



University of Chitral
BECOME WHAT YOU WANT TO BE

یونیورسٹی آف چترار

Scheme of Studies BS Political Science Fall 2025

Additional Director Academics
University of Chitral

**Department of Political Science
University of Chitral**



PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The BS Political Science program is designed to provide students with a profound understanding of the theories, systems, and practices of politics and governance at local, national, and international levels. It equips students with a strong foundation in political theory, comparative politics, international relations, public policy, and political economy. The program is designed to foster critical thinking, analytical skills, and ethical reasoning, enabling students to assess political phenomena, evaluate policies, and propose solutions to contemporary political challenges. Through a blend of coursework, research, and experiential learning, students gain insights into how political institutions and processes shape societies and influence global affairs.

Graduates of the program are prepared to engage in diverse career paths, including public administration, diplomacy, policy analysis, academia, media, IGO's, NGO's, think tank, content writing and advocacy. The curriculum emphasizes both theoretical and practical approaches, encouraging students to develop a deeper understanding of real-world politics. With a focus on fostering civic responsibility and global awareness, the program also prepares students to become active and informed citizens capable of contributing to democratic processes and addressing complex political and societal issues.

PROGRAM LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the completion of BS Political Science degree program, the graduates will be able to:

- a) Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of political theories, institutions, and processes at the local, national and global levels.
- b) Apply critical thinking and analytical skills to evaluate political phenomena, public policies, and governance structures using evidence-based approaches.
- c) Exhibit ethical reasoning, promote civic engagement, and contribute to society by addressing political and social challenges responsibly and inclusively.
- d) Effectively communicate political ideas and findings through oral and written mediums.
- e) Enable students to link theory with practice by using real life examples and area studies for different regions.



STANDARD NOMENCLATURE: BS Political Science

ELIGIBILITY AND ADMISSION CRITERIA: Intermediate or equivalent (involving 12 years of schooling) with at least 45 % marks.

Degree Requirement

- BS Political Science students are required to complete 131 credit hours with a minimum cumulative GPA of 2.0 out of 4.0, with one EOTO and a Digital Skills Certificate.
- AD Political Science students are required to complete 71 credit hours with a minimum cumulative GPA of 2.0 out of 4.0.

PROGRAM STRUCTURE – BS POLITICAL SCIENCE

The BS Political Science degree program is structured in accordance with the provisions of the HEC Undergraduate Education Policy V 1.1. and revised Curriculum 2025 and comprises of **131** credit hours (including internship / field experience) spread over eight (08) regular semesters.

Credit Hours of BS Program		131
General Education Courses		35 credit hours (including 13 courses as prescribed by HEC along with compulsory courses of Understanding of Quran-I and II and Seerat-un-Nabi / Ethics (for non-Muslim students in lieu of Islamic Studies))
Major (72 Credits)	Core Courses	54 credit hours (18 courses)
	Electives	24 credit hours (08 courses)
Interdisciplinary / Allied Courses		12 credit hours (4 courses)
Internship		3 credit hours
Capstone Project		3 credit hours
Program Duration		Minimum: 4 Years Maximum: 6 Years (further extendable to another year subject to approval of university's statutory body)
Semester Duration		16-18 weeks for regular semesters (1-2 weeks for examination) 8-9 weeks for summer semesters (1 week for examination)
Course Load (per semester)		15-21 credit hours for regular semesters Up-to 8 credit hours for summer semesters (for remedial/deficiency/failure/repetition courses only)
3 Credit Hours (Theory)		3 classes (1 hour each) OR 2 classes (1.5 hour each)
1 Credit Hour (Lab / Field Work)		1 credit hour in laboratory or practical work would require lab / field contact of 3 hours per week throughout the semester.



Semester-wise Breakup

1st Semester		
Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
PSC 111	Introduction to Political Science-I	3(3-0)
GE 111	Quantitative Reasoning-I	3(3-0)
GE 112	Functional English	3(3-0)
GE 113	Applications of Information and Communication Technologies	3(2-1)
GE 114	Natural Sciences	3(3-0)
Anyone from the following		
GE 115	Islamic Studies	2 (2-0)
GE 116	Ethics	2 (2-0)
Anyone from the following		
GE 117	Fehm-e-Quran-I	1(0-1)
GE 118	Ethics: A General Introduction	1(0-1)
Total Credit Hours		18(16-2)

2nd Semester		
Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
PSC 121	Introduction to Political Science-II	3(3-0)
PSC 122	History of International Relations	3(3-0)
PSC 123	Political Geography	3(3-0)
GE 121	Quantitative Reasoning-II	3(3-0)
GE 122	Expository Writing	3(3-0)
GE 123	Social Sciences	2 (2-0)
Anyone from the following		
GE 124	Fehm-e-Quran-II	1(0-1)
GE 125	Cyber Ethics	1(0-1)
Total Credit Hours		18(17-1)

3rd Semester		
Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
PSC 231	Political Systems in the Global North	3(3-0)
PSC 232	Political Ideologies	3(3-0)
PSC 233	Principles of Public Administration	3(3-0)
GE 231	Pakistan Studies	2(2-0)
GE 232	Civics and Community Engagement	2(2-0)
GE 233	Seerat-un-Nabi	1(0-1)
GE 234	Arts & Humanities	2(2-0)
GE 235	Entrepreneurship	2(2-0)
Total Credit Hours		18(17-1)



4 th Semester		
Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
PSC 241	Political Systems in the Global South	3(3-0)
PSC 242	Ancient and Medieval Political Thoughts	3(3-0)
PSC 243	Muslim Political Thoughts	3(3-0)
GE 241	Ideology and Constitution of Pakistan	2(2-0)
IDS 241	Introduction to Economics	3(3-0)
IDS 242	Introduction to Human Resource Management	3(3-0)
Total Credit Hours		17(18-0)

5 th Semester		
Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
PSC 351	Comparative Politics	3(3-0)
PSC 352	International Relations: Theory & Practice	3(3-0)
PSC 353	Contemporary Political Thoughts	3(3-0)
IDS 351	Introduction to Sociology	3(3-0)
INT 359	Internship	3 (0-3)
Total Credit Hours		15(12-3)

6 th Semester		
Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
PSC 361	Constitutional & Political Development in Pakistan	3(3-0)
PSC 362	Research Methodology	3(3-0)
PSC 363	Public Policy Analysis	3(3-0)
PSC 364	Social Change and Political Development	3(3-0)
IDS 361	Introduction to AI Tools	3(2-1)
Total Credit Hours		15(14-1)

7 th Semester		
Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
PSC 471	Federalism and National Integration	03 (3-0)
PSC 472	Foreign Policy Analysis	03 (3-0)
PSC 473	Local Government System in Pakistan	03 (3-0)
PSC 474	Political Economy of Pakistan	03 (3-0)
PSC 475	Political Parties and Elections in Pakistan	3(3-0)
Total Credit Hours		15(15-0)



8th Semester (Credit Hours)		
Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
PSC 481	International Political Economy	03 (3-0)
PSC 482	New Media and Politics	03 (3-0)
PSC 483	Foreign Policy of Pakistan	03 (3-0)
PSC 484	Climate Change & Environmental Politics	03 (3-0)
CP 489	Capstone Project	03 (0-3)
Total Credit Hours		15(12-3)



Note: The course contents for General Courses and Interdisciplinary/Allied Courses will be available in separate documents, titled "General Courses Cluster" and "Interdisciplinary Courses Cluster" on the University of Chitral website.

GE 111	Quantitative Reasoning-I	3(3-0)
GE 112	Functional English	3(3-0)
GE 113	Applications of Information and Communication Technologies	3(2-1)
GE 114	Natural Sciences	3(3-0)
GE 115	Islamic Studies	2 (2-0)
GE 116	Ethics	2 (2-0)
GE 117	Fehm-e-Quran-I	1(0-1)
GE 118	Ethics: A General Introduction	1(0-1)

GE 121	Quantitative Reasoning-II	3(3-0)
GE 122	Expository Writing	3(3-0)
GE 123	Social Sciences	2(2-0)
GE 124	Fehm-e-Quran-II	1(0-1)
GE 125	Cyber Ethics	1(0-1)

GE 231	Pakistan Studies	2(2-0)
GE 232	Civics and Community Engagement	2(2-0)
GE 233	Seerat-un-Nabi	1(0-1)
GE 234	Arts & Humanities	2(2-0)
GE 235	Entrepreneurship	2(2-0)

GE 241	Ideology and Constitution of Pakistan	2(2-0)
IDS 241	Introduction to Economics	3(3-0)
IDS 242	Introduction to Human Resource Management	3(3-0)

IDS 351	Introduction to Sociology	3(3-0)
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IDS 361	Introduction to AI Tools	3(2-10)
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INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE-I

Course Code: PSC 111

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major

Objectives:

The objective of this course is to introduce the students with basics of Political Science and prepare them for advanced studies in the forthcoming semesters. The very basic concepts and terminology commonly used in the further courses of studies are taught to make the students friendly with the subject. The subjects also introduce the students with forms and organs of the state.

Contents:

1. Introduction: What is Political?
2. What is Political Science? Theories or Approaches in Political Science
Traditional and behavioral approach.
3. Sub-fields of Political Science and Relationship of Political Science with other social sciences.
Sub-fields of Political Science include Political Philosophy/Theory; Comparative Politics; International Relations; Public Administration/ Public Policy; Local Government, etc.
4. Origin, Evolution and Elements of State
 - The origin of state with reference to the theories of Divine Origin, Force and Social Contract etc (Hobbs, Lock, Rousseau);
 - The elements of a state (sovereignty, population, territory, government);
 - Compare and distinguish the role of state, society and government;
 - Islamic concept of state: Basis of an Islamic State, Difference between an Islamic and Secular state,
 - Functions of a state: Characteristics of a welfare state.
 - The concept of a failed state
5. Define Nation, Nationality and Muslim Ummah; differentiate between nation and nationality, distinguish between nation and Ummah, characteristics of a nation.
7. Forms of State: Unitary, Federation, Confederation.
8. Forms of Government: Authoritarian, Democracy, Parliamentary Democracy, Presidential Democracy



9. Basic concepts of Political Science: Power, Authority, Legitimacy
10. Organs of Government: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary and Media (Considered as fourth pillar of the state).

Recommended Books:

1. Haq, Mazherul, Theory and Practice in Political Science, Lahore Bookland, 1996.
2. Ian Mackenzi (Ed.), Political Concepts: A Reader and Guide, Edinburgh, University Press, 2005.
3. Michael G. Roskin et al, Political Science: An Introduction, 14th edition, 2019, Pearson.
4. Robert Jackson and Dorreen Jackson, A Comparative Introduction to Political Science, New Jersey, Prentice – Hall, 1997.
5. C. Agarwal, Political Theory (Principles of Pol. Science), New Delhi, S. Chand & Co., 2006.
6. Grigsby, Ellen, Analyzing Politics: An Introduction to Political Science, fifth edition, 2012, Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.
7. Mohammad Sarwar, Introduction to Political Science, Lahore Ilmi Kutub Khana, 1996.
8. Shafi, Choudhry Ahmad, Usul-e-Siyasiat (Urdu), Lahore Standard Book Depot, 1996.
9. V. D. Mahajan, Political Theory- Principles of Pol. Science, New Delhi, S. Chand & Co., 2006.
10. Andrew Heywood, Key Concepts in Politics, (2000), Palgrave Macmillan.
11. Choudhry Ahmad Shafi, Usul-e-Siyasiat (Urdu), Lahore Standard Book Depot, 1996.
12. R. C. Agarwal, Political Theory (Principles of Pol. Science), New Delhi, S. Chand & Co., 2006.
13. Rodee Anderson etc. Introduction to Political Science, Islamabad, National Book Foundation, Latest Edition.
14. Sheikh Bashir Ahmad, Riyasat Jo Ilm (Sindhi meaning Science of State), Jamshoro, Institute of Sindhalogy, University of Sindh, 1985.



Introduction to Political Science-II

Course Code: PSC 121

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major

This course is the continuation of Introduction to Political Science I. It mainly focuses on functional aspect of Political Science. The students are to be enabled to understand the political system and its functioning and study the actors influencing this functioning. The course has focus on framework of political parties and pressure groups and their role is shaping and reshaping of public opinion. Along with this, the emphasis is also on the process of election and kinds of representation. The students are to be enabled to understand the philosophical discourses of different political ideologies, and emerging trends in politics.

