

BS in History

Duration	Minimum 4-Years (8- Semesters), Maximum 6-Years (12-Semesters)	
Admission Requirement	At least 45% marks in intermediate (Part I/Part II) or equivalent.	
Degree Completion Requirement	Minimum 121 Credit Hours	
	General Education Courses	31 Credit Hours
	Major	72 Credit Hours
	Interdisciplinary/ Allied Courses	12 Credit Hours
	Internship	03 Credit Hours
	Capstone Project	03 Credit Hours

General Courses General Education Requirements

Sr. No	Semester	Course Code	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.	Prerequisite
1	2	URCG-5112	Fables, Wisdom and Epics	2 (2+0)	Nil
2	4	URCG-5114	Basic Science	3 (2+1)	Nil
3	2	URCG-5116	Science of Society-I	2 (2+0)	Nil
4	1	URCG-5118	Functional English	3 (3+0)	Nil
5	3	URCG-5119	Expository Writings	3 (3+0)	Nil
6	2	URCG-5120	Exploring Quantitative Skills	3 (3+0)	Nil
7	3	URCG-5121	Tools for Quantitative Reasoning	3 (3+0)	Nil
8	1	URCG-5105 URCG-5126	Islamic Studies (For Muslim Students) Religious Education/Ethics (For Non-Muslim Students)	2 (2+0)	Nil
9	3	URCG-5122	Ideology and Constitution of Pakistan	2 (2+0)	Nil
10	1	URCG-5123	Applications of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	3 (2+1)	Nil
11	4	URCG-5124	Entrepreneurship	2 (2+0)	Nil
12	4	URCG-5125	Civics and Community Engagement	2 (2+0)	Nil
13	1-8	URCG-5111	Translation of Holy Quran	NC	Nil
14	2	URCG-5127	Seerat of the Holy Prophet (SAW) (For Muslim Students)	1 (1+0)	Nil
GE Total Credit Hours				31	

**Single Major Courses
Major Courses Requirements**

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.	Prerequisite
1	HIST-5111	Historiography	3(3+0)	Nil
2	HIST-5112	Ancient Indian History	3(3+0)	Nil
3	HIST-5113	Muslim History I(Pre-Prophet[PBUH] to the Pious Caliphate)	3(3+0)	Nil
4	HIST-5114	History of Europe I (1453-1789)	3(3+0)	Nil
5	HIST-5115	Research Methodology	3(3+0)	Nil
6	HIST-5116	Muslim History II (Ummayyads and Abbasides)	3(3+0)	Nil
7	HIST-5117	Philosophy of History	3(3+0)	Nil
8	HIST-5118	History of Europe II (1789-1919)	3(3+0)	Nil
9	HIST-5119	History of Muslim Rule in Spain (751-1491 AD)	3(3+0)	Nil
10	HIST-5120	History of Knowledge	3(3+0)	Nil
11	HIST-5121	Muslim Rule in South Asia (711-1526)	3(3+0)	Nil
12	HIST-5122	Public Policy and Governance in Pakistan	3(3+0)	Nil
13	HIST-6140	History of the Great Mughals (1526-1707)	3(3+0)	Nil
14	HIST-6141	History of Ottoman Empire (1288-1924)	3(3+0)	Nil
15	HIST-6142	History of Central Asia	3(3+0)	Nil
16	HIST-6143	History of the Later Mughals and British India (1707-1857)	3(3+0)	Nil
17	HIST-6144	History of Muslim Nationalism in India (1858-1947)	3(3+0)	Nil
18	HIST-6145	History of the Punjab	3(3+0)	Nil
19	HIST-6146	History of Civilization	3(3+0)	Nil
20	HIST-6147	History of Muslim Culture and Civilization	3(3+0)	Nil
21	HIST-6148	British History I (1688-1850)	3(3+0)	Nil
22	HIST-6149	British History II (1850-2016)	3(3+0)	Nil
23	HIST-6150	History of USA	3(3+0)	Nil
24	HIST-6151	History of Muslim Contribution to Science	3(3+0)	Nil
25	HIST-6152	History of China	3(3+0)	Nil
26	HIST-6153	History of Modern South Asia	3(3+0)	Nil
27	HIST-6154	Muslim Political Thought and Institutions	3(3+0)	Nil
Total Credit Hours				81

Interdisciplinary Courses / Allied Courses
Interdisciplinary/Allied Courses Requirements

Interdisciplinary/Allied Courses will be offered after 4th Semester.

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.	Prerequisite
1	INTR-5101	Introduction to International Relations	3 (3+0)	Nil
2	POLS-5101	Introduction to Political Science	3 (3+0)	Nil
3	ECON-5112	Introduction to Economics	3 (3+0)	Nil
4	GEOG-5101	Fundamentals of Geography	3 (3+0)	Nil
Interdisciplinary Total Credit Hours			12	

Field Experience/ Internship
Field Experience Requirements

Lasting 6-8 weeks and ideally scheduled during summer breaks after 6th/ 7th Semester.

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.	Prerequisite
1	HIST-6155	Field Experience/Internship	3(3+0)	Nil
Total Credit Hours			03	

Capstone Project
Capstone Project Requirement

This Project, after the 6th semester, requires faculty supervision and evaluation following department guidelines.

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Cr. Hrs.	Prerequisite
1	HIST-6156	Capstone Project	3(3+0)	Nil
Total Credit Hours			03	

Semester-1

Category	Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
GE-1	URCG-5118	Functional English	3(3+0)
GE-2	URCG-5105 URCG-5126	Islamic Studies Religious Education/Ethics	2(2+0)
GE-3	URCG-5123	Applications of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	3(2+1)
Major-1	HIST-5111	Historiography	3(3+0)
Major-2	HIST-5112	Ancient Indian History	3(3+0)
Major-3	HIST-5113	Muslim History I (Pre-Prophet[PBUH] to the Pious Caliphate)	3(3+0)

Total: 17 (17+0)

Semester-2

GE-4	URCG-5112	Fables, Wisdom and EPICS	2(2+0)
GE-5	URCG-5116	Science of Society-I	2(2+0)
GE-6	URCG-5120	Exploring Quantitative Skills	3(3+0)
GE-7	URCG-5127	Seerat of the Holy Prophet (SAW)	1(1+0)
Major-4	HIST-5114	History of Europe I (1453-1789)	3(3+0)
Major-5	HIST-5115	Research Methodology	3(3+0)
Major-6	HIST-5116	Muslim History II (Ummayyads and Abbasides)	3(3+0)
GE	URCG-5111	Translation of Holy Quran I	NC

Total 17 (17+0)

Semester-3

GE-8	URCG-5119	Expository Writing	3(3+0)
GE-9	URCG-5121	Tools for Quantitative Reasoning	3(3+0)
GE-10	URCG-5122	Ideology and Constitution of Pakistan	2(2+0)
Major-7	HIST-5117	Philosophy of History	3(3+0)
Major-8	HIST-5118	History of Europe II (1789-1919)	3(3+0)
Major-9	HIST-5119	History of Muslim Rule in Spain (751-1491 AD)	3(3+0)

Total 17 (17+0)

Semester-4

GE-11	URCG-5114	Basic Science	3(2+1)
GE-12	URCG-5124	Entrepreneurship	2(2+0)
GE-13	URCG-5125	Civics and Community Engagement	2(2+0)
Major-10	HIST-5120	History of Knowledge	3(3+0)
Major-11	HIST-5121	Muslim Rule in South Asia (711-1526)	3(3+0)
Major-12	HIST-5122	Public Policy and Governance in Pakistan	3(3+0)
GE	URCG-5111	Translation of Holy Quran II	NC

Total 16 (16+0)

Semester-5

Major-13	HIST-6140	History of the Great Mughals (1526-1707)	3(3+0)
Major-14	HIST-6141	History of Ottoman Empire (1288-1924)	3(3+0)
Major-15	HIST-6142	History of Central Asia	3(3+0)
ID-1	INTR-5101	Introduction to International Relations	3(3+0)
ID-2	GEOG-5101	Fundamentals of Geography	3(3+0)

Total 15 (15+0)

Semester-6

Major-16	HIST-6143	History of the Later Mughals and British India (1707-1857)	3(3+0)
Major-17	HIST-6144	History of Muslim Nationalism in India (1858-1947)	3(3+0)
Major-18	HIST-6145	History of the Punjab	3(3+0)
ID-3	POLS-5101	Introduction to Political Science	3(3+0)
ID-4	ECON-5112	Introduction to Economics	3(3+0)
GE	URCG-5111	Translation of Holy Quran III	Non Credit

Total 15 (15+0)

Summer Semester:

Lasting 6-8 weeks and ideally scheduled during summer breaks after 6th Semester (For Fall Intake Semester).

HIST-6155	Field Experience/Internship	3(3+0)
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Total 3(3+0)

Semester-7

Major-19	HIST-6146	History of Civilization	3(3+0)
Major-20	HIST-6147	History of Muslim Culture and Civilization	3(3+0)
Major-21	HIST-6148	British History I (1688-1850)	3(3+0)
Major-22	HIST-6150	History of USA	3(3+0)
Major-23	HIST-6154	Muslim Political Thought and Institutions	3(3+0)

Total 15 (15+0)

Summer Semester:

Lasting 6-8 weeks and ideally scheduled during summer breaks after 7th Semester (For Spring Intake Semester).

HIST-6155	Field Experience/Internship	3(3+0)
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Total 3(3+0)

Semester-8

Major-24	HIST-6149	British History II (1850-2016)	3(3+0)
Major-25	HIST-6151	History of Muslim Contribution to Science	3(3+0)
Major-26	HIST-6152	History of China	3(3+0)
Major-27	HIST-6153	History of Modern South Asia	3(3+0)
CP	HIST-6156	Capstone Project	3(3+0)
GE	URCG-5111	Translation of Holy Quran IV	NC

Total 15 (15+0)

URCG-5118**Functional English****3(3-0)**

The course aims at providing understanding of a writer's goal of writing (i.e. clear, organized and effective content and to use that understanding and awareness for academic reading and writing. The objectives of the course are to make the students acquire and master the grammatical academic writing skills. The course would enable the students to develop argumentative writing techniques. The students would be able to logically add specific details on the topics such as facts, examples and statistical or numerical values. The course will also provide insight to convey the knowledge and ideas in an objective and persuasive manner. Furthermore, the course will also enhance the students' understanding of ethical considerations in writing academic assignments and topics including citation, plagiarism, formatting and referencing the sources as well as the technical aspects involved in referencing.

Contents

1. Developing Analytical Skills
2. Transitional devices (word, phrase and expressions)
3. Development of ideas in writing
4. Reading Comprehension
5. Precis Writing
6. Developing argument
7. Sentence structure: Accuracy, variation, appropriateness, and conciseness
8. Appropriate use of active and passive voice
9. Organization and Structure of a Paragraph
10. Organization and structure of Essay
11. Types of Essays

Recommended Texts

1. Bailey, S. (2011). *Academic writing: A handbook for international students* (3rd ed.). New York: Routledge.
2. Eastwood, J. (2011). *A Basic English grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Swales, J. M., & Feak, C. B. (2012). *Academic writing for graduate students: Essential tasks and skills* (3rd ed.). Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.
4. Swan, M. (2018). *Practical English usage* (8th ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Biber, D., Johansson, S., Leech, G., Conrad, S., Finegan, E., & Quirk, R. (1999). *Longman grammar of spoken and written English*. Harlow Essex: MIT Press.
2. Cresswell, G. (2004). *Writing for academic success*. London: SAGE.
3. Johnson-Sheehan, R. (2019). *Writing today*. Don Mills: Pearson.
4. Silvia, P. J. (2019). *How to write a lot: A practical guide to productive academic writing*. Washington: American Psychological Association
5. Thomson, A. J., & Martinet, A. V. (1986). *A Practical English Grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

URCG-5105

Islamic Studies (Compulsory)

2(2-0)

Islamic Studies engages in the study of Islam as a textual tradition inscribed in the fundamental sources of Islam; Qur'an and Hadith, history and particular cultural contexts. The area seeks to provide an introduction to and a specialization in Islam through a large variety of expressions (literary, poetic, social, and political) and through a variety of methods (literary criticism, hermeneutics, history, sociology, and anthropology). It offers opportunities to get fully introductory foundational bases of Islam in fields that include Qur'anic studies, Hadith and Seerah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), Islamic philosophy, and Islamic law, culture and theology through the textual study of Qur'an and Sunnah.

- To make students understand the relevance and pragmatic significance of Islam in their lives.
- To make learners comprehend the true spirit of Islam with reference to modern world.
- To generate a sense of Islamic principles as a code of living that guarantee the effective solutions to the current challenges of being.
- To provide Basic information about Islamic Studies
- To enhance understanding of the students regarding Islamic Civilization
- To improve Students skill to perform prayers and other worships
- To enhance the skill of the students for understanding of issues related to faith and religious life.

