

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of High Education and Scientific Research

Pedagogical Program

Common basic education
First year + Second year

Domain

Law and Political Science

Field

Political Sciences

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

البرنامج البيداغوجي

للتعليم القاعدي المشترك
السنة الأولى + السنة الثانية

ميدان

الحقوق والعلوم السياسية

فرع

العلوم السياسية

1 - The first hexagram: (All supplements are taken from decision No. 583 of 23 July 2014)

Education unit		Hexagonal Hourly volume	Weekly hourly volume				coefficient	credit	Evaluation type	
		14-16 weeks	lecture	Directed works	Applied works	Other works			Continuous	Exam
Basic education units										
Code : B E U Coefficient :9 Credit :18	Module 1:	Introduction to Political science (1)	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 2:	History of Political Thought (1)	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 3:	Political economy1	1.30	1.30		3	3	6	×	×
Methodological education units										
Code : M E U Coefficient :3 Credit :4	Module 1:	Political science methodology (1)	1.30	1.30		2	3	4	×	×
Exploratory education units										
Code : E E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:	Algeria's political history1	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Choose module between									
	Module 1:	introduction to sociology	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2:	introduction to communication science								
Horizontal education unit										
Code : H E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:	introduction to Legal Sciences	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2:	Foreign language (English) 1		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
The sum of the hexagrams 1			13.30	7.30		20	20	30		

2 - The Second hexagram :

Education unit		Hexagonal Hourly volume	Weekly hourly volume				coefficient	الرصيد credit	Evaluation type	
			14-16 weeks	lecture	Directed works	Applied works			Other works	Continuous
Basic education units										
Code : B E U Coefficient :9 Credit :18	Module 1:	Introduction to Political science (2)	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 2:	History of Political Thought (2)	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 3:	Political economy2	1.30	1.30		3	3	6	×	×
Methodological education units										
Code : M E U Coefficient :3 Credit :4	Module 1:	Political science methodology (2)	1.30	1.30		2	3	4	×	×
Exploratory education units										
Code : E E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:	Algeria's political history2	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Choose module between									
	Module 1:	Political sociology	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2:	Arab-Islamic Civilization								
Horizontal education unit										
Code : H E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:	Automated information and quantitative studies	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2:	Foreign language (English) 2		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
The sum of the hexagrams 2			13.30	7.30		20	20	30		

3 - The third hexagram:

Education unit		Hexagonal Hourly volume	Weekly hourly volume				coefficient	الرصيد credit	Evaluation type	
			14-16 weeks	lecture	Directed works	Applied works			Other works	Continuous
Basic education units										
Code : B E U Coefficient :9 Credit :18	Module 1:	introduction to Administration Science	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 2:	introduction to international relations	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 3: Political economy1	Comparative political systems (1)	1.30	1.30		3	3	6	×	×
Methodological education units										
Code : M E U Coefficient :3 Credit :4	Module 1:	Epistemology of Political science	1.30	1.30		2	3	4	×	×
Exploratory education units										
Code : E E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:	History of international relations	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Choose module between									
	Module 1:	State and civil society	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2:	International and regional organizations								
Horizontal education unit										
Code : H E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:	Sustainable development and anti- corruption	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2:	Foreign language (English) 3		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
The sum of the hexagrams 3			13.30	7.30		20	20	30		

4 – The fourth hexagram :

Education unit		Hexagonal Hourly volume	Weekly hourly volume				coefficient	الرصيد credit	Evaluation type	
			14-16 weeks	lecture	Directed works	Applied works			Other works	Continuous
Basic education units										
Code : B E U Coefficient :9 Credit :18	Module 1:	Theories of Organization and Management	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 2:	Theory of international relations	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 3:	Comparative political systems (2)	1.30	1.30		3	3	6	×	×
Methodological education units										
Code : M E U Coefficient :3 Credit :4	Module 1:	Analysis of political documents and international charters	1.30	1.30		2	3	4	×	×
Exploratory education units										
Code : E E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:	Algeria's political and administrative institutions	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Choose module between									
	Module 1:	Geopolitics	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2:	Political parties and electoral systems								
Horizontal education unit										
Code : H E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:	Policy-making and decision-making	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2:	Foreign language (English) 4		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
The sum of the hexagrams 4			13.30	7.30		20	20	30		

II -Education Unit Organizing Cards

السداسي: الأول
عنوان الوحدة: وحدة تعليم أساسية

<p>محاضرة :7سا 30 أعمال موجهة: 4سا 30 أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 12سا 00</p>	<p>توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>وحدة التعليم : أساسية الأرصدة: 18</p> <p>المادة 1 : مدخل لعلم السياسة 1 الأرصدة: 6 المعامل: 3</p> <p>المادة 2 : تاريخ الفكر السياسي 1 الأرصدة : 6 المعامل: 3</p> <p>المادة 3 : اقتصاد سياسي 1 الأرصدة : 6 المعامل : 3</p>	<p>الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة</p>	<p>نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)</p>
<p>المادة 1 : مدخل لعلم السياسة 1 اهداف تدريس المادة: يتمكن الطالب بعد اكتسابه هذه المادة من الحصول على مؤهلات تساعد استيعاب والقدرة على الفهم السليم للظاهرة السياسية.</p> <p>المادة 2 : تاريخ الفكر السياسي 1 اهداف تدريس المادة: التعرف على تطور الفكر السياسي قبل عصر النهضة وموضوعاته وأهم مفكريه والأسس التي يقوم عليها تفكيرهم.</p> <p>المادة 3 : اقتصاد سياسي 1 اهداف تدريس المادة: تمكين الطالب من التعرف على أهم المدارس الاقتصادية والتطورات التي عرفتها وإكسابه معارف لفهم الظاهرة السياسية على أساس الخلفية الاقتصادية.</p>	<p>وصف المواد</p>

عنوان الوحدة: وحدة تعليم منهجية

<p>محاضرة :1سا 30 أعمال موجهة: 1سا 30 أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 2سا 00</p>	<p>توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>وحدة التعليم : منهجية الأرصدة:4 المادة : منهجية العلوم السياسية 1 الأرصدة:4 المعامل: 3</p>	<p>الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة</p>	<p>نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)</p>
<p>المادة : منهجية العلوم السياسية 1 اهداف تدريس المادة: تمكين الطالب من الحصول على تكوين منهجي ونظري لبناء قدرات تصورية تساعد على دراسة الظواهر وصفا واستكشافا، تفسيراً وتصنيفاً.</p>	<p>وصف المواد</p>

السداسي: الأول
عنوان الوحدة: وحدة تعليم استكشافية

<p>محاضرة :3سا 00 أعمال موجهة: 00 سا أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 3سا 00</p>	<p>توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>وحدة التعليم : إستكشافية الأرصدة:4 المادة 1 : تاريخ الجزائر السياسي 1 الأرصدة:2 المعامل: 2</p>	<p>الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>

<p>المادة 2 : مدخل لعلم الاجتماع 1 الأرصدة:2 المعامل: 2</p> <p>المادة 3 : مدخل لعلم الاتصال 1 الأرصدة : 2 المعامل: 2</p>	
<p>امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة</p>	<p>نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)</p>
<p>المادة 1 : تاريخ الجزائر السياسي 1 اهداف تدريس المادة: تزويد الطالب بكم معرفي يسمح له بفهم الخلفية والسياقات التي تطور فيها المجتمع والدولة الجزائرية الحديثة</p> <p>المادة 2 : مدخل لعلم الاجتماع 1 اهداف تدريس المادة: تمكين الطالب من فهم الظاهرة الاجتماعية، وأهم المسائل السوسولوجية الأساسية</p> <p>المادة 3 : مدخل لعلم الاتصال 1 اهداف تدريس المادة: تزود الطالب بأهم الأدوات المعرفية لفهم مكونات العملية الاتصالية والتعرف على القيم السياسية السائدة فيها ودورها في الحياة السياسية.</p>	<p>وصف المواد</p>

السداسي: الأول
عنوان الوحدة: وحدة تعليم أفقية

<p>محاضرة :1سا 30 أعمال موجهة: 1 سا 00 أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 3 سا 00</p>	<p>توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>وحدة التعليم : أفقية الأرصدة:4</p> <p>المادة 1 : مدخل للعلوم القانونية</p>	<p>الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>

الأرصدة:2: المعامل:2: المادة 2 : لغة انجليزية 1 الأرصدة : 2 المعامل:2:	
امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة	نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)
المادة 1 : مدخل للعلوم القانونية اهداف تدريس المادة: تمكين الطالب من الحصول على مؤهلات وتكوين منظور قانوني يساعده في قراءة وفهم الظواهر السياسية بأكثر علمية. المادة 2 : لغة انجليزية 1 اهداف تدريس المادة: تحسين مستوى الطلبة في اللغة الانجليزية كلغة عالمية مطلب أكثر من ضروري لطالب العلوم السياسية، وذلك بالتركيز على دراسة وتحليل النصوص السياسية باللغة الانجليزية.	وصف المواد

السداسي : الثاني
عنوان الوحدة : وحدة تعليم أساسية

محاضرة :7سا 30 أعمال موجهة: 4سا 30 أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 12سا 00	توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها
وحدة التعليم : أساسية الأرصدة:18: المادة 1 : مدخل لعلم السياسة 2 الأرصدة:6: المعامل:3: المادة 2 : تاريخ الفكر السياسي 2 الأرصدة : 6 المعامل:3: المادة 3 : اقتصاد سياسي 2	الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها

الأرصدة : 6 المعامل : 3	
امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة	نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)
<p>المادة 1 : مدخل لعلم السياسة 2 اهداف تدريس المادة: يتمكن الطالب بعد اكتسابه هذه المادة من الحصول على مؤهلات تساعد استيعاب والقدرة على الفهم السليم للظاهرة السياسية.</p> <p>المادة 2 : تاريخ الفكر السياسي 2 اهداف تدريس المادة: التعرف على تطور الفكر السياسي بعد عصر النهضة وموضوعاته وأهم مفكريه والأسس التي يقوم عليها تفكيرهم.</p> <p>المادة 3 : اقتصاد سياسي 2 اهداف تدريس المادة: تمكين الطالب من التعرف على القضايا المعاصرة للاقتصاد السياسي</p>	وصف المواد

السداسي : الثاني
عنوان الوحدة : وحدة تعليم منهجية

<p>محاضرة :1سا 30 أعمال موجهة: 1سا 30 أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 2سا 00</p>	توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها
<p>وحدة التعليم : منهجية الأرصدة:4</p> <p>المادة : منهجية العلوم السياسية 2 الأرصدة:4 المعامل :3</p>	الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها
امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة	نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)
	وصف المواد

<p>المادة : منهجية العلوم السياسية 2 اهداف تدريس المادة: تعزيز المهارات البحثية للطالب باستخدام مناهج البحث العلمي في مجال العلوم السياسية</p>	
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السداسي : الثاني
عنوان الوحدة : وحدة تعليم إستكشافية

<p>محاضرة :3 سا 00 أعمال موجهة: 00 سا أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 3 سا 00</p>	<p>توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>وحدة التعليم : إستكشافية الأرصدة:4</p> <p>المادة 1 : تاريخ الجزائر السياسي 2 الأرصدة:2 المعامل : 2</p> <p>المادة 2 : علم الاجتماع السياسي الأرصدة:2 المعامل : 2</p> <p>المادة 3 : الحضارة العربية الاسلامية الأرصدة : 2 المعامل : 2</p>	<p>الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة</p>	<p>نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)</p>
<p>المادة 1 : تاريخ الجزائر السياسي 2 اهداف تدريس المادة: تزويد الطالب بكم معرفي يسمح له بفهم السياقات التي تطورت فيها الحركة الوطنية والجزائر المستقلة</p> <p>المادة 2 : علم الاجتماع السياسي اهداف تدريس المادة: دراسة العلوم السياسية من منظور سوسيولوجي بالتركيز عن مقارنة متعددة الابعاد والوقوف على</p>	<p>وصف المواد</p>