Course Contents:

1. Law: Definition and Importance of Law
Kinds of Law (civil, criminal, municipal and Constitutional)
Sources of Law
Rule of law
Relationship with Morality, individual Liberty, and Rights & Duties of a citizen.
2. Constitution: Definition and Importance of constitution. kinds, and amendments.
3. Political System: Definition, Characteristics and Functions (Almond and David Easton Models)
4. Political Parties: Definition, Importance of Political Parties, Kinds, Structures, Functions,
5. Interest Groups: Kinds, Functions, Relationship with Political Parties.
6. Public Opinion: Definition, Formulation, Assessment and Significance
7. Electoral Process: Mechanism, Kinds of Representation, Requirements of impartial elections, Voting and type of voting.
8. Political Ideologies: Definition of political ideology; Debate on their relevance in contemporary times
9. National Integration and Cohesion.
10. Emerging political concepts and terminologies: globalization, Governance, Feminism, Terrorism, Sectarianism, Extremism, Political Exclusion and inclusion, Power Sharing.

Recommended Books:

1. Haq, Mazherul, Theory and Practice in Political Science, Lahore Bookland, 1996.



2. Ian Mackenzi (Ed.), Political Concepts: A Reader and Guide, Edinburgh, University Press, 2005.
3. Michael G. Roskin et al, Political Science: An Introduction, 14th edition , 2019, Pearson.
4. Robert Jackson and Dorreen Jackson, A Comparative Introduction to Political Science, New Jersey, Prentice – Hall, 1997.
5. C. Agarwal, Political Theory (Principles of Pol. Science), New Delhi, S. Chand & Co., 2006.
6. Grigsby, Ellen, Analyzing Politics: An Introduction to Political Science, fifth edition, 2012, Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.
7. Mohammad Sarwar, Introduction to Political Science, Lahore Ilmi Kutub Khana, 1996.
8. Shafi, Choudhry Ahmad, Usul-e-Siyasiat (Urdu), Lahore Standard Book Depot, 1996.
9. V. D. Mahajan, Political Theory- Principles of Pol. Science, New Delhi, S. Chand & Co., 2006.
10. Andrew Heywood , Key Concepts in Politics, (2000), Palgrave Macmillan.
11. Choudhry Ahmad Shafi, Usul-e-Siyasiat (Urdu), Lahore Standard Book Depot, 1996.
12. R. C. Agarwal, Political Theory (Principles of Pol. Science), New Delhi, S. Chand & Co., 2006.
13. Rodee Anderson etc. Introduction to Political Science, Islamabad, National Book Foundation, Latest Edition.
14. Sheikh Bashir Ahmad, Riyasat Jo Ilm (Sindhi meaning Science of State), Jamshoro, Institute of Sindhalogy, University of Sindh, 1985.
15. Maurice Duverger, Party Politics and Pressure Groups: A Comparative Introduction, Crowell, 1972.

HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Code: PSC 122

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Elective)

Objectives:

The course deals with the study of important events in International Relations and provides a survey on different empirical perspectives of International Relations. The main objective is to integrate theory and policy in the context of specific historical cases in international politics.

Course Contents:

1. European Politics:



- a. Religious and political factors
 - b. Renaissance and reformation
 - c. Treaty of Westphalia 1648
2. Industrial Revolution
 3. French Revolution of 1789
 4. Congress of Vienna 1815
 5. Balance of Power in Europe
 6. World War I: Causes and consequences
 7. Treaty of Versailles 1919: Its Impact
 8. Emergence of the League of Nations: Causes and consequences
 9. The Great Economic Depression
 10. Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany
 11. World War II: Causes and consequences
 12. Emergence of the United Nations: Causes and consequences

Recommended Books and Sources:

- Clonton, D. W. (1994). *The two faces of national interest*. Louisiana State University Press.
- Holsti, K. J. (2004). *International politics: A framework for analysis*. Prentice Hall.
- Brilmayer, L. (2004). *American hegemony: Political morality in a one superpower world*. Yale University Press.
- Mahmood, S. (2006). *International affairs* (23rd ed.). Jang Publishers.
- Griffiths, M. (1995). *Realism, idealism and international politics*. Routledge.
- Guibernau, M. (2003). *Nationalism: The nation-state and nationalism in the twentieth century*. Polity Press.
- Kennedy, P. (2001). *The rise and fall of the great powers*. Random House.
- Beckman, P. (2004). *World politics in the twentieth century*. Prentice Hall.
- Spiegel, S. L., & Wehling, F. L. (1999). *World politics in a new era*. Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
- Keylor, W., & Bannister, J. (Eds.). (2005). *Twentieth century world: An international history*. Pall-Mall.



POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

Course Code: PSC 123

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Elective)

Course Objective:

The course has been designed to introduce students with basic geographical concepts and Political Geography in particular. Before coming to Political geography, students will be familiar with geography. The course will familiarize students with Political Geography of the important regions of the world. Pakistan geo-strategic importance will be explained.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction: Definition of Geography, Geographical Knowledge and Branches of Geography
2. Political Geography: Concepts of Political Geography and Politics,
3. Frontiers and Boundaries: Concepts and Classification, Territorial Seas, Rivers, Core Areas, Buffer Zones and Routes: Strategic and Political significance. The significance of places such as Waterloo, Alsace-Lorraine, Gallipoli, Kurdistan, Leyte Gulf, The Bosphorus, the 38th Parallel, the 17th Parallel, The Khyber Pass, The Iron Gate, The Strait of Hormuz and The Babel El Mandeb.
4. Geo Politics and Geo-Economics
5. Regional Political Geography:
World Geo-Political Map: Continents and Oceans
Political Geography of South Asia,
Political Geography of Central Asia,
Political Geography of West Asia,
Political Geography of East and Southeast Asia
Political Geography of Europe, North America, South America, Latin America, Australia
6. Geo-strategic Position of Pakistan:
Location and Geographical significance
Geo-political Importance
7. Geography of Chitral



Recommended Books:

Core Books:

1. Chuck Fahrer, Political Geography, Martin Ira Glassner - October 31, 2003.
2. John A. Agnew, A Companion to Political Geography (Blackwell Companions to Geography) (Editor), et al - January 1, 2003.
3. Jones Martin, Introduction to Political Geography: Space, Place and Politics et al July 2, 2004.
4. Arbogast, A. F. (2007) Discovering Physical Geography, John Wiley and Sons, London.
5. Christopherson, R. W. (2009) Geo systems: An introduction to Physical Geography, Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey. De Blij, H. J and Muller, P. O. (1996)
6. Physical Geography of the Global Environment, USA, John Wiley and sons Inc., New Jersey.
7. Geo-Politics, Political Geography, and Pakistan, IkramAzam, California University Press 2007
8. I.R.A. Martin, Political Geography, New York, John Wiley and Sons INC, 1993. Kevin R. Cox, Political Geography: Territory, State, and Society- July 1, 2002.
9. Peter Dicken, Global Shift: Reshaping the Global Economic 21st Century (4th edition) Sage Publishers London, 2003.
10. Peter Taylor, Political Geography: World, Economy, Nation, State and Locality (4th Edition)
Colin Flint - August 23, 1999
11. Richard Little & Smith Michel, Perspective on World Politics, New York, Rutledge, 2006.
12. Richard Muir, Political Geography: A New Introduction, June 20, 1997

POLITICAL SYSTEMS IN THE GLOBAL NORTH

Course Code: PSC 231

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Understand and analyze the key concepts, theories, and methodologies in comparative politics



- Evaluate the political systems, governance, and political economy such as UK, USA and France
- Develop a comparative analysis of political systems, governance, and political economy such as UK, USA and France.
- Engage in research and presentation on specific case studies within the political contexts such as UK, USA and France.

Course Outline

1. Major theories, concepts and methodology in Comparative Politics

- a). Key concepts, approaches and methodologies in comparative politics
- (b). Theories of state, democracy, and political economy

2. Political Systems, governance, and political economy (UK, USA, and France)

- a. Historical background and development.
- b. Constitutional /legal foundations of the system.
- c. Salient features
- d. Functions of the organs of the Government
- e. Political parties and pressure groups
- f. Political culture
- g. Local government: structure and functions
- h. **Comparative Analysis of USA, UK and France's political system, governance and political economy:**
 - Institutional similarities and differences in UK, USA and France
 - Governance models: parliamentary, presidential, semi-presidential
 - Political culture and democratic participation
 - Comparative Political Economy: The State, Markets, and Welfare
 - Local Government and Decentralization

Suggested Readings:

- Chaudhary, M. A. (n.d.). *Government and politics*. Academic Press.
- Forman, F. N., & Baldwin, N. D. J. (1991). *British politics*. Macmillan.
- Wilson, G. Q. (n.d.). *American government: Institutions and politics* (3rd ed.). Heath & Co.
- Laski, H. J. (1960). *Parliamentary government in England*. Allen & Unwin.
- Colomer, J. M. (1996). *Political institutions in Europe*. Routledge.
- Carter, G. M., & Hertz, J. H. (1967). *Major foreign powers*. Harcourt, Brace & World.
- Mazhar-ul-Haq, M. (n.d.). *Comparative government and politics*. Ilmi Kitab Khana.
- Cocker, P. G. (1993). *Contemporary British politics and government*. Tudor Business Publishing.
- Pomper, G., McWilliams, J. T., & Baker, P. (1993). *American government*. Macmillan.
- Muir, R. (1940). *How Britain is governed*. Constable & Co.
- Neumann, R. G. (1968). *European government*. McGraw-Hill.
- Patterson, T. E. (1999). *The American democracy*. McGraw-Hill College.



POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

Course Code: PSC 232

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Course Description: This course provides an in-depth exploration of the major political ideologies that have shaped the modern world. Students will critically analyze the core tenets, historical development, and contemporary relevance of these ideologies, and evaluate their influence on political institutions and policies.

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Appraise the importance of political ideologies to analyzing historical and contemporary societies.
- Analyse and evaluate information from a variety of sources in order to compare and contrast different ideological approaches to social and political problems.
- Develop coherent knowledge and a critical understanding of the historical development of different ideological traditions and the influences they have had on one another and on political institutions and policies.

Course Contents:

1. Introduction to Political Ideologies

- a. Defining Ideology: What is a political ideology? Its role and functions.
- b. The Left-Right Political Spectrum: A historical and contemporary look at this framework.
- c. The End of Ideology Debate: Examining the arguments for and against the continued relevance of ideologies.

2. Liberalism

- a. Historical Context: The Enlightenment and the rise of liberal thought.
- b. Classical Liberalism: Individualism, negative liberty, limited government, and the rule of law.
- c. Modern Liberalism: Positive liberty and the development of welfare state.
- d. Neo-liberalism

3. Conservatism

- a. Traditional conservatism
- b. Modern conservative thought
- c. Neo-conservatism

4. Socialism and Communism

- a. Historical Context: The Industrial Revolution and the emergence of class struggle.
- b. Marxist theory, Democratic socialism, Revolutionary socialism

5. Fascism

- a. Historical Context: The rise of fascism in the aftermath of World War I.
- b. Core Concepts: Ultrnationalism, authoritarianism, and militarism.

6. Feminism

- a. Core Concepts: Gender equality, social justice, and patriarchal critique.
- b. Waves of Feminism: A historical overview of the feminist movement.



- c. Types of Feminism: Liberal, socialist, and radical feminism.

7. Environmentalism

- a. Historical Context: The rise of environmental concerns in the late 20th century.
- b. Core Concepts: Sustainability, ecological justice, and the critique of industrial society.
- c. Green Politics: The emergence of environmental parties and movements.

8. Multiculturalism

- a. The concept of multiculturalism and its distinction from other concepts like assimilation and pluralism.

9. Islamism

- a. Historical Context: Decolonization and the emergence of modern political Islam.
- b. Core Concepts: Sovereignty of God (*haakimiyyah*), views on secularism, Muslim Ummah, and the establishment of an Islamic State.