Contents

Introduction to Qur'anic Studies

- 1) Basic Concepts of Qur'an
- 2) History of Quran
- 3) Uloom-ul-Quran

مطالعہ قرآن (تعارف قرآن، منتخب آیات کا ترجمہ و تفسیر: سورۃ البقرہ آیات 1-5، 482-482؛ سورۃ الحجر آیات 1-18؛ سورۃ الفہر قان آیات 23-77؛ سورۃ المؤمنون آیات 1-11؛ سورۃ الحز آیات 2، 41، 3433-؛ 24، 5255-؛ سورۃ النعمان آیات 151-153؛ سورۃ الصفا آیات 112-؛ الحشر آیات 1844-؛ العمران آیات 154-154؛ النحل آیات 14-12؛ لقمن

آیات
آیت 44، حم السجدة آیات 53)

Introduction to Sunnah

- 1) Introduction of Hadith
- 2) Legal Status of Hadith
- 3) History of the compilation of Hadith
- 4) Kinds of Hadith

حدیث کا تعارف، حدیث کی دینی حیثیت، حفاظت و تدوین حدیث، حدیث کی اقسام

متن، حدیث 1: درج ذیل موضوعات پر احادیث کا مطالعہ

1. اعمال کا اجر نیت پر منحصر ہے۔ 4. بہترین انسان قرآن کا طالب علم اور اس کا معلم ہے۔ 3. کتاب و سنت گمراہی سے بچنے

کا ذریعہ ہیں۔ 2. ارکان اسلام: ایمان، احسان اور قیامت کی نشانیاں، 2. بچو نیک نماز کی تلقین 7 دین کا گہرا فہم بلا

5. روز محشر کا حساب، 14. حقوق قبلا کے

نیچر آن اور عمل کی اہمیت و فضیلت،

ساتھ ساتھ حقوق العباد کا لحاظ رکھنا بھی الزم ہے 11 حسن خلق کی عظمت اور فحش و بد گوئی کی مذمت 14. دنیا و آخرت

کی بہالنی کیضام نچار چیزیں، 13. بالکھر دینے والی ساجیزیں، 12. بے عمل بلوغا عبرتنا کا انجام 15. ہر شخص

نگران ہے اور ہر شخص مسئول

- 1) Sirah of the Prohet
- 2) Importance of the Study of Sirah
- 3) Character building method of the Prophet

(سیرت النبی ﷺ) مطالعہ سیرت کی ضرورت و اہمیت، تعمیر، سیرت تو شخصیت کا بنیویہ منہا جاوے عملی نمونے، اقامت دین

کا بنیویہ بظرفکار، اقلیم دینیہ میں داخلہ شدہ، مینا قدمینہ، خطبہ حجۃ الوداع، اخلاقی تعلیمات، تشکیلاتی اجتماعات اور

اسو محسنہ، قرآن مجید میں سیرت سرور عالم کا بیان، غزوات نبوی ﷺ کے مقاصد و حکمتیں)

Islamic Culture & Civilization

- 1) Basic Concepts of Islamic Culture & Civilization
- 2) Historical Development of Islamic Culture & Civilization
- 3) Characteristics of Islamic Culture & Civilization
- 4) Islamic Culture & Civilization and Contemporary Issues

2. اسلامی تہذیب و تمدن (اسلامی تہذیب کا مفہوم، اسلامی کے عوامل و عناصر، اسلامی تہذیب کی خصوصیات، اسلامی تہذیب، علمی، معاشرتی اور سماجی اثرات، تہذیبوں کے تصادم کے نظریے کا تنقیدی جائزہ، تہذیبی تصادم کے اثرات و نتائج، طبعی، حیاتیاتی اور معاشرتی عوامل میں مسلمانوں کا کردار، نامور مسلمان سائنسدان)

Pre-Requisite: Nil

Recommended Books

- 1) Hameedullah Muhammad,— Emergence of Islam, IRI, Islamabad
- 2) Hameedullah Muhammad,—Muslim Conduct of State
- 3) Hameedullah Muhammad,—Introduction to Islam
- 4) Ahmad Hasan,—Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence, Islamic Research, Institute, International Islamic University, Islamabad (1993)
- 5) Dr. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq,—Introduction to Al-Sharia Al-Islamia, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad (2001)
- 6) Dr. Muhammad Shahbaz Manj, Teleemat-e-Islam

1. Meaning and Scope of Ethics.
2. Relation of Ethics with:
 - (a) Religion
 - (b) Science
 - (c) Law
3. Historical Development of Morality:
 - (a). Instinctive Moral Life.
 - (b). Customary Morality.
 - (c). Reflective Morality.
4. Moral Theories:
 - (a). Hedonism(Mill)
 - (b). Intuitionism(Butler)
 - (c). Kant's Moral Theory.
5. Moral Ethics and Society.
 - (a). Freedom and Responsibility.
 - (b). Tolerance
 - (c). Justice
 - (d). Punishment(Theories of Punishment)
6. Moral Teachings of Major Religions:
 - a). Judaism
 - b). Christianity
 - c). Islam
7. Professional Ethics:
 - a). Medical Ethics
 - b). Ethics of Students
 - c). Ethics of Teachers
 - d). Business Ethics

REFERENCEBOOKS:

1. William Lille. An Introduction to Ethics, London Methuen &Co. latest edition.
2. Titus,H.H. Ethics for Today. NewYork: American Book, latest edition.
3. Hill,Thomas.EthicsinTheoryandPractice.N.Y.ThomasY.Crowel,latestedition
4. AmeerAli,S.TheEthicsofIslam.Culcutta:NoorLibraryPublishers,latestedition
5. Donaldson,D.M.StudiesinMuslimEthics.London:latestedition.6.Sayeed,S.M.A.(Tr.) Ta'aruf-e-Akhlaqiat. Karachi: BCC&T, Karachi University of

The course introduces students to information and communication technologies and their application in the workplace. Objectives include basic understanding of computer software, hardware, and associated technologies. How computers can be used in the workplace, how communications systems can help boost productivity, and how the Internet technologies can influence the workplace. Students will get basic understanding of computer software, hardware, and associated technologies. They will also learn how computers are used in the workplace, how communications systems can help to boost productivity, and how the Internet technologies can influence the workplace.

Contents

1. Introduction, Overview of Information Technology.
2. Hardware: Computer Systems & Components, Storage Devices.
3. Software: Operating Systems, Programming and Application Software.
4. Databases and Information Systems Networks.
5. File Processing Versus Database Management Systems.
6. Data Communication and Networks.
7. Physical Transmission Media & Wireless Transmission Media.
8. Applications of smart phone and usage.
9. The Internet, Browsers and Search Engines.
10. Websites and their types.
11. Email Collaborative Computing and Social Networking.
12. E-Commerce.
13. IT Security and other issues.
14. Cyber Laws and Ethics of using Social media.
15. Use of Microsoft Office tools (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) or other similar tools depending on the operating system.
16. Other IT tools/software specific to field of study of the students if any.

Recommended Book

1. Discovering Computers 2022: Digital Technology, Data and Devices by Misty E. Vermaat, Susan L. Sebok; 17th edition.

Suggested Books

1. Computing Essentials 2021 by Timothy J. O'Leary and Linda I. O'Leary, McGraw Hill Higher Education; 26th edition.
2. Computers: Understanding Technology by Fuller, Floyd; Larson, Brian: edition 2018.

Historiography or the writing of history is an essential and integral part of the discipline of history. Historiography is the history of history writings. The course explores when and where historical thought first developed in the ancient world; when history-writing began *per se*; how was historical thought influenced by the advent of Christianity and Islam, and later by various movements in Europe including the Renaissance, Enlightenment, Scientific Revolution and Positivism; and what have been the major trends in historical thought in the twentieth century. It also investigates how human past has been perceived and constructed by the historians belonging to different schools of thought, and how various schools of historiography have emerged in contemporary times. The course also evaluates the works of the important individual historians and the changing interpretations of the historical events in the works of these individual historians. In contemporary times, the historical canvas has been vastly stretched, and the modern day historians are focusing on unconventional themes and unusual subjects which are also analysed in the course.

Contents

1. Objectives of Historiography or History-writing
2. Subject-matter and Scope of Historiography
3. From Myth to Historicity: Historiography in the Ancient World
4. Historiographical Tradition in Ancient Mesopotamia, Persia, Egypt and Ancient China
5. Emergence of History-writing Tradition in Ancient Greece: Herodotus and Thucydides
6. Sacred History: Influence of Christianity on Historiography
7. Important Features of Christian Historiography
8. Contribution of the Muslims to Historiography
9. Historiography during Renaissance in Europe
10. Enlightenment and Romanticist Historiography in Europe Impact of Positivism, Industrial Revolution & Capitalism on European Historiography
11. Historiography in the Twentieth Century: A Brief Overview

Recommended Texts

1. Anjum, Tanvir. (2012). *Historiography*. Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University Press.
2. Gilderhus, Mark T. (2003). *History and historians: a historiographical introduction*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Suggested Readings

1. Collingwood, R. G. (1978). *The idea of history*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Sreedharan, E. (2004). *A textbook of historiography: 500 BC to AD 2000*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
3. Robinson, Chase F. (2003). *Islamic historiography*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

The known History of India begins with the Indus Valley Civilization and the coming of the Aryans. These two phases are generally described as the pre-Vedic and Vedic periods. This course is designed to introduce the students to the major themes of this period, which is known as period of Ancient Indian History. This course will make the students familiar with the ancient history of Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. An orientation will be given about the scholarly debate in regard to the Indian history and the ancient political, social, cultural and religious conditions of this area. Histories of different dynasties in addition to the social structure of the Ancient India will be discussed in detail. Religious movements and developments will also be analysed in detail. The course will try to educate the students that how distinctly the Ancient Indian History took shape during this period. The social, cultural, religious and political upheavals, and wars which took place during this time period and shaped the Indian history are also the focus of the course.

Contents

1. Sources of Early Indian History
2. Indus Valley Civilization, Special Study of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa
3. Aryan occupation of India their origin and Migration , their society religion and Culture
4. Early Vedic Civilization and Culture
5. The Epic age, Historical value of Ramayana and Mahabharata
6. The Caste System origin and Growth Merits and Demerits
7. Jainism .Life and Teaching of Mahavira
8. Buddhism. Life and Teaching of Gautama Buddhism and causes of its spread and Decline
9. Greek Invasion and its impact upon the sub continent, Greek Art and Culture special study of Gandhara Art
10. The Muriyan Empire and its Administrative System
11. The Kushan Power, Kanishka ; Economic condition causes of its downfall
12. The Gupta Empire ,Golden Age, Art, Literature and Science .Hindu Renaissance
13. Harsh Vardhana its character and Administration
14. The Huns their origin and Invasion of India
15. Rise of Hindu Shahia Power

Recommended Texts

1. Keay, John. (2000). *India: a history*. New York: Harper Collins.
2. Thapar, Romila. (2004). *Ancient Indian social history: some interpretation*. New Delhi, Oriental Longman.

Suggested Readings

1. Keay, John. (2001). *India discovered: the recovery of a lost civilization*. London, Harper Collins.
2. Smith, V.A. (1999). *The early history of India*. Atlantic Publisher, New Delhi.
3. Thapar, Romila. (2002). *Early India: from the origin to AD 1300*. Los Angeles: University of California Press.

This course is designed to impart knowledge to the students about peaceful socio-political and religious revolution brought by Islam under the leadership of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). For the settings of the historical context to study the rise of Islam in Arabian Peninsula, it will discuss the political, social and religious conditions of pre-Islamic Arabia. The life and teachings of the Prophet (PBUH) and the gradual dominance of Islam on the political and religious map of Arabian Peninsula will be discussed. After the demise of the Prophet (PBUH), the challenges faced by the Muslim community on the issues of political leadership, sustainability of the religious ideology, and the solutions offered by pious caliphs during their thirty years of rule, will be analysed. The course will help to develop an understanding of the foundation of Islamic thought and ideology which further unfolded in different regions of the world as Muslim Empires developed over time. The students will be acquainted with overall political, religious and social conditions during the early phase of Islam.

Contents

1. Arabia before the Birth of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
2. Political, Social, Economic and Religious Life of Pre-Islamic Arabia
3. Life and Achievements of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)
4. Life and Services of Abu Bakar (RA)
5. Life and Achievements of Umar Bin Khattab (RA)
6. Life and Services of Usman Bin Affan (RA)
7. Life and Achievements of Ali Bin Abi Talib (RA) and his Relations with Amir Muawiyah
8. Emergence of the Kharajites
9. Administration and Structure of Government under the Pious Caliphate
10. Early Phase of Expansion of Empire of the Arabs

Recommended Texts

1. Amir Ali, Syed. (2010). *The spirit of Islam: a history of the evolution and ideals of Islam*. New York: Cosimo Classics.
2. Armstrong, Karen. (2010). *Islam: a short history*. New Delhi: Oneword Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Esposito, John L. (1999). *The Oxford history of Islam*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Fred M. Donner. (2012). *Muhammad and the believers: at the origins of Islam*. Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
3. Lewis, Bernard. (1994). *Islam and the West*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

URCG-5116**Science of Society-I****2 (2-0)**

This course will introduce students with the subject matter of social science, its scope, and nature and ways of looking at social phenomenon. It will make the participants acquaintance with the foundations of modern society, state, law, knowledge and selfhood. While retaining a focus on Pakistani state and society, students will encounter theoretical concepts and methods from numerous social science disciplines, including sociology, politics, economics anthropology and psychology and make them learn to think theoretically by drawing on examples and case studies from our own social context. Students will be introduced to the works of prominent social theorists from both western and non-western contexts. Instruction will include the use of written texts, audio-visual aids and field visits.

Learning Outcomes:

The course has following outcomes:

It will

- Introduce student with the nature of human social behavior and foundations of human group life
- Analyze the reciprocal relationship between individuals and society.
- Make student aware with the nature of societies exist in modern world
- Make students familiar with the philosophy of knowledge of social sciences
- Introduce students with the works of prominent theories explain human group behavior
- Help students to understand the foundations of society including culture, socialization, politics and economy
- Introduce students with various dimensions of social inequalities with reference to gender, race, ethnicity and religion
- Make them aware about the understanding of various themes pertains to social science in local context
- Help them recognize the difference between objective identification of empirical facts, and subjective formulation of opinionated arguments

Course Outlines:**Introduction to Social Sciences**

- Social world, Human Social behavior, Foundations of society
- Evolution of Social sciences
- Philosophy of Science
- Scope and nature of social sciences
- Modernity and social sciences
- Branches of social science: Sociology, Anthropology, Political Science, Economics

Society and Community, Historical evolution of Society

- Types of Societies
- For aging society, Horticultural society, Pastoralist society
- Agrarian societies, Industrial society, Post industrial society

Philosophy of Knowledge in social Science and social inquiry

- Understanding social phenomenon
- Alternative ways of knowing
- Science as a source to explore social reality
- Objectivity, Value-Free research
- Positivism vs. Interpretivism
- Qualitative vs Quantitative

Culture and Society

- Idea of Culture, Assumptions of Culture

- Types, Components, Civilization and culture
- Individual and culture. Cultural Ethnocentrism, Cultural Relativism
- Outlook of Pakistani culture
- Global Flows of culture, Homogeneity, Heterogeneity

Social Stratification and Social inequality

- Dimensions of inequality, Social class
- Gender, Race, Religion, Ethnicity, Caste
- Patterns of social stratification in Pakistan
- Class, caste system in agrarian society
- Ascription vs Achievement, Meritocracy
- Global stratification in modern world, Global patterns of inequality

Personality and Socialization

- Concept of self, Personality
- Nature vs Nurture, Biological vs Social
- Development of Personality
- Socialization as a process, Agents of socialization
- Socialization and self/group identity

Gender and Power

- Understanding Gender
- Social construction of Patriarchy
- Feminism in Historical context, Gender Debates
- Gender and Development
- Gender issues in Pakistan society, Women Participation in politics, economy and education
- Toward a gender sensitive society, Gender mainstreaming

Pakistan: State, Society, Economy and Polity

- Colonialism, colonial legacy, National identity
- Transformation in Pakistani society: Traditionalism vs Modernism
- Economy, Informality of Economy, Modern economy and Pakistan
- Political Economy, Sociology of Economy

Recommended Textbooks and Reading Materials:

1. Giddens, A. (2018). *Sociology* (11th ed.). UK: Polity Press.
2. Henslin, J. M. (2018). *Essentials of Sociology: A Down-to-Earth Approach*. (18th Edition) Pearson Publisher.
3. Macionis, J. J. (2016). *Sociology* (16th ed.). New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
4. Qadeer, M. (2006) *Pakistan-Social and Cultural Transformation in a Muslim Nation*.
5. Smelser, N. J. and Swedberg, R., *The Handbook of Economic Sociology*, Chapter 1 'Introducing Economic Sociology', Princeton University Press, Princeton.
6. Systems of Stratification | Boundless Sociology (no date). Available at: <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-sociology/chapter/systems-of-stratification/>
7. Jalal, A. (ed.) (1995) 'The colonial legacy in India and Pakistan', in *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (Contemporary South Asia)
8. Zaidi, S. A. (2015) *Issues in Pakistan's Economy: A Political Economy Perspective*. Oxford University Press. Chapter 26
9. Akhtar, A. S. (2017) *The Politics of Common Sense: State, Society and Culture in Pakistan*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Since ancient times, numbers, quantification, statistics and mathematics has played a central role in scientific and technological development. In the 21st century, Quantitative Reasoning (QR) skills are essential for life as they help to better understand socio-economic, political, health, education, and many other issues, an individual now faces in daily life. The skills acquired by taking this course will help the students to apply QR methods in their daily life and professional activities. This course will also change student's attitude about statistics and mathematics. It will not only polish their QR skills, but also enhance their abilities to apply these skills.

