

**PROPOSAL**  
**For**  
**NON-CONVENTIONAL COURSE**  
**On**  
***'Competitive Exam Orientation Guidance  
Programme'***

Submitted

By

Department of Political Science



DCT'S

**Dhempe College of Arts & Science**  
**Miramar, Panjim-Goa-403001**

**Re -Accredited as 'A' Grade by NAAC**

ISO 9001:2008 certified

Dempo Charities Trust's

**Dhempe College of Arts & Science**  
Miramar, Panjim -Goa

**Title:** Non-Conventional Course on '**Competitive Exam Orientation Guidance Programme**'

**Duration:** 24 Sessions; weekly 3 sessions of one and a half hour each.

**Objective of the Course:**

- The course intends to introduce the students to the career opportunities of higher Civil Services in India.
- The Course seeks to orient and guide the students towards preparing for the All India Level Competitive Examinations with special emphasis to the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) Civil Service Examination, Goa Public Service Commission (GPSC), and NET & SET.
- The Course seeks to enhance General Awareness and Competitive Skills among the Students for future use to compete in various exams.

**Tentative Course Outline:**

DATE	DAY	TOPIC
6 <sup>th</sup> July, 2015	Monday	✓ Inauguration of the Course <b>'Competitive Exam Orientation Guidance Programme'</b>
9 <sup>th</sup> July, 2015	Thursday	Introduction : Overview of Civil Service at Central Level
10 <sup>th</sup> July, 2015	Friday	Introduction : Overview of Civil Service



		at Central Level
13 <sup>th</sup> July,2015	Monday	Introduction : Overview of Civil Service at State Level
16 <sup>th</sup> July,2015	Thursday	Introduction : Overview of Civil Service at State Level and Syllabus Discussion
17 <sup>th</sup> July,2015	Friday	Introducing Students to Essential & Basic Reading Materials
20 <sup>th</sup> JULY ,2015	Monday	Introducing Students to Essential & Basic Reading Materials
23th July,2015	Thursday	Screening of Documentary on L B S Administrative Training Institute
24 <sup>th</sup> July, 2015	Friday	Screening of Documentary :Interviews of Toppers at Competitive Exams
27 <sup>th</sup> July,2015	Monday	Lectures by Expert
30 <sup>th</sup> July,2015	Thursday	Using Reference/Study Material for Competitive Exams
31 <sup>st</sup> July,2015	Friday	Using Newspapers/Magazines for Competitive Exams
3 <sup>rd</sup> August,2015	Monday	Past Exam Paper Discussions
6 <sup>th</sup> August,2015	Thursday	Current Affairs : India (Discussion on relevant Issues before India)
7 <sup>th</sup> August,2015	Friday	Current Affairs : World (Discussion on relevant issues before the world)
10 <sup>th</sup> August,2015	Monday	CSAT/NET –Introduction of Syllabus
13 <sup>th</sup> August,2015	Thursday	CSAT/NET-Gen Knowledge & Aptitude Tests
14 <sup>th</sup> August,2015	Friday	CSAT –subject Specific Knowledge
17 <sup>th</sup> August,2015	Monday	Ways to Answer Interviews
20 <sup>th</sup> August,2015	Thursday	Mock Prelim Exam( as per student's present subject combination & Current Affairs)
21 <sup>st</sup> August,2015	Friday	Mock Mains Examination
24 <sup>th</sup> August,2015	Monday	Mock Exam for Interview
27 <sup>th</sup> August,2015	Thursday	Student's Feedback & Closing Ceremony

### **Course Highlight :**

- One and Half Hour Session, thrice a week on Monday, Thursday, Friday i.e. from 6<sup>th</sup> July, 2015 to 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 (from 11.am to 12.30 pm)
- Lectures by Eminent Personalities and Expertise in the field of IAS, IPS State Civil Services and keen academic
- Reading Material will be provided.

### **Faculty:**

Prof. Fouzia Rizvi- Course Coordinator

Prof. Dr.K S Govekar

Prof. Raviraj Kerkar

Visiting Guest Faculty

### **Course Fee:**

The Course fee is **Rs. 1000/-** for each student.

Student Intake: **10 Students**

Concession will be provided for the needy students.