Recommended Reference Materials:

- Ball, T., Dagger, R., & O'Neill, D. (2020). *Political Ideologies and the Democratic Ideal* (10th ed.). Pearson.
- Freedman, M. (2003). *Ideology: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford University Press.
- Heywood, A. (2017). *Political Ideologies: An Introduction* (6th ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.
- Khan, S. (n.d.). *Political Ideologies*. Famous Books.
- Sargent, L. T. (2009). *Contemporary Political Ideologies: A Reader and Guide* (14th ed.). Wadsworth Publishing.

PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Course Code: PSC 233

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Elective)

Objectives:

The course is designed to familiarize the students with the fundamentals of government and administration. Students will thus gain knowledge regarding the practical working of government as the functional arm of the state. This will also enable the students to become successful managers regardless of the fields they opt for as their future careers.

Course Contents:

1. Definition, Scope, Relationship with other Social Sciences, Public and Private Administration.
2. Approaches: Traditional, Behavioural and Post Behavioural.
3. Rise of Big Government and the Contributory Factors;



4. Bureaucracy, Concept, Nature and Functions, Max Weber's Ideal type, Criticism and the Changing View of Bureaucracy;
5. Functional Elements of administration:
 - a). Organization, its types, principles and theories;
 - b). Planning, Rationale and Principles;
 - c). Personnel Administration, its techniques and functions;
 - d). Communication, types and channels.
6. Decision Making: Models and Processes;
7. Administrative Accountability: the role of legislature, judiciary, public advocacy groups, ombudsman and the media.
8. Financial Administration: Budgeting, Auditing and the problems of financial discipline;
9. Public Policy Making with reference to the policy making structures in Pakistan.
10. Administrative Structure of Pakistan: Nature, Organization & Management Processes in the Centre and the Provinces.
11. Public – Private Collaboration, and the role of NGOs.

Recommended Books and Articles:

- Bovaird, A. G. (2023). *Public management and governance* (4th ed.). Routledge.
- Chakrabarty, B., & Kandpal, P. (2024). *Public administration*. Taylor & Francis.
- Cox III, R. W., et al. (1994). *Public administration in theory and practice*. Pearson Education, Inc.
- Farazmand, A. (Ed.). (2022). *Global encyclopedia of public administration, public policy, and governance* (2nd ed.). Springer Cham.
- Franklin, A. L., & Raadschelders, J. C. N. (2023). *Introduction to governance, government and public administration*. Springer Nature.
- Haimann, T., et al. (1982). *Management* (4th ed.). Houghton Mifflin.
- Koontz, H., & O'Donnell, C. (1972). *Principles of management: An analysis of managerial functions*. McGraw-Hill.
- Mahajan, A. P. (2024). *Public governance dynamics*. Routledge.
- McDonald Pfiffner, J. (1975). *Public administration*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Morgan, J. E. (1982). *Administrative and supervisory management*. Prentice-Hall.
- Nigro, F. A., & Nigro, L. (1988). *Modern public administration* (7th ed.). Harper and Row/Collins.
- Rizvi, S. A. (1982). *Nazmiyat-e-Amma* [Urdu]. Maktaba-e-Faridi.
- Stillman, R. J. (1976). *Public administration: Concepts and cases*. Houghton Mifflin.



POLITICAL SYSTEMS IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Course Code: PSC 241

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Examine the basic concepts and frameworks of different developing political systems such as Turkey, India, Iran, China.
- Analyze the roles and interactions of key institutions, such as legislatures, executives, judiciaries, political parties, and pressure groups, in shaping governance and policy-making.
- Evaluate the impact of political environmental factors, including socio-economic conditions, geographic influences, media, and civil-military relations, on the functioning of political systems.
- Apply theoretical concepts to case studies from developing regions, such as South Asia and the Middle East, to draw meaningful comparisons and insights.
- Identify and critically assess the root causes of political malfunction in developing countries and propose viable recommendations for improvement.

Course Outline

1. Concept and framework of developing countries (Turkey, India, Iran, and China)

- a. Development, underdevelopment, and the state
- b. Modernization, dependency, and post-colonial theories

2. Historical background and development (Turkey, India, Iran, and China)

- a. Constitutional/legal foundations of the system
- b. Salient features
- c. Functioning of the organs of the government: legislature, Executive and judiciary.
- d. Political parties and pressure groups.
- e. Political environmental factors influencing the politics such as geographic, socio-economic, international scenario, media etc.
- f. Political culture: Salient features, public participation, ideological orientations, and nature of civil-military relations.

Suggested Readings:

1. Durga Das Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Prentice-Hall, 11th edition, 1985.
- Akhtar, R. S. (1995). *Turkey: In new world perspective—A cultural-historical analysis*. Sang-e-Meel Publications.



- Ahmad, I. (Ed.). (1980). *The Islamic revolution in Iran*. Lahore Publishing. (Publisher not provided in your text; "Lahore" is city only — if you know the publisher name, I can correct it.)
- Chaudhary, M. A. (n.d.). *Government and politics*. Academic Press.
- Dreyer, J. T. (2011). *China's political system: Modernization and tradition*. Longman.
- Dumbaugh, K. (2010). *Understanding China's political system*. Diane Publishing.
- Hardgrave, R. L. (1970). *India: Government and politics in a developing nation*. Harcourt, Brace & World.
- Joseph, W. A. (2010). *Politics in China: An introduction*. Oxford University Press.
- Mazhar-ul-Haq, M. (n.d.). *Comparative government and politics*. Ilmi Kitab Khana.
- Muir, R. (1940). *How Britain is governed*. Constable & Co.
- Ozbudun, E. (2000). *Contemporary Turkish politics: Challenges to democratic consolidation*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Singh, M. P., & Roy, H. (2005). *Indian political system*. Manak Publishers.

ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHTS

Course Code: PSC 242

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Explain the foundational principles of ancient and medieval political theories, tracing the evolution from early Greece, China and India
- Identify key political concepts, ideas, and contributions of major thinkers such as Kongzi
- Chanakya, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Machiavelli.
- Analyze how the ideas of these thinkers can be applied to contemporary political debates and issues, such as governance, justice, and human nature.
- Compare and contrast the political philosophies of early Chinese and India philosophers with Greek philosophers and highlighting their differing views on human nature, state formation, and the role of governance.
- Critically evaluate the relevance of medieval and early modern political theories in shaping modern political systems and ideologies.

Course Outline:



Foundational Principles in Early Greece:

- Pre-Socratic concepts, the rise of the **Polis** (City-State), Citizenship, and Law.

Socrates and the Quest for Virtue

- Socrates' ethical approach: Virtue is Knowledge, the unexamined life and the Socratic Method for gaining virtue; his argument for obedience to law and implications for citizenship.

Plato's Ideal State

- **The Republic**: The theory of **Justice**, the tripartite soul, and the class structure; his system of education
- The concept of the **Philosopher King** and rule by Reason.
- The Allegory of the Cave and the Theory of Forms as his justification for superior knowledge of the Philosopher King/Guardian Class.

Aristotle on Politics and the Best Life

- Man as a "political animal" (*Zoon Politikon*) and inevitability of the *Polis*;
- The Telos (End/Purpose) of the Polis: The state's role in achieving the Good Life (*Eudaimonia*);
- Classification of Constitutions; his best form of government (mixed constitution/polity) and justification for it;
- Aristotle's conception of Justice.

Early Chinese Thought: Confucianism

- Kongzi (Confucius): His concept of Virtue, Governance by Virtue, Role of *Junzi* (exemplary leader) and implications for governance and citizenship

Ancient Indian Thought: Chanakya:

- Chanakya (Kautilya): *Arthashastra*, Statecraft, Diplomacy, and the "Mandala Theory" of foreign relations.

Machiavelli and the Dawn of Modernity

- *The Prince*: Separation of politics from ethics, Realpolitik, *Virtù*, and the pragmatic use of power.
- The necessity of the ruler to be able to act both as a fox and a lion.
- *Discourses on Livy*: Preference for the Republican form of government.

Thomas Hobbes and the Absolute State

- *Leviathan*: The State of Nature as a "war of all against all."
- The Social Contract: The complete transfer of rights (except self-preservation) to the Absolute Sovereign (*Leviathan*); The primacy of Order over freedom.

John Locke and Liberalism

- *Second Treatise of Government*: The State of Nature governed by the Law of Nature and Natural Rights (Life, Liberty, and Property) and his Social Contract; his concept of Limited Government; his justification for Right of Rebellion.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Popular Sovereignty

- *Discourse on Inequality*: The corrupting influence of society and private property on the Noble Savage; *The Social Contract*; The General Will; Popular Sovereignty

Montesquieu and the Spirit of the Laws



- *The Spirit of the Laws*; Types of Government and Their Principles; The Theory of the Separation of Powers.

Suggested Readings:

- Barker, E. (1964). *Greek political thought: Plato & Aristotle*. London.
- Bertrand Russell. (1957). *A history of western philosophy*. Allen & Unwin.
- Bhandari, D. R. (1962). *History of European political thought*. New Delhi.
- Boesche, R. (2002). *The first great political realist: Kautilya and his Arthashastra*. Lexington Books.
- Confucius. (1997). *The analects (Lun yü)* (D. C. Lau, Trans.). Penguin Classics
- Ebenstein. (1986). *Political thought from Plato to present*. London.
- Herman, J. (1982). *Political thought from Plato to present*. National Book Foundation.
- Kautilya. (2000). *The Arthashastra* (L. N. Rangarajan, Ed. & Trans.). Penguin Books.
- Sabine, G. H. (1980). *History of political thought*. London.
- Van Norden, B. W. (2019). *Introduction to classical Chinese philosophy*. Hackett Publishing Company.

MUSLIM POLITICAL THOUGHTS

Course Code: PSC 243

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Trace the historical development of Islamic political thought, from classical to modern periods, identifying key themes and debates.
- Analyze the contributions of major Muslim thinkers, such as Al-Farabi, Al-Mawardi, Al Ghazali, Ibn-e-Khaldun, Ibn-e-Taymiya, Jamaluddin Afghani, Allama Iqbal, Abul A'la Mawdudi, and Ali Shariati, to the understanding of governance, statecraft, and justice in Islamic tradition.
- Evaluate the interplay between Islamic political philosophy and the social, cultural, and historical contexts in which it emerged.
- Compare classical and modern Islamic political ideas, highlighting continuities and transformations in their approaches to leadership, law, and societal order.
- Critically assess the relevance of Islamic political thought in addressing contemporary global political challenges.

Course Outline:

The Rise of the Islamic Polity:

- Historical and Social Context of Early Islam.
- The Political Structure of Riyasat-e-Madina (The State of Madina).

Core Political Concepts and Institutions in Islam:

- Khilafat



- Shura
- Sovereignty
- Justice
- Equality
- Status of Minorities in an Islamic State

Classical and Medieval Islamic Political Thought

The “Golden Age”:

Al-Farabi: The Ideal State (Al-Madinat al-Fadila); The Raisul Awwal/Philosopher-Ruler; Reconciling Greek philosophy with Islamic political theory.

The Jurisprudence of Governance:

Al-Mawardi: Jurisprudence of Governance (Al-Ahkam as-Sultaniyyah); The necessity and conditions of the **Caliphate**; Administrative structure and delegated authority.

Al-Ghazali: Integrating Sharia and Political Power; The relationship between religion and state; Justification of *de facto* authority in times of crisis; Ethics of the ruler.

Historical Sociology and Political Decline:

Ibn-e-Khaldun: Theory of **Asabiyyah** (Social Cohesion); Cycles of political rise and decline; The role of the Umrans (civilization) and the sociology of the state.

Ibn-e-Taymiya: His criticism of the traditional Khilafat and focus on centrality of Sharia, Political obligations of the ruler and the ruled.

The Era of Reform and Revival

Jamaluddin Afghani: Pan-Islamism and anti-colonialism.

20th Century Ideological Movements

Allama Iqbal: Concept of Khudi (Self) and its political manifestation; The concept of the Ideal Man (Mard-i-Mumin), his views on nationalism, Pan-Islamism in Iqbal, The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam

Abul A’ala Mawdudi: Theory of Hakaimiyya (Divine Sovereignty); The establishment and structure of the Islamic State

Ali Shariati: Revolutionary Shi’ism (Red vs. Black Shi’ism); Tawhid-based ideology as a blueprint for just society; The role of the Intelligentsia in mobilizing masses.

