

Course Title	Course Outline
Orientation Seminar	This course uses materials related to the field of international relations to foster active study, learning techniques, and study methods. Unlike the passive learning experience of high school, university study requires students to develop the ability to independently discover and resolve issues by acquiring a heightened awareness of international relations and international society.
Introductory Seminar	This seminar fosters in students the attitude required for specialized studies while providing instruction in study methods at the university. Specifically, the seminar covers learning techniques such as library usage, presentations, debates, computer usage, and report writing. In addition, it equips students with a basic grounding in topics and issues within various disciplines of international relations, such as politics, law, economics, and sociology through report writing and debates. Thus, in the Introductory Seminar, students learn about international relations along with the practical application of learning techniques.
Preliminary to Specialized Seminar	Building on the Introductory Seminar, in the Preliminary to Specialized Seminar, students learn about international relations while practically applying learning techniques. The seminar especially focuses on in-seminar presentations and debates on research results as students choose individual topics, learn how to gather materials, and construct reports. The seminar serves as a precursor to Specialist Seminars in the third year and allows students to deepen their knowledge of specific disciplines and logically expand their independent opinions.
Specialized Seminar I	Specialized Seminars are delivered by lecturers who specialize in specific topics. The seminar enables students to select their own topic within the sphere of the International Relations curriculum and conduct research based on the topic. The seminar also provides an opportunity for students to acquire the knowledge and skills required for their future jobs by developing logic, constructing written texts and presentations, and
Specialized Seminar II	Specialized Seminars are delivered by lecturers who specialize in specific topics. The seminar enables students to select their own topic within the sphere of the International Relations curriculum and conduct research based on the topic. The seminar also provides an opportunity for students to acquire the knowledge and skills required for their future jobs by developing logic, constructing written texts and presentations, and
Comprehensive Seminar I	This seminar primarily aims for the construction of students' graduation thesis; however, this is not the students' only activity. The graduation thesis not only concludes the students' final year but also represents an accumulation of their learning over four years. Students are required to use what they have learned since the Orientation Seminar and demonstrate their ability to successfully gather knowledge on a specific topic, develop logical arguments, and present their findings.
Comprehensive Seminar II	This seminar primarily aims for the construction of students' graduation thesis; however, this is not the students' only activity. The graduation thesis not only concludes the students' final year but also represents an accumulation of their learning over four years. Students are required to use what they have learned since the Orientation Seminar and demonstrate their ability to successfully gather knowledge on a specific topic, develop logical arguments, and present their findings.
International Communication A (AUAP)	This course contains introductory lectures on the fields related to international communication. It covers a wide range of academic themes including intercultural exchange, issues due to friction, issues due to international relations, and the role of international organizations. The course addresses topics such as human rights, the environment, national defense and security, international aid, international trade, cross-cultural understanding, and international organizations. During this course, students deepen their understanding of the significance and difficulty
Research Advising Seminar I	Picking up from where the practical seminars left the theme of "career development," students focus on society for the creation of their final Yume College project while receiving instruction on supporting companies and related matters. In addition, the seminar fosters the development and accumulation of specialized knowledge required as a working member of society.
Research Advising Seminar II	Based on the interim results of the project, students complete their socially focused final Yume College project while receiving instruction on supporting companies. The seminar also fosters the development and accumulation of specialized knowledge required as a working member of
Introduction to International Relations	This course equips students with an integrated introductory knowledge spanning international politics, international economics, and international cooperation. Students acquire a basic knowledge of international relations, its evolution, and its current scope. In addition, they learn the similarities and differences between the principles and approaches of each academic discipline. The course provides essential instruction for the interdisciplinary sphere of international relations.
Peace Studies	After examining the origins of war from a variety of perspectives, students explore diverse issues surrounding war and peace, focusing on various irenological theories, such as the pacifism of St. Pierre and Kant, functionalism, and the democratic peace theory, as well as post-war peace building. Inevitably, the course goes beyond the view that the absence of war equals peace, addressing the structural and cultural violence that underpins problems such as poverty, starvation, and invasion of privacy, which diminish individual peace.
Politics and Diplomacy of Africa	Currently, international politics is heavily influenced by African nations—this course equips students with a multilayered understanding of African international relations by understanding the basic characteristics of its internal politics and diplomacy. In addition, students practically examine theoretical models of international politics and comparative politics. Specifically, students examine the formation of authoritarian regimes in post-independence African nations, the ensuing conflicts and democratization, as well as religious factors as they analyze the involvement of various foreign countries and international organizations in these processes.
Politics and Diplomacy of the United States	Currently, the US has a great influence on international relations. This course equips students with an understanding of its basic characteristics, internal politics, and diplomacy. During the course, students will also practically examine theoretical models for international relations. Specifically, the course equips students with a comprehensive understanding of the US position in international relations and its rise to power by examining the changes in its political ideas and structures; overseas political influence; economic and military involvement; exertion of power in establishing international order; as well as domestic political factors such as ethnicity, religion, and gender.
Politics and Diplomacy of Europe	European politics, which traditionally occupied a pivotal role in the world of politics, maintains a great amount of influence. This course enables students to develop an understanding regarding this and equips them with a multilayered understanding of international relations through the study of the diversity and homogeneity of European nations; conflicts and alliances among European nations and with other regions; as well as political, economic, and military integration and division. In addition, students empirically examine theoretical models of international politics and comparative politics.
Politics and Diplomacy of Latin America	This course equips students with an understanding of Latin American politics and diplomacy since colonization. Students analyze a specific country and address issues facing the region as a whole, such as relationships between nations and their suzerains, transitions from military to democratic governments in the 20th century, cumulative debt, and poverty. Students consider the role of regional integration in influencing the future of the region and examine the region's diplomatic relations with the US, Europe, and Japan.
