

Course Title	Course Outline
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 multiculturalization 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 society.
Introduction to Asian Language and Culture	Students examine the culture, society, geography, and history of Asian countries or regions by understanding these regions' linguistic conditions. By understanding the local sociocultural characteristics and languages, students obtain introductory knowledge for specializing in a specific country/region. Students prepare for their specialized courses offered later in their university education. (Total 15 lectures) (Hidehiko Mitsuhashi - 3 lectures) Chinese society and culture. (Byung-Chul Kim - 3 lectures) Societies and cultures of the Korean Peninsula (North and South Korea). (Ayako Masuhara - 3 lectures) Southeast Asian society and culture, focusing on Indonesia. (Terumitsu Maekawa and Mari Sekiguchi - 2 lectures) South Asian society and culture, focusing on India. (Jinichi Niitsuma - 2 lectures) Societies and cultures of West Asia and the Arab world. (Tatsushi Nakano - 2 lectures) Latin American societies and cultures.
Introduction to Economics	Students acquire the basic knowledge for understanding contemporary economics. After studying the fundamental principles and theories of macro and microeconomics, students learn basic methodology to recognize and analyze real-world economies, focusing on the Japanese economy. This course covers diverse themes in contemporary economics, such as economic growth, markets, employment, prices, trade, industrial structure, corporate activity, finance, public finance, and social security.
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.
Introduction to Cross Cultural Communication	Students discover issues, such as maladjustment, that occur when people from different cultures interact. In addition, they consider methods to deepen mutual understanding. Intercultural communication incorporates existing fields of research, such as linguistics, cultural anthropology, theology, folklore, psychology, and sociology, and thus it has a diverse interdisciplinary flavor. The course prepares students for academic study later in their university education by applying a simple approach that draws on several perspectives.
Orientation Seminar I	Students develop an active attitude befitting the academic discipline of multicultural communication and explore techniques and methodologies by engaging in reading, discussions, and topical debates based on materials that explore comparative culture and comparative sociology. Students strengthen their understanding of the discipline's phenomena as well as their motivation to learn by familiarizing themselves with university study methods.
Orientation Seminar II	Students identify the topic for their personal research in the field of comparative culture and society, gather materials related to this topic, deliver presentations, and write reports. They also develop the toughness and flexibility required to adapt to diverse cultural environments. Unlike in the first year, students become highly perceptive of cultures and societies in Japan and overseas and develop the ability to independently discover and resolve issues.
Preliminary to Specialized Seminar	This course bridges the content of seminars in the first year and the first semester of the second year, in which students acquire the basic knowledge and methodologies for university study. In addition, it bridges the content of the seminars in the third and fourth years, in which students research specialized topics. Students develop an understanding of their specialized field and the specialized seminar choices for later university education.
Specialized Seminar I	Students engage in standard-level specialized study in their selected field. Based on their choices, students are assigned to seminars conducted by lecturers specializing in these fields. During the seminars, students participate in small classes to obtain standard-level knowledge of their selected field, taking their first academic steps into their specialized field. The following seminars are available: (Takao Arai) Development of developing nations and international cooperation (Byung-Chul Kim) Cultural Anthropological perspective on Korea and Japan. (Takashi Kurihara) Multicultural conditions and multicultural coexistence in globalizing societies (Yoko Takayama) Phenomena related to historical and ethnic tourism from a cultural anthropology perspective (Tatsushi Nakano) Latin American culture and the natural environment (Jinichi Niitsuma) West Asian (the Arab World) culture and society (Terumitsu Maekawa) Cultures, societies, and religions of South Asia, focusing on India (Ayako Masuhara) Southeast Asian society, culture, politics, and economics (Hidehiko Mitsuhashi) Sociological perspective on Chinese socioeconomics (Naoki Otsuka) Development of world geographical tourism (Yoshihiro Kobari) Relationship between the conditions of multilingual societies and national integration (Koichi Ishikawa) Regional economic partnership in Asia and interdependency (Masaki Nishizawa) Regional industry in Northeast Asia, focusing on China