Suggested Readings:



- Ahmad, R. (n.d.). *Musalmano kay siasy afkar* [Urdu]. Urdu Bazar.
- Ahmad, M. (Ed.). (1986). *State, politics and Islam*. American Trust Publication.
- Black, A. (2011). *The history of Islamic political thought: From the Prophet to the present*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Esposito, J. L. (Ed.). (1983). *Voices of resurgent Islam* (3rd printing). Oxford University Press.
- Hashmi, S. H. (Ed.). (2002). *Islamic political ethics: Civil society, pluralism, and conflict*. Princeton University Press.
- Iqbal, M. (1930). *The reconstruction of religious thought in Islam*. Lahore.
- Moudoodi, A. A. (n.d.). *Islami rayasat* [Islamic state]. Islamic Publications.
- Piscatori, J. P. (1986). *Islam in a world of nation-states*. Cambridge University Press.
- Rahnema, A. (1998). *An Islamic utopian: A political biography of Ali Shari'ati*. I.B. Tauris.
- Sharif, M. M. (n.d.). *History of Muslim philosophy*. Sang-e-Meel Publications.
- Sherwani, H. K. (1962). *Muslim political thought & administration*. Ashraf Publications.
- The Constitution of Medina. (n.d.). *(Primary source / foundational document detailing the initial structure of the Ummah and Riyāsāt-e-Madina)*.
- Watt, W. M. (n.d.). *Islamic political thoughts*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Rosenthal, E. J. (1967). *Political thought in medieval Islam*. Oxford University Press.

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Course Code: PSC 351

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Demonstrate a clear understanding of key concepts, theories, and approaches in comparative
- politics, including political systems, governance, and power structures.
- Compare and contrast political systems, institutions, and practices across countries,
- emphasizing similarities and differences.
- Evaluate the role and functions of political institutions (e.g., legislatures, executives, judiciary)
- and their impact on policy-making processes and governance in different states.



- Assess the influence of political culture, social movements, and public opinion on governance
- and political outcomes in various contexts.
- Analyze the factors contributing to political development, stability, and change, including
- democratization, regime transitions, and political revolutions.

Course Outline:

1. Traditional and Behavioral Approaches: Defining Comparative Politics; The shift from Traditional (Formal/Legal) to Behavioral and Post-Behavioral perspectives; Scientific Method in Comparative Politics.
2. System Analysis/Typologies of System: David Easton's Systems Model; Almond and Verba Systems Model; Defining and distinguishing State, Regime, and Government; Typologies of Regimes: Democracies, Authoritarianism, and Hybrid Systems.
3. Political Culture: Defining Political Culture (Cognitive, Affective, Evaluative Orientations); Types of Political Culture (Parochial, Subject, Participant); Political Socialization, Agents of Political Socialization.
4. Political Development: Defining Political Development (as distinct from economic development); Theories of Political Development; Indicators of Political Development.
5. Socio-political change and Modernization: Major theories and their functional implications.
6. National Identity and Integration: Sources of identity conflict; Nation-Building strategies; Mechanisms for Political Integration.
7. Legitimacy: Legitimacy and its types; Sources of modern political legitimacy in a political system; Crisis of Legitimacy and its causes.
8. Political Leadership: Functions of political leaders; Leadership styles (Transformational, Transactional, Charismatic).
9. State-Nation vs. Nation-State: Defining the modern State (monopoly of force, sovereignty); The difference between a Nation-State (homogeneous) and a State-Nation (heterogeneous, e.g., Pakistan, India); Challenges of state consolidation.

Recommended Books:

- Almond, G. A. (1966). *Comparative politics*. Princeton University Press.
- Almond, G. A. (2012). *Comparative politics today: A world view*. Pearson Education Singapore.
- Apter, D. E. (1977). *Introduction to political analysis*. Winthrop Publishers.
- Binder, L., et al. (1971). *Crisis and sequences in political development*. Princeton University Press.
- Career, G. M. (1972). *Major foreign powers* (6th ed.). New York.
- Coleman, J., & Almond, G. A. (n.d.). *The politics of developing areas*. Princeton University Press.
- Easton, D. (n.d.). *The system analysis of political life*. Wilde.
- Finer, S. E. (1970). *Comparative governments: An introduction to the study of politics*. Penguin Books.
- Hughes, A. (1980). *American government* (3rd ed.).



- Johri, J. C. (2000). *Comparative politics*. Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
- Macridis, R. C., & Ward, F. J. (1976). *Modern political systems (Asia)*. Prentice-Hall.
- Macridis, R. C. (1972). *Comparative politics* (4th ed.). Dorsey Press.
- Sarwar, M. (n.d.). *Comparative governments*. Ilmi Kitab Khana.
- Sodaro, M. (2004). *Comparative politics: A global introduction* (2nd ed.).
- Wiseman, H. V. (1966). *Political systems: Some sociological approaches*. Routledge & Kegan Paul.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THEORY & PRACTICE

Course Code: PSC 352

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Synthesize Theory and Practice: Students will be able to synthesize the core assumptions of the major IR paradigms (Realism, Liberalism, and Constructivism) and apply them to critically interpret and explain contemporary global events and foreign policy decisions.
- Critically Evaluate Theories: Students will be able to compare and contrast the core assumptions, key concepts (e.g., anarchy, sovereignty, security dilemma), and policy prescriptions of the dominant IR paradigms (Realism, Liberalism, and Constructivism).
- Analyze Actors and Power: Students will be able to analyze and explain the roles, motivations, and sources of influence (Hard, Soft, and Smart Power) of diverse international actors, including states, MNCs, and NGOs.
- Apply Security Frameworks: Students will be able to apply models of Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA) to dissect decision-making processes, and evaluate the effectiveness of security strategies related to conflict, asymmetric warfare, and humanitarian intervention (R2P).
- Assess Global Governance: Students will be able to assess the function and effectiveness of global governance institutions (like the UN system) and evaluate the political implications of some critical future challenges, global health crises, and Great Power Competition.

Course Outline:

Foundations

What is IR? Defining the State, System and Anarchy. Levels of Analysis (Individual, State, System). Introduction to the Westphalian System. Power and Sovereignty.

The Old Debate: Classical & Structural Realism



Classical Realism. Security Dilemma. Structural Realism/Neorealism. Balance of Power vs. Balance of Threat. Defensive vs. Offensive Realism.

The Co-operation Paradigm: Liberalism & Neoliberalism

Idealism vs. Liberalism. Democratic Peace Theory. Complex Interdependence. Neoliberal Institutionalism and the role of International Organizations (IOs). Collective Security.

The Social Dimension: Constructivism & Critical Theories

Constructivism: Anarchy is what states make of it. Norms, Ideas, and Identity.

Critical Theories: Marxism, Dependency Theory, and the World-Systems Theory. Post-Structuralism and Discourse.

Practice, Actors, and Global Issues

The State vs. Non-State Actors (MNCs, NGOs, Terrorist Networks). Hard Power, Soft Power, and Smart Power. State Failure and Fragile States. The changing nature of sovereignty in the 21st century.

International Security and Conflict

Causes of War. Traditional vs. Non-Traditional Security (Human Security). Asymmetric Warfare and Cyber Security. Humanitarian Intervention debates and the Responsibility to Protect (R2P).

Global Governance & The Future of IR

Role and effectiveness of the UN system. Arms Control & Disarmament. Global Health (Pandemics). Rise of Great Power Competition (US-China). The impact of technology (AI, social media) on global politics. The future of the liberal international order.

Recommended Readings:

A. General Recommended Reading (Textbooks/Foundations)

Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (Eds.). *The globalization of world politics: An introduction to international relations*. (Standard introductory text covering all major theories and issues).

Mingst, K. A., & Arreguín-Toft, I. M. *Essentials of international relations*. (Excellent concise overview of contemporary issues).

B. Further Readings:

Abdul Sattar. (2009). *Pakistan's foreign policy, 1947–2009: A concise history*. Oxford University Press.

Allison, G. T., & Zelikow, P. (1999). *Essence of decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis* (2nd ed.). Longman.

Baig, N. T. (2025). *International relations: Theoretical frameworks in the Pakistani context*. Dr. Naim Tahir Baig.

Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (Eds.). (2020). *The globalization of world politics: An introduction to international relations*.

Huntington, S. P. (1993). The clash of civilizations? *Foreign Affairs*, 72(3), 22–49.

Jervis, R. (1978). Cooperation under the security dilemma. *World Politics*, 30(2), 167–214.

Kant, I. (2006). *Perpetual peace: A philosophical sketch*. (M. C. Smith, Trans.). Filiquarian Publishing. (Original work published 1795).



- Kasuri, K. M. (2015). *Neither a hawk nor a dove: An insider's account of Pakistan's foreign policy*. Oxford University Press Pakistan.
- Keohane, R. O. (1984). *After hegemony: Cooperation and discord in the world political economy*. Princeton University Press.
- Linklater, A. (1998). *The problem of community in international relations*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Mearsheimer, J. J. (2001). *The tragedy of great power politics*. W. W. Norton & Company.
- Nye, J. S. (2004). *Soft power: The means to success in world politics*. PublicAffairs.
- Rabbani, M. I. (2025). *International relations: IR (CSS/PMS/PCS revised & updated edition)*. Jahangir's World Times.
- United Nations. (1945). *Charter of the United Nations*. (Selected Articles on the Use of Force and Collective Security).
- Waheed, A. W. (2020). *Constructing "Pakistan" through knowledge production in international relations and area studies*. Palgrave Macmillan Singapore.
- Waltz, K. N. (1979). *Theory of international politics*. McGraw-Hill.
- Weiss, T. G., & Gordenker, L. (Eds.). (1996). *The United Nations and changing world politics*. Westview Press.
- Wendt, A. (1999). *Social theory of international politics*. Cambridge University Press.

CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THOUGHTS

Course Code: PSC 353

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Familiarize with key contemporary political theories, such as structural functionalism, post-structuralism, critical theory, feminist theory, postcolonial theory, postmodernism, and others.
- Explore how contemporary political theories address modern social issues, such as globalization, identity politics, inequality, digital culture, and environmental concerns.
- Develop critical thinking skills by comparing and contrasting different theoretical perspectives and evaluating their strengths and limitations.
- To apply theoretical concepts to analyze and interpret contemporary political phenomena and challenges.
- To use contemporary political theories as frameworks for conducting research and interpreting empirical data.

Course Outline:

1. Jeremy Bentham

Greatest Happiness Principle, Felicific Calculus, The Panopticon.



2. **Karl Marx**

Historical Materialism and Modes of Production, Alienation, Surplus Value, Class Struggle.

3. **David Harvey**

Accumulation by Dispossession, Spatial Fix, and Neoliberalism.

4. **John Rawls**

Justice as Fairness, The Original Position, Veil of Ignorance, Difference Principle.

5. **Jürgen Habermas**

Communicative Action, The Public Sphere, System and Lifeworld.

6. **Michel Foucault**

Power/Knowledge, Biopolitics, Discourse, Governmentality.

7. **Jean-Francois Lyotard**

Incredulity Toward Metanarratives, Language Games, and The Differend.

8. **Edward Said**

Orientalism.

9. **Judith Butler**

Gender Performativity, Subversion, Citable Bodies.

10. **Robyn Eckersley**

Ecocentrism vs. Anthropocentrism, Green State, Global Environmental Governance.

Suggested Readings:

Barker, E. (1964). *Greek political thought: Plato & Aristotle*. London.

Bertrand Russell. (1957). *A history of western philosophy*. Allen & Unwin.

Bhandari, D. R. (1962). *History of European political thought*. New Delhi.

Ebenstein. (1986). *Political thought from Plato to present*. London.

Herman, J. (1982). *Political thought from Plato to present*. National Book Foundation.

Sabine, G. H. (1980). *History of political thought*. London.

Bentham, J. (1995). *The Panopticon writings*. Verso Books. (Original work published 1791).

Bentham, J. (2017). *An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation*. Dover Publications. (Original work published 1789).

Butler, J. (1993). *Bodies that matter: On the discursive limits of "sex"*. Routledge.

Butler, J. (2006). *Gender trouble: Feminism and the subversion of identity* (New ed.). Routledge. (Original work published 1990).

Eckersley, R. (1992). *Environmentalism and political theory: Toward an ecocentric approach*. State University of New York Press.

Eckersley, R. (2004). *The green state: Rethinking democracy and sovereignty*. MIT Press.

Foucault, M. (1977). *Discipline and punish: The birth of the prison* (A. Sheridan, Trans.). Vintage Books. (Original work published 1975).

Foucault, M. (1990). *The history of sexuality, Vol. 1: An introduction* (R. Hurley, Trans.). Vintage Books. (Original work published 1976).

Foucault, M. (2007). *Security, territory, population: Lectures at the Collège de France 1977–1978* (G. Burchell, Trans.). Picador.



- Habermas, J. (1984). *The theory of communicative action, Vol. 1: Reason and the rationalization of society* (T. McCarthy, Trans.). Beacon Press. (Original work published 1981).
- Habermas, J. (1987). *The theory of communicative action, Vol. 2: Lifeworld and system: A critique of functionalist reason* (T. McCarthy, Trans.). Beacon Press. (Original work published 1981).
- Habermas, J. (1989). *The structural transformation of the public sphere: An inquiry into a category of bourgeois society* (T. Burger & F. Lawrence, Trans.). MIT Press. (Original work published 1962).
- Harvey, D. (1982). *The limits to capital*. University of Chicago Press.
- Harvey, D. (2003). *The new imperialism*. Oxford University Press.
- Harvey, D. (2005). *A brief history of neoliberalism*. Oxford University Press.
- Lyotard, J.-F. (1984). *The postmodern condition: A report on knowledge* (G. Bennington & B. Massumi, Trans.). University of Minnesota Press. (Original work published 1979).
- Lyotard, J.-F. (1988). *The differend: Phrases in dispute* (G. Van Den Abbeele, Trans.). University of Minnesota Press. (Original work published 1983).
- Marx, K. (1978). *Economic and philosophic manuscripts of 1844* (M. Milligan, Trans.). Progress Publishers. (Original work written 1844).
- Marx, K. (1990). *Capital: A critique of political economy, Vol. 1* (B. Fowkes, Trans.). Penguin Classics. (Original work published 1867).
- Marx, K., & Engels, F. (2010). *The German ideology: Including thesis on Feuerbach*. Prometheus Books. (Original work written 1845).
- Marx, K., & Engels, F. (2012). *The communist manifesto*. Yale University Press. (Original work published 1848).
- Rawls, J. (1999). *A theory of justice* (Revised ed.). Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. (Original work published 1971).
- Said, E. W. (2003). *Orientalism*. Vintage Books. (Original work published 1978).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

Course Code: PSC 361

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Examine the historical events and processes that led to the creation of Pakistan and their influence on its constitutional and political evolution.
- Analyze the formulation, implementation, and amendments of Pakistan's constitutions (1956, 1962, 1973) and their impact on the country's governance.
- Study the development of political institutions, including the legislature, executive, and judiciary, and their roles in shaping Pakistan's political landscape.



- Explore the evolution of federalism in Pakistan and its implications for center-province relations, autonomy, and governance.
- Understand the issues such as constitutional crises, judicial activism, military interventions, and the role of political parties in Pakistan's political development.
- Foster a deeper understanding of the rights and responsibilities of citizens under the constitution and the importance of upholding democratic principles.

Course Outline:

- a) **The Genesis of Constitutionalism in Pakistan.**
Historical and Political Background (1858-1947)
The Government of India Act 1935 and its influence.
- b) **Initial Challenges and the Constitution Making (1947-56).**
Objectives Resolution (1949), The Constituent Assembly, the delay in constitution-making, dissolution of Constituent Assembly in 1954; The Constitution of 1956: Key Features
- c) **First Parliamentary Regime, 1947-58.**
Working of Parliamentary System, 1947-58.
- d) **First Military Period, 1958-71**
Ayub Khan Regime and its Major Policies
The Yahya Regime and Separation of East Pakistan
- e) **Second Parliamentary Phase, 1971-77**
Major policies of Z.A. Bhutto's government.
Comparative Study of the Three Constitutions of Pakistan.
- f) **Second Military Era 1977-1988**
Constitutional Measures; The 8th Amendment and the Power of the Executive- the shift in power balance under General Zia-ul-Haq
Major Political Developments.
- g) **Third Parliamentary Phase, 1988-1999.**
Four Political Governments: major Political problems and prospects.
13th amendment and the revival of Parliamentary Democracy.
- h) **Fourth Military Regime, 1999.**
The Musharaf Regime.
Civil-Military Partnership
Charter of Democracy 2006 (CoD)
- i) **Judicial Activism:** The Evolution of the Supreme Court's Role from the Doctrine of Necessity to the use of Suo Motu Power; the 2007 Judicial Crisis.
- j) **Fourth Parliamentary Phase, 2008 to date.**
PPP's Regime (2008-13): Federalism and Center-Province Relations: The 18th Amendment (2010) and its impact on devolution of powers; 7th NFC Award and its significance



Muslim League (Noon)' s Regime (2013-18): key political developments
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf's Regime (2018-22): key political developments
Major Political Developments since April 2022

Basic Readings:

Chaudhry, G. W. (1969). *Constitutional development in Pakistan* (2nd ed.). Longman.
Khan, H. (2001). *Constitutional and political history of Pakistan*. Oxford University Press.

Additional Readings:

Afzal, M. R. (2001). *Pakistan: History and politics 1947–1971*. Oxford University Press.
Allen, M. (1994). *The destruction of Pakistan's democracy*. Oxford University Press.
Feldman, H. (1967). *Revolution in Pakistan: A study of the martial law administration*. Oxford University Press.
Feldman, H. (1972). *From crisis to crisis, 1962–1969*. Oxford University Press.
Feldman, H. (1975). *The end of the beginning: Pakistan 1969–1971*. Oxford University Press.
Gauhar, A. (1993). *Ayub Khan: Pakistan's first military ruler*. Sang-e-Meel Publications.
Jahan, R. (n.d.). *Pakistan: Failure in national integration*. Columbia University Press.
Jalal, A. (1995). *Democracy and authoritarianism in South Asia: A comparative and historical perspective*. Cambridge University Press.
Khan, H. (2001). *Constitutional and political history of Pakistan*. Oxford University Press.
Khan, M. A. (1967). *Friends not masters: A political autobiography*. Oxford University Press.
Khan, T. (1989). *The test of time: My life and days*. The University Press Ltd.
Noor, F. K. (1966). *From memory*. Ferozsons.
Rashiduzzaman, M. (1967). *Pakistan: A study of government and politics*. The University Press.
Salamat, Z. (1992). *Pakistan 1947–58: An historical review*. National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.
Sayeed, K. B. (1968). *Pakistan: The formative phase*. Oxford University Press.
Sayeed, K. B. (1980). *Politics in Pakistan: The nature and direction of change*. Praeger.
Talbot, I. (1999). *Pakistan: A modern history*. Vanguard Books.
Waseem, M. (1994). *Politics and the state in Pakistan*. National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.
Yousaf, H. (1980). *Pakistan in search of democracy, 1947–1977*. Afro-Asia Publications.
Ziring, L. (1997). *Pakistan in the twentieth century: A political history*. Oxford University Press.

RESEARCH MEHTODOLOGY

Course Code: PSC 362

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Remember and explicate key research concepts, terminologies and procedures of research
- problem, sampling, data collection and reporting.



- Advance their understanding of research writing through critical exploration of research
- language, approaches and ethical issues.
- Review, comprehend and analyze research papers, articles and related material of the discipline
- and applying them into their research report.
- Identify basic issues and appropriate methodology for research.
- Employ theoretical paradigms to proceed with critical literature review.

Course Outline:

Introduction to Research and Key Concepts

- Defining Research, Purpose, Significance and Types (Pure vs. Applied, Qualitative vs. Quantitative).

The Research Problem and Design

- Identifying and Formulating a Research Problem, Research Questions, and Hypotheses. Overview of Research Designs (Experimental, Survey, Case Study, etc.).

Theoretical Framework and Literature Review (Part I)

- The Role of Theory in Research. Identifying and Understanding Theoretical Paradigms (Positivism, Interpretivism, Critical Theory, etc.).

Literature Review (Part II)

- Conducting a Systematic Literature Review. Techniques for reviewing, comprehending, and analyzing research papers and articles.

Sampling Techniques

- Population vs. Sample. Probability and Non-Probability Sampling Techniques. Determining Sample Size.

Data Collection Methods (Quantitative)

- Survey Instruments (Questionnaires), Reliability and Validity. Experimental Data Collection. Introduction to Data Analysis Softwares.

Data Collection Methods (Qualitative) and Methodology Selection

- Interviews, Focus Groups, Observation. Matching the appropriate methodology to the research issue.

Research Writing and Language

- Structure of a Research Report/Thesis. Formal research language and academic style. Referencing and Citation styles.

Data Analysis and Reporting

- Basic Data Analysis (Quantitative and Qualitative). Interpreting Results. Presenting Findings and Writing the Discussion/Conclusion.

Research Ethics

- Ethical Issues in Research (Informed Consent, Anonymity, Plagiarism, Data Security). AI Tools in Research: Applications, Ethics, and Critical Evaluation. Institutional Review Boards (IRB).

Recommended Books:



- Beverly, R. D. (1987). *A handbook of social science research*. Oxford University Press.
- Bryman, A. (2016). *Social research methods* (5th ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Buttolpa, J., Johnson, J., & Joslyn, R. A. (1986). *Political research methods*. Prentice Hall.
- Curini, L., & Franzese, R. J., Jr. (Eds.). (2020). *The SAGE handbook of research methods in political science and international relations*. SAGE Publications Ltd.
<https://doi.org/10.4135/9781526486387>
- Kothari, C. R. (1985). *Research methodology: Methods and techniques* (2nd ed.). Wiley Eastern Ltd.
- Nachmias, C., & Nachmias, D. (1981). *Research methods in the social sciences*. St. Martin's Press.
- Resnik, D. B., & Hosseini, M. (2025). The ethics of using artificial intelligence in scientific research: New guidance needed for a new tool. *AI Ethics*, 5, 1499–1521.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s43681-024-00493-8>
- Simon, J. L., & Burstein, P. (1985). *Basic research methods in social sciences*. Random House.
- Creswell, J. W. (2003). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (2nd ed.). Sage Publications.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (5th ed.). Sage Publications.
- Bryman, A., & Bell, E. (2015). *Business research methods* (4th ed.). Oxford University Press.

PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS

Course Code: PSC 363

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Course Description:

By the end of this course, the students will not only understand the basic concepts of public policy, but they will become critical thinkers and socially responsible citizens who can analyze, design, and advocate policies that promote justice, equity, and good governance in diverse societies.

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

By the end of this course students should be able:

1. To under basic concepts of Public Policy



2. To Understand policy-making process and the broad principles of public policy analysis with reference to Pakistan. They would also be able to understand how public policy making is shaped by the institutional arrangements found within the public sector and how different interest groups influence policy making processes.
3. To enable the students to solve public problems in a systematic and rational way, recognizing the trade-offs, environment and constraints.
4. They will develop practical understanding by analyzing Public Policies in Pakistan and KP.

Course Contents:

1. Public Policy: Basic concepts and understanding
2. Theories of Public Policy
3. Public Policy Formulation.
 - a. Problem definition,
 - b. Agenda Setting,
 - c. Policy Analysis
 - d. Policy Evaluation.
4. Policy Implementation; policy adoption; implementation and evaluation,
5. Policy Decision Techniques.
Cost Benefit Analysis
6. Environmental Impact Assessment.
Public Policy Mediation
Argument and Collaboration
7. Public Policy in Pakistan.
Role of Institutions. Institutional Framework for Policy Coordination and Planning (ECNEC,
 - a. Economic Coordination Committees of the Cabinet
8. Role of Unofficial actors in Public Policy Formulation (Interest Group, Media, Pressure Group etc.

Recommended Readings:

- Ahmed, Z. U. (2020). *Pakistan: Principles of public policy redefined*. Vanguard Publications.
- Anderson, J. E. (2010). *Public policymaking: An introduction*. Wadsworth Publishing.
- Chakrabarty, B., & Kandpal, P. C. (2025). *Public policy in India*. Routledge India.
- Dye, T. R. (2002). *Understanding public policy*. Pearson.
- Goodin, R. E. (1982). *Political theory and public policy*. University of Chicago Press.



