



SHAHEED BENAZIR BHUTTO WOMEN UNIVERSITY PESHAWAR

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PhD Scheme of Studies and Curriculum Fall Session 2025 Onward

Submitted by:
Chairperson (Dr. Sadaf Bashir)
Department of Political Science
SBBWU Peshawar.



SHAHEED BENAZIR BHUTTO WOMEN UNIVERSITY PESHAWAR

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PhD Programme: Introduction & Rationale

The **PhD in Political Science** is an advanced research-intensive programme that cultivates scholarly excellence, critical inquiry, and original contributions to the discipline of political science. The programme integrates rigorous coursework with in-depth thesis research. It equips scholars with the intellectual acumen, methodological expertise and ethical grounding to interrogate complex political phenomena, generate new knowledge and shape transformative public discourse. The programme fosters a dynamic learning environment committed to academic freedom, diversity of thought, interdisciplinary engagement, and a deep commitment to democratic values, justice, and sustainable development—both within Pakistan and globally.

Programme Name:

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Political Science

Specialization:

Political Science, International Relations

Programme Objectives:

The Programme offers:

- Provide advanced knowledge of political theories, institutions, and processes across diverse national and global contexts.
- Equip scholars with methodological expertise to conduct original and impactful research that advances political science and addresses critical political challenges, with a focus on national development and sustainability.
- Develop critical thinking, leadership and problem-solving skills to contribute meaningfully to policy, governance and civic life.
- Promote interdisciplinary and global perspectives to analyze political phenomena, promoting a broader understanding of complex issues.
- Cultivate expertise in communicating complex research findings through scholarly writing, academic presentations, and policy briefs, contributing to academic discourse and informing global and national policy debates.
- Preparing scholars for thought leadership roles in academia, government, civil society and international organizations.

- Instill ethical standards, democratic values, and principles of equity, diversity, and social justice in all aspects of research, teaching and professional practice.
- To advance faculty expertise in high quality political science research, doctoral supervision, and academic leadership, nurturing a culture of scholarly excellence and impactful policy engagement.

PhD Programme Outcomes: Graduates of the PhD in Political Science will:

- Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of political theories, institutions, and processes across diverse contexts, applying theoretical insights to real-world political challenges.
- Design and conduct original research that contributes to the field of political science by addressing pressing national and global political issues, emphasizing good governance, national advancement and long-term sustainability.
- Develop the capacity for critical analysis and problem-solving, empowering graduates to make informed contributions to policy-making, governance, and civic engagement at local, national, and global levels.
- Approach political phenomena from interdisciplinary and global perspectives to deepen understanding and develop effective solutions to complex political challenges.
- Present research findings through scholarly writing, academic presentations, and policy briefs that facilitate meaningful influence on political discourse.
- Prepare for leadership roles in academia, government, think tanks, civil society and international organizations, contributing to shaping policy and driving positive societal change.
- Exhibit a deep commitment to ethical research practices and democratic values, promoting equity, diversity, and social justice in academic work and professional practice.
- Faculty will lead cutting edge doctoral research, publish in top-tier journals, mentor emerging scholars, and contribute to academic, institutional, and policy innovation in political science.

Learning Outcomes:

- Demonstrate advanced understanding of political theories, institutions, and dynamics, with the ability to critically apply these concepts to complex political challenges in national and global contexts.
- Design and execute original, methodologically sound research using qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods approaches to address significant political issues.
- Exhibit strong analytical and problem-solving skills, enabling the evaluation of political phenomena and the development of innovative, evidence-based solutions.
- Apply interdisciplinary and global perspectives to gain a comprehensive understanding of contemporary political issues and their broader implications.
- Effectively communicate complex research findings through scholarly writing, academic presentations, and policy-relevant outputs, engaging both academic and non-academic audiences.

- Prepare for leadership and professional roles in academia, government, civil society, and international organizations, contributing meaningfully to governance, public policy, and civic engagement.
- Embrace ethical research practices and democratic values, demonstrating a sustained commitment to equity, diversity, social justice, and academic integrity in all aspects of professional practice.



Career Prospects

With a strong emphasis on academic innovation, research excellence, ethical leadership and global engagement, graduates are positioned to excel in the following roles:

- Teaching at Higher Education Institutions and Research Leadership
- Civil Services and Strategic Governance
- International and Intergovernmental Organizations
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Development Sector
- Advanced Policy Research in research institutions, think tanks and policy centres
- Expert roles in Legislative and Constitutional Affairs
- Services in Political Strategy and Policy Consulting
- Political Leadership as parliamentarians, elected representatives, party leaders or political party advisors
- Transnational Collaboration and Advocacy in global research networks, conferences, advocacy coalitions and multilateral platforms
- Leadership through media commentary and political analysis in national and international media outlets, including op-eds, academic blogs and social platforms.
- Independent Research and Knowledge Production
- Media Expertise and Public Discourse

Eligibility Criteria

- **Number of Seats:** As per SBBWUP guidelines and availability of seats each year.
- MPhil Degree or its equivalent recognized by HEC in Political Science or a related discipline, International Relations; or related interdisciplinary fields such as Public Policy and Governance (Case to case basis), Defense & Strategic Studies (Case to case basis), Pakistan Studies (Case to case basis), Peace & Conflict Studies (Case to case basis), South Asian Studies (Case to case basis), with CGPA 3.0 and above.
- Successful completion of an **Admission Test**
 - Test conducted by the SBBWUP equivalent to GRE/HAT General developed at the University, with the passing score of 60 percent.
 - The University will accept a test equivalent to GRE/HAT General, conducted by testing bodies accredited by HEC, with the passing score of 60 percent.
 - In addition to the above points, the University may conduct subject test for admission in PhD programme, if required.
- As part of the application for admission to PhD programs, applicants shall be required to submit a statement of purpose stating Title of the potential research proposal, ideas for potential research and explanation of the intended impact of the proposed research.
- **Interview** conducted by the Admission Committee of the Department to assess academic readiness and research aptitude.

- Candidates must meet any additional requirements set by the University's Postgraduate Admission Policy and HEC policy guidelines; and/or the Admission Committee as per rules and regulations of SBBWUP.

Requirements for the Degree

The following requirements shall be fulfilled before the award of PhD Degree:

Course Work: PhD scholars shall study 20 Credit Hours (07 courses) through regular classes. Each course consists of 03 credit hours (Fehm-e-Quran course is of 02 Credit Hours). The courses shall preferably be of 800 level. 2+1 core courses and four elective courses will be offered.

Comprehensive Examination: Following the completion of coursework, every PhD student shall be required to pass the comprehensive examination to be granted candidacy as a PhD researcher

Research Thesis:

- Students will have to maintain a CGPA of 3.0 in order to attempt the 09-Credit Hours thesis to be awarded the degree.
- Defense of synopsis/research proposal
- Submission and successful defense of a Thesis (PSC-899) as prescribed.

Research Publication: For award of PhD degree, a PhD researcher shall be required to publish research articles in the relevant research journal (One research article in X category journal or two research articles in Y category journals, for Social Science disciplines).

Total Credits Required: 29 Credit Hours

Duration: Minimum duration is 3 years with a maximum period of 8 years (according to HEC Policy Guidelines).

Enlightenment Through Knowledge



SHAHEED BENAZIR BHUTTO WOMEN UNIVERSITY PESHAWAR

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PhD Scheme of Studies

Semester I			
Category	Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
Core-1	811/ PSC-812	Contemporary Political Thoughts / Political Philosophy	03
Elective-1	PSC-XXX	From List of Elective Courses	03
Elective-2	PSC-XXX	From List of Elective Courses	03
General Education Course	ISL-325	Fehm-e-Quran I	1(0,1)
Total Credit Hours			10

Semester II			
Category	Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
Core-2	PSC-813	Government and Politics in Pakistan	03
Elective-3	PSC-XXX	From List of Elective Courses	03
Elective-4	PSC-XXX	From List of Elective Courses	03
General Education Course	ISL-325	Fehm-e-Quran II	1(0,1)
Total Credit Hours			10

Semester III-			
Category	Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
Research Thesis	PSC-899	Research Thesis	09
			Total Credit Hours of PhD Programme=29



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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PhD Scheme of Studies

List of PhD Elective Courses			
Contemporary Challenges of the Muslim World	PSC-815	Major Issues in South Asia and the Role of United States	PSC-822
Elections and Voting Behaviour in Pakistan	PSC-816	Politics of Federalism in Pakistan	PSC-823
Major Issues in Global Politics	PSC-817	Terrorism and Counterterrorism in South Asia	PSC-824
Public Administration in Pakistan	PSC-818	Comparative Political Institutions and Governance	PSC-825
Contemporary Central Asia	PSC-819	China and the World	PSC-826
Foreign Policy of Pakistan in the 21 st Century	PSC-821		

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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PhD CORE COURSES

Course Title: Contemporary Political Thoughts	Course Code: PSC-811
Course Structure: Lectures 3 hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: This course is continuation of Modern Western Political Philosophy, included various contemporary western political thinkers. Also this course is continuation of Modern Muslim Political Philosophy, included various contemporary Muslim political thinkers.	
Course Objectives: this course sets the following objectives 1. The course is designed to enhance students' understanding of the evolution of Western political thought in the contemporary period. 2. It covers the political philosophies of the most representative philosophers from major political movements. 3. The course also introduces students to key political concepts in Islam, explores the structural-functional aspects of Islamic polity, and examines the writings of prominent Muslim philosophers, focusing on the application of Islamic principles in contemporary contexts.	
Learning Outcomes: at the end of the course students will be able to 1. Develop the ability to critically evaluate political arguments and theories. 2. Engage in discussions about how contemporary political thought influences policies and social structures. 3. Develop insights into how political theories can influence policy, governance, and social movements.	
Course Contents: Western Political Thoughts 1. William E Connolly	