Contents

1. Introduction to quantitative reasoning
2. Overview of contributions of Mathematicians and Statisticians especially Muslim scholars.
3. Types of standard numbers
4. Proportions, rates, ratio and percentages
5. Odds and odds ratio
6. Scale of measurements
7. Number sequence and series
8. Unit analysis as a problem-solving tool
9. Data handling (small and large)
10. Data errors, absolute and relative and their applications
11. Descriptive statistics
12. Rules of counting: multiplication rule, factorial, permutation and combination
13. Probability and its application in real life
14. A graphical perspective through Venn Diagram
15. Financial indicator analysis, and money management (profit, loss, simple and compound interest)
16. Practical scenarios involving algebraic expressions: linear and quadratic

Recommended Texts

1. Akar, G.K., Zembat, İ.Ö., Arslan, S., & Thompson, P. W. (2023). *Quantitative Reasoning in Mathematics and Science Education*. 1st Ed., Springer, USA.
2. Peck, R., Olsen, C., & Devore, J. L. (2015). *Introduction to statistics and data analysis*. 5th Ed., Brooks Cole, USA.
3. Devlin, K. J. (2012). *Introduction to mathematical thinking*. Palo Alto, CA: Keith Devlin.

Suggested Readings

1. Triola, M. F., Goodman, W. M., Law, R., & Labute, G. (2006). *Elementary statistics*. Reading, MA: Pearson/Addison-Wesley.
2. Blitzer, R., & White, J. (2005). *Thinking mathematically*. Pearson Prentice Hall.

مطالعہ سیرت النبی صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم Seerat of the Holy Prophet

Course Code

URCG-5127

Title	Description
Semester	
Nature of Course	
No. of C.Hrs.	1(1-0)
Total Teaching weeks	18
Objectives of the Course	<p>۱۔ طلباء کو مطالعہ سیرت طیبہ کی ضرورت و اہمیت سے آگاہ کرنا</p> <p>۲۔ فقیر شخصیت میں مطالعہ سیرت طیبہ کے کردار کو واضح کرنا</p> <p>۳۔ بیعت نبوی کے موقع پر اقوام عالم کی عمومی صورت حال سے آگاہ کرنا</p> <p>۴۔ رسول اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی کمی اور مدنی زندگی کا اس طرح مطالعہ کرانا کہ طلباء ان واقعات سے نتائج کا استنباط کر سکیں</p> <p>۵۔ طلباء کو محمد نبوی کی معاشرت، سیاست، معیشت سے آگاہ کرنا</p>

Course Description

S.No.	Title	Description
1	حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے ابتدائی حالات زندگی	۱۔ حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کا خانہ دانی حسب و نسب ۲۔ پیدائش اور ابتدائی تربیت ۳۔ لاکھین اور جوانی کے حالات زندگی
2	بیعت نبوی کے وقت و جگہ کے حالات (۱)	۱۔ بیعت نبوی کے وقت اہم تہذیبیں ۲۔ عرب، مصر، حبشہ، یونان، ساسانی
3	بیعت نبوی	۱۔ کی حد میں دعوت اسلام
4	بیعت نبوی	۱۔ مدنی حد میں دعوت اسلام
5	مخصائص النبی	آپ بطور پیغمبر امن
6	مخصائص النبی	بہشیت استاد و معلم
7	مخصائص النبی	بہشیت تاجر
8	مخصائص النبی	بہشیت سربراہ ریاست
9	مخصائص النبی	ذاتی محاسن اور عالمگیر اثرات

10	خصائص النبی	ناموس رسالت
11	اسوہ حسنہ اور عمر حاضر	غیر مسلموں سے تعلقات
12	اسوہ حسنہ اور عمر حاضر	اسوہ حسنہ کی روشنی میں گھریلو زندگی
13	اسوہ حسنہ اور عمر حاضر	مشترقیین اور مطالعہ ہیرت
15	اسوہ حسنہ اور عمر حاضر	وطن سے محبت اور ہیرت
16	اسوہ حسنہ اور عمر حاضر	مشترقیین کے اعتراضات اور ان کے جوابات

نصابی کتب

نمبر شمار	نام مؤلف	نام کتاب
1	ابن ہشام	السیرۃ النبویہ
2	مولانا شبلی نعمانی سید سلمان ندوی	سیرۃ النبی صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم
3	قاضی محمد سلیمان سلمان منصور پوری	رحمۃ اللعالمین
4	مولانا سید ابوالحسن علی ندوی	نہج رحمت صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم
5	ڈاکٹر یسین مظہر صدیقی	عہد نبوی کا نظام حکومت
6	ڈاکٹر خالد ملوی	السالن کامل

حوالہ جاتی کتب

نمبر شمار	نام مؤلف	نام کتاب
1	سید ابوالاعلیٰ مودودی	ہیرت سرور عالم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم
2	مولانا صفی الرحمن مبارکپوری	اربعین المختوم
3	پیر محمد کرم شاہ انازہری	ضیاء النبی صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم
4	ڈاکٹر اکرم الضیاء العمری	السیرۃ النبویۃ الصحیحۃ
5	مولانا عبد الرؤف دانا پوری	اصح السیر

محمد علی

European history has always been found very interesting by the students because of its diversity and relevance with the present day world. Usually the histories of different regions and dynasties are taken as wholly different time and space to study but the history of Europe enables the student to start its journey right from the old classical times to the development and progress of science, politics and religion and understand the relation between different developments. The continent of Europe experienced a long series of movements, revolutions and wars which started with the renaissance, a starting point for the progress of Europe in the in social, political and scientific fields. Renaissance, an intellectual movement, is considered a foundation of rebirth of European civilization. This course stretching from mid fifteenth century to 1789, the year of French revolution provides a historical journey of Europe which enables to understand modern Europe. This course provides an insight not only into the scientific and political development of Europe but as a society too.

Contents

1. The revolution in the Christian Church, Rise and Spread of Protestantism.
2. The Wars based on religion (1560-1648), the Crusade of Catholic Spain, The Thirty Years war (1618-1648)
3. The establishment of West European leadership, the Dutch republic, Parliamentary supremacy in Britain, the French wars of Louis XIV, Treaty of Utrecht 1713.
4. The transformation of Eastern Europe 1648-1740, Austria, Prussia and Poland.
5. The global economy of Eighteenth century, western Europe after treaty of Utrecht 1713-40,
6. The great war of the mid eighteenth century, the Peace of Paris 1763.
7. The Scientific Prophets: Newton, Galileo
8. Political Philosophers: Bacon, Descartes, Hobbes and Locks
9. The age of Enlightenment, Montesque, Voltair, Rousseu
10. Enlightened despotism: France, Austria, Prussia, Russia
11. The American Revolution

Recommended Texts

1. Blanning, Timothy C. W. (2007). *The pursuit of glory: Europe 1648-1815*. London: Penguin Books.
2. Wilson, Peter H. (2009) *The thirty years war: Europe's tragedy*. Harvard: Harvard University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Davies, Norman. (1996). *Europe: a history*. New York: Harper Perennials.
2. MacCulloch, Diarmaid. (2003). *The reformation: a history*. London: Penguin Books.
3. Weisner-Hanks, Merry E. (2013). *Early modern Europe, 1450-1789*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

This course is prepared for developing the interest of students in research pursuits and making them excel in research tasks. Along with the basic questions that what is research and how it is conducted through various methods, in this course the students will be acquainted with the various techniques of conducting research in social sciences, particularly in the discipline of history. The course focuses on the ethics of research, major steps in carrying out the task of research, qualitative and quantitative research as well as the notion of objectivity and subjectivity in research. The contents discussed below would develop their theoretical understanding as well as the practical and field related issues as to the research activities. On completion of these contents, the students would be able to apprehend major paradigms, ontologies and epistemologies, and accordingly will be able to develop their analytical skills and produce authentic, credible and standard research.

Contents

1. Introduction to Research and Research Methods
2. Major paradigms in Research: Positivism/materialism/Marxism, Idealism, existentialism, post-modernism, feminism.
3. Ontologies and Epistemologies
4. Ethics and standards of Research
5. Major steps in carrying out the task of research
6. Preparing a Research Proposal
7. Writing a book review
8. Internal and External Criticism
9. Qualitative and Quantitative Research
10. Objectivity and Subjectivity in Research
11. Conducting Interviews, sampling and Survey
12. Front Matter, Body Text and Back Matter of a thesis, dissertation, or a book.

Recommended Texts

1. Babie, Earl R. (2016) *The practice of social research*. Belmont: CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
2. Kumar, Ranjit. (2014). *Research methodology: a step-by-step guide for students*. London: Sage Publications.

Suggested Readings

1. E. Sreedharan (2007). *A Manual of Historical Research Methodology*. Kerala: The Centre for South Indian Studies.
2. Bakern, Therese L. *Doing social research*. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1994.
3. Strokes, Patrick and Tony Wall. (2016). *Research methods*. New York: Palgrave.

This course is prepared to familiarize the students with highly significant dynasties in Muslim history Umayyads (r. 661-744) and Abbasides (r. 750-1258). After the pious caliphate period a monarchical structure of the polity and state developed and for almost six centuries Muslim world was ruled by these two dynasties of Arab origin. The course looks in a detail, the historical process of the establishment of these dynasties, important rulers, their policies, impacts on the state and society and the development of administrative structure of the Muslim empire. The course will explain the myriad development carried out during these period including political intrigues, expansions and imperialism, cultural and civilizational achievements and administrative structure and economy. Further, it will study the developments in the field of art, architecture, literature and the translation movement of Abbasid period which resulted into the development of science in Islamic society. Thus the students while discussing the rise and fall of these dynasties and covering the political history of these two dynasties will also be acquainted with diverse developments in fields of art and science.

Contents

1. Foundation of Umayyad's dynasty
2. Muawiyah and Yazid's ascendancy to power
3. The tragedy of Karbala
4. The age of reforms during the reign of Abdul Malik Bin Marwan.
5. Golden age during the reign of Waleed Bin Abdul Mailk.
6. Administration and Culture of Umayyad's dynasty.
7. Establishment of the Abbasides Caliphates.
8. Al-Saffah, Abu Ja'afar al-Mansur and Harun-ul-Rashid
9. Rise and Fall of Bramka Family
10. Emergence of Religious Movements and Sects
11. Intellectual Development, Character and Achievement of Abbasids
12. Fall of Baghdad 1258

Recommended Texts

1. Borrut, Antoine and Paul M. Cobb (eds.). (2010). *Medieval memories from Syria to Spain*. Leiden: Brill.
2. Hawting, G. R. (2000). *The first dynasty of Islam: the Umayyad caliphate AD 661-750*. New York: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Hitti, P. K. (1996). *The Arabs: a short history*. London: Macmillan and Company.
2. Judd, Steven C. (2014). *Religious scholars and the Umayyads*. London: Routledge.
3. Retso, Jan. (2003) *The Arabs in antiquity: their history from the Assyrians to the Umayyads*. London: Routledge.

TranslationoftheHolyQuran –I**URCG-5111****Non-Credit**

Topic	Details
Semester/Level	Insome discipline1 st semesterandinsomediscipline2 nd Semester/ADP Program1 st Year
CourseCode	URCG-5111
CourseTitle	TranslationoftheHolyQuran–I
Credit Hours	Non-Credit
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To familiarize the students to keys and fundamentals of recitation of the holy Quran.• Todeveloptheskillofthestudentsofrecitationthelastrevelation.• StudentswilllearnthebasicArabicgrammarinapracticalway.• Todevelopaneagernessamongthestudentstoexplorethelastdivine Book.
Course Contents:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• تیسوا نپارہ-ناظر بمعنوجوید• بنیادیعر بیگر امراسم اور اسکے متعلقات: اسم فاعل، مفعول، تفضیل، مبالغہفعل اور اسکیاقسام: ماضی، مضارع، امر، نہیحرف اور اسکیاقسام: حروفعلت، حروفجارہ، مشبہبالفعل
Memorization:	تیسو نپارے کیآخر بیبیسورتیں)حفظمعتز جمہ)

URCG-5119**Expository Writing****3 (3-0)**

This course prepares undergraduates to become successful writers and readers of English. The course helps students develop their fundamental language skills with a focus on writing so that they can gain the confidence to communicate in oral and written English outside the classroom. The course is divided into five units and takes a Project-based Learning approach. Unit themestarget the development of 21st century skills and focus on self-reflection and active community engagement. The course completion will enable the students to develop communication skills as reflective and self-directed learners. They will be able to intellectually engage with different stages of writing process, and develop analytical and problem-solving skills to address various community-specific challenges.