Hill, M., & Hupe, P. (n.d.). *Implementing public policy: Governance in theory and in practice*. [Publisher information not provided].

Howlett, M., Ramesh, M., & Perl, A. (2009). *Studying public policy: Policy cycles and policy subsystems* (3rd ed.). Oxford University Press.

Moran, M., Rein, M., & Goodin, R. E. (Eds.). (2006). *The Oxford handbook of public policy*. Oxford University Press.

Theodoulou, S. Z., & Cahn, M. A. (1995). *Public policy: The essential readings*. Prentice Hall.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Course Code: PSC 364

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Couse Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Examine and explore the complex processes involved in social change
- Analyze the role of the state in dealing with the basic needs of its citizens.
- Distinguish and understand the multiple theories and explanations for social change
- Appraise the role of social movements in raising the specific concerns of women, workers, impoverished farmers and other marginalized groups.
- Employ development theories in analysis and evaluation of empirical case studies.
- Understand and explain the relationship between the emergence of colonialism and development
- Explain different approaches to development adopted by post-colonial societies since the 1960s.

Course Outline:

Conceptual Foundations and Theoretical Frameworks of Social Change

- Distinctions between Social Change, Political Development, Economic Growth, and Modernization.
- Classical and Conflict Theories: Evolutionary, Cyclical, Functionalist, Marxian, and Neo-Marxian approaches to transformation.
- Contemporary Theories: Globalization, Post-structuralism, and the Risk Society perspective.
- Mechanisms of Change: Cultural, technological, demographic, and economic drivers of social change.

The State, and Governance

- Theories of the State and Institutional Capacity: Analyzing different conceptualizations of the state: Weberian, Marxist, developmental and the role of effective governance.

Colonialism, Global Structures, and Development Theories

- Historical Roots and Colonialism: Analyzing the link between the emergence of global colonialism and subsequent patterns of development and underdevelopment.



- Major Theoretical Debates on Development: Critiques of Modernization Theory, Dependency Theory, and the World-Systems core-periphery model.
- Post-Colonial Development Approaches: Strategies adopted since the 1960s with specific focus on Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI), Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs), and Neoliberalism.

Agents of Change: Social Movements and Marginalized Groups

- Theories of Social Movements (SMs): Understanding the origins, organization, and strategies of collective action with reference to Resource Mobilization and Political Process Theories.
- Mobilization of Marginalized Groups: Appraisal of SMs advocating for change among women, workers, impoverished farmers, and other groups based on ethnicity or caste.

Suggested readings:

- Beck, U. (1992). *Risk society: Towards a new modernity*. Sage Publications.
- Evans, P. (1995). *Embedded autonomy: States and industrial transformation*. Princeton University Press.
- Foucault, M. (1980). *Power/knowledge: Selected interviews and other writings, 1972–1977*. Pantheon Books.
- Harvey, D. (2005). *A brief history of neoliberalism*. Oxford University Press.
- McAdam, D. (1982). *Political process and the development of Black insurgency, 1930–1970*. University of Chicago Press.
- Mohanty, C. T. (1988). Under Western eyes: Feminist scholarship and colonial discourses. *Feminist Review*, 30, 61–88. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1395054>
- Rodney, W. (1972). *How Europe underdeveloped Africa*. Howard University Press.
- Rostow, W. W. (1960). *The stages of economic growth: A non-Communist manifesto*. Cambridge University Press.
- Scott, J. C. (1985). *Weapons of the weak: Everyday forms of peasant resistance*. Yale University Press.
- Sen, A. (1999). *Development as freedom*. Alfred A. Knopf.
- Smelser, N. J. (1962). *Theory of collective behavior*. Free Press.
- Tarrow, S. (1994). *Power in movement: Social movements and contentious politics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Wallerstein, I. (1974). *The modern world-system, Vol. I: Capitalist agriculture and the origins of the European world-economy in the sixteenth century*. Academic Press.



FEDERALISM AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Course Code: PSC 471

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Course Description:

Several states in the world have adopted the principle of federalism as their state organization. Federalism is regarded as the panacea of separatism and alienation of the smaller communities in a state. Federalism best suits to the aspiration, and demand of citizens living in a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-nationals state set-up. Federation is the best course to address the issues, conflicts and demands of multiple communities within a state, thus ensuring national integration.

Course Learning Outcomes

This course is designed to:

- Educate the students about federalism and its significance for a diverse society
- Understand the evolution of federalism in the world especially the United States, Russia, Canada, India and Pakistan's Federations
- Enable the students to identify the issues in a federal polity.

Course contents

- a. Federalism and federation
- b. An historical evolution of the federation
- c. Theories of federalism
- d. Democratic federalism: does it ensure democracy?
- e. Federalism and National Integration
- f. The US model.
- g. The Russian Model
- h. The Canadian Model
- i. The Indian Model
- j. Federalism in Pakistan: history, prospects, and challenges

Suggested Readings:

- Watts, R. L. (2008). *Comparing federal systems* (3rd ed.). McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Loughlin, J., Kincaid, J., & Swenden, W. (Eds.). (2013). *Routledge handbook of regionalism and federalism*. Routledge.
- Faiz, A. (2015). *Making federation work: Federalism in Pakistan after the 18th Amendment*. Oxford University Press.
- Jaffrelot, C. (2015). *The Pakistan paradox: Instability and resilience*. Oxford University Press.

FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS

Course Code: PSC 472

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)



Objectives:

The course is designed to enlighten the students about the concepts and schools of thought in foreign policy analysis, concentrating particularly on the process of decision-making in the International System. The students will study the foreign policies of selected countries in order to understand the policy debate in the light of great power actions and weak state problems.

Course Contents:

1. Conceptual Framework of Foreign Policy: Definition, Principles determinants and objectives
2. Importance of foreign policy in international relations
3. Role of Institutions in foreign policy making
 - a) Role of Head of the government
 - b) Foreign minister c) Foreign office
 - d) Parliament e) Media f) Public opinion g) Political parties and pressure groups h) Intelligence agencies
4. Foreign policy making process
5. External factors of foreign policy making
6. Diplomacy
7. Contemporary International Issues
8. Foreign Policy making in USA
9. Foreign Policy making in India
10. Foreign policy making in Pakistan

Recommended Books:

- Cingranelli, D. L. (1993). *Ethics, American foreign policy and the Third World*. St. Martin's Press.
- Hermann, C. F., et al. (1987). *New directions in the study of foreign policy*. Allen & Unwin.
- Holsti, K. J. (2004). *International politics: A framework for analysis*. Prentice Hall.
- Ikenberry, J. G. (Ed.). (2001). *American foreign policy: Theoretical essays*. Scott, Foresman.
- Joshi, Y., & Pant, H. V. (2016). *The US pivot and Indian foreign policy: Asia's evolving balance of power*. Palgrave Pivot.
- Kamath, P. M., & Mathur, K. D. (2001). *Conduct of India's foreign policy*. Longfellow.
- Mohan, C. R. (2021). *Samudra Manthan: Sino-Indian rivalry in the Indo-Pacific*. Juggernaut (or relevant publisher).



Morgenthau, H. J. (1980). *Politics among nations: The struggle for power and peace*. Alfred A. Knopf.

Pant, H. V. (Ed.). (2015). *The Oxford handbook of Indian foreign policy*. Oxford University Press.

Rosenau, J. N. (1998). Pre-theories and theories of foreign policy: One-time fad, realized fantasy and normal field. In C. W. Kegley (Ed.), *International events and the comparative analysis of foreign policy* (pp. –). University Press.

Sattar, A. (2010). *Pakistan's foreign policy, 1947–2009: A concise history* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN

Course Code: PSC 473

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Learning Objectives:

The main objective of this course is to generate awareness among the students about the significance of Local Government and basic dynamics of the system in general and to Pakistan context. It will provide students the parameters and analytical framework for study of any individual system or comparison among various systems of local governments. It will also study in detail the different local government systems introduced in the country with special focus on the latest developments.

Contents of the Course:

1. Definition and Conceptual Understanding of Local Government.
2. History of Local Government and Local self-Government in Sub-Continent.
3. Local Government System in Pakistan after Independence
 - a. Basic Democracy in Ayub Khan era
 - b. Zia-ul-Haq's Local Government
4. Pervez Musharraf's Devolution Plan 2000
5. KP Local Government Act 2013 amended 2019.
6. Local Government Elections in Pakistan.
7. Sustainability Problem of Local Government
8. Local Government performance KP, a case study of Chitral.



9. Analysis of Local Government Politics during Martial Law and civilian governments in Pakistan.

Recommended Books:

- Alderfer, H. F. (1964). *Local government in developing countries*. McGraw-Hill.
- Ayaz, M. (2004). *Some political aspects of local government finance in Punjab*. Oxford University Press.
- Chester, D. N. (1951). *Central and local government: Financial and administrative relations*. Macmillan.
- Griffith, J. A. G. (1966). *Central departments and local authorities*. Allen & Unwin.
- Griffith, J. A. G. (1974). *Local authorities and central control*. Chichester.
- Hicks, U. K. (1961). *Development from below: Local government and finance in developing countries of the Commonwealth*. Clarendon Press.
- Iqbal, S. (2022). Local government system in Punjab: A comparison of LGO 2001, PLGA 2013, and PLGA 2019. *Journal of Development and Social Sciences*, 3(3), 391–398. [https://doi.org/10.47205/jdss.2022\(3-III\)38](https://doi.org/10.47205/jdss.2022(3-III)38)
- Iqbal, S., & Ashraf, S. (2022). Local government system in Pakistan: A historical background. *Pakistan Languages and Humanities Review*, 6(2), 363–374. [https://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2022\(6-II\)31](https://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2022(6-II)31)
- Kandhro, S. H., & Akber, G. (2015). Local government system in Pakistan: Causes of bad governance of local government system. *Journal of Social and Administrative Sciences*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/10.1453/jsas.v2i2.235>
- Kara, A. (2018). *Introduction to local government finance* (4th ed.).
- Lwendy. (2003). *Local government management: Current issues and best practices*.
- Maddick, H. (1963). *Democracy, decentralization and development*. Asia Publishing House.
- Marshall, A. H. (1969). *Local government finance*. International Union of Local Authorities.
- Masudul, H. (1984). *History of local government in Pakistan*. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.
- Muttalib, M. A., & Khan, M. A. A. (1983). *Theory of local government*. Sterling Publishers.
- Rafique, S., Yaseen, Z., & Muzaffar, M. (2023). Historical background of local government in Pakistan: An exploratory study. *Pakistan Social Sciences Review*, 7(4), 352–363. [https://doi.org/10.35484/pssr.2023\(7-IV\)33](https://doi.org/10.35484/pssr.2023(7-IV)33)



Sami, A., & Abbas, M. (2025). Local governance challenge in Karachi: A crisis of authority and coordination. *Journal of Development and Social Sciences*, 6(3), 622–629. [https://doi.org/10.47205/jdss.2025\(6-III\)54](https://doi.org/10.47205/jdss.2025(6-III)54)

Tinker, H. R. (1954). *The foundations of local self-government in India, Pakistan and Burma*. The Athlone Press.

Zaidi, A. S. (n.d.). *Pakistan political economy*.

Zaidi, S. M. R., & Khalid, I. (2022). Exploring the derailing factors of local governments in Pakistan: Structural issues in Musharraf's devolution of power plan. *Pakistan Languages and Humanities Review*, 6(2), 695–708. [https://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2022\(6-II\)60](https://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2022(6-II)60)

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PAKISTAN

Course Code: PSC 474

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Elective)

Objectives:

Political Economy in Pakistan is one of the subjects that deals with economic process and institutions and their roles in shaping and re-shaping of the societies in general as well as deals with Pakistan. This course throws light upon the economic growth of different regimes. It also highlights how the economic changes translate the socio-political settings of a society. Political Economy has considered as one of the best techniques to understand state as institutions, its structures, functions, and their relationships. It empowers students to have critical accounts about state and its institutions in different economies.

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

- ACQUIRE the fundamental notions of political economy
- SOLVE human responses to incentives based on cost-benefit analysis versus norm-based behaviour imbedded in their respective culture
- EVALUATE politically efficient and inefficient decisions
- DEMONSTRATE the ability to differentiate efficient and inefficient institutions from the perspective of political economy

Course Contents:



1: Definition and basic concept of Political Economy.

