> <td>Consulates</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Week	Contents	Week 1-2	Embassies The French system of diplomacy The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 The case of euthanasia Representation and friendly relations Negotiating and lobbying Clarifying intentions Political reporting Commercial diplomacy Versatility and adaptability	Week 3-4	Consulates
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		<p>Merchants representatives to public servants Amalgamation with the diplomatic service A separate activity, if not a separate service Consular functions Career consuls Honorary consuls Consular sections</p>
	Week 5	<p>Conferences Origins International Organizations Procedure</p>
	Week 6	<p>Summits Origins Professional anathemas Case for the defence</p>
	Week 7-8	<p>Telephone Diplomacy Flourishes Video Conference stalls Other means multiply</p>
	Week 9	Mid Term Exams
	Week 10-11-12	<p>Disguised Embassies Interests sections Consulates Representative offices Front missions</p>
	Week 13	<p>Propaganda about propaganda The role of the MFA: Player and coordinator The Role of the embassy</p>
	Week 14-15	<p>Special Missions The advantages of special mission The variety of special missions To go secretly or openly?</p>
	Week 16-17	Diplomatic trends in Pakistan
	Week 18	Final Term Exams
11.	Outcome	<p>Students are expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Show comprehensive understanding of the political and historical factors that influenced the development of diplomacy as we see it today; 2. Apply theoretical knowledge acquired in-class to real life situations e.g. the art of negotiation, public speaking, diplomatic etiquette and correspondence; 3. Identify different segments of foreign policy and the forces that drive it, as well as on the practice of diplomacy; 4. Demonstrate conceptual understanding of the practical level of the way foreign policy is carried out and the roles of individuals and institutions that perform this function.
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berridge, G.R. (1994). Talking to the Enemy: How states without Diplomatic Relations. (Macmillan) • Berridge, G.R. (2002). Palgrave. Publishers. • Instabuli, Yasin. (2001). Diplomacy and Diplomatic Practice in the Early

		<p>Islamic Era. Oxford</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zartnan, I.W. and Berman, M. (1982). The Practical Negotiator. London: (Yale University Press) • Abba, Eban. (1998). Diplomacy for the next Century, London: Yale University Press • Hissman, Roger. (1971). The Politics of Policy making in Defense and Foreign Affairs. New York: Harper & Row. • Kaplan, Stephen. (1981). Diplomacy and Power. Washington D.C. Brookings. • Kennan, George, F.(1966). Realities of American Foreign Policy. New York: WW Norton • Kissinger, Henry. (1994), The study of Diplomacy. New York: Simon and Schuster. • Lauren, Paul (Ed.). (1979). Diplomacy: New approaches in History. Theory and Practice. New York: Free Press. • Moreton, E. (1984). Soviet Strategy Towards Western Europe, London: Allen & Unwin, Segal G. • Nicolson, Harold. (1988). Diplomacy. Washington D.C.: Institute for the Study of Diplomacy.
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Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies								
2.	Title	Dimensions of Strategic								
3.	Semester	2 nd								
4.	Code	MA-DSS307								
5.	Rating	04 Credit Hour								
6.	Type	Core Course								
7.	Pre-requisites									
8.	Introduction	Strategic studies is concerned with the use of armed force in international politics. It deals with the existential relationship between war and peace. It asks how government leaders can best prevent the outbreak of armed conflict and, if necessary, how they can use armed force to protect the nation's interest. Strategy, then, is best understood as the use or threat of the use of armed force for political purpose. The introductory session will identify some of the key terms and concepts in relation to strategy, war and peace. It will discuss the causes for war and peace in the international system.								
9.	Objectives	<p>To guide students that why Most states avoid the use of <i>brute force</i> to impose their will on others. Instead, they aim to use limited force (coercion) or the threat of the use of force (deterrence) to manage conflict and crisis. However, the impact of geography on strategy should never be too deterministic; some analysts argue that modern technology and globalization makes geography as a driver of modern defence policy largely obsolete. It is important to discuss the relevance of geography as a dimension of strategy and its relationship with strategic culture.</p> <p>Technological breakthroughs certainly have changed the character of war, they have done little to change the enduring nature of war and strategy. The course will discuss the enduring debate about the relationship between strategy and technology and the evolution of nuclear strategy, the theory and practice of arms control and disarmament, and the related challenges.</p>								
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Week 18	Final Term Exams																	
11.	Outcome	<p>On satisfying the requirements for this course, students will have built a strong analytical framework for understanding the nature of strategy and investigating leading strategic ideas and issues from classical interstate conflicts to stabilization operations and small wars. They will have a keen understanding of different strategic thoughts to the use of force for the ends of policy (including political, historical, theoretical, geographical, and ethical standpoints). Students will have developed an understanding of how strategy is made in theory and practice and how it is shaped by Sun Tzu, Machiavelli, Kautilya and Clausewitz, and the way in which organized violence is used. Students completing this course will have built strong academic foundations to aid them in other courses as they consider strategic issues in their future academic and professional careers.</p>																
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heuser, Beatrice. (2010). <i>The Evolution of Strategy</i>, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Baylis, John. (2002). ‘Arms Control and Disarmament’, in John Baylis, James Wirtz et al, <i>Strategy in the Contemporary World: An Introduction to Strategic Studies</i>, Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Gray, Colin S. (2010). <i>The Strategy Bridge: theory for practice</i>, Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Howard, Michael. (1983). <i>The Causes of Wars</i>, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. • Beaufre, Andre. (1965). <i>An Introduction to Strategy</i>, London: Faber & Faber, • Blainey, Geoffrey. (1977). <i>The Causes of War</i>, Melbourne: Sun Books. • Collins, John M. (1973). <i>Grand Strategy: Practice and Principles</i>, (Annapolis, MD: Naval War College Press. • Paret, Peter (ed.). (1986). <i>Makers of Modern Strategy from Machiavelli to the</i> 																

		<p><i>Nuclear Age</i>, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schelling, Thomas C.(2008). <i>Arms and Influence</i>, New Haven: Yale University Press, 2008, pp. 35-91. • Freedman, Lawrence. (2004). <i>Deterrence</i>, Cambridge: Polity Press. • Morgan, Patrick. (1977). <i>Deterrence: A conceptual analysis</i>, Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. • Gray, Colin S. (Summer 1979), ‘Nuclear Strategy: A Case for a Theory of Victory’, <i>International Security</i> 4:1 pp. 54–8. • Gray, Colin S. (1992). <i>House of Cards: Why Arms Control Must Fail</i>, Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
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Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/ Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies		
2.	Title	Advance Research Methods		
3.	Semester	2 nd		
4.	Code	MA-DSS308		
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hours		
6.	Type	Core Course		
7.	Pre-requisites			
8.	Introduction	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Qualitative Research Methodology</u></p> <p>This course is designed to train students in qualitative research methodology, from conceptualization, through design and data collection processes for use in their studies. It includes a thorough discussion of qualitative research design and the role of theory in guiding and informing research design. The course begins with research problems, questions and design considerations. The course follows with training, through lecture, group work and hands-on experiences, in four data collection methods commonly used in qualitative research--observation, interview, focus group and use of documents and archival data. Students will undertake a pilot research study as part of the course requirements and as a means of trying out their research conceptualizing and data collection skills. The exercises are intended to develop the mindset required to think through, design, and execute a qualitative study.</p>		
9.	Objectives	<p>This course is an introduction to qualitative research methods—conceptualization, design and data collection procedures—with a special focus on research in international relations. Through this course, students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learn about the nature and application of qualitative research in social sciences. • learn to conceptualize qualitative research and to formulate problem statements and research questions • learn how to design a qualitative research study • learn about qualitative data collection procedures--observation, interviews, focus group interviews, and collection and use of documents and archival data • apply their research design and data collection skills by undertaking a pilot research study. 		
10.	Contents	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Week 1</td> <td>Overview. Course purpose, objectives, and requirements. What is qualitative research?</td> </tr> </table>	Week 1	Overview. Course purpose, objectives, and requirements. What is qualitative research?
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			How do qualitative and quantitative research designs differ?
		Week 2	Research design. Types of research design.
		Week 3	Research design. Procedures for designing and setting up a qualitative research study. Conceptual Frameworks, Research questions, validity in data gathering
		Week 4 & 5	Starting a study: entry into the field; developing rapport; role of the researcher; confidentiality; collecting background information, sampling, and Validity in data gathering.
		Week 6 & 7	Interviews. Types of interviews (structured to unstructured). How to design interview questions; how to conduct interviews
		Week 8	Observations. Taking notes, following up issues, developing a sequence Types of observation procedures. How to observe and focus. Use of observation guides.
		Week 9	Mid Term Exam
		Week 10	Focus groups. Design, conduct and analysis of focus group interviews
		Week 11	Action Research
		Week 12-13	Documents and archival data. Definition, review of sources and types of data, methods of collection and analysis. Integrating and synthesizing data, reflexivity.
		Week 14	Qualitative Data Analysis Tool: Nvivo Introduction
		Week 15	Mixed Methods Research
		Week 16	Discussion of pilot study experiences and results
		Week 17	Open and Advanced Issues, Final Summary
		Week 18	Final Term Exam
11.	Outcome		
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<p>These books have been selected to provide an in-depth understanding of the issues involved in conducting qualitative research, including design and the various methods of gathering and organizing data. Students should consider these books as a foundation for their professional library in qualitative methods.</p> <p>Berg, B. L. & Lune, H. Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences, 8th edition, Boston: Pearson, Allyn & Bacon. 2012</p> <p>Creswell, J. W., Qualitative inquiry and research design, 2nd edition. Sage</p>	