2. Antonio Negri
3. Huntington
4. Fukuyama
5. Noam Chomsky
6. Bertrand Russell
7. Habermas

Muslim Political Thoughts

1. Abduh
2. Rashid Rida
3. Ali Shariati
4. Syed Abul A'la Maududi
5. Syed Qutb
6. Hassan Turabi
7. Rashid Al Ghanoshi
8. Al Ghamdi

Recommended Books

1. Connolly, W. E. (2002). *Identity/difference: Democratic negotiations of political paradox*. University of Minnesota Press.
2. Negri, A. (2008). *Multitude: War and democracy in the age of empire* (M. Hardt & A. Negri, Trans.). The Penguin Press.
3. Negri, A. (2004). *Empire* (M. Hardt & A. Negri, Trans.). Harvard University Press.
4. Huntington, S. P. (1996). *The clash of civilizations and the remaking of world order*. Simon & Schuster.
5. Huntington, S. P. (1993). *The Third Wave: Democratization in the late 20th century*. University of Oklahoma Press.
6. Fukuyama, F. (1992). *The end of history and the last man*. Free Press.
7. Fukuyama, F. (2018). *Identity: The demand for dignity and the politics of resentment*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
8. Chomsky, N. (2003). *Hegemony or survival: America's quest for global dominance*. Metropolitan Books.
9. Chomsky, N. (2006). *Failed states: The abuse of power and the assault on democracy*. Metropolitan Books.
10. Chomsky, N. (1988). *Manufacturing consent: The political economy of the mass media* (with E. S. Herman). Pantheon Books.
11. Russell, B. (1945). *A history of western philosophy*. Routledge.
12. Russell, B. (1954). *Philosophy and politics*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
13. Russell, B. (1927). *Why I am not a Christian*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
14. Habermas, J. (1962). *The structural transformation of the public sphere: An inquiry into a category of bourgeois society* (T. Burger & F. Lawrence, Trans.). MIT Press.
15. Habermas, J. (1984). *The theory of communicative action* (Vol. 1 & 2) (T. McCarthy, Trans.). Beacon Press.
16. Calvert, J. (2018). *Sayyid Qutb and the origins of radical Islamism*. I.B. Tauris.

17. Chomsky, N., & Waterstone, M. (2021). *Consequences of capitalism: Manufacturing discontent and resistance*. Haymarket Books.
18. Chomsky, N., & Polychroniou, C. J. (2021). *The precipice: Neoliberalism, the pandemic and the urgent need for radical change*. Haymarket Books.
19. Chomsky, N. (1997). *Democracy in a neoliberal order: Doctrines and reality*. University of Cape Town.
20. Connolly, W. E. (2000). *Why I am not a secularist*. University of Minnesota Press.
21. Connolly, W. E. (2002). *Identity/Difference: Democratic negotiations of political paradox*. University of Minnesota Press.
22. Connolly, W. E. (2008a). *Capitalism and Christianity, American style*. Duke University Press.
23. Connolly, W. E. (2008b). *Democracy, pluralism and political theory*. Routledge.
24. Connolly, W. E. (2008c). *Pluralism*. Duke University Press.
25. Abduh, M. (1993). *The theology of unity* (A. E. Arabi, Trans.). Islamic Publications International.
26. Abduh, M. (2000). *Islamic reform: The political and theological writings of Muhammad Abduh* (N. A. Dawood, Trans.). Oneworld Publications.
27. Rida, R. (2003). *Islamic revivalism in the twentieth century: The legacy of Rashid Rida* (F. H. T. Nashashibi, Trans.). Routledge.
28. Rida, R. (1993). *Al-Manar: The first modern Islamic periodical* (P. A. D. M. Ali, Trans.). Dar Al-Ilm.
29. Shariati, A. (1980). *Islamology: A study of the concepts of Islam*. Institute of Islamic Studies.
30. Shariati, A. (1982). *The martyrdom of Imam Hussein: His philosophy of liberation*. Islamic Center of America.
31. Qutb, S. (1991). *Milestones* (M. M. Khodr, Trans.). American Trust Publications.
32. Qutb, S. (2005). *Social justice in Islam*. Islamic Book Trust.
33. Turabi, H. (1999). *Islamic law: A study of the principles of Islamic law*. Dar Al-Ilm.
34. Turabi, H. (2010). *The future of Islam: A review of the state of Islamic law and politics in the modern world*. Oxford University Press.
35. Al-Ghannouchi, R. (1993). *The Islamic state and democracy: An analysis of political ideas*. Al-Furqan Foundation.
36. Al-Ghannouchi, R. (2000). *Islam and democracy: The challenge of the modern world*. International Institute of Islamic Thought.
37. Al-Ghamdi, A. B. (2011). *Islamic jurisprudence in the modern world: A reflection on contemporary issues*. Al-Muntada Al-Islami.
38. Al-Ghamdi, A. B. (2013). *Modern Islamic ethics and its impact on contemporary issues*. Dar Al-Fikr.
39. Maududi, A. (1997). *Towards understanding Islam*. Islamic Publications.
40. Maududi, A. (2000). *Islamic way of life*. Islamic Foundation.
41. Eames, E. R. (1969). *Bertrand Russell's theory of knowledge*. George Allen and Unwin.
42. El-Masri, F. H. (1963). The life of Uthman b. Foduye before the jihad. *Journal of the Historical Society of Nigeria*.
43. Ende, W. (2012). *Rashīd Riḍā*. In P. Bearman, Th. Bianquis, C. E. Bosworth, E.

van Donzel, & W. P. Heinrichs (Eds.), *Encyclopaedia of Islam* (2nd ed.). Brill.

44. Fukuyama, F. (1992). *The end of history and the last man*. Free Press.

45. Fukuyama, F. (1995). *Trust: The social virtues and the creation of prosperity*. Free Press.

46. Fukuyama, F. (1999). *The great disruption: Human nature and the reconstitution of social order*. Free Press.

47. Gheissari, A. (1998). *Iranian intellectuals in the twentieth century*. University of Texas Press.

Course Title: Political Philosophy	Course Code: PSC-812
Course Structure: Lectures 3 Hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: This course offers an introduction to the foundational ideas, debates, and thinkers in both Western and Muslim political philosophy. It explores core questions about justice, authority, freedom, governance, and the role of religion in political life. Students will critically examine classical and modern texts from Plato and Hobbes to Al-Farabi, Ibn Khaldun, This course include the political thoughts of different western and Muslim political thinker.	
Course Objectives: The objective of this course is 1. To introduce major political theories and philosophers. 2. Develop critical analysis of political concepts. 3. Apply political theories to contemporary issues. 4. Enhance philosophical reasoning and argumentation skills. 5. Trace the historical development of political thought. 6. To explain the teachings of Muslims Thinkers as well as western thinkers towards politics.	
Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course students will be able 1. To analyze Key political concepts in Western and Muslim traditions. 2. The philosophical foundations of modern political ideologies. 3. The relevance of classical ideas in contemporary political debates. 4. to critically analyze the political thought of below mentioned political thinkers, 5. and can apply these theories to contemporary political systems and political issues.	
Course Contents 1. Highlighted the teachings of Muslim thinkers; 2. Al-Farabi, 3. Al-Mawardi, 4. Al-Ghazali, 5. Ibn-e-Khuldoon, 6. Shah Waliullah 7. Allama Muhammad Iqbal. 8. Molana Modudi 9. Ghamdi	

10. Molana Waheed Ud Din
10. **Introduction of Modern Political Thought**
11. Theories of Jean Bodin,
12. Thomas Hobbes,
13. John Locke's
14. Rousseau,
15. Hegal
16. Karl Marx.

Recommended Books

1. Kaya, A. (2023). Politics of the Islamic tradition: The thought of Muhammad Al-Ghazali and democratization in the Middle East. Routledge.
2. Ahad, A. (2023). The socio-political thought of Shah Wali Allah. Adam Publishers & Distributors
3. Parens, J. (2006). *An Islamic philosophy of virtuous religions: Introducing Alfarabi*. State University of New York Press.
4. El Hattach, M. (2012). *The theory of the ordinances of government: The Islamic political thoughts of Al-Mawardi and Sayyed Qutb*. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing.
5. Abd al-Rahim, M. (2016). *Al-Ghazali's political thought and other essays on Hujjatul-Islam*. Wardah Books.
6. Martinez-Gros, G. (Ed.). (2025). *Ibn Khaldūn: Political thought* (A. B. Galietti, Trans.). Cambridge University Press.
7. Sevea, I. S. (2012). *The political philosophy of Muhammad Iqbal: Islam and nationalism in late colonial India*. Cambridge University Press.
8. Jackson, R. (2010). *Mawlana Mawdudi and political Islam: Authority and the Islamic state*. Routledge.
9. Ghamidi, J. A. (2017). *Islam: A concise introduction*. Al-Mawrid.
10. Khan, W. (2015). *The ideology of peace*. CPS International.
11. Johani, J. C. (2012). Contemporary political thought, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
12. William, Ebenstein & Ebenstein Alan O. (2001). Introduction to political thinkers, Ed., California: Wadsworth Publishing.
13. Sharif. M.M. (1983). A short history of muslim philosophy, Vol. 1, Karachi: Royal Books Co.
14. Hamid ullah, Muhammad. (1961). Muslim conduct of state (4th ed.), Lahore.
15. Ali, Ausaf. (2000). Modern muslim thought (Vol.1), Karachi: Royal Book Co.
16. Barker, E. (1947). The political thought of plato and aristotle, New York: Dover Publications.
17. Sabine, George H. (1957). A history of political thought, London: Orge G Hanap and Con. Ltd.
18. Lindholm, S. (2023). *Jean Bodin and biopolitics before the*