- a) Definitions of economic terminologies e.g., trade, tariffs, FDI, import, export etc.
- b) Economic and Political Integration. Policy Reforms and Popular Organizations, key Social and Economic indicators, Political and Economic Institutions and their role in decisions-making

2: Different theories of Political Economy

- a) Mercantilism, Capitalism, Colonialism and Socialism
- b) Differentiate between colonialism and capitalism

3: The process of Economic development in Pakistan 1947-70

- a) Initial stages of economic development and economic issues
- b) Columbo plan/ five-year economic plans
- c) The green revolution and land reforms

4: 1970's: Nationalization and command Economy

- a) Economic policies and performance
- b) Successes and failure of Bhutto regime

5: 1980s-1999: Era of privatization and stagnation

- a) Nature and extent of economic growth
- b) Industrial policies
- c) Public/private sector division
- d) Causes of economic growth and success of Zia regime

6: 2000s: Economic liberalization, growth, and re-stagnation

- a) Liberalization of economy under Musharraf regime.
- b) Economic growth, success, and failure

7: Since 2013: Privatization and liberalization

- a) Economic growth, success, and failure of Nawaz sharif regime
- b) Economic growth/ success and failure of PTI Government

8. Political Economy of Civil Military Relations

9. The Political Economy of Resource Distributions: NFC Awards, PFC Awards

Recommended Readings:

Zaidi, S. A. (2015). *Issues in Pakistan's economy: A political economy perspective* (3rd ed.).

Azhar, H. N. (2012). *Pakistan: The political economy of lawlessness*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.



- Ahmed, V. (2017). *Pakistan's agenda for economic reform*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Gupta, S. D. (1997). *The political economy of globalization*. Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Kardar, S. (1987). *The political economy of Pakistan*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTIONS IN PAKISTAN

Course Code: PSC 475

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Elective)

Couse Learning Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

- Analyze the historical origin and evolution of political parties in Pakistan.
- Evaluate the influence of Pakistan's socio-economic environment and political culture on party organization and function.
- Critically assess the manifestos, functional frameworks, and political contributions of major political parties (national, regional, religious, and ethnic).
- Examine the impact of military influences and party alliances on Pakistan's national politics.
- Identify and explain the trends in electoral behavior and political change in Pakistan since the 1950s.
- Analyze and critique the changing electoral processes and outcomes of general elections in Pakistan since the 1960s.
- Discuss the challenges and future prospects of electoral and party politics in Pakistan.

Course Outline:

1. Political parties in Pakistan: Their origin and growth
2. Pakistan Socio Economic Environment, Political Culture and its influence on party organizations and their functioning.
3. A critical Study of major Political Parties i.e., national, regional/nationalist, religious and ethnic political parties in the context of their manifestos, functional framework and over all contributions to political stability, modernization and change.
4. The Military, Judiciary, and Hybrid Regimes: Analysis of the historical and contemporary influence of the military and the Judiciary on party politics, accountability, and the concept of "hybrid regimes."
5. Changing trends in electoral process: A critical analysis of general election in Pakistan since 1960s.
7. Electoral Laws and Institutions: Analysis of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), the existing First-Past-the-Post system (FPTP), debates on election reforms.
8. Voter Turnout and Demographic Analysis: Disaggregating voting patterns by age, gender, geography (urban/rural divide), and literacy levels; analyzing key determinants of voting behavior.



9. Digital Politics and the Youth Vote: The use of social media for political campaigning, mobilization, spread of misinformation, and the impact of young voters on recent electoral outcomes.
10. Problems and prospects of electoral and party politics in Pakistan.

Recommended Readings:

- Afzal, R. (n.d.). *Political parties in Pakistan* (Vols. I & II). [Publisher not specified].
- Askari, H. (1988). *Military and politics in Pakistan*. Progressive Publishers.
- Aziz, K. K. (1976). *Party politics in Pakistan, 1947–1958*. National Commission on Historical and Cultural Research.
- Mahmood, S. (2002). *Pakistan: Political roots and developments*. Oxford University Press.
- Palmer, N. D. (1975). *Elections and political development: The South Asian experience*. Duke University Press.
- Saeed, K. B. (1988). *Politics in Pakistan: Nature and direction of change*. Vanguard.
- Waseem, M. (1994). *The 1993 elections in Pakistan*. Vanguard.
- Waseem, M. (2006). *Democratization in Pakistan: A study of the 2002 elections*. Oxford University Press.
- Waseem, M. (2010). *Politics and the state in Pakistan*. Vanguard.
- Ziring, L. (1980). *Pakistan: The enigma of political development*. Dawson.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Course Code: PSC 481

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Core)

Course's Aims and Objectives:

This course provides an introduction to international political economy - the interface between international economics and international politics. This study is based on the assumption that in order to understand patterns of interaction and change at the global level, we need to look at both international politics and economics in an integrated manner. Students will look at economic issues of trade, finance, production and development, but not from the perspective of economic theory. Instead, students will engage with the International Relations concepts, ideas and literatures on the economic relations among states, and between states and non-state actors (such as firms, societal groups and international organizations). The focus is therefore on the political problems that arise as a consequence of the increasing density of international economic relations. Knowledge of economics is an advantage but not a requirement.

The aim of this course is to promote understanding of the interaction between politics and economics in international relations; the sources of change in international political economy;



the challenges faced by states in an era of global economic integration and fragmentation. At the end of this course and having completed the essential reading and activities students should be able to demonstrate an understanding of the processes of global integration and fragmentation in international politics and economics; show what the sources are of continuity and change in international political economy; demonstrate an appreciation of the history of thought in international political economy; distinguish between, and critically evaluate, different theoretical approaches to international political economy; explain the different roles of states, international organizations and non-state actors in the politics of international economic relations; show an understanding of the economic challenges facing states in their foreign policy

Course Outline:

1. Theories of International Political Economy:

Mercantilism and economic nationalism: Early forms of mercantilism; Nineteenth-century mercantilism

Classical liberalism and neo-liberalism: Classical liberalism; Free trade liberalism; Twentieth-century liberal theory; The concept of interdependence; The rise of international institutions and regimes.

Imperialism, dependency and neo-Marxism: Karl Marx and Marxism; Lenin and the theory of imperialism; Dependency theory and underdevelopment; Contemporary neo-Marxist theory

2. Structures, Issues and Actors:

The international trade system: Theories of trade; The creation of the GATT; Trade liberalization under the GATT and the rise of the 'new protectionism'; From the creation of the WTO to the Doha Round

The global financial and monetary order: The rise and decline of the Bretton Woods system; Global monetary order after Bretton Woods; The IMF and international debt crises; Managing financial crises: the 1997 Asian crisis and the 2008 global crisis

Economic development: Poverty and inequality: key indicators; Evolution of development thinking; The Washington Consensus and beyond; The World Bank and international aid

Multinational corporations: Multinational production and foreign investment in a global economy



Regionalism in a global economy: Explaining regionalism; The European Union; Regionalism in the Americas and Asia (SAARC, ECO, ASEAN & NAFTA); Regional trade agreements and the WTO: conflict or compatibility

Suggested readings:

- Balaam, D., & Dillman, B. (2011). The production and trade structure. In *Introduction to international political economy* (5th ed., pp. 130–155). Pearson Education.
- Balaam, D., & Dillman, B. (2011). Wealth and power: The mercantilist perspective. In *Introduction to international political economy* (5th ed., pp. 56–80). Pearson Education.
- Cohen, B. J. (2008). *International political economy: An intellectual history* (Chapter 1). Princeton University Press.
- Cohn, T. H. (2010). *Global political economy: Theory and practice* (5th ed.). Pearson Education.
- Frieden, J. A., & Martin, L. (2002). International political economy: The state of the sub-discipline. In I. Katznelson & H. Milner (Eds.), *Political science: The state of the discipline III* (pp. xx–xx). Norton.
- Gilpin, R. (2000). *The challenge of global capitalism: The world economy in the 21st century*. Princeton University Press.
- Gilpin, R. (2001). *Global political economy*. Princeton University Press.
- Griffin, K., & Gurley, J. (1985). Radical analyses of imperialism, the Third World, and the transition to socialism: A survey article. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 23(3), 1089–1143.
- Hippler, J., & Ahmed, V. (Eds.). (2022). *Global Pakistan: Pakistan's role in the international system*. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Pakistan Office).
- Kindleberger, C. P. (1975). The rise of free trade in Western Europe, 1820–1875. *Journal of Economic History*, 35(1), 20–55.
- Oatley, T. (2010). *International political economy* (3rd ed.). Pearson Education.
- Pease, K.-K. S. (2010). International organisations. In *International organisations* (pp. 41–72). Pearson.
- Ravenhill, J. (Ed.). (2016). *Global political economy* (5th ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Rodrik, D. (1996). The political economy of trade policy. In E. Grossman & K. Rogoff (Eds.), *Handbook of international economics* (Vol. 3, pp. 1457–1494). Elsevier Science.
- Streeten, P. (1993). Markets and states: Against minimalism. *World Development*, 21(8), 1281–1298.
- Taylor, L. (1997). The revival of the liberal creed: The IMF and the World Bank in a globalized economy. *World Development*, 25(2), 145–152.

NEW MEDIA AND POLITICS

Course Code: PSC 482

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Elective)

Course Description: The course "New Media and Politics" provides a comprehensive exploration of the intersection between new media technologies and the political



landscape. In an era defined by the Information Age, this course delves into the profound impact of information and communication technologies on society, governance, and political transformation. Through a series of engaging lectures and discussions, students will gain a nuanced understanding of the evolving role of new media in shaping democratic governance, political movements, and campaigning, with a special focus on the developing world. By the end of the course, participants will be equipped to critically analyze and navigate the dynamic relationship between new media and politics, as well as its implications for global political processes.

Course Objectives:

Understanding Media Categories: Students will grasp the fundamental concepts of media, categorizing them into traditional and new forms, and discern the distinctions between these categories.

Technological Determinism vs. Social Constructivism: Participants will explore the competing theories of technological determinism and social constructivism to understand how technology influences and is influenced by society.

Network Society and Political Transformation: Students will examine the rise of the network society and its implications for political transformation, including changes in political communication and organization.

New Media's Impact on Democratization: This course aims to provide insights into the potential of new media in fostering democratization and political openness.

Democratic Institutions and Practices: Participants will analyze real-world evidence from different parts of the globe to evaluate how new media influences democratic institutions and practices.

Social Media and Political Activism: Students will explore the role of social media in political activism and grassroots movements, as well as its impact on civic engagement.

Political Campaigning in the Digital Age: This course will cover the use of new media by political parties and candidates in electoral campaigning, highlighting its effects on political strategy and public engagement.

Developing World Case Studies: Through case studies of regions such as the Middle East, India, and Pakistan, students will gain an understanding of the specific challenges and opportunities associated with new media in the developing world.

Course Outline:



1. Understanding the concept Media, categorization of Media; Distinction between Traditional and New media
2. The Information Age: Technology, Society and Change
 - a). Technology and Social Change: Technological Determinism and Social Constructivism
 - b). Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and change: The rise of Network Society
 - c). New Media and Political Transformation
3. New Media and Democratic Governance
 - a). New Media and Prospects of Democratization
 - b). New Media, Democratic Institutions and Practices: Evidence from around the world
4. New Media, Political Movements and Campaigning
 - a). Social Media and Activism
 - b). Social and Political Movements and mobilization
 - c). Political Parties, Electoral Campaigning and New Media
5. Developing World: New Media and Politics
Democratic Institutions, Processes and New Media in Developing World: Case studies of Middle East, India and Pakistan

Suggested Readings:

- Johnson, D. G., & Wetmore, J. M. (2008). *Technology and society: Building our sociotechnical future* (Inside Technology). MIT Press.
- Castells, M. (1996). *The rise of the network society* (Vol. I, The Information Age: Economy, society and culture). Blackwell.
- Castells, M. (1997). *The power of identity* (Vol. II, The Information Age: Economy, society and culture). Blackwell.
- Castells, M. (1998). *End of millennium* (Vol. III, The Information Age: Economy, society and culture). Blackwell.
- Castells, M. (2004). Informationalism, networks, and the network society: A theoretical blueprint. Edward Elgar.
- Ward, S. J., Owen, D., Davis, R. D., & Taras, D. (2007). Parties and election campaigning online: A new era? In R. D. Davis, D. Owen, D. Taras, & S. J. Ward (Eds.), *Making a difference? The internet and elections in comparative perspective* (pp. xx–xx). Lexington Books.
- Ward, S. (2005). The Internet, e-democracy and the election: Virtually irrelevant? In A. Geddes & J. Tonge (Eds.), *Britain decides: The UK general election 2005* (pp. xx–xx). Palgrave.
- Ward, S. (2001). Political organizations and the Internet: Towards a theoretical framework for analysis. Paper presented at the ECPR Joint Sessions, Grenoble, France, April 6–11.