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Specialized Seminar II	<p>This course builds on Specialist Seminar I. Students are assigned to seminars conducted by lecturers specializing in their areas of interest as they engage in more advanced study in their selected fields. During the seminars, students obtain detailed knowledge of their selected fields by reading, engaging in discussions and delivering presentations. In addition, students prepare for their graduation research by establishing a topic. The following seminars are available:</p> <p>(Takao Arai) Development of developing nations and international cooperation (Byung-Chul Kim) Cultural Anthropological perspective on Korea and Japan. (Takashi Kurihara) Multicultural conditions and multicultural coexistence in globalizing societies (Yoko Takayama) Phenomena related to historical and ethnic tourism from a cultural anthropology perspective (Tatsushi Nakano) Latin American culture and the natural environment (Jinichi Niitsuma) West Asian (the Arab World) culture and society (Terumitsu Maekawa) Cultures, societies, and religions of South Asia, focusing on India (Ayako Masuhara) Southeast Asian society, culture, politics, and economics (Hidehiko Mitsuhashi) Sociological perspective on Chinese socioeconomics (Naoki Otsuka) Development of world geographical tourism (Yoshihiro Kobari) Relationship between the conditions of multilingual societies and national integration (Koichi Ishikawa) Regional economic partnership in Asia and interdependency (Masaki Nishizawa) Regional industry in Northeast Asia, focusing on China</p>
Comprehensive Seminar I	<p>In this seminar course, students advance their specialized abilities by applying what they learned during specialized seminars in the third year. Lecturers offer research advice to students in their selected subject areas by guiding students through to the completion of their graduation research. The following seminars are available:</p> <p>(Takao Arai) Development of developing nations and international cooperation (Byung-Chul Kim) Cultural Anthropological perspective on Korea and Japan. (Takashi Kurihara) Multicultural conditions and multicultural coexistence in globalizing societies (Yoko Takayama) Phenomena related to historical and ethnic tourism from a cultural anthropology perspective (Tatsushi Nakano) Latin American culture and the natural environment (Jinichi Niitsuma) West Asian (the Arab World) culture and society (Terumitsu Maekawa) Cultures, societies, and religions of South Asia, focusing on India (Ayako Masuhara) Southeast Asian society, culture, politics, and economics (Hidehiko Mitsuhashi) Sociological perspective on Chinese socioeconomics (Naoki Otsuka) Development of world geographical tourism (Yoshihiro Kobari) Relationship between the conditions of multilingual societies and national integration (Koichi Ishikawa) Regional economic partnership in Asia and interdependency (Masaki Nishizawa)</p>
Comprehensive Seminar II	<p>While being advised on revisions and additions to the graduation research during Integrated Seminar I, students prepare each element of their research (thesis, presentation, and seminar report). Ultimately, the course helps students to complete their graduation research in both content and form. The following seminars are available:</p> <p>(Takao Arai) Development of developing nations and international cooperation (Byung-Chul Kim) Cultural Anthropological perspective on Korea and Japan. (Takashi Kurihara) Multicultural conditions and multicultural coexistence in globalizing societies (Yoko Takayama) Phenomena related to historical and ethnic tourism from a cultural anthropology perspective (Tatsushi Nakano) Latin American culture and the natural environment (Jinichi Niitsuma) West Asian (the Arab World) culture and society (Terumitsu Maekawa) Cultures, societies, and religions of South Asia, focusing on India (Ayako Masuhara) Southeast Asian society, culture, politics, and economics (Hidehiko Mitsuhashi) Sociological perspective on Chinese socioeconomics (Naoki Otsuka) Development of world geographical tourism (Yoshihiro Kobari) Relationship between the conditions of multilingual societies and national integration (Koichi Ishikawa) Regional economic partnership in Asia and interdependency (Masaki Nishizawa) Regional industry in Northeast Asia, focusing on China</p>
Sophomore Seminar	<p>Building on Orientation Seminar, students acquire and implement learning techniques. They use materials that are more advanced than those used in the first year but are still basic in content. In addition, they engage in discussions, deliver oral presentations, and write reports.</p>
Comprehensive Study of Development and Cooperation	<p>Lectures focus on how advanced nations and international institutions cooperate with developing nations by providing aid. Disparities between advanced and developing nations remain large, but assistance is a possible solution to the problem. The course examines the history of aid since the Second World War, the transition of the philosophy of assistance from the capital investment centered Big Push Theory to the human security paradigm, the existing systems for international development assistance, the forms of assistance, and methodologies to analyze results. By examining these topics, students consider the ideal form</p>

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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 sociological backgrounds cross national borders for purposes such as tourism, work, and academic exchange, because of which they interact and coexist. This interaction often causes sociological gaps and friction between cultures, which are issues that must be addressed. By introducing examples from other countries, the course fosters understanding by applying these examples to the examination 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 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.
