# http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/89/UMT-Logo.JPG/240px-UMT-Logo.JPG

# UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

**SCHOOL OF GOVERNANCE AND SOCIETY**

# COURSE OUTLINE

# LW401 LAW AND ORDER ADMINISTRATION

# BS PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

# LW401 LAW AND ORDER ADMINISTRATION

# BS PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

**SPRING 2019**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Resource Person** | **Prof.** **Rahat ul Ain,** Professor of Practice  [**rahat.ain@umt.edu.pk**](mailto:rahat.ain@umt.edu.pk)  Mobile Phone No: 03054440667 |
| **Credit Hours** | 3 |
| **Duration** | One Semester |
| **Counseling Time** | Monday and Tuesday 5:00 PM onward  Or by appointment |

**Course Description**

The course will facilitate understanding of the features, major concepts, the relevant acts and legislation, and issues related with Law and Order in Pakistan. Law and Order Administration in its present shape was established in the British period. However, its origins in the subcontinent go back to the 3rd century BC when the Arthashastra was written, Kautilya, the author of Arthshastra propagated *danda neeti*, which was another name for Law and Order administration in that early period. The course will introduce the students to relevant concepts, debates and discussions on Law and Order Administration in Pakistan.

**Learning Objectives**

1. To develop critical thinking for understanding Law and Order Administration in Pakistan.
2. To develop knowhow, methods, and processes for analysis of Law and Order Administration in Pakistan;
3. To expose students*, inter alia*, to basic concepts of bureaucratic systems and procedures.

**Learning Methodology**

The course will primarily depend on lecture-discussions (LDs). Efforts will be made to develop critical and analytical abilities of the participants. A great deal has been written and published related to the issues and challenges facing Law and Order Administration in Pakistan. Recommended text and reference books have been selected for the basic facts and quality of analysis that they offer to the reader. Important chapters shall be identified and discussed. Students are encouraged to read beyond he given Readings.

**Evaluation Criteria**

Overall, UMT policy shall be followed in awarding final grades. Following distribution of marks shall be observed for evaluation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Marks Evaluation** | **Marks Percentage** |
| **Assignment** | 10% |
| **Class Participation** | 45 % |
| **Mid Term Exam** | 10 % |
| **Final Exam** | 35 % |
| **Total** | 100 % |

**Recommended Text books**

1. ***The Police Rules 1934 : with Police Order, 2002, Police Act, 1861, The Police Service of Pakistan (Composition, cadre & seniority) Rules 1985, Sindh Repeal of the Police Order, 2002 & Revival of the Police Act, 1861 Act, 2011*  b**y Rai Zahid Hussain ; revised by Bashir Tariq. Lahore : Khyber Publishers, 2013
2. ***Political Administrators - The Story of the Civil Service of Pakistan****,* by Aminullah Chaudry, Oxford University Press, 2011
3. ***Governance Deficit—A Case Study of Pakistan*,** by Saeed Ahmad Qureshi, Sang-e-Meel, 2016.

**Further Readings**

Latest articles and papers relevant to the topics in the course outline shall be distributed and discussed. Students should make themselves familiar with the Police Rules 1934, the Police Order 2002, Police Act 1861, The Police Service of Pakistan (Composition, cadre & seniority) Rules 1985, Sindh Repeal of the Police Order, 2002 & Revival of the Police Act, 1861 Act, 2011.

**Weekly Course Content**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Week** | **Content / Area** | **Readings** |
| 1 | **Introduction**. This session is meant to briefly introduce the course, highlight salient aspects of Law and Order, and determine parameters of inquiry. It will include assessment of existing level of understanding on the subject with a view to ascertain gaps between existing capacity and the desired learning outcomes. Besides, it will elicit students’ expectations from the course in order to adjust course contents, if need be. | Introduction to the basic concept of Law and Order—Student-centered Activity |
| 2 | A historical account of Law and Order Administration in Pakistan | Structural Organization of Police: Official Record of the  Government of Pakistan Based on Cabinet Division and  Secretariat, by *Asima Noureen*  *Zaigham Sarfraz* |
| 3 | **A Human Rights Perspective of Law and Order in Pakistan** | HRCP’s Human Rights Status Report 2014—Enforcement of Law |
| 4 | Introduction to various acts and legislations concerning Law and Order | A Guest Speaker Lecture—and recap of learning so far |
| 5 | Law and Order Administration in Ancient India | LAW & ORDER ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA R.K. Gupta, The Quarterly Indian Journal of Political Science Vol. 65, No.l, Jan. -March, 2004 |
| 6 | **Introduction to the Police Act 1861 and Police Order 2002** | Readings from *The Police Rules 1934 : with Police Order, 2002, Police Act, 1861, The Police Service of Pakistan (Composition, cadre & seniority) Rules 1985, Sindh Repeal of the Police Order, 2002 & Revival of the Police Act, 1861 Act, 2011*  by Rai Zahid Hussain ; revised by Bashir Tariq. Lahore : Khyber Publishers, 2013 |
| 7 | **Introduction to the Police Act 1861 and Police Order 2002 (Continued)** | Readings from *The Police Rules 1934 : with Police Order, 2002, Police Act, 1861, The Police Service of Pakistan (Composition, cadre & seniority) Rules 1985, Sindh Repeal of the Police Order, 2002 & Revival of the Police Act, 1861 Act, 2011*  by Rai Zahid Hussain ; revised by Bashir Tariq. Lahore : Khyber Publishers, 2013 |
| 8 | **The Law and Order Administration in Pakistan** | ***Political Administrators: The Story of the Civil Service of Pakistan****,* by Aminullah Chaudhry, Oxford, 2011, Chapters 8 and 9 |
| 9 | **Mid Term Exam** |  |
| 10 | **Experiential Insight** | ***Governance Deficit—A Case Study of Pakistan*,** by Saeed Ahmad Qureshi, Sang-e-Meel, 2016. Chapter Reading |
| 11 | **Anti-Blasphemy Law and Public Order** | PAKISTAN'S ANTI-BLASPHEMY LAWS AND THE ILLEGITIMATE USE OF THE “LAW, PUBLIC ORDER, AND MORALITY” LIMITATION ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, Amjad Mahmood Khan, Review of Faith and International Affairs, 2015 |
| 12 | **Law and Order: Governance Deficit in Pakistan** | **Selected Excerpts from *Governance Deficit—A Case Study of Pakistan*,** by Saeed Ahmad Qureshi, Sang-e-Meel, 2016. |
| 13 | **District Administration and Provincial Administration** | Provincial Administration in Pakistan and the Crisis of Order and Development,  Ilhan Niaz, South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies,2011 |
| 14 | **TBC** | Law and Order Administration |
| 15 | **TBC** | Law and Order Administration |
| 16 | **Final Exam** |  |

**Academic Integrity Policy**

Academic integrity is the central value of an academic community. It is expected that graduate students will neither engage in nor facilitate cheating (using or attempting to use unauthorized materials, information, or study aids), fabrication (falsification or invention of any information or citation), or plagiarism (representing the words or ideas of others as one’s own) in their academic work. **The Academic Integrity Policy contains strict sanctions, including expulsion, for all forms of academic dishonesty. Students found guilty of violating other UMT norms, such as engaging in moral and ethical misconduct, or in actions that are harmful to others or threaten the orderliness and wellbeing of the campus, are subject to equally strict sanctions in accordance with these norms and UMT regulations.**

**Make-up Exams and Late Assignments:** There will be no make-up exams, unless there is a valid (documented) reason for not taking the scheduled exams, and prior arrangements have been made with the instructor. The instructor may deduct marks for late submission of assignment.

**-----------------**