

## **B.Ed. Two Year Programme**

### **P.2.12 : Political Science**

Maximum Marks: 100

#### **Objectives of the Course**

To enable the prospective teachers to:

- Understand the need for teaching-learning of Political Science in secondary classes.
- Develop a critical understanding about the aims and objectives of Political Science in a Democratic and Secular country.
- Develop a critical understanding about the nature and philosophy of Political Science and its interface with society.
- Understand the nature of Political Science curriculum and its pedagogical issues.
- Engage with the classroom processes in Political Science and its transactional implications.
- Critique and develop suitable evaluation mechanisms in Political Science.
- Develop the ability to organize co-curricular activities and community resources for promoting Political Science learning.
- Become a reflective practitioner capable of translating theoretical perspectives into pedagogical practices through processes of innovative action.
- Acquaint with need and processes for professional development

#### **Unit I Aims and Objectives of teaching Political Science**

- Political Science in a democratic secular country; transition from ‘civics’ to political science
- Place of Political Science in secondary and senior secondary school curriculum; linkages between different stages; relations between Political Science and Social Science, Natural Science.
- Syllabi and Text books at different stages.

#### **Unit II Issues and Challenges in Teaching-Learning of Political Science**

- Pre-conceptions and misconceptions in Political Science
- Critical pedagogy in Political Science: Study of children’s Idea of various concepts- Democracy, Government, Panchayat, Constitution, Rights, Duties etc. Its meanings, paradoxes’ and challenges, limitations.
- Inclusive and Democratic Classroom for Political Science

#### **Unit III Political Science Pedagogy**

- Purpose, Approaches and Methods of teaching- learning of Political Science
- Inductive, Deductive, Interdisciplinary and Constructivist approaches in teaching-learning of Political Science
- Methods, Techniques and Resources:  
Traditional: lecture, question-answer, discussion, text book, storytelling,.  
Modern: dialogue, problem solving, project, observation, debate, source, excursion, dramatization, current events, empirical, comparative, community resource, mass media, case study, reflective enquiry and report writing.

- Theoretical basis and Development of Lesson Plan
- Teaching Learning Material: Need, objectives and preparation  
ICT in Political Science Classroom, Using PowerPoint, Excel, YouTube, Moodle, Blogs, etc. in the classroom.  
Use of Encyclopedia/Newspaper/Articles/Magazines/Journals in Social Science.  
Use of Maps/Charts/Graphs/Models/Pictures/Cartoons.

#### **Unit IV Enriching Political Science**

- Evolution and Development of Political Science  
Contemporary Trends in Political Science: Political Science in global context, Political- Social Dimension of Caste/Class/Religion/Gender with respect to current syllabi and textbooks
- International Understanding and Peace & conflict resolution, Changing role of UN, Era of Coalition Government, , Youth and Technology in Political affairs, Neo-liberalism and its implications, Role of Media and Judiciary in India
- Political Science Teacher: Personality, Outlook and Reflective Practitioner

#### **Unit V Evaluation in Political Science**

- Formative, Summative, Continuous and Comprehensive, Assessment at different stages.
- Assessment Modes: Self-assessment, Peer assessment, Learners' profile, Open text book assessment.
- Preparation of a Question Paper and Analysis.

#### ***Suggested Practicum***

- a) Organization of Subject Society
- b) Term papers on current issues: Citizenship, Gender issues in Indian Politics, Political Education, Political Science and scope of scientific enquiry, Exit polls etc.
- c) Analysis of curriculum policies /documents and curriculum frameworks.
- d) Critical appraisal of existing Political Science curriculum and text books at senior secondary school level
- e) Development of Lesson Plan, Critical Lesson.
- f) Visit to Parliament/Assembly in Session
- g) Preparation of a Question Paper and Analysis
- h) Action Research

#### ***Suggested Readings***

Arora, P (2006). Lesson Plan: A Means or an End, MERI journal of education, Number-I, April 2006, New Delhi.

Arora, P (2014). Exploring the Science of Society. Journal of Indian Education. NCERT, New Delhi.

Arora, P (2014). A Democratic Classroom for Social Science, Project Report, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Batra, P. (Ed. 2010). Social Science Learning in Schools: Perspective and

Challenges. Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

Bining, A.C. & Bining, D.H.( 1932), Teaching of political science in secondary schools, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd. Bombay.

Edgar, B.W. & Stanely (1938), Teaching social studies in high school, Heath and company, Boston D.C.

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George, A., M. &Madan, A. (2009).Teaching Social Science in Schools. Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

Hamm, B. (1992).Europe - A Challenge to the Social Sciences. International Social Science Journal (vol. 44).

Kochhar, S.K. (1983), Methods and Techniques for teaching History, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.

Kumar, Sandeep (2013). Teaching of Social Science, Project Report, University of Delhi,

Kirkpatrick, Ecron, (1997). Foundation of Political Science: Research, Methods and Scope, New York, The free press.

Mayor, F. (1992).The role of the Social Sciences in a changing Europe. International Social Science Journal (vol. 44).

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Prigogine, I., & Stengers I. (1984). Order Out of Chaos: Man's New Dialogue with Nature. Batnam Books.

The idea of a Social Science and its relation to Philosophy (1938), by Peter Winch, Pub.- Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, New York: Humanities Press.

Wagner, P. (1999). The Twentieth Century - the Century of the Social Sciences? World Social Science Report.

Wallerstein, I, et al., (1996). Open The Social Sciences: Report of the Gulbenkian commission on the Restructuring of the Social Sciences. Vistaar Publications, New Delhi.

Zevin, J., (2000), Social studies for the twenty first century, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers, London.