- biopolitical era*. Routledge.
19. Holden, H. (2023). *Hobbes's philosophy of religion*. Oxford University Press.
 20. Arcenas, C. R. (2022). *America's philosopher: John Locke in American intellectual life*. University of Chicago Press.
 21. Harris, N., Bosseau, D., Pintobtang, P., & Brown, O. (Eds.). (2023). *Rousseau today: Interdisciplinary essays*. Palgrave Macmillan.
 22. Bourke, R. (2023). *Hegel's world revolutions*. Princeton University Press.
 23. Palti, E. J. (2023). *Marxism and the capitalist state: Towards a new debate*. Routledge.
 24. Gray, J. (2023). *The new leviathans: Thoughts on the political philosophy of Thomas Hobbes*. Yale University Press.
 25. Tate, S. (2023). *Liberty, governance, and resistance: Competing discourses in John Locke's political philosophy*. Routledge.
 26. Lee, D. (2021). *The right of sovereignty: Jean Bodin on the sovereign state and the law of nations*. Oxford University Press.
 27. Tomšič, S. (2023). *The capitalist unconscious: Marx and the psychoanalytic critique of political economy*. Verso Books.

Course Title: Government and Politics in Pakistan	Course Code: PSC– 813
Course Structure: Lectures 3 Hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: This course include different aspects of government and politics of Pakistan, including political processes, civil military relations, parties and elections etc.	
Course Objectives: The aim of this course is to explain 1. The domestic politics of Pakistan, elections process, authoritarianism and party politics in Pakistan. 2. To give awareness to students, how to deal politics. 3. To give awareness about what are the determinants, concepts, scope and limitations of domestic politics.	

Learning Outcomes: After studying the below mentioned topics students will be able 1. To understand the structure, functioning, and evolution of Pakistan's government, including its political institutions, Constitution, and legal frameworks. 2. To analyze the role of political parties, electoral systems, and key political movements that shape Pakistan's political landscape. 3. To evaluate the impact of policies on socio-economic development, national security, and foreign relations. 4. To develop critical thinking skills to assess issues like corruption, governance, and political accountability in Pakistan. 5. To explore the historical context of Pakistan's political evolution, including key events, leaders, and policy shifts.
Course Contents: 1. Nature, scope & limits of domestic politics of Pakistan 2. Political processes & development 3. Pre-military hegemonic phase 4. Role of the civil & military elites 5. The decline of party politics in Pakistan 6. Political legitimacy 7. Elections, 8. Resurgent authoritarianism, 9. & democratic compulsion in Pakistan
Recommended Books. 1. Devasher, T. (2023). <i>Pakistan insights 2023</i>. Kindle Edition. Amazon. 2. Masood, S. (2024). <i>Fall out: Power, intrigue and political upheaval in Pakistan</i>. Vanguard Books. Mary Martin. 3. Khan, H. (2023). <i>Constitutional and political history of Pakistan</i> (4th ed.). Oxford University Press. 4. Paracha, N. F. (2024). <i>Of reason, romance and ruin: A conceptual history of the Pakistan ideology</i>. Vanguard Books. 5. Rehman, Z. (2023). <i>Politics of socio-spatial transformation in Pakistan: Leaders and constituents in Punjab</i>. Routledge. 6. Qasmi, A. U. (2022). <i>Qaum, mulk, sultanat: Citizenship and national belonging in Pakistan</i>. Stanford University Press. Stanford University Press. 7. Chishty-Mujahid, N. Q. (2024). <i>The political chess king</i>. Royal Book Company. Mary Martin 8. Husain, M. (2024). <i>Broken threads: My family from empire to independence</i>. William Collins. 9. Parveen, Kausar (2013). <i>The politics of pakistan</i>, Calcutta: Oxford University Press. 10. A.B, Jafri. (2002). <i>The politics of pakistan</i>, Karachi: Royal Book Co. 11. Low, D.A. (1991). <i>The political inheritance of pakistan</i>, Illinois: Macmillan Press.

12. Hassan, Mubashir. (2000). *Mirage of Power: An inquiry into bhutto years 1971-1977*, New York: Oxford University Press.
13. Mumtaz, Soofia, Racine Luc, Jean & Ali, Imran Anwar (2002) eds. *Pakistan: the contours of state and society*, New York: Oxford University Press.
14. Ahmad, Feroze. (1999). *Ethnicity and politics in pakistan*, Karachi: Oxford University Press.
15. Kukrja, Veena. (2003). *Contemporary pakistan: political process, conflicts and crisis*, New Delhi: Sage Publication.
16. Hassan, Mubashir. (2000). *Mirage of power: an inquiry into bhutto 1971-1977*, New York: Oxford University Press.
17. Mumtaz, Soofia. And Ali, Anwar. & Racine, Jean Luc. (2002) ed., *Pakistan: the contours of state and society*, New York: Oxford University Press.
18. Ahmed, Feroze. (1990). *Ethnicity and politics in Pakistan*, Karachi: Oxford University Press.
19. Press

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PESHAWAR**

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PhD Elective Courses

Course Title: Contemporary Challenges of the Muslim World	Course Code: PSC-815
Course Structure: Lectures 3 hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: This course consist of different issues, problems and challenges of Muslim World, from clash of civilization to Islam phobia. Also include different conflicts of Muslim world.	
Course Objectives: Basic purpose of the course is to enable students 1. To understand the Challenges of the Muslim World. 2. To critically evaluate the threats faced by the Muslim World, while contextualizing it within the issue-oriented debates of Afghanistan crisis, Iraq crisis, Kashmir Issue and Chechen Issue. 3. To develop an understanding of the dynamics of Muslim minorities in China, Philippines and India is also part of its objectives.	
Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course the students will be able 1. Analyze the contemporary political, economic, and social challenges in Muslim-majority countries. 2. Understand the historical and regional factors influencing current issues in the Muslim world. 3. Critically assess the impact of global politics and foreign interventions on Muslim societies. 4. Evaluate Islamic responses to modernity, secularism, and global influences. 5. Recognize the complexities of Muslim identity and the challenges of Islamophobia. 6. Propose solutions to address economic, social, and political issues within Muslim-majority countries. 7. Engage in informed discussions on conflict resolution and peace building efforts.	
1) Course Contents: The New world order, Uni-Polar World or Post-Cold War Era and the Muslim World 2) Issues of Armament and Disarmament in the Middle East 3) Conflicts: a) The Palestine Issue, b) Kashmir issue, c) Afghanistan Crises, d) Chechan Issue, e) Iraq Crises, e) Kurdish Problem	

4. Muslim Minority problems

- a) Indian Muslims
- b) Philippines (Moros)
- c) China
- 5. Concept of the “Clash of Civilization” A Critique
- 6. Islamophobia
- 7. Sectarian conflict
- 8. Muslim Ummah
Khilafat

Recommended Books

1. Hasnain, I. S. (2023). Fault lines in the faith: How events of 1979 shaped the Islamic world. Rupa Publications India.
2. Laurence, J. (2021). Coping with defeat: Sunni Islam, Roman Catholicism, and the modern state. Princeton University Press.
3. Kuru, A. T. (2023). The golden age and the contemporary crisis in the Muslim world. Leiden Islam Blog.
4. Zubaida, S. (2011). Beyond Islam: A new understanding of the Middle East. I.B. Tauris.
5. Abou El Fadl, K. (2023). The path of Islam: Reflections on life, humanity, and modern challenges.
6. Cooper, W. W. (2008). Challenges of the Muslim world: Present, future and past. Elsevier.
7. Kersten, C. (2015). Contemporary thought in the Muslim world: Trends, themes, and issues. Routledge.
8. Brown, J. A. C. (2022). Islam and Blackness. Oneworld Academic.
9. Fraedrich, J. (Ed.). (2024). Contemporary business research in the Islamic world: Proceedings of the 14th Global Islamic Marketing Conference, September 2023. Springer.
10. Ali, Shoukat. (1999). Islam and politics, Lahore: Aziz Publishers.
11. Bill, J.A and Springborg, R. (1990). Politics in the Middle East, Glenview: Illinois.
12. Mansfield, P. (1991). A history of the Middle East, New York: Viking Press
13. Qalbi Abid (2009). History and civilization of Muslim World, Lahore Pakistan: Research Society of Pakistan.
14. Schendel William Van. (2001). Identity politics of central Asia and Muslim World, UK London: I.B. Tourist Publication.
15. Bill, A. James & Springborg, R. (1990). Politics in the Middle East, Little Brown.
16. Ali, Shaukat. (1999). Islam and politics, Lahore: Aziz Publishers.
17. Ali, Shaukat. (1976). Pan movements in the third world, United Publisher.
18. Bolukbasi, S. (1998). The Cyprus dispute and the United Nations; peaceful non-settlement between 1954 and 1996, International journal of Middle East Studies (Vol. 30).
19. Esposito, John L. & Piscatori, J. p. (1991). Democratization and Islam, The Middle East Journal, (Vol. 45). Summer.

20. Kemp, Geoffrey. (1991). The middle east arms race: can it be controlled? The middle East Journal (Vol. 45). Summer.
21. Lanzowski, George. (1976). The middle east in world affairs, Ithaca & London: Cornell University Press.
22. Mansfield, P. (1991). A history of the Middle East, New York: Viking Press.
23. Robinson, Glenn E. (1998). Defensive democratization in journal, (Vol. 30). Int'l
24. J.M.E Studies
25. Rane, Halim; Ewart, Jacqui and Martinkus, John (2014). Media framing of the Muslim world: conflicts, crises and contexts, Basingstoke, GB: Palgrave Macmillan.
26. Ihsanoglu, Ekmeleddin (2010). The Islamic world in the new century: the organization of the Islamic conference, London: C. Hurst & Co. Publishers Ltd.
27. Kidwai, Saleem (2010). US policy towards the Muslim world: focus on post 9/11 period, Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America.
28. Bingman, Charles F. (2013). Governments in the Muslim world: the search for peace, justice, and fifty million new jobs, Bloomington, IN: iUniverse.

Course Title: Elections and Voting Behaviour in Pakistan	Course Code: PSC-816
Course Structure: Lectures 3 Hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: this course include different concepts, processes and issues related to elections and voting behaviors in Pakistan.	
Course Objectives: The objective of the course is to give knowledge of 1. Electoral system in Pakistan. 2. voters behavior in Pakistan 3. Different issue in the elections history of Pakistan.	
Learning Outcomes: After analyzing the below mentioned topics, students will be able to 1. Analyze about Pakistan's electoral system, including the roles of national and provincial elections. 2. Analyze factors influencing voter behavior, such as socio-economic status, religion, ethnicity, and political party affiliation. 3. evaluate how political campaigns, media, and propaganda shape voting decisions. 4. assess issues like electoral fraud, transparency, and the effectiveness of election monitoring. 5. Analyze trends in voter turnout, gender participation, and youth involvement in elections.	

Course Contents:

1. Concept of Elections and Voting Behaviour. Theoretical Studies
2. Electoral Politics
3. Electoral History of Pakistan
 - a). General elections 1970
 - b). Non-party Elections 1985
 - c). Study of General elections, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1996, 2002, 2008, 2013, 2018
 - d). Political Parties and Elections
 - e). Election Commission of Pakistan
 - f). Democracy and Electoral process
 - g). Components of Election
4. Voting Behavior
 - a). Political Ideology
 - b). Ethnicity
 - d). Biradarism

Recommended Books:

1. Wilder, A. R. (1999). *The Pakistani voter: Electoral politics and voting behaviour in the Punjab*. Oxford University Press.
2. Rahim, A. U. (2018). *The dynamics of electoral politics in Pakistan: A study of general election 2008*. Independently Published.
3. Gilani, I. S. (2024). *The Pakistani voter: Electoral behaviour and political attitudes*. Gallup Pakistan.
4. Haq, H. B., McDermott, R., & Ali, S. T. (2019). Pakistan's internet voting experiment. *arXiv*.
5. Siddiq, A. (2012). *Electoral politics in Pakistan*. Oxford University Press.
6. Rais, R. B. (Ed.). (2014). *The Pakistan general elections 2013: Political parties, voters, and the state*. Oxford University Press.
7. Fair, C. C. (2014). *Pakistan's political parties: Survival and decay*. Cambridge University Press.
8. Ahmad, I. (2004). *The dynamics of political change in Pakistan*. Oxford University Press.
9. Khan, H. (2011). *Political parties in Pakistan*. Oxford University Press.
10. Anjum, Z. M. (2010). *Pakistan's elections: From crisis to crisis*. Sage Publications.
11. Mehmood, S. (2008). *Voters and voting in Pakistan*. Vanguard Books.

Course Title: Major Issues in Global Politics	Course Code: PSC-817
Course Structure: Lectures, 3 Hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: Global issues and challenges from armed conflicts, global warming to development have gained increased prominence. This course familiarizes students to debates in global politics, focusing on “global issues” that individual states are unable to address effectively on their own. This course critically examines the key challenges, actors, and processes shaping contemporary global politics. The course also analyzes the structures and functions of international organizations and the dynamics of regionalism and global governance. Students will explore a wide range of pressing global issues, including armed conflict, terrorism, climate change, human rights and inequality. Special emphasis is placed on understanding how global crises—such as the COVID-19 pandemic, technological disruption, and shifting power balances—are transforming the international system. The course also explores emerging trends such as digital governance, and the role of artificial intelligence in shaping a more resilient and equitable global system. Through theoretical frameworks and case studies, students will develop analytical tools to assess global trends and the effectiveness of collective responses. The course encourages critical thinking about the possibilities for cooperation, reform, and innovation in navigating a complex and interconnected world.	
Course Objectives: This course sets the following objectives: 1. To develop an understanding of the complex and transnational nature of world politics in a globalized era. 2. To enhance students’ awareness of the roles and impacts of diverse actors—state and non-state—in global governance, conflict, and cooperation. 3. To provide students with a comprehensive grasp of key global issues and developments, and to foster the ability to assess and propose informed, context-sensitive solutions to contemporary global challenges. 4. To critically evaluate competing interpretations and perspectives on global political phenomena, while strengthening analytical reading, academic writing, and discussion skills essential for advanced political inquiry. 5. To encourage the development of independent research skills and critical thinking, enabling students to engage thoughtfully with emerging trends and future challenges in global politics.	

Learning Outcome (SLOs): On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate substantial knowledge and understanding of actors, theories and trends that characterise the contemporary global political landscape.
2. Describe global political issues, developments and trends from multiple perspectives.
3. Critically examine and evaluate different interpretations of global political phenomena, including debates around conflict, governance, development and human rights.
4. Apply independent research and critical thinking skills to investigate global issues, assess proposed solutions, and engage thoughtfully with future-oriented challenges in international politics.
5. Develop and communicate well-reasoned arguments, synthesizing diverse sources of information and presenting ideas clearly, logically, and coherently in both written and oral formats.

Course Contents:

1. Introduction

- a. Actors, structures, processes in global politics.
- b. Global issues and interdependence: The gap between problems and responses

2. Theoretical perspectives on global issues (Realism, Liberalism, Constructivism, Critical theories)

3. Peace, Security, and Conflict

- Changing nature of conflict: From interstate wars to hybrid and asymmetric warfare
- Weapons of mass destruction (WMDs): Proliferation and disarmament challenges
- Terrorism and counter-terrorism strategies
- Transnational organized crime and cyber security threats

4. Governance and Rights

- Democracy and authoritarianism
- Human rights in a multipolar world: Protection, violations, and accountability mechanisms
- Refugees, displacement and migration: Causes, responses, and global responsibility

5. Environment, Economy, and Inequality

- Climate change and environmental security
- Global poverty and inequality: Economic justice, SDGs and sustainable development
- Global development: Models, actors (states, NGOs, IFIs), and critiques

6. Global Governance and International Institutions

- Role and reform of international organizations (UN, WTO, IMF, World Bank, ICC, etc.)
- Regionalism and regional organizations
- Multilateralism under strain: Nationalism, protectionism, and institutional legitimacy
- Non-state actors and networks in global governance: Civil society, corporations, epistemic communities

7. The Future of Global Order in a Changing World

- The impact of COVID-19 on global politics
- Resilience, preparedness, and future governance
- Technology, AI, and the future of global governance.

Recommended Books:

1. Art, R. J., & Jervis, R. (Eds.). (2005). *International politics: Enduring concepts and contemporary issues* (8th ed.). Pearson/Longman.
2. Baylis, J., Owens, P., & Smith, S. (Eds.). (2019). *The globalization of world politics: An introduction to international relations* (8th ed.). Oxford University Press.
3. Brands, H. (2025). *The Eurasian century: Hot wars, cold wars, and the making of the modern world*. W. W. Norton & Company.
4. Brown, C. (2019). *Understanding international relations* (5th ed.). Red Globe Press.
5. Chitadze, N. (2022). *World politics and the challenges for international security*. IGI Global.
6. Cooley, A., & Dukalskis, A. (2025). *Dictating the agenda: The authoritarian resurgence in world politics*. Oxford University Press.
7. Edkins, J., & Zehfuss, M. (Eds.). (2019). *Global politics: A new introduction* (3rd ed.). Routledge.
8. Fuhrmann, M. (2024). *Influence without arms: The new logic of nuclear deterrence*. Cambridge University Press.
9. Haslam, J. (2024). *Hubris: The American origins of Russia's war against Ukraine*. Yale University Press.
10. Jindal, N. (2018). *Global politics: Issues and perspectives*. Sage Publications.
11. Kaplan, R. D. (2025). *Waste land: A world in permanent crisis*. Random House.
12. Keohane, R. O., & Milner, H. V. (Eds.). (1996). *Internationalization and domestic politics*. Cambridge University Press.
13. Lamy, S. L., & Masker, J. (2016). *Introduction to global politics*. Oxford University Press.
14. Payne, R. J. (2021). *Global issues: Politics, economics, and culture* (5th ed.). Pearson.

13. Rourke, J. (2018). *Taking sides: Clashing views in world politics* (18th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
14. Sciutto, J. (2024). *The return of great powers: Russia, China, and the next world war*. Harper.
15. Spear, J., & Williams, P. D. (Eds.). (2012). *Security and development in global politics: A critical comparison*. Georgetown University Press

Course Title: Public Administration in Pakistan	Course Code: PSC-818
Course Structure: Lectures, 3 Hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: This course is tailored to meet the emerging and evolving demands of public administration in Pakistan, hence, addressing the opportunities and challenges that occur in a rapidly shifting socio-political environment. Public Administration is the in depth study of public administration, federalism and Bureaucracy. This course outline includes detailed structural analysis of Public Administration in Pakistan and the problems and issues related to them. This course is particularly designed to identify the basic changes in public management that have led to greater inter-agency and inter-sectoral collaboration.	
Course Objective 1. To develop in-depth understanding of concepts related to governance, public administration and public policy in Pakistan. 2. Enhance ethical standards in public administration like transparency; accountability and integrity. 3. To assists students to understand ground root realities which develop their analytical and argumentative skills. 4. Expand management and leadership skills relevant to public administration. 5. Train students to evaluate the efficacy of propose improvements, public policies and understand evidence-based policy-making in the context of Pakistani.	
Learning Outcomes: 1. Development of Policy making skills. 2. Enhancing administrative problem solving skills. 3. Empowering students to make evidence based and informed decisions in public sector for the future development of governance in Pakistan. Preparing students for future leadership roles in public administration of Pakistan by equipping them with the knowledge and skills required to steer the complexity of public administration.	

Course Contents:

1. Introduction & main features of Public Administration:

- a) Definition and scope of Public Administration
- b) Evolution and historical overview of Public Administration
- c) Distinctive Foundations of Public Administration

2. Administrative system in Pakistan/Constitutional Framework:

- a) Federalism
- b) Provincial Autonomy
- c) Role of Local Government

3. Bureaucratic Structure of Pakistan:

- a) Civil Services
- b) Bureaucracy of Pakistan under Max Weber theory

4. Policy making process & Challenges in Policy Implementation in Pakistan:

- a) Policy formulation and implementation
- b) Policy Analysis

5. Corruption & Accountability:

- a) Anti-Corruption/accountability measures
- b) Public service Ethics

6. Local Governance in Pakistan:

- a) Devolution of power to local government
- b) Challenges & issues in local governance

7. Human Resource Management (HRM) in Pakistan:

- a) Selection & recruitment process
- b) Development & Training in public services

8. Administrative Reforms:

- a) Reforms and their impact
- b) Prospects of reforms in administration

9. Contemporary issues in Public Administration of Pakistan:

- a) Inclusion
- b) Governance
- c) Environmental sustainability
- d) Impact of Globalization

Recommended Books:

1. Lane, F. S. (Ed.). (1986). *Current issues in public administration*. St. Martin Press.
2. Cheema, G. S., & Popovski, V. (2017). United Nations University Press. (Original work from the University of California)
3. Khan, S. (2000). *Public administration with reference to Pakistan*. Famous Books.
4. Sabharwal, M. (2013). *Public administration in South Asia: India, Bangladesh and Pakistan*. Retrieved from <http://www.crcpress.com/product/isbn/9781439869116>
5. Shaikh, M. H. (2000). *Public administration with reference to local government plan and devolution of power plan 2000*.
6. Rehman, J.-u. (1980). *Government and administration in Pakistan*. Government of Pakistan.
7. Shahid, S. M. (2004). *Public administration: Theory & practice in Pakistan*. Emporium.
8. Quddus, S. (1991). *Bureaucracy & management in Pakistan*. Royal Book Company.
9. Pfeiffer, M. J., & Presthus, R. (1967). *Public administration* (5th ed.). The Ronald Press Company.

Course Title: Contemporary Central Asia	Course Code: PSC-819
Course Structure: Lectures, 3 Hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: This course is the study of importance of Central Asian States considering its geo-strategic position and resources. This PhD-level course provides an in-depth analysis of the political, social and cultural dynamics of contemporary Central Asia. Covering the five former Soviet republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, as well as Afghanistan and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China. Moreover, it examines the regional conflicts, governance issues, economic developments, historical legacies, and the geopolitical significance of the region. This course is particularly designed to identify the basic interests and challenges Central Asian states possess for the major powers. It also empowers research scholars with the ability to think rationally and address the problems in the field of International Relations.	

Course Objectives:

1. It is designed to offer students with a broad and inclusive understanding of the historical backdrop of Central Asia, like its, key events, empires and civilizations that have shaped the region.
2. It deals with exploring the contemporary structures and political systems of Central Asian states.
3. It includes examining and probing the transition from being under Soviet rule and becoming independent nation-states and then subsequent political developments.
4. It provides an opportunity to students to investigate the challenges and economic systems in Central Asia, considering factors such as trade, resource management and economic diversification.
5. It is designed to acquaint the students with the conflicts in Central Asia and regional security challenges.
6. This course also analyses the role of Central Asia in the global context, for example looking into its relationships with neighboring countries and major powers.
7. It analyses the impact of Climate change on Central Asian resources and environmental challenges.

Course Outcome (SLOs):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the historical events and legacies that have shaped contemporary Central Asia, including the impact of Soviet rule and the post-Soviet transition.
2. Critically assess the political systems, governance structures, and state-building processes in Central Asian countries.
3. Examine the economic developments in the region, including resource management, economic diversification, and the impact of globalization.
4. Analyze key security challenges in Central Asia, including border disputes, terrorism, and the influence of external powers.
5. : Investigate the social and cultural transformations in Central Asia, focusing on issues such as identity, ethnicity, religion, and migration.
6. Engage with contemporary academic and policy debates on Central Asia, demonstrating the ability to synthesize diverse perspectives and contribute original insights.
7. Develop and execute a rigorous research project on a specific aspect of contemporary Central Asia, utilizing appropriate theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches.

Contents:**1. Introduction to Central Asia:**

- a) Historical, cultural and geographical overview of the region.

- b) Overview of Central Asian Countries

2. Historical Perspective (Khanates of Central Asia Down to the Twentieth Century):

- a) Ancient civilizations in Central Asia
- b) Historical Significance of Silk Road
- c) Era of Soviet rule in Central Asia
- d) Post-Soviet independence and CIS

3. Political System and Governance:

- a) Models of governance and political structures in central Asian states
- b) Analysis of Political governance

4. Economic Dynamics:

- a) Economic transition from Soviet era to post Soviet era
- b) Natural Resources (challenges & opportunities)

5. International Relations & Issues:

- a) Role of CARs in International Politics
- b) Relations with neighboring states
- c) Relations with major powers

6. Cultural, linguistic and social diversity among CARs:

- a) Ethnic diversity
- b) Languages spoken in CARs

7. Environmental Issues

- a) Challenges in Central Asia due to Climate Change
- b) Water and energy Issues

Books Recommended:

1. Abdirashidov, Z. (2023). *'Abdurra'uf Fitrat in Istanbul: Quest for Freedom*. De Gruyter.
2. Banauzizi, A., & Weiner, M. (Eds.). (1994). *The new geopolitics of Central Asia and its borderlands*. I.B. Tauris.
3. Dulik, N., & Karatnycky, A. (1990). *The hidden nations: The people challenge the Soviet Union: From Lithuania to Armenia, the Ukraine to Central Asia*. William Morrow & Co.
4. Malik, H. H. (1994). *Central Asia: Its strategic importance and future prospects*. Craftsmen.
5. Haghayeghi, M. (1995). *Islam and politics in Central Asia*. St. Martin's Press.
6. Khan, S. (2003). *Muslim reformist political thought: Revivalists, modernists and free will*. Routledge.
7. Polonskaya, L., & Malashenko, A. (1994). *Islam in Central Asia*. Ithaca Press.
8. Siddiqi, M. S. (1988). *The ruling dynasties of Central Asia*. Area Study Centre, University of Peshawar.
9. Szporluk, R. (1994). *National identity and ethnicity in Russia and the new states of Eurasia*. M.E. Sharpe.

10. Abdirashidov, Z. (2023). *'Abdurra'uf Fitrat in Istanbul: Quest for Freedom*. De Gruyter.
11. Vinokurov, E., & Libman, A. (Eds.). (2024). *The Edward Elgar Companion to the Eurasian Economic Union*. Edward Elgar Publishing.
12. AWebber, M. (1996). *The international politics of Russia and the successor states*. Manchester University Press.

Course Title: Foreign Policy of Pakistan in the 21st Century	Course Code: PSC-821
Course Structure: Lectures, 3 Hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: Pakistan's foreign policy is associated with national power and strategic interests. This course provides a comprehensive examination of Pakistan's foreign policy in the 21st century within the context of shifting global power structures, regional complexities, and internal strategic compulsions. The course explores key principles, strategic culture, policy actors and contemporary dynamics influencing Pakistan's foreign policy behaviour. Emphasis is placed on understanding Pakistan's relations with neighbouring states, global powers, the Islamic world and multilateral organizations. Through theoretical frameworks and empirical case studies, students will develop deep analytical insights into the challenges, choices and future trajectories of Pakistan's foreign policy in a rapidly evolving global environment.	
Course Objectives: The main objectives of the course are to: 1. Strengthen students' understanding of Pakistan foreign policy's principles, drivers and outlook. 2. Identify the instruments (diplomatic, economic, political and military) that Islamabad uses in pursuing its national interests. 3. Equip students to critically examine and evaluate Pakistan's foreign policy issues and challenges. 4. Develop students' ability to analyse bilateral and multilateral relationships in South Asia, the Islamic world and global actors. 5. Develop policy-oriented skills on real-world diplomatic scenarios.	