Contents

1. Self-Reflection
 - Introduction to the basics of the writing process
 - Introduction to the steps of essay writing
 - Prewriting activities: Brainstorming, listing, clustering and freewriting
 - Practicing Outlining of the essay
2. Personalized Learning
 - Learning Process, Learning Styles, Goal Setting and Learning Plan
3. Oral Presentation
 - Structure and Significance, Content Selection and Slide Presentation, Peer Review
4. Critical Reading Skills
 - Introducing Authentic Reading (Dawn and non-specialist academic books/texts)
 - Reading Strategies and Practice: Skimming, scanning, SQW3R, Annotating, Detailed reading and note-taking, Standard Test Practice: TOEFL and IELTS, Model Review Reports and Annotated Bibliographies
5. Community Engagement
 - Student-led brainstorming on local versus global issues, Identifying research problems
 - Drafting research questions, Drafting interview/survey questions for community research (in English or L1)
 - Engaging students in Critical reading, Presenting interview/ survey information, Field work
 - Writing Community Engagement Project
6. Letter to the Editor
 - Types of letters, Format and purpose of letter to the editor, Steps in writing letter-to-editor

Recommended Texts

1. Bailey, S. (2011). *Academic writing: A handbook for international students* (3rd ed.). New York: Routledge.
2. Swales, J. M., & Feak, C. B. (2012). *Academic writing for graduate students: Essential tasks and skills* (3rd ed.). Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Cresswell, G. (2004). *Writing for academic success*. London: SAGE.
2. Johnson-Sheehan, R. (2019). *Writing today*. Don Mills: Pearson.
3. Silvia, P. J. (2019). *How to write a lot: A practical guide to productive academic writing*. Washington: American Psychological Association.

This course is based on quantitative reasoning1 course. It will enhance the quantitative reasoning skills learned in quantitative reasoning 1 course. Students will be introduced to more tools necessary for quantitative reasoning skills to live in the fast paced 21st century. Students will be introduced to importance of statistical and mathematical skills in different professional settings, social and natural sciences. These quantitative reasoning skills will help students to better participate in national and international issues like political and health issues. This course will prepare the students to apply quantitative reasoning tools more efficiently in their professional and daily life activities. This course will help them to better understand the information in form of numeric, graphs, tables, and functions.

Contents

1. Types of data and its graphical representation (Histogram, Stem and Leaf display, Box Plot, Scatter diagram, Histogram, Bar chart, etc)
2. Solving practical problems using linear and exponential models
3. Population growth models
4. Analytical approach to solve simultaneous equations
5. Inequalities and their application
6. Comparing quantities using analytical tools
7. Logical reasoning and their application in modern age
8. Logical reasoning and decision making
9. Data tendencies via measure of location
10. Variability and Measure of dispersion
11. Measuring relationships via Regression analysis and correlation
12. Statistical inference: sampling techniques, estimation techniques and hypothesis testing for decision and policy making

Recommended Texts

1. Akar,G.K.,Zembat,İ.Ö.,Arslan,S.,&Thompson,P.W.(2023). *QuantitativeReasoningin Mathematics and Science Education*. 1st Ed., Springer, USA.
2. Sharma,A.K.(2005).*Textbookofelementarystatistics*.DiscoveryPublishing House.
3. Blitzer,R.(2014).*Precalculus*,5thEd..PearsonEducation,Limited.New York

Suggested Readings

1. Gupta,S.C.,&Kapoor,V.K.(2020).*Fundamentalsofmathematicalstatistics*.12thEd,Sultan Chand & Sons.
2. Aufmann, R. N., Lockwood, J., Nation, R. D., & Clegg, D. K. (2007). *Mathematical thinking and quantitative reasoning*. Cengage Learning
3. Blitzer,R.,&White,J.(2005).*Thinkingmathematically*.PearsonPrentice Hall.

The course is designed to acquaint the students of BS Programs with the rationale of the creation of Pakistan. The students would be apprised of the emergence, growth and development of Muslim nationalism in South Asia and the struggle for freedom, which eventually led to the establishment of Pakistan. The post-WWII withdrawal of Empires led to the emergence of nation states on the world map and Pakistan was created by Jinnah's successfully establishing Two Nations theory i.e. India was inhabited by two nations, the Hindus and the Muslims. This curriculum has been developed to help students analyze the socio-political and constitutional problems of Pakistan while highlighting various phases of its constitutional history before and after the partition and to develop a vision in them to become knowledgeable citizens of their homeland.

Contents

1. Evolution of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia
2. Two Nations Theory and Pakistan Movement (1940-47)
3. Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Two Nations Theory
4. Objectives Resolution and Ideology of Pakistan
5. Hurdles and Issues in Constitution making Process in Pakistan
6. Political and Constitutional Developments in Pakistan (1947- to the present)
7. Principles of Jurisprudence
8. Prominent Features of Constitution of Pakistan 1973
9. Constitution of Pakistan and the State Structure
10. Fundamental Rights and Principles of Policy
11. Constitutional Amendments in Constitution of 1973
12. Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Constitution of Pakistan 1973

Recommended Texts

1. *The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973*
2. Hayat, Sikandar (ed.) (2023). *Pakistan Studies: A Book of Readings*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications.

Suggested Readings

1. Hayat, Sikanadar (2016). *Aspects of Pakistan movement*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.
2. Kazimi, M. R (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
3. Khan, Hamid (2005). *Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Philosophy of History, which is also called Macro or Meta-history, is a distinct and an important branch of the discipline of history, which attempts at philosophizing the human past in its entirety. It involves a philosophical reflection on the whole human past and sometimes future, and tries to give a philosophical explanation and interpretation of the past. Philosophy of history has two branches: (i) Speculative philosophy of history, which attempts at philosophizing the human past (ii) Critical or analytical philosophy of history, which explores the specific nature of historical knowledge, and critically examines the methods of historians and their writings. The course is intended to apprise the learners of the regularities, continuities, or regular and recurrent patterns in history, which could help them search for some principles, which could explain all human history. Unlike most of the other courses in the discipline of history, the primary focus of this course is ideas, and not events.

Contents

1. Speculative Philosophy of History: An Introduction
2. Major Themes in Speculative Philosophy of History
3. Time and its Movement: Linear, uni-linear and Multi-linear; Cyclical and Spiral Movement of Time
4. Major Philosophers of History and their Philosophies: An Overview
5. St. Augustine
6. Ibn Khaldun
7. Rene Descartes
8. Giambattista Vico
9. Montesquieu
10. Voltaire
11. Hegel
12. Auguste Comte
13. Karl Marx
14. Weber
15. Arnold J. Toynbee
16. Edward Said
17. Francis Fukuyama
18. Samuel P. Huntington
19. Analytical Philosophy of History and Major Themes (Periodization of History, Objectivity and Subjectivity)
20. Some Contemporary Approaches in Historical Studies: An Overview
21. Nationalist Approach, Marxist Approach, Modernist Approach, Post-modernist Approach, Post-Colonial Approach, Elite Approach, Subaltern/popular Approach, Feminist Approach, Holistic Approach and Structuralist Approach

Recommended Texts

1. Lemon, M. C. (2003). *Philosophy of history: a guide for students*. London: Routledge.
2. Sreedharan, E. (2000). *Historiography*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Suggested Readings

1. Anjum, Tanvir (2012). *Historiography*. Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University Press.
2. Hegel, G. W. F. (2004). *The philosophy of history*. New York: Dover Publications.
3. Tucker, Aviezer (ed.) (2009). *A companion to the philosophy of history and historiography*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

The course is designed to introduce the students to the major themes of European History during the period from French Revolution to 1919. The students are expected to have learned European historical developments from Renaissance to the French Revolution in their preliminary course i.e., History of Europe I. French revolution is the major milestone which defines the starting of the era of political rights and emancipations in Europe and abroad. The enlightenment provided requisite framework of intellectual base that triggered this revolution. The course will emphasize on how distinctly the European society took shape during this period. Moreover, the course will focus on the social, cultural and political upheavals, which took place during this time period in Europe. The students will be able to analyze intellectual, social, scientific-cum-technological, economic and political aspects of the history of a region that has exerted its supremacy in world affairs since last few centuries.

Contents

1. Background to the French Revolution: The Old Regime and the Enlightenment
2. The Enlightenment
2. The Impact of the Enlightenment
3. The French Revolution and Napoleon
4. The Industrial Revolution and the birth of Capitalism
5. Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 in Europe
6. Karl Marx, Marxism and Socialism in Europe
7. Darwinism and Social Darwinism
8. The Italian and German Unification
9. Implications of Nationalism and Unification for Europe and Abroad
10. The Age of Imperialism
11. The Scramble for Africa
12. The Impact and Legacy of European Imperialism
13. The Long-term and Immediate Causes of World War I
14. The Russian Revolution and Communism
15. The Tsarist Russia: Change and Reform
16. The Log-term and Immediate Causes of WWII
17. The Cold War and the De-colonization
18. The Collapse of Communism and Brave New Beginnings

Recommended Texts

1. Mason, David S. (2011). *A Concise History of Modern Europe*. New York: Rowman and Littlefield.
2. Blanning, T. C. W. (2000), *Oxford History of Mdoern Europe*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Lindmann, Albert S. (2015), *A History of Modern Europe*. New York: Willey-Blackwell, 2015.
2. Davies, Norman (1996). *Europe: A History*. New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Merriman, John (1996). *A History of Modern Europe*. New York: Norton.

Muslim rule in Spain is the height of the African-European expansion of the Muslims. Spain remained one of the most important parts of Muslim empires because of its geographical location. Between the middle of the eighth and the beginning of the thirteenth centuries, the Arabic-speaking peoples were the main bearers of the torch of culture and civilization throughout the world. Umayyad Empire in Spain introduced Muslim culture and civilization in Europe. So the study of this course will not only help the students in analyzing the history of Islam and its interaction with European soil but will also provide a deep insight about the history, art, architecture and culture of Spain during Muslim Rule. The course will discuss the major rulers of Umayyad Empire in Spain, their life and achievements. The study of the course will enable students to make a comparative analysis among the different Muslim empires and the causes of their rise and fall.

Contents

1. Spain at the advent of Muslim conquest and expansion.
2. Highlights and achievements of the major Umayyad Rulers
3. Abdur Rahman I
4. Hisham I
5. Hakam I
6. Abdur Rahman II
7. Muhammad I
8. Abdur Rahman III
9. Hakam III
10. Lat or Umayyads, the rise of Hajib al-Mansur, relations with courtiers and the theologians, military organization and wars, achievements.
11. Decline and fall of the Umayyads of Spain.
12. Administration of Spain under the Umayyads.
13. Petty dynasties, Banu Hamud and Banu Ziri of Granada, Mamluks of Southeast Spain, Banu Hud of Saragossa, Banu Dhu'al-Num of Toledo, Banu Abbad of Saville.
14. North African Rule, Murabitin, Al-Muwahiddin.
15. The Nasirid dynasty, the career of Muhammad I, his buildings, Alhamra, character and achievements, his successors, their struggle against the Christians, art, architecture and learning, their decline and fall. Expulsion of Muslims from Spain and its effects, the causes of the downfall of Muslims in Spain.
16. Muslim rule in Spain and its contribution to various fields of arts, architecture and science, eminent scholars including historians.
17. Structure of Government and Administration.

Recommended Texts

1. Harvey, L. P. (2005). *Muslims in Spain 1500-1614*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
2. Watt, W. Montgomery and Pierre Cachia. (1965). *History of Islamic Spain*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Esposito, John L. (1999). *The Oxford History of Islam*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Callaghan, Joseph F. O' (2004). *Re-conquest and Crusade in Spain*, Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania Press.
3. Hamidullah, Muhammad (2004). *The emergence of Islam*. Islamabad: Islamic Research Institute.

Life, its characteristics, natural science, biology and its branches; Importance of Flora & Fauna in biodiversity; Importance of Natural Compounds in daily life, medicine and human health; Latest developments in natural sciences (Biotechnology); Ecosystem and its components; Environment and its components; Pollutants and their effect on the environment (Greenhouse effect, global warming, acid rains, water pollution and ozone depletion etc); Introduction to micro-organism and its types (bacteria, fungi, viruses)

Practical:

- 1: Field Survey of Flora & Fauna and their identification
- 2: Study of herbarium
- 3: Study of Museum

Recommended Texts.

1. Keddy, P.A. (2017). *Plant ecology origins, processes, consequences*. Cambridge, University Press.
2. Canadell, J.G., Diaz, S., Heldmaier, G., Jackson, R.B., Levia, D.F., Schulze, E.D. & Sommer, U. (2019). *Ecological studies*. Springer.
3. Bhat, S.V., Nagasampagi, B.A. & Sirakumar, M. (2006). *Chemistry of Natural Products*. Springer Science
4. De, A.K. (2019). *Environmental Chemistry*. New Age International Press

Suggested Books

1. Fath, B. (2018). *Encyclopedia of ecology*. Elsevier.
2. Ajith, H. .. Urmas, P., Pastur, G.M. & Iversion, L.R. (2018). *Ecosystem services from forest landscapes: broad scale consideration*. 1st Edition. Springer International Publishing AG.
3. Xu, R., Ye, Y. & Zhao, W. (2011). *Introduction to Natural Product Chemistry*. CRC Press
4. Tayler, D.J., Green, N.P.O. & Stout, G.W. (1997). *Biological Science 1 & 2*. Cambridge University Press
5. Tayler, M.R., Simon, E.J., Dickey, D.J. & Hogan, K.A. (2020). *Campbell Biology: Concepts & Connections* (10th Edition). Pearson

This course addresses the unique entrepreneurial experience of conceiving, evaluating, creating, managing, and potentially selling a business idea. The goal is to provide a solid background with practical application of important concepts applicable to the entrepreneurial environment. Entrepreneurial discussions regarding the key business areas of finance, accounting, marketing and management include the creative aspects of entrepreneurship. The course relies on classroom discussion, participation, the creation of a feasibility plan, and building a business plan to develop a comprehensive strategy for launching and managing a new venture.

