

DEPARTMENT

of

**INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES**

PROGRAM COURSE THEMES

The curriculum offered for the Bachelor of Arts in International Studies provides each student with a comprehensive understanding of the following four interrelated themes:

- I. International Relations and Governance Studies
- II. International Economics and Trade
- III. Region and Area Studies
- IV. International Law and Organization

I. International Relations and Governance Studies

This theme covers the following main areas—international relations/world politics, comparative politics, international political economy, and foreign policy. Each of these includes the respective history, development, related issues, as well as major philosophical, theoretical, and methodological approaches to the study of the area.

Courses under this theme:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. IR101 | Introduction to International Relations |
| 2. AWA101 | Atlas of World Affairs |
| 3. IS203 / IS207 | International Relations I and II |
| 4. IS302 | International Political Economy |
| 5. IS305 | Global Governance |
| 6. IS307 | Comparative Politics |
| 7. IS402 | Governance Issues in Developing Countries |
| 8. IS403 | Globalization and Social Change |
| 9. IS401 / IS406 | Foreign Policy I and II |
| 10. IS404 | Conflict Resolution |
| 11. IS405 | Order, Actors and Power in International Politics |
| 12. IS409 | International Security |
| 13. IS410 | Justice and Development |

II. International Economics and Trade

This theme offers students a deeper understanding of the changing dynamics of global economy, finance and trade. The two prerequisite courses: Principles of Microeconomics and Macroeconomics aim to provide students with necessary background in theory and practice of economic models and concepts. They are the basic building blocks for economic policy analysis and application to real international economic settings. This theme also allows students to draw upon

Cambodia's relevant development and economic issues for class discussion and policy analysis.

Courses under this theme:

1. IS202 Principles of Microeconomics
2. IS206 Principles of Macroeconomics
3. IS408 International Development Economics

III. Region, Area and History Studies

Courses under this theme aim to provide students with foundations of history, world civilization, and area studies. Students will be invited to explore intriguing issues and focused studies pertaining to various regions.

Courses under this theme:

1. WHC102 World History and Civilization
2. IES102 Introduction to East and Southeast Asia
3. IS204 Politics and Governments in Southeast Asia
4. IS208 Model ASEAN Summit
5. IS210 ASEAN in Regional and Global Contexts
6. IS308 Institutions in Asia Pacific

IV. International Law and Organizations

This theme includes international law, international organizations, and issues related to international law and international organizations. It covers the history and development as well as issues pertaining to the application, implementation and the international organizations that work to uphold international law.

Courses under this theme:

1. IS201 The United Nations System and Agencies
2. IS304 Public International Law
3. IS306 Model United Nations
4. IS310 Civil Society
5. IS407 International Human Rights Law

V. Elective Courses

1. IS901 History of Conflicts in Southeast Asia
2. IS902 Critical Thinking Skill
3. IS903 Geopolitics

FOUNDATION YEAR SUBJECTS

Year I (Semester I)

IR101: Introduction to International Relations
AWA101: Atlas of World Affairs
ASEAN101: ASEAN Studies
AMS101: Applied Mathematics and Statistics
AWR101: Academic Writing and Reading 1

Year I (Semester II)

IES102: Introduction to East and Southeast Asia
WHC102: World History and Civilization
KHR102: Khmer and Regional History
KC102: Khmer Civilization
AWR102: Academic Writing and Reading 2

Elective Course I

IS901: History of Conflicts in SE Asia
--

YEAR TWO SUBJECTS**Year II (Semester I)**

IS201: The UN System and Agencies
IS202: Principles of Microeconomics
IS203: International Relations I
IS204: Politics and Governments in Southeast Asia
IS205: Professional Communication Skills

Year II (Semester II)

IS206: Principles of Macroeconomics
IS207: International Relations II
IS208: Model ASEAN Summit
IS209: Critical Thinking for Global Affairs and Local Development
IS210: ASEAN in Regional and Global Contexts