Course Outcome (SLOs): On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Demonstrate substantial knowledge and understanding of the theoretical and empirical foundations of Pakistan's foreign policy.
- Identify and critique the major strategic, economic, and ideological factors shaping Pakistan's foreign policy.
- Develop robust understanding of Pakistan's foreign policy challenges and opportunities for Pakistan.
- critically evaluate Pakistan's bilateral and multilateral engagements with regional neighbors, the Islamic world, and major global powers, using advanced analytical tools and theoretical perspectives
- Critically analyze, debate, communicate and construct coherent arguments on Pakistan's foreign policy issues through a variety of forms, textual and experiential: e.g., assignments, essays, research papers, oral presentations, group discussion and projects.

Course Contents

1. Introduction

- Objectives and principles of Pakistan's foreign policy
- Determinants of Pakistan's foreign policy
- Key actors involved in foreign policy
- Pakistan's strategic culture and national security paradigm
- Instruments/tools of Pakistan's foreign policy

2. Issues / Challenges in Contemporary Foreign Policy of Pakistan

- India's regional hegemony
- Kashmir dispute
- Nuclear deterrence and strategic stability in South Asia
- Transboundary water disputes and hydro-politics (Indus Waters Treaty, climate stress)
- Terrorism and counterterrorism: State narrative vs global perception
- Economic self-sufficiency
- Climate Change as a security threat
- Cyber insecurity and misinformation warfare

3. Pakistan's Relations with selected Regional/South Asia Countries

- Critical analysis of sources of conflict and cooperation.
- Afghanistan-Pakistan Relations: Cross border security, Durand Line, Taliban diplomacy, refugee crisis, regional connectivity.
- Pakistan-India Relations: Strategic rivalry, CBMs, media warfare, trade.
- Pakistan-Iran relations: Border tensions, sectarian balancing, economic prospects
- Pakistan and the Indian Ocean Region: Maritime strategy, naval partnerships, Indo-Pacific dynamics (India, US, China).

4. Pakistan's Relations with Global Powers (Critical analysis of Trends, Developments, Challenges and Prospects)

- Pakistan-United States relations: Cold War to Global War on Terror, post-withdrawal from Afghanistan, transactionalism vs strategic cooperation, economic aid and trade.
- Pakistan-China relations: Strategic partnership, CPEC, defense cooperation, China's regional vision (BRI, Indo-Pacific).
- Pakistan-Russia relations: strategic rebalancing, Central Asia and Afghanistan convergence.

5. Pakistan and the Islamic World

- Pakistan-Gulf States: Military ties, diaspora diplomacy, oil dependence (esp. Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar)
- Pakistan-Turkey Relations: Defense ties, cultural diplomacy, ideological alignment
- Malaysia and Southeast Asia: Trade and educational links
- Challenges in the OIC and Islamic unity diplomacy
- Islamophobia and Pakistan's narrative at international fora

6. Pakistan's Multilateral Diplomacy and International Organizations

- Pakistan and the United Nations: peacekeeping, Kashmir advocacy, climate security, SDGs.
- Relations with the European Union: Trade (GSP+), human rights, development cooperation
- Engagement in regional organizations: SAARC paralysis, SCO pivot.

7. Emerging Trends in Pakistan Foreign Policy

Recommended Books:

1. Ali, G (2017) *China-Pakistan relations. A historical analysis*. Oxford University Press.
2. Ali, G. (2022). *Pakistan's foreign policy: Contemporary developments and dynamics*. Routledge.
3. Amin, S. M. (2000). *Pakistan's foreign policy: a reappraisal*. Oxford University Press.
4. Bukhari, S.S.H. (2022). *Pakistan's security and the India-US strategic partnership: Nuclear politics and security competition*. Taylor & Francis Group.
5. Burke, Samuel M., and Ziring, L. (1990) *Pakistan's foreign policy: An Historical analysis*. Oxford University Press.
6. Cohen, S. P. (2004). *The idea of Pakistan*. Brookings Institution Press.
7. Jalal, A. (2014). *The Struggle for Pakistan: A Muslim Homeland and Global Politics*. Harvard University Press.
8. Kasuri, K.M. (2015) *Neither a hawk nor a dove: An insider's account of Pakistan's foreign relations*. Penguin Books Limited.

9. Lodhi, M. (2014). *Pakistan Beyond the Crisis State*. Hurst.
10. Malik, H. (2016). *The roles of the United States, Russia and China in the New World Order..* Palgrave Macmillan UK.
11. Muni, S. D. (2019). *India and Pakistan: Charting a Path to Peace*. Rupa Publications.
12. Rais, R. B. (2008). *Recovering the Frontier State War, Ethnicity and State in Afghanistan* Oxford University Press.
13. Rizvi, H-A. (1993). *Pakistan and the geostrategic environment: A study of foreign policy*. Palgrave Macmillan.
14. Sattar, A. (2019). *Pakistan's foreign policy 1947–2019* (5th Edition). Oxford University Press.
15. Small, Andrew. (2015) *The China Pakistan Axis: Asia's New Geopolitics*: Oxford University Press.
16. T.V. Paul. (2014). *The Warrior State: Pakistan in the Contemporary World*. Oxford University Press.
17. Vatanka, A. (2015). *Iran and Pakistan: Security, diplomacy and American influence*. I.B. Tauris.
18. Yusuf, M. (2018). *Brokering Peace in Nuclear Environments: U.S. Crisis Management in South Asia*. Stanford University Press.

Enlightenment Through Knowledge

Course Title: Major Issues in South Asia and the Role of United States	Course Code: PSC-822
Course Structure: Lectures, 3 Hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: This course advances and promotes the study of U.S.-South Asia relations focusing on major issues faced by the South Asia and the role of United States in impacting these issues. South Asia is, in many ways, one of the world's most promising regions, with more than 1.9 billion people (equivalent to 24.89 percent of the total world population), democratic governments in most countries, a rich cultural heritage, religious diversity and thousands of active Civil Society Organizations. South Asia, however, is the least economically integrated <i>region</i> in the world, also records the largest number of people in absolute poverty and the lowest human development indicators. The region continues to have many unhappy distinctions: territorial disputes among the major states of Pakistan and India, Afghanistan conflict, threats to stability emanating from extremism and terrorism, climate change, governance and human rights issues, internal polarizations that threaten peace and integrity in almost each state, and the lack of mutual trust among its constituents. The economy of the region is one of the least integrated regional economies in the world and the most prominent regional association, the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), is one of the least successful such organizations. South Asia remains fraught with political fault lines and has become a battleground for the competing interests of regional and international actors. South Asia deserves more sustained attention from United States. South Asia has a long history of important security and economic ties to the United States and is of strategic interest. In fact, United States due to its political and economic power, enormous diplomatic capital, cultural sway and military intervention in Afghanistan has played a crucial role in shaping and influencing the politics, societies and strategic culture of the states of South Asia. In the post 9/11 scenario, the U.S. has also attempted, with mixed results, to counter terrorism, promote political stability, economic development, and political democracy in the region. This course focuses on various major issues confronting South Asian region and the role of United States in influencing and shaping these issues. Students will be introduced to major issues of governance, deep-seated territorial conflicts, power balances, security policy, climate change, human rights, the absence of any impulse toward regional economic integration and shared and conflicting values of United States and South Asia through various developments and case studies.	

Course Objectives: At the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Understand U.S. interests particularly as they apply to American policies directed toward South Asia and its impact on the region.
2. Describe major issues faced by South Asia and identify the degree of convergence in U.S. and South Asian states' conceptions of major issues
3. Identify conflicts over values and interests that impede a closer cooperation between United States and South Asia.
4. Understand the role of South Asia in U.S. efforts to confront a rising China

Course Outcome (SLOs): On successfully completing the course, students will be able to:

1. Describe broadly major issues in the politics and international relations of South Asia.
2. Understand the role of the U.S. in major issues confronted by South Asia, focusing on how U.S. interests and objectives operate in the region and its impact on South Asia.
3. Critically analyse the medium-to-longer term prospects for a continued and sustained U.S. interest and influence in South Asia.
4. Demonstrate, in discussions, short written assignments, and book review(s) the ability to understand, analyse and synthesize the role of U.S. in challenges faced by South Asia.