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 communication.
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. Students will also become familiar with and develop research skills to document sources in their writing.
Chinese-elementary I	Beginner Chinese students obtain introductory language instruction. They acquire basic Chinese vocabulary (roughly 400 items of vocabulary) and study basic Chinese grammar: (1) simple sentence patterns (adjectives, verbs, nouns, and various predicates), (2) demonstrative pronouns and interrogatives, (3) numbers and quantifiers, and (4) conjunctions.
Chinese-elementary II	This is an introductory course to Chinese intended for students with no prior knowledge of the language. It will cover the fundamentals of Chinese grammar, including (1) basic sentence patterns (sentences with adjectival, verbal, and nominal predicates), (2) demonstratives and interrogatives, (3) numbers and classifiers (measure words), and (4) conjunctions, through practice exercises. It is designed to provide a grasp of the foundations of Chinese grammar. At the same time, the course will help students develop basic reading comprehension skills.
Chinese-elementary III	This course, intended for beginning students of Chinese, will teach the phonetics of the language. It will focus particularly on the sounds that many Japanese students find challenging, such as the retroflex consonants, as well as the tones of syllables. Accurate pronunciation of Chinese will be developed by means of thorough practice. At the same time, students will learn expressions used in the classroom, and engage in simple conversations, with the goal of enjoying spoken Chinese.
Chinese-elementary IV	This course is intended for students who have taken the one-semester class in Chinese meeting three times a week. Completion of the course will add 800 new vocabulary, as well as teach characteristic patterns of elementary Chinese grammar, particularly (1) the use of the particle le (了), (2) complements, and (3) the ba (把) construction. With successful completion of the course, students will have developed a firm foundation in elementary grammar.
Chinese-elementary V	This course is intended for students who have completed a one-semester class in Chinese meeting three times a week. It will focus on characteristic patterns of elementary Chinese grammar, especially (1) the use of the particle le (了), (2) complements, and (3) the ba (把) construction, by means of practice problems and repetition drills. Through this learning process, students will develop a solid grasp of the fundamentals of elementary Chinese grammar, including complex sentences.
Chinese-elementary VI	This course, intended for students who have completed a one-semester class in Chinese meeting three times a week, will focus on conversational expressions needed in everyday life in China. The primary focus will be on grammatical constructions which many beginning students find challenging, especially (1) the use of the particle le (了), (2) complements, and (3) the ba (把) construction, as well as the formation of complex sentences.
Korean-elementary I	Students engage in elementary-level practice, focusing on pronunciation, writing, and reading of Korean Hangul characters. They review the basic grammar and sentence patterns of Korean and develop the ability to exchange simple greetings as well as read, write, and speak basic Korean. In addition, they build an understanding of Korean grammatical structure by studying verbal and adjectival inflection.
Korean-elementary II	Students learn how to pronounce Hangul consonants and vowels and combine them before progressing from basic vocabulary to simple conversational phrases and sentences. They develop the ability to write basic sentences and practice accurate pronunciation. Lectures use videos and other visual materials when required.