Introduction to US–Japan Relations	Japan–US relations greatly influence Japan's progress and have become a determining factor for post-war Japanese international relations. This course equips students with a basic understanding of Japan–US relations, which is required for a period of study abroad. This includes topics such as the influence of America since the opening of Japan, friction between Japan and the US relating to spheres of influence and immigration, Japan–US relations during the occupation period following the Second World War, the significance of the Japan–US alliance and its negative legacy, economic friction, and Japan–US relations following the Cold War.
Multinational Enterprise	This course nurtures students' thought processes for resolving problems related to corporate internationalization by conducting a comparative examination of existing international businesses. Students analyze the various problems associated with international transfer and management localization of an enterprise's managerial resources. Enterprises that operate overseas divisions must be able to efficiently transfer domestically accumulated management resources, such as brands and technology, to the host country as well as possess the ability to successfully adapt to the host country environment. The expansion of international business also increases the need to develop global organizations that connect the various research and development, production, and sales bases across multiple countries.
International Investment	This course focuses on direct investment, a currently expanding area of international capital flow. The reality of direct investment is the growth of enterprises overseas; this course equips students with an understanding of this phenomenon's influence on international and national economies. Lectures address themes such as the relationship between direct investment and trade, the effectiveness of technology transfer to the recipient of direct investment, and the problem of industry adjustment in the country that supplies investment. In this course, students examine systems and policies that facilitate direct investment.
Economic Studies/EURO–American Developed Countries	This course equips students with knowledge regarding EU economies and the US. To grasp global economic trends, students must understand the economies of advanced nations that occupy pivotal positions in the global economy. These advanced Western nations lead the global economic development race and provide reference points in terms of thought processes and real-world examples. Students develop an understanding of the domestic economic conditions in major EU nations and in the US, their external economic relationships, and their influence on the global economy. In addition, they consider the economic activity of the Eurozone and EU from the perspective of its influence on the
Asian Economic Integration	This course addresses Asian regional integration, which is developing with Japan's involvement. The lectures foster an understanding of the basic principles of regional integration theory and discuss the history of regional economic integration, addressing complex issues such as free-trade agreements (FTA), the East Asian community, and common currency. This course provides students basic knowledge and stimulates practical interest in topics such as how Japan and Asia should engage in regional integration. It enables students to understand the significance of changes in regional integration in a rapidly developing Asia.

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Economic Policy	Students explore economic policy theory to obtain solutions to various economic issues such as recession, unemployment, unequal resource distribution, defective social security, and international payments imbalances. They consider the extent to which macroeconomic and microeconomic policies, the cornerstones of the macroeconomic and microeconomic analytical frameworks, respectively, achieve various goals such as economic development, full employment, price stability, resource distribution equity, as well as improvement in international payments balances and the living environment. Although economic policy theory is grounded in economic theory, students require an understanding of
Economic Studies/China	This course explains the historical background of the Chinese economy and the current circumstances surrounding it. The Chinese economy has experienced remarkable growth since the end of the 20th century. In 2010, it overtook Japan to become the world's second largest economy, strengthening its presence on the world economic stage. In addition, it has become closely linked to the Japanese economy through the expansion of trade between Japan and China and the increase in Japan's direct investment activity in China. Students learn about the Chinese economy that is experiencing several problems such as disparity of wealth, employment issues, environmental pollution, and trade friction with the US, even though it is becoming more important for the world and Japanese economies.
International Marketing	This course focuses on international marketing conducted by multinational Enterprise that establishes production and marketing bases in multiple countries as well as make decisions related to economies of scale and local adaptability. Students learn about the following marketing principles and strategies: researching the needs of local consumers with various socio-cultural circumstances and income levels, creating products and values in response to these factors, and establishing competitive advantage in a global market by supplying products at an affordable price. Moreover, students consider problems that these businesses must address to maintain this competitive advantage.
International Human Rights Law	This course equips students with an understanding of the history and current trends of international cooperation in the field of human rights, which has been promoted by the United Nations during the latter half of the 20th century. Specifically, students deepen their knowledge about the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, conclusions of human rights treaties, the content of human rights norms contained within them, and implementation measures to monitor their fulfillment. In addition, students consider now further human rights development will be needed in the 21st century—an era in which human rights has become the mainstream—as well as imminent resolutions to remaining
Introduction to Law of International Relations	International law forms a basis for regulating relations between states. This course provides students an understanding of its influence on our daily lives within today's rapidly globalizing community. Specifically, the course enables students to analytically link legal issues in international relations to their daily lives by introducing global issues such as peace, human rights protection, development, environmental protection, and international trade transactions. Further, it provides comprehensive instruction on international law, domestic law, and law governing international organizations related to these issues.
Introduction to International Cooperation	This course outlines international development and international cooperation for uninitiated students, and its interdisciplinary lectures introduce the primary issues surrounding development. Specifically, the course addresses areas of social development such as economic and infrastructural development centered on modernization of manufacturing and agriculture in developing nations, literacy and employment rates, life expectancy, and development assistance provided by advanced nations. The course equips students with the basic knowledge required for smooth progress to international development and cooperation courses later in their university education and stimulates their interest in these
Environment and Development	This course explains the environmental issues afflicting developing countries. Global environmental degradation is an urgent problem in today's society. In developing countries, economic development in particular is rapidly altering traditional lifestyles, leading to environmental destruction and deterioration. This course provides students an understanding of this reality and the causes of environmental issues in developing countries. In addition, students consider sustainable development as an ideal measure for this problem.
Agricultural and Rural Development	This course explains various issues on agricultural and rural development in the developing countries. A majority of the working population in the developing countries is engaged in agriculture and most of the poor people live in rural area. This situation is worsened by population growth. Therefore, the gaps between urban and rural, and rich and poor are widening. Specifically, this course provides students an understanding of the reality of the agriculture and the people's lives in rural areas in development countries, their agriculture modernization policy, their rural development programs which target to eradicate poverty and improve livelihoods, as well as development agencies'
English e-learning for International Relations	This course uses e-learning to improve students' vocabulary and understanding of basic grammar to strengthen their English skills as required by the academic discipline of international relations. In addition, students improve their listening and reading comprehension in preparation for TOEIC examinations. E-learning allows students to advance at their own pace; however, the course authenticates students' learning by incorporating an element of classroom instruction. The course helps students establish essential habits for linguistic study, specifically
English Reading Studies for International Relations	This course fosters the ability to accurately comprehend English literature (books, research papers, magazines, newspaper articles, and Internet resources) related to the academic field of international relations through seminars with relatively few student participants. Students develop the ability to accurately read texts verbatim as well as quickly skim long English texts to infer essential meaning. The course is essential for effective study in the US during the latter period of the second year.
Basic Use of English for International Relations	This course improves students' overall English ability, which is essential for understanding international relations. In addition to strengthening students' English reading, writing, speaking, and listening comprehension skills, the course content also relates to their specialized academic fields. Therefore, students read and understand English texts on a variety of international relations topics and understand the content of news through videos and other media. Moreover, students review their understanding of basic grammar in preparation for an external English
Practical Use of English for International Relations	Students who have completed a period of study abroad in the US take this course to improve their English comprehension skills. The course is more advanced than Basic English for International Relations and addresses topics in the academic field of international relations to improve students' reading and aural comprehension skills. In addition, students study expressions and phrases used in diverse situations in business and daily life in preparation for an external English proficiency examination.
Advanced Use of English for International Relations	This is the most advanced English course at the School of International Relations; it perfects students' reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills. The course equips students with essential practical English communication skills required in the field of international relations. Therefore, it is necessary for students to have achieved a required passing score on an English proficiency examination before participating.
Introduction to Economics	Students require an understanding of the economy to understand international relations and international society. This course enables students to learn about contemporary economics. After studying the fundamental principles and theories of macro and microeconomics, students comprehend and analyze real-world economies, particularly focusing on the Japanese economy. The course covers diverse topics in contemporary economics, such as economic growth, markets, employment, prices, trade, industrial structure, corporate activity, finance, public
Introduction to Political Science	Students discover the importance of politics in contemporary Japanese and international society as they acquire knowledge of the fundamental perspectives and methodologies for examining political phenomena. In addition, they gain a basic knowledge of political systems and a proactive attitude toward politics, which are essential for members of contemporary society.
Introduction to Legal Studies	Resolution of issues relating to international community involves agreements among parties, and the resulting international law regulates their relationship. Thus, this course fosters an understanding from a legal perspective, which is necessary for students' examination of international issues. Therefore, the course provides a basic knowledge of law as students learn about its functions and limitations by legally analyzing various contemporary issues. Although the course primarily focuses on domestic legal systems, it also considers international law by identifying differences between domestic and international systems. Thus, the course serves as a foundation for international legal studies courses (International Law, Dispute Settlement and International Law, and Law of International Organizations).
Academic English I	In this course, students will analyze various written and spoken English texts to understand the meaning of English grammar, and study an extended vocabulary commonly found in English articles. Materials used will include topics relating to international relations and multicultural
Academic English II	In this course, students will be introduced to different aspects of academic reading. Students will practice various academic reading skills, and will be trained to comprehend English materials in English. Students will also learn the academic listening skills necessary to understand talks and lectures in English.
Academic English III	In this course, students will learn how to express an argument in a discussion and will develop basic presentation skills about given topics. Students will also learn different organizational writing patterns and documentation, and the research skills needed for writing academic essays.
Academic English IV	In this course, students will be required to write short assignments to demonstrate their ability to employ a variety of grammatical features and an extended vocabulary in essay writing. Topics for writing assignments will include current issues and international communication.
Academic English V	In this course, students will analyze academic texts and develop the reading skills required for academic reading. Students will also develop their understanding of the ideas and details of academic lectures while improving their note-taking skills.
Academic English VI	In this course, students will learn how to give research-based presentations, and develop the interactive skills necessary to effectively participate in discussion. They will also become familiar with research skills and develop them to document sources in their writing.
International Forum	Internationally distinguished lecturers inform students about specific issues and circumstances surrounding international relations, enabling students to understand the realities of working in an international environment as well as consider their future growth and career paths. In addition, considering the sociological need for opportunities to study global issues, extension lectures are open to local residents.

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English for International Studies I	Students attend specialized course lectures delivered in English while acquiring the basic skills for constructing papers, delivering presentations, and engaging in discussions in English. Students learn about topics such as data collection, data arrangement, how to write abstracts, and overall essay/presentation structure while referring to English language sources. Thus, students also learn how to read numerous English language sources, English expressions used in academic writing, and models and rules for English essay writing. In addition, the course addresses how to utilize Internet data and the necessary precautionary measures for the same.
English for International Studies II	Students attend specialized course lectures delivered in English while acquiring the basic skills for constructing papers, delivering presentations, and engaging in discussions in English. Students learn about topics such as data collection, data arrangement, how to write abstracts, and overall essay/presentation structure while referring to English language sources. Thus, students also learn how to read numerous English language sources, English expressions used in academic writing, and models and rules for English essay writing. In addition, the course addresses how to utilize Internet data and the necessary precautionary measures for the same.
Studies in Globalization (in English)	Research suggests that the modern world is tending toward globalization. Therefore, the analysis of contemporary international relations demands a consideration of the situation surrounding globalization. This course comprises English language lectures exploring specific topics related to globalization. Knowledge of English alone is not sufficient to operate in a global society; the course fosters students' ability to engage in English communication about specialized content.
Studies in International Cooperation (in English)	Cooperation and harmony have become important in current international relations. Students apply these concepts to topics such as security, peace keeping, trading system development, development assistance, and transitional authority. This course presents English language lectures exploring specific topics related to the broad concepts of international cooperation and harmony. Both practitioners and analysts working in the international cooperation field must communicate in English as a common language; therefore, the course fosters communication skills in accordance with this requirement.