	<p>Publications. 2013.</p> <p>Maxwell, J.A. Qualitative Research Design. Sage Publications, 2nd edition, 2013</p> <p>Rubin, H. J. & Rubin, I. S. Qualitative Interviewing: The Art of Hearing Data, Sage Publications, 3rd edition, 2012.</p> <p>Seidman, I. E. Interviewing as Qualitative Research, Teachers College Press, 4rd edition.</p> <p>Yin, R. K. Case Study Research. Sage Publications, 4th edition, 2009.</p>
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8.	Introduction	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Quantitative Research Methodology</u></p> <p>This course is a core course designed to train students in quantitative research methodology, from designing their study, through data collection processes and techniques for analysis to be used in their studies. The course follows with training, through lecture, group work and hands-on experiences, in using and developing statistical methods that are informed by theories in political science and the social sciences more generally. Students will undertake a pilot research study as part of the course requirements and as a means of trying out designing a quantitative study and their data collection skills.</p>																
9.	Objectives	<p>This course is an introduction to quantitative research methods. Through this course, students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learn about the nature and application of quantitative research in social sciences research • learn how to design a quantitative research study • learn about quantitative data collection procedures 																
10.	Contents	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Week 1</td> <td>Overview. Course purpose, objectives, and requirements.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 2</td> <td>Background to research</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 3</td> <td>Defining Research Problems</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 4</td> <td>Survey Data Collection</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 5</td> <td>Questionnaires</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 6</td> <td>Experiments and Experimental Design</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 7</td> <td>Probability and Sampling</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 8</td> <td>Introduction to STATA</td> </tr> </table>	Week 1	Overview. Course purpose, objectives, and requirements.	Week 2	Background to research	Week 3	Defining Research Problems	Week 4	Survey Data Collection	Week 5	Questionnaires	Week 6	Experiments and Experimental Design	Week 7	Probability and Sampling	Week 8	Introduction to STATA
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		Week 9	Mid-Term Exam
		Week 10	Working with Structured Data
		Week 13	Univariate Analysis
		Week 14	Logic of Hypothesis Testing
		Week 15	Correlation
		Week 16	The T-Test and Chi-Square Test
		Week 17	ANOVA and Regression
		Week 18	Final Exam
11.	Outcome	<p>On successful completion of the module, you will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate appropriate research questions. • Select the most appropriate research design to address a specific research problem. • Demonstrate knowledge of common research designs and methods used in quantitative research (survey and experiments). 	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<p>Maxim, P. S. (1999). Quantitative Research Methods in the Social Sciences. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>In addition to this, reading material for each topic will be provided in class.</p>	

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies										
2.	Title	Conflict & Conflict Management: Issues and Practice										
3.	Semester	2 nd										
4.	Code	MA-DSS309										
5.	Rating	03 credit hour										
6.	Type	Core Course										
7.	Pre-requisites											
8.	Introduction	In this subject students will acquire in-depth knowledge of different interactional patterns between states of the world. It will give students skills to access the importance of national interests in determining the nature of relations between states. Disagreement can occur among states once their national interests collide with each other. The important thing is this how to manage this disagreement so it could not convert into violent conflicting situation which have ability to pose a threat to the peace of the world. This subject will provide information to the students about amicable resolution of different international disputes.										
9.	Objectives	<p>The following objectives can be acquired at the end of this course.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be able to know the importance of national interests. • Students will realize the importance of peaceful methods to resolve international conflicts. • They will become aware of the role of international institutions in promoting peace in the world. • Students will develop understanding about the instances of use of force by the states against each other and its destructive consequences • They will develop knowledge about the role of international organizations in resolving international disputes. • They will develop knowledge about the role of diplomatic agents. 										
10.	Contents	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Week 1-3</td> <td>Less tangible conflicts Ethnic conflict Ideological conflict</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 4-5</td> <td>Religious Conflict</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 6-8</td> <td>Means of leverage at the time of conflict</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 9</td> <td>Mid Term Exam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 10-12</td> <td>The concept of Crisis</td> </tr> </table>	Week 1-3	Less tangible conflicts Ethnic conflict Ideological conflict	Week 4-5	Religious Conflict	Week 6-8	Means of leverage at the time of conflict	Week 9	Mid Term Exam	Week 10-12	The concept of Crisis
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Week 4-5	Religious Conflict											
Week 6-8	Means of leverage at the time of conflict											
Week 9	Mid Term Exam											
Week 10-12	The concept of Crisis											

			East Pakistan Crisis: A Case Study
		Week 13-15	East Timor Conflict and Role of UN Nature of Conflict and Involving actors
		Week 16-17	Kashmir dispute
		Week 18	Final Term Exam
11.	Outcome	Students will have ideas about emergence of conflicting situations and about management process.	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ahmar, Moonis. (2008). Conflict Management Mechanism and Challenges of Peace. Karachi. Bureau of composition, compilation and translation press.s • Ahmar, Moonis. (2005). Different Perceptions of Conflict Resolution: Need For An Alternate Approach (ed). Karachi. Bureau of composition, compilation and translation press.s • Brown, Schraub. (ed) (1992). Resolving Third World Conflicts.Washington D.C. US institute of Peace Press. • Thomson, Wadsworth. (2007). World Politics Trends and Transformation (11th ed). • Khalid, Iram. (2006). Conflict Within State: A case Study of South Asia and South East Asian Insurgencies. (ed). Lahore. Maktaba Tamir-i- Insaniat. • Golstein, Joshuas. (2003). International Relations. (5th ED).Singapore. Pearson Education, INC. • Christopher, Michal. (1998). Hand book of Conflict Resolution. London. Carsenn, Imprint. 	

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies												
2.	Title	International Political Economy												
3.	Semester	2 nd												
4.	Code	MA-DSS310												
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hours												
6.	Type	Core Course												
7.	Pre-requisites													
8.	Introduction	This course will familiarize students to the modern-day study of international political economy, and how politics and economics interrelate at the global, regional and national levels. The course covers main theories, concepts and issues of IPE including, international trade, international institutions, international development, international finance, and consequences and controversies of globalization.												
9.	Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to determine a working knowledge of the disciplinary history of IPE and its leading theoretical approaches. 2. to present an awareness of the historical development of the global political economy 3. to classify the main fundamental characteristics of the global political economy and explain how they are changing. 												
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		Week9	Mid Term Exams
		Week 10-11-12	Multinational Corporations in the World Economy -Merits and Demerits of MNCs -Role of MNCs in developing economies -Case Study
		Week 13-14	Structure of foreign exchange market The Bretton Woods system -Creation and Collapse of the Bretton Woods System Cases: -The IMF and international debt crises, managing financial crises: the 1997 Asian crisis and the 2008 global crisis
		Week 15	World Trade Organization -Difference between WTO and GATT -WTO agreements
		Week 16-17	International institutions -International Monetary funds (role of IMF in developing countries) -World Bank (functions and role of World Bank)
		Week 18	Final Term Exams
11.	Outcome	Students will gain an introduction to the study of international political economy (IPE).	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	Thomas Oatley, International Political Economy, Pearson/Longman, 5th edition (2016). John Ravenhill (ed.), Global Political Economy, Oxford University Press, 5th edition (2016).	

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies																				
2.	Title	Theories of International Relations																				
3.	Semester	3 rd																				
4.	Code	MA-DSS401																				
5.	Rating	04 Credit Hour																				
6.	Type	Core Course																				
7.	Pre-requisites																					
8.	Introduction	This course familiarizes the students many of the basic themes of IR such as, balance of power, national interest, power politics and its alternatives. It also focuses on the international political system and its key actors both state and non-state. It also aims to acquaint the students with the major problems and challenges faced by the international community such as terrorism. This course also aims at developing student's capabilities to critically analyze problems of world community and suggesting the solutions or resolutions of those conflicts with reference to the current theoretical approaches in the field of IR.																				
9.	Objectives	The primary objective of this course is to develop an understanding of the field of International Relations. This course enables students to examine critically the key concepts or theories in IR with reference to different approaches such as Realism, Liberalism, and Constructivism, behaviouralism, etc.																				
10.	Contents	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Week</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Contents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Week 1</td> <td>What are International Relations? Why do we study it? What are the phases of International Relations?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 2</td> <td>What are the phases of International Relations? What are the levels of International Relations.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 3</td> <td>Modern Sovereign State System, its evolution, characteristics, crisis of sovereignty etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 4</td> <td>Theories of International Relations, origin, development etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 5</td> <td>The Realism, Philosophical Background, basic assumptions etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 6</td> <td>The classical Realism, Neo-realism Defensive and Offensive, Contemporary Challenges to Realism.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 7</td> <td>The Liberalism, philosophical underpinnings, origin, development, basic assumptions or core ideas of Liberalism.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 8</td> <td>Neo-Liberalism, the institutionalists, The Neo-Institutionalism, The neo-neo Debate, DPT, Challenges to the Liberal Theory of Politics.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 9</td> <td>Mid Term Exams</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Week	Contents	Week 1	What are International Relations? Why do we study it? What are the phases of International Relations?	Week 2	What are the phases of International Relations? What are the levels of International Relations.	Week 3	Modern Sovereign State System, its evolution, characteristics, crisis of sovereignty etc.	Week 4	Theories of International Relations, origin, development etc.	Week 5	The Realism, Philosophical Background, basic assumptions etc.	Week 6	The classical Realism, Neo-realism Defensive and Offensive, Contemporary Challenges to Realism.	Week 7	The Liberalism, philosophical underpinnings, origin, development, basic assumptions or core ideas of Liberalism.	Week 8	Neo-Liberalism, the institutionalists, The Neo-Institutionalism, The neo-neo Debate, DPT, Challenges to the Liberal Theory of Politics.	Week 9	Mid Term Exams
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		Week 10	Behavioralism or behaviouralist approach in International Relations.
		Week 11	Post-behaviouralism/Post-modernism.
		Week 12	Constructivism, a new social theory in IR, core values/ideas, Is constructivism a challenge to Realism?
		Week 13	The concept of Power, meaning, scope, Hard Power, Soft Power, Smart Power etc.
		Week 14	Balance of Power, the balance of power in the nuclear age
		Week 15	Balance of Power and Europe
		Week 16	National Interest, concept, Different kinds on National Interest.
		Week 17	National Interest as a key factor in the Foreign Policy.
		Week 18	Final Term Exams
11.	Outcome	The students will get a good understanding about the leading theories of International Relations.	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baylis, J., S. Smith and P. Owens (2010). <i>The globalization of world politics: an introduction to international relations</i>. Oxford University Press, fifth edition. • Goldstein, Joshua. S. and Jon C. Pevehouse (2008). <i>International Relations</i>, 8th edition. Pearson/Longman. • Griffiths, M., T. O’Callaghan and S.C. Roach (2007). <i>International relations: the key concepts</i>. Abingdon: Routledge, second edition. • Jackson, R. and G. Sorensen (2012). <i>Introduction to international relations: theories and approaches</i>. Oxford University Press, fifth edition. • Bull, H (2012). <i>The anarchical society: a study of order in world politics</i>. (New York: Columbia University Press, fourth edition. • Halliday, F. (1995) <i>Rethinking international relations</i>. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press. 	

Grading/Evaluation Criteria

Requirements	%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations/Informed Class Participation	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies																								
2.	Title	Major Issues in Global Politics																								
3.	Semester	3 rd																								
4.	Code	MA-DSS402																								
5.	Rating	04 Credit Hour																								
6.	Type	Core Course																								
7.	Pre-requisites																									
8.	Introduction	Global Issues is an important optional course for the students. The students of World Politics, while studying theoretical aspects of the subject, also need to look into actual developments, reflecting or deflecting the theoretical assumptions that were developed by scholars. An important element of this course is the understanding the changing dynamics of global issues. The course, however, focuses on contemporary global issues while having room for in-depth analysis.																								
9.	Objectives	The course is aimed at introducing students of global events, trends and problems involving citizens, leaders, states and other actors in a globalized world. The course is designed in a way to develop an insight, improve analytical skills and to inspire students to develop an in-depth knowledge. The students are expected to develop their interests in most pressing issues of Political, economic and social nature happening around the world.																								
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		Week 18	Final Term Exams
11.	Outcome	It is hoped that the students will develop a through & sound standing of Contemporary Global Issues	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Issues: Politics, Economics, and Culture By Richard J. Payne, Pearson, 2017. • Global Issues: A Cross-Cultural Perspective By Shirley A. Fedorak, University of Toronto Press, Higher Education Division; 1 edition (November 29, 2013) • Global Issues: An Introduction (4th Ed.) By John L. Seitz & Kristen A. Hite, Wiley-Blackwell; (January 30, 2012) 	

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies																						
2.	Title	War and Warfare																						
3.	Semester	3 rd																						
4.	Code	MA-DSS403																						
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hour																						
6.	Type	Core Course																						
7.	Pre-requisites																							
8.	Introduction	This course provides an understanding of the evolution of contemporary war and warfare. How the different scholars have played their role in making war as an instrument of state's policy or as an instrument of peace.																						
9.	Objectives	<p>To explore the role of different war strategists towards the development of the concept of war. The course looks at the evolution of warfare on land, in the air and at sea. It will also examine the task of defining how military operations contribute to the ends of strategy. Also to compare the work of strategic thinkers and to critically analyze them.</p> <p>To guide students that why Most states avoid the use of <i>brute force</i> to impose their will on others. Instead, they aim to use limited force (coercion) or the threat of the use of force (deterrence) to manage conflict and crisis. Technological breakthroughs certainly have changed the character of war, they have done little to change the enduring nature of war and strategy. The course will discuss the enduring debate about the relationship between war and technology.</p>																						
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		Week 18	Final Term Exams
11.	Outcome	<p>On satisfying the requirements for this course, students will have built a strong analytical framework for understanding the nature of war and investigating leading strategic ideas and issues from classical interstate conflicts to stabilization operations and small wars. They will have a keen understanding of different approaches to the strategy for the ends of policy (including political, historical, theoretical, geographical, and ethical standpoints). Students will have developed an understanding of how war is made in theory and practice and how it is shaped by culture, geography, law, technology, and the way in which organized violence is used. Students completing this course will have built strong academic foundations to aid them in other courses.</p>	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heuser, Beatrice. (2010). <i>The Evolution of Strategy</i>, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Baylis, John. (2002). ‘Arms Control and Disarmament’, in John Baylis, James Wirtz et al, <i>Strategy in the Contemporary World: An Introduction to Strategic Studies</i>, Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Gray, Colin S.(2010). <i>The Strategy Bridge: theory for practice</i>, Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Howard, Michael. (1983). <i>The Causes of Wars</i>, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. • Beaufre, Andre. (1965). <i>An Introduction to Strategy</i>, London: Faber & Faber, • Blainey, Geoffrey. (1977). <i>The Causes of War</i>, Melbourne: Sun Books. • Collins, John M. (1973). <i>Grand Strategy: Practice and Principles</i>, (Annapolis, MD: Naval War College Press. • Paret, Peter (ed.). (1986). <i>Makers of Modern Strategy from Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age</i>, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. • Schelling, Thomas C.(2008). <i>Arms and Influence</i>, New Haven: Yale University Press, 2008, pp. 35-91. • Freedman, Lawrence. (2004). <i>Deterrence</i>, Cambridge: Polity Press. • Morgan, Patrick M.(1977). <i>Deterrence: A conceptual analysis</i>, Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. • Gray, Colin S. (Summer 1979), ‘Nuclear Strategy: A Case for a Theory of Victory’, <i>International Security</i> 4:1 pp. 54–8. • Gray, Colin S. (1992). <i>House of Cards: Why Arms Control Must Fail</i>, Ithaca: Cornell University Press. 	

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies				
2.	Title	Nuclear Proliferation and Non-Proliferation				
3.	Semester	4 th				
4.	Code	MA-DSS411				
5.	Rating	04 Credit Hour				
6.	Type	Core Course				
7.	Pre-requisites					
8.	Introduction	<p>The atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the Second World War forever changed the political landscape of the world. Carl Clausewitz's age-old dictum, war is merely continuation of politics by other means, had to be seriously reassessed. The sheer scale of destruction and chaos in the event of a nuclear showdown would serve neither political nor any other fathomable rational ends.</p> <p>The advent of nuclear weapons has indeed been a game changer. It has in many ways redefined our conventional wisdom regarding terms such as deterrence, security, strategy, tactics, diplomacy and war. Moreover, it has brought to forefront the problem of nuclear proliferation and non-proliferation.</p> <p>The issue of nuclear proliferation was first highlighted when several major powers, following the footsteps of United States, started acquiring nuclear weapons. As more and more states started acquiring the destructive new capability, serious concerns were about the proliferation of nuclear technology and its potential misuse. Thus, emerged the discourse on nuclear proliferation and non-proliferation.</p>				
9.	Objectives	<p>This course discusses in detail the dynamics of nuclear technology and how it has completely transformed the modern geopolitical landscape and international relations. Particular emphasis will be laid on determining nuclear thresholds for nuclear capable countries and their regional political dynamics. India and Pakistan, their respective nuclear capabilities and the politics associated thereof, will be particularly scrutinized.</p> <p>In addition to analyzing countries that openly possess nuclear weapons, the course will also look at countries that in all likelihood are nuclear capable but refuse to acknowledge it formally. The students will be taught and encouraged to apply various IR theoretical frame works, such as realism, liberalism, and constructivism, to better understand the problem of nuclear proliferation.</p>				
10.	Contents	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Week</th> <th>Contents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Week	Contents		
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		<p>Week 1 to 6</p> <p>History of Nuclear Weapons Game Changer: Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Theoretical implications of WMDs Theory of Deterrence: Nuclear deterrence in perspective Basic Concepts in Nuclear Proliferation</p> <p>Week 7 to 12</p> <p>Evolution of Nuclear Nonproliferation Regimes Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty International Atomic Energy Agency Contemporary problems facing the Nonproliferation Regime</p> <p>Week 13 to 18</p> <p>Determining Nuclear Thresholds Case Studies Nuclear capable countries (declared and undeclared) The Cuban Missile Crisis India, Pakistan and Nuclear Deterrence</p>
11.	Outcome	The students are expected to develop a sound understanding about Nuclear Proliferation & non Proliferations.
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abraham, I. (2006) The Ambivalence of Nuclear Histories. <i>Osiris</i> 21, 49–65. • Beaton, L., and Maddox, J. (1962) <i>The Spread of Nuclear Weapons</i>. London: Chatto and Windus for the Institute for Strategic Studies. • Busch, N.E., and Joyner, D.H. (eds.) (2009) <i>Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction: The Future of International Nonproliferation Policy</i>. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press. • Cohen, A. (2008) <i>Israel: A Sui Generis Proliferator</i>. In M. Alagappa (ed.) <i>The Long Shadow: Nuclear Weapons and Security in 21st Century Asia</i>. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press • Dai, X. (2007) <i>International Institutions and National Policies</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Davis, Z.S., and Frankel, B. (eds.) (1993) <i>The Proliferation Puzzle: Why Nuclear Weapons Spread and What Results</i>. London: Frank Cass. • Epstein, W. (1976) <i>The Last Chance: Nuclear Proliferation and Arms Control</i>. New York: Free Press. • Gartzke, E., and Kroenig, M. (eds.) (2009) <i>A Strategic Approach to Nuclear Proliferation</i>. Special issue of the <i>Journal of Conflict Resolution</i> 53 (2). • Hymans, J.E.C. (2006) <i>The Psychology of Nuclear Proliferation: Identity, Emotions, and Foreign Policy</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Kier, E., and Mercer, J. (1996) <i>Setting Precedents in Anarchy: Military Intervention and Weapons of Mass Destruction</i>. <i>International Security</i> 20 (4), 77–106. • Langewiesche, William (2007) <i>The Atomic Bazaar: The Rise of the Nuclear Poor</i>. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux. • Lavoy, P.R. (1993) <i>Nuclear Myths and the Causes of Nuclear Proliferation</i>. <i>Security Studies</i> 2 (3/4), 192–212. • Müller, H., and Schmidt, A. (2008) <i>The Little-Known Story of De-Proliferation: Why States Give Up Nuclear Weapon Activities</i>. Paper presented to the International Studies Association conference, San Francisco. • Ogilvie-White, T. (1996) <i>Is There a Theory of Nuclear Proliferation? An Analysis of the Contemporary Debate</i>. <i>Nonproliferation Review</i> 4 (1), 43–60. • Potter, W.C. (1982) <i>Nuclear Power and Nonproliferation: An</i>

	<p>Interdisciplinary Perspective. Cambridge, MA: Oegleschlager, Gunn and Hain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quester, G.H. (1973) The Politics of Nuclear Proliferation. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. • Reiss, M. (1988) Without the Bomb: The Politics of Nuclear Nonproliferation. New York: Columbia University Press. • Richelson, J. (2006) Spying on the Bomb: American Nuclear Intelligence from Nazi Germany to Iran and North Korea. New York: Norton.
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Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies																		
2.	Title	National Power & Threat Perception																		
3.	Semester	4 th																		
4.	Code	MA-DSS412																		
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hour																		
6.	Type	Core Course																		
7.	Pre-requisites																			
8.	Introduction	This course provides an understanding of the concept of national power and threat perception It is important to know the concept of power and power politics. This course would discuss all the elements of national power such as natural elements, scientific and technological elements, political elements, social and ideological elements and external elements. Students would also study the concept of threat perception, its types, functions and elements.																		
9.	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand all the elements of national power such as natural elements, scientific and technological elements, political elements, social and ideological elements. • To understand the concept of threat perception, its types, functions and elements 																		
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Week 8	Class Quiz																			
Week 9	Mid Term Exams																			
Week 10-11-12-13	Political Elements(Types of Governments, Bureaucracy, leadership and diplomacy) Social and Ideological Elements(Ideology, National Morale, National Character, Social System and Cohesiveness) External Elements(Image and reputation, Foreign Support, International Strategic Position and Intelligence)																			
Week 14	Evaluation and Limitations of National Power																			
Week 15-16-17	Threat Perception, Concept of Threat, Functions of Threat, Elements of Threats, Types of Threats																			

		Week 18	Final Term Exams
11.	Outcome	At the completion of course, students will be able to learn the basics of National Power, the technical aspects of discipline. Students will be able to analyze threat and threat perception.	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morgenthau, Hans J.(2005).<i>Politics Among Nations,7th edition</i>, MacGraw-Hill Education • White, Brian. Little, Richard, (2005). <i>Issues in World Politics 3rd edition</i>, Palgrave Macmillan. • Jones, Walter. (1997).<i>The Logic of International Relations 8th edition</i>, Longman. • Johari, J.C (2009).<i>International Relations, Politics and Theoretical Perspective 3rd edition</i>, Sterling Publishers. • Columbus, Theodore. (1990). <i>An Introduction to International Politics, Power and Justice</i>, Prentice Hall. 	

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies						
2.	Title	Introduction to International Law						
3.	Semester							
4.	Code	MA-DSS421						
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hour						
6.	Type	Optional Course						
7.	Pre-requisites							
8.	Introduction	In this subject students will acquire in-depth knowledge about international law which deals relationship between states of the world. It will give students' skills to access the changing scenario of relationship on the basis of various involving interests. International law deals with the individuals of the world without any discrimination on the basis of race, colour, region, religion and language. International law deals with states of the world on the basis of equality. It conveyed message to states of the world resolve their issues through peaceful methods. It discourages the use of the force by the states against each other. It provides states a specific guidance to develop relationship to promote peace and cooperation in the world. It highlights importance of various international institutions for promoting friendly relationship among states of the world.						
9.	Objectives	The following objectives can be acquired at the end of this course. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be able to know about the legal aspects of international relations. • Students will realize the importance of peaceful methods to resolve international conflicts. • They will be aware about the role if international institutions to promote peace in the world. • Students will have understanding about various aspects of human rights. • They will have knowledge about laws of war. • They will have knowledge about the role of diplomatic agents. 						
10.	Contents	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Week 1-2</td> <td>The Nature of International Law Historical Development of international law Scope of international law</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 3</td> <td>Sources of international Law Custom, Treaty, juristic works, ICJ and international institutions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 4-5</td> <td>Relationship Between International law and Municipal Law</td> </tr> </table>	Week 1-2	The Nature of International Law Historical Development of international law Scope of international law	Week 3	Sources of international Law Custom, Treaty, juristic works, ICJ and international institutions.	Week 4-5	Relationship Between International law and Municipal Law
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Week 3	Sources of international Law Custom, Treaty, juristic works, ICJ and international institutions.							
Week 4-5	Relationship Between International law and Municipal Law							

			Theories regarding this relationship.
	Week 6-8	The concept of Recognition Theories of recognition Recognition of state and government Importance of recognition	
	Week 9	Mid Term Exam	
	Week 10	State as subject of International Law Nature of state Kinds of state and non state entities	
	Week 11-12	The law and individual Nationality laws and importance of this concept Extradition	
	Week 13-15	Diplomatic Agents Appointment and Functions of diplomatic agents Immunities and privileges	
	Week 16-17	Treaties	
	Week 18	Final Term Exam	
11.	Outcome	Students will have comprehensive knowledge about various concepts of International Law. They will have idea how and in what way International Law is working.	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charlotte, KU. And Paul, F.Diehl. (2004).International Law, Classic and Contemporary Readings (edit) Delhi. Lynne Rienner Publisher. • Dixon, Martin. (2005). International Law. London. • Shirly, V. Scott. (2005). International in World Politics : An Introduction. Delhi. Lynne Reinner Publisher. • Yousaf, Naveed. (2003). An Insight into International Law. Lahore. • Antonio, Cases. (2002). International Law. New York. Oxford University Press. • Oppenheim, L. (1955). International Law: A Treaties. Vol-I&II, (8th Ed.)London. Longman. • Shaw, Malcom. (1997). International Law. (4th ed). London. Cambridge University. • Starke, J.G. (1958). An Introduction to International Law (4th ed).London. Butterworth and Company Publisher Ltd. 	

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies																		
2.	Title	International Organizations and Global Governance																		
3.	Semester																			
4.	Code	MA-DSS422																		
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hour																		
6.	Type	Optional Course																		
7.	Pre-requisites																			
8.	Introduction	This course is a compulsory course and is designed to allow International Relations students a better understanding of the conceptualization and practice of International Organizations (IO) with special attention to the dynamics of formal and informal institutions. In the first part of the course, we examine some major conceptual debates related to the motivation, formation and effectiveness of International Organizations. In the second part of the course, we apply this knowledge into specific areas of IOs.																		
9.	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Surveying the contours and trajectories of International Organizations ●The shift to altered forms of multilateralism – but more plurilateral, self-selective, and informal ●A crisis of traditional multilateralism – in the context of the Global Financial Crisis? ●Connections (and disconnections) with diplomacy and global governance 																		
10.	Contents	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Week 1</td> <td>An Introduction to the course</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 2</td> <td>Big picture perspectives and provoking debate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 3</td> <td>Established/Rising Powers and IOs ●Structure over Agency? Are formal or informal organizations the primary choice?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 4</td> <td>Leading conceptual contenders in examining IOs Liberal Internationalism in studying IOs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 5</td> <td>Realism in studying IOs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 6</td> <td>Constructivism/ English School studying IOs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 7</td> <td>Formal and/or informal IOs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 8</td> <td>Where does Multilateralism connect and disconnect with Global Governance?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 9</td> <td>Mid Term Exam</td> </tr> </table>	Week 1	An Introduction to the course	Week 2	Big picture perspectives and provoking debate	Week 3	Established/Rising Powers and IOs ●Structure over Agency? Are formal or informal organizations the primary choice?	Week 4	Leading conceptual contenders in examining IOs Liberal Internationalism in studying IOs	Week 5	Realism in studying IOs	Week 6	Constructivism/ English School studying IOs	Week 7	Formal and/or informal IOs.	Week 8	Where does Multilateralism connect and disconnect with Global Governance?	Week 9	Mid Term Exam
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Week 9	Mid Term Exam																			

		Week 10	Strengths and weaknesses of Universal and/or Regional IOS?
		Week 11	On concerts and G20
		Week 12	New Development Bank and Shanghai Cooperation Organization
		Week 13	UN and ‘big’ issues – security, counter-terrorism, environment.
		Week 14	World Health Organization
		Week 15	IOs and Regulation of the World Economy
		Week 16	Evaluation of possible trends in IOs from a non-state perspective
		Week 17	Concluding Lecture
		Week 18	Final Exam
11.	Outcome	It is hoped that the students will develop a good understanding and appreciation of International Organizations.	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<p>Thomas Weiss and Rorden Wilkinson, International Organizations and Global Governance, Routledge, 2014. KjellEngelbrekt, High-Table Diplomacy, Georgetown University Press, 2016. Andrew F. Cooper, The BRICS, Oxford University Press, 2016.</p> <p>These core works will be supplemented by a wide variety of Readings, mainly from journals. Along with the rest of the Readings they are aimed to help students preparing for GROUP PROJECTS and SEMINAR/RESEARCH PAPERS.</p>	

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies																				
2.	Title	Terrorism and Counter Terrorism																				
3.	Semester																					
4.	Code	MA-DSS423																				
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hour																				
6.	Type	Optional Course																				
7.	Pre-requisites																					
8.	Introduction	<p>Since the end of Cold War and especially after the events of 9/11 that shocked the world, the modern world has increasingly been described as the age of terrorism. Such assertions have sparked an interest in the study of terrorism specifically and political violence more generally. However, this interest and attention has sadly not translated into anything meaningful and substantive and terrorism remains as enigmatic as ever. Policy makers and academics alike have largely failed to understand the problem and address it adequately. This course will highlight these shortcomings and provide a way forward.</p>																				
9.	Objectives	<p>This course has been designed, first and foremost, to understand the phenomenon of terrorism. It will explore the reasons for the academic and political inability to arrive at a consensus over the meaning of terrorism. In addition to that, it will also provide a comprehensive historical and theoretical introduction to the problem of terrorism. It will engage with both mainstream and critical debates to appreciate both the complexity and depth of the problem.</p>																				
10.	Contents	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Week</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Contents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Week 1</td> <td>What is terrorism?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 2-3-4</td> <td>Can terrorism be defined?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 5-6</td> <td>How is terrorism different from other forms of violence?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 7-8</td> <td>State and Non-State Terrorism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 9</td> <td>Mid Term Exams</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 10</td> <td>The many faces and Manifestations of terrorism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 11-12</td> <td>Emergence of New Terrorism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 13</td> <td>From Bio-Terror to Agro Terror</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 14</td> <td>Is Modern-day terrorism really new?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Week	Contents	Week 1	What is terrorism?	Week 2-3-4	Can terrorism be defined?	Week 5-6	How is terrorism different from other forms of violence?	Week 7-8	State and Non-State Terrorism	Week 9	Mid Term Exams	Week 10	The many faces and Manifestations of terrorism	Week 11-12	Emergence of New Terrorism	Week 13	From Bio-Terror to Agro Terror	Week 14	Is Modern-day terrorism really new?
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Week 14	Is Modern-day terrorism really new?																					

		Week 15	Critical Theory and study of terrorism
		Week 16-17	Can terrorism ever be justified?
		Week 18	Final Term Exams
11.	Outcome	It is hoped that the course will allow the students to develop strong analytical and intellectual skills in relation to the problem of terrorism.	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	In order to discourage rote learning and to encourage critical thinking, there will be no set text for this course. There will however be a heavy reliance on the leading and well-established authors in the field of terrorism studies, such as Richard English, Martha Crenshaw, Paul Wilkinson, Bruce Hoffman, Walter Laqueur, Alex Schmid, Brian Jenkins, Grant Wardlaw, Andrew Silke, Louise Richardson, Ariel Merari, Richard Jackson, Virginia Held, Leonard Weinberg, Igor Primoratz, Anne Schwenkenbecher and CAJ Coady. The course will mostly utilize peer-reviewed journal articles and selected chapters from books in the field of political violence specifically and International Relations more generally. The students are additionally strongly encouraged to read as widely as possible to pursue their respective academic interests in the field of terrorism and political violence.	

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Marks Breakdown %
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies																
2.	Title	Strategic Dynamics of Central Asia																
3.	Semester																	
4.	Code	MA-DSS424																
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hour																
6.	Type	Optional Course																
7.	Pre-requisites																	
8.	Introduction	This course aims to present students with an advanced introduction to the politics and international relations of post-Soviet Central Asia – a region that is here defined as the ensemble of the former Soviet republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. It offers an excursus into the principal dynamics that influenced Central Asia’s socio-political evolution throughout the post-Soviet era. The course aims in this sense at describing how the achievement of independence altered the socio, economic and political status of all five Central Asian States.																
9.	Objectives	To facilitate the students’ understanding of the divergent socio, economic and political paths upon, which the five republics have embarked since 1991. How the importance of this region has emerged, what are the challenges these states are facing need to explore. Globalization of this region has given linkages of Central Asia with outside world which its relations with super powers as well as other regional states, such as USA, China, Russia, Afghanistan, Iran, India, Pakistan.																
10.	Contents	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Week</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Contents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Week 1-2</td> <td>Introduction of the Central Asian Region</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 3</td> <td>Historical Review of Central Asia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 4-5</td> <td>Geo-Strategic Importance of Central Asia and the challenges</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 6-7</td> <td>Profiles of five Central Asian States Kazakistan Uzbekistan Tajikistan Turkmenistan Kyrgyzstan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week8</td> <td>Globalization and Connecting Entrepreneurs in Central Asia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 9</td> <td>Mid Term Exams</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 10-11-12</td> <td>Old and New Great Game in Central Asia Role of Super Powers(USA, China) and Regional Powers(Rusia, Iran)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Week	Contents	Week 1-2	Introduction of the Central Asian Region	Week 3	Historical Review of Central Asia	Week 4-5	Geo-Strategic Importance of Central Asia and the challenges	Week 6-7	Profiles of five Central Asian States Kazakistan Uzbekistan Tajikistan Turkmenistan Kyrgyzstan	Week8	Globalization and Connecting Entrepreneurs in Central Asia	Week 9	Mid Term Exams	Week 10-11-12	Old and New Great Game in Central Asia Role of Super Powers(USA, China) and Regional Powers(Rusia, Iran)
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		Week 13-14	Role of South Asian States (India, Afghanistan and Pakistan) in Central Asia
		Week 15	Shanghai Co operation Organization
		Week 16-17	Central Asia’s Relations with Pakistan: Hurdles and Challenges
		Week 18	Final Term Exams
11.	Outcome	<p>By the end of the course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ demonstrate coherent knowledge of the political evolution of post-Soviet Central Asia; ▪ compare and contrast the principal connections between post-Soviet political developments and the region’s historical evolution in the pre-independence era; ▪ critically evaluate the different state approaches to outside world with socio-political transformation; ▪ establish congruent relations between the domestic and the external facets of regional post-Soviet politics; ▪ identify and assess the new security challenges facing Central Asia and explain how they inform international relations across the region; and ▪ elaborate the knowledge acquired during the course in coherent, well-structured and sophisticated written essays and oral presentations. 	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<p>There is no core text for this course. However, the following books/ research articles will provide a useful background to some of the themes covered by this course.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oliver, Roy. (2000). <i>The New Central Asia Politics</i>, London: Taurus Publications. • Rogern, T. Grain. (1994). <i>Gulf to Central Asia</i>, New Jersye: Exter University Press. • Singh’ Mahir. (2004). <i>Central Asia since Independence</i>. Indian Shama Publications. • Asaf, K.M. & Barakat, Abul. Ed. (1997). <i>Central Asia Internal and External Dynamics</i>. Islamabad: Institute of Regional Studies. • Kazakhstan Country Profile,” Business Anti-Corruption Portal. Global Advice Networks, 2013, http://www.business-anti-corruption.com/country-profiles/europe-central-asia/kazakhstan/snapshot.aspx. • Kazakhstan Boosts Development of Its Regions,” <i>Kazinform</i>, May 25, 2012, http://kazinform.kz/eng/article/2466982. • Laruelle, Marlene. Ed. (2017).”Kyrgyzstan: Political Pluralism and Economic Challenges. www.centralasiaprogram.org • Fatima, Qamar. & Zafar, Sumera. (2014). “New Great Game: Players, Interests, Strategies and Central Asia”, <i>Journal of South Asian Studies</i> Vol. 29, No.2, July - December 2014, pp. 627-655. • Adnan, Mubeen. & Fatima, Bushra. (2015). “ Globalization of Central Asia”, 	

		<p><i>Journal of Political Studies</i>, Vol. 22, Issue - 2, 2015, 437:452</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adnan, Mubeen. (2015).“Strategic and Economic Interests of Pakistan and India in Central Asia” <i>South Asian Studies</i>, Vol. 30, No.2, July – December 2015, pp 187 – 200.
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Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies
2.	Title	Strategic Dynamics of the Middle East
3.	Semester	
4.	Code	MA-DSS425
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hours
6.	Type	Optional Course
7.	Pre-requisites	
8.	Introduction	<p>This module will help students place the modern Middle East in its global context without losing sight of local and regional dynamics, cultures, and political traditions. We will explore histories of empire and decolonisation, alongside themes of hegemony and resistance, conflict and cooperation, identity and foreign policy. The module is informed by critical engagement with theories of international relations.</p> <p>The course begins with an exploration of the different historical phases of interaction between Middle East states and the international system. These are divided into the colonial, decolonisation, and post-Cold War periods. Lectures will cover the early settler colonies, Britain’s informal empire in the Gulf, and the Anglo-French mandates, as well as the emergence of Turkey and Israel, and the challenge represented by the pan-Arabist revolutionary states, followed by discussion of the Middle East’s place in the post-Cold War unipolar era. We will discuss each of these phases in tandem with relevant paradigms from international relations theory used to study the Middle East in its international context. The module then moves to tackle key themes in international relations, such as transnationalism, international political economy, and the politics of security, before taking a closer look at key actors in regional foreign policy making. It closes by addressing contemporary challenges that have arisen since the Arab uprisings.</p>
9.	Objectives	<p>The course is designed with several goals in mind:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To develop critical engagement with the theories of international relations and foreign policy analysis relevant to themes in Middle East regional and international politics; 2) To familiarize students with history of the region since its emergence as a modern state system at the turn of the last century; 3) To develop familiarity with the relevant theoretical debates and empirical cases

		pertaining to contemporary issues of Middle East regional and international politics;																																				
10.	Contents	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Week 1</td> <td>Introduction: What is the Middle East?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 2</td> <td>Empire and the Middle East State System</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 3</td> <td>Postcolonial Approaches</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 4</td> <td>Structuralist and Constructivist Approaches</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 5</td> <td>Pan-Arabism and Pan-Islamism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 6</td> <td>States, Markets, Oil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 7</td> <td>The 'War on Terror': Political Violence and International Solidarity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 8</td> <td>Rethinking Security: Critical Approaches</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 9</td> <td>Mid-Term Exam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 10</td> <td>Israel/Palestine Issue: Historical Context and Post-Oslo Accord</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 11</td> <td>Egypt in Global Politics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 12</td> <td>Iran in Global Politics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 13</td> <td>Turkey in Global Politics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 14</td> <td>The Gulf in Global Politics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 15</td> <td>Hezbollah, Hamas, Al-Qaeda and ISIS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 16</td> <td>Origins and Fortunes of the Arab Uprisings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 17</td> <td>The Yemen War in Context</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 18</td> <td>Final Exam</td> </tr> </table>	Week 1	Introduction: What is the Middle East?	Week 2	Empire and the Middle East State System	Week 3	Postcolonial Approaches	Week 4	Structuralist and Constructivist Approaches	Week 5	Pan-Arabism and Pan-Islamism	Week 6	States, Markets, Oil	Week 7	The 'War on Terror': Political Violence and International Solidarity	Week 8	Rethinking Security: Critical Approaches	Week 9	Mid-Term Exam	Week 10	Israel/Palestine Issue: Historical Context and Post-Oslo Accord	Week 11	Egypt in Global Politics	Week 12	Iran in Global Politics	Week 13	Turkey in Global Politics	Week 14	The Gulf in Global Politics	Week 15	Hezbollah, Hamas, Al-Qaeda and ISIS	Week 16	Origins and Fortunes of the Arab Uprisings	Week 17	The Yemen War in Context	Week 18	Final Exam
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Week 18	Final Exam																																					
11.	Outcome	The students will develop a good understanding of the problems and issues associated with Middle-East politics.																																				
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chalcraft, J. Popular Politics in the Making of the Modern Middle East, Cambridge University Press, 2017. • Fawcett, L. International Relations of the Middle East, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016. • Halliday, F. Middle East in International Relations: Power, Politics, and Ideology, Cambridge University Press, 2005. • Hinnebusch, R. The International Politics of the Middle East, Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2014. • Hinnebusch, R. and A. Ehteshami eds., The Foreign Policies of Middle East States, Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 2014. • Cleveland, W. and M. Bunton. A History of the Modern Middle East, 5th 																																				

edition. Boulder: Westview Press, 2012.

Useful journals:

- British Journal of Middle East Studies
- International Journal of Middle East Studies
- Arab Studies Journal
- Review of Middle East Studies
- Journal of Palestine Studies
- Middle Eastern Studies
- Middle East Journal

Electronic resources:

- Jadaliyya e-zine: <http://www.jadaliyya.com/>
- Middle East Report: <http://www.merip.org/>
- Middle East Studies Association homepage: <http://mesana.org>
- British Society for Middle Eastern Studies homepage: <http://brismes.ac.uk>

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies																						
2.	Title	International Politics Since 1945																						
3.	Semester																							
4.	Code	MA-DSS426																						
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hour																						
6.	Type	Optional Course																						
7.	Pre-requisites																							
8.	Introduction	This interdisciplinary Diplomacy & Strategic Studies course unpacks the history, theory, and practice of global politics since 1945. The first part explores the historical evolution of the international system with emphasis on the Cold War, cultural diplomacy, decolonization, and economic globalization. Students will be introduced to the main historical actors and problems that have shaped international politics as well as participate in an interactive simulation based on the 1954 Geneva Convention on Indochina. The second part builds on these topics with empirical and theoretical analysis of the primary issues in contemporary IR studies, including the emerging multipolarity and seismic changes in world politics after 9/11.																						
9.	Objectives	The objective of this course is to acquaint the students with evolution of the world politics since the end of the World War and historical background of the existing power politics at international level. To understand the present international scenario, it is essential first to know its historical roots.																						
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		SAARC, EU
	Week 18	Final Term Exams
11.	Outcome	<p>Upon completing the course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe some key figures, events and trends in the recent history of international relations; • Identify and engage with different types of political theories in international relations; • Analyze and evaluate international issues and place them in their historical context. • connect present-day problems to historical events and place them in a global context
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ John W. Young and John Kent, International Relations Since 1945, Oxford University Press, 2013. ➤ Eric Hobsbawm, Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century 1914–1991 (London, 1994) ➤ Peter Calvocoressi, World Politics Since 1945 (London, 2009) ➤ M. H. Bell, The World Since 1945: An International History (London, 2001). ➤ Paul Kennedy, The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict from 1500 to 2000 (New York, 1987) ➤ Shannon L. Blanton, Charles W. Kegley Jr ➤ (2016). World Politics: Trends and Transformation. (16th ed.) New York: St. Martin's Press. ➤ Spiegel, Steven, L. (1999). World Politics in New Era. Harcourt: Brace College & Wehling, Fred L., Publishers.

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	Diplomacy and Strategic Studies																
2.	Title	Public Policy																
3.	Semester																	
4.	Code	MA-DSS427																
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hour																
6.	Type	Optional Course																
7.	Pre-requisites																	
8.	Introduction	This course is designed to introduce the students the field of Public Policy with reference to both global and local levels. The approach taken in this course is to identify important research questions that are subjects of empirical study and to familiarize you with some of the key readings that deal with each question. The wide array of theoretical approaches, research designs, and methodologies will illustrate the various ways of answering key questions in the field of Policy formation, evaluation, implementation, and review processes.																
9.	Objectives	The major objective of this course is to familiarize the student with key concepts of Public Policy such as its origin, meanings, scope, streams, models, typologies, and processes along with key actors. The major focus is on theoretical perspectives and their application in both global and local environments. In particular, the process of Public Policy making in developing countries like Pakistan with reference to its major policy formations such as Five-Years Plans and some other significant policy areas like Nuclear, energy, water, and defense.																
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		Week 8	challenges and their solutions for Public Policy Analysis
		Week 9	Mid Term Exams
		Week 10	Ideal Typologies of governance? Where does Pakistan stand?
		Week 11	Financial and Economic Policies under Ayub Era.
		Week 12	Critical analysis of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Socio-Economic policies of 70s.
		Week 13	Major Five-Years Plans in Pakistan
		Week 14	Major Economic Policies under Nawaz Sharif Regime (CPEC)
		Week 15	The Current Energy Policy in Pakistan
		Week 16	Major policies of Pakistan, Nuclear Policy, Defense Policy
		Week 17	Pakistan and its water Policy, Challenges and Solutions
		Week 18	Final Term Exams
11.	Outcome	The students will develop a good understanding regarding matters concerning public policy.	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<p>Knill, C. Tosun, J. (2012). <i>Public Policy: A New Introduction</i>. Palgrave MacMillan</p> <p>Baumgartner, Frank R. & Bryan D. Jones. 1993. <i>Agendas and Instability in American Politics</i>: The University of Chicago Press.</p> <p>Baumgartner, Frank R. & Bryan D. Jones, eds. 2002. <i>Policy Dynamics</i>: The University of Chicago Press.</p> <p>Kingdon, J. W. (1995). <i>Agendas, Alternatives, and Public Policies</i>: Harper Collins College Publishers.</p> <p>Khawaja, S. (2013). <i>Public Policy: Formulation Implementation Analysis, Pakistan Focused</i>. Pictorial Printers, Islamabad.</p> <p>Saeed, S. (1989). <i>Political System of Pakistan and Public Policy: Essays in Interpretation</i>. Progressive Publishers. University of Michigan.</p>	

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies
2.	Title	Contemporary Issues in Diplomacy & Defense Strategic
3.	Semester	
4.	Code	MA-DSS428
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hour
6.	Type	Optional Course
7.	Pre-requisites	
8.	Introduction	<p>This course offers an integrated treatment of the main features of the discipline of strategic studies. It is designed to help students develop strong analytical frameworks for understanding the concept of strategy and also to examine a number of issues in depth. Specific contents include coverage of the nature of strategy, the relationship between strategy and war, the causes of war, grand strategy, air, land and maritime strategy, legal and ethical issues relating to the use of force. How the strategy has evolved with the passage of time through the strategic thoughts of Sun Tzu, Machiavelli, Kautilya and Clausewitz would be analyzed in the course. Strategic studies is concerned with the use of armed force in international politics. It deals with the existential relationship between war and peace. It asks how government leaders can best prevent the outbreak of armed conflict and, if necessary, how they can use armed force to protect the nation's interest. Strategy, then, is best understood as the use or threat of the use of armed force for political purpose.</p>
9.	Objectives	<p>To explore the role of different strategists towards the development of strategy.</p> <p>A formidable challenge for strategy is to convert political goals into military objectives which then guide military operations. The course looks at the evolution of warfare on land, in the air and at sea. It will also examine the task of defining how military operations contribute to the ends of strategy. Also to compare the work of strategic thinkers and to critically analyze them.</p> <p>To guide students that why Most states avoid the use of <i>brute force</i> to impose their will on others. Instead, they aim to use limited force (coercion) or the threat of the use of force (deterrence) to manage conflict and crisis. However, the impact of geography on strategy should never be too deterministic; some analysts argue that modern technology and globalization makes geography as a driver of modern defence policy largely obsolete. It is important to discuss the relevance of geography as a</p>

		<p>dimension of strategy and its relationship with strategic culture.</p> <p>Technological breakthroughs certainly have changed the character of war, they have done little to change the enduring nature of war and strategy. The course will discuss the enduring debate about the relationship between strategy and technology and the evolution of nuclear strategy, the theory and practice of arms control and disarmament, and the related challenges.</p>																								
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11.	Outcome	<p>On satisfying the requirements for this course, students will have built a strong analytical framework for understanding the nature of strategy and investigating leading strategic ideas and issues from classical interstate conflicts to stabilization</p>																								

		<p>operations and small wars. They will have a keen understanding of different strategic thoughts to the use of force for the ends of policy (including political, historical, theoretical, geographical, and ethical standpoints). Students will have developed an understanding of how strategy is made in theory and practice and how it is shaped by Sun Tzu, Machiavelli, Kautilya and Clausewitz, and the way in which organized violence is used. Students completing this course will have built strong academic foundations to aid them in other courses as they consider strategic issues in their future academic and professional careers.</p>
12.	<p>Recommended Books / Reference</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaufre, Andre. (1965). <i>An Introduction to Strategy</i>, London: Faber & Faber,. • Heuser, Beatrice. (2010). <i>The Evolution of Strategy</i>, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Paret, Peter (ed.), (1986). <i>Makers of Modern Strategy from Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age</i>, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. • Howard, Michael. & Paret, Peter. eds. (1976). <i>On War</i>, by Carl von Clausewitz, Princeton: Princeton University Press, , pp. 83-101, 731-737. • Handel, Michael I. (2001). <i>Masters of War: Classical Strategic Thought</i>, London: Portland, Frank Cass Publishers, pp. 1-62. • Ames, Roger T.(1993). <i>The Art of Warfare</i>, by Sun Tzu , New York: Ballantine, , pp. 101-162. • Baylis, John. (2004). <i>Strategy in the Contemporary World</i>. California: Oxford University Press. • Adelman, Kennetor, & Normant, Augustus. (1990). <i>The Defence Revolution: Strategy for the Brave New World</i>. San Francisco: C. S Press, Institute for Contemporary Studies. • Heuser, Beatrice. (2010). <i>The Evolution of Strategy</i>, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Baylis, John. (2002). ‘Arms Control and Disarmament’, in John Baylis, James Wirtz et al, <i>Strategy in the Contemporary World: An Introduction to Strategic Studies</i>, Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Gray, Colin S. (2010). <i>The Strategy Bridge: theory for practice</i>, Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Howard, Michael. (1983). <i>The Causes of Wars</i>, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. • Beaufre, Andre. (1965). <i>An Introduction to Strategy</i>, London: Faber & Faber, • Blainey, Geoffrey. (1977). <i>The Causes of War</i>, Melbourne: Sun Books. • Collins, John M. (1973). <i>Grand Strategy: Practice and Principles</i>, (Annapolis, MD: Naval War College Press. • Paret, Peter (ed.). (1986). <i>Makers of Modern Strategy from Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age</i>, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schelling, Thomas C.(2008). <i>Arms and Influence</i>, New Haven: Yale University Press, 2008, pp. 35-91. • Freedman, Lawrence. (2004). <i>Deterrence</i>, Cambridge: Polity Press. • Morgan, Patrick. (1977). <i>Deterrence: A conceptual analysis</i>, Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. • Gray, Colin S. (Summer 1979), ‘Nuclear Strategy: A Case for a Theory of Victory’, <i>International Security</i> 4:1 pp. 54–8. • Gray, Colin S. (1992). <i>House of Cards: Why Arms Control Must Fail</i>, Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
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Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/ Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies						
2.	Title	Sports and Diplomacy						
3.	Semester							
4.	Code	MA-DSS429						
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hour						
6.	Type	Optional Course						
7.	Pre-requisites							
8.	Introduction	In a world where the use of soft power is becoming increasingly prevalent as opposed to the traditional use of hard power, sports has emerged as a medium that transcends state boundaries and offers mitigation and resolution of issues through diplomacy. From a mere pastime, sports has emerged as an important tool for international diplomacy in the twentieth century. With its ability to garner support on an unprecedented scale, sports commands a global audience that offers profound advantage in the political realm. This course intends to explore in depth this profound advantage and its implications for global politics. It will particularly focus on troubled regions of the world, such as Pakistan and India and how such countries could benefit from diplomacy through sports.						
9.	Objectives	The course will introduce students to International sports norms, procedures and organizations that have mushroomed in the last several decades and incorporate all regions of the world. It will explore in detail the implications and potential of using diplomacy by means of sports. The course will utilize a series of case studies that will highlight not only the relationship between sports and diplomacy but will also analyze the various international treaties, laws and norms that govern this behavior. Roles of International organizations such as the International Olympic Committee, the International Federation of Association Football, the Common Wealth Games Federation, the Court of Arbitration for Sports will particularly be scrutinized.						
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			The use of sporting boycotts in international relations
			Intersection of International Law and Sports
		Week 13-18	The Court of Arbitration for Sport and the World Anti Doping Agency
			Totalitarian Regimes and the use of Sports
			Pakistan, India and Sports, A case study
11.	Outcome	The students are expected to learn the growing importance and implications of sports and diplomacy in the twenty first Century	
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simon Rofe, 2018. "Sport and diplomacy: Games within games", Manchester University Press • Goff, P.M., 2017. Cultural diplomacy. In The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy. • Cooper, A.F., 2016. The changing nature of diplomacy. In The Oxford handbook of modern diplomacy. • Peppard, V. and Riordan, J., 1993. Playing politics: Soviet sport diplomacy to 1992. Jai Press Inc. • Arnaud, P. and Riordan, J. eds., 2013. Sport and International Politics: Impact of Facism and Communism on Sport. Routledge. • Beacom, A., 2012. International diplomacy and the Olympic movement. In International diplomacy and the olympic movement (pp. 17-39). Palgrave Macmillan, London. • Rofe, J.S., 2016. Sport and diplomacy: A global diplomacy framework. Diplomacy & statecraft, 27(2), pp.212-230. • Jackson, S.J., 2013. The contested terrain of sport diplomacy in a globalizing world. International Area Studies Review, 16(3), pp.274-284. • Nygård, H.M. and Gates, S., 2013. Soft power at home and abroad: Sport diplomacy, politics and peace-building. International Area Studies Review, 16(3), pp.235-243. • Houlihan, B., 2014. The Government and Politics of Sport (RLE Sports Studies). Routledge. 	