Korean-elementary III	Students learn the structure, grammar, pronunciation, and basic expressions of Korean and develop the ability to engage in simple conversation. They practice listening and speaking and deepen their understanding of Korean culture and traditions by studying written conversations.
Korean-elementary IV	Students expand their correct usage of Korean grammar. They polish their reading, writing, and conversational skills to the level required for practical usage. During lectures, students deepen their understanding of Korean traditions, culture, and customs by studying materials such as texts and sample conversations.
Korean-elementary V	Students develop accurate Korean pronunciation, focusing on sounds that do not exist in Japanese, such as compound vowels, consonants, and liaison (continuous sounds). In addition, they practice writing and listening to develop practical conversational ability.
Korean-elementary VI	Students study various commonly used Korean expressions. They learn expressions used in introductions and engage in practical exercises to master the content, focusing on fluently using numbers.
Indonesian-elementary I	Beginner Indonesian students take this course to learn elementary Indonesian grammar. Students learn the basic structures of Indonesian by learning elementary grammar and vocabulary, such as pronouns, demonstratives/demonstrative pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, root verbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interrogatives, and numbers.
Indonesian-elementary II	Students strengthen their understanding of the basic common Indonesian vocabulary and grammar through practice exercises. In addition, they develop the ability to read simple sentences.

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Indonesian-elementary III	Students study elementary Indonesian pronunciation and conversation during lectures delivered by native Indonesian speakers. They acquire the light rhythm of Indonesian by practicing alphabet pronunciation and Indonesian accent and intonation. In addition, they learn elementary Indonesian conversational expressions by exchanging greetings with classmates and practicing introductions.
Indonesian-elementary IV	Students acquire more advanced Indonesian grammar, such as verbs and nouns containing affixes, auxiliary verbs, passive voice, and the relative pronoun "yang."
Indonesian-elementary V	Students strengthen their understanding of Indonesian by practicing more advanced Indonesian grammar, such as verbs and nouns containing affixes, auxiliary verbs, passive voice, and the relative pronoun "yang." In addition, they memorize prefix and suffix forms and word derivation methods as well as learn how to use a dictionary.
Indonesian-elementary VI	Students learn pronunciation and conversation during lectures delivered by native Indonesian speakers. They learn common Indonesian conversational phrases, focusing on interrogative and imperative sentences, and lay the foundations for developing practical Indonesian conversational ability.
Hindi-elementary I	Students learn the basic grammar of Hindi, the official language of India. They become familiar with concepts related to Hindi and Indian people by exploring the vocabulary (for example, the word that means evening ("yugata") in Hindi also denotes night in Japan) and studying lexical and grammatical structure.
Hindi-elementary II	Building on the grammatical study of Elementary I, students read simple sentences in Hindi. In addition, they increase their reading vocabulary through practice exercises.
Hindi-elementary III	Students explore basic Hindi writing and conversation. They become accustomed to listening to Hindi while alleviating hesitation and reluctance in speaking in Hindi. Whenever possible, native speakers deliver lectures.
Hindi-elementary IV	In addition to grammar rules similar to those of English, such as verb tenses, active and passive voices, relative clauses, and subjunctives, students learn expressions using unique Hindi postpositions ("X appears to Y that..." etc.), completing their general overview of Hindi grammar.
Hindi-elementary V	Students complete elementary Hindi reading and basic vocabulary. Lectures focus on reading grammar rules learned during Elementary IV (e.g., tenses, active and passive voices, relative clauses, subjunctives, and postpositional sentence structures).
Hindi-elementary VI	Students complete their overview of basic Hindi writing and conversation. They learn the appropriate usage of common verb applications and expressions in elementary-level conversation. For example, students focus on tenses and the imperative mood and practically study postpositions and oblique cases. Whenever possible, native speakers deliver lectures.