- Stromer-Galley, J. (2000). On-line interaction and why candidates avoid it. *Journal of Communication*, 50(2), 111–132. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.2000.tb02865.x>
- Snow, D., & Benford, R. (1988). Ideology, frame resonance and participant mobilization. *International Social Movement Research*, 1, 197–217.
- Smith, M. M. (2010). Political campaigns in the twenty-first century: Implications of new media technology. In A. J. Hendricks & E. R. Denton (Eds.), *Communicator-in-chief: How Barack Obama used new media technology to win the White House* (pp. xx–xx). Lexington Books.
- Scott, A., & Street, J. (2001). From media politics to e-protest? The use of popular culture and new media in parties and social movements. In F. Webster (Ed.), *Culture and politics in the information age: A new politics?* (pp. xx–xx). Routledge.
- Rommele, A. (2003). Political parties, party communication and new information and communication technologies. *Party Politics*, 9(1), 7–20.
- Rheingold, H. (1995). *The virtual community: Finding connection in a computerized world*. Minerva.
- Resnick, D. (1998). The normalization of cyberspace. In C. Toulouse & T. W. Luke (Eds.), *The politics of cyberspace: A new political science reader* (pp. xx–xx). Routledge.

FOREIGN POLICY OF PAKISTAN

Course Code: PSC 483

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Elective)

Objectives:

The course aims at introducing students the structure of Pakistan's foreign policy and giving them an understanding of essential factors which play significant role in formulation of Pakistan's foreign policy. It highlights basic determinants, principles and objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy with an emphasis upon analysis of Pakistan's relations with other countries.

Course Learning Outcomes: By the end of the course the students will be able to

- Understand the historical evolution of Pakistan's foreign policy.
- Analyze the factors shaping Pakistan's foreign relations, including internal and external determinants.
- Evaluate the challenges and opportunities in Pakistan's foreign policy.



- d. Explain the historical evolution of Pakistan Foreign Policy from 1947 to present.
- e. Identify core determinants of Pakistan Foreign Policy
- f. Analyze internal and external factors (geography, ideology, economy, military, leadership, international pressures) shaping Pakistan's foreign policy.
- g. Apply relevant international relations theories (realism, liberalism, constructivism) to interpret Pakistan's foreign policy decisions and behavior.
- h. Prepare analytical briefs or policy papers on specific foreign policy challenges facing Pakistan today, integrating both historical context and current developments.

Course Contents:

1. Introduction, understanding basic concepts of Foreign Policy

- 1.1. What is Foreign Policy, its importance as public policy
- 1.2. What are different approaches of Foreign Policy

2. Historical origins and Determinants, Institutions and Actors in the Making of Pakistan's Foreign Policy: Parliament, Cabinet, Political parties, military

3. Historical Context

- 3.1. Pakistan Foreign Policy up to 1958.
- 3.2. Pakistan Foreign Policy During Ayub Era
- 3.3. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Foreign Policy
- 3.4. Gen Zia Foreign Policy and Afghan Jihad during the Cold war.
- 3.5. Post cold-war International Politics and Pakistan Foreign Policy
- 3.6. Pakistan Foreign Policy After 9/11 under Musharaf.
- 3.7. Foreign Policy under PPP, PTI and PML N

4. Determinants of Pakistan Foreign Policy

- 4.1. Internal Determinants
- 4.2 External Determinants

5. Relations with neighbors

- 5.1 China
- 5.2 India
- 5.3 Afghanistan
- 5.4 Iran

6. Relations with Big Powers

- 6.1. Pakistan's Relations with US
- 6.2. Pakistan Relations with Russia and European Union

7. Pakistan Relations with Muslim World,

- 7.1. Gulf Countries (Saudi Arabia, UAE, etc)
- 7.2. Pakistan Relations with Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Turkey

8. Pakistan Relations with Central Asian

9. Pakistan Relations with Central Asia

10. International organizations (UN, OIC, SAARC, SCO)

10. Reviews of Pakistan Foreign Policy

How Pakistan has been successful in attaining its foreign policy objectives and what are challenges.



Recommended Readings:

- Burke, S. M. (2003). *Pakistan's foreign policy: An historical analysis*. Palgrave.
- Cheema, P. I. (1990). *Pakistan's defense policy, 1947–58*. Macmillan.
- Dennis, K. N. X. (2000). *US and Pakistan: Estranged allies*.
- Faus, J. R. (2005). *China in the world politics*. Lynne Rienner.
- Haider, S. (n.d.). *Pakistan's foreign policy: A reappraisal*.
- Haqqani, H. (2005). *Pakistan: Between mosque and military*. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
- Hilali, A. Z. (2005). *US-Pakistan relationship: Soviet invasion of Afghanistan*. Ashgate.
- Lamb, A. (1993). *Kashmir: A disputed legacy, 1946–1990*. Oxford University Press.
- Nawaz, S. (2008). *Crossed swords: Pakistan, its army, and the wars within*. Oxford University Press.
- Paul, T. V. (2014). *The warrior state: Pakistan in the contemporary world*. Oxford University Press.
- Rais, R. B. (1994). *War without winners*. Oxford University Press.
- Rizvi, H. A. (1993). *Pakistan and the geostrategic environment: A study of foreign policy*. Macmillan & St. Martin's.
- Rose, L. E., & Husain, N. (Eds.). (1985). *United States-Pakistan relations*. Institute of East Asian Studies, University of California.
- Sattar, A. (2019). *Pakistan's foreign policy, 1947–2019: A concise history* (3rd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Shah, M. A. (1997). *Foreign policy of Pakistan: Ethnic impacts on diplomacy, 1971–1994*. I.B. Tauris.
- Syed, A. H. (1984). *China and Pakistan: Diplomacy of an entente cordiale*. Oxford University Press.

CLIMATE CHANGE & ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS

Course Code: PSC 484

Cr. Hrs. 3(3-0)

Domain: Major (Elective)

Course Description: This course provides an accessible introduction to the political challenges and responses related to climate change. We will explore how different political institutions, and actors influence climate policy, adaptation, and mitigation efforts at local, national, and international levels. While grounding our understanding in global climate politics, the course will also highlight the unique perspectives and vulnerabilities of regions like the Northern Areas of Pakistan, examining how climate change impacts local communities and the political responses needed to address them. The aim is to equip students with a foundational understanding of the complex political landscape surrounding one of the most pressing issues of our time.



Learning Objectives: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Define key concepts in climate change politics, including mitigation, adaptation, climate justice, and governance.
2. Identify major actors involved in climate politics (states, international organizations, NGOs, corporations, local communities).
3. Understand the basic framework of international climate negotiations and agreements (e.g., Paris Agreement).
4. Discuss the political barriers and opportunities for effective climate action at national and local levels.
5. Analyze the political dimensions of climate impacts and the differentiated vulnerabilities of various communities, with a brief focus on the Northern Areas of Pakistan.
6. Articulate different perspectives on climate solutions and the role of various stakeholders.

Course Outline

1. Introduction: What is Climate Change (Politically Speaking)?
 - Basic scientific consensus on climate change (simplified).
 - Why does climate change a *political* problem? (Beyond the science).
 - Key terms: mitigation, adaptation, resilience, climate justice.
2. Governing Institutions of Climate Change Politics?
 - States: National governments and their role.
 - International Organizations: UN, IPCC.
 - Corporations: Their influence and responsibilities.
 - Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Environmental groups, advocacy groups.
 - Local Communities: Grassroots efforts and their political voice
3. The Global Climate Negotiations and Actions: A Simple Guide
 - From Kyoto to Paris: Key milestones and their basic aims.
 - The idea of “common but differentiated responsibilities.”
 - Challenges of reaching global agreements: differing national interests.
4. National Climate Politics: Pakistan's Response
 - Understanding Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change.
 - Key institutions: Ministry of Climate Change, NDMA
 - Pakistan's climate commitments
 - Challenges in national policy implementation.
5. The Politics of Climate Impacts: Vulnerability and Justice
 - Who is most affected by climate change and why? (Equity and inequality).
 - The concept of climate justice.
 - *Brief focus on Northern Areas:* How climate impacts (e.g., GLOFs, landslides) disproportionately affect vulnerable groups here.
 - Discussion: Is climate change fair?
6. Mitigation: Reducing Emissions – Political Choices

- What is mitigation? Examples: renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport.
 - The political economy of fossil fuels vs. renewables.
 - Role of government policies (subsidies, regulations).
 - Challenges and opportunities for mitigation in Pakistan.
7. Adaptation and Resilience: Living with Climate Change – Political Decisions
- What is adaptation? Examples: early warning systems, climate-resilient infrastructure, new farming techniques.
 - Funding for adaptation: The role of developed vs. developing countries.
 - *Focus on Northern Areas*: Community-based adaptation examples (e.g., local warning systems for GLOFs).
8. Climate Finance: Who Pays for What?
- The concept of climate finance.
 - Where does the money come from (developed countries, private sector)?
 - Challenges for countries like Pakistan in accessing climate finance.
9. Local Governance and Climate Action
- The importance of local governments and communities in addressing climate change.
 - Examples of local initiatives and challenges in their implementation.
 - The role of traditional knowledge and local leadership.
 - *Discussion*: How can local communities in Northern Pakistan have a stronger voice in climate decisions?

Recommended readings:

Adger, W. N., & Brown, K. (2006). *Adaptation to climate change: Social-ecological perspectives*. Blackwell Publishing.

Dryzek, J. S., Norgaard, R. B., & Schlosberg, D. (Eds.). (2011). *The Oxford handbook of climate change and society*. Oxford University Press.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2022). *Sixth assessment report (AR6), Working Group II: Impacts, adaptation and vulnerability — Chapter 10: Asia*. Cambridge University Press.

Najam, A., et al. (n.d.). *Pakistan's climate change vulnerability: "Every country is now a victim."* The Frederick S. Pardee School of Global Studies, Boston University.

Shi, J., & Leiserowitz, A. (2015). The role of the media in communicating climate change: A narrative analysis of news coverage in the United States. *Environmental Communication*, 9(1), 60–77. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17524032.2014.978936>

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (2015). *The Paris Agreement*. <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

Victor, D. G. (2011). *Global warming gridlock: Creating more effective strategies for protecting the planet*. Cambridge University Press.

Ahmed, S., Tobawal, M. U., & Kakar, M. M. (2025). Climate change vulnerability and adaptation strategies in Balochistan focusing on water scarcity, agricultural fragility, and extreme heat. *Journal of Development and Social Sciences*, 6(4), 121–137.

Maryam, B., Nafees, M., Raza, S., Laghari, F. A. K., & Sultan, A. (2025). Climate change in Pakistan: Assessing risks, adaptation and mitigation strategies. *Journal of Climate and Community Development*, 4(1), 368–383.



- Talpur, A. R., Ahmed, J., & Mahar, M. A. (2023). Climate change and its effects on Pakistan. *Journal of Development and Social Sciences*, 4(1), 369–376. [https://doi.org/10.47205/jdss.2023\(4-I\)34](https://doi.org/10.47205/jdss.2023(4-I)34)
- Najaf Ali, Ali, M., Majeed, A., Saeed, S., Zulfikar, N., & Ashraf, M. J. (2023). Climate change in Pakistan and its resilience efforts. *Al-Qanṭara*, 9(4).
- Rohail Qaiser. (2024). Climate change: Pakistan's soaring vulnerability. *Journal of Global Peace and Security Studies (JGPSS)*, 5(2).