Elective Course II

IS902: Critical Thinking Skills

YEAR THREE SUBJECTS

Year III (Semester I)	Year III (Semester II)	Elective Course III IS903: Geopolitics
IS301: Principles of Macroeconomics	IS306: Model United Nations	
IS302: International Political Economy	IS307: Comparative Politics	
IS303: Introduction to Research	IS308: Institutions in Asia Pacific	
IS304: Public International Law	IS309: Research Methods in International Relations	
IS305: Global Governance	IS310: Civil Society	

YEAR FOUR SUBJECTS (REGULAR PROGRAM)

Concentration: International Relations

Year IV (Semester I)	Year IV (Semester II)
IS401: Foreign Policy I	IS406: Foreign Policy II: Cambodia Focus
IS402: Governance Issues in Developing Countries	IS407: International Human Rights Law
IS403: Globalization and Social Change	IS408: International Development Economics
IS404: Conflict Resolution	IS409: International Security
IS405: Order, Actors and Power in International Politics	IS410: Diplomacy: Theory and Practice

YEAR FOUR SUBJECTS (HONORS PROGRAM)

Concentration: International Relations

Year IV (Semester I)

IS401: Foreign Policy I
IS402: Governance Issues in Developing Countries
IS403: Globalization and Social Change
IS404: Conflict Resolution
IS405: Order, Actors and Power in International Politics

Year IV (Semester II)

IS406: Foreign Policy II: Cambodia Focus
IS407: International Human Rights Law
IS408: International Development Economics
IS411: BA Senior Project

YEAR FOUR SUBJECTS

Concentration: International Economics

Year IV (Semester I)

IE401: Introduction to Economic Research
IE402: Regional Economies: ASEAN, G8, BRICS and East Asia
IE403: Special Topics on Trade in Developing Countries
IE404: International Trade Theory and Policy

Year IV (Semester II)

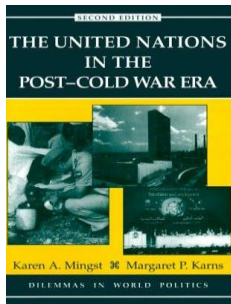
IE406: Industrial Policy
IE407: Global Financial Crisis
IE408: International Development Economics
IE409: Environmental Economics (for regular program only)

IE405: International Monetary
Economics and Policy

IE410: Globalization and Social
Changes (for regular program only)

** The DIS reserves the right to change or modify this subject chart when it is deemed necessary.*
YEAR TWO OVERVIEW

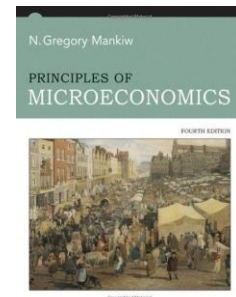
IS201: The UN System and Agencies



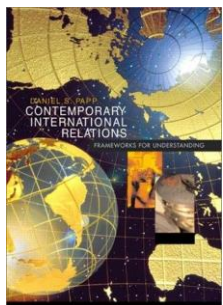
This course seeks to give students a clear understanding of an area fundamentally important in global governance by introducing students to the frameworks of the UN, the supreme Inter-Governmental Organization, and its subordinate agencies, which have significantly influenced the international relations of the states, organizations, and individuals. The course will expose students to the fundamental knowledge concerning the UN and its agencies.

IS202: Principles of Microeconomics

This course is an introduction to the fundamentals of microeconomic analysis. Topics covered include the study of the forces of supply and demand that determine prices and the allocations of resources in markets, as well as the behavior of individuals and businesses in response to those market forces. This introduction course provides all the basic knowledge required to understand other Economics courses that follow.



IS203: International Relations I

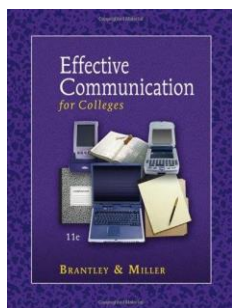


International Relations I provides a basic illustration of what International Relations is mainly about. Essential concepts, theories, ideologies, debates, and controversies over international politics and economy (among other prime national and international factors) will be presented throughout the course. In addition, students will be exposed to different discussions over the relativity of IR theory and practice in the real world, through the analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of specific theories when applied to different case scenarios/case studies.

IS204: Politics and Governments in Southeast Asia

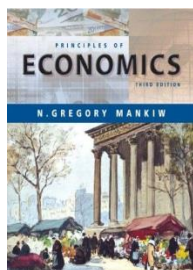
This course explores contemporary dynamic politics of the eleven countries in Southeast Asia in a new international era following the end of the Cold War. Despite heavy load of region's sensational headlines and stereotypical images, the current Southeast Asia populated by more than 600 million people has currently been experiencing unprecedented and dynamic political and socio-economic changes. Neo-paradigm of wealth and poverty; conflict over rights, identity, social justice, and particularly power; emergence of new actors advocating against the governments; centrality of ASEAN in the region and the world at large; and the like are emerging across the countries in Southeast Asia. Therefore, the interconnectedness between institutions and social groups, state-society relations and democracy, economy and development, and foreign relations of those eleven countries transforming the entire Southeast Asia has become a primary focus of international attention and thus has been recently subjected to careful scrutiny.

IS205: Professional Communication Skills



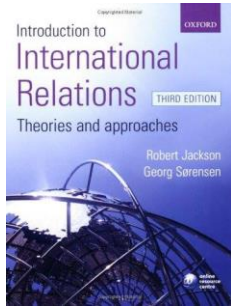
Recognizing the critical importance of effective communication to enhance performance and productivity, both personally and professionally, this course aims to introduce to students fundamental principles of communication, and effective applications of communication. The principles to be discussed include, inter alia, communication cycles and barriers, six rules of effective message, communication by objective, and communication through technology. Subsequently, the course shifts to practical applications at workplace, namely job search skills, presentation skills and writing skills for memos, reports and proposals. Apart from literature, exercises and case studies also constitute an integral part of this course.

IS206: Principles of Macroeconomics



This course is an introduction to the study of the aggregate national economy. It introduces basic models of macroeconomics. It explores issues such as: the determinants of economic growth, and how monetary and fiscal policies affect output, employment, unemployment, interest rates, and inflation.

IS207: International Relations II



A continuation from International Relation I, International Relation II emphasizes the complexity of interconnectedness among prominent actors—be them government, civil society, or individuals—who have certain levels of influence over political and economic decisions. Not only so, International Relations II provides students with a more comprehensive look at how conflicts and instability arise in the face of globalization, technological advancement, and intellectual development, and how they are handled through various means. Contemporary global issues, including the environment, healthcare, and human rights, discussed in this course will serve as a great opportunity for students to see how IR theories are at work in today's challenging world arena.

IS208: Model ASEAN Summit

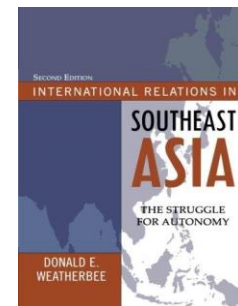
The Model ASEAN Summit is one of the most unique classes on campus because it is an academic simulation of the annual meeting held by ASEAN in relation to (1) politics and security, (2) economic integration, (3) social welfare and development, (4) ASEAN free trade agreement, (5) transnational crime and international terrorism, and (6) other external relations amongst its 10 member countries and its dialogue partners—China, Japan, and South Korea.

IS209: Critical Thinking for Global Affairs and Local Development

This course is designed to improve students' critical thinking and analytical skills by looking at global, regional and local affairs. To this end, the course includes several special features aiming at equipping students with necessary skills such as critical thinking theories and logical fallacies. The course also introduces a number of hot issues around the world such as world hunger, corporate social responsibility, and inequality.

IS210: ASEAN in Regional and Global Contexts

ASEAN in Regional and Global Contexts looks at the situation in Southeast Asia during the Cold War period and the emergence regionalization leading to the formation of ASEAN. It discusses roles and functions of ASEAN, the impact of ASEAN in regional politics and economy, ASEAN's norms and practice and the transformation of ASEAN in response to international, regional and sub-regional changes. Also, the engagement of ASEAN with world's major powers, regional groupings such as EU, and international institutions like UN will be discussed.



of
the

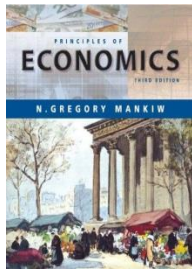
the

IS902: Critical Thinking for Global Issues (Elective Course)

This is a course about *learning to think* and improving linguistic abilities to fluently and accurately *express that thinking* within the context of global issues. To achieve these aims critical thinking theory is blended with practical exercises designed to support the development and habituation of critical thinking skills. The course will also give students practice in identifying the use of logical fallacies and other forms of resisting analysis of the status quo. The main text for this course consists of authentic articles from online news sites, magazines, journals and newspapers. To maximize the understanding of each topic and achieve more critical analysis, the selected number of topics is purposely limited to five. Pre-reading and full participation in group discussion and sharing of ideas and opinions with the rest of the class are required for the successful completion of this course.

YEAR THREE OVERVIEW

IS301: Principles of Macroeconomics



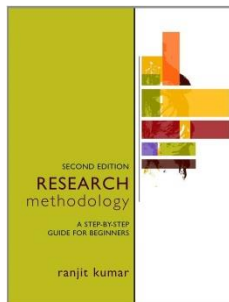
This course is an introduction to the study of the aggregate national economy. It introduces basic models of macroeconomics. It explores issues such as: the determinants of economic growth, and how monetary and fiscal policies affect output, employment, unemployment, interest rates, and inflation.

IS302: International Political Economy

The course aims to equip students with broad critical thinking on the current knowledge of the global political economy through the discussions of different theories, approaches, and definitions. This course will look into specific practical applications of economic and political related theories at regional and global levels. It helps students understand the current issues surrounding development and financial system.



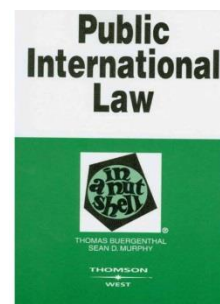
IS303: Introduction to Research



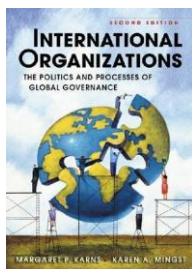
This course is intended to provide students with basic, essential research concepts of and how-to approaches to research that can be applied to most social settings, especially in International Studies. This course will be very helpful for conducting small-scale projects and for writing the senior project in the final year. In addition, the concepts in the course will aid students in critically reading and dealing with various research findings they may encounter in the future.

IS304: Public International Law

International Law has an important role in contemporary international society. Understanding its principles, at least at an introductory level, is compulsory for students of International Studies. The course begins with an introduction to central elements of public international law. The areas introduced will cover examples of how international law works in specific fields and will enable students to identify legal issues in current international affairs.



IS305: Global Governance



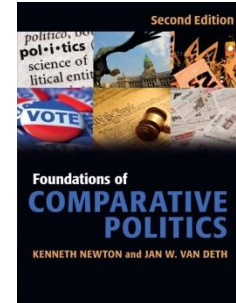
This course considers the content of good governance and the question of why it has been widely promoted. Issues such as the politics of development and the roles of civil society will be analyzed. The course will also look into implications of promoting accountable and transparent government and public sector reforms and will then briefly discuss issues relating to global governance.

IS306: Model United Nations

Model United Nations is another unique class on campus because it is an academic simulation of the United Nations that aims to educate participants about civics, effective communication, globalization and multilateral diplomacy. This class is meant to prepare you to fully participate in the simulation and to increase your understanding of how the United Nations Security Council deals with and negotiates solutions to global problems such as global climate change, weapons proliferation, human rights, peacekeeping and peacemaking.

IS307: Comparative Politics

Designed as a guide to comparative politics, this course looks at institutions and policies of various countries and regions from cross-national/regional perspectives. Topics covered include what comparative politics is, the history of comparative politics, political development, political culture, challenges and alternatives to the development approach, communism, democracy and democratization, and applicability of the various models and paradigms of comparative politics, as well as what lies ahead in comparative politics. Students will be exposed to mono-country, bi-country, and multi-country comparative studies in various fields.



IS309: Research Methods in International Relations

This course focuses on current, major issues with an international dimension and/or global impact. The course provides students in-depth knowledge on special topics in international studies such as globalization, poverty, and the rise of China and engages students in the discussion of such issues. Students will be involved in extensive reading and critical assessment of the literature on each topic and are expected to produce their own review of the assigned reading. Structured as an intensive and interactive class, the course combines various teaching methods including: lecture, student's presentation, discussion and debate, and video screening.

IS310: Civil Society

This course on Civil Society has gained popularity as its importance in development expands. Civil Society's role in filling the gap between the state and the individual has proven to be important during the course of a country's development. In some countries, however, its for-people activities have been accused by states as being a threat to national security and public order. This justification in some cases leads to an antagonistic approach which weakens, if not annihilates non-state actors. The course will walk students through the academic discourse on Civil Society and its role in development at the global level. Also, it will provide more insight into the re-emerging Civil Society in Cambodia after the opening up of the country in the 1990s. Students will be given a chance to meet with practitioners in civil society and discuss their real-life work.

IS903: Geopolitics and Diplomatic History (Elective Course)

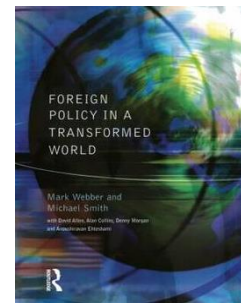
Geopolitics is the study on how geography determines foreign policy making. The course has two objectives: (1) introduce students to the history and theories of geopolitical thinking. Studying geopolitics is about acquiring tools to analyze events. At the same time, key terms in geopolitics will be explored. These key terms are usually associated with important geographical features that have political

significance. Sometimes, these features can also have considerable influence on foreign policy, the *domino theory* being one prominent example. (2) Open the students' mind to the world "beyond the water's edge", as we call it. Studying geopolitics is studying about how geography determines the foreign policy of countries around the world.

YEAR FOUR OVERVIEW

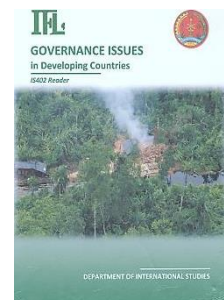
IS401: Foreign Policy I

This course aims at introducing students to the various methods by which foreign policies of states are analyzed and compared. It is divided into two parts. The first part examines theoretical approaches to foreign policy analysis. There are essentially three approaches to foreign policy studies. The course will examine: (a) studies that explain foreign policy at the level of individual policy makers; (b) studies that explain foreign policy in terms of factors at the level of domestic politics (including bureaucratic politics, domestic power politics, and national identity); and (c) studies that explain foreign policy at the level of international system.

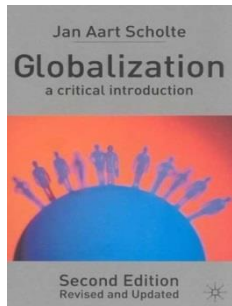


IS402: Governance Issues in Developing Countries

This course equips students with theoretical and empirical knowledge of governance issues in developing countries. It is divided into two parts. In the first part of the course, students are familiarized with various major governance issues in developing countries. The themes covered in this course include inequality, human rights, gender, environment, development, etc. The second part of the course illustrates these issues with country-specific case studies from different parts of the world with a heavy focus on Southeast Asian countries.



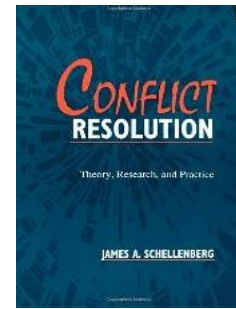
IS403: Globalization and Social Change



This course provides students with theoretical frameworks and factual knowledge about the concept, dynamics, and impacts of globalization. At the outset, the course introduces students to the theoretical debates about the concept, history, and dynamics of globalization. The second part of the course provides students with opportunities to examine the impacts of globalization on social order, specifically on states' economies, governance, and identities. Then the course leads students to explore the links between globalization and (in)security, (in)equality, and (un)democracy. Finally, the course introduces the possible policy measures which can minimize the harm and maximize the benefits of globalization.

IS404: Conflict Resolution

This course surveys theoretical and empirical knowledge of conflict resolution. The first part of the course introduces the students to the field of conflict studies, which is rich in theoretical and methodological approaches. Next, students are engaged with a variety learning activities designed to help them understand and to explain the causes of conflict. The final part explores a variety of theoretical approaches and practical policy measures to resolve conflicts.

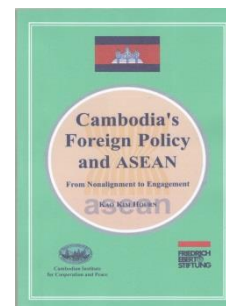


IS405: Order, Actors and Power in International Politics

This course specifically introduces students the nature of power, roles of both state and non-state actors, and order in international relations which have generally been considered as the domain of states. To equip students with better understanding about power, actors and order in international relations, this course will provide students with both theories and practices based on a variety of articles and journals

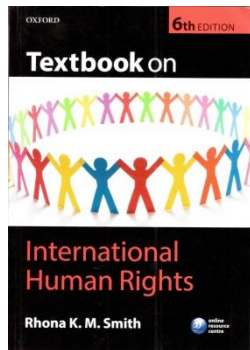
IS406: Foreign Policy II: Cambodia Focus

This course analyzes Cambodian foreign policy since 1955. It covers five broad periods which corresponds to the five political regimes Cambodia has experienced since independence, namely, (a) Cambodian foreign policy between 1955 and 1970; (b) between 1970 and 1975; (c) between 1975 and 1979; (d) between 1979 and 1991; and (e) from 1993 to the present day. Within these periods, the course will examine various internal and external factors which influence the making and execution of Cambodian foreign policy. Specifically, the course will analyze how factors such as the



international system, key factors, key events, domestic and regional politics and ideology have shaped Cambodian foreign policy.

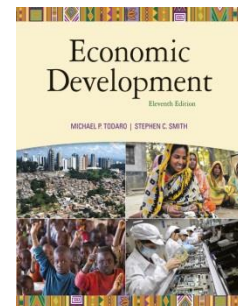
IS407: International Human Rights Law



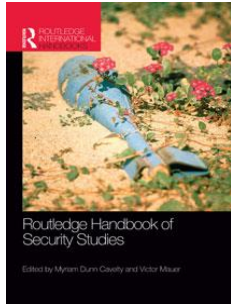
The last few years has seen a large increase in the demand for human rights expertise of one kind or another as the UN, national governments and NGOs have increased their sensibility to and interest in human rights. Therefore, this course examines the philosophy of human rights protection; the universal protection of human rights in international human rights law, in particular through the work of the UN Human Rights Council and other treaty-based committees. This course also studies the international mechanism for human rights protection in Asia, particularly Southeast Asia. It offers an overview of the existing conventions and institutions. Indeed, this course is designed to equip students with the knowledge and skills—notably legal expertise sensitivity to cultural differences and knowledge of the UN system and its NGOs interfaces—necessary to be effective human rights workers and/or advocates within governments, NGOs and organizations more generally.

IS408: International Development Economics

Problems in the growth of underdeveloped countries will be explored. The course strives to find answers to questions such as: Why some countries are richer than others? What accounts for the different growth rates among countries? Topics covered include the consequences of market structures, population growth, externalities, institutions, and political factors for economic development.

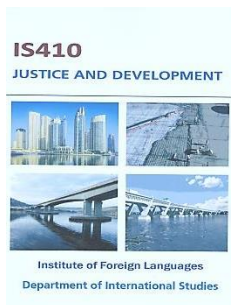


IS409: International Security



This course covers theoretical frameworks and factual knowledge in international security. At the outset, the course introduces the students to a variety of theoretical approaches, both traditional and non-traditional, to security and its concept. The second part of the course guides students to examine major contemporary security challenges such as terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, organized crime, state failure, migration, cyber-threats, environmental destruction, and energy security. The third part of the course provides students with opportunities to explore a variety of regional security challenges and issues such as China's rise, the Korean peninsula, India's rise, Pakistan's security, and Russia's revival. Finally, the course provides students with opportunities to explore practical policy measures to confront those security challenges.

IS410: Justice and Development



Justice and Development introduces students to the relationship between development and (in) justice/(in)equality in world politics. It explores the historical experience of development, theories of development and contemporary issues, such as trade, hunger, and the role of women in development. Throughout, the course focuses on critically investigating competing concepts and approaches to development, and considers those in the context of the struggle for justice.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS OVERVIEW (IE)

IE401: Introduction to Economic Research

Expanding on “introduction to research methods”, this course will introduce a number of methods of research commonly used by economists and explore applications of each method. Students will work on “thinking like an economist,” and go beyond summarizing papers to evaluating data and evidence. Throughout the course we will discuss the research and writing process. In this course, students will learn how to locate published research and data in economics, summarize the economic literature on a particular topic, critically evaluate an economics journal article, describe alternative economic research methods and how they are used to help answer economic questions, and conduct a research study on an economic topic and present the results orally and in a formal paper.

IE402: Regional Economies: ASEAN, G8, BRIC, and East Asia

The course studies a number of important economic observations from ASEAN, East Asian, G8, and BRICS economies through the lenses of economic theory, especially the theory of economic growth. The purpose of this course is to provide a rigorous and analytical overview about economic structures, development policy orientations, economic performances, and development constraints of those economies.

IE403: Special Topics on Trade (in developing countries)

This course introduces students to the global trade and emphasizes the significance and implications of government policies for trade and foreign direct investment in certain region or countries. Specifically, students will learn about various trade and investment policies and develop an intuitive understanding of the policy rationales, especially in regards to international agricultural trade. Students will learn about the roles of government and institutions in setting trade policies.

IE 404: International Trade Theory and Policy (International Economics I)

This course is the first part of the study of International Economics. International Trade Theory and Policy is alive with practical questions, including but not limited to: What is the basis for trade? What are the effects of trade? Who will gain from trade (and who will lose)? How is the value and volume of trade determined? What factors hinder trade flows? And what are the welfare impacts of public policy that attempts to alter the patterns of trade emerging through market forces? The course will answer these questions by presenting a coherent basic microeconomic framework that forms the theories of international trade in its historical timeline. First, the Classical theory of trade is concerned with the earliest theories of Mercantilism and the Ricardian model of comparative advantage. Then, Neoclassical trade theory deals primarily with Offer Curves and the Heckscher-Ohlin model. Following is the post-Heckscher-Ohlin theories of trade. After theories, we turn to policy, analyzing the impacts on economic efficiency (welfare) of certain protectionist trade policy instruments such as import tariffs and non-tariff barriers such as import quotas, export restraints, border taxes and so on. Applications to real-world current issues are also included. Students need to have a firm understanding of basic microeconomic theory.

IE405: International Monetary Economics and Policy (International Economics II)

With increasing financial globalization, hardly any countries around the world today are closed economies. This course is essentially macroeconomics for open economies—the

second part of the study of International Economics. Therefore, the main aim of this course is to develop a deeper understanding of how the macro-economy works when it is open to international capital flows. It is designed as an introduction to such topics as the balance of payments, uncovered interest parity, purchasing power parity condition, (determinants of) exchange rates and exchange rate regimes, the external balance of an open economy and monetary and fiscal policies in an open economy. Students will see how central banks, through affecting the money supply, can influence the exchange rate and thus the current account, and how the economy adjusts to various shocks under floating and fixed exchange rate regimes.

IE406: Industrial Policy

In a context of the global open economy, industrial policy no longer means a direct intervention or control of a government in a production but refers to policies implemented by various institutions to stimulate firm creation, to favor their agglomeration, and promote innovation and competitive development. Hence, this course covers policies aimed at integrating capital and product markets, rules of the game to ensure fair competition, the roles of Research and Development, and industrial development policies.

IE407: Global Financial Crises

There are three main forms of financial crises: currency, sovereign debt, and banking crises. They have been recurring for as long as modern banking has ever existed. No countries have escaped the harsh consequences, which include fiscal costs, output and welfare losses, unemployment etc., of their own crises. This course aims to offer insights into: (1) major macroeconomic causes and effects of crises, (2) interactions among the three types of crises, and (3) appropriate policy responses. The course is divided into two parts. Part I will focus on international macroeconomic theories and analytical models of each type of crises. Then, Part II will touch on a variety of case studies. These real-world cases are diverse yet they resemble each other from a broad perspective: Through inappropriate macroeconomic policies countries develop their own vulnerabilities leading up to the crises. Cases covered will include Chile (early 1980s), Mexico (1994), East Asia (1997), Russia (1998), Argentina (2002), and Brazil (1999), among others. A more recent crisis is the 2007-2008 crisis in the U.S. and a select few European countries. Although it is hard to predict a crisis, students will take away key lessons learnt from these past crises and recognize causes for concern with regard to on-going vulnerabilities to a potential crisis. The prerequisite of the course is basic understanding of International Monetary Economics.