Arabic-elementary I	Beginner Arabic students take this course. They study the Arabic writing system (stand-alone forms and joined forms) and phonetic symbols (e.g., short vowels, long vowels, and consonants) as well as become familiar with names, place names, days, and numbers of the Arabic world. Students practice writing basic vocabulary and pronunciation in Arabic, including their own names. Lectures encourage student participation.
Arabic-elementary II	Beginner Arabic students take this course. Building on Elementary Arabic I, students become familiar with Arabic characters and sounds by studying basic grammar rules (e.g., declension, stand-alone and joined forms of personal pronouns, gender distinction, singular/plural, and restrictive/nonrestrictive) and basic vocabulary. Lectures encourage student participation.
Arabic-elementary III	Beginner Arabic students take this course. Building on Elementary Arabic I and II, students learn basic pronunciation from native lecturers and study basic vocabulary. They become familiar with daily conversation in Modern Standard Arabic (greetings, introductions, basic question forms). Lectures require student participation.
Arabic-elementary IV	After reviewing the content of Elementary Arabic I and II studied during the previous semester, students use audiovisual materials to familiarize themselves with more advanced Arabic characters and sounds. They learn how to use the genitive structure, demonstrative pronouns, and adjectives as well as understand the basic form of nominal sentences. Lectures encourage student participation.
Arabic-elementary V	Building on Elementary Arabic IV, students learn basic grammar rules (variations of antecedent sentences, such as those containing prepositions, the comparative degree, the superlative degree, active and passive patterns, and possessive expressions). In addition, they build an understanding of root words through their study of three-letter root verbs in the perfect and imperfect tenses. Lectures encourage student participation.
Arabic-elementary VI	Building on Elementary Arabic IV and V, students learn pronunciation and basic vocabulary through lectures delivered by native speakers. They become familiar with various question forms used in daily conversation in Modern Standard Arabic. Lectures require student participation.
Spanish-elementary I	Beginner Spanish students take this course, which focuses on basic Spanish grammar. Having learned sounds and the relationship between spelling and sounds, students use simple sentences to learn the structure of Spanish. In addition, they learn the indicative present tense of verbs.
Spanish-elementary II	Building on Spanish I, beginner Spanish students take this course to learn basic Spanish primarily through practice exercises and reading.
Spanish-elementary III	Beginner Spanish students take this course, which features lectures delivered by native speakers. Building on Spanish I and II, lectures incorporate pronunciation checking and conversation practice.
Spanish-elementary IV	Students engage in a more detailed study of Spanish grammar, learning the indicative past tense of verbs.
Spanish-elementary V	Building on Spanish II and expanding the goals of Spanish IV, students focus on learning through practice exercises and reading.
Spanish-elementary VI	Building on Spanish II and expanding the content of Spanish IV and V, native speakers deliver lectures that focus on more thorough pronunciation checking and conversation.
Japanese-elementary I	Students develop Japanese language skills and knowledge required for studying specialized courses. They use TV news and interview programs on international relations to develop advanced listening skills and engage in practice exercises that focus on understanding content. In addition, they expand their vocabulary, grammar, and knowledge of expressions.
Japanese-elementary II	Students develop Japanese language skills and knowledge required for studying specialized courses. They use newspaper and magazine articles on international relations to develop advanced reading skills and engage in practice exercises that focus on understanding content and overall meaning. By expanding their knowledge of written expressions and specialized vocabulary contained within texts, students also develop their sentence writing ability.

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Japanese-elementary III	Students develop Japanese language skills and knowledge required for studying specialized courses. They use newspaper and magazine articles on international relations to develop oral presentation skills. They read and analyze materials, form opinions on them, orally present these opinions, and engage in discussions.
Japanese-elementary IV	Building on Elementary I, students develop more advanced listening skills by using video materials on international relations. In addition, they comprehensively practice linguistic skills, focusing on accurate note taking, writing summaries, creating summary presentations, and speaking.
Japanese-elementary V	Building on Elementary II, students develop more advanced reading and report writing skills. They use newspaper, