

HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute



#76

Tourism and International Relations Course or Seminar

Leading To:

**DIPLOMA - POSTGRADUATE IN
Tourism and International Relations
(Quad Credit)**


Accumulating to

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA

Progressing To A Masters Degree –

MBA – MSc – MA



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HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute		

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Progressing To A Masters Degree –
MBA – MSc – MA

A Division of HRODC Ltd. UK Reg. No. 6088763. V.A.T. Reg. No. 8958 765 38
Prof. Dr. R. B. Crawford - Director HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute
PhD (London), MEd.M. (Bath), Adv. Dip. Ed. (Bristol), PGCIS (TVU), ITC (UWI), MAAM, MAOM, LESAN, MSCOS, MISGS, Visiting Prof. P.U.P.

Registered with the UK Register of Learning Providers (UKRLP), Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), formerly Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills (DIUS).



UKLP Registration No: 10019585
UKLP Verification: <http://www.ukrlp.co.uk>
Postgraduate Full-Time and Short Courses
London, UK & International Locations

HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute - UKRLP Registration



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Its Registration Number is 10019585
and can be verified at <http://www.ukrlp.co.uk/>

Course Co-ordinator:

Prof. Dr. R. B. Crawford – Director HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute

- PhD (University of London);
- MEd. M. (University of Bath);
- Adv. Dip. Ed. (University of Bristol);
- PGCIS (Thames Valley University);
- ITC (UWI);
- Member of the Standing Council of Organisational Symbolism (MSCOS);
- Member of the Asian Academy of Management (MAAM);
- Member of the International Society of Gesture Studies (MISGS);
- Member of the Academy of Management (MAOM);
- LESAN;
- Professor, HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute;
- Visiting Professor, Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP).

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For Whom This Course is Designed

This Course is Designed For:

- International Negotiators;
- International Conflict Managers;
- United Nations Officials;
- National Tourist Officers;
- Tourism Promoters;
- Tourism Development Officers;
- Tourism Ministry Officials;
- Hotel and Tourism Consultants;
- National Government Ministers with Tourism in their Portfolio;
- Local Tourism Development Officers;
- National Economists;
- Lecturers of International Affairs;
- Lecturers of Tourism;
- Tourism Consultants;
- Conflict Resolution Consultants;
- War Officers;
- Mediation Officers.

Duration: 20 Days (4 weeks)

Cost:

- **£16,000.00 Per Delegate for UK Delivery**
- **£20,000.00 Per Delegate for Delivery outside the UK**

Please Note:

- V.A.T. (Government Tax) does not apply to Corporate Sponsored Individuals, taking Programmes or Courses in any location - within or outside the UK.
- It applies only to Individuals and Corporations based in the UK and to Non-UK Individual Residents taking courses in the UK.

Cost includes:

- Free Continuous snacks throughout the Event Days;
- Free Hot Lunch on Event Days;
- Free City Tour;
- Free Stationery;
- Free On-site Internet Access;
- Diploma – Postgraduate – in **Tourism and International Relations**; or
- Certificate of Attendance and Participation – if unsuccessful on resit.

HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute's Complimentary Products include:

1. HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute's **Leather Conference Folder**;
2. HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute's **Leather Conference Ring Binder/ Writing Pad**;
3. HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute's **Key Ring/ Chain**;
4. HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute's **Leather Conference (Computer – Phone) Bag** – Black or Brown;
5. HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute's **8GB USB Flash Memory Drive**, with Course Material;
6. HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute's **Metal Pen**;
7. HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute's **Polo Shirt**.

Please see product images, as a separate file - Complimentary Products For Students and Delegates, from HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute.

Daily Schedule: 9:30 to 4:30 pm.

Location: Central London and International Locations

Schedule - Part 2:

<http://hrodc.com/London Postgraduate Courses Postgraduate Diploma Postgraduate Executive MBA Schedule MBA Diploma London UK.htm>

Click to book this course:

http://www.hrodc.com/Course_Booking_Form_London_Dubai_Kuala_Lumpur_Paris_Johannesburg_Cairo_Jeddah_Abu_Dhabi_Kuwait_MBA_MSc_MA_Course.htm

**Tourism and International Relations
Leading to Diploma-Postgraduate in
Tourism and International Relations (Quad Credit)**

**Module 1:
International Organisations**

Course Objectives

By the conclusion of the specified learning and development activities, delegates will be able to:

- Explain the objectives and principles of the United Nations;
- Illustrate, with period or dates, the progressive development of International Organisations; and
- Exhibit their comprehension of The United Nations, as an International Organisation, with specific relation to its:
 - System Organization;
 - Protocol;
 - Bodies and their function;
 - International Telecom Delegation;
 - Powers and power centralization;
 - The United Nations security council;
 - International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), its function, 6related agencies and current involvement, specifically:
 - ✚ World Economic Forum For The Middle East;
 - ✚ Nuclear Emergency Network; and
 - ✚ The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and nuclear security.

Course Contents, Concepts and Issues

- United Nations, Introduction;
- The Advent of International Organisations;
- The United Nations:
 - United Nations System Organization;
 - United Nations Protocol;
 - Bodies of United Nations and Their Functions;
 - The International Telecom Delegation to the United Nations;
 - United Nations, Power and Power Centralization;
 - The United Nations Security Council;
 - The International Atomic Energy Agency:
 - ✚ World Economic Forum for the Middle East;
 - ✚ Nuclear Emergency Network;
 - ✚ The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Nuclear Security.

Module 2: International Relations and Conflict Resolution

Course Objectives

By the conclusion of the specified learning and development activities, delegates will be able to:

- Demonstrate an understanding of the extent to which International Relations affects our daily lives;
- Conceptualize International Relations as a field of political science that is concerned mainly with explaining political outcomes in international security affairs and in international political economy.

- Demonstrate the extent to which theories complement descriptive narratives in explaining international events and outcomes;
- Exhibit an understanding of the persistent theoretical and methodological disagreement between scholars
- Exhibit a heightened understanding of the notion that a few basic core principles shape the field of International Relations;
- Demonstrate their understanding that International Relations is associated with the issue of collective versus individual interests;
- Explain the three basic principles of International Relations- dominance, reciprocity, and identity
- Justify the major sub disciplines of International Relations- international security and international political economy (IPE).
- Demonstrate their understanding of the reasons why States are the most important actors in International Relations
- Lead a discussion into the bases of International System in relation to the sovereignty of independent territorial states.
- Exhibit an understanding of the variance of states, in relation to the size of population and economy or microstates to great powers;
- Provide a rationale for the fact that non state actors such as multinational corporations (MNCs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) exert an increasing amount of influence on international relations;
- Internalise the fact that the worldwide revolution in communication and communications technologies (ICTs) have a remarkable effect on the reshaping of the capabilities and preferences of actors in International Relations;
- Name the four levels of International Relations analysis, notably individual, domestic, interstate, and global, explaining why they provide multiple explanations to, and simultaneously outcomes of, International Relations;
- Explain the global level of International Relations analysis, particularly with respect to the effect of technological change and the global gap in wealth between the industrialized North and the poor South;

- Be able to explain why World Wars I and II, provide a contradictory view of the utility of hard-line or conciliatory foreign policies;
- Exhibit a heightened understanding of why post-war policies revolved around the East-West rivalry of the Cold War;
- Indicate how the 'bipolar standoff' created stability and averted wars between the 'great powers';
- Provide a rationale for the general cooperation between great powers in the post Cold-War era, despite the appearance of new ethnic and regional conflicts;
- Explain why the 'war on terrorism', although having broad international support, has an uncertain scope and duration
- Indicate the extent to which The U.S. military campaign in Iraq has divided the great powers, heightening anti-US sentiments, internationally; and
- Demonstrate an awareness of China's increasingly central role in world politics.

Course Contents, Concepts and Issues

- International Law;
- Theories of International Relations;
- The Effect of International Relations on Daily Lives;
- International Relations as a Field of Political Science ;
- Role and Intended Outcome of Political Science in International Security Affairs;
- Role of Political Science in International Political Economy;
- International Events and Consequence for International Relations;
- Basic Principles That Shape International Relations;
- Three Basic Principles of International Relations- Dominance, Reciprocity, and Identity;
- International Security and International Political Economy As Sub-Disciplines of International Relations;
- 'States' As the Most Important Actors International Relations;
- Sovereignty of Independent Territorial States;

- State Variance, In Relation To Size of Population and Economy - Microstates to Great Powers;
- The Influence of Nonstate Actors, Such As Multinational Corporations (MNCs), Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs), and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) ;
- The Effect of the Worldwide Revolution in Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) In Reshaping the Capabilities and Preferences of Actors in International Relations;
- Four Levels of International Relations Analysis - Individual, Domestic, Interstate, and Global;
- Multiple and Simultaneous In International Relations;
- The 'North-South Divide', In Wealth – Industrialized vs. Poor;
- World Wars I and II as Exemplars of the Contradiction of the Utility of Hard-Line or Conciliatory Foreign Policies ;
- Post War Politics and the 'Bipolar Standoff' – Aversion of Wars;
- The Post-Cold War Era and the Co-Operations of Former Rivals;
- The 'War on Terrorism': Certainty or Uncertainty of Scope, Duration and International;
- The U.S. Military Campaign in Iraq: Original Objectives and Worldwide Consequences;
- China and Its Increasing Involvement in World Politics.

Module 3: Globalisation and World Trade

Course Objectives

By the conclusion of the specified learning and development activities, delegates will be able to:

- Internalize the phenomenon of globalization as, even though controversial, might be explained as the increasing worldwide integration in communications, culture, and economics;
- Define Globalization in relation to the increasing worldwide integration of communications, culture, and economics;
- Take a lead in the current debate relating to globalization and national culture, specifically how one might support or distract from the advancement or maintenance of the other;
- Explain the inception of the World Trade Agreement (WTA) and the prospect that it was seem to have held at that time;
- Give a brief explanation of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the level of the current membership;
- Explain what dumping means and how it's viewed by host nations;
- Conversant with the sunset agreement and its implications for the parties involved;
- Demonstrate a heightened understanding of the pre-existing and persistent trade war between United States and the United Kingdom;
- Indicate the requirement for detecting and validating dumping;
- Provide cases to support their explanation of countervailing dumping measures;
- Use the relationship between China and India on the one hand on the majority of the WTO membership, on the other;
- Explain the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the primary objectives of its establishments;
- Demonstrate an understanding of GATT and analysis the winners and losers;
- Explain the progress towards and obstacles affecting a unitary GATT system;

- List at least five services covered by the General Agreement of Trade in Services (GATS);
- Outline the inspection of GATS and its effectiveness;
- List the main objectives of GATS and the extent to which they have so far been achieved;
- List at least 10 participants of GATS agreement;
- Explain the main rationale to the current opposition to GATS;
- Propose a strategy for protecting National and International frontiers, while insuring continuing participations in GATS;
- Suggest how National Sovereignty might be protected in the light of the GATS;
- Use cases to illustrate the conflict that persists between National Security and free service promotion under GATS;
- Use the case of US Ports Authority (P and O Ferries) and the (Dubai Ports Authority) to support the notion that there is some element of protectionism in the international service trade agreement under GATS;
- Evaluate the US Stance towards GATS particularly in the light of the Cancun;
- Chart the progression of GATS in Europe, particularly evaluating the international free trade of (GATS) within original free trade (EC);
- Debate GATS vs. market in infiltration; and
- Illustrate UK's attitude towards GATS, drawing conclusions as to whether she is at odds with the rest of Europe.

Course Contents, Concepts and Issues

- Globalization as Increasing Worldwide Integration of Communications, Culture, and Economics;
- Globalization and National Culture;
- Globalization and Financial Risk Management;
- The Emergence of the World Trade Agreement (WTA);
- The World Trade Organisation (WTO):
 - Dumping, Anti-Dumping and Anti-Subsidy: Introduction:

- ✚ Detecting And Validating Dumping;
 - ✚ Dumping And Counter Countervailing Measures;
 - ✚ China And India And World Trade Organisation (WTO): Cases In Points;
 - ✚ The Sunset Agreement;
 - ✚ United States and Britain: The Cold Trade World.
- The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT);
- The General Agreement of Trade in Services (GATS):
- The Inspection of GATS;
 - The Objectives of GATS;
 - International Participation in GATS;
 - Services Covered By GATS;
 - Opposition to GATS;
 - Who Are the Main Beneficiaries of GATS?;
 - GATS and National and International Frontiers;
 - GATS and National Sovereignty;
 - GATS and National Security;
 - The Case of US Port (P and O Ferries) and the (Dubai Ports Authority);
 - GATS and the US Stance;
 - Accommodating GATS: The European Prospective;
 - GATS and National Markets in Infiltration;
 - The UK's Attribute to GATS.

Module 4: International Tourism and International Relations

Course Objectives

By the conclusion of the specified learning and development activities, delegates will be able to:

- Explain the economic values that are associated with tourism;
- Calculate the likely contribution of tourism to a country's overall gross domestic product;
- Position tourism as an 'economic growth factor';
- Positively link increasing effectiveness of national tourism with improvement in associated industries;
- Illustrate, drawing on available statistics, the interrelationship between tourism and the service sector;
- Statistically verify the relationship between regional and global events and national tourism;
- Demonstrate the relationship between a country's position on the world stage and national tourism activities;
- Plan and implement tourism strategies confidently within both domestic and international contexts;
- Have a sound understanding and a critical awareness of contemporary tourism issues;
- Deal with complex issues both systematically and creatively and make sound judgements;
- Demonstrate self-direction and originality in solving problems;
- Act autonomously and professionally in planning and implementing strategies;
- Fully develop the qualities and transferable skills, including initiative, decision-making and independent learning ability, necessary for today's global tourism industry;
- Carry out tourism management functions to a high professional level;
- Position tourism management and human resource management as symbolically related;

- Apply balance score card to tourism and tourism management;
- Exhibit a heightened understanding of International tourism and its positive and negative implications for the prevailing culture and culture integration;
- Provide substantive evidence that might support the nation that the industrial and service sector are highly depending on tourism;
- Demonstrate a high level of understanding of the negative impact that terrorism has on international tourism;
- Illustrate their understanding of the relationship between a country's participation in and contribution to international conventions and protocol and increased tourism activities;
- Explain and calculate the contribution that national tourism makes to a country's foreign exchange reserve;
- Demonstrate an understanding of the extent to which tourism contributes to a country's credit rating;
- Demonstrate an understanding of the importance of regional co-operation in boosting national tourism;
- Exhibit a heightened understanding of risk management in tourism;
- Conduct risk assessment in an aspects of tourism;
- Use tangible evidence to indicate that they can position an organisation or its subsystem to manage risk and disaster preparedness within the tourism sector;
- Recall fundamental issues associated with risk management, disaster recovery and organisational continuity;
- Provide a working definition of financial risk and financial risk management;
- Name, with brief expiation, of at least four different areas to which financial risk might be associated;
- Demonstrate their understanding of the financial risk that is associated with the operation of governmental and business organisations;
- Discuss, illustrating a heightened understanding of the extent to which globalization is a major contributory factor to the ineffectiveness of current financial risk management strategy;
- An understanding tourism and contemporary tourism issues from a global community perspective;

- Communication in international tourism: practical and conceptual and contextual issues;
- Local national regional and international tourism: distinction and issues to be addressed:
 - The role of government in policy formulation and dissemination;
 - Micro and macroeconomics and global tourism;
 - Tourism and international equilibrium;
 - Psychology of destination marketing;
 - Global Vs community-oriented tourism marketing;
 - Psychological travel profiles;
 - Host-guest relation and cultural issues;
 - Social and cultural issues associated with global tourism;
 - Tourism destination management;
 - 'Progressive' developing countries and international tourism; and
 - Industry wide problems and solutions: national and global challenge.
- Exhibit the ability to effectively communicate orally and in writing, to appreciate the nature of controversy and intellectual conflict, and how to balance the needs and interests of opposing points of view;
- Demonstrate an understanding of the various components of the tourism system on a local, state, regional, national, and international level:
 - Identify the role of government in establishing regulations and policies to protect, conserve, and manage the environmental resources.
- Understand how basic economic principles relate to global community-oriented tourism:
 - Identify and illustrate the role of tourism in achieving a positive balance of trade between countries.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the psychological implications of tourism destination marketing practices:
 - Draw on basic marketing principles relating to global community-oriented tourism.
 - Understand the psychology of travel motivations and tourist typologies.

- Understand the relationship between hosts and guests, and the role of the tourist as an agent for cultural change.
- Outline how basic social-cultural principles relate to global community-oriented tourism:
 - Identify authenticity and acculturation issues relative to tourism destination management.
- Demonstrate heightened awareness of the impact of the progressively developing countries on international tourism, and the ways on which the resultant resources can be harnessed;
- Illustrate an awareness of the current challenges and develop skills for identifying industry problems and proposing solutions:
 - Discuss the importance of providing safety, speed, and efficient transportation;
 - Produce writing documentation, which identifies the importance of crisis marketing management to tourism destinations.
- Identify opportunities and threats within international tourism;
- Conduct a strengths and weakness analysis within national and international tourism sectors:
 - Apply principles of strategic tourism planning with a community based project;
 - Develop individual skills in research methodology, writing, and communication; and
 - Demonstrate the ability to formulate and implement effective long term tourism strategy.

Course Contents, Concepts and Issues

- Economics of Tourism;
- Tourism and Gross Domestic Product;
- Tourism and Related Industries;
- Tourism and Service Industries;
- Tourism as an 'Economic Growth Factor';
- Tourism and 'World Stage';

- The Contribution of National Tourism to a Country's Foreign Exchange Reserve;
- National Tourism and International Credit Rating;
- Tourism and Regional Co-Operation;
- National Tourism and Strategy Implementation;
- Planning International Tourism Strategy;
- Implementing International Tourism Strategy;
- Contemporary Tourism Issues;
- Worker Participation and Problem Solving Within Tourism;
- International Tourism and Worker Professionalism;
- Strategic Decision Making;
- Carry Out Tourism Management Functions to a High Professional Level;
- Tourism and Human Resource Management;
- Application of Balanced Score Card Tourism;
- International Tourism;
- International Guest Relations;
- Tourism and Industrial Survivor Kit;
- Tourism and Counter-Terrorism;
- International Conventions and Protocol;
- Risk Management: An Introduction:
 - Risk Management in Tourism;
 - Risk Management, Tourism and Disaster Preparedness;
 - Risk Management, Disaster Recovery and Organisational Continuity.
- Financial Risk Management:
 - Financial Risk: A Definition;
 - Financial Risk Exposure;
 - Organisational Areas Exposed to Financial Risk;
 - Operational Financial Risk in Governmental and Business Organisations;
 - Globalization and Financial Risk: Contributory Factors.
- Opportunities and Strength Analysis in Tourism;
- Strength and Weakness Analysis in Tourism Organisation;
- Using Information from SWOT Analysis to Enhance Tourism Strategy.

Synopsis of Diploma – Postgraduate, Postgraduate Diploma and Postgraduate Degree Regulation

Postgraduate Diploma and Diploma – Postgraduate: Their Distinction and Assessment Requirement

Delegates studying courses of 5-9 days duration, equivalent to 30-54 Credit Hours (direct lecturer contact), will, on successful assessment, lead to the Diploma – Postgraduate. This represents a single credit at Postgraduate Level. While 6-day and 7-day courses also lead to a Diploma – Postgraduate, they accumulate 36 and 42 Credit Hours, respectively. Delegates and students who fail to gain the required level of pass, at Postgraduate Level will receive a Certificate of Attendance and Participation. The Certificate of Attendance and Participation will not count, for cumulative purpose, towards the Postgraduate Diploma.

Courses carry varying credit values; some being double credit, triple credit, quad credit and 5-credit, etc. These, therefore, accumulate to a Postgraduate Diploma. As is explained, later, in this document, a Postgraduate Diploma is awarded to students and delegates who have achieved the minimum of 360 Credit Hours, within the required level of attainment.

Credit Value and Credit Hours examples of Diploma – Postgraduate Courses are as follows:

Credit Value	Credit Hours
Single-Credit	30-36
Double-Credit	60-72
Triple-Credit	90-108
Quad-Credit	120-144
10-Credit (X36 Credit-Hours) to 12-Credit (X30 Credit-Hours)	360

Other Credit Values are calculated proportionately.

Because of the intensive nature of our courses and programmes, assessment will largely be in-course, adopting differing formats. These assessment formats include, but not limited to, in-class tests, assignments, end of course examinations. Based on these assessments, successful candidates will receive the Diploma – Postgraduate, or Postgraduate Diploma, as appropriate.

In the case of Diploma – Postgraduate, a minimum of 70% overall pass is expected. In order to receive the Award of Postgraduate Diploma, candidate must have accumulated at least the required minimum ‘credit-hours’, with a pass (of 70% and above) in at least 70% of the courses taken.

Delegates and students who fail to achieve the requirement for Postgraduate Diploma, or Diploma - Postgraduate - will be given support for 2 re-submissions for each course. Those delegates who fail to achieve the assessment requirement for the Postgraduate Diploma or Diploma - Postgraduate - on 2 resubmissions, or those who elect not to receive them, will be awarded the Certificate of Attendance and Participation.

Diploma - Postgraduate, Postgraduate Diploma and Postgraduate Degree Application Requirements

Applicants for Diploma – Postgraduate, Postgraduate Diploma and Postgraduate Degrees are required to submit the following documents:

- Completed Postgraduate Application Form, including a passport sized picture affixed to the form;
- A copy of Issue and Photo (bio data) page of the applicant’s current valid passport or copy of his or her Photo-embedded National Identity Card;
- Copies of credentials mentioned in the application form.

Admission and Enrolment Procedure

- On receipt of all the above documents we will make an assessment of the applicants' suitability for the Programme for which they have applied;
- If they are accepted on their Programme of choice, they will be notified accordingly and sent Admission Letters and Invoices;
- One week after the receipt of an applicant's payment or official payment notification, the relevant Programme Tutor will contact him or her, by e-mail or telephone, welcoming him or her to HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute;
- Non-European Students will be sent immigration documentation, incorporating a Visa Support Letter. This letter will bear the applicant's photograph and passport details;
- Applicants will be notified of the dates, location and venue of enrolment and orientation;
- Non-UK students will be sent general information about 'student life' in the UK and Accommodation details.

Modes of Study for Postgraduate Diploma Courses

There are three delivery formats for Postgraduate Diploma Courses, as follows:

1. Intensive Full-time Mode (3 months);
2. Full-time Mode (6 month);
3. Video-Enhanced On-Line Mode.

Whichever study mode is selected, the aggregate of 360 Credit Hours must be achieved.

Cumulative Postgraduate Diploma Courses

All short courses can accumulate to the required number of hours, for the Postgraduate Diploma, over a six-year period from the first registration and applies to both general and specialist groupings. In this regard, it is important to note that short courses vary in length, the minimum being 5 days (Diploma – Postgraduate) – equivalent to 30 Credit Hours, representing one credit. Twelve 5-day short courses, representing twelve credits or the equivalent of 360 Credit Hours are, therefore, required for the Award of Postgraduate Diploma.

A six-day course (Diploma – Postgraduate) is, therefore, equivalent to 36 hours Credit Hours, representing one credit. Therefore, ten short courses, of this duration, equates to the required 360 Credit Hours, qualifying for the Award of Postgraduate Diploma. While double-credit courses last between ten and fourteen days, triple-credit courses range from fifteen to nineteen days. Similarly, quad-credit courses are from sixteen to nineteen days. On this basis, the definitive calculation on the Award requirement is based on the number of hours studied (aggregate credit-value), rather than merely the number of credits achieved. This approach is particularly useful when a student or delegate studies a mixture of courses of different credit-values.

For those delegates choosing the accumulative route, it is advisable that at least two credits be attempted per year. This will ensure that the required number of credit hours for the Postgraduate diploma is achieved within the six-year time frame.

Progression to Postgraduate Degree – MA, MBA, MSc

- On the successful completion of the *Postgraduate Diploma*, students may register for the Masters Degree, after their successful completion of Course #7: *Research Project: Design, Conduct & Report*.
- The students' Degree Registration Category will be dictated by the courses or modules studied at Postgraduate Diploma Level. The categories relate to Master of Business Administration (MBA); Master of Arts (MA) Master of Science (MSc); Executive Master of Business Administration (Executive MBA).

Specialism and Degree Award Titles

The title of the degree will be indicative of the specialism studied or its generalist nature, as exemplified below:

- Master of Science - Advanced Oil and Gas Accounting: International Petroleum Accounting (MSc Advanced Oil and Gas Accounting: International Petroleum Accounting);
- Master of Science - Accounting and Finance (MSc Accounting and Finance);
- Master of Science - Real Estate Management (MSc Real Estate Management);
- Master of Science - Tourism and International Relations (MSc Tourism and International Relations);
- Master of Science – Human Resource Training and Development Management (MSc HR Training and Development Management);
- Master of Business Administration (MBA);
- Executive Master of Business Administration (Executive MBA);
- Master of Business Administration – Finance (MBA Finance);
- Master of Business Administration – Accounting (MBA Accounting);
- Master of Arts - Human Resource Management (MA Human Resource Management);

- Master of Arts - Information and Communication Management (MA Information and Communication Management).

Dissertation: Topics, Supervision and Examination

- The knowledge and skills gained from the research methods course will enable students to formulate their research proposal.
- With the guidance of their research methods tutor, they will submit a Synopsis or Research Proposal
- On the approval of their synopsis, their Masters Degree Registration will be formalised and they will, in earnest, begin their dissertation research.
- Students' choice of Dissertation area and topic must closely reflect their specialism and expected Award Title;
- The Postgraduate Degree Award Board, which will convene twice during each Academic Year, will determine whether the rules have been complied with, in this regard, and will, where necessary, change a registered Award Title, to reflect the reality of a programme choice;
- The length of the Dissertation will be between 15,000 and 20,000 words. Higher or lower limits will be accepted through special dispensation only, tabled through their Dissertation Supervisors;
- Students will each be assigned one Main Dissertation Supervisor, for formal tuition, and a Dissertation Mentor, who will provide them with informal advice, in conjunction with their Main Dissertation Supervisor;
- Each Dissertation Mentor will also mediate the relationship between the Student and his or her Dissertation Supervisor;
- Students' Viva Voce, or Oral, Examination will be conducted within 3 months of the submission of their Dissertation;
- The Dissertation Examination will be conducted by an External and an Internal Examiner;

- The External Examiner will be drawn from a recognized University and will be an Academic in the Discipline being examined, who is not otherwise associated with HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute;
- The Internal Supervisor will be an HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute's tutor, who is neither the Students' main Dissertation Supervisor or their Dissertation Mentor;
- The submission date of a Masters Dissertation is expected to be within 12 calendar months of a candidate's initial registration for the Degree but can be extended, on application, to a period not exceeding 24 months;
- In the event that Students are not successful on their first attempt, they will be given the opportunity to make minor amendments to, or revise, their Dissertation, with the guidance of their Dissertation Supervisors.
- The maximum total submission and resubmission period should not exceed 36 calendar months from the date of first registration for a particular Masters Degree;
- Additional details and general aspects of these regulations are contained in the document: *Masters Degree - Dissertation Guidelines*.

Terms and Conditions

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Prof. Dr. R. B. Crawford - Director HRODC Postgraduate Training Institute