IE408: International Development Economics

Problems in the growth of developing countries will be explored. The course strives to find answers to questions such as: Why are some countries richer than others? What accounts for the different growth rates among countries? Thus, it begins with a discussion of growth models and then move on to the analysis of, for example, health and education, population, urbanization, rural development, environment, and international trade and finance.

IE 409: Environmental Economics

This course will provide the basis for applying microeconomic concepts to the study of environmental improvement at both and national and international levels. Analytical tools, particularly benefit-cost analysis, will be explained and applied to problems with environmental dimensions. Criteria and strategies used in the development and implementation of environmental policies will be defined and summarized. The past and present state of environmental wellbeing with respect to air, water and waste management will be summarized. Theoretical and policy formulations will be pursued with respect to environmental management issues such as air and water quality, and solid and hazardous waste.

IE410: Globalization and Social Changes

This course provides students with theoretical frameworks and factual knowledge about the concept, dynamics, and impacts of globalization. At the outset, the course introduces students to the theoretical debates about the concept, history, and dynamics of globalization. The second part of the course provides students with opportunities to examine the impacts of globalization on social order, specifically on states' economies, governance, and identities. Then the course leads students to explore the links between globalization and (in)security, (in)equality, and (un)democracy. Finally, the course introduces the possible policy measures which can minimize the harm and maximize the benefits of globalization.

ACADEMIC POLICY AND DISCIPLINE

In accordance with standard university assessment procedures, each course is assessed separately in each semester. Students are notified at the end of each semester whether they have satisfied the program requirements.

1. ASSESSMENT AND EXAMINATION

Students' academic performance is assessed by semester. In other words, a pass or good score in one semester cannot compensate for a fail or poor score in the other. And students are assessed in two ways:

- **On-going assessment (60%)** based on class tests, homework, assignments, projects, oral presentations and class participation, and
- **Final Examination (40%)** taken by all students at the end of semester.

2. PROMOTION

Students must fulfill all academic and attendance requirements in order to be promoted to the next level.

In order to pass a subject/course, students have to achieve a score of **AT LEAST 50%**. This means that 50% is a borderline pass. Please read the following policy carefully to avoid any possible problem.

- a) If a student fails any course in any semester, s/he will be allowed to sit for a supplementary examination for that semester provided that s/he has fulfilled the attendance requirements.
- b) If a student has failed **THREE** courses or more in one semester after taking supplementary exams, s/he will have to repeat that respective semester. However, students are allowed to repeat only **ONE** whole year for each year level.
- c) If any student fails **THREE** courses or more in both semesters, s/he is required to repeat all those courses and will **NOT** be promoted to the next year level.
- d) Under no circumstances can students take more than 6 years to complete the Bachelor's degree.
- e) All students are eligible for all semester exams. However, if a student has failed the attendance of any course, her exam score (no matter how high) will be considered invalid and s/he will have to repeat that course automatically and will **NOT** be

eligible for its supplementary exam (see the Attendance Regulations below). In this case, both the attendance and score columns will be marked 'F'.

- f) Foundation Year students will not be promoted to year 2 if they still fail even ONE single course after taking the supplementary exam.
- g) For year 2 and 3, if a student fails fewer than THREE courses after taking supplementary exams in a semester, s/he will have to repeat only those courses and can still be promoted to year 3 and 4 respectively.
- h) Year 3 students who repeat the total of ONE course in year 2 or 3 twice may be promoted to year 4.
- i) Year 3 students who repeat more than one course in any year and have studied at the department for five years will be promoted to year 4 and have to retake all those courses. However, they will not be awarded a Bachelor's degree if they still fail even ONE single course in any year.