<p>التوجهات الجديدة لدراسة الظواهر السياسية</p> <p>المادة 3 : الحضارة العربية الاسلامية اهداف تدريس المادة: تمكين الطالب من مدخل مفاهيمي وتكوين عروض مقاربات حضارية من أجل فهم تفاعل الحضارة العربية الاسلامية مع الحضارات الآخري وإسهاماتها في التاريخ الإنساني.</p>	
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السداسي : الثاني
عنوان الوحدة : وحدة تعليم أفقية

<p>محاضرة :1سا 30 أعمال موجهة: 1 سا 00 أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 3سا 00</p>	<p>توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>وحدة التعليم : أفقية الأرصدة:4</p> <p>المادة 1 : إعلام آلي ودراسات كمية الأرصدة:2 المعامل: 2</p> <p>المادة 2 : لغة انجليزية 2 الأرصدة : 2 المعامل: 2</p>	<p>الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة</p>	<p>نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)</p>
<p>لكل مادة: إعادة ذكر عنونها وأهداف (تدريسها في بضعة أسطر)</p> <p>المادة 1 : إعلام آلي ودراسات كمية اهداف تدريس المادة: تزود الطالب بأهم الأدوات المعرفية لمعالجة النصوص آليا، وتمكنه من الإطلاع على بعض البرامج الأساسية في معالجة المعلومات والتحكم في استعمال ادوات التحليل الكمي المادة 2 : لغة انجليزية 2</p>	<p>وصف المواد</p>

<p>اهداف تدريس المادة: تحسين مستوى الطلبة في اللغة الانجليزية كلغة عالمية مطلب أكثر من ضروري لطالب العلوم السياسية، وذلك بالتركيز على دراسة وتحليل النصوص السياسية باللغة الانجليزية.</p>	
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السداسي : الثالث
عنوان الوحدة : وحدة تعليم أساسية

<p>محاضرة :7سا 30 أعمال موجهة: 4سا 30 أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 12سا 00</p>	<p>توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>وحدة التعليم : أساسية الأرصدة:18</p> <p>المادة 1 : مدخل علم الادارة الأرصدة:6 المعامل:3</p> <p>المادة 2 : مدخل للعلاقات الدولية الأرصدة : 6 المعامل:3</p> <p>المادة 3 : نظم سياسية مقارنة 1 الأرصدة : 6 المعامل : 3</p>	<p>الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة</p>	<p>نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)</p>
<p>المادة 1 : مدخل علم الادارة اهداف تدريس المادة: يتمكن الطالب بعد اكتسابه هذه المادة من الحصول على مؤهلات تساعد استيعاب والقدرة على الفهم السليم للإدارة العامة بالتركيز على اهم المدارس الادارية والوظائف الادارية. المادة 2 : مدخل للعلاقات الدولية اهداف تدريس المادة: التعرف على أهم المرتكزات والأسس التي تقوم عليها العلاقات بين الدول وحدود التفاعل بينها.</p>	<p>وصف المواد</p>

<p>المادة 3 : نظم سياسية مقارنة 1 اهداف تدريس المادة: تمكين الطالب من اكتساب معارف تمكنه من القدرة على فهم عمل الانظمة السياسية وأهم المداخل والمناهج والمقاربات العلمية المعتمدة في تدريسها ، في محاولة لتكوين قاعدة علمية تساعد الطالب على استيعاب محتوى مادة السياسة المقارنة كمقياس مركزي لتكوين طلبة العلوم السياسية</p>	
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السداسي : الثالث
عنوان الوحدة : وحدة تعليم منهجية

<p>محاضرة :1سا 30 أعمال موجهة: 1سا 30 أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 2سا 00</p>	<p>توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>وحدة التعليم : منهجية الأرصدة:4</p> <p>المادة : ابستمولوجية علم السياسة الأرصدة:4 المعامل : 3</p>	<p>الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة</p>	<p>نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)</p>
<p>المادة : ابستمولوجية علم السياسة اهداف تدريس المادة: بناء قدرة على التحليل والتقييم لمختلف النظريات والوسائل التحليلية المستعملة في العلوم السياسية لتحديد ملاءمتها وفعاليتها (التحليل النقدي)</p>	<p>وصف المواد</p>

السداسي : الثالث
عنوان الوحدة : وحدة تعليم إستكشافية

<p>محاضرة :3سا 00 أعمال موجهة: 00 سا أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 3سا 00</p>	<p>توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها</p>
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<p>وحدة التعليم : إستكشافية الأرصدة:4</p> <p>المادة 1 : تاريخ العلاقات الدولية الأرصدة:2 المعامل :2</p> <p>المادة 2 : الدولة والمجتمع المدني الأرصدة:2 المعامل :2</p> <p>المادة 3 : منظمات دولية وإقليمية الأرصدة : 2 المعامل :2</p>	<p>الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة</p>	<p>نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)</p>
<p>المادة 1 : تاريخ العلاقات الدولية تمكين الطالب من التعرف على الاطار التاريخي السياسي للعلاقة بين الوحدات الدولية والأحداث التاريخية السياسية المؤثرة المادة 2 : الدولة والمجتمع المدني اهداف تدريس المادة:</p> <p>يهدف هذا المقرر إلى بناء قاعدة معرفية لفهم قضايا الإصلاح وبناء الدولة من خلال اهم المفاهيم الجديدة والفواعل الأساسية في هذه العملية من خلال تفكيك العلاقة بين المجتمع المدني والدولة.</p> <p>المادة 3 : منظمات دولية وإقليمية اهداف تدريس المادة:</p> <p>تمكين الطالب من معرفة أهم المنظمات الدولية والإقليمية المؤثرة والمعرفة كأشخاص معنوية وفواعل رسمية وغير رسمية في موازين العلاقات الدولية، والإلمام بمختلف آليات عملها.</p>	<p>وصف المواد</p>

السداسي : الثالث

عنوان الوحدة : وحدة تعليم أفقية

<p>محاضرة :1سا 30</p>	<p>توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم</p>
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<p>أعمال موجهة: 1 سا 00 أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 3 سا 00</p>	<p>والمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>وحدة التعليم : أفقية الأرصدة:4</p> <p>المادة 1 : التنمية المستدامة ومكافحة الفساد الأرصدة:2 المعامل : 2</p> <p>المادة 2 : لغة انجليزية 3 الأرصدة : 2 المعامل : 2</p>	<p>الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة</p>	<p>نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)</p>
<p>المادة 1 : التنمية المستدامة ومكافحة الفساد اهداف تدريس المادة: تعريف الطالب أن مفهوم الرفاه في التنمية لا يقف عند المعايير الاقتصادية الضيقة و إشباع الحاجات الأساسية وما شابه، بل يمتد الى ابعاد انسانية وتتوقف استدامته على ترشيده ومكافحة الفساد.</p> <p>المادة 2 : لغة انجليزية 3 اهداف تدريس المادة: تحسين مستوى الطلبة في اللغة الانجليزية كلغة عالمية مطلب أكثر من ضروري لطالب العلوم السياسية، وذلك بالتركيز على دراسة وتحليل النصوص السياسية باللغة الانجليزية.</p>	<p>وصف المواد</p>

السداسي : الرابع
عنوان الوحدة : وحدة تعليم أساسية

<p>محاضرة :7 سا 30 أعمال موجهة: 4 سا 30 أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 12 سا 00</p>	<p>توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>وحدة التعليم : أساسية الأرصدة:18</p>	<p>الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>

<p>المادة 1 : نظريات التنظيم و التسيير الأرصدة:6 المعامل: 3</p> <p>المادة 2 : نظرية العلاقات الدولية الأرصدة : 6 المعامل: 3</p> <p>المادة 3 : نظم سياسية مقارنة 2 الأرصدة : 6 المعامل : 3</p>	
<p>امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة</p>	<p>نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)</p>
<p>المادة 1 : نظريات التنظيم و التسيير اهداف تدريس المادة: تهدف هذه المادة إلى تعريف الطالب بأهم النظريات المعتمدة في دراسة العلوم الادارية الكلاسيكية منها والحديثة وذلك في محاولة فهم عمل المنظمات .</p> <p>المادة 2 : نظرية العلاقات الدولية اهداف تدريس المادة: تمكين الطالب من استيعاب المفاهيم الاساسية للنظريات المعتمدة في دراسة العلاقات الدولية وتوضيح الحدود بين هذه النظريات من أجل دعم الناحية المعرفية في دراسة العلاقات الدولية. وفهم السلوك السياسي الدولي ضمن مرجعيات معروفة.</p> <p>المادة 3 : نظم سياسية مقارنة 2 اهداف تدريس المادة: تمكين الطالب من اكتساب معارف تمكنه من القدرة على فهم عمل الانظمة السياسية وأهم المداخل والمناهج والمقاربات العلمية المعتمدة في تدريسها ، في محاولة لتكوين قاعدة علمية تساعد الطالب على استيعاب محتوى مادة السياسة المقارنة كمقياس مركزي لتكوين طلبة العلوم السياسية</p>	<p>وصف المواد</p>

<p>محاضرة :1سا 30 أعمال موجهة: 1سا 30 أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 2سا 00</p>	<p>توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>وحدة التعليم : منهجية الأرصدة:4</p> <p>المادة : تحليل الوثائق السياسية و الموثيق الدولية الأرصدة:4 المعامل:3</p>	<p>الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة</p>	<p>نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)</p>
<p>المادة : تحليل الوثائق السياسية و الموثيق الدولية اهداف تدريس المادة: تسعى هذه المادة كمدین الطالب من تحليل الخطاب من خلال قراءة وفهم واستيعاب النصوص والتقارير السياسية</p>	<p>وصف المواد</p>

السداسي : الرابع
عنوان الوحدة : وحدة تعليم إستكشافية

<p>محاضرة :3سا 00 أعمال موجهة: 00 سا أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 3سا 00</p>	<p>توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>وحدة التعليم : إستكشافية الأرصدة:4</p> <p>المادة 1 : المؤسسات السياسية والإدارية في الجزائر الأرصدة:2 المعامل:2</p> <p>المادة 2 : الجغرافيا السياسية الأرصدة:2 المعامل:2</p> <p>المادة 3 : الاحزاب السياسية و النظم الانتخابية الأرصدة : 2 المعامل:2</p>	<p>الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p>امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة</p>	<p>نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)</p>
<p>المادة 1 : المؤسسات السياسية والإدارية في الجزائر</p>	<p>وصف المواد</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">اهداف تدريس المادة:</p> <p>تهدف هذه المادة تمكين الطالب من معرفة البنية المؤسسية للدولة الجزائرية المستقلة عبر استعراض الدساتير المتعاقبة والإطلاع على التنظيم المؤسسي فيها وأهم الصلاحيات الممنوحة لها.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">المادة 2 : الجغرافية السياسية</p> <p style="text-align: center;">اهداف تدريس المادة:</p> <p>تمكين الطالب من اكتساب ثقافة سياسية واسعة لها علاقة بالحدود السياسية ، السياسة الدولية، العلاقات الخارجية...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">المادة 3 : الاحزاب السياسية و النظم الانتخابية</p> <p style="text-align: center;">اهداف تدريس المادة:</p> <p>تسهي هذه المادة تعريف الطالب بالظاهرة الحزبية من خلال استعراض مختلف التجارب الحزبية التي شكلت نماذج وممارسات اصبح لها الاثر الكبير في رسم توجهات النظم السياسية وعلاقة ذلك بالأنظمة الانتخابية كآلية ديمقراطية باختلاف تجاربها والتي افرزت نظما سياسية متباينة وتعتبر دراستها أساسية لفهم النظم السياسية المقارنة.</p>	
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السداسي : الرابع
عنوان الوحدة : وحدة تعليم أفقية

<p style="text-align: center;">محاضرة : 1 سا 30 أعمال موجهة: 1 سا 30 أعمال تطبيقية : 00 سا عمل شخصي : 3 سا 00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">توزيع الحجم الساعي لوحدة التعليم والمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">وحدة التعليم : أفقية الأرصدة: 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">المادة 1 : رسم السياسات وصنع القرار الأرصدة: 2 المعامل : 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">المادة 2 : لغة انجليزية 4 الأرصدة : 2 المعامل : 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">الأرصدة و المعاملات الممنوحة لوحدة التعليم وكذا للمواد المكونة لها</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">امتحان + مراقبة مستمرة</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">نوع التقييم (متواصل أو امتحان)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">المادة 1 : رسم السياسات وصنع القرار اهداف تدريس المادة:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">وصف المواد</p>

تهدف هذه المادة من تمكين الطالب على دراسة عملية صناعة القرار في العلوم السياسية واستعراض أهم المقاربات المعرفية في رسم السياسات والفواعل الأساسية الرسمية وغير الرسمية.

المادة 2 : لغة انجليزية 4

اهداف تدريس المادة:

تحسين مستوى الطلبة في اللغة الانجليزية كلغة عالمية مطلب أكثر من ضروري لطالب العلوم السياسية، وذلك بالتركيز على دراسة وتحليل النصوص السياسية باللغة الانجليزية.

III -Detailed program for each Module

hexagram: first
unit title: Basic Education Unit
module: Introduction to Political science (1)

Aims of education:

After acquiring this subject, the student is able to obtain qualifications that will help him to assimilate and be able to properly understand the political phenomenon.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

content of the module:

First axis: Definition of Politics and Political science
Politics as a Shroud
Policy as science
Definition of political science
Evolution of policy science
axis II: Political science: theme and curriculum
axis III: Political science's relationship with other sciences
axis IV: Topics of politics
State
Authority
Power and capability
Political decision
Fifth axis: fields of Policy Science
- Political thought and political theory
- Political institutions
- Political sociology
International relations

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: first
unit title: Basic Education Unit
module: History of Political Thought (1)

Aims of education:

Recognize the evolution of political thought before the Renaissance and its themes, its most important thinkers and the foundations of their thinking.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First Axis: Old Political Thought

1-Eastern political thought

- Babylonian civilization
- Pharaonic civilization
- Indian civilization
- Chinese civilization

2-Western Political Thought (Greece):

A-Public order of the city State

- Social system
- Economic system
- Political system

B-City State Models:

- State of Athens
- State of Esparta

C-Political philosophy in the Old West:

- Socrate
- Plato
- Aristote

Second Axis: Political Thought in Roman Times

General order of the Roman Empire:

Italian City System:

State of Rome

Political philosophy in Roman times

- Cicero
- Seneca

Third axis: Mediator's Political Thought

1-Christian Religious Law in the Face of Roman Law

2-Conflict between religious and temporal power

3-Christian political philosophy.

- The foundations and principles of Christian thought "Aristotle"
- Political philosophy at St. Augustine's.
- Political philosophy at St. Toma Equini

4- Islamic Political Thought

- The foundations of political thought in Islam.
- The nature of Islam's political system.
- Political philosophy among Islamic intellectuals
- Jurisprudence: Ibn Timiya, Imam Al-Mawardi
- Philosophical direction: Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina.

-Social orientation: Ibn Khaldoun.

Axis IV: Political Thought in the European Renaiss

1. Foundations of political philosophy in the Renaissance

2. Political thought when Nicola Mikiavelli.

3. Martin Luther and John Calvin Religious Reform Movement

.4Political philosophy in John Bodan and the idea of sovereignty

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: first

unit title: Basic Education Unit

module: Political economy1

Aims of education:

Enabling students to learn about the most important economic schools and developments I have known and acquiring knowledge to understand the political phenomenon based on the economic background

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First Axis: Economic Problem

Nature of the economic problem

Underlying factors for the emergence of the economic problem

Elements of the economic problem

Second theme: The concept of political economics and its themes

Definition of economics

- as wealth science

- As a swap science

- As a science of choice and scarcity

- As a scarce resource management science

- As a science that studies the phenomena of production and distribution

- Organic concept of political economy

- The humanitarian concept of the political economy

Third theme: Political economy and its relationship with other sciences

Political economy and its relationship to social science

Political economy and its relationship with quantitative techniques (mathematics, statistics)

Axis IV: Political Economy Schools

1. Maricentine School
Natural School
The Liberal School
Socialist School
Islamic Economic Thinking

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: first

unit title: Methodology Education Unit

module: Political science methodology (1)

Aims of education:

Enabling the student to obtain a systematic and theoretical composition to build conceptual capacities that will help him to study the phenomena descriptively and explore, interpreting and classifying.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First Axis: Knowledge - Public Entrance

Types of knowledge

Method and methodology.

Axis II: Basic concepts.

Theory

Approach

Model.

4. Cognitive model, variables, induction, extraction, metrics, indicators, analysis units.

Axis III: Levels of scientific research.

Description.

Classification.

3. Interpretation and evaluation.

Expectation.

Axis IV: Steps of scientific research.

Determinants of the research problem.

Formulation of scientific assumptions.

Identification of concepts and definitions

Data collection.

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: first

unit title: Exploratory Education Unit

module: Algeria's political history1

Aims of education:

Provide the student with knowledge to understand the background and contexts in which society and the modern Algerian State develop

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

content of the module:

First axis: Algeria's political history in the Phoenician and Roman era

1-Political relations between the rulers of Algeria and those of Cartagena.

2-Romanian occupation of Algeria and Berber revolts.

.3Wandal Policy in North Africa.

.4Byzantine occupation of North Africa.

Second axis: Algeria's political history under the Islamic era

Bin Nafi's obstacle paves the way for the triumph of Muslims.

Tariq bin Ziad contributes to the expansion of Islamic influence.

The State of the Fatimids of Algeria.

Axis III: Algeria's history under Ottoman rule

Arouj Khairdin criticizes Algeria's European hegemony.

Stages of Ottoman rule in Algeria.

Algeria's administrative organization in the Ottoman era.

Axis IV: French occupation of Algeria

-1 The real causes of the French occupation of Algeria.

Political reasons.

Military reasons.

Economic reasons.

French Jewish collusion.

Axis V: Popular resistance to the French occupation

* Prince Abdelkader Algeria: Resistance and modern state-building project in Algeria

Prince Abdul Kader's strategy.

Reasons for his inability to continue to resist.

Tavina Convention.

* Resistance to Ahmad Bay

The reasons for his response to the French forces.

Strategy.

3. Weakness and withdrawal from Constantine.

Sixth Axis: French Military Rule 1830-1870

Civil Commander.

Military Commander.

3. Governing Council.

Axis VII: People's revolts against settlers

The revolution of Sidi al-Sheikh's children.

The revolution of Mohammed bin Tommy Bouchoucha.

3. The revolution of Salihia.

The uprising of Abdoun's sons.

5. Revolutions of Meqrani and Sheikh al-Haddad

North Constantinople's uprising.

Sheikh Bouammam's revolution.

Axis VIII: Algeria's new post- 1870 settler policy

-1 Decrees for the strengthening of settlers' authorities.

-2 Algeria's land-grabbing policy.

-3 Andijana Law.

Theme IX: Political representation in Algeria at the beginning of the twentieth century

-1 To give autonomy to the Europeans in Algeria.

-2 The New Way of Fighting the Algerian Youth Movement

-3 World War I and the urgent need for Algerians' services.

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: first

unit title: Exploratory Education Unit

module: introduction to sociology

Aims of education:

Enabling students to understand the social phenomenon and the most basic sociological issues

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First Axis: Sociology Concept

Concept of social phenomenon

Definition of sociology

Second theme: Sociology and scientific analysis of the social phenomenon

Theme III: Emergence of sociology

Theme IV: The most important thinkers of sociology

Axis V: The most important intellectual currents of sociology
Theme VI: Sociology fields
Theme VII: Sociology and other sciences
Axis VIII: Basic sociological issues
Theme IX: Culture, Identity
Axis X: Social Control

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous
References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: first
unit title: Exploratory Education Unit
module: introduction to communication science

Aims of education:

Provide students with the most important knowledge tools to understand the components of the communication process and to learn about the prevailing political values and their role in political life.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the **module:**

First Axis: The Concept of Communication and Media Science

Second Axis: Communication Science and Media Schools

Axis III: Components of the communication process

- Source

- Letter

- Means or channel

Axis IV: Political communication/concept, theoretical rooting, means and objectives.

Axis V: Media Functions

- Orientation, attitudes and trends

- Increasing culture and information

- Developing interrelationships and increasing social cohesion

- Promotion and leisure

-Media and publicity

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous
References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: first
unit title: Horizontal Education Unit
module: introduction to Legal Sciences

Aims of education:

Enabling students to obtain qualifications and develop a legal perspective that helps them to read and understand political phenomena in a more scientific manner.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the article:

First Axis: Definition of Law

The second axis: the foundations and trends of the various definitions of the legal phenomenon

Section III: Sources of law

- Legislation

- Custom

- The judiciary

- Jurisprudence...

Axis IV: Legal Rules

Axis V: Concept of jus cogens and terminus

Axis VI: Concept of supplementary or interpreted rule

Theme VII: Divisions of the Law

Section 8: Public Law: Definition and fields

Chapter IX: Private Law: Definition and fields

Axis X: The Theory of Right

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: first
unit title: Horizontal Education Unit
module: English 1

Aims of education:

Improving students' level of English as a global language is more than necessary for political science students by focusing on the study and analysis of political texts in English.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

The aim of teaching this subject is to empower the student of the most important linguistic rules that allow him to deal with the subjects of politics in this language

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: Second

unit title: Basic Education Unit

module: Introduction to Political science (2)

Aims of education:

After acquiring this subject, the student is able to obtain qualifications that will help him to assimilate and be able to properly understand the political phenomenon

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

Axis I: The Political System

Second theme: Political parties

Axis III: Lobbying Groups

Theme IV: Public opinion

Axis V: bureaucracy

Axis VI: Political Power

Theme VII: Political participation and democracy

Theme VIII: Political culture and political upbringing

Theme IX: International relations

Axis X: Electoral systems

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: Second

unit title: Basic Education Unit

module: History of Political Thought (2)

Aims of education:

Recognize the evolution of political thought after the Renaissance, its themes, its most important thinkers and the foundations of their thinking.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

The first axis: political thought in the European Renaissance:

- Foundations of Renaissance political philosophy
- Political thought of Nikolomikiavelli.
- Martin Luther and John Calvin's religious reform movement.
- The political philosophy of John Bodan and the idea of sovereignty.

Second axis: Modern-age political thought:

Philosophical foundations of modern-age political thought.

- State of nature or (natural age-natural law).

- Mind

- Social contract.

Political philosophy among the pioneers of the social contract.

3. The political philosophy of the European Enlightenment.

4. National and liberal political philosophy.

- Frederick Hegel.

- John Stewart Mill.

5. Islamic Political Thought in Modern age:

A - Liberal Trend: Rifaa Al-tahtawi

B - Revolutionary Trend: Djameleddine el-Afghani

c-Reformist direction: Mohamed Abdou. Mohammed Rashid Redha. Abd al-Rahman al-Kawakibi.

d-National direction:

E. Arab national movements and organizations

f-National political thought: s. El-houssari

Third axis: Modern socialist political thought

Socialist political philosophy

- Fictional socialism.

- Scientific socialism

- Democratic socialism or social democracy.

Modern socialist thought models.

- Fictional socialism: Thomas Moore, Saint Simon, Fourier.

- Democratic socialism: Ferdinaldalasal, George Bernard Dshaw.

-Scientific socialism: Engels and Karl Marx

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: Second
unit title: Basic Education Unit
module: Political economy 2

Aims of education:

Enabling students to learn about contemporary issues of the political economy

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

Axis I: Economic activity

- functional Approach
- Descriptive approach

Second Axis: Economic issues

- Need and scarcity
- Production and distribution
- Savings & Investment
- Economic crisis
- Unemployment and inflation

Axis III: Contemporary issues of the political economy

- Globalization
- Distribution of wealth
- Market economy
- Development problems.

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: Second
unit title: Methodology Education Unit
module: Political science methodology (2)

Aims of education:

Enhancing student's research skills using scientific research in the field of political science

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module :

Axis 1: Method and methodology

- Method classification.
- Building models.
- Building theory.

Axis 2: Political science Method

- Comparative approach.
- Descriptive Method: case study - social survey.
- Historical Method
- Semi-experimental non-experimental Method
- Quantitative Method.