Contents

1. **Introduction:** South Asia: Geography, resources, importance, brief study of major South Asian states.
2. **United States and South Asia:**
 - Historical Context
 - U.S. and South Asia: Who Makes U.S. South Asia Policy? US priorities and interests in South Asia
 - U.S. policy towards Pakistan and India
3. **U.S. and major issues in South Asia**
 - U.S. Policy: Promoting peace process between India and Pakistan relating to Jammu and Kashmir Issue
 - United States and Afghanistan conflict
 - United States and counterterrorism cooperation in South Asia
 - Nuclear non- proliferation and preventing arms race
 - U.S. support for human rights & democracy in South Asia
 - U.S. and trade and development in South Asia
 - U.S. and the politics of climate change in South Asia
 - Emerging U.S. strategy in South Asia and Sino-American rivalry

Recommended Books:

1. Buzan, Barry., Rizvi, Gowher., Foot, Rosemary., Jetly, Nancy., Roberson, B. A.. and Singh, Anita Inder. (1986). *South Asian Insecurity and the Great Powers*. St. Martin's.
2. Ganguly, Sumit & Mistry, Dinshaw. (Ed.). (2022). *Enduring and Emerging Issues in South Asian Security*. Brookings Institution Press.
3. Ganguly, Sumit & O'Donnell, Frank. (Ed.). (2022). *Routledge Handbook of the International Relations of South Asia*. Routledge.
4. Hussain, Zahid. (2021). *No-Win War: The Paradox of U.S.-Pakistan Relations in Afghanistan's Shadow*. Oxford University Press.
5. Jain, B. M. (2019). *South Asia Conundrum: The Great Power Gambit*. Lexington Books.
6. Jones, Seth G. *In the Graveyard of Empires: America's War in Afghanistan*. pp. xi-xviii; 86-108; 279-295.
7. Kux, Dennis. (2002). *India and the United States: Estranged Democracies, 1941- 1991*. National Defense University Press.
8. Kux, Dennis. (2001). *The United States and Pakistan, 1947-2000: Disenchanted Allies*. Woodrow Wilson Center Press.
9. Malkasian, Carter. (2021). *The American War in Afghanistan: A History*. Oxford University Press.
10. Pande, Aparna. (Ed.). (2022). *Routledge Handbook on South Asian Foreign Policy*. Routledge.
11. P. R. Chari, Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema., Stephen P. Cohen. (2007). *Four Crises and a Peace Process: American Engagement in South Asia*. Brookings Institution Press.
12. Rashid, Ahmed. *Descent into Chaos: The United States and the Failure of Nation Building in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Central Asia*.
13. Wadley, Susan Snow. (2013). *South Asia in the World: An Introduction*, M.E. Sharpe.
14. Yusuf, Moeed. (2018). *Brokering peace in nuclear environments: U.S. crisis management in South Asia*. Stanford University Press.
15. Yusuf, Moeed. (2018). *Conflict in Afghanistan: Behind the Pak-US Disconnect*. Jinnah Institute.

Course Title: Politics of Federalism in Pakistan	Course Code: PSC-823
Course Structure: Lectures, 3 Hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: This course focuses on the politics of federalism in Pakistan. There are multiple geographic, economic and demographic variations that demanded special apparatus of management. As security, economy and identity were the common goals of all units; federal system was the most suitable answer to these issues and demands in the case of Pakistan.	
Course Objectives: At the end of the course, students should be able to: 1. Analysis the concept of federalism. 2. Examines the history and constitutional development regarding federalism in Pakistan. 3. Understanding of the practical and theoretical dimensions In-depth of federalism as it relates to Pakistan. 4. Explores the institutional structures, historical evolution, political dynamics, and contemporary challenges of federalism in Pakistan. 5. This course seeks to expand critical analysis skill of the students', facilitating them to contribute to scholarly debates and connect with complex political issues on federalism and governance in Pakistan.	
Learning Outcomes (SLO's): 1. Understand the historical development of federalism in Pakistan, including its origins and evolution. 2. Analyze the constitutional provisions related to federalism in Pakistan, focusing on key documents such as the 1973 Constitution and subsequent amendments. 3. Evaluate the political dynamics that have shaped federalism in Pakistan, including the roles of political parties, military interventions, and regional movements. 4. Compare Pakistan's federal system with other federal systems around the world, identifying unique features and common challenges.	
Course Contents 1. Evolution of Federalism 2. The colonial legacy 3. In search of inter-wing parity: 1947-1971 4. Majority-constraining federalism: The 1973 Constitution 5. Centre-province relations 6. Division of powers 7. Fiscal Federalism	

8. The Charter of Democracy
9. Baluchistan: The reform package
10. Gilgit-Baltistan: Informal Federalism
11. The 2010 18th Constitutional Amendment
12. Salient features of the 18th Amendment
13. Political Response
14. Administrative Response
15. Legal and Judicial Response

Recommended Books:

1. Adeney, K. (2007) Federalism and Ethnic Conflict Regulation in India and Pakistan, Palgrave.
2. Afzal, M. R. (1998). Political Parties in Pakistan 1947-1958, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Islamabad.
3. Ahmed, S. J. (1990). Federalism in Pakistan: A Constitutional Study, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi.
4. Khan, H. (2001). Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan, Oxford University Press.
5. Rahman, T. (1996)). Language and Politics in Pakistan, Oxford University Press, Karachi.
6. Ahmad, M. (2009). Government and Politics in Pakistan. Karachi: Royal Book Company
7. Choudhury, G. W. (2007). Constitutional Development in Pakistan. Karachi: Royal Book Company.
8. Waseem, Dr. Mohammad. (2010). Federalism in Pakistan. Lahore: LUM

Course Title: Terrorism and Counterterrorism in South Asia	Course Code: PSC-824
Course Structure: Lectures, 3 Hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: This course is an advanced exploration of terrorism and counterterrorism in South Asia, focusing specifically on the dynamics of Pakistan, Afghanistan, and India in post 9/11 period. The course draws from international security studies and political violence theories to analyze the root causes, mechanisms, and consequences of terrorism and insurgency in these countries. It critically examines both state and non-state actors and explores the evolving nature of insurgencies and terrorist movements, such as the Pakistani Taliban (TTP). The course also examines the strategies employed by states in South Asia to counteract these threats, assessing their successes, failures, and long-term	

impact on the region's security architecture.

Key areas of study include the strategic dimensions of terrorism and insurgency, the roles of ideological and social grievances, terrorism financing, and the role of transnational networks. Besides, the course will explore the geopolitical and global dimensions of counterterrorism efforts, focusing on the role of major external actors such as the United States, China, and Russia. Furthermore, students will critically analyze the intersection of security, human rights and the rule of law in counterterrorism practices, evaluating ethical issues and policy implications.

Course Objectives: This course sets the following Objectives.

1. Develop a deep understanding of the historical and contemporary causes of terrorism in South Asia.
2. Analyze the role of non-state actors and insurgent movements in regional instability.
3. Examine counterterrorism strategies used by South Asian states.
4. Assess the implications of terrorism and state response on regional and global security.
5. Develop critical perspectives on policy, ethics, and international cooperation in counterterrorism.
6. Conduct independent research on relevant case studies and contribute to the scholarly discourse on terrorism and counterterrorism.

Course Outcome (SLOs): Upon successful completion of this course, students will:

1. Define and distinguish between terrorism, insurgency and related concepts.
2. Analyze the ideological, political, and strategic motivations behind insurgent and terrorist groups in South Asia.
3. Critically assess counterterrorism operations and strategies in Pakistan, India and Afghanistan.
4. Evaluate regional and global security dynamics, considering both internal security threats and external geopolitical considerations.
5. Conduct independent research and policy analysis on terrorism-related issues from a South Asian lens.

Course Contents:

Overview of Key Theoretical Frameworks and Definitions:

- Defining political violence, insurgency, terrorism, counterinsurgency and counterterrorism.
- The evolution of definitions and their applications in South Asia.
- Key theoretical approaches to understanding insurgency and terrorism: asymmetric warfare, state vs. non-state actors and terrorist networks.

1. Historical Roots of Political Violence in South Asia

- Colonial legacies and the partition of British India
- The role of ideology, political instability, grievances and local dynamics in the

rise of insurgencies and terrorism in South Asia

- Early insurgencies and ethnic conflicts (e.g., Kashmir, Balochistan, North-Eastern India).

2. Insurgency and Terrorism in South Asia: Political and Strategic Dimensions

- Insurgency in Kashmir: The roots of the India-Pakistan conflict and its connection to terrorism.
- Insurgent movements in the northeast and among Maoists in India
- Insurgency in Balochistan
- The interplay between separatism, nationalism, and terrorism
- The role of proxy warfare and state sponsorship of terrorism.

3. The 9/11 Impacts and the Global War on Terror

- Shifts in global counterterrorism strategy
- South Asia's strategic repositioning post-9/11
- U.S. withdrawal and Taliban resurgence

4. Major Insurgent and Terrorist Groups in South Asia

- Case studies: Al-Qaeda, ISIS, TTP, Sectarian groups, Afghan Taliban and Kashmir-focused insurgent groups
- Organizational structures, goals, and transnational linkages

5. Counterterrorism in South Asia

Counterterrorism and COIN doctrines: Indian, Pakistani and U.S. approaches

6. Pakistan's Engagement in the War on Terror

- The complexities of Pakistan's alliance with the U.S. in the War on Terror, balancing counterterrorism with regional ambitions.
- Overview of Pakistan's counterinsurgency strategies: Operation Al-Meezan, Zarb-e-Azb, Radd-ul-Fasaad and others.
- The role of military, intelligence agencies and law enforcement in counterterrorism operations.
- Civil-military dynamics and evolving doctrine

7. India's Counterinsurgency Strategies

- India's response to insurgency in Kashmir
- India's response to the Naxalite movements.
- The role of military, intelligence agencies and law enforcement in counterterrorism operations.
- The implications of India's counterinsurgency policies on human rights and

democratic governance.

8. International Cooperation and Global Counterterrorism Norms

- UN, FATF, and multilateral security frameworks
- The role of China, the U.S., and Russia

9. Emerging Threats: Cyber terrorism and Technology

- Use of social media and encrypted platforms
- Drones, surveillance, and AI in counterterrorism

10. Policy Responses and Future of Counterterrorism in South Asia

a) Evaluation of Counterterrorism Policies

- Analysis of national counterterrorism strategies and legal frameworks in Pakistan, India, and Afghanistan.
- Assessment of the effectiveness, coordination, and challenges in current approaches.

b) Counterterrorism in the Age of Innovation:

Balancing technological advancement with ethical and legal accountability.

Recommended Books

1. Abbas, H. (2015). *The Taliban revival: Violence and extremism on the Pakistan-Afghanistan frontier*. Yale University Press.
2. Asatryan, G. (2024). *Talibanland: Paradise under the shadow of sabers in Afghanistan*. Springer Nature Switzerland.
3. Chopra, R. (2020). *Insurgency, terrorism, and counterterrorism: Lessons from India's Northeast*. Cambridge University Press.
4. David, S. R. (2011). *Crisis of India's counterinsurgency*. Cambridge University Press.
5. English, R. (2009). *Terrorism: How to respond*. Oxford University Press.
6. Fair, C. C. (2018). *In their own words: Understanding Lashkar-e-Tayyaba*. Oxford University Press.
7. Fair, C. C., & Ganguly, S. (Eds.). (2020). *Policing insurgencies: Cops as counterinsurgents*. Oxford University Press.
8. Ganguly, S. (2009). *The Kashmir conflict: India, Pakistan, and the unending war*. Columbia University Press.
9. Jones, S. G. (2009). *In the graveyard of empires: America's war in Afghanistan*. W. W. Norton & Company.
10. Jones, S. G. (2022). *Three dangerous men: Russia, China, Iran, and the rise of irregular warfare*. W. W. Norton & Company.
11. Kilcullen, D. (2010). *Counterinsurgency*. Oxford University Press.

12. Neumann, P. R. (2009). *Old and new terrorism: Late modernity, globalization and the transformation of political violence*. Polipoint Press.
13. Rashid, A. (2000). *Taliban: Militant Islam, oil, and fundamentalism in Central Asia*. Yale University Press.
14. Rashid, A. (2008). *Descent into chaos: The U.S. and the disaster in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Central Asia*. Penguin Books.
15. Sageman, M. (2004). *Understanding terror networks*. University of Pennsylvania Press.
16. Scheuer, M. (2004). *Imperial hubris: Why the West is losing the war on terror*. Brassey's.
17. Seth, S. (2021). *Terrorism in South Asia: Implications for regional security*. Routledge.
18. Siddiqui, K. (2024). *Security of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): Counterinsurgency in Balochistan*. Routledge.
19. Sirnate, V. (2021). *Counterterrorism in India: Challenges, strategy, and prospects*. Sage Publications.
20. Staniland, P. (2014). *Networks of rebellion: Explaining insurgent cohesion and collapse*. Cornell University Press.
21. Tomsen, P. (2011). *The wars of Afghanistan: Messianic terrorism, tribal conflict, and the failures of great powers*. PublicAffairs.
22. Turbiville Jr., G. H. (2002). *Terrorism and counterterrorism: Understanding the new security environment*. Westview Press.
23. Whitlock, C. (2022). *The Afghanistan papers: A secret history of the war*. Simon & Schuster.
24. Yusuf, M. (2010). *Brokering peace in nuclear environments: U.S. initiatives to resolve the Kashmir dispute*. US Institute of Peace.
25. Yusuf, M. (2014). *Insurgency and counterinsurgency in South Asia: Through a peacebuilding lens*. US Institute of Peace.

Course Title: Comparative Political Institutions and Governance	Course Code: PSC-825
Course Structure: Lectures, 3 Hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: This course offers an in-depth examination of political institutions and governance structures across a diverse range of countries. It critically engages with institutional theory, debates on institutional design, and the dynamic interactions between institutions and political actors. Students will analyze how institutions shape political behavior, policy outcomes, and governance quality. The course also explores innovations in governance, decentralization, federalism, and institutional reforms in different regimes.	
Course Objectives: At the end of the course, students should be able to: 1. Critically examine major theoretical approaches to the study of political institutions. 2. Analyze the design and function of key political institutions such as legislatures, executives, courts, and bureaucracies. 3. Understand the role of institutions in shaping political competition, accountability, and policy-making. 4. Assess governance innovations and reforms, including decentralization and new institutional arrangements. 5. Design and conduct comparative research on political institutions using advanced qualitative and quantitative methods.	
Learning Outcomes (SLO's): 1. Apply advanced institutional theories to empirical case studies. 2. Conduct rigorous comparative analysis of political systems and governance structures. 3. Critically assess the consequences of institutional reforms and innovations. 4. Develop original research projects on political institutions, incorporating interdisciplinary approaches.	

Course Contents

1. **Introduction to Institutionalism in Comparative Politics**
 - Historical development of institutional approaches
 - Rational choice, historical, and sociological institutionalism
2. **Typologies of Political Institutions**
 - Executives and legislatures
 - Judicial institutions and rule of law
 - Bureaucracies and administrative governance
3. **Electoral Systems and Party Systems**
 - Institutional effects on political competition
 - Electoral rules, representation, and party dynamics
4. **Federalism and Decentralization**
 - Comparative federal systems
 - Decentralization reforms and local governance
5. **Institutional Design and Political Stability**
 - Checks and balances, separation of powers
 - Institutional factors in regime stability and change
6. **Governance Innovations and Reforms**
 - New public management and governance models
 - Anti-corruption institutions and accountability mechanisms
7. **Comparative Bureaucracy and Public Administration**
 - Bureaucratic autonomy and control
 - Performance and reform of public institutions
8. **Case Studies of Institutional Change**
 - Democratic transitions and institutional building (Eastern European states post-Cold War)
 - Authoritarian institutional adaptations (China)
9. **Methodologies for Studying Political Institutions**
 - Qualitative comparative analysis (QCA)
 - Advanced statistical techniques and formal modeling

Recommended Books

1. Tsebelis, G. (2002). *Veto Players: How Political Institutions Work*.
2. North, D. C. (1990). *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance*.
3. Lijphart, A. (2012). *Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-Six Countries*.
4. Helmke, G., & Levitsky, S. (2004). *Informal Institutions and Democracy: Lessons from Latin America*.
5. Persson, T., & Tabellini, G. (2000). *Political Economics: Explaining Economic Policy*.
6. Powell, G. B. (2000). *Elections as Instruments of Democracy: Majoritarian and Proportional Visions*.
7. Stepan, A. (1999). *Federalism and Democracy: Beyond the U.S. Model*.
8. March, J. G., & Olsen, J. P. (1989). *Rediscovering Institutions: The Organizational Basis of Politics*.

9. Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). *Governance Matters: Worldwide Governance Indicators*.
10. Helmke, G., & Levitsky, S. (2012). *Informal Institutions and Democracy: Lessons from Latin America*.
11. Waseem, Mohammad (2010). *Politics and the State in Pakistan*. Progressive Publishers.

Course Title: China and the World	Course Code: PSC-826
Course Structure: Lectures, 3 Hours	Credit Hours: 3
Course Description: This course explores the multifaceted relationship between China and the global community, examining political, historical, geo-strategic and economic dimensions. This course is about China's role in the contemporary international arena, impact of China rising as an economic giant on global affairs. It is also about the reciprocal influences between China and other nations	
Course objectives: 1. To understand the Political dynamics of China through historical development of China's interaction with the other states and analyzing the turns in Chinese Foreign policy. 2. This course is intended to study the rise of Chinese culture, role of its leaders, its role in economic globalization and the political modernization of China. 3. It deals with topics given below in individual manner but will contribute to the multidimensional understanding of rise of People's Republic of China. 4. The focus will be Chinese influence on the world powers and Asia.	
Learning Outcomes: 1. Comprehensive Knowledge about China's historical and contemporary relations in the world. 2. Cultivate a global perspective by examining China's impact on integrating the world's communities. 3. Develop cross cultural competence. 4. Understand the impact of Climate Change on Politics	

Books Recommended:

1. Choudhry, G. W. (1982). *China in world affairs: The foreign policy of the People's Republic of China*. Westview Press.
2. Copper, J. F. (1992). *China diplomacy: The Washington-Taipei-Beijing triangle*. Westview Press.
3. Chung-Kuo. (1988). *New China's population*. Macmillan.
4. Fairbank, J. K., & Reischauer, E. O. (1979). *China: Tradition and transformation*. George Allen and Unwin.
5. Hemrin, C. L. (1990). *China and the challenge of the future*. Westview Press.
6. Hookman, H. (1969). *A short history of China*. New American Library.
7. Huang, Z., & Zhou, J. (Trans.). (1985). *Politics*. Foreign Languages Press.
8. Palk, D. (1972). *China: The sleeping giant*. Greenwood Publishing Ltd.
9. Rozman, G. (Ed.). (1981). *The modernization of China*. Macmillan.
10. Schurmann, F., & Schell, O. (1967). *Republican China*. Penguin.
11. Tung, F. H. (1981). *Toward a people's anthropology*. New World Press.
12. Compilation Group for the "History of Modern China" Series. (1976). *The revolution of 1911*. Foreign Languages Press.
13. Tsang, S., & Cheung, O. (2023). *Xi's aggressive intent for China and the world – in his own words*.
14. Hairong, Y., & Sautman, B. (2024). China, Ethiopia and the significance of the Belt and Road Initiative. *The China Quarterly*.

Electronic Sources:

1. China 10K. (n.d.). *Main page*. <http://www.china10k.com/english/main/index.htm>
2. China Economic Quarterly. (n.d.). *Homepage*. <http://eurasianews.com/erc/homepage.htm>
3. Institute for Chinese Studies, University of Oxford. (n.d.). *Homepage*. <http://www.orinst.ox.ac.uk/ics/ics.htm>
4. The Washington Post. (n.d.). *World section – Print edition*.
8. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/print/world/>