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies
2.	Title	Foreign Policy of Major Powers
3.	Semester	
4.	Code	MA-DSS430
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hour
6.	Type	Optional Course
7.	Pre-requisites	
8.	Introduction	<p>Foreign Policy is the most visible and outstanding if not the most important facet of International Relations. Characterized primarily as a mean that promotes, protects and propagates a country’s national interest in its interaction with other countries, foreign policy is unquestionably fundamental to our understanding of International Affairs.</p> <p>The course starts with an introduction of the discipline by focusing on the tools utilized for foreign policy analysis. While it engages with the Bureaucratic, Leadership, Comparative, Organizational and structural models, it devotes primary attention to the Rational Choice and Psychological Models. Owing to increasingly interconnected world of today, the course discusses in detail the role of Media and Public Opinion in foreign policy decision-making.</p> <p>After laying down the necessary conceptual and groundwork, the course shifts its focus to the foreign policies of US and China. It places the foreign policies of the two countries in a historical context and explains the various patterns and behaviors that have emerged over the years. It examines the superpower status of United States and a potential challenge it faces from People’s Republic of China.</p> <p>Additionally, this course also aims to provide the students with an opportunity to apply previously studied IR theories and concepts to foreign policy case studies. It is hoped that the course will create a sound understanding of not only foreign policies of major actors but also how these policies relate to theories, concepts and overall IR academic discourse.</p>
9.	Objectives	The course will allow the students to acquire the skills necessary for basic foreign policy analysis. It will encourage the students to think analytically and critically

		about foreign policy issues. With its focus on the United States of America and <i>China</i> , the course will permit an appreciation of important foreign policy decisions and global agendas. The students are expected and strongly encouraged to participate actively in the class, so that they not only learn more effectively but are also able to polish their communication skills.												
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Week 18	Final Term Exam													
11.	Outcome	The students will not only learn about the foreign policies of Major Powers, but also the theoretical basis of these policies.												
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Smith, S., Hadfield, A. and Dunne, T. eds., 2016. Foreign policy: theories, actors, cases. Oxford University Press. (Chapter 1, 2, 6, 8, 12) ○ Risse-Kappen, T., 1991. Public opinion, domestic structure, and foreign policy in liberal democracies. <i>World Politics</i>, 43(4), pp.479-512. ○ Carlsnaes, W., 1992. The agency-structure problem in foreign policy analysis. <i>International Studies Quarterly</i>, 36(3), pp.245-270. ○ Stein, J.G., 1988. Building politics into psychology: The misperception of threat. <i>Political psychology</i>, pp.245-271. ○ Waltz, K.N., 1996. International politics is not foreign policy. <i>Security Studies</i>, 6(1), pp.54-57. ○ Hudson, V.M. and Vore, C.S., 1995. Foreign policy analysis yesterday, today, and tomorrow. <i>Mershon International Studies Review</i>, 39(Supplement_2), pp.209-238. ○ Hastedt, G.P., 2017. <i>American Foreign Policy: Past, Present, and Future</i>. 												

		<p>Rowman& Littlefield.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Parmar, I. and Cox, M. eds., 2010. Soft power and US foreign policy: theoretical, historical and contemporary perspectives. Routledge. ○ Wittkopf, E.R., Jones, C.M. and KegleyJr, C.W., 2007. American foreign policy: pattern and process. Nelson Education. (Chapter 2, 3, 5) ○ Jentleson, B.W., 2004. American foreign policy: the dynamics of choice in the 21st century. WW Norton. (Chapter 2, 3 and 7) ○ Lanteigne, M., 2015. Chinese foreign policy: an introduction. Routledge. (Chapter 1, 2, and 6) ○ Zhao, S., 2016. Chinese foreign policy: Pragmatism and strategic behavior. Routledge. (Chapter 1, 2 and 12) ○ Sutter, R.G., 1986. Chinese Foreign Policy: Developments After Mao (p. 79). New York: Praeger. ○ Gurtov, M., 2013. Will this be China's century?: a skeptic's view. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Incorporated. ○ Faust, J.R. and Kornberg, J.F., 1995. China in world politics. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
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(Note: Students are strongly encouraged to supplement the resource material with readings of their choice. A preference for concerned academic peer reviewed articles and books is strongly recommended)

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
Mid-Term Exam	35
Final Term Exam	40
Total	100

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	M.A Diplomacy & Strategic Studies												
2.	Title	Foreign Policy of Neighbouring Countries												
3.	Semester													
4.	Code	MA-DSS431												
5.	Rating	03 Credit Hour												
6.	Type	Optional Course												
7.	Pre-requisites													
8.	Introduction	Throughout history, a country's geography and regional dynamics have had a profound impact on its politics. In the modern world, regardless of the technological advancements and the extent to which the world has been globalised, the geographical location of a country continues to have a significant bearing on a country's national and international policies. In order to understand the regional and international politics of Pakistan, it is of paramount importance therefore to study its neighbors, their respective policies and relations with Pakistan.												
9.	Objectives	Pakistan shares its borders with four countries, namely India, China, Afghanistan, and Iran. The relationship Pakistan enjoys with its neighboring countries is perhaps as diverse as the countries themselves. In order to understand the nature of Pakistan's relations with its neighbors, it is important to critically analyze the respective policies of these countries and the history of their relationship with Pakistan. This course will primarily look at the foreign policies of Pakistan's neighbors, how these policies have evolved over time and how they impact the foreign policy stance of Pakistan.												
10.	Contents	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Week</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Contents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Week 1 to 4</td> <td>Foreign Policy of India</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 5 to 8</td> <td>Foreign Policy of China</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 9 to 12</td> <td>Foreign policy of Afghanistan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 13 to 17</td> <td>Foreign Policy of Iran</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 18</td> <td>Final Term Exam</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Week	Contents	Week 1 to 4	Foreign Policy of India	Week 5 to 8	Foreign Policy of China	Week 9 to 12	Foreign policy of Afghanistan	Week 13 to 17	Foreign Policy of Iran	Week 18	Final Term Exam
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Week 1 to 4	Foreign Policy of India													
Week 5 to 8	Foreign Policy of China													
Week 9 to 12	Foreign policy of Afghanistan													
Week 13 to 17	Foreign Policy of Iran													
Week 18	Final Term Exam													
11.	Outcome	It is hoped that the course will allow students to better understand the regional and geographical dynamics and dilemmas of Pakistan. Moreover, it will permit a greater												

		appreciation of the neighboring countries, their respective constraints and foreign policy choices.
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Smith, S., Hadfield, A. and Dunne, T. eds., 2016. <i>Foreign policy: theories, actors, cases</i>. Oxford University Press. ➤ Webber, M. and Smith, M., 2014. <i>Foreign policy in a transformed world</i>. Routledge. ➤ Lu, N., 2018. <i>The dynamics of foreign-policy decision making in China</i>. Routledge. ➤ Shirk, S.L., 2007. Changing media, changing foreign policy in China. <i>Japanese Journal of Political Science</i>, 8(1), pp.43-70. ➤ Deng, Y. and Wang, F.L. eds., 2004. <i>China rising: Power and motivation in Chinese foreign policy</i>. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers. ➤ Pande, A., 2011. <i>Explaining Pakistan's foreign policy: escaping India</i>. Routledge. ➤ Miller, M.C., 2013. <i>Wronged by empire: Post-imperial ideology and foreign policy in India and China</i>. Stanford University Press. ➤ Hymans, J.E., 2006. <i>The psychology of nuclear proliferation: Identity, emotions and foreign policy</i>. Cambridge University Press. ➤ Wriggins, W.H., 1983. <i>Pakistan's Search for a Foreign Policy after the Invasion of Afghanistan</i>. DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON DC OFFICE OF EXTERNAL RESEARCH. ➤ Roy, O., 1990. <i>Islam and resistance in Afghanistan</i> (Vol. 8). Cambridge University Press. ➤ Rubin, B.R., 2007. Saving Afghanistan. <i>Foreign Aff.</i>, 86, p.57. ➤ Magnus, R.H., Naby, E. and Rather, D., 2002. <i>Afghanistan: Mullah, Marx, and Mujahid</i> (p. 93). Boulder, CO: West view Press. ➤ Murray, D., 2009. <i>US foreign policy and Iran: American-Iranian relations since the Islamic revolution</i>. Routledge. ➤ Ramazani, R.K., 2004. Ideology and pragmatism in Iran's foreign policy. <i>The Middle East Journal</i>, 58(4), pp.1-11. ➤ Alam, S., 2004. Iran-Pakistan relations: Political and strategic dimensions. <i>Strategic Analysis</i>, 28(4), pp.526-545.

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	Weightage%
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/Team Presentations	25
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