

Programme Specification

I. Programme Details

Programme title	Religion in Global Politics			
Final award (<i>exit awards will be made as outlined in the Taught Degree Regulations</i>)	BA	<input type="checkbox"/>	MA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	BSc	<input type="checkbox"/>	MSc	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	LLM	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mode of delivery	Distance-learning	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	On-campus		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Professional body accreditation (<i>if applicable</i>)	n/a			
Academic year this specification was created	2016/17			
Dates of any subsequent amendments				

II. Programme Aims: What will the programme allow you to achieve?

<p>The programme's inter-disciplinary focus aims to provide students with advanced training in the area of religion and politics through the study of a wide range of theoretical and regional perspectives. It will serve primarily as a platform for professional development and further (MPhil/PhD) graduate research. The programme will offer students:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advanced knowledge and understanding of significant approaches, methods, debates, and theories in the field of religion and politics, with particular reference to the study of Asia, Africa and the Middle East; 2. Advanced skills in researching and writing about topics in and theorisations of religion and politics; 3. Advanced skills in the presentation or communication of knowledge and understanding of topics in religion and politics as they pertain to regional, international, and transnational contexts.
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III. Programme Learning Outcomes: What will you learn on the programme?

There are four key areas in which you will develop:

Learning Outcomes: Knowledge	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interdisciplinary specialist understanding of the relationship between religion/secularism and politics; 2. Knowledge of the comparative and historical contexts of religion and secularism; 3. Theories and practices of criticism and analysis in relation to core topics in the field of religion and politics in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Europe; 4. Understanding of the disciplinary range of the field and the necessity of engagement with the topic of religion for the understanding of politics; 5. Familiarity with various frameworks and key concepts that enable the integration of a variety of perspectives around the problematic of the role of religion in the public sphere and of the interrelationship of state and religious structures, values, and commitments. 	
Typical Teaching Methods	Typical Assessment Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition through course work, examinations, long essays and dissertation. • Acquisition through core seminar sessions and seminar presentations and discussions. • Acquisition through supervised individual research and supervised coursework, 	

regular monitoring and feedback on student progress.	
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Learning Outcomes: Intellectual (thinking) skills	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Precision in assessment of evidence and argumentation. 2. Capacity to discuss theoretical and epistemological issues in an articulate, informed, and intellectual manner. 3. Precision and critical acumen in the assessment of scholarly arguments and interpretations; 4. The ability to assess evidence and arguments independently; 5. Effective presentation of complex theoretical arguments and their relationship to empirical data. 6. Theoretical and regional expertise in order to develop and apply self-reflexive approaches to dominant issues in the comparative study of religion and politics. 	
Typical Teaching Methods	Typical Assessment Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of all skills will be fostered through the programme's core course, subsidiary courses, dissertation training workshops, and individual supervision of research topics. • Development of judgment about validity and cogency of complex forms of argumentation will be fostered through training in reading practices, the production of critical response papers in the core course seminar syllabus, through the assessment forms of the subsidiary courses, and through individual dissertation supervisions. 	

Learning Outcomes: Subject-based practical skills	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Academic and professional writing to the highest standards; 2. IT-based information retrieval, processing and data organisation 3. Fieldwork and archival research techniques 4. Research project design 5. Presentational skills 6. Independent study skills 7. Reflexive learning 	
Typical Teaching Methods	Typical Assessment Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of academic and professional writing skills through the preparation of long essays, seminar reports and presentations, and dissertation. • Acquisition of information retrieval and analysis skills through course teaching and training sessions offered by the Library and Information Services staff and the Academic Development Directorate. • Acquisition of presentational and research skills through seminar presentations and dissertation workshops. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of essays writing techniques, research skills, and presentation techniques through skill workshops offered by the Academic Development Directorate. • Acquisition of independent study skills and research techniques through supervised individual research and writing (dissertation and long essays). • Acquisition of reflexive learning through seminar discussion and supervised coursework. 	
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Learning Outcomes: Transferable skills	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem solving and research skills 2. Oral and written communication 3. Critical and independent thought 4. Synthesising of difficult and wide ranging empirical material 5. Regional specialism 6. Working to deadlines and to high standards of presentation and argumentation 7. Ability to make assessments involving complex factors 	
Typical Teaching Methods	Typical Assessment Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral communication through seminar presentations and class discussions. • Concise and clear written communication through essay and dissertation writing. • Lectures. • Regular monitoring and feedback on student progress during each stage of the programme's courses. • Substantial elements of independent learning, with regular feedback and discussion with supervisors. • Regular seminar discussion, seminar presentations, research training workshops, and individual supervisions. 	

General statement on contact hours – postgraduate programmes
<p>Masters programmes (with the exception of two-year full-time MAs) consist of 180 credits, made up of taught modules of 30 or 15 credits, taught over 10 or 20 weeks, and a dissertation of 60 credits. The programme structure shows which modules are compulsory and which optional. As a rough guide, 1 credit equals approximately 10 hours of work. Most of this will be independent study (see https://www.soas.ac.uk/admissions/ug/teaching/) such as reading and research, preparing coursework, revising for examinations and so on. Also included is class time, for example lectures, seminars and other classes. Some subjects may have more class time than others – a typical example of this are language acquisition modules.</p> <p>At SOAS, most postgraduate modules have a one-hour lecture and a one-hour seminar every week, but this does vary.</p> <p>More information can be found on individual module pages.</p>