Course Learning Objectives

1. To enhance the 'entrepreneurial intentions' of the students by improving their natural willingness to start a business.
2. To understand the process of entrepreneurship and learn the ways to manage it by working individually in the class and in the form of groups outside the class to conduct field assignments.
3. To educate the students about the practical underpinnings of the entrepreneurship with the aid of practical assignments and idea pitching.

Contents

1. **Background:** What is an Organization, Organizational Resources, Management Functions, Kinds of Managers, Mintzberg's Managerial Roles.
2. **Forms of Business Ownership:** The Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Joint Stock Company
3. **Entrepreneurship:** The World of the Entrepreneur, what is an entrepreneur? The Benefits of Entrepreneurship, the Potential Drawbacks of Entrepreneurship, Behind the Boom: Feeding the Entrepreneurial Fire.
4. **The Challenges of Entrepreneurship:** The Cultural Diversity in Entrepreneurship, The Power of "Small" Business, Putting Failure into Perspective, The Ten Deadly Mistakes of Entrepreneurship, How to Avoid the Pitfalls, Idea Discussions & Selection of student Projects, Islamic Ethics of Entrepreneurship.
5. **Inside the Entrepreneurial Mind:** From Ideas to Reality: Creativity, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship, Creativity—Essential to Survival, Creative Thinking, Barrier to Creativity, How to Enhance Creativity, The Creative Process, Techniques for Improving the Creative Process, Protecting Your Ideas, Idea Discussions & Selection of student Projects.
6. **Products and technology, identification opportunities**
7. **Designing a Competitive Business Model and Building a Solid Strategic Plan:** Building strategic plan, Building a Competitive Advantage, The Strategic Management Process, Formulate strategic options and select the appropriate strategies, Discussion about execution of Students' Project.
8. **Conducting a Feasibility Analysis and Crafting a Winning Business Plan:** Conducting a Feasibility Analysis, Industry and market feasibility, Porter's five forces model, financial feasibility analysis. Why Develop a Business Plan, The Elements of a Business Plan, What Lenders and Investors Look for in a Business Plan, Making the Business Plan Presentation.
9. **Building a Powerful Marketing Plan:** Building a Guerrilla Marketing Plan, Pinpointing the Target Market, Determining Customer Needs and Wants Through Market Research. Plotting a Guerrilla Marketing Strategy: How to Build a Competitive Edge, Feedback & Suggestions on Student Project, Islamic Ethics for Entrepreneurial Marketing
10. **E-Commerce and the Entrepreneur:** Factors to Consider before Launching into E-Commerce, Ten Myths of E-Commerce, Strategies for E-Success, Designing Killer Website, Tracking Web Results, Ensuring Web Privacy and Security, Feed Back & Suggestions on Student Project.
11. **Pricing Strategies:** Three Potent Forces: Image, Competition, and Value, Pricing Strategies and Tactics, Pricing Strategies and Methods for Retailers, The Impact of Credit on Pricing

12. **Attracting Venture Capitalist:** Projected Financial Statements, Basic Financial Statements, Ratio Analysis, Interpreting Business Ratios, Breakeven Analysis, Feed Back & Suggestions on Student Project,
13. **Idea Pitching:** Formal presentation, 5-minute pitch, funding negotiation and launching.

Recommended Texts:

1. Scarborough, N. M. (2011). *Essentials of entrepreneurship and small business management*. Publishing as Prentice Hall, One Lake Street, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458..

Suggested Readings:

1. Burstiner, I. (1989). *Small business handbook*. Prentice Hall Press.

The Civics and Community Engagement course is designed to provide students with an understanding of the importance of civic participation, culture and cultural diversity, basic foundation of citizenship, group identities and the role of individuals in creating positive change within their communities. The course aims at developing students' knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary for active and responsible citizenship.

Learning outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to

- Understand the concepts of civic engagement, community development, and social responsibility.
- Understand rights and responsibilities of citizenship
- Understand cultural diversity in local and global context
- Analyze the significance of civic participation in promoting social justice, equity, and Democracy.
- Examine the historical and contemporary examples of successful civic and community engagement initiatives.
- Identify and assess community needs, assets, and challenges to develop effective strategies for community improvement.
- Explore the ethical implications and dilemmas associated with civic and community engagement.
- Develop practical skills for effective community organizing, advocacy, and leadership.
- Foster intercultural competence and respect for diversity in community engagement efforts.
- Collaborate with community organizations, stakeholders, and fellow students to design and implement community-based projects.
- Reflect on personal growth and learning through self-assessment and critical analysis of community engagement experiences.

Course Content:

Introduction to Civics & Community Engagement

- Overview of the course: Civics & Community Engagement
- Definition and importance of civics
- Key concepts in civics: citizenship, democracy, governance, and the rule of law
- Rights and responsibilities of citizens

Citizenship and Community Engagement

- Introduction to Active Citizenship: Overview of the Ideas, Concepts, Philosophy and Skills
- Approaches and Methodology for Active Citizenship

Identity, Culture, and Social Harmony

- Concept and Development of Identity, Group identities
- Components of Culture, Cultural pluralism, Multiculturalism, Cultural Ethnocentrism, Cultural relativism, Understanding cultural diversity, Globalization and Culture, Social Harmony,
- Religious Diversity (Understanding and affirmation of similarities & differences)
- Understanding Socio-Political Polarization
- Minorities, Social Inclusion, Affirmative actions

Multi-cultural society and inter-cultural dialogue

- Inter-cultural dialogue (bridging the differences, promoting harmony)
- Promoting inter group contact/Dialogue
- Significance of diversity and its impact
- Importance and domains of Inter-cultural dialogue

Active Citizen: Locally Active, Globally Connected

- Importance of active citizenship at national and global level
- Understanding community
- Identification of resources (human, natural and others)
- Utilization of resources for development (community participation)
- Strategic planning, for development (community linkages and mobilization)

Human rights, constitutionalism and citizens' responsibilities

- Introduction to Human Rights
- Human rights in constitution of Pakistan
- Public duties and responsibilities
- Constitutionalism and democratic process

Social Institutions, Social Groups, Formal Organizations and Bureaucracy

- Types of Groups, Group identities, Organizations
- Bureaucracy, Weber's model of Bureaucracy
- Role of political parties, interest groups, and non-governmental organizations

Civic Engagement Strategies

- Grass roots organizing and community mobilization
- Advocacy and lobbying for policy change
- Volunteerism and service-learning opportunities

Social issues/Problems of Pakistan

- Overview of major social issues of Pakistani society

Social Action Project

Recommended Books:

1. Kennedy, J.K., & Brunold, A. (2016). *Regional context and Citizenship education in Asia and Europe*. New York: Routledge, Falmer.
2. Henslin, James M. (2018). *Essentials of Sociology: A Down to Earth Approach* (13th ed.). New York: Pearson Education
3. MacLanahan, J.J., & Gerber, M.L. (2020). *Sociology*. New York: Pearson Education

Reference Books:

1. Glencoe McGraw-Hill. (n.d.). *Civics Today: Citizenship, Economics, and Youth*.
2. Magleby, D.B., Light, P.C., & Nemacheck, C.L. (2020). *Government by the People* (16th ed.). Pearson.
3. Sirianni, C., & Friedland, L. (2005). *The Civic Renewal Movement: Community-Building and Democracy in the United States*. Kettering Foundation Press.
4. Bloemraad, I. (2006). *Becoming a Citizen: Incorporating Immigrants and Refugees in the United States and Canada*. University of California Press.
5. Kuyek, J. (2007). *Community Organizing: Theory and Practice*. Fernwood Publishing.
6. DeKieffer, D.E. (2010). *The Citizen's Guide to Lobbying Congress*. The Capitol Net.
7. Rybacki, K.C., & Rybacki, D.J. (2021). *Advocacy and Opposition: An Introduction to Argumentation* (8th ed.). Routledge.
8. Kretzmann, J.P., & McKnight, J.L. (1993). *Building Communities from the Inside Out: A Path Towards Finding and Mobilizing a Community's Assets*. ACTA Publications.
9. Patterson, T.E. (2005). *Engaging the Public: How Government and the Media Can Reinvigorate American Democracy*. Oxford University Press.
10. Love, N.S., & Mattern, M. (2005). *Doing Democracy: Activist Art and Cultural Politics*. SUNY Press.

The course titled “History of Knowledge” is designed to familiarize the students about the evolution and developments of human societies and their knowledge about cosmos, terrestrial realities, abstract phenomenon, science and technology, language, art and literature. It would discuss the challenges that human being face over the course of time and how they responded to them. Different factors contributed in the development of knowledge over the course of human history and different actors tried to control the transmission of knowledge according to their whims and wishes. Different genres and the interaction of different disciplines created a multi-disciplinary approach to look into the phenomenon of universe. The course will look into the causes of uneven growth of knowledge in different parts of the world from ancient time and the emergence of world as a global village in modern times while creating a knowledge pool. The course will develop critical and rational understanding about the evolution and historical developments of knowledge.

Contents

1. Definitions, forms and philosophical understanding of knowledge (Paradigms, Ontology and Epistemology), kinds of progress in knowledge
2. Knowledge, science (physical science and social science), art, literature, and language
3. Philosophy, science and theology
4. Wisdom of Ancients (Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China, Greece, Rome, Aztec and Inca)
5. Middle Ages and developments pertaining to knowledge
6. Renaissance: a new spirit of knowledge of science, art, literature and social studies
7. Voyage, discoveries and imperialism of Europeans
8. Age of Revolutions (Age of Reason, Industrial Revolution, property, government, freedom, equality and rights)
9. Nineteenth Century: Prelude to modernity
10. Twentieth Century: Democracy, Science and Technology, art and media
11. 21st Century and forthcoming developments

Recommended Texts

1. Harari, Yuval Noah. (2011). *Sapiens: a brief history of mankind*. London: Penguin Randomhouse.
2. Stein, Thomas Von. (2016). *A complete history of knowledge: the struggle against the priest*, New York: Vintage.

Suggested Readings

1. Dorn, Charles Von. (1991). *History of knowledge: past, present and future*, New York: Ballantine Books.
2. Harari, Yuval Noah. (2016). *Homo dues: a brief history of tomorrow*, New York: Harper Collins Publisher.
3. Hetherington, Stephen, Nicholas D. Smith, Henrik Lagerlund, Stephen, Gaukroger, and Markos Valaris, (2018). *Philosophy of knowledge: a history*. New York: Bloomsbury.

The primary focus of this course is to provide the understanding of the history of Muslim rule in South Asia. This course covers more than 800 years of the medieval South Asian history starting from the advent of Islam in the Indian Subcontinent, looking into Ghaznavid and Ghaurid rule in the North-western peripheral regions of India and rise and fall of Delhi Sultanate. In this course, the students will be acquainted with the political, military, socio-cultural, economic, religious, and intellectual history of the Muslims of Medieval India/South Asia. The course will study in detail the establishment of Delhi Sultanate, five major dynasties of this period and the important Muslim rulers and their policies which further consolidated and expanded Muslim rule in South Asia. It will be an attempt to conceptualize and analyse the historical developments of the said era with the help of historiographical sources and employing varied frames of reference.

Contents

1. Early Muslims and the Arab Rule in the Indian Subcontinent
2. Impact of the Arab Conquest on Sindh, Multan and Gujarat
3. Ghaznavid and Ghaurid Rule in the North-western Peripheral Regions of India
4. Impact of the Ghaznavid and Ghaurid Rule in North India
5. Establishment and Consolidation of Delhi Sultanate under the Ilbari Sultans of Delhi
6. Expansion and Reformation in Delhi Sultanate under the Khaljis and Tughluqs
7. Amir Taimur's Invasion of India (1398-99) and Impacts
8. Twilight of the Sultanate under the Saiyyids and Lodhis, and its Fall
9. State and State Conduct in the Sultanate of Delhi
10. Society, Culture and Economy in the Sultanate of Delhi
11. Religious Trends during the Sultanate Era
12. Historiography in the Sultanate Era

Recommended Texts

1. Ahmed, Fouzia Farooq. (2016). *Muslim rule in medieval India: power and religion in the Delhi Sultanate*. London: I.B. Tauris.
2. Anjum, Tanvir. (2013). *Muslims in India (711-1526)*. Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Kumar, Sunil. (2007). *The emergence of the Delhi Sultanate, 1192-1286*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black.
2. Jackson, Peter. (1999). *The Delhi Sultanate: a political and military history*. Cambridge: University Press.
3. Nizami, K. A. (1983). *On history and historians of medieval India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers.

Translation of the Holy Quran-II**URCG-5111****Non-Credit**

Topic	Details
Semester/Level	In some discipline 3 rd semester and in some discipline 4 th Semester/ADP Program 2 nd Year
Course Code	URCG-5111
Course Title	Translation of the Holy Quran-II
Credit Hours	Non-Credit
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Students will come to know about the real nature, significance and relevance of the Islamic beliefs in light of the text of the Holy Quran.▪ Students will seek knowledge of translation and transliteration of the Holy Book Quran.▪ To familiarize the students with the concept of <i>Ibādah</i> (Its significance, scope and relevance) and its types in Islam.▪ Students will learn literal and idiomatic way of translation of the Holy Book.▪ Students will learn about the polytheism and its incompatibility in Islam highlighted by the Holy Quran.▪ To highlight the significance of learning through using all human faculties provided by the almighty Allah and familiarize the students about condemnation of ignorance mentioned in the Quranic text.▪ To develop Awareness among the students about rights and duties of different circles of society in the light of Holy Quran.▪ To introduce the students to Quranic Arabic grammar in practical manner.

<p>Course Contents:</p>	<p>○ ایمانیات اور عبادات بلا پر ایمان، فرشتوں پر ایمان، رسولوں پر ایمان، آسمانی کتابوں پر ایمان یوم آخرت پر ایمان، تقدیر پر ایمان نماز، روزہ، زکوٰۃ، حج، جہاد ○ معاشرے کے حقوق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● خاندان کی تکوین ● حق مہر ● رضاعت و حمل ● والد کو قتل کرنے کے ممانعت ● شوہر کی نافرمانی ● طالق ● بیوی کی عدت کے احکام ● نکاح کا پیغام بھیجنا ● عورت کی پورا اٹت (اس کے شوہر کی طرف سے) ● والدین کے حقوق ● بیویوں اور والدین کے بیچ دعاوت ○ خاندان کے حقوق ● مہمان کی عزت ● اجازت طلب کرنے کے اصول ● مجلس کے آداب ● تعاون اور بھائی چارہ ● گروہ بندی ● محبت ● لوگوں کے درمیان صلح ● عفو و درگزر، غصہ پر قابو اور معاف کرنا ● شعوبہ قبائل ● لوگوں کے بیچ اختلافات ● حمایتوں کی بھائی
<p>Grammar:</p>	<p>● قرآن پیر بیگر امر کے اصول اور ان کے اطلاقات) متنقر ان پیر اطلال سے</p>

The successors of Mongols called as Mughals invaded India in the leadership of Zaheer-ud-Din Babar in 1526. He successfully defeated Ibrahim Lodhi the last ruler of Lodhi dynasty and established a Mughal dynasty in North India. The Mughals succeeded Delhi Sultans who had successfully ruled India for more than three centuries. The Mughals were able to control a huge area extending in the East up to Bengal and in the West up to Kabul. Babar was succeeded by many able rulers such as Humayun, Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb Alamgir. The Mughals consolidated their empire and successfully ruled from 1526 to 1707. However, having spent huge amount of resources on wars and massive architectural feats, the Mughal Empire started crumbling down soon after the demise of Aurangzeb. This course aims at imparting the students with knowledge of an important dynasty which left very strong imprints on society and culture of India.

Contents

1. Political scene in the Indian subcontinent at the advent of the Mughals
2. Babar (1526-1530), His career of Central Asia, Babar's invasion of India
3. Humayun (1530-1540, 1555-1556), Rise and Fall of Humayun's Empire, Re-conquest of India (South Asia)
4. Interlude of Sher Shah of Sur and His successors (1540-1555), Reforms of Sher Shah
5. Akbar- The Great (1556-1605), Policies of Akbar (Rajput/ Deccan/ N.W. Frontier),
6. Mansabdari System, *Din-i-Ilahi* and Religious Policy, Administration of Akbar
7. Jahangir (1605-1627)
8. Shah Jahan (1627-1658), Golden Period, Problems of Succession
9. Aurangzeb (1658-1707)
10. The Central Asian Policies (From Akbar to Aurangzeb)
11. The Deccan policies (From Akbar to Aurangzeb)
12. Administration of the Mughal Empire
13. Religious Trends of the Mughal Empire
14. Art and Architecture under the Great Mughals
15. Historiography of Mughal India

Recommended Texts

1. Jaffar, S. M. (2018). *The Mughal empire: From Babar to Aurangzeb*. Peshawar: S. Muhammad Sadiq Khan Publishers.
2. Verma, B. R. and S. R. Bakhshi. (2005). *History of Mughal period*. Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Ikram, S. M. (1982). *History of Muslim civilization in India and Pakistan*, 3rd Ed. Lahore: Institute of Islamic Culture.
2. Eraly, Abraham. (1997). *The lives and times of the great Mughals*. Delhi: Penguin Books India.
3. Marcovitz, Claude. (2002). *A history of modern India, 1480-1950*. London: Anthem Press.

After the disintegration of Abbasid Empire another great empire rose on the World map which stretched to the areas of three continents of the world. Ottoman Empire is not only geographically the most vast empire of the three almost temporally parallel Muslim empires, Muslim empire of India (1206-1857), Ottoman Empire (1288-1924), and Safavid dynasty (1501-1736) but also survived till twentieth century. Ottomans remained an important force during medieval period and contributed in the development of Muslim culture and civilization in different parts of the world. After centuries of the dominance of Arabs on Islamic world, Turks were now the ruling elite. The study of Ottomans is necessary to understand the rise and fall of the Muslim dynasties and the causes behind their growth and decline. Studying ottomans is also important to gain knowledge about Central Asian dynasties and Turks of the Ottoman Empire. It will help to learn about socio-political and economic conditions of the subjects of Ottoman Empire and the way it influenced its times.

Contents

1. Origin and importance of Osmani Turks in History, Theories of migrations of settlement in Antaolia, socio-political conditions of Anatolia.
2. Sultan Osman Khan I: His Character and achievements
3. Sultan Ork Khan: As the founder of the Osmani state. His conquests in Anatolia and Europe.
4. Sultan Murad Khan I
5. Sultan Bayzid Khan I (Yildirim)
6. Sultan Muhamadd Khan I
7. Sultan Murad Khan II
8. Sultan Muhammad Khan II
9. Sultan Bayazid Khan II
10. Sultan Saleem Khan (Yavuz)
11. Sultan Suleyman Khan I
12. Relations of the Osmani Empire with Czarist Russia in particular reference to the Treaties of Belgrade and Juchuk Qayanarji.
13. Relations with Austria with Particular reference to the second Turkish retreat from Vienna and Treaties of Passarovitch and Belgrade.
14. Relations with the Safavid Turks with Particular reference to the Conquest of Baghdad by Shah Abbas and its re-conquest by Osmanis.
15. Causes of decline and fall of the Ottoman Empire.
16. Brief Survey of literary and Cultural activities
17. Organization of the Osmani empire: Central, Provincial, Judicial, Religious, Land, Military and Naval Organization.
18. Later Ottomans (1774-1924)

Recommended Texts

1. Woodhead, Christine. (2012). *The Ottoman world*, New York: Routledge Press.
2. Kia, Mehrdad. (2008). *The Ottoman empire*, California: Greenwood Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Verhaaren, Christine Isom Kent F. Schull. (2016). *Living in the Ottoman realm: empire and identity 13th to 20th centuries*, Indiana: Indiana University Press.
2. Philliou, Christine M. (2011). *Biography of an empire: governing Ottomans in an age of revolution*, California: University of California Press.
3. Armstrong, Karen (2002). *Islam: A short history*. London: Phoenix.

This course is designed for graduate students on the History of Central Asia discussing ancient, medieval, and modern history of it. It traces the history of the land and people of Central Asia, early nomadic tribes, invasions of the Arabs and the Mongol invasions of these lands and its impacts on the society, culture and economy of the region. Later Russians advanced and occupied Central Asia and the region remained its part till 1989. Russian occupation brought major changes in socio-economic, political and religious conditions of Central Asian region. The present course aims at elaborating theoretical foundation of its culture, history, politics and economy of Central Asia. It explains the historical background of imperialism carried out by major powers of Central Asia like Turkey during medieval period and its retreat and following developments. It highlights the significance of the region in contemporary political scenario and pertinent geo-political dynamics which became more important in post 9/11 scenario.

Contents

1. The land and people of Central Asia, Early nomadic tribes and their origin, The Rise of Nomadism and Oasis City-States.
2. Alexander the Great and its Rule,
3. Religious Trends and Spread of Buddhism, Arrival of the Huns and The Turks Tribes
4. Early invasions of the Arabs, the Early Rule of Muslims in Transoxania, Religious and Socio-Cultural Transformation of Central Asia.
5. Samanid Rule Rulers and their Contribution to Science, Art and Culture.
6. The Ghaznavid Dynasty, The Seljuks and their Contributions.
7. Mongol Invasions and the Chengiz Khan: Impact on the Region
8. Amir Timur and Timurid Dynasty
9. Shaybani Uzbeks, Decline of Muslim Rule
10. The Khanates of Khiva, Bukhara and Khokend.
11. Russian Advance in Central Asia :Causes and aims of the Russian expansion, and its Success
12. Socio-economic, political and religious Conditions of Central Asia under Russians.
13. The Great Game in the 19th Century, Resistance against Russian rule and the Nationalist Movement.
14. Soviet Era, Sovietization of Central Asia, The Socio-culture transformation of Central Asia
15. Disintegration of USSR and the Independence of Central Asian States, The New Great Game, its Players and their aims and objectives, Socio-culture, political and religious problems of the New Republics, Post 9/11 Scenario of Central Asia,

Recommended Texts

1. Peter, Golden B. (2011). *Central Asia in world history*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Rashid, Ahmed. (2017). *The resurgence of Central Asia: Islam and nationalism*. London: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Adshead, S.A.M. (1993). *Central Asia in world History*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
2. Roy, Olivier. (2000). *The new Central Asia: the creation of nations*. New York: New York University Press.

The study and practice of international relations is interdisciplinary in nature, blending the fields of economics, history, and political science to examine topics such as human rights, global poverty, the environment, economics, globalization, security, global ethics, and the political environment. Historically, the establishment of treaties between nations served as the earliest form of international relations. International relations allows nations to cooperate with one another, pool resources, and share information as a way to face global issues that go beyond any particular country or region. This course provides a comprehensive introduction to international relations, focusing in particular on its origins and historical evolution, its key concepts, major theoretical frameworks, main actors and institutions, the global architecture of power, and its dynamic nature in the process of globalization. More specifically, this course introduces concepts of power, statecraft, diplomacy, foreign policy, political economy and international security, and examines the evolution of international relations as a subject.

Contents

1. IR as an academic Field
2. Realism, Liberalism, Marxism, Social Constructivism
3. Relevance to Current Issues
4. US, Russia and Rise of China
5. Development of the International System
6. History of state development (City State to Empires)
7. Westphalia and Emergence of State system
8. Industrial revolution and French Revolution
9. World War I & World War II
10. Cold War and Post-Cold War
11. States and Other Actors
12. Sovereignty and Nationalism
13. States, IGOs, TNAs
14. Globalization
15. Foreign Policy
16. Diplomacy
17. Domestic politics and the outside world, public opinion
18. International Institutions, United Nations, Security Council, General Assembly
19. UN Agencies, World Bank / IMF
20. Regional organizations: NATO, ASEAN and SAARC etc.

Recommended Texts

1. Devetak, R., George, J. & Percy, S., (2017). *An introduction to international relations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (2004). *The globalization of world politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Jackson, R. & Sorensen, G., (2016). *Introduction to international relations*. (6th ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Carlsnaes, W., Carlsnaes, W., Risse-Kappen, T., & Simmons, B. (2013). *Handbook of international relations*. London: SAGE Publications.

This course is graduate-level course to expose students with the founding principles of Geography and geographical knowledge. A systematic descriptive introduction to the diverse elements of landscape including geomorphic, climatic, and biotic elements, human settlement and land-use patterns; cartographic approaches to the analysis of selected processes of landscape change. This course provides an opportunity for understanding part of the complex physical and biological environment in which human beings live. The nature and processes of geo-system and its constituent parts: atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere; structure and composition of the atmosphere: atmospheric circulation, weather and climate, energy transmission, spatial variation of energy inputs and energy budget; structure and composition of the earth: tectonics and related processes; hydrological cycle and its components: precipitation, groundwater, surface water and the oceans; vegetation zones of the world: world soils, ecosystems, biomes, energy and matter flows.

Contents

1. Introduction, Definitions, scope and branches of Geography
2. Roots of the discipline and basic geographic concepts
3. Themes and traditions of Geography
4. Tools of Geography, The Universe, Galaxies and solar system
5. The Earth as a planet, Celestial positions, its shape and size
6. Rotation, revolution and related phenomena
7. Spheres of the earth, Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere
8. Biosphere
9. Man-environment interaction
10. Population
11. Major Economic activities
12. Settlements
13. Pollution

Lab. Work

1. Comprehension of atlases
2. Map reading skills, location of places
3. Features and relevant work related to topics of the theoretical section.

Recommended Texts

1. Arbogast, A. F. (2007). *Discovering physical geography*. London: John Wiley and Sons.
2. Christopherson, R. W. (2009). *Geo systems: An introduction to physical geography*. New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.

Suggested Readings

1. De Blij, H. J and Muller, P. O. (1996). *Physical geography of the global environment*. New Jersey: John Wiley and sons Inc.
2. Strahler, A. (2013). *Introduction to physical geography*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
3. Seamon, D. (2015). *A geography of the life world; movement, rest and encounter*. New York: Routledge

Zaheer-ud-Din Babar founded Mughal dynasty in India in 1526. The Mughals were able to control a huge area extending in the East up to Bengal and in the West up to Kabul. Babar was succeeded by many able rulers such as Humayun, Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb Alamgir. The Mughals consolidated their empire and successfully ruled from 1526 to 1707. However, having spent huge amount of resources on wars and massive architectural feats, the Mughal Empire started crumbling down soon after the demise of Aurangzeb. This course aims to study the major political developments after the death of Aurangzeb the period called later Mughal Period. In this course students will be acquainted with divergent perspectives on Mughal decline and British ascendancy and comprehend the factors behind the rise of regional powers and states. Students will familiarise themselves with major revivalist attempts and resistance movements during British rule in India.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Geography and Sources of Mughal India
3. 1707. Succession contest between Muazzim and Alam
4. Expedition by the Mughal emperor against the Sikhs.
5. Death of the emperor Bahadur Shah, and accession of Jahandar Shah
6. Accession of Farukhsiyar
7. Nizam-al-Malik, and establishment of independence at Haidarabad.
8. Regional Kingdom of Oudh
9. Invasion of Nadir Shah from Persia (1739).
10. First invasion of India by Ahmad Shah Durani (1747).
11. 1748-1750. Accession of the emperor Ahmad Shah, son of Muhammad Shah
12. 1751-1752. Second invasion from Afghanistan by Ahmad Shah Durani
13. Deposition of the emperor, and accession of Alamgir II.
14. Third invasion from Afghanistan by Ahmad Shah Durani, and sack of Delhi.
15. Fourth invasion of Ahmad Shah Durani, and murder of the emperor Alamgir II.
16. Third battle of Panipat, and defeat of the Marathas by the Afghans (1761).
17. Akbar II succeeds as emperor, under British protection, but only to the nominal dignity.
18. 1837-1862. Muhammad Bahadur Shah, the seventeenth Mughal emperor, and last of the race of Timur.
19. Emergence of Regional Powers and Foreign Invasion and Rise of the European Powers in India
20. Muslim Revivalist and literary Movements
21. Resistance to Colonialism
22. Decline of the Mughal Empire

Recommended Texts

1. Dalrymple, William. (2006). *The last Mughal: the fall of a dynasty, Delhi 1857*. New Delhi: Penguin.
2. Fisher, Michael H. (2016). *A short history of the Mughal empire*. London: I B Tauris.

Suggested Readings

1. Eraly, Abraham. (2004). *The Mughal throne: the saga of India's great emperors*. London: Phoenix.
2. Cohn, Bernard S. (1996). *Colonialism and its forms of knowledge: the British in India*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
3. Markovitz, Claude (2002). *A history of Modern India, 1480-1950*. London: Anthem Press.

HIST-6144 History of Muslim Nationalism in India (1858-1947)

3(3+0)

The Purpose of the course is to highlight Political constitutional economic and religious struggles of the Muslims of south Asia during the British Rule and hence triangular struggle ensued after 1857 which culminated in the freedom of India. Hindu Muslim Tangled sharpened to such an extent that the Muslims demanded separate homeland of Pakistan. The students would be apprised of the emergence, growth and development of Muslim nationalism in South Asia and the struggle for freedom, which eventually led to the establishment of Pakistan. The course will look into the gradual constitutional and political developments and different historical episodes which ultimately set the ground for Muslim nationalists to finally demand for a separate homeland for Muslims of India. After completing this course the students will be able to understand origin and outcome of the Muslims struggles and will be able to understand role of Muslim leaders struggle for achievement of Pakistan

Contents

1. Arrivals of the Europeans and the Rise of British Rule of India
2. Uprising of 1857 and its impact of the Indians
3. The Rise of Indian Nationalism and the Creation of Indian National Congress
4. Aligarh Movement and Its social Political and Religious impact
5. Partition of Bengal
6. Simla Deputation and the Creation of All India Muslim League
7. Indian Council Acts of 1909
8. Lucknow Pact 1916
9. Lucknow Pact 1916 and the Government of India Act 1919
10. Khilafat and Hijrat Movement and their effects of on the Muslims of India
11. Indian Constitutional problem and efforts for solution simmon Commission, Nehru Report and Jinnah 14 Points
12. Iqbal and His Allahabad Address
13. Round Table Conferences and The Government of India Act 1935
14. Election 1937 and Congress Rule of Provinces
15. Lahore Resolution 1949
16. Cripps and Cabinet Mission Plans
17. 3rd June plan and Partition
18. The Redcliff Boundary and Commission Award

Recommended Texts

1. Kazimi, M. R (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Sikandar Hayat. *Aspects of Pakistan movement*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, 2017.

Suggested Readings

1. Azad, Abul Kalam (1989). *India Wins Freedom*. London: Advent Books Division.
2. Collins, Larry and Dominique Lapierre. (1997). *Freedom at Midnight*. London: HarperCollins.
3. Tharoor, Shashi. (2017). *Inglorious empire: what the British did to India?* New Delhi: Penguin Books.

This course traces the foundation of Muslim Rule in India particularly in the region of Punjab. It is a brief survey of the history of Punjab during Sultanate and Mughal periods, their impact on socio-economic conditions of the area and downfall of Muslim rule. While setting the historical context the course studies the rise of the Sikhs; the life and character of Ranjit Singh, administration under Sikh rule, foreign policy and attitude of the Sikh rulers towards Muslims. In the second part of the course the focus will be on the causes of the downfall of the Sikhs and finally the annexation Punjab by the British in the year 1849. During British period Punjab remained an important hub of power, centre of many political and social movements and recruitment ground for the British army which are discussed in this course. The course will also study the famous personalities of Punjab who had significant role in the political arena during the first half of twentieth century under British rule.

Contents

1. Foundation of Muslim Rule; Brief survey of Sultanate and Mughal periods,
2. Rise of the Sikhs; Ranjit Singh, administration, foreign policy, Downfall of the Sikhs and the Annexation.
3. East India Company's Rule: Role of the Punjab during the War of independence (1857).
4. Rural indebtedness and the Land Alienation Act.
5. Political unrest; Anti-Rowlatt agitation, Chillianwala Bagh tragedy causes, events and effects.
6. Punjab Provincial Muslim League, early history (1907-1917).
7. Mian Fal-I-Hussain and National Unionist Party;
8. Sikandar Hayat Khan's premiership, Masjid Shaheed Ganj agitation, Sikandar Jinnah pact.
9. Khizar Hayat's relations with Muslim League and his expulsion.
10. Allama Muhammad Iqbal's role in the Punjab politics.
11. Majlis-I-Ahrar foundation, political ideas and roles. Tehrik-I-Khaksar.
12. Partition of the Punjab background, demands by non-Muslims, Muslim League's stand, Radcliff Award, criticism.

Recommended Texts

1. Ali, Imran (2003). *The Punjab under imperialism, 1885-1947*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Gandhi, Rajmohan (2015). *Punjab: A history from Aurangzeb to Mountbatten*. New Delhi: Aleph Books.

Suggested Readings

1. Talbot, Ian and Tahir Kamran (2016). *Lahore in the time of the Raj*. Gurgaon: Penguin Random House, India.
2. Burra, Neera (2017). *A memoir of pre-partition Punjab: Ruchi Ram Sahni*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Ahmad, Ishtiaq (2012). *The Punjab bloodied, partitioned, cleansed*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

This course offers the student a comprehensive introduction to politics, political institutions and issues. The course has four main objectives for the student to: understand what is meant by politics, explore competing concepts and approaches, learn about how political institutions and processes work, and discuss contemporary political issues in an informed manner. While highlighting the main objectives of national life, the course explains further the socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of Pakistan's endeavours to develop and progress in the contemporary world. This course will also be very helpful to expand the understandings of the reader pertaining to the existed contemporary knowledge of the world and to excel his personal capabilities to serve for others. It enhances the skill of students to underpin the understanding about political process, its valuable outcome and how to unleash socio-political activities in our surroundings. It enables the students to understand the political realities about polity.

Contents

1. Definition, Nature, Scope and Relations with Other Social Sciences
2. State; Definitions, Elements, Functions, Difference Between State and Society
3. Types of Power
4. Debates in the Study of Power
5. States: State Formation, Development, and Change
6. States and Nations: Relations and Interactions
7. Constitution: The Highest Law of the Land
8. Approaches to Executive leadership
9. Government;
10. Government Functions
11. Kinds of Governments
12. Presidential and Parliamentary Systems
13. Legislatures: Features, Functions, and Structure
14. Judicial Institutions: Structure and Design
15. Agents of Political Socialization
16. Functions of Political Parties
17. Bureaucracy and Democracy
18. Electoral Systems
19. Single-Member Districts
20. Proportional Representation

Recommended Texts

1. Grigsby, E. (2008). *Analyzing politics*. Boston: Cengage Learning.
2. Roskin, M. G., Cord, R. L., Medeiros, J. A., & Jones, W. S. (2016). *Political science: An introduction*. New York: Pearson.

Suggested Readings

1. Brodie, J., Rein, S., & Smith, M. S. (2013). *Critical concepts: An introduction to politics*. New York: Pearson.
2. Kesselman, M., Krieger, J., & Joseph, W. A. (2018). *Introduction to comparative politics: Political challenges and changing agendas*. Boston: Cengage Learning

The course is designed for beginners with either no formal background or very little acquaintance with economics. It develops the ability to explain core economic terms, concepts, and theories. The objective is to give the students a clear understanding of the basic concepts, tools of analysis, and terminologies used in microeconomics and macroeconomics. Emphasis will be on the use of graphs, diagrams, and numerical tables/schedules for exposition. A country's economy consists of three major economic agents; consumers, firms, and government. Analyzing the choices made by these economic agents is one of the main subjects of microeconomics. Students will learn how the decisions made by economic agents are represented in the market as demand and supply of commodities. Students will also learn about the determinants of macroeconomic conditions (national output, employment, and inflation), aggregate supply and demand, business cycles, public finance, international trade, and monetary and fiscal policy. The teacher is expected to draw examples from the surrounding world to clarify the concepts.

Contents

1. Introduction to economics and preliminaries
2. Theory of consumer behavior
3. Demand, Supply, market equilibrium and elasticities
4. Theory of production
5. Revenue and cost analysis of a firm
6. Theory of Market Structure
7. Firm's Behavior under perfect competition, monopoly, and monopolistic competition
8. Introduction to macroeconomics
9. National income and various concepts of national income
10. Consumption and saving function
11. Investment and its types,
12. Concept of aggregate demand and supply and their equilibrium
13. Concept of multiplier and accelerator
14. Monetary and fiscal policies
15. Inflation and unemployment (PHILLIPS CURVE)
16. Balance of payment problems and remedies
17. Public finance and taxation, debt and expenditure

Recommended Texts

1. Mankiw, N. G. (2018). *Principles of microeconomics* (8thed.). Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.
2. Diulio, E. A. & Salvatore, D. (2011). *Schaum's outline of principles of economics* (2nded.). New York: McGraw-Hill Education.

Suggested Readings

Mankiw, N. G. (2019). *Macroeconomics* (10thed.). New York: Worth Publishers.

Nicholson, W. & Snyder, C. M. (2010). *Intermediate microeconomics and its application* (11thed.). Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage Learning.

Froyen, R. T. (2013). *Macroeconomics: theories and policies* (10thed.). University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: Pearson.

Translation of the Holy Quran -III

URCG-5111 Non-Credit

Topic	Details
Semester/Level	In some discipline 5 th semester and in some discipline 6 th Semester/BS(5 th Semester intake) 1 st /2 nd
Course Code	URCG-5111
Course Title	Translation of the Holy Quran -III
Credit Hours	Non-Credit
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To introduce ethics and highlight its importance, need and relevance for individual and collective life. To illuminate the students with the Quranic norms of Morality i.e. truthfulness, patience, gratitude, modesty, forgiving, hospitality etc. To familiarize the students with immoral values like falsify, arrogance, immodesty, extravagance, backbiting etc. To inculcate ethical and moral values in our youth. To develop a balanced dynamic and wholesome personality. To introduce the students to Quranic Arabic grammar in practical manner.
Course Contents:	<p>○ اخلاق (تعارف، ضرورت و اہمیت، اقسام، معنویت)</p> <p>اخلاقِ حسنہ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • برائی کو نیکی سے مٹانا • نیکی کے کاموں میں مسابقت • لوگوں کے درمیان صلح • عدلو انصاف • سچائی • ایثار • سلیم قلب • مہمان نوازی • لغویات سے اعراض • عاجزی و انکساری • نگاہ اور آواز کو پست رکھنا • چالمین میاں پروری • شرمگاہوں کی حفاظت • صبر • شکر • امور میں میاں پروری <p>اخلاقِ سئیہ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ظلم اور زیادتی • غرور و تکبر • نفسانیت اور اہانت کی پیروی • بدگمانی • جھوٹ • چغلی اور تہمت • تمسخر اور شیخینوری • لہو و لعب • برے ناموں سے پکارنا • احسان جتنا اور تکلیف دینا • فضول خرچیاں اور حد سے بڑھنا • حسد اور تنگدل • بے پردگی
Grammar:	<p>• قرآن میں بیگمراہی کے اصول اور ان کے اطلاقات (منتقلہ انبیاء اطالقیہ سے توضیحات)</p>

In this course, the focus is world's earliest civilizations. It tries to identify, describe, and compare/contrast the first advanced civilizations in the world. Mesopotamia and Egypt remained important civilizations of the world, among others: causes of their rise and fall; the emergence of the earliest civilizations in Asia; the Harappan, Mohenjodaro and Aryan societies on the Indian subcontinent will also be discussed in this course. The present course will also look in detail the Shang and Zhou societies in China and describe the subsequent rise of the Qin and Han dynasties of China. While on Mediterranean/European soil, the development of Greek civilization, the Hellenic era, characteristics of the Roman Kingdom, the Roman Republic, and Imperial Rome will also be discussed in detail. While studying all these ancient civilizations, a comparative analysis will be made among these civilizations. With the help of archaeological evidences, the patterns of the early living, language, art and architecture of these civilizations will provide a substance to understand this ancient period of history.

Contents

1. Origin/emergence/birth/beginning of Human Civilization
2. Pre-Historic Civilizations: Mehrgarh and Bhambhore
3. An introduction to Indus Valley Civilization: Emergence, Decline and Disappearance of Indus Valley Civilization
4. An introduction to Mesopotamian Civilization: the land of Mesopotamia (Modern Iraq), Uruk: The world's first city, Cuneiform Writing and recording, Sumerian religion, Kings and city-states, Death and burial, Sumerians: the world's first empire, the Sumerian revival, the legacies of Sumerians
5. Egyptian Civilization
6. Writing and numerals, including the invention of papyrus. Architecture of pyramids, tombs, and temples, Astronomy, Women's roles and status, the invention of medicine
7. Ancient Chinese Civilization
8. An introduction to Ancient China: Historical Setting, the Ancient Dynasties, the Zhou Period, The Hundred Schools of Thought, the Imperial Era.
9. Characteristics and contribution of the Hellenic Civilization (Ancient Greece)
10. Characteristics and contribution of the Roman Civilization

Recommended Texts

1. Danni, Ahmad Hassan. (2007). *History of Pakistan: Pakistan through the ages*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications.
2. Nehru, Jawaharlal (2004). *Discovery of India*. New Delhi: Penguin classics.

Suggested Readings

1. Spielvogel, Jackson J. (1999). *Modern World History*. Illinois: National Textbook Company.
2. Farah and Karls (1999). *World History: the Human experience, the early ages*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
3. Kosambi, D. D. (1982). *The culture and civilization in ancient India: an historical outline* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

The primary focus of this course is to provide the understanding of the Muslim culture and civilization while studying the history of Islamic Empires in the world. It covers a vast span of time from pre Islamic era to introduction and spread of Islam in various parts of the world. After brief definition of culture and civilization, the course looks into pre-Islamic conditions of Arabian Peninsula, the society and culture during the period of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and under pious caliphate period. The course then focuses the civilizational achievements under the rule of Umayyad, Abbasid, Fatimid of Egypt and Umayyad of Spain. It also looks into the society and culture during Muslim rule in India. In this course students will be acquainted with the history of establishment of distinct Muslim cultures in various regions and also the patterns of interaction and process of acculturation. It will also highlight the achievements of Islamic civilization and becoming of Islam as a world civilization.

Contents

1. Defining the Culture and Civilization
2. Society and Culture of Pre-Islamic Arabia
3. Emergence of Islam as Religion and Civilization
4. Major Characteristics of Islamic Culture and Civilization
5. Development of Islamic Culture during the period of Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Pious Caliphs
6. Development of Muslim Culture under Umayyads and Social and Intellectual advancement in the fields of Education , Science, Art, Architecture and History writing
7. Advancement of Culture and Civilization under Abbasid Rule: Progress in the fields of Science, Literature, Philosophy and Geography
8. The Development of Islamic Fiqh and Sufism in Abbasid Period
9. Muslims in Spain: Cordova and Granada as a centers of Islamic Art, Architecture and Science
10. Fatimid Rule in Egypt and Developments in the fields of Arts and Science
11. Muslim Rule in India: State, Society and Culture in the Sultanate of Delhi
12. State , Society and Religious Trends During Mughal Period

Recommended Texts

1. Armstrong, Karen. (2002). *Islam: a short history*. New York: The Modern Library.
2. Hodgson, Marshall G.S (2009). *The venture of Islam*, 3vols. Chicago: The University of Chicago.

Suggested Readings

1. Nasr, Seyyed Hossein. (2002) *Islam: religion, history, and civilization*. San Francisco: Harper One.
2. Chand, Tara. (1979). *Influence of Islam on Indian culture*. Lahore: Book Traders.
3. Metcalf, D. Barbara (2009). *Islam in South Asia in practice*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

The aim of this course is to explore the British History from 1688 to 1850. After Glorious Revolution (1688), England, which had subsumed Wales in the 16th century under Henry VIII, united with Scotland in 1707 to form a new sovereign state called Great Britain. Industrial Revolution was another major turn in British History and it is believed that this revolution took place in the market, financed by private capital, and the agents of which were individual entrepreneurs which was gradually adopted by the government. The minimal role of the state was unique to Britain and it was in terms of the role of government, the more attractive this minimal role became as a potential explanation of why Britain was the first to industrialise. Following the Industrial Revolution, Great Britain ruled a colonial Empire, the largest in recorded history. The Present course is an attempt to look into the emergence of Britain as a colonial power through analysing the course of History.

Contents

1. Introduction to the Course
2. Historical Background
3. End of Tudor era and Beginning of 17th century
4. Union of the Crowns
5. Colonial England
6. English Civil War
7. Restoration of the monarchy
8. Glorious Revolution
9. Formation of the United Kingdom
10. Act of Union: 1707
11. Hanoverians and Jacobites: 1714-1715
12. South Sea Bubble: 1720
13. Modern England, 18th-19th centuries
14. The age of Walpole: 1721-42
15. Industrial Revolution

Recommended Texts

1. Fraser, Rebecca. (2006). *The story of Britain: from the Romans to the present: a narrative History*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company.
2. Wood, Michael. (2012). *The story of England*. London: Penguin.

Suggested Readings

1. Kishlansky, Mark. (1997). *A monarchy transformed: Britain, 1603-1714*. London: Penguin Books.
2. Mathia, Peter. (2001), *The first industrial nation: the economic history of Britain 1700-1914*. London: Routledge.
3. Southgate, G. W. (1961). *Textbook of modern English history*. London: JM Dent.

History of the USA can broadly be categorized into the discipline of area studies. This course is intended to apprise the students about various aspects of history of USA including economic, cultural, demographic and religious conditions. Because of the peculiar nature of its history, American experience can be written 'from the bottom up' perspective. In terms of time span, the history of United States may seem shorter as compared to other regions but the diversity of its people, physical features and flora and fauna is remarkable. USA having diverse society developed into a global superpower, led the capitalist block during cold war era. The world became unipolar after disintegration of USSR and USA assumed the role of sole superpower in the last decade of twentieth century. After 9/11 USA engaged in a war against terrorism and opened many fronts. Recently the power of USA is challenged particularly on economic front by rising China. The course aims to ponder all these contemporary issues and USA by journeying through its history.

Contents

1. Unnamed Lands: The European Settlement, 1492-1765
2. The British Colonies in Eighteenth Century
3. Revolution and Nation Building, 1765-1825
4. The War of 1812
5. Expansion and Crisis, 1825-1865
6. Cities and Industries, 1865-1917
7. Industrialization and the Gilded Age
8. Progress and Reaction, 1877-1917
9. War and Globalism, 1917-56
10. The Global Dilemma and the WWI
11. The Crisis of Radicalism
12. The 1920s: Prosperity and Corruption
13. The New Deal
14. The WWII
15. Confronting Communism
16. The Anti-Communist Purge, 1946-56
17. The Modern Era, 1956-96
18. Facing West from California's Shores
19. The Cold War
20. Racism and Civil Rights
21. Watergate and the Crisis of American State
22. Liberalism and Liberation
23. The Reagan Era
24. The New Morality
25. The Economic Dimensions

Recommended Texts

1. Remini, Robert V. (2009) *A short history of United States*. New York: Harper Collins.
2. Zinn, Howard (2003). *A people's history of the United States*. New York: New Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Grant, Susan-Mary. (2012). *A concise history of United States of America*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Jenkins, Philip. (1997). *A history of the United States*. London: Macmillan Press.
3. Stearns, Peter N. and Jan Lewis (eds.). (1998). *An emotional history of the United States*. New York: New York University Press.

HIST-6154 Muslim Political Thought and Institutions

3(3+0)

The history of Muslim political thought is a gripping story of many centuries which includes religion, law, ethics, philosophy and statecraft. Generally neglected, except a few scholars, this area of study and research provides a powerful means of explaining the phenomenon of nature and social life. Islam, as a political ideology, has been motivating and still motivates millions of people across the world. The west, carrying the baggage of crusades and colonialism, views Islam and Muslim societies with a particular lens. Hence, the political aspect of Islam cannot be understood, if it is not known where it is coming from. Most of the political and social movements, in contemporary Muslim world, are rooted in the earlier historical precedents and models.

Contents

1. The Messenger and the Law
2. The theories of leadership: Caliphate and Imamate
3. The idea of monarchy
4. The restoration of Persia
5. Religion and state power
6. Rationalism and Sufism
7. The Sharia and its interpretations
8. The early modern empires and cultural relativism
9. Modern Muslim nation states and Sharia
10. Islam and the west
11. Islam vs. Modernism and post-modernism

Recommended Books

1. Anthony Black, *The History of Islamic Political Thought: From the Prophet to the present* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2004).
2. Aziz Ahmad, *Studies in Islamic Culture in Indian Environment* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1964).
3. Salwa Ismail, *Twentieth Century Political Thought* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008).

Suggested Books

1. Hamid Enayat, *Modern Islamic Political Thought* (London: Macmillan, 1982).
2. Gerhard Bowering (ed.), *Islamic Political Thought: An Introduction* (New York: Princeton University Press, 2015).
3. Muhammad Asad, *The Principles of State and Government in Islam* (Islamic Book Trust, 1980).

The course entitled “British History II, 1850 to date” is formulated to develop student’s understanding pertaining to socio-political, economic and regional aspects of European history in general and history of Great Britain in particular. The issues under discussion would be inter alia political landmarks, revolutions, social and political reforms, constitutional development, internal and external challenges. The domestic, regional and international concerns having greater implications on Britain’s political behaviour will be given critical assessment. While discussing important watershed in the history of Britain from 1850 till recent times and its decline from the global colonial power to part of European Union and Brexit will be pondered. It is expected that the after going through the large canvas of British history, students will get familiarize themselves with the different historical phases of the of Great Britain and develop their critical thinking of the issues of historical significance in the rise and decline of a colonial power.

Contents

1. Introduction to Great Britain, People, Geography, Culture
2. British Dynasties (from 800 to 1850 AD)
3. A Review of Constitutional History (1215-1832 AD)
4. Victorian Era: The Era of Reforms
5. The Age of Peel and Palmerston
6. Political Conditions of Britain and Challenges of 19th Century
7. Neo-Imperialism 1850-1914 AD
8. Dynamics of British Imperialism in Asia, Africa and America
9. Political Stability and Strengthening of Parliamentary Form of Government in Britain
10. Disraeli As Prime Minister of Great Britain
11. Gladstone As Prime Minister
12. Edwardian Era 1901-1910
13. Issue and Stake during World War I
14. Economic Depression: Repercussion on Britain
15. Policy of Appeasement and Role of Britain in World War II and its Aftermaths
16. Formation of UNO and Its Role in Establishing Peace
17. Post-colonialism, Britain: From Empire to Common Wealth
18. Cold War and Balance of Power
19. Establishment of European Union
20. International Politics after 9/11.
21. Brexit Issue

Recommended Texts

1. Fraser, Rebecca. (2006). *The story of Britain: from the Romans to the present: a narrative History*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company.
2. Wood, Michael. (2012). *The story of England*. London: Penguin.

Suggested Readings

1. Clarke, Peter. (1996). *Hope and glory: Britain 1900-1990*. London: The Penguin Press.
2. Lee. S. J. (1996). *Aspects of British political history, 1914-1995*. London: Routledge.
3. Mathia, Peter. (2001), *The first industrial nation: the economic history of Britain 1700-1914*. London: Routledge.

This course comprises of Muslim heritage in the field of science, covering the vast span of time and diverse regions of Islamicate World in medieval period. Abbasid period is considered a golden period in the progress of Muslims in the field of knowledge particularly in science. Along with Baghdad, the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Cordova, Granada and Cairo became hub of intellectual activities including scientific progress in medieval Islamic world. These cities produced the scientists of such a stature, that they are still venerated in the modern world of science and technology as the pioneers of various branches of scientific knowledge. The major Muslim scientists and their contributions to science are the major focus of the course. The course is intended to deconstruct the assumptions that Muslims only contributed in the field of architecture, fine arts etc. It will also identify Muslim contribution in science and its role in European Renaissance.

Contents

1. The Early Islamic Scientific Tradition : An Introduction
2. Muslim Contribution to Maths and Geography
3. Al Khwarzimi (780-850 AD)
4. Thabit Ibn e Qurra (836-901 AD)
5. Abu Abdullah Albattani (858-929 AD)
6. Abul Wafa Muhammad Al Buzjani (940-977 AD)
7. Abu Ali Hassan Ibn Al Haitham (965-1040 AD)
8. Abu Raihan Albairuni (973-1048 AD)
9. Ibn e Rushd (1128-1198 AD)
10. Muslim Contribution to Medicine, Chemistry and Botany
11. Ibn e Sina (980-1037 AD)
12. Ibn e Al Baitar (1197-1248 AD)
13. Jabir Bin Hayyan (721 -815AD)
14. Yaqub Ibn e Ishaq Alkindi (800-930AD)
15. Muhammad Ibn e Zakriya Al Razi (864-930 AD)
16. Abu Al Nasr Alfarabi (870-950 AD)
17. Muslim Contribution to Astronomy
18. Famous Muslim Astronomer Shah Fatehullah Shirazi

Recommended Texts

1. Morgan, Michal Hamilton. (2008). *Lost history; the enduring legacy of Muslim scientists, thinkers and artists*. Washington, D C: National Geographic Society.
2. Siddiqui, M.I. (2008). *Muslim contribution to science*. Delhi: Adam Publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Makhdam, Muhammad Akmal. (2016). *A great man: Shah Fatehullah Shirazi*. US: Primedia E-Launch.
2. Pormann, Peter Adamson. (2012). *The philosophical works of Al-Kindi*. London: OUP.
3. Saliba, George. (2007). *Islamic science and the making of European renaissance*. Cambridge: The MIT Press.

This course is designed for graduate students on the History of China. It discusses the earliest times, Middle Ages, modern times and present day china. The course traces out the history of land, people, religion, art, literature and culture of China. Further it highlights the evolution of Chinese philosophy, rise and fall of feudalism, various dynasties and empires and Chinese various models of governance throughout the centuries. Later the rise of Nationalism and communist revolution forms the basis of present day China. The present course is an attempt to look into the emergence of China by linking its historical evolution to present day China. It is expected that after going through the large canvas of Chinese history, students will get familiarize themselves with the different phases the dynastic rule in China.

Contents:

1. The Earliest Times: Pre History of China, Land and People of China, Writing and Religion, The Eight Principal Pre Historic Cultures of China, The First Petty States in Shansi, The Shang Dynasty (1600-1028 BC).
2. The Antiquity: Transition to Feudalism, Feudal States in China, The Chou Dynasty (1028-257 BC), The Contending States (481-256 BC), Social, Military and Cultural Changes.
3. Chinese Philosophy: Confucius and Lao Tzu.
4. The Chin Dynasty (256-207 BC): Towards the Unitary State, Centralization, Frontier Defense and Internal Collapse.
5. The Middle Ages: Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), Literature and Art, Collapse of Han Dynasty, The Epoch of the First Division of China (220-589 AD), The Three Kingdoms, Western Chin Dynasty, Northern and Southern Empires in China.
6. The Empires of The Sui and The T'ang (581-907 AD): Unification of Empire, Reforms and Decentralization, Tang Culture and The Reign of the Empress Wu. Turkestan and Korea, Collapse the Empire.
7. Modern Times: The Epoch of Second Division of China, Trade, Administration and Military, Rise of Mongols
8. The Period of Absolutism: The Mongol Epoch (1271-1368 AD), The Ming Empire (1368-1644 AD), The Manchu Dynasty (1644-1911), National rising in China, Naval Power of China, Expansion in Central Asia, Foreign Relations of China.
9. European Imperialism and China, China and Japan. China and Korea and, China and Russia.
10. The Republic Period (1912-1949 AD): The First Period of Republic, The Second Period of Republic, Sino-Japan war (1937-1945 AD), Nationalist Politics in China.
11. Present Day China: Communism in China. Civil war and Communist Revolution in China. Mao Zedong and People's Republic of China.

Suggested Readings:

1. Wasserstrom, Jeffery N. *The Oxford Illustrated History of Modern China*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016.
2. Major John S. and Constance A. Cook. *Ancient China: A History*. London: Routledge, 2017.

- الكهف(٢٧)، ٧١، ٥٤، ٣٨، ٥١، ٧١٢، (٥٤)
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- العنكبوت(٨١)، ٢٣، (٥٧)
- الروم(٤١)
- السراء(١١)، (٢٢)
- الرعد(٨)
- السبأ(٧١)، ٣، (٨٨)
- يونس(٢٢)، ٤، ٨٥، ٨٥، ٧١٧، (٨٨)
- يوسف(٢٥)، (٧٥)
- الفرقان(٢٨)، (٤٣)
- لقمان(٨٢)، (٧٢)
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- الحديد(٢)
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- يسين(٣١)، (٥٧)
- الروم(٣٢)، ٨٥، ٧٢، ٤١، ٣٢، (٥٢)
- فصلت(٣٢)، (٣٢)
- الحج(٢٧)، ٨٨، ٢٤، (١٣)
- الحجر(٧٢)، (٨٨)
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- الزلزله(٧)
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- الصف(٧١)
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