Last date for Registration is **4<sup>th</sup> July, 2015.**

For registration /Enrollment Contact: **Prof. Fouzia Rizvi**

**Dr.K S Govekar**

HoD, Political Science Department

Mobile No: 9420819016

**Dhempe College Office**



(Competitive Exams  
Orientation cum  
Guidance)  
2015-16  
Conducted from 6<sup>th</sup>  
July 2015- 20<sup>th</sup> August  
2015

Sr No.	Name of the Student	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Dates of Lecture	6/7/15	9/7/15	10/7/15	13/7/15	16/7/15	17/7/15	20/7/15	23/7/15	24/7/15	27/7/15	30/7/15	31/7/15	3/8/15	5/8/15	7/8/15	10/8/15	13/8/15	14/8/15	17	20/8
1	Manisha Singh	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	B	P	P	B	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	Rashwin Lobo	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
3	Varsha S. Chari	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
4	Richa Eknath Kajoli	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
5	Harshad Ulhas Naik	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
6	Saqib Khadri	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
7	Nimish R. Parab	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
8	Jarvis Eulalio Mascarenhas	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
9	Rudraksh Prasad Naique	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10	Abhishekkumar Sharma	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11	Mohammad Jawad	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
12	Norman Chrys Fernandes	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
13	Tamazar Samiullah Belwadi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
14	Delwin Xavier Aquino	P	A	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P



*Handwritten signature and text:*  
V. S. ...  
Come forward

## **Non-Conventional Course**

### **Report of Competitive Exam Orientation cum Guidance 2015-16**

The Department of Political Science completed Non-Conventional Course titled as “**Competitive Exam Orientation Guidance Programme**” for the academic year 2015-16.

- **Duration of the Course:** Long Term 20 sessions of one and half an hour each.

#### **Details about the above mentioned course**

- The main objective of this course was to introduce to the students the career opportunities of higher civil services in India. The focus of this course was to guide and orient students to prepare for the All India Level Competitive Examinations with special emphasis to the UPSC Civil Service Examination. The course also enhanced General Awareness and Competitive skills among students.

#### **Methodology**

- The methodology adopted for delivering Non-Conventional Course was Lecture cum Interactive Sessions. Besides this, the Convener of the course shows numerous Documentaries on Interviews of Toppers in Civil Service and their Preparation Strategies.
- The Convener also delivered PowerPoint presentation on UPSC Syllabus and objective of joining Civil Services.
- The Convener also conducted special lectures, Interactive Sessions focusing on inculcating Analytical and Critical reasoning in the aspiring students as a part of their Civil Service Preparation.
- The Convener gave special session on the Art of analyzing the important news in the newspapers for the Civil Service Preparation.
- The Convener also took the candidates on the Fields Trips to Goa International Centre for Lecture-cum-Interactive Sessions on Current Issue by eminent personalities like Ambassador Abhyankar (Retd. IFS Officer) & Shri Mukul Rohatgi, Attorney General for India,

- The syllabus and scheme of Examination and other relevant study material was provided to the students.

### **Student's Assessment**

3.4

#### **Visit to International Centre-Goa as a part of NCC (Current Affairs Lectures)**

The faculty members of Political Science department i.e. Asst. Prof. Fouzia Rizvi along with the students attended a ICG lecture-cum-interactive session on “**Middle East & India's Policy**” on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2015 as a part of the Non-Conventional Course (Current Affairs-World). The Lecture was delivered by Ambassador Rajendra Abhyankar (IFS Retd.). This programme was part of Distinguished Lecture by Eminent Persons organised by The International Centre Goa and UGC Centre for Latin American Studies at Goa University in collaboration with the Public Diplomacy Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. The lecture was co-chaired by Yatin G Kakodkar – President, The International Centre Goa and Dattesh Parulekar – Assistant Professor, Centre for Latin American Studies, Goa University. Amb. Abhyankar, Professor of Practice of Diplomacy and Public Affairs, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University;



Amb. Abhyankar delivered a lecture by analysing India's relations with the Middle East, i.e. West Asia and North Africa, he said that it has many dimensions; the importance comes from the fact that India has the second largest Muslim community in the world. It is important to know that the



first three foreign policy decisions taken immediately after independence were all related to this region." He further explained, "Essentially, policy with this region evolved with some cardinal points; having relations based on shared history and culture. India has been consistent in its support to the Palestinian cause, on regional conflict we have tried to remain equidistant, and we have always opposed exclusivist religious ideology and fanaticism".



Amb. Abhyankar, former Indian ambassador to the European Union, Belgium and Luxemburg, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Syria, and Cyprus; explained "the Arab spring in 2010; largely steered by youth rebellion against decades of authoritarian regime started in Tunisia and spread rapidly to the entire region. In the initial few months, they thought that this is the way things are going to change, but once the unrest reached Syria the same protests were ruthlessly suppressed. This set behind the whole process and lead to the rise of the Islamic State. The US invasion of Iraq in 2003 opened up a Pandora's Box to sectarian divisions; the same were then further accentuated. Today the region is in a state of flux and is causing a lot of agony at every level". "Another important development," Amb. Abhyankar elaborated further, "is that long standing adversaries have become allies; classic example is the recent alliance between Saudi Arabia & Israel; after Iran's signing of the nuclear deal with the US. An ideological rivalry representing the Sunni and Shia strains of Islam; is increasingly seen by Saudi Arabia and Iran's interference in uprisings in Bahrain, Yemen and in Syria". He opined, "There is no immediate end to this strife that has become increasingly violent. As a result of this, the Palestinian cause to which the region has its primary interest is being successively negated, not only by Israel, but by Arabs also". A constellation of circumstances had taken place at the turn of the millennium. Consistently high rate of growth from 1997 onwards, made people look at India differently. From 2 % to achieving 6



&8%, everyone wanted to get into the Indian market. Previous to 2000, India depended on gulf states for oil and employment, but that view changed and Arab countries then began to speak about mutual economic, strategic partnership. Also 9-11 attacks and its aftermath put the Arab and Muslim world under tremendous pressure and they looked at India for investment security. There are 3 million Indians staying in Saudi Arabia, this largest proportion is of major interest and concern. Saudi Arabia is also having close proximity with Pakistan; and its foreign policy is based on resolutions made Islamic countries, one that is influenced by Pakistan's anti-India atmosphere. At the same time, Israel is India's largest supplier of military equipment since 1992, and both countries have a special relation. But now, the alliance with Saudi Arabia will be a conduit to Israel's relation with Pakistan. India fears the consequence if these two adversaries meet. Amb. Abhyankar raised some serious questions, "do we need to change our stand on Palestine, and if so what will it get us? On the assumption that it cannot be dismantled, suppose Islamic State creates a new radical state of its own and if other countries do business with it, what will India's stand be? He concluded, although based on history & culture; in today's scenario, relationship between countries is merely transactional.



Figure 1 students at ICG for lecture cum interactive session on Middle East as a part of NCC Current Affairs Lecture

The Lecture was followed with the interactive session. The session ended on a positive note with huge student response and feedback on the lecture. The response from the students was encouraging to attend more such events in Future.

## **Indian Judicial System by Shri Mukul Rohatgi, Attorney General for India**

The faculty members of Political Science department i.e. Asst. Prof. Fouzia Rizvi along with the students attended a ICG lecture-cum-interactive session on “**India’s Judicial System**” in January 2016 as a part of the Non-Conventional Course (Current Affairs- India Lecture). The lecture was delivered by the Attorney General for India; Shri Mukul Rohatgi during a lecture on ‘India’s Judicial System’ delivered recently at The International Centre Goa, Dona Paula. The lecture was part of the National Lecture Series (NLS) on the State of Affairs in India for 2015, initiated by The International Centre Goa (ICG).

Shri Mukul Rohatgi, Attorney General for India, started his lecture by exclaiming that the India's judicial system is robust, independent and has survived the test of time. A system is good or bad depending on the people who man it. Under the constitution, the President shall appoint a judge of the Supreme Court, in consultation with the chief justice. This means that the right to appoint a judge is that of the government and in this context there always occurs a dispute between the parliament, on one end and judiciary, on the other. A judge should be a person of integrity, knowledge, vision and one who does not have any dogma; be it religious or any other. To get a good person as a judge, we need a good selection body and the same should include experts from diverse fields to be on the task; and this will certainly lead to a further more robust and efficient system".

