MS PROGRAM IN PAKISTAN STUDIES

Requirement of Admission: (Eligibility) M.A. in any Social Science Subject with at least 2.5/4.00 CGPA (Semester System) or 2nd Division at least with 50 % marks (Annual System) from a recognized university. The required admission procedures include an admission test equivalent to GRE test and an interview.

Scheme of Study:

- Two Year Program (Four Semester)
- MS Program is designed in accordance with the HEC requirements.
- M.S. Program consists of 30 credit hours, out of which 24 credit hours of coursework and 6 credit hours of Dissertation
- Core Courses are compulsory
- The students are required to take four courses each in First and Second Semester.

Details of the courses for MS:

- MS students are supposed to complete 12 credit hours of compulsory course work and 12 credit hours of elective courses. In Addition the MS students will write a dissertation equal to 6 credit hours thus completing 30 credit hours.
- MS Students should take 2 compulsory courses in each of their first and second semesters.

MS Courses: (24 Credit hours)

1st Semester:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>PS-505</td>
<td>Iqbal and Jinnah: Lives and Thoughts</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>PS-506</td>
<td>Research Methodology in Social Sciences</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>PS-</td>
<td>Any Elective Course</td>
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2nd Semester:

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<td>Islam and Pakistan</td>
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CORE COURSES:

Following are the core courses for MS students. All the core courses are of 3 credit hours.

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3rd and 4th Semesters:

MS Thesis:

The students will write a thesis in the 3rd and 4th semesters equal to 6 credit hours along with a viva voce exam as per rules of the IIU.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PS- 500</td>
<td>Thesis</td>
<td>6</td>
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General Eligibility & Merit Criteria for MS:

- For admission to MS programs candidates must have at least 60% marks or CGPA 2.50/4.00 in MA/M.Sc./BS (16 years) & GAT (General) with minimum 50% score.
- The MS program is designed for duration of 2 years comprising of course-work, writing of thesis on an approved topic and its defense in a viva-voce examination.
- Merit for Admission will be based on academic record (30%), written test (50%) and interview (20%).
**Course code** | **Course Title** | **Credit Hours**
--- | --- | ---
PS-505 | Iqbal and Jinnah: Lives and Thoughts | 3hrs

**Objectives/Outcomes:**
The aim of this course is to introduce students to the lives and ideas of the Quaid-i-Azam and Allama Mohammad Iqbal. The methodology of instruction is designed to be comparative so that students become familiar how these great leaders responded to modernity and colonialism. The ideas of the two figures in our history complement each other and feed into practical policies of the period. These aspects of the Quaid-i-Azam and Iqbal are to be studied in the context of the history and policies of pre-partition India.

**Objectives:**
- To introduce students to the lives and ideas of the Quaid-i-Azam and Allama Mohammad Iqbal
- To familiarize the students with how these great leaders responded to modernity and colonialism

**Contents:**

**Part.1-Introduction**
- a) Early Life and Education
- b) Political Career
- c) Iqbal as a poet and Philosopher

**Part.2-Iqbal and Ideas of Democracy**
- a) Iqbal’s view of democracy
- b) Western influence on Iqbal’s thought
- c) Iqbal and communism- the communist theory
- d) Islam and communism
- e) Democracy in Islam
- f) Western democracy and Iqbal

**Part.3-Iqbal and Politics**
- a) Political Significance of Khudi, Momin and Millat
- b) Religion and Politics
- c) Historical perspective of Muslim Politics in British India.
- d) Muslim nationalism and Iqbal (Different stages of Iqbal’s thought)
- e) Iqbal’s letters to Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- f) Iqbal and genesis of Pakistan Movement
Scheme of Studies for MS in Pak Studies-Details of Core Courses

g) Pakistan an Ideal and Reality in Iqbal’s View.
h) Iqbal’s View about Kashmir and Kashmiri Muslims.

Part.4- Speeches, Writings and Statements of Iqbal

a) Javed Nama;
b) Bal-e-Jabriical and
c) Bang-e-Darh
d) Iqbal’s correspondence with Hussain Ahmad Madni, Allama Mashraqi and Quaid-i-Azam

Part.5 Political Study of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

a) Early Life and Education
b) Political Career
c) Jinnah’s entry in Indian Politics.
d) Jinnah and the Indian National Congress.
e) Jinnah’s emergence to Muslim Leadership.
f) Jinnah and the Hindu-Muslim unity.
g) Jinnah and the reorganization of the Muslim League.
h) Jinnah and the Lahore Resolution.
i) Jinnah and the Pakistan Movement.
j) Jinnah and the British.
k) Jinnah and State Building
l) Jinnah: A Study in Statesmanship

Part.6. The merging of ideas and political practices: case studies of Iqbal and Jinnah.

Part.7 Historiography about Jinnah and Iqbal: Ideology, methods and perspectives.

Suggested Readings:

On Iqbal
1) Asif Iqbal Khan, Some Aspects of Iqbal’s Thought, Lahore, Islamic Book Service, 1977
2) B.A. Dar, Letters and Writings of Iqbal, Karachi, Iqbal Academy, 1967
4) M.M. Sharif, Iqbal and His Thoughts, Lahore, Institute of Islamic Culture, 1976
6) Mohammad Maruf, Iqbal’s Philosophy of Religion, Lahore, Islamic Book Service, 1977
7) Mohammed Maruf, Contribution To Iqbal’s Thought, Lahore, Islamic Book Service, 1977
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### On Jinnah

Course code | Course Title | Credit Hours
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PS-506 | Research Methodology in Social Sciences | 3hrs

**Objectives/Outcomes:**
The purpose of this course is to train the students in modern research techniques in general and those used in social sciences in particular. Having gone through the course the students will be able to:

- to train the students in modern research techniques
- Apply research techniques to Social Sciences
- Know the methodology of data collection and analysis
- Prepare research proposal(s).

**Course Content:**

**Unit 1. Introduction**
- a. Definition, Scope and importance of Research
- b. Social Research
- c. Alternatives to Social Research
- d. Scientific Methods of Research
- e. Qualitative Research
- f. Quantitative Research

**Unit 2. Types and Classification of Research**
- a. Basic Research
- b. Applied Research
- c. Action Research

**Unit 3. Sampling Technique**
- Methods of Sampling
- Types of Sampling
  - a. Probability Sampling
    - i. Simple Random Sampling
    - ii. Stratified Random Sampling
    - iii. Systematic Random Sampling
    - iv. Cluster (Area) Random Sampling
  - b. Non-probability Sampling
    - i. Accidental, Haphazard or Convenience Sampling
    - ii. Purposive Sampling
    - iii. Modal Instance Sampling
    - iv. Expert Sampling
v. Quota Sampling
vi. Heterogeneity Sampling
vii. Snowball Sampling

Unit 4. Tools of Research
a. Interview
b. Observation
c. Questionnaire
d. Document Analysis

Unit 4. Methods of Data Analysis
a. Statistical Method
b. SPSS computer programme

Unit 5. References Method
a. Bibliography
b. Literature Cited
c. Foot Notes/End Notes

Unit 6. Research Presentation:
1) Style
2) Outline
3) Executing Summary
4) Body of the report:
   a. Introduction
   b. Literature review
   c. Methodology
   d. Data Analysis
   e. Findings
5) Recommendation & Conclusion
   a. Appendix:
   b. Questionnaire
   c. References
   d. Documents
Suggested Readings:
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<td>PS-507</td>
<td>Evolution of Muslim Nationalism</td>
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Objectives/Outcomes:

The course will be a systematic study of the major trends in the evolution of Muslim nationalism and of important political developments. Emphasis will be placed on a critical analysis of the events and policies and the particular social, economic and historical settings that influenced the Muslim approaches, thinking, behavior and politics in India.

Objective:

- To introduce the students with the Muslim Nationalism in India and how it evolved through particular periods of history.
- To acquaint the students with important historical and political developments that had significant influence on the political behaviour of the Indian Muslim population.

Contents:

1) Evolution of Muslim Nationalism in the Indian context
2) Events, Policies, Approaches and Political Developments instrumental in Evolution of Muslim Nationalism in India
   a. The events of 1857 and British Policies thereafter
   b. British Policies and Response of the Muslim majority Provinces (areas)
   c. British Policies and Response of the Hindu & Muslims Communities
3) Emergence of the Indian National Congress
4) Partition of Bengal and Hindu-Muslim Relations
5) The Simla Deputation
6) Foundation of All India Muslim League
7) Acts of 1909-1911
8) Paradox of the Congress-League Cooperation
9) The Congress-League Accord of 1916 (Lucknow Pact)
10) Khilafat Movement
11) Act of 1919
12) Delhi Muslim Proposals – the objectives behind and the Congress Response
13) Nehru Report – A Submission to Hindu Communalism
14) Mohammad Ali Jinnah’s Fourteen Points and their significance
15) Allahabad Address of Allama Iqbal. (1930)
16) Failure of the Round Table Conferences and the Birth of Communal Award
18) Muslims under the Congress Rule (1937-39) Heightening of the Hindu-Muslim Antagonism
19) The Lahore Resolution (1940) and various Response
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20) Cripps Mission Plan and the Prospects of Pakistan’s Creation
21) Cabinet-Mission Plan
22) Communal Riots
23) 3rd June Plan
24) Birth of Pakistan: Indian Independence Act, Radcliff Award
25) Role of Quaid-i-Azam in the Making of Pakistan

Suggested Readings:
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Objectives/Outcomes:
The course aims to study the relationship and role of Islam in Pakistan. The process of Islamization will be studied in its historical context from the passage of the ‘Objectives Resolution’ onwards. The main focus, however, will be how civilian and military regimes interpreted Islam for political reasons. For this purpose the changes in the laws, rules and regulations will be studied. The actual implementation of these changes will be understood in the context of the culture of the period. Moreover, the effect of these changes on the culture will also be given attention.

Objectives:
- To study the relationship and role of Islam in Pakistan and its politics and society.
- To understand How Islam fashion political decisions making in Pakistan
- To know about the effect of politics on the interpretation of Islam

Contents:
Unit.1-Islam and the creation of Pakistan
- The role of Islam in the identity-formation of the Muslims of north India to create Pakistan

Unit.2- Constitution Making and the role of Islam in Pakistan
- The ‘Objectives resolution’;
- Ulema’s 22-Points
- Islamic Provisions of 1956 constitution

Unit.3- Political Disturbances and Islam
- The Ahmadiyya Movement

Unit.4- Ayub’s Liberal Islam
- Islamic Provisions of the 1962 Constitution
- The Family Laws of Ayub Khan;

Unit.5- Bhuttos’s Socialist Islam
- Islamic Provisions of the 1973 Constitution
- Ahmadi’s declared as non-Muslims

Unit.6-Zia’s Fundamentalist Islam
- Zia’s Islamisation of Laws
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Unit.7. Musharaf’s Enlightened Islam

- Political Interpretation of Islam

Unit-8. Islam as a force of Integration and segregation

- Creation of Pakistan
- Islamic Provisions of the constitution
- Sectarian divide
- Religious Extremism
- Liberal and religious divide
- Suicide attacks and Terrorism

Suggested Readings:


