

Scheme of Studies for PhD in Pak Studies-Details of Core Courses

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD

Department of History and Pakistan Studies

Faculty of Social Science

PhD COURSES

PH. D PROGRAM IN PAKISTAN STUDIES

Requirements: The minimum CGPA should be 3.00 or 1st division in MS/MPhil/ equivalent degree for admission into Ph.D.

Scheme of Study:

- Three Year Program (Six Semester)
- Ph.D. Program is designed in accordance with the HEC requirements.
- Ph. D Program consists of 54 credit hours, out of which 18 credit hours of coursework and 36 credit hours of Dissertation.
- Core courses are compulsory. Three elective courses may be offered from the remaining courses.
- The students are required to take three courses each in First and Second semester

Detail of the Courses:

The PhD students are supposed to complete 09 credit hours of compulsory course work and 09 credits of elective course work. In Addition the PhD students will write a dissertation equal to 36 credit hours thus completing 54 credit hours;

PhD Courses: (18 credit hours)

1st Semester:

Course	Code	Title	Credit Hrs
1.	PS-501	Critical Analysis of Social Theories	3
2.	PS-502	Religion and Politics in Pakistan	3
3.	PS-	Any Elective Course	3

2nd Semester:

Course	Code	Title	Credit Hrs
1.	PS-503	Political Parties and Pressure Groups in Pakistan	3
2.	PS-	Any Elective Course	3
3.	PS-	Any Elective Course	3

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Ph D Dissertation:

The students will write a dissertation in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th semester equal to 36 credit hours along with a comprehensive exam and public defence of the dissertation as per rules of the IIU.

Course	Code	Title	Credit Hrs
PS-	600	Dissertation	36

CORE COURSES (PhD):

All the core courses are of 3 credit hours.

For PhD:

1. PS-501 Critical Analysis of Social Theories
2. PS-502 Religion and Politics in Pakistan
3. PS-503 Political Parties and Pressure Groups in Pakistan

ELECTIVE COURSES PhD:

The following courses are of 3 credit hours each and are open to both MS and PhD students. However, a student who has completed a course during his/her MS studies cannot repeat the same course in PhD. The PhD students should take three of the elective courses to make a total of 09 credits from this part.

ELECTIVE COURSES:

1. PS-601 Constitution of Pakistan-1973
2. PS-602 History of Pakistan Movement 1940-47
3. PS-603 Economic History of Pakistan
4. PS-604 History of Pakistan's Foreign Policy and Relations 1947-till date
5. PS-605 Politics in South Asia
6. PS-606 Distribution, Management and Politics of Water Resources of Pakistan
7. PS-607 Regional History of Punjab
7. PS-608 Regional History of Khyber PukhtoonKhwa
8. PS-609 Regional History of Sindh
9. PS-610 Regional History of Baluchistan
11. PS-611 Specialised Study of a Political Personality (Leader)
12. PS-612 Specialised Study of a regional language and literature
13. PS-613 Research Methodology (Non-Credit Course) [To be offered by the Faculty of Social Sciences]

General Eligibility & Merit Criteria for PhD:

- For admission to PhD programs candidates should have at least 65% marks (annual system) or CGPA 3.00/4.00 (semester system) in MS/M Phil with GRE/GAT (Subject) with minimum 60% score.
- The PhD programme is designed for 3 years duration comprising of course-work, writing of a thesis on an approved topic, research seminar, evaluation of thesis by two foreign experts and public defence of the thesis.
- Merit for Admission will be based on academic record (30%), written test (50%) and interview (20%).

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DETAIL OF CORE COURSES

Course code	Course Title	Credit Hours
PS-501	Critical Analysis of Social Theories	3hrs

Objectives/Outcomes:

The objective of this course is to familiarize students with theories for the analysis of social phenomena. Such theories provide the critical insights necessary for the analysis of events at minor and macro levels.

The students will be encouraged to use these theories towards the analysis of Pakistani social and political realities.

Contents:

- 1) Realism,
- 2) Positivism and modified forms of Positivism,
- 3) Marxism and its offshoots,
- 4) Functionalism
- 5) Conflict Theory
- 6) Symbolic Interactionism
- 7) Phenomenology
- 8) Rational Choice Theories
- 9) Structuralism
- 10) Feminism,
- 11) Post-modernism
- 12) Islamism and Post-Islamism

Suggested Readings:

- 1) Caputo, J.D. 1997. *Deconstruction in a Nutshell: A Conversation with Jacques Derrida*. New York: Fardham University Press.
- 2) Foucault, M.1982. *The Archaeology of Knowledge*. Trans. A.M. Sheridan. London: Tavistock.
- 3) Metcalf, P. 2002. *They Lie, We Lie*. London: Routledge.
- 4) Nicholson, L. J. (ed). 1990. *Feminism/Postmodernism*. London: Routledge.
- 5) Pryke, Michael, Gillian Rose and Sarah Whatmore. 2003. *Using Social Theory*. London: Sage Publications.

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Course code	Course Title	Credit Hours
PS-502	Religion And Politics In Pakistan	3hrs

Objectives/Outcomes:

This course will examine the interactions of Religions and Politics. The course begins by historically reviewing how religions have thought about and directly influenced political developments. In the process the course will also look at religious norms with respect to violence, armed conflict, and cultural and religious pluralism. The course then moves on to look at a number of contemporary issues and conflicts involving religion and politics.

The course aims to study the relationship and role of different religions in Pakistan. The course will look at the role of religions in the identity-formation of religious minorities, in shaping the political culture and social and constitutional structure of Pakistan. Then the focus will shift to the role of Islam in Pakistan.

- To understand the interrelationship of religion and politics with each other and jointly with the society. Another theme of the course is
- To comprehend the concept what has been called 'political Islam' and militancy including suicide bombings in the post-nine eleven international environment.
- Recognize and analyze the interplay of political and religious factors, when they may be discerned in world events, national policies, daily life, social justice, and cultural vitality.
- Define the range of meanings of "extremism" in relation to particular sets of facts and events, such as the structures and processes characteristic of certain religiously-motivated political movements.
- Practice and encourage an inquisitive, analytical, objective, appreciative, and open approach to the multiplicity of political and religious viewpoints in today's world, through thinking knowledgeably, critically, and non-judgmentally and applying them to the situation in Pakistan.
- Extend existing insights into the one's own values, world view, ethical standpoint, and life style, in light of the multiplicity of cultural, political, and religious frameworks of meaning.

Students will be encouraged to use a multi-disciplinary approach to study the connection between the use of Religion for political purposes and provide insights into such phenomena both in Pakistan and abroad. They should especially draw upon political science, history, sociology, anthropology and psychology in order to gain deeper insights into the above phenomena.

Contents:

1. Historical Survey of Religious Views of Politics
2. Centrality of Islam in Politics of Pakistan
 - a. Ayub's Liberal Islam
 - b. Bhotto's Socialist Islam
 - c. Zia's Fundamentalist Islam
 - d. Musharaf's Enlighten moderation
3. Islam, nation-building, and democracy
4. Orientation to the concept of Religious fundamentalism in Pakistan
5. Orientation to the concept of political extremism in Pakistan

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6. Extremist religious and political phenomena in Pakistan: Analyzed as Dilemmas
7. The encounter between religion and politics in Pakistan and the future

Suggested Readings:

- 1) Abdullah A. An-Na'im, "Political Islam in National Politics and International Relations" in *The Desecularization of the World: Resurgent Religion and World Politics* ed Peter L. Berger (1999) (Grand Rapids, Mich.: William B. Eerdmans), chapter 7, pages 103 – 122.
- 2) Ahmed, R. 2000. *Taliban: Militant Islam, Oil and Fundamentalism in Central Asia*. Yale: Yale University Press.
- 3) Armstrong, K. 2001. *The Battle for God*. New York: Ballantine Books. Asia Times Online (13.09.2005)
- 4) Bergen, P.L. (2001) *Holy War Inc: Inside the Secret World of Osama Bin Laden*. New York: Simon & Schuster Inc.
- 5) Friedmann, Y. 1989. *Prophecy Continuous: Aspects of Ahmadi Religious Thought and its Medieval Background*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- 6) Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Education, Islamic Education Research Cell. 1988. *Dini Madaris ke Jame Report*. Islamabad: Printing Corporation Press.
- 7) Husain, M. 1999. *Sayyid Maududi ke Ta'limi Nazariyyat (Educational Thoughts of Sayyid Maududi)*. New Delhi: Markazi Maktaba Islami.
- 8) International Crisis Group. 2002. *Pakistan: Madrasas, Extremism and the Military ICG Asia Report, No. 36*. Islamabad/Brussels: International Crisis Group.
- 9) Jafri, S.h.M.2000. [1979] *The Origins and Early Development of Shia Islam*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- 10) Jeffrey Haynes, Religion and Politics: Critical Concepts In Religious Studies (Edited), (London: Metropolitan University, UK, 2004).
- 11) John L. Esposito with Natana J. De Long-Bas "Classical Islam" and "Modern Islam" in God's Rule, ed J. Neusner, chapters 6 and 7, pages 131 – 184.
- 12) John Kelsay (2007) *Arguing the Just War in Islam* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press)
- 13) Kaushik, S.N. 1996. *The Ahmadiya Community of Pakistan: Discrimination, Travail and Alienation*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers Pvt.
- 14) L. Carl Brown, *Religion and State: The Muslim Approach to Politics*, Columbia University Press.2000.
- 15) Mahmood, S. 1995. *Islamic Fundamentalism in Pakistan, Egypt and Iran*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- 16) Malik, I.H. 1999. *Islam, Nationalism, and the West: Issues of Identity in Pakistan*. Basingstoke: Macmillan.
- 17) Malik, J. 1996. *Colonization of Islam: Dissolution of Traditional Institutions in Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard.
- 18) Metcalf, B.D. 2002. *Traditional Islamic Activism: Deoband, Tablighis and Talibs*. New York: Social Science Research Council.
- 19) Nasr, S.V.R. 1994. *The Vanguard of Islamic Revolution: The Jamaat-e-Islami of Pakistan*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- 20) Nasr, S.V.R. 1996. *Maududi and the Making of Islamic Revivalism*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 21) Pirzada, S.A.S.2000. *The Politics of the Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam Pakistan 1971-77*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- 22) Roy, O. 1994. *The Failure of Political Islam*, trans. by Carol Volk, London: I. Taurus Publishers.
- 23) Said Amir Arjomand, "Religion and Constitutionalism in Western History and in Modern Iran and Pakistan" in *The Political Dimensions of Religion* ed. Said Amir Arjomand (1993) (State University of New York Press), chapter 3, pages 45 – 68.

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- 24) Sani Zubaida “Trajectories of Political Islam: Egypt, Iran, Tiurkey” in *Religion and Democracy* eds. David Marquand and Ronald L. Nettler (2000) (Oxford: Blackwell Publishers), pages 60 -78.
- 25) Syed, A.H. 1982. *Pakistan, Islam, Politics, and National Solidarity*. New York: Praeger Publishers.
- 26) Titus, M.T. 1959. *Islam in India and Pakistan: A Religious History of Islam in India and Pakistan*. Calcutta: Y.M.C.A. Pub. House.
- 27) Wm Theodore DeBary (edit), “Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the Founding of Pakistan” in *Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. II*, (NY: Columbia University Press) pages 279 -288.
- 28) Zaman, M.Q. 2002. *Ulama in Contemporary Islam; Custodians of Change*. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.

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Course code	Course Title	Credit Hours
PS-503	Political Parties and Pressure Groups in Pakistan	3hrs

Objectives/Outcomes:

The growth and functioning of political parties and pressure groups are part and parcel of Representative democracies. Pakistan is a unique case for understanding the role of political parties in both the civilian and military regimes. These parties worked for and against the development of a true democratic culture in Pakistan. One other special theme of this course will be studying the role and function of the regional and religious political parties.

Objectives:

This course is focused on understanding the concept, organization and role of political parties and pressure groups in Pakistan. The course will help obtain the following objectives;

- To understand the concept of political parties and pressure groups
- To comprehend the role and importance of political parties and pressure groups in the political development of a country;
- To know about the evolution of different political parties

Course Contents:

Part-1:

1. Political Parties and Pressure Groups in Pakistan:

- a) Definition of political party;
- b) Emergence of party system and various party systems in the world;
- c) Role of Political Parties in the Political Process.
- d) Political Parties and Political Development.
- e) Conceptual Study of Pressure Groups
- f) Role of Pressure Groups in Interest Articulation and Aggregation.

2. Pakistan's Party System:

- a) Evolution of Pakistan's Political Parties. system and their Ideological Division;
- b) Political, Ideological and Cultural foundations of Political Parties;
- c) Establishment of Regional/Nationalist political parties and their impact on politics in Pakistan.

3. Role of Major Political Parties and Alliances in Politics of Pakistan:

- i. Pakistan Muslim League and its Offshoots;
 - a. Convention Muslim League,
 - b. Council Muslim League,
 - c. Muslim League (Qayume),
 - d. Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz)
 - e. Pakistan Muslim League (Junejo)
- ii. Awami League

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- iii. Republican Party
- iv. Pakistan Peoples Party.
- v. Tehrik-i-Istaklal.
- vi. Pakistan Democratic Party
- vii. Jamat-i-Islami.
- viii. Jamiet Ullama-i-Islam
- ix. Jamiet Ullama-i-Pakistan
- x. Tehrik-i-Jafaria.

Part-2

1. Regionalist Parties:

- i. Awami National Party
- ii. Balochistan National Movement (Mengal Group)(Dr. Hayee).
- iii. Mutahida Qaumi Movement (Altaf)
- iv. Muhajor Qaumi Movement (Afaq).
- v. Pakistan National Party (Bizen Bizeenjo)
- vi. Jamhuri Watan Party (Akbar Bugti).

2. Parties and Alliances:

- i. United Front(UF)
- ii. National Democratic Front (NDF)
- iii. Pakistan Democratic Alliance (PDA)
- iv. Pakistan National Alliance (PNA)
- v. Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD)
- vi. Islami Jumhuri Ittihad (IJI).
- vii. Mutahida Majlis Amal (MMA)

3. Role of Pressure Groups in Pakistan's Politics:

- i. Definition and kinds of pressure groups, difference and relationships between political parties & pressure groups.
- ii. Various pressure groups in Pakistan.
 - a. Ulma and Mashaikh
 - b. Students.
 - c. Trade Union.
 - d. Traders and industrialists.
 - e. Other professional organizations.

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Suggested Readings:

- 1) Afzal, Rafique. 1999. *Political Parties in Pakistan*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.
- 2) Almond, Gabriel and Powell, G. Bingham. 1987. *Comparative Politics*. Lahore: Ferozsons.
- 3) Binder, Leonard. 1967. *Religion and Politics in Pakistan*, Berkley: University of California Press.
- 4) Dahl, R.A. 1961. *Who Governs?* New Haven: Yale University Press.
- 5) Duverger, Maurice 1972. *Party Politics and Pressure Groups: A Comparative Introduction*. Ontario: Thomas Nelson.
- 6) Geraint, Parry. 1977. *Political Elites*. London: George Allen & Unwin.
- 7) Huntington, Samuel P. 1978. *Political Order in Changing Societies*. New Heaven: Yale University Press.
- 8) Hussain, Asaf. 1979. *Elite Politics in an Ideological State: The Case of Pakistan*. Kent: Dawson.
- 9) Laporte, R. 1966. *Political Parties and Political Development*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- 10) Laporte, Robert. 1975. *Power and Privilege: Influence and Decision-Making in Pakistan*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- 11) Mushtaq, Ahmad. 1978. *Government and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Pakistan Publishing House.
- 12) Pye, Lucian W. 1962. *Politics, Personality and Nation-Building*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- 13) Roberts, Geoffrey K. 1986. *An Introduction to Comparative Politics*. London: Edward Arnold.
- 14) Sayeed, Kahlid Bin. 1980. *Politics in Pakistan*. New York: Praeger.
- 15) Smith, Martin J. 1993. *Pressure, Power and Policy*. Wheat sheaf, New York: Harvester.
- 16) Ziring, Lawrence. 1980. *Pakistan: The Enigma of Political Development*. Kent: Dawson.
- 17) Ziring, Lawrence, Ralph Braibanti and W. Howard Wriggins, (eds). 1977. *Pakistan: The Long View*. Durham: Duke University Press.