Axis 3: Methodological approaches

- Coordinated approach.
- Functional structure.
- The group's approach.
- Approaching the political economy
- Elite approach
- class approach
- decision-making Approach

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: Second

unit title: Exploratory Education Unit

module: Algeria's political history 2

Aims of education:

Provide students with knowledge to understand the contexts in which the national movement and independent Algeria have evolved

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First Axis: Political Struggle in the Wake of the Outbreak of World War I

- The policy of recruiting Algerians and forcing them to perform military service in 1912.
- France's seizure of Al-Habbous territory.
- The application of French laws to Muslims in Shari 'a courts.
- Establishment of extraordinary courts.
- Raising the rate of taxes on Algerian Muslims;

- The emergence of economic crises and the deterioration of the market situation.

Second theme: The beginning of limited political reforms and struggle under legitimacy

- Conscripts in the French army are demanding their rights.
- Act No. 06 of february 1919, which allows some Algerians to participate in elections.
- The right to participate in local elections.

Third theme: Prince Khalid's political struggle

- The role of migration to France in creating awareness and participation in trade union work.
- The Algerian Youth Movement is leading the reform political movement.
- Political demands of the Algerian Youth Movement.1924

Theme 4: Emergence of political parties after World War I

- Reasons for visibility
- North African Star
- People's Party
- Movement for the Victory of Democratic Freedoms
- Society of Scholars
- Bayan Party
- Communist Party

Axis V: The emergence of the National Liberation Front

1-Outbreak of revolution

- Establishment of the Revolutionary Committee for Unity and Action.
- The party's fusion into one national front.
- The appearance of the armed wing.

2-Soummam Conference

- Establishment of a national council for the Algerian revolution;
- Establishment of an executive committee.
- Conflict between the political and military leadership

-3Interim Government of the Republic of Algeria

Theme VI: Algeria's independence

- Evian Convention
- Summer Crisis 1962

Axis VII: Post-independence Algeria

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: Second

unit title: Exploratory Education Unit

module: Political sociology

Aims of education:

Study political science from a sociological perspective by focusing on a multidimensional approach and identifying new directions for studying political phenomena

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First axis: conceptual introduction

Second axis: Socio-political structures

Third axis: Action or political action

fourth axis: Impact of social subdisciplines on the political process

- Religion and Culture

- Class and elites

- Gender and women's role

- Ethnic origin and political practice

fifth Axis: Sociological Issues

-culture, identity, social control.....

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: Second

unit title: Exploratory Education Unit

module: Arab-Islamic Civilization

Aims of education:

Enabling students to conceptualize and develop cultural approaches in order to understand the interaction of Arab-Islamic civilization with other civilizations and their contributions to human history.

Required advance knowledge:

Knowledge gained and student's basic composition in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First axis: What is civilization?

- Definition of civilization

- The pillars of civilization

- Characteristics of civilization

Second Axis: Arab-Islamic Civilization

- The concept of Arab-Islamic civilization
- The pillars of Arab-Islamic civilization
- Characteristics of Arab-Islamic civilization
- The interaction of Arab-Islamic civilization with other civilizations

Theme 3: Manifestations of Arab-Islamic civilization

- Political appearance
- Social Appearance
- Economic Appearance
- Cultural appearance

Axis IV: The Future of Arab-Islamic Civil

- Clash of Civilizations: Clash of Civilizations
- End of Date
- Attempts to resurrect Arab-Islamic civilization
- Dialogue of civilizations or cultural coexistence

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: Second

unit title: Horizontal Education Unit

module: Automated information and quantitative studies

Aims of education:

Provide students with the most important knowledge tools for automated text processing, access some basic programs in information processing and control of the use of quantitative analysis tools

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First axis: Automated information

- Applied aspect
- How to use a computer
- Application of some software: word and power point, excel
- How to search the Web Internet

second axis: Concept of quantitative studies

- Quantitative study steps
- Use of quantitative studies
- Quantitative study objectives
- The relationship of quantitative studies to the human sciences
- Types of quantitative studies

Third axis : Statistical quantitative method

- Statistics
- Computational broker
- Possibilities
- Data collection tools
- Target samples

fourth axis: Applications of quantitative studies in political science

- Modeling
- Simulation

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: Second

unit title: Horizontal Education Unit

module: English 2

Aims of education:

Improving students' level of English as a global language is more than necessary for political science students by focusing on the study and analysis of political texts in English.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

The aim of teaching this subject is to empower the student of the most important linguistic rules that allow him to deal with the subjects of politics in this language

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: third

unit title: Basic Education Unit

module: introduction to Administration Science

Aims of education:

After acquiring this article, the student is able to obtain qualifications that help him to assimilate and understand the public administration properly by focusing on the most important administrative schools and administrative functions

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the baseline composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First axis: Conceptual entrance

- Administration concept
- Administration Science or Shroud
- The relationship of Administration science to other sciences
- fields of Administration

Second Axis: Administrative Schools

Theory of Scientific administration

- Theory of administrative principles

Bureaucratic Theory

Behavioral School

Movement of Human Relations

Theory (x) and (y)

Section III: Administrative functions

1. Planning

2. organizing

3. Directing

Controlling

Theme IV: Administrative decision-making process

Theme 5: Social responsibility and the impact of the environment and contemporary challenges on the Organization

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: third

unit title: Basic Education Unit

module: introduction to international relations

Aims of education:

Identify the most important foundations and foundations of relations between States and the limits of interaction between them.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

axis 1: The concept of international relations

1-Definition of international relations

2-International relations as a historical phenomenon: a study of historical evolution

- Old Age Stage
- Intermediate Age Stage
- Modern Age

Axis 2: International relations as a new field of study: the independence of science

- International Relations Science Foundation Dialogues
- Definition of the science of international relations
- The topic of international relations
- Science of international relations and other sciences

axis III: Influences in international relations: the nature and role of international actors

- States as distinct and essential actors to the international system
- International organizations as secondary and important actors in international relations
- Unique units: Vatican, Palestinian Authority
- Transnational forces and actions as powerful actors in the international stage
- Individuals as actors and influential in the international stage

Axis IV: Factors influencing international relations: strengths

Geographical factor

Demographic factor

Military factor

4. Economic factor

Ideological factor

6. Political factor (leadership)

7. Technological factor

axis V: Basic theoretical trends in international relations

- Ideal School
- Realist School
- Marxist School
- Liberian School
- Behavioral School

axis VI: Current international challenges

- Wars, conflicts, new security threats
- Environment and natural disasters
- The world's financial crisis and poverty
- Violations and human rights

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: third

unit title: Basic Education Unit

module: Comparative political systems (1)

Aims of education:

Enabling students to acquire knowledge that enables them to understand the functioning of political systems and the most important entry points, curricula and scientific approaches adopted in their teaching, in an effort to create a scientific base that helps students to absorb the content of comparative policy as a central measure of the composition of political science students

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First axis: What is the political system?

- Definition of the political system
- Types of political system
- Characteristics of the political system
- Comparison concept and justification
- Comparative steps

axis II: The political system's environment

Geographical and population estimates

2. Economic and social structure

- Historical and cultural inheritance
- Political culture

axis III: Major classifications of contemporary political systems

- Liberal democratic systems
- Inclusive and authoritarian systems

axis IV: Theoretical entry points for the study of comparative political systems

- Structural Approach
- Functional Approach
- Elitist Approach

axis V: Approaches to the study and classification of comparative political systems.

- Institutional
- systematic
- Authoritative differentiation
- Comparative Governments

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: third

unit title: Methodology Education Unit

Module: Epistemology of Political science

Aims of education:

Building analytical and evaluation capacity for different theories and analytical tools used in political science to determine their relevance and effectiveness (critical analysis)

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First Axis: Epistemology: Origins and Evolution

1. The concept of epistemology

Evolution of political science

- According to the principle of cumulative knowledge
- According to the principle of epistemology
- Epistemological obstacles to the development of political science

Axis II: Open systems.

Axis III: Closed systems.

Axis IV: cognitive models (standard, indicative and incandescent)

Axis V: Cognitive foundations of political theory (cognitive foundations of theoretical constructions)

- Religious foundations
- Psychological foundations

Axis VI: Theoretical levels (college, intermediate, partial)

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: third

unit title: Exploratory Education Unit

Module: History of international relations

Aims of education:

Enabling students to learn about the historical political framework of the relationship between international units and influential political historical events

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the Module:

First: International relations from the Treaty of Westphalia to the Vienna Treaty of 1815.

- Westphalia Conference 1648
- French Revolution 1789
- The Napoleonic Wars

Second focus: International relations from the Vienna Convention of 1815 to the First World War.

- Vienna Conference
- European Consensus
- Nationalism and rejection of Vienna's system
- International relations before the First World War

Third focus: International relations between the two world wars

- World War I

- The development of the German case
- Activities of the League of Nations
- The World Economic Crisis 1929
- The arrival of Nazism to the Authority and the Revolution over the Versailles regime
- Munich Conference 1938

Fourth focus: International relations in the cold war phase

- Yalta's system and the radical review of the structure of the international system, actions and operations

- Cold war: dual speech (ideological/strategic) (ideological/conflict, strategic/deterrent)

- Cold war phases: escalation 1945-1962, consensus 1962-1975, new cold war 1975-1985, fall of Berlin Wall and end of cold war

- Dismantling cold war rhetoric

Axis V: International relations after the end of the cold war

- Features of the new international situation

- The Second Gulf War

- State dismantling dynamics: explosion of internal conflicts (new disputes, new threats, new management)

- The North Atlantic Alliance: a study of new jobs

Sixth axis: International relations after events 11/09/2001

- 11/09/2001 and its connotations from the point of view of international interactions

- The international community's confrontation with the Afghan problem

-The American occupation of Iraq

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: third

unit title: Exploratory Education Unit

Module: State and civil society

Aims of education

This decision aims to build a knowledge base to understand the issues of reform and state building through the most important new concepts and fundamental actions in this process by dismantling the relationship between civil society and the State.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module :

The first axis: the concept of civil society: definition and characteristics.

The second axis: the evolution of the relationship between civil society and the State.

1-In Islamic thought and practice

2. In Western thought and practice

- In classical thought
- In contemporary thought

Third axis: Civil society and political systems

- Democratic regime
- The dictatorial regime
- The Islamic Regime
- Democratic Transformation

fourth axis: The State's civil society in globalization

fifth axis: The State of Civil Society in Algeria

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: third

unit title: Exploratory Education Unit

Module: International and regional organizations

Aims of education:

Enabling students to know the most influential international and regional organizations, know as moral persons and formal and informal actions in the balances of international relations, and learn about the various mechanisms of their work.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

I: International organizations: theoretical and cognitive framework

1-International organizations are actors in the international community.

2-Definition and characteristics of international organizations.

3-Classification and functions of international organizations.

4-Legal framework for the formation of international organizations

5-Analytical and theoretical framework for the proliferation of international organizations

- Legal Theory

- The theory of interdependence

- Functional theory.

6-Interpreted theoretical discussion of the role of international organizations

- realist theories

- Institutional Liberalism

- Marxism.

II: Global organizations -- United Nations

- 1-The organization's formation and conditions of accession.
 - 2-Principles and objectives of the Organization.
 - 3-Principal organs of the Organization: General Assembly/Security Council/Economic and Social Council/Trusteeship Council/International Court of Justice/Secretariat/Specialized Agencies.
 - 4-The United Nations Organization's core functions and renewed priorities.
 - 5-Evaluation of the performance of the United Nations Organization.
 - 6-Reform of the United Nations system.
- III: Regional and non-governmental organizations
1. EU/NATO.
 - 2.Defending human rights (Human Rights watch) /Amnesty International/Greenpeace: between international organization and sovereignty.
- IV: Towards operationalizing the role of global and regional organizations

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: third

unit title: Horizontal Education Unit

module: Sustainable development and anti- corruption

Aims of education:

The student's definition that the concept of well-being in development does not stand at narrow economic standards and satisfies basic needs and the like, but extends to human dimensions and its sustainability depends on its rationalization and anti - corruption.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

axis 1: Sustainable development: concept, evolution and dimensions

1-Definition of sustainable development

- Sustainable development from the perspective of Islamic thought.

- Sustainable development from the perspective of Western thought.

2-The historical evolution of the concept

3-Pillars of sustainable development.

4-Indicators for measuring sustainable development.

5-Political development dimensions: political, economic, social, environmental

axis 2: Sustainable development and good governance: actions and strategies

1-Government acts

2-Non-governmental acts.

3-Sustainable development strategy (policy, human development, human rights)

4-Impediments to sustainable development

Axis III: Corruption: concept, types, causes

1-The concept of corruption

2-Types of corruption: financial, administrative, political

3- Causes of corruption

-Special reasons: structural, political, economic, social, composite

-General reasons: institutional weakness, conflict of interest, rapid profit pursuit, weak role of social, educational and media institutions, absence of deterrence, ...

4-The effects of corruption: social, political, economic.

axis IV: The role of international organizations in the fight against corruption

1-Transparency International.

2-United Nations Convention against Administrative Corruption

3-World Bank's Programme of Assistance to Developing Countries in the Fight against Administrative Corruption

4-International Monetary Fund.

axis V: Local and national anti-corruption mechanisms

axis VI: International anti-corruption experiences

Axis VII: Algeria's anti-corruption experience

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: third

unit title: Horizontal Education Unit

Module: English language 3

Aims of education:

Improving students' level of English as a global language is more than necessary for political science students by focusing on the study and analysis of political texts in English.

Required advance knowledge:

Knowledge gained and student's basic composition in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module :

The aim of teaching this subject is to empower the student of the most important linguistic rules that allow him to deal with the subjects of politics in this language

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fourth**unit title: Basic Education Unit****Module: Theories of Organization and Management****Aims of education:**

This article aims to familiarize students with the most important theories adopted in the study of classical and modern administrative sciences in an attempt to understand the work of organizations.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First axis: classical theories

- The theory of Frederick Taylor's scientific management.
- The theory of the administrative division of Henry Faiol.
- The bureaucratic theory of Max Weber.

Second axis: some behavioral theories

- Human relations theory "Alton Mayo."
- The X and Y theory of Mac Gregor.
- The theory of organizational balance.
- Some other theories.

Axis III: Some environmental theories

- System theory.-
- Attitudinal Theory
- The Japanese Z theory.

Axis IV: Some modern entry points in management study

- Management style and objectives.
- Overall quality management.
- Strategic Management.
- Managing change.
- Administrative development and development management.
- Participatory management.

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fourth

unit title: Basic Education Unit

Module: Theory of international relations

Aims of education:

Enabling the student to understand the basic concepts of the theories adopted in the study of international relations and clarify the boundaries between these theories in order to support the knowledge in the study of international relations. Understanding international political behaviour is well known.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First Axis: Philosophical Traditions of International Relations Theories

II: Normative approaches to international relations

- The Idealism Approach

- Liberal approach

- Neoliberalism

III: Realistic perspective in international relations

- Classic Realistic Theory

- New realism

- Neoclassical realism

IV: Marxist Trend in International Relations

-The Orthodox Marxist Theory

-New Marxism

V: Radical approaches to international relations

- Critical theory in international relations

- Feminist theory in international relations

- Postmodernism theory in international relations

VI: Constructive theory in international relations

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fourth

unit title: Basic Education Unit

Module: Comparative political systems (2)

Aims of education:

Review the most important models of political systems to understand the mechanisms of the functioning of their governance systems and highlight the differences between them and the specificity of each model, in an attempt to create a scientific base that helps the student to absorb the content of the comparative policy subject

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

I: Models of Western Political Systems

Presidential system: United States model

Parliamentary system: Britain's model

Semi-presidential system: France's model

System of the Assembly's Government: Switzerland as a model

II: Models of developing political systems

Algeria

Egypt

India

III: Comparative policy

- Definition of comparative policy
- The evolution of comparative policy
- Comparative policy fields
- Comparison strategies

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fourth

unit title: Methodology Education Unit

Module: Analysis of political documents and international charters

Aims of education:

This article seeks as the applicant's debtor to analyze the speech by reading, understanding and accommodating political texts and reports.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First Axis: Political Document and its Types

Second axis: Techniques for analysis of the political document

Third Axis: Selected models

1. Official national documents:

2. International documents: declarations - treaties - conventions - protocols

Political speeches

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fourth

unit title: Exploratory Education Unit

Module: Algeria's political and administrative institutions

Aims of education

This article aims at enabling students to learn about the institutional structure of the independent Algerian State by reviewing successive constitutions and familiarizing themselves with the institutional organization and the most important powers conferred upon them.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

First axis: Political institutions under the first transitional period

- Transition Period March 1962

- The Crisis of summer 1962

- Provisional Institutions September 1962, September 1963

Second axis: Political institutions in the period of the 1963 Constitution

- The system of government in the Constitution of 1963

- The system's developments up to 1965

axis III: Political institutions after June 19 's 1965

- Governing Institutions

- Advisory bodies

axis IV: Political institutions under the Constitution of 1976

- Motives for a return to constitutional life

- Organization of powers in the 1976 Constitution

- Relationship between the President of the Republic and the National People's Assembly

- The place of the legislative and executive institutions in the system

Theme 5: Political institutions in the wake of democratization

- The backgrounds of Algeria's political reforms and transformational factors
- Decision on multilateralism and suspension of the electoral trajectory
- From the freezing of the Constitution to the revival of institutions
- Reviving the Constitution and redrawing the Constituent Framework

axis VI: Political institutions under the Constitution of 1996

- Executive authority.
- Legislative authority
- Constitutional Council

axis VII: Political institutions under 2004 's constitutional amendment

Axis VIII: Development of Algeria's administrative institutions

- One-party administrative institutions to political pluralism
- Administrative Division
- Challenges facing Algeria's local administration system
- Algeria's local administration reform strategy

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fourth

unit title: Exploratory Education Unit

Module: Political parties and electoral systems

Aims of education:

This article makes it easier to familiarize students with the partisan phenomenon by reviewing the various party experiences that have formed models and practices that have become very influential in charting the orientations of political systems and their relationship with electoral systems as a democratic mechanism by their different experiences, which have produced different political systems and whose study is essential for understanding comparative political systems.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module :

Axis 1: Parties' conceptual framework

- Definition and formation of parties
- Parties' elements, means of work and functions
- Party Types

Axis 2: Party Systems

- Number-based classification
- Competitive classification

axis 3: Election

- Definition of election and evolution of electoral machinery
- Election Types
- political culture and election
- Boycott and abstention

Axis 4: Contemporary electoral systems

- Ballot by majority
- Proportional ballot
- Mixed systems

axis 5: The impact of the electoral system on the party system

- Maurice Duverje's thesis
- Criticism Duverje thesis

Axis VI: Parties and the electoral system in Algeria

Theme 7: Britain's partisan and electoral system

Theme VII: France's party and electoral system

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fourth

unit title: Exploratory Education Unit

Module: Geopolitics

Aims of education

Enabling the student to acquire a broad political culture related to political boundaries, international policy, foreign relations...

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

I: Geopolitics: Topic and method

- Political geography: concept and evolution
- Political: field of study and curricula used
- The relationship between Political geography and geopolitics

II: Geopolitical Thinking

- German School: Geographical Imperative (Ratzel and Hoshofer)
 - British School: Halfordmakinder Writings
 - American School: Alfred Mahan and Speakman Studies
 - French School: Geographical relativity to confront Germans
 - Contemporary geopolitical studies: Herodotus and Brzezinski magazine project
- "Grand Chess Patch": geostrategic actor and geopolitical axis

III: The natural environment in the State's composition from a geopolitical perspective

- Location Characteristics
- Spatial features
- The topographic personality
- Biographic underpinnings

IV: Geopolitics and the State's demographic dimension

- Human ingredients (population, descent, language, religion, ethnicity,)
- The breeding problem in countries
- Racially Mature States
- The world's main population blocs
- Border problems: a case study

V: Geopolitics: Case studies

- Political geography of the energy problem in the Caucasus
- Political geography of the water problem in the Nile river
- Political geography of maritime piracy in the Horn of Africa
- Political geography of conflicts in the Great Lakes: demographic dimension

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fourth

unit title: Horizontal Education Unit

Module: Policy-making and decision-making

Aims of education:

This article aims to enable students to study the decision-making process in political science and review the most important cognitive approaches in the formulation of formal and informal basic policies and actions.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the baseline composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

1: Policy concept

2: Decision-making systems

- What decision-making systems
- Modern and traditional concepts in decision-making: attitudinal, behavioral....

3: Theoretical schools for policymaking and decision-making

- Political entrances: systems theory, class, elite, group
- Technical entrances: cumulative rationality, dual theory, rational choice theory

Theme IV: Policy formulation phases

4: Strategies for linking policymaking and decision-making phases

5: The role of formal and informal institutions in policymaking and decision-making

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fourth

unit title: Horizontal Education Unit

Module: English4

Aims of education:

Improving students' level of English as a global language is more than necessary for political science students by focusing on the study and analysis of political texts in English.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the baseline composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the Module:

The aim of teaching this subject is to empower the student of the most important linguistic rules that allow him to deal with the subjects of politics in this language.

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

Speciality:International Relations
5–fifth hexagram:

Education unit		Hexagonal Hourly volume	Weekly hourly volume				coefficient	Credit	Evaluation type	
			14-16 weeks	lecture	Directed works	Practical works			Other works	Continuous
Basic education units										
Code : B E U Coefficient :9 Credit :18	Module 1: Geopolitics of International Relations	144	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 2:foreign policy analysis	144	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 3:Theories of international integration	96	1.30	1.30		3	3	6	×	×
Methodological education units										
Code : M E U Coefficient :3 Credit :4	Module 1: Research Methods in international relations (1)	80	1.30	1.30		2	3	4	×	×
Exploratory education units										
Code : E E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:European-Maghreb Relations	48		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
	Choose module between									
	Module 1:democratic transitions	48		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2:Contemporary strategic issues									
Horizontal education unit										
Code : H E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:international law and international relations	48	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2:English language	48		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
The sum of the hexagrams 5		656	13.30	7.30		20	20	30		

6–sixth hexagram:

Education unit		Hexagonal Hourly volume	Weekly hourly volume				coefficient	Credit	Evaluation type	
			14-16 weeks	lecture	Directed works	Practical works			Other works	Continuous
Basic education units										
Code : B E U Coefficient :9 Credit :18	Module 1: Analysis of international conflicts	144	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 2: Foreign Policy of Major States	144	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 3: Diplomacy and international cooperation	96	1.30	1.30		3	3	6	×	×
Methodological education units										
Code : M E U Coefficient :3 Credit :4	Module 1: Research Methods in international relations (2)	80	1.30	1.30		2	3	4	×	×
Exploratory education units										
Code : E E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1: armaments and disarmament	48		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
	Choose module between									
	Module 1: identity and citizenship	48		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2: Algeria in the regional and international environment									
Horizontal education unit										
Code : H E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1: international economic system	48	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2: English language	48		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
The sum of the hexagrams 6		656	13.30	7.30		20	20	30		

hexagram: fifth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Basic Education Unit

Module: Geopolitics of International Relations

Aims of education:

Enabling students to learn about the most important political and economic schools interpreted for the phenomenon of international relations.

Required advance knowledge:

Knowledge gained and the student's grassroots composition in international relations, economics, contemporary history and related concepts that help to study the speciality of international relations.

Content of the module:

1 Geopolitics of international relations

- Concept and evolution

- field and method

2 Geopolitical schools

3. Contemporary geopolitical thought

4 Study of models

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fifth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Basic Education Unit

Module: foreign policy analysis

Aims of education:

Enabling students to learn about the most important political and economic schools interpreted for the phenomenon of international relations.

Required advance knowledge:

Knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in international relations, economics, contemporary history and related concepts that help to study the speciality of international relations.

Content of the module:

First Axis: Concepts

-Definition of foreign policy

-Foreign and domestic policy

-Foreign policy in a globalized world

second axis: Theoretical for foreign policy interpretation

1- Institutional approaches to foreign policy analysis

- Decision-making approach: Richardsnider model

- Comparative foreign policy: James Rosnow's theory

- Environmental analysis and foreign policy-making: Sprout family model

- Bureaucratic approaches:

2-Analysis of foreign policy and theories of international relations

- Realism
- Marxism
- Liberalism
- Construction

Third axis: Foreign policy-making

- Foreign policy-making institutions
- Tools for achieving foreign policy objectives
- Determinants of foreign policy-making

fourth axis: Foreign policy and new international transformations

1. Theoretical challenges

2. Regional Foreign Policy: European Union

Post-Cold War Third World Countries' Foreign Policies

Evaluation Method:Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fifth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Basic Education Unit

Module: Theories of international integration

Aims of education:

Enabling students to learn about the most important political and economic schools that explain the phenomenon of integration and international integration, and thus try to drop them to learn about various complementary experiences on different continents.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in international relations, economics, contemporary history and related concepts that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

Introduction

Theme 1: Integration Concept

1. Definition of integration
2. Integration and some similar concepts
3. Intellectual and theoretical foundations of integration
4. fields of integration

Theme II: Integration conditions and indicators

1. Conditions for integration
2. Indicators for measuring integration

Theme III: Constitutional School in Integration

1. Federal School
2. Confederate School

Axis IV: Consosusiacionalizam (consensual construction)

1. Concept of "Consosuciacionalizme"
2. Characteristics of "Consosusiacionalizme"
3. "Consosusiacionalizam" as an approach for integration and political stability

Axis V: Functional School in Integration

1. Traditional functional theory
2. New functional theory

Axis VI: Communication Theory

1. Concept of communication
 2. Pioneers of communication theory
- Communication and complementarity process

Axis VI: Integrative Experiences

1. Integration experience in Europe: European Union (model)
2. Integration experience in Africa: Arab Maghreb Union (model)
3. Integration experience in America: North American Free Trade Association (model)
4. Integration experience in Asia: Gulf Cooperation Council (model)

Evaluation Method:Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

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- Paul R.Viotti, Mark V.kauppi, International Relations Theory: Realism, Pluralism, Globalism and Beyoud, London, 3 rd. ed., Allyn Bacon, 1999
- Jan Tinbergen, International economic integration. Elsevier, 1965.

hexagram: fifth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Methodological education units

Module: Research Methods in international relations (1)

Aims of education:

Enabling the student to obtain a systematic and theoretical composition to build conceptual capacities that will help him to study the phenomena descriptively and explore, interpreting and classifying.

Required advance knowledge :

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

I: The importance of methods research in international relations

II: Historical method in the study of international relations

III: Realistic method and study of international relations

IV: Behavioural method and study of international relations

V: Constructive approach in the study of international relations

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fifth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Exploratory education unit(mandatory)

Module: European-Maghreb Relations

Aims of education:

Provide the student with knowledge to understand the background and contexts that control European-Maghreb relations

Required advance knowledge :

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in the economy and political history of international relations. and related concepts and formulations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

Axis I: Historical Framework for European-Maghreb Relations

1. European-Arab Dialogue (Maghreb)

European-Arab Cooperation (Maghreb)

Second theme: New international transformations and their implications for the European Union and Maghreb arab

1. New international variables

Impact of new international transformations on the European Community

Impact of new international transformations on the Maghreb arab

Theme III: European-Maghreb Economic Relations

1. European-Maghreb arab trade relations (partnership projects....)
 2. European-Maghreb arab Financial Relations
- Axis IV: European-Maghreb arab Diplomatic and Security Relations
1. European-Maghreb political relations (5 + 5 dialogue...)
 2. European-Maghreb Security Relations
- Axis V: European-Maghreb arab Social and Cultural Relations
1. European-Maghreb Social Relations
 2. European-Maghreb Cultural Relations
- Axis VI: The Future of European-Maghreb Relations
- Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous**

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

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6. صارم سمير، أوروبا والعرب: من الحوار إلى الشراكة. سوريا: دار الفكر، 2000.
7. Balta, Paul, Méditerranée : Défis et enjeux. Paris : l'Harmattan, 2000.
8. El-Khader B, l'europe et la Méditerranée, Géopolitique de la proximité. Paris:ed. L'harmattan, 1994.

hexagram: fifth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Exploratory education unit

Module: democratic transitions Forum

Aims of education:

Enabling students to understand the phenomenon of political and democratic transformations in the world and thus try to bring it down on the Arab region

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in international relations, economics, political history and related concepts and formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

- 1: The concept of democratization
- Definition of political transformation
- Definition of democratization
- II: Factors of democratization
- Internal Factors

External factors

III: Democratic transition mechanisms

1. Transformation

2. Replacement

3. Substitution transformation

IV: Transitions in democratic transformations

1. How to deal with political and economic problems

2. How to deal with security problems

V: Democratic consolidation mechanisms

1. Institutional Procedures

Institutional procedures

Operational procedures

VI: Selected Models

Democratic transformations in Eastern Europe

2. Political Transformations in the Arab Region

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fifth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Exploratory education unit

Module: Contemporary strategic issues

Aims of education:

Provide students with the most important knowledge tools to understand the components of the communication process and to learn about the prevailing political values and their role in political life.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in security, economic and strategic studies and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

I: Political transformations in the Arab region and their implications for international security

II: International terrorism

III: Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

IV: Relations between the major powers and the shift in the balance of power

V: The role and place of the United Nations in the current international transformations

VI: The Problem of Environmental Security

VII: Information security

VIII: Religion and nationalism in the current transformations

IX: The problem of international cooperation

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fifth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Horizontal education unit

Module: international law and international relations

Aims of education:

Enabling students to obtain qualifications and develop a legal perspective that helps them to read and understand the phenomena of international relations in a more scientific manner.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in international law, international relations and related concepts and formations that help to study international relations.

Content of the module:

- I: The idea of international organization
- II: Principles of international organization
- III: Mechanisms for international organization
- IV: Laws governing international relations
- Non-interference in internal affairs
- Respect for national sovereignty
- Equality of States
- Peaceful settlement of international disputes
- V: International humanitarian law
- VI: The international community's bets:
- International terrorism.
- Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- Illegal migration
- 4. Environment
- Sustainable development
- Water crisis
- 7. Information Crime
- VI: The problem of international cooperation

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fifth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Horizontal education unit

Module: English language 5

Aims of education :

Improving students' level of English as a global language is more than necessary for political science students by focusing on the study and analysis of political texts in English.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study international relations.

Content of the module:

The aim of teaching this subject is to empower the student of the most important linguistic rules that allow him to deal with the subjects of politics in this language

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram:sixth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Basic Education Unit

Module:Analysis of international conflicts

Aims of education:

Enabling students to analyse the phenomenon of international conflicts and who have been based on them to understand the most important contemporary international conflicts

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in theories of international relations, economics, political history of international relations and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

I: The concept of international conflicts

Nature of the international conflict

Stages of international conflict

II: Classification of international disputes

III: International conflict analysis theories

Theories of interpretation of international conflicts

a. Partial theories

B. Centrist theories

C. Holistic theories

International conflict management theories

a. Game theory

B. Deterrence theory

C. Escalation theory

D. Theory of collective security

.3introduction to the resolution of international disputes

A.Diplomatic

B. Legal

c. Economic

IV: The evolution of international conflicts after the cold war

.1The specificity of international conflicts after the cold war

.2Impact of the post-cold war phase on international conflict analysis theories

V: Models of international conflicts

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

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-Julie Merttus, The role of Racism as a Cause or Factor in War and Civil Conflict, Geneva, international conciel on human rights policy, December 3.4- 1999

hexagram:sixth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Basic Education Unit

Module:Foreign Policy of Major States

Aims of education:

Enabling the student to analyze the phenomenon of foreign policy and who has been based on it to understand the foreign policies of major countries

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in theories of international relations, economics, political history of international relations and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

- I: The concept of major Powers
- II: Major States in the international system
- III: Determinants and objectives of major States' foreign policy
- IV: Mechanisms for the implementation of major States' foreign policies
- IV: Major States and International Alliances
- V: Models of Major States' Foreign Policies
1. Foreign Policy of the United States of America
- France's foreign policy
- Russia's foreign policy
- British foreign policy
5. China's foreign policy
6. German foreign policy

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram:sixth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Basic Education Unit

Module:Diplomacy and international cooperation

Aims of education:

Enabling students to analyse the phenomenon of international conflicts and who have been based on them to understand the most important contemporary international conflicts

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in theories of international relations, economics, political history of international relations and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

I-The conceptual root of diplomacy

- 1 Definition of diplomacy
2. Characteristics of diplomacy
3. Historical development of diplomacy
- II: Forms of diplomacy
 - Bilateral and multilateral diplomacy
 - Summit diplomacy and informal diplomacy
 - Preventive diplomacy
- III: Negotiating as a mechanism for diplomacy
 1. Definition of negotiations
 - Elements of negotiations
 - International frameworks for negotiations
 4. Negotiating strategy and tactics
 - Factors affecting the negotiating process
 5. Patterns of negotiations
 - IV: Mediation and good offices
 - Mediation as mechanisms for diplomacy
 - Good offices as a mechanism for diplomacy
 - V: Diplomacy and international cooperation policies
 - Diplomacy and resolution of international disputes
 - Diplomacy and international peace-building
- VI: New international transformations and their impact on diplomacy
 1. The level of action
 2. At the level of operations

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram:sixth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Methodological education units

Module:Research Methods in international relations (2)

Aims of education:

Enabling the student to obtain a systematic and theoretical composition to build conceptual capacities that will help him to study the phenomena descriptively and explore, interpreting and classifying.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the basic composition of the student in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

- I, the importance of approaches in the study of international relations
- II: Systematic approaches in the study of international relations

- III: decision-making Approach and study of international relations
- IV: Behavioural Method and study of international relations
- V: Techniques for future studies in the study of international relations

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: sixth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Exploratory education unit

Module: armaments and disarmament

Aims of education:

Provide the student with knowledge to understand the background and contexts that control European-Maghreb relations

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in the economy and political history of international relations. and related concepts and formulations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

I: Conceptual control of armaments and disarmament

Concept of armaments

Concept of disarmament and arms control

II: The problem of armaments in international relations

Production of weapons in international relations

Military expenditure in international relations

Role of industrial-military vehicles

International arms trade operations

III: The world's nuclear proliferation

Nuclear programme: dual-use (peaceful-military)

2. The world's nuclear powers

IV: World arms control

1. World arms control mechanisms

2. Weapons-free zones

V: Disarmament theories

1. The theory of unilateralism

2. Equilibrium Theory

3. Limited Prohibition Theory

VI. Motives for disarmament

Political and security motivations

Economic motives

Humanitarian motives

Theme VI: Evolution of the problem of disarmament in international relations

The problem of disarmament under the League of Nations

The problem of disarmament under the United Nations

Current disarmament and arms control constraints

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: sixth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Exploratory education unit

Module:identity and citizenship

Aims of education:

Provide students with a cognitive amount that allows them to understand the background and contexts that control the impact of identity on citizenship values

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in the economy and political history of international relations. and related concepts and formulations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

I: conceptual Introduction

1. Identity

2. Citizenship

II: Identity, citizenship and belonging values

III: Identity and cultural globalization

IV: Religion and Identity

V: Citizenship and Democracy

VI: Identity and political stability

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: sixth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Exploratory education unit

Module:Algeria in the regional and international environment

Aims of education:

Provide students with knowledge to understand the background and contexts that govern Algeria's foreign policy environment

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in the economy and political history of international relations. and related concepts and formulations that help to study political science.

Content of the module:

I: Constitutional Reference to Algerian Foreign Policy

II: The persistence and principles of Algeria's foreign policy

III: Instruments for implementing Algeria's foreign policy

IV: Algeria in the regional environment:

Algeria and the Arab Circle

Algeria and the Maghreb Arab

Algeria and the African Circle

V: Algeria in the international environment

Algeria and the Mediterranean Circle

Algeria and the global environment

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: sixth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Horizontal education unit

Module: international economic system

Aims of education:

Enabling students to obtain qualifications and develop a legal perspective that helps them to read and understand the phenomena of international relations in a more scientific manner.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in international law, international relations and related concepts and formations that help to study international relations.

Content of the module:

I: The realities of the international economy

II: Economics of States on the Path to Growth

III: Economics of developed countries

IV: International economic cooperation: opportunities and constraints

V: UN- and the International Economy

VI: World Trade Organization

VII: International economic challenges

VIII: The future of the international system under economic Bets

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: sixth (speciality: international relations)

Unit title: Horizontal education unit

Module: English language 6

Aims of education:

Improving students' level of English as a global language is more than necessary for political science students by focusing on the study and analysis of political texts in English.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study international relations.

Content of the module:

The aim of teaching this subject is to empower the student of the most important linguistic rules that allow him to deal with the subjects of politics in this language

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

Speciality:Political and administrative organization

5 – fifth hexagram:

Education unit		Hexagonal Hourly volume	Weekly hourly volume				coefficient	Credit	Evaluation type	
			14-16 weeks	lecture	Directedw orks	Practical works			Other works	Continuous
Basic educationunits										
Code : B E U Coefficient :9 Credit :18	Module 1: Human resources management 1	144	3	1.30		4 .30	3	6	×	×
	Module 2:Administrative Development	144	3	1.30		4 .30	3	6	×	×
	Module 3:Comparative politics 1	96	1.30	1.30		3	3	6	×	×
Methodologicaleducationunits										
Code : M E U Coefficient :3 Credit :4	Module 1:Administrative training	80	1.30	1.30		2	3	4	×	×
Exploratoryeducationunits										
Code : E E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:Political reform in the Arab region	48		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
	Choose module between									
	Module 1:Public Utility Management and Public Service	48		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2:Management of Local groups									
Horizontal education unit										
Code : H E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:public finance	48	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2:English language	48		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
The sum of the hexagrams 5		656	13.30	7.30		20	20	30		

6–sixth hexagram:

Education unit		Hexagonal Hourly volume	Weekly hourly volume				coefficient	Credit	Evaluation type	
			14-16 weeks	lecture	Directedw orks	Practical works			Other works	Continuous
Basic educationunits										
Code : B E U Coefficient :9 Credit :18	Module 1: Human resources management 2	144	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 2:Local Development Administration	144	3	1.30		4.30	3	6	×	×
	Module 3:Comparative politics 2	96	1.30	1.30		3	3	6	×	×
Methodologicaleducationunits										
Code : M E U Coefficient :3 Credit :4	Module 1: Administrative Editing	80	1.30	1.30		2	3	4	×	×
Exploratoryeducationunits										
Code : E E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:Algeria'slegislative system	48		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
	Choose module between									
	Module 1:freedoms and human rights	48		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2:Crisis and risk management									
Horizontal education unit										
Code : H E U Coefficient :4 Credit :4	Module 1:Algeria's economic policies	48	1.30			1.30	2	2	×	×
	Module 2: English language	48		1.30		1.30	2	2	×	×
The sum of the hexagrams 6		656	13.30	7.30		20	20	30		

hexagram: fifth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Basic Education Unit

Module: Human resources management 1

Aims of education:

Enabling students to learn about the most important human resource management and management schools

Required advance knowledge:

Knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in management concepts, management functions, strategic planning, human resource concept.

Content of the module :

I: The evolution of the management of human resources

Factors affecting the management of human resources.

Stages of the evolution of the management of human resources.

II: Conceptual framework for the management of human resources.

Evolution of the concept of the management of human resources

introduction for human resources management study

Nature and philosophy of human resources management

Key features in the management of human resources

III: Strategic management of human resources

General Introduction to Strategic Management

Nature of the strategic management of human resources

Requirements for strategic management of human resources

Basic dimensions of the strategic management of human resources

IV: Human resources management functions: job description and design function
concepts of characterization

Stages of the characterization process

Methods and tools of the characterization process

the design of the functions

Job Design Methods

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fifth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Basic Education Unit

Module:Administrative Development

Aims of education:

Clarification of points relating to rational administrative regulations and familiarization with administrative networks

Required advance knowledge:

Knowledge of the administrative process and comparative management systems and knowledge of administrative schools

Content of the module:

- Intellectual structures for management development
- Collective and interactive administrative processes
- Participation and administrative pluralism
- Management with fewer possibilities
- Management Engineering
- Rationalization of the administrative process

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fifth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Basic Education Unit

Module:Comparative politics 1

Aims of education:

This measure aims to provide the student with the necessary scientific knowledge of comparative policy as a branch of political science and to enable the student to preliminarily familiarize himself with the basics of this science s knowledge of the most important traditional and modern theories and approaches in comparative political science at its traditional, behavioural and post-behavioural stages, To enable it to take note of the most important stages of scientific and methodological development in this field. as well as presenting the most important contemporary trends in this field and trying to present a vision of future directions of comparative policy from the proposed content

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in the grassroots knowledge of political science.

Content of the module:

First, a comparative policy introduction:

- What is a comparative policy?
- Stages of comparative policy development: traditional, behavioral, and post-behavioral

Second: Comparative methodology:

- Rules, levels and objectives of the comparative study
- Problems of comparative study

Third: Political system

- The concept of the political system
- Classification of political systems

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

- د. كمال المنوفي ، اصول النظم السياسية ، الكويت ، دار الربيعان للنشر والتوزيع ، الكويت ، 1987
- د. نصر عارف ، ابستمولوجيا السياسة المقارنة ، بيروت ، مجد للدراسات والنشر والتوزيع ، 2002
- ، الاتجاهات المعاصرة في السياسة المقارنة ، المركز العلمي للدراسات السياسية ، سلسلة دراسات سياسية نظرية ، عمان ، 2006.
- د. عبد الغفار رشاد ، قضايا في السياسة المقارنة ، مركز البحوث والدراسات السياسية ، كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية، جامعة القاهرة ، 1993 .
- Gabriel A. Almond, Russell J. Dalton, Comparative Politics Today , Longman , 2007

hexagram: fifth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Methodological education units

Module: Administrative training

Aims of education:

Enabling students to learn about management training methods and instructor's skills and managerial functions

And the components of the training process

Required advance knowledge:

Content of the module:

I, the concept and objectives of training:

II: Types of training programmes:

- Skill training.

- Training to increase public information that helps the trainee understand the nature of the work.

- Refresher training to provide the trainee with up-to-date information in the field of administrative work serving the job.

- Retraining in the sense of qualifying a worker for other work in a different field

III: Phase-by-phase division of training

- Pre-service training (pre-appointment)

- In-service training to increase workers' capabilities and effectiveness.

IV. Division of training according to the manner in which the training programme is prepared:

- Official training: Lectures or instructions for employees related to work are given through the officials of the relevant authorities or specialized training institutes.

- Informal training: It is done through the experience of the worker gradually in the course of his work and his contact with the rest of the workers.

V. Division of training according to the supervisor

- Central training: is done through a specific entity such as the Administration Institute for State Officials.

- Non-centralized training: training takes place within the same or a specialized training body.

VI: The division of training based on the place where it takes place into:

- In-house training: carried out within the workplace under the supervision and planning of the Department

- External training: It takes place in specialized training centres, where different individuals meet and experiences are exchanged

VII: Management training methods:

- Case study method: progress for trainees

- How to represent roles

- Expertise and observation training:

- Training through rotation and transportation:

- Group managerial matches

- Training in decision-making:

VIII: Means of training:

X. Conditions for successful management training

XI. Challenges to management training

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fifth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Exploratory education unit

Module: Political reform in the Arab region

Aims of education:

Required advance knowledge:

Content of the article:

1: The conceptual framework for political reform

I. Concept of political reform

Political reform approaches

Political reform components (s)

2: A Historical Review of Waves of Arab Reform

First: Reforms in the early twentieth century (first constitutions and parliaments)

Second: the second wave of Arab reform (after the Second World War)

Third wave of Arab reform from 1975 to the early 1990s

3: External initiatives for political reform in the Arab region

First, European Union initiatives (Barcelona Pathway, Partnership Initiative...)

II: United States of America Initiatives (The Building Hope Initiative, The Great Middle East...)

Third: International organizations' initiatives (governmental and non-governmental)

4 Internal initiatives for political reform

I. Initiatives within the framework of the League of Arab States (development and modernization process)

Second: Government projects (selected models)

Third: Civil Society Initiatives (Arab Reform Initiative, Future Forum,...)
5: Challenges of political reform in the light of the outcome of the Arab Spring

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

- أحمد يوسف أحمد، نيفين مسعد(تحريرا)، "حال الأمة العربية 2007-2008"، بيروت: مركز دراسات الوحدة العربية، 2008.
- حسنين توفيق إبراهيم، "النظم السياسية العربية والاتجاهات الحديثة في دراستها"، بيروت: مركز دراسات الوحدة العربية، 2005.
- خالد غزال، "المجتمعات العربية المأزومة وإعاقاة الحداثة المركبة"، بيروت: دار الطليعة، 2008.
- مصطفى كمال السيد (محررا)، "الإصلاح السياسي في الوطن العربي"، القاهرة: منشورات جامعة القاهرة، 2006.
- كمال المنوفي، يوسف محمد الصواني (تحريرا)، "الديمقراطية الإصلاح السياسي في الوطن العربي"، ليبيا : دار الكتب الوطنية، 2006.
- هلال سعد الدين، "المجتمع والدولة في الوطن العربي"، بيروت: مركز دراسات الوحدة العربية، 1988.
- هلال علي الدين، عبد المنعم مسعد نيفين، "النظم السياسية العربية وقضايا الاستمرار و التغيير"، بيروت: مركز دراسات الوحدة العربية، 2000.
- هيدي هوهنتاين (وأخرون)، "الإصلاحات العربية وتحديات سياسات الإتحاد الأوربي"، دبي: مركز الخليج للأبحاث، 2005.
- محمد غالب سعيد علي البكري، "الإصلاح الديمقراطي والبناء المؤسسي للسلطة في المجتمعات العربية"، الإسكندرية: المكتب الجامعي الحديث، 2012.
- Maurice FLORY,(et autres),"Les Régimes politiques arabes", Paris: presse universitaire de France. 1990.
- Marie -HELENE PARIZEAU, Sohiel KASH, "Pluralisme et modernité dans le monde arabe", Liban: DELTA.
- Jean-jacquesSCHMIDT,"Sept clés pour comprendre le monde arabe", Paris: DAUPHIN, 2006.
- YadhBENACHUR,"Politique,religion et droit dans le monde arabe", Tunis : Cérés productions.1992.
- Elizabeth PICARD,"La politique dans le monde arabe", Paris: ARMAND COLIN. 2006.
- J-C VATIN (et autres),"Démocratie et démocratisations dans le monde arabe", Paris : CNRS, 1992.
- Amy Hawthorne, "Political Reform in the Arab World: A new Ferment?",Washington: CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT For International Peace, 2004.
- GhassanSalamé (réd), « Démocraties sans démocrates », Paris : Fayard, 1994

hexagram: fifth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Exploratory education unit

Module:Public Utility Management and Public Service

Aims of education:

Required advance knowledge:

Content of the module:

* Public utility Management

- I: Concept of the Public utility
- Definition of the Public utility
- Elements of the Public utility
- II: Public utility divisions
- III: Principles for the management of public utilities
- IV: Direct modus operandi of public utilities
- V: The way in which public institutions operate public utilities
- VI: Management of Public Utilities through Excellence
- VII: Algeria's Public Utilities Legal System
- Definition of Algeria's public annex
- Development of public utilities in Algeria
- Sources of Algeria's public utilities legal system
- Establishment and ending of public utilities
- VIII: Administrative utilities
- IX: Economic utilities
- X: Social Public Utilities

* * Public Service

- I: The concept of public service
- Definition - Principles
- II: Public Service Regulations
- Open system for Public Service
- Closed system for public service
- III: The concept of public service and civil servants
- Definition of public official and civil servant
- Basic elements of a public official
- The nature of the public employee relationship with the State
- IV: public employee rights and duties
- V: Selection of public employee
- VI: Appointment and Demarcation
- VII: Promotion in the civil service
- Axis VIII: Composition in the Public Service
- Theme IX: public employee evaluation
- Axis X: Basic legal status of a public employee
- Axis XI: public employee disciplinary system
- Axis XII: Ending of public service

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fifth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Exploratory education unit

Module: Management of Local groups

Aims of education:

Clarification of points relating to local units and councils and introduction to the vertical and horizontal relationship of local communities

Required advance knowledge:

Knowledge of the administrative process and comparative management systems and familiarity with administrative schools

Content of the module:

- Territorial organization of the State
- Modalities for the formation of local councils
- Executive organs
- Financing
- Relationship between local units

Evaluation Method : Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fifth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Horizontal education unit

Module: public finance

Aims of education:

Required advance knowledge:

Content of the module:

Introductory chapter: some basic concepts

- The formation and development of public finances
- Definition of public finances
- General needs
- Financial policy
- Public and Private Finance
- Public finances' relationship with other sciences

Chapter I: Overhead

Discussion 1: Content of overhead

- What are the overheads?
- Apportionment of overhead

Examination II: Volume of overhead

- General expenditure controls
- General expenditure limits

- The phenomenon of increasing public expenditures
- Research III: Economic implications of public expenditures
- Major economic impacts of public expenditure
 - The role of public expenditures in achieving economic policy objectives
- Chapter II: General revenues
- Research I: Economic revenues
- State property revenues
 - General price
- Research II: Sovereign revenues
- duties
 - Taxes
 - Economic effects of taxes
- Research III: State credit revenues (public loans)
- What is a public loan and its characteristics
 - Technical organization of public loans
 - Economic effects of public loans
- Chapter III: General Budget (General Budget)
- The legal and financial nature of the public budget
 - The role of the public budget in economic and social policies
 - Technical rules of the general budget
- Examination II: State's general budget cycle
- Preparation and preparation of the budget
 - Budget approval
 - Budget implementation
 - Oversight of budget implementation
- Examination III: Financial, economic and social integration of the public budget
- Scientific and economic divisions of the public budget
 - Evolution of general budget divisions
 - Economic and social integration of the public budget into the national economy

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: fifth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Horizontal education unit

Module: English language 5

Aims of education:

Improving students' level of English as a global language is more than necessary for political science students by focusing on the study and analysis of political texts in English.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study international relations.

Content of the module:

The aim of teaching this subject is to empower the student of the most important linguistic rules that allow him to deal with the subjects of politics in this language

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram:sixth (speciality:Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Basic Education Unit

Module:Humanresources management 2

Required advance knowledge:

Knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in management concepts, management functions, strategic planning, human resource concept.

Content of the module:

I: Human resources planning

What is human resources planning?

Human resources planning foundations

Human resources planning methods

Human resources planning in public employment institutions

II: Attracting Human Resources

What Is Attracting Human Resources

Methods of attracting human resources

Attracting human resources in public employment institutions

III: Selection and recruitment of human resources

General concepts of selection and appointment

Phases of the human resources selection process

Recruitment contests and interviews

Public Employment Competitions

IV: Evaluation of employees' performance

What is performance evaluation?

Performance appraisal methods

Evaluation of employees in public employment institutions

V: Compensation and Promotion System

General concepts

Wages and salaries

Incentive System
Upgrade System
Examination of the situation of public employment institutions
VI: Human resources development

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous
References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram:sixth (speciality:Political and administrative organization)
Unit title: Basic Education Unit
Module:Local Development Administration

Aims of education:

This measure aims to identify students with the concept of local development policy, its characteristics, reasons for its emergence, classification, diagnostic methods and how to deal with it, as well as practical aspects during the study of special cases of local policies

Required advance knowledge:

Content of the module:

I: General concepts and theoretical foundations of local development policies

Theoretical approaches to the study of local development

2. Regional Balance Politicians

3. Rural Development Policy

4. Local Public Service

II: Local Development Schemes

1. Historical evolution

2. Sectoral development Plan

3Municipal Plan for Local Development

hexagram:sixth (speciality:Political and administrative organization)
Unit title: Basic Education Unit
Module:Comparative politics 2

Aims of education:

This measure aims to provide the student with the necessary scientific knowledge of comparative policy as a branch of political science and to enable the student to preliminarily familiarize himself with the basics of this science's knowledge of the most important traditional and modern theories and approaches in comparative political science at its traditional, behavioural and post-behavioural stages, To enable it to take note of the most important stages of scientific and methodological

development in this field. as well as presenting the most important contemporary trends in this field and trying to present a vision of future directions of comparative policy from the proposed content

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in the basic knowledge of political science.

Content of the module:

I. New approaches to comparative political studies

- Conceptual, approach
- Rational direction in comparative policy
- Institutional direction in comparative policy
- The constructive trend in comparative policy

II: Political processes

- Political stability
- Political participation
- Political upbringing
- Political legitimacy
- Identity
- Integration
- Political penetration

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

- د. كمال المنوفي ، اصول النظم السياسية ، الكويت ، دار الربيعان للنشر والتوزيع ، الكويت ، 1987
- د. نصر عارف ، ابستمولوجيا السياسة المقارنة ، بيروت ، مجد للدراسات والنشر والتوزيع، 2002
- ، الاتجاهات المعاصرة في السياسة المقارنة ، المركز العلمي للدراسات السياسية ، سلسلة دراسات سياسية نظرية ، عمان ، 2006.
- د.عبد الغفار رشاد ، قضايا في السياسة المقارنة ، مركز البحوث والدراسات السياسية ، كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية، جامعة القاهرة ، 1993 .
- Gabriel A. Almond, Russell J. Dalton, Comparative Politics Today , Longman , 2007

hexagram:sixth (speciality:Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Methodological education units

Module:Administrative Editing

Aims of education:

Required advance knowledge:

Content of the module:

- Principles and rules of administrative editing:
- Types of administrative editions (administrative correspondence, administrative documents, administrative texts).

- Basic foundations of regulatory liberalization (formal controls, legal controls, language controls).
- Features of the management method (objective, accuracy, simplicity, brevity, respect for the administrative ladder or career graduation, courtesy).
- Effective editing requirements (during the preparation phase, during the drafting phase).
- Administrative correspondence editing techniques:
- Administrative letter (elements of administrative letter, administrative letter formats, requirements for effective editing of administrative letter, forms of administrative letter).
- Summoning and calling.
- Transmission table.
- Administrative document editing techniques:
- Report (report's objectives, types of reports, elements of the report, steps in writing the report).
- Record (record types, record elements, record forms).
- View Status (Status Display Characteristics, Items and Contents of Case View, Status Display Form).
- Note (Features of the management memorandum, uses of the management memorandum, elements of the management memorandum, memorandum form).
- Techniques for editing administrative texts:
- Decree (elements of the decree, how to prepare and edit the decree, presidential or executive decree form).
- Education (concept and characteristics of education, teaching model).
- Resolution and decision (elements of the resolution and decision, models of resolutions and decisions).
- Publication (publication contents, publication form).

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

- بوحميذة عطاء الله، دروس في المراسلات الإدارية مع نماذج تطبيقية. ديوان المطبوعات الجامعية، الجزائر، 1999.
- رشيد حباني، دليل تقنيات التحرير الإداري. دار النجاح، برج الكيفان – الجزائر، 1996.
- Jacques Gandouine **Correspondance et rédaction administrative.**, Ed. Armand Colin, 1980.
- Pierre Verdier, **Guide pratique de la correspondance administrative.** Ed. Berger-Levrault, Paris, 2001.

hexagram: sixth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Exploratory education unit

Module:Algeria'slegislative system

Aims of education:

Required advance knowledge:

Content of the module:

-The first axis: the concept of legislation

-1 Definition of legislation

-2 Types of legislation

-3 Characteristics of legislation

-Second axis: Legislative Power

-1 Composition of the legislative Authority

-2 Functions of the legislative Authority

-The Third Axis: Principles of Legislation

-1 Principle of legality

-2 Principle of the incorporation of laws

-The Fourth Axis: Basic Legislation

-1 Methods of constitution-making in Algeria

-2 Procedure for amending Algeria's Constitution

-3 Algeria's constitutional amendments

-The Fifth Axis: Legislation with Membership Laws

-1 Areas of legislation with organic laws

-2 Procedures for legislating with membership laws

-The Sixth Axis: Ordinary Legislation

-1 Areas of legislation by ordinary laws

-2 Stages of legislation

أ. Law Initiative Phase

ب. Study and examination phase

ت. Stage of discussion and voting

ث. Issuance and Publication Phase

-The Seventh Axis: Government Excellence in Legislative Action

-1 Government Control of Legislative Initiative

-2 The Government's influence on guiding the work of Parliament

-The eighth axis: legislating with orders

-1 Cases of legislating with orders

-2 Legislative procedures with orders

-The ninth axis: Legislation by decrees

-1 Presidential Decrees

-2 Executive decrees

-The tenth axis: Conflict of legislation

-1 Application of legislation by location

Application of legislation ratione temporis

hexagram: sixth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Exploratory education unit

Module: freedoms and human rights

Aims of education:

Required advance knowledge:

Content of the module:

I. Public freedoms, human rights and guarantees of their exercise

Definition of rights and freedoms.

- Right to Life - Right to Security - Right to Participate in Political Life - Right to Work - Right to Property

Rights and freedoms in modern times and their divisions

* Human personality rights and freedoms:

- Right to security, freedom of movement, inviolability of residence, freedom of belief, freedom of opinion, freedom of information, freedom of education, freedom of assembly, right to life

* Rights and freedoms relating to human activity:

- Right to Work - Freedom of Trade and Industry - Freedom of Ownership

Principle of equality and guarantee of the exercise of public rights and freedoms.

- Principle of equality

- Equality of rights

- Equality before the law

- Equal political rights in practice

- Equal access to public service:

- Equality before the courts

- Equality against public costs

- Equality of military burdens

Guarantees of the exercise of public rights and freedoms.

- Separation of powers

- Oversight There is a Constitution of the State

- Control over the constitutionality of laws

- Judicial oversight of the Department's work

hexagram: sixth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Exploratory education unit

Module: Crisis and risk management

Aims of education:

Required advance knowledge:

Content of the module:

I: (preliminary): crisis: theoretical framework

- The concept and characteristics of the crisis.

- The causes of the crisis.
- Stages of crisis.
- Types of crisis.
- Dimensions of the crisis.

II: Theoretical foundations of crisis management science

- The concept of crisis management and its historical roots.
- Components of crisis management.
- Crisis management phases.
- Means of improving crisis management.
- Impediments to crisis management.
- Crisis management model.

III: Crisis management strategy

Needs for dealing with crises.

- Requirements for dealing with crises.
- Administrative needs to deal with crises.
- Steps to deal with crises.
- Ways to deal with crises.
- Difficulties in dealing with crises.

Towards an integrated approach to dealing with crises.

- The concept of an integrated approach to crisis management.
- Requirements for dealing with crises.
- Quantitative methods for dealing with crises.

IV. Crisis Management Team:

- Formation of the Crisis Task Force
- The leadership's role in the conduct of the team.
- Training methods for the Azmoi task Team

Scenarios for dealing with crises.

Managing the crisis society.

Post-crisis management.

V: Applied models (study cases) for crisis management

International crises: the international financial crisis

Natural crises : (disasters)

Administrative crises.

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: sixth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Horizontal education unit

Module:Algeria's economic policies

Aims of education:

Required advance knowledge:

Content of the module:

I: Algeria's economic transformation

- The status of Algeria's economy before the reforms
- Algeria's economy and reforms

II: Algeria's economic policies under socialism

- Economic policies from 62-1965.
- Economic policies from 66-1979.
- Economic policies from 1979-1988.

III: Economic policies in the transition to a market economy

- Structural reform policy.
- Fiscal policy.
- Monetary policy.
- Trade policy and debt management.
- Structural adjustment (1993-1998).
- Economic Recovery Policy (2000-2010).

IV: The Future of Algeria's Economic Policies in the Context of Global

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc.)

hexagram: sixth (speciality: Political and administrative organization)

Unit title: Horizontal education unit

Module:English language 6

Aims of education:

Improving students' level of English as a global language is more than necessary for political science students by focusing on the study and analysis of political texts in English.

Required advance knowledge:

The knowledge gained and the student's basic composition in philosophy, economics, contemporary history, administrative and legal concepts and related formations that help to study international relations.

Content of the module:

The aim of teaching this subject is to empower the student of the most important linguistic rules that allow him to deal with the subjects of politics in this language

Evaluation Method: Exam + Continuous

References: (books and publications, websites, etc