Topics in Area Studies (in English)	This course examines topics related to various faculty-designated regions (including the US) as well as cross-regional topics without bias toward individual academic disciplines. Generally, these topics are contemporary and based on information provided by foreign media or presentations in English by domestic or overseas researchers. As students in this course have experienced a period of study abroad in the US, the course maintains and improves their English skills as well as cultivates their international awareness. Therefore, overseas or Japanese lecturers with diverse international experience present the lectures.
Studies in Foreign Policy	In this course, students learn about the foreign policy making processes. Foreign policy is not determined merely through negotiations between the concerned countries. It is formulated by a complex interaction of factors such as the prevailing international situation, the relationship of the concerned countries with a third country, domestic factors, as well as the ideas and characteristics of the policy makers. This course introduces several international incidents, examines the domestic and overseas situations surrounding these incidents, and analyzes diplomatic records to consider the factors and processes that determined the foreign policy at the time.
Development Economics	This course analyzes the economic characteristics of developing nations through a comparison with advanced nations. It covers the following topics: understanding poverty and underdevelopment, long-term economic development, macroeconomic growth, industrial development, underdeveloped financial markets, labor markets, economic dualism (multiplicity), changes in trade, and over-urbanization. Lectures address economic characteristics, underlying factors, and economic development policies and strategies in each of these topics. The course equips students with an ability to analyze the economies of developing nations.
Development and Society	This course aims to make students understand the necessity to analyze social and cultural aspects, together with technical and economic aspects in development projects conducted in the developing countries. Specifically, this course introduces the methodologies of development anthropology, since they are effective for planning, implementing and evaluating the development programs which fit to the social and cultural situations in developing countries. It introduces some case studies of agricultural and rural development projects, and the approaches of development agencies. Taking this course with the subjects of development economics, students can understand widely, diversely, and deeply about development issues from various aspects.
Contemporary International Trade	This course explores the topics of trade and commerce, focusing on international economic organizations, particularly the WTO. International economic systems are important for analyzing each nation's internal and external economic relations. The contents and target areas of trade and direct investment adapt to changes in the economic systems of individual countries due to factors such as technological advancement; however, the reverse is also true. The WTO thoroughly analyzes almost all the gains and losses accompanying these changes in national economies, overseas markets, and direct investment conditions. The course examines the following topics: international economic systems from the post-war era to the present, changes in advanced nations' economic structures, free trade movements, the role and structure of the WTO, unfair trade, trade friction, developing nations' development strategy, service trade, technology trade, direct investment, regional economic integration, and issues concerning resources and the environment.
Topics in International NGOs	Nowadays, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are important actors of development aids to the developing countries, together with governments and international organizations. This course informs students about the role of NGOs' development assistance as well as their significance, history, scope, limitations, and problems. In addition, it fosters an understanding of the characteristics of NGOs' development assistance which is expected to increase its importance, by introducing some examples of the activities of Japanese and international NGOs. Moreover, by examining the differences and similarities between NGOs' assistance and development assistance of governments and international organizations, students can deepen their understanding on the goals and directions of each actor's assistance.
History of International Relations	Students explore the development of current international relations by tracing its history since the establishment of modern world, and especially since the latter half of the 19th century, during which international relations has expanded on a global scale. Many essential international frameworks and universal concepts for understanding post-Cold War international politics developed during the Second World War and the Cold War, and many recent conflicts stem from past events. The lectures provide an understanding of contemporary international politics from a
Law of International Organizations	This course provides an understanding of the importance of international organizations, recognized as major actors alongside states in the current international community. In addition, students understand such organizations' role in international community, the relationship between states and international organizations, and their influence on the development of international law. Within the curriculum, this course is an advanced course of international legal studies: Introduction to Legal Studies → International Law → Dispute Settlement and International Law.
International Finance	The progress of developing nations' market-oriented economic reform is stimulating rapid growth in the international flow of goods and services, labor, technology, business, communications, and capital. This course enables students to analyze basic principles related to the role of finance in a globalizing international economic community. It explores topics such as international payment frameworks, the significance of exchange rates, trends in international capital markets, globalization and the monetary crisis, functions of the IMF financing system, and the use of derivatives (financial derivative products). To understand the hardfisted logic of capital, the course explores contemporary international finance
Introduction to International Economics	This course provides the basic knowledge for understanding the current world economy and an overall understanding of contemporary world economies. Lectures span diverse topics such as international trade and investment, international finance, the history and current condition of the world economy, and major national and regional economic trends. Within the curriculum, this course provides the prerequisite knowledge for third- and fourth-year international economics courses.
International Politics	This intermediate/advanced international relations course comprehensively explores theories and issues in international politics; thus, students study more abstract concepts and theories than in introductory courses. However, as international politics falls within the purview of social sciences, the course concerns more than simply accumulating knowledge of current topics. As physics requires the theory of relativity or quantum mechanics, so international politics requires paradigms (Kuhn), a concept addressed by lectures in this course.
Introduction to International Politics	This course introduces uninitiated students to international politics. The students conduct a specific and comprehensive analysis of topics in the sphere of international politics, such as war, the nuclear issue, nationalism, refugees, poverty, and the global environment. However, as international politics falls within the purview of social sciences, the course not only facilitates gaining knowledge of current topics but also engages students in exploring abstract concepts and theories.
Introduction to International Business	Students acquire a basic knowledge of general management in corporate organizations, which comprises tangible and intangible resource management: human resources, plant and equipment, capital, and information. The course primarily addresses the topics of corporate governance, fundraising, management organizations, human resource management, marketing, and manufacturing. Students consider these from an international perspective with reference to the current environment, wherein enterprises have become multinational by utilizing local management resources overseas. In addition, the course provides lectures on various problems related to international business and the differences between domestic and international management, examining enterprises that are increasing their dependence on foreign resources. This course serves as an introduction to business courses in the third year and beyond, such as Multinational Enterprise and International
International Law	Understanding international relations requires examining the legal frameworks between nations; thus, this course primarily addresses basic principles of public international law that govern the relations of nearly 200 nations. First, the course explores various rules related to states, such as their sovereignty, recognition, basic rights and obligations, diplomatic relations, and state responsibility. Next, students develop their knowledge about traditional international law by examining the topics of national territories, which allocate exclusive geographical jurisdiction to states, as well as high seas and outer space, which require common use and cooperation.

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Studies in Global Media	With the progress of technology, the media's influence on international relations requires examination. This course provides an understanding of the reciprocal relationship between international relations and the media. Specifically, students analyze the role of the media through real-world examples to explore (1) journalism mechanisms related to international issues, (2) the influence of technological innovation on journalism, (3) the relationship of the major actors in international relations (such as governments and international organizations) with the media, and (4) the media's influence on international relations. Within the curriculum, the course aligns vertically with international relations courses (politics, economics, and legal courses) and horizontally with international cooperation courses, particularly Intercultural Communication.
Practical Studies in International Development	Students who major international development and exchange, are required to fully realize the actual situations and necessity of development works in the developing countries. This course is conducted in a development agency and it comprises trainings, seminars, panel discussions with development practitioners and experts who have experience in developing countries. The course explores development issues in the agricultural, industrial, social sectors, as well as methods of planning and implementation of development projects, the problems encountered during project implementation. Students are required to have an attitude to comprehensively solve problems and establish their own opinions on development issues, applying their knowledge acquired through other courses and the empirical advices from experts.
Social Development	In international development, the development in the social sector, which directly relate to human lives, is significantly increasing its importance because the increase of income through industrial development does not necessarily promise the improvement of human livelihoods. This course addresses the topics in social sectors in the developing countries, such as education, health care and public health, domestic labor, community and so on. At the same time, the social sector is closely related to the development issues such as gender and development, participation in development, socially vulnerable people. Linking the sectors and the issues, the course addresses the sector's importance and the actual situation. Then, it makes student analyze the problems on the implementation of development works, and consider the ideal type of
Japanese Economy	This course equips students with an understanding of the Japanese economy and its position within the world economy as well as an understanding of its mutual links with economies of other nations. Domestic economics—e.g., markets, prices, and industrial structure—is inextricably linked to international economics—e.g., trade, international finance, and business expansion into overseas markets. The structure of economics demands that to gain an understanding of either domestic or international aspects, both must be considered. The course teaches students about the history and current conditions of the Japanese economy while unraveling the complex interplay of domestic and international
Comparative Politics	This is an applied politics course that developed in the US after the Second World War. Along with building a conceptual understanding of the characteristics of political systems of various nations, students explore the important issue of establishing democratic systems. The course explains the history and fundamental concepts of comparative politics as well as the origin and development of democracy. In addition, the course explains the shape of and issues associated with democracy in advanced nations as well as the origins of and issues associated with democratization in developing nations. Students primarily examine countries from Southern, Central, and Eastern Europe; Latin America; the former Soviet Republics; and East Asia—regions which began democratization from the 1970s.
Comparative Culture	This course analyzes the social issues in contemporary society using the approaches of cultural anthropology. Concretely, this course aims to make students understand the issues of variety of modes of production and their changes, indigenous people, ethnicity, ethnic conflicts, world-system theory, globalization, development, etc. Although this 'Contemporary Ethnography' is a research field which has not been previously studied much in cultural anthropology, it is becoming increasingly more important.
Dispute Settlement and International Law	In international relations, various mechanisms, including political and legal mechanisms, are prepared to settle various international disputes. This course examines war, peace, and judicial proceedings by applying common rules, which has developed as a discipline within international law, to contemporary international relations. Specifically, the course addresses diplomatic negotiation and judicial settlement as peaceful means to settle international disputes and treats war and sanctions as coercive means to the same. In addition, the course examines new mechanisms implemented by international organizations and treaties within the sphere of human rights law, developed in the latter half of the 20th century, as well as humanitarian, economic, and environmental law.
Practical Studies in International Trade	In today's borderless society, overseas transactions have become commonplace. This module equips students with an understanding of the actual conditions of trade, which represents an important window to the overseas world. A variety of knowledge, including that of trade agreements, legal affairs, tax, insurance and trade financing related to customs, transport arrangements, and marketing information is required to engage in trade. Moreover, trade demands an understanding of foreign exchange rates; WTO and regional economic trade conventions; environmental issues; arms exports; issues of developing nations; and a comprehensive, international knowledge, including that of English. Although the course does not directly target the Proficiency Test in Trading Business or the Customs Officer Test, these are incorporated into
World Issues	As with Human Issues, this course enables students to study in detail topics that other specialized modules do not cover. Lectures are conducted with small student groups, addressing different topics as required. In this course, students learn about specific topics by examining various incidents and issues in modern international society, such as ethnic conflicts, refugees, terrorism, economic crises, and environmental destruction. This course equips students with a knowledge of current affairs that prepares them for analyzing today's changing international relations and international society.
Introduction to Sociology	Students analyze the fundamental concepts of sociology, including elements such as family, community, and the workplace. Lectures introducing sociology explain the influences of globalization and multiculturalism on daily life and society. Students deepen their interest in contemporary sociological mechanisms and movements as they develop an analytical ability based on their self-awareness as members of
Introduction to Cultural Anthropology	Cultural anthropology is an academic discipline that comparatively studies the cultures of ethnic and social groups. This course introduces its fundamental perspectives and concepts and fosters an understanding of culture (particularly foreign culture) through analysis of examples of the world's ethnic groups. Students acquire basic knowledge for culture-related courses offered later in their university education.
Introduction to Fieldwork	Students explore basic methodology for engaging in fieldwork in their country or region of interest. Specifically, they examine investigative techniques, such as participant observation, interviews, questionnaires, and note-taking techniques as well as methods to analyze and organize data gathered during their investigations. In addition, they learn guidelines for conducting fieldwork, such as building interpersonal relationships and methods for understanding the societies in which they conduct research. The course prepares students for smoothly conducting fieldwork in Japan or overseas during their later university education.
Comprehensive Study of Multicultural Society	Students analyze fundamental knowledge and perspectives related to the question, "what is multicultural coexistence?" Currently, people from various cultural and social backgrounds cross national borders for purposes such as tourism, work, and academic exchange, in which they interact and coexist. This interaction often causes social inequality and friction between cultures, which are issues that must be addressed. By introducing examples from other countries, the course fosters understanding of issues and strategies in Japanese society.
Comprehensive Study of Tourism and Culture	This introductory course in the field of multicultural tourism explores types of tourism, including historical and cultural, ecotourism, ethnic, and recreational tourism. Recently, new types of tourism have emerged, such as film, war, and agricultural tourism. Lectures foster an understanding of the forms of tourism and the tourism culture in certain tourist locations. Students consider the differences between tourism culture, which is artificially formed and reproduced specifically for tourism, and authentic culture.
Comprehensive Study of Tourism and Geography	Students adopt a geographical perspective to examine various geographical characteristics essential for conducting research on tourism culture, such as ethnic distribution, linguistic distribution, topography, and flora and fauna. They develop an understanding of the geographical characteristics of various tourist locations, the tourist attractions that support these locations, the processes through which a location becomes a tourist attraction, the nature of the tourism culture formed through these processes, and the problems they generate.
Comprehensive Study of Language and Society	Language consists of spoken language (communication through sound), the most basic medium used by human beings when they form societies, and written language (communication through letters), which develops according to specific cultural backgrounds. Introductory-level lectures explore how these forms of language arise as well as their roles in society. They also examine language's crucial role in understanding cultures and societies. According to the department guidelines, this course lays the foundation to (1) combine a knowledge of Asian languages and English with an understanding of various societies and (2) foster a comprehensive multicultural understanding.
Comprehensive Study of Interpretation Practices	Students examine the roles and functions of interpretation and interpreters, which facilitate smooth communication in multicultural societies, by acquiring a general understanding of interpretation. Studying interpretation theory and language translation mechanisms, which play a mediatory role between languages, is not limited to students who aspire to become professional interpreters. It will also benefit students who wish to work in multicultural environments.
Introduction to Social Research	Students explore the foundations for social research. There are two methods of research: questionnaires, the method generally associated with social research, and participant observation, which is used for field surveys. Lectures focus on the questionnaire method. However, the course does not involve studying statistical data analysis methodology. Rather, because it belongs to the Faculty of International Relations, students engage in practical study to acquire the skills to independently conduct questionnaires in a foreign language, assuming that they will conduct questionnaires overseas.
Modern Japanese Culture	Students explore examples to understand the characteristics of Japanese culture and develop the ability to analyze cultural trends in Japan. Because of computerization and globalization, intercultural encounters and cultural coexistence are increasing. Even in Japan, traditional and regional culture is being re-evaluated. Japan is known around the world for both its traditional culture and its contemporary pop culture. Students explore the following questions, among others: How is traditional culture preserved and regenerated through the mindsets and behavior of individuals and the articles they produce? What transformations occur when this culture encounters other cultures?

Course Title	Course Outline
Multicultural Management	Students examine management problems that arise as enterprises become multicultural through globalization. Even in Japan, the number of foreign enterprises has increased because of globalization; conversely, Japanese enterprises are also spreading overseas. These circumstances have generated increased opportunities for employees to work in enterprises with diverse organizational climates and cultures. In addition, enterprises also hire employees with different cultural backgrounds. Students examine these conditions and consider the issues they
Comparative Religion	Students comprehensively analyze people, culture, and society by comparing several historically significant religions. In addition to the current major religions—the three largest religions, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam; Hinduism, which has a comparable number of followers; Confucianism; Taoism; Judaism; and Shinto—students also examine historically influential religions such as Zoroastrianism and the Greek religion. Thus, students develop an understanding of the diversity of world views.
Diaspora	Students examine diaspora in its traditional sense—the movement of people away from their homeland due to persecution or discrimination, or to engage in trade—as well as a new type of diaspora resulting from global trade, emigration, and overseas work. The lifestyles and mindsets of migrants are changing because of faster means of movement and computerization. Migrants' existence is also significant in the societies they reside in. Students examine the cross-border movement of migrants, migrants' formation of networks, and the nature of their identity in terms of
Multicultural Community Project	Students survey the mechanisms demanded by individuals, various associations and organizations, and local and national governments in a society in which people from different cultural or social backgrounds coexist. In addition, they consider the ideal nature of future society. Foreigners living in Japan face challenges in many aspects of their lives, such as language acquisition, children's education, work, community life, and disaster prevention. Society must promote activities that educate local residents, schools, businesses, and public administration in accepting foreigners, along with programs that encourage cooperation. Students comprehensively examine these topics and build an understanding of the reality of such activities as well as issues in the field.
World Heritage	World heritage sites significantly affect regions, leading to enormous economic effects from the development of regional tourism; environmental degradation due to over development; and conversely, severe restrictions for environmental protection. Students develop an understanding of the principles of world heritage sites and their current trends as they explore the changes to regional society resulting from registration as World
Tourism Resource	Unlike tangible cultural assets, intangible cultural assets, such as festivals, rituals, traditional performing arts, and sports develop through the recollections and narratives of individuals. Students explore the disputes and problems that arise when these assets become tourist attractions and develop an understanding of the backgrounds of these issues as they investigate the true nature of tourism resources.
Theme Park	Students examine theme parks, which are important in modern tourism. Several theories address the origin of parks; however, Hyde Park, the British royal garden that opened to the public in the 17th century, is considered one of the oldest. The first international exposition was held in Hyde Park in the early 19th century. In Japan, the national industrial exhibition was held in Ueno Park, and Ueno Zoo opened to the public with its recreational facilities. Students examine the processes through which theme parks evolved from traditional parks and gardens as well as develop an understanding of their underlying principles.
Ethnic Tourism	Students examine processes related to the formation of tourism phenomena that target ethnic, rather than contemporary, society; the nature of cultural contact between the contemporary society, in which we live, and ethnic society; and the sociological transformation of ethnic societies. They examine the nature of tourism that targets contemporary ethnic society.
Cultural Display	Students examine methods for displaying cultural artifacts at museums and art galleries as well as general methods of cultural display. Museum display methodology, derived from an interest in natural history, has experienced significant changes throughout history. Students develop an understanding of cultural display methods that existed during various historical periods and at various locations. In addition, they explore methods for "exhibition culture as tourism" as demanded by current society.
Pop-culture	Students examine pop culture (current, popular, mass culture) as an entity distinct from traditional culture. Currently, even in certain developing nations, newly formed culture born of mass consumption, high multicultural density, and sudden cultural contact have generated pop cultures—ideas related to fashion, cinema, and music. Among these, those generated by Japan have international influence as well as reflect other nations' influence. Certain pop cultures have become tourist attractions, and students analyze such domestic and international cultural trends that strongly influence today's multicultural society.
Society and Culture of China	Students acquire knowledge of Chinese society and culture to build an accurate understanding of Sino-Japanese relations. They explore topics related to China that are essential to understanding present and future Sino-Japanese relations: Chinese society, history, culture, and related political and economic issues.
Society and Culture of Korea	Students explore mythology and history as well as topics such as family, youth and the conscription system, religion, necessities of life, traditional performing arts, cinema, language and writing, education systems, and Korean residents in Japan to develop a multifaceted understanding of Korean society and culture from a cultural anthropological perspective.
Society and Culture of Southeast Asia	Students survey the geography, history, religion, culture, lifestyle, and mindset of Southeast Asia, a region comprising nations with varying levels of economic development and diverse cultures and political systems. In addition, they deepen their understanding of each nation's political, economic, and sociological issues. Thus, they develop an understanding of current disparities and similarities among Southeast Asian nations.
Society and Culture of South Asia	Students focus on language, ethnicity, the caste system, religion, women's issues, food and cinema as they survey the society and culture of an India-focused South Asia. Lectures adopt the key concepts "division and integration" and "diversity embracing integration." Students grasp the concept of India and South Asia as a unique region equivalent to Europe and the US.
Society and Culture of Western Asia	West Asia refers to the Middle East, North Africa, and their surrounding areas. Students comprehensively examine Islam, the religion that underpins the societies and cultures of this extensive region. They build an understanding of the historical development of Islam and its role in shaping West Asian society.
Society and Culture of Africa	Students focus on the ethnic groups, languages, religions, customs, and value systems of Sub-Saharan "Black Africa." Lectures foster an understanding of the formation of modern African society, which has evolved from a complex interaction of traditional African value systems, Arab culture, and Western values by introducing various issues related to "poverty and development" that the continent must resolve.
Society and Culture of Latin America	The culture and society of Latin America, which includes the countries in the Caribbean Sea, evolved through an interaction of indigenous, European, and African roots. Students consider these three sources to develop an understanding of regional similarities that resulted from having the same former suzerain state, Spain. In addition, they focus on the high degree of individuality among Hispanic countries and the existence of non-Hispanic Latin American countries. Finally, students consider the degree of American influence on the region.
Society and Culture of North America	Students survey the North American region, which consists of indigenous peoples as well as immigrants from around the world, focusing on topics such as the language, religion, history, and value systems of the US and Canada. Students build an understanding of the current trends and historical background of the region's multilingual and multicultural coexistence.
Sociolinguistics	Students compare the relationships among various cultures and languages by learning how language relates to societal conditions—for example, how factors such as gender, social class, birthplace, generation, and occupation interact with language usage. Students conduct a multifaceted analysis of the relationship between society and culture, including an examination of how languages change as cross-border
Multicultural Field Study	Students engage in practical training overseas to develop their ability to conduct investigations and research as well as address issues in multicultural environments. To achieve this goal, students focus on acquiring skills required for conducting investigations into multiculturalism, such as establishing topics; gathering knowledge and data; and writing research plans, questionnaires, and interview questions. Students conduct overseas investigations into their chosen research topic over one week during their summer vacation. They receive guidance from lecturers who travel overseas with them. Upon returning, students analyze the results of their investigations and deliver presentations. Finally, students write and submit research reports. We simultaneously conduct numerous such courses, each focusing on a different region. Students
Multicultural Internship	Students obtain work experience to apply their knowledge of operating in a multicultural environment, acquired through their studies in the Department of Multicultural Communication. After completing preparatory study, students gain work experience in an overseas enterprise (homestay accommodations) or external affairs sector in Japan for three weeks. Students are evaluated on the basis of their self-evaluation
Global Environment through Activities	The effects of global environmental changes and modern lifestyles extend to regional environments as numerous and significant changes occur to their cultures, ecosystems, and biodiversity. Students examine these phenomena as they personally experience these changes of environment and consider the appropriate social responses. They gain experience in the field of environmental change and explore social countermeasures, such as the establishment of environmental education and the formation of environmental policy.
Introduction to World Health	Students examine the state of overseas health and hygiene, focusing on developing nations. In developing nations, where hygiene conditions differ from those in advanced nations, dissemination of preventive medicine and provision of medical care are insufficient, and illnesses, especially infectious diseases, occur frequently. Students discuss the ideal nature of international cooperation in this sphere and explore local
Overseas Business Internship (AUCP)	Students forge connections with Asia and China to clearly understand the significance of work as well as the knowledge and attitude demanded by employers. They obtain work experience in Japanese or Chinese enterprises or associations in Dalian for approximately five weeks. Thus, they develop an understanding of specific work-related content and the work values of Chinese employees. In addition, they foster a sense of responsibility and a spirit of independence and improve their communication skills.
Thesis Writing I	Students learn the basic rules for writing academic essays focusing on the topics they have been researching in their junior seminars. The writing patterns they learn include summary, comparison and contrast, cause and effect, argument, and others. Students also learn how to conduct research and document sources for academic papers.

Course Title	Course Outline
Thesis Writing II	Students develop their skills in writing academic essays by combining discursive patterns for more complex writing. Students determine the topics covered on the basis of their junior seminars issues. Students compose essays at the end of the course.
English Seminar I	Students make presentations and lead discussions on their selected topics, and learn effective academic setting speaking skills. Students also expand their skills in writing and compose longer academic papers.
English Seminar II	Students produce graduation theses based on their research, presentation, and discussion. Students compose drafts, and refine and revise them before composing the final theses with the instructor's guidance.
Occupation and Life in China (AUCP)	During this course, representatives and Chinese employees of Japanese corporations and public institutions in Dalian, China, will be invited to speak to students with the aim to understand the current circumstances and the future outlook of people working for Japanese corporations in Dalian. The course will explore the reasons why Japanese people chose to live abroad, and will look at the relationships between Japanese corporations and the city of Dalian (China). The course will raise student awareness and prepare them for work that involves relations between the two countries.
Introduction to English for International Relations I	This course aims to improve students' English skills necessary for further international relations fields. Students will use the e-learning system to review and understand basic grammar and to improve their vocabulary. The course also aims to improve their listening and reading comprehension skills to help them prepare for the TOEIC® test. The advantage of the e-learning system is that it enables each student to study at their own pace, but the course will also include classroom instruction to further enhance their understanding of the language. The course will help students establish good study habits through repetition and constant practice, fundamental to language learning.
Introduction to English for International Relations II	This course aims to improve students' comprehensive English skills necessary for further international relations fields. It aims to improve the four skills; listening, speaking, reading, writing, and to equip them with a better understanding of grammar, which is the very basis of English communication. Students will have a solid grasp of English without the interference of Japanese by practicing reading and writing, learning many example sentences, asking and answering questions in English. The course will provide a solid foundation for subsequent study of international relations fields in the sophomore year and beyond.
Basic Use of English for International Relations	This course improves students' overall English ability, which is essential for understanding international relations. In addition to strengthening students' English listening, speaking, reading, writing comprehension skills, the course content also relates to their specialized academic fields. Therefore, students read and understand English texts on a variety of international relations topics and understand the content of news through videos and other media. Moreover, students review their understanding of basic grammar in preparation for an external English proficiency
Practical Use of English for International Relations	Students who have completed a period of study abroad in the US take this course to improve their English comprehension skills. The course is more advanced than Basic Use of English for International Relations and addresses topics in the academic field of international relations to improve students' reading and aural comprehension skills. In addition, students study expressions and phrases used in diverse situations in business and daily life in preparation for an external English proficiency examination.
Advanced Use of English for International Relations	This is the most advanced English course at the School of International Relations; it perfects students' listening, speaking, reading, writing skills. The course equips students with essential practical English communication skills required in the field of international relations. Therefore, it is necessary for students to have achieved a required passing score on an English proficiency examination before participating.
International Economics	The objective of this course is for students to acquire the basic knowledge to understand today's international economy, as well as to gain an overview of the modern world economy. The lectures in this course will focus on a wide range of topics such as international trade and investment, international finance, the history and current state of the world economy, and the economic trends of major countries and regions.
Contemporary Politics	In this course, students will acquire an overall understanding of contemporary politics by tracing its development from the second half of the twentieth century to the present. The course will comparatively examine analytical views of various theories and their policy implications, with particular attention to political phenomena specific to modern society, such as mass society and political power, leadership and democracy, and the interaction of domestic and international politics. Based on a prerequisite understanding of basic political science, this course will attempt a more critical and advanced
Politics and Diplomacy of the Middle East	This course will focus on the origins of the modern Middle East and the various issues that are important to its evolution, with a focus on international politics and diplomacy. Students will gain an in-depth understanding of factors behind the politics and foreign policies of Middle Eastern countries. Now that a century since the founding of the modern Middle East has passed, students will study the current state of the region in the era of major reforms. Students will learn about issues that have a major impact on the politics and foreign strategies of the region, with particular attention to the Palestinian conflict and its global impact, the relationship between religions and nations, issues of
Politics and Diplomacy of Southeast Asia	The objective of this course is the understanding of contemporary politics and international relations in Southeast Asia. In recent years, the region has seen progress in democratization, and has made great strides economically and in attracting the attention of the entire world. The goal will be to reach a multifaceted understanding of the current issues in the areas of politics, economics, and diplomacy of each nation in the region, as well as studying the history of ASEAN and its pivotal role in international relations.
Modern Asia and China	In this course, students will learn basic information about China and will acquire an accurate, overall understanding of the country by approaching it from many angles. At the same time, it will deepen their understanding of the relationships between China and Japan, and other members of the international community.
People and Society in Modern Asia	In this course, students will gain an in-depth understanding of the values of the Chinese communities in China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and other nations of Southeast Asia. Throughout the course, students who plan to study and do internships abroad in Chinese-speaking countries — particularly in Southeast Asia — will acquire the knowledge they will need to study and live in these local communities, and will learn essential information to prepare them for fieldwork and internships.
Presentation in English for International Issues	In this course, students will learn basic presentation skills in English. They will develop the skills to construct a logical argument by presenting evidence to convince their target audiences. Students will deliver presentations and express their views on topics related to international relations and Japan. During seminars, students will acquire linguistic skills and comprehensive presentation skills, including how to effectively use visual aids and body language, such as gestures, postures, the tone of their voice, and how to engage the audience. This course will prepare students for the AUAP in the second semester of the sophomore year and studies in later years.
Introduction to Int'l Communication (AUAP)	This introductory lecture course will explore the fields related to international communication: issues of cross-cultural exchange and conflict, issues of international relations, international organizations and the roles these organizations play. Topics include human rights, environment, national defense and security, international aid, international trade, cross-cultural understanding, and international organizations. In this course, students will gain an in-depth understanding of the significance and difficulty of smooth international communication.