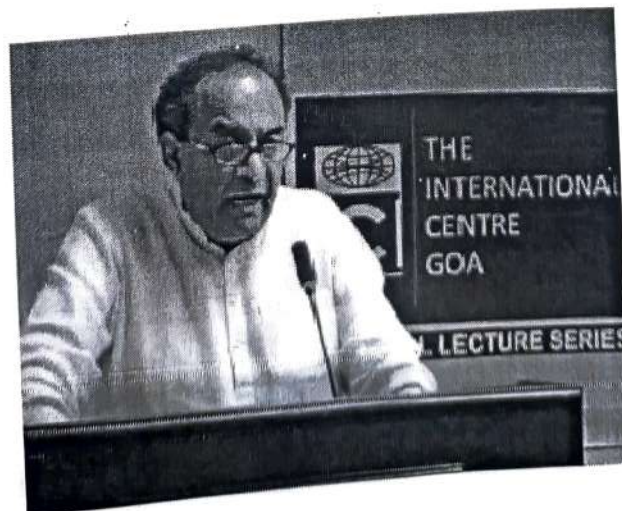




Figure 1 Shri Mukul Rohatgi, Attorney General for India, delivering lecture on India's Judicial System

Shri Rohatgi further added, "But what severely ails the system today is the delay and backlog of cases; there are 3 crores cases pending; more than 50 lakhs in high courts and 75,000 in the Supreme Court. It is of urgent importance to tackle this situation or it will lead to a collapse of the whole system". He suggested, "In this view, multi-pronged measures need to be taken. Firstly, there needs to be more judges; as ratio with respect to population, is miserable. It is about 1/3rd than it is in the western world. Besides, there needs to be a reduction in number of appeals; there are too many in this country and precious time is lost deciding on the same. There also needs to be a radical alteration of procedural laws. The criminal procedure code & civil procedure code were framed by the British. We have to remove all archaic laws, bring in new laws as we need to be bear in mind a population of 1 billion and that we do not have the luxury that we had 100 to 150 years ago".

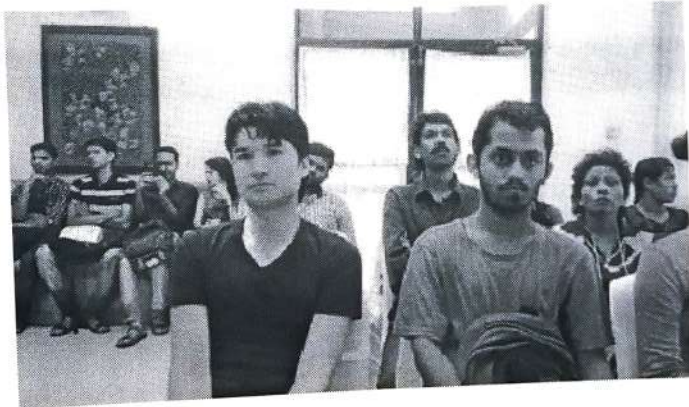


Figure 2 Students at ICG for the Lecture Cum Interactive Session on India's Judicial System as a part of Current Affair India

He further implied that "another danger that the system is faced with nowadays is the millions of public interest litigations that have become a regular feature in the last 15 - 20 years. Many a time, these matters are media centric and the press needs to show restraint and report news based only on written court orders, and not on tentative exchange of views between the judge & an advocate. There is a great misuse made in the name of public interest and it is urgently necessary to relook into whether we have to continue this in an age when we do not have luxury of time".

Shri Rohatgi, recipient of National Law Day Award for 2008 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, explained "the supreme court established after independence, sits on top of the

pyramidal structure. The basic idea was that apex court would decide constitutional issues that relate to the nation. The Supreme Court in India, when compared to any other court in the world, has the broadest jurisdiction, it even has the right to annul any law made by the parliament or the state legislature. The Supreme Court was meant to be a constitutional court, but in recent times it has lost its way and has become a general appellant court over all high courts. The concept under the constitution was that the high court shall be final as it is the highest court in the state, and only some matters of constitutional importance shall go to the apex court. But contrary to that our Supreme Court decides 80,000 cases a year as compared to 80 cases decided by its US counterpart. Petty matters like property cases, landlord-tenant, commercial disputes, cheque bounce, one year sentence, are routinely entertained; just because Supreme Court has opened its doors. Shri Rohatgi, Attorney General for India since June 2014 concluded, "there should be well defined rules that the Supreme Court will broadly decide only certain cases, while high courts should be the final authority on certain other cases. The pristine position, which the high court enjoyed in the 1950's and 60's should be reinstated. The court must come back to its constitutional form".

The Lecture was followed with the interactive session. The session ended on a positive note with huge student response and feedback on the lecture. The response from the students was encouraging to attend more such events in Future.



Fouzia Rizvi

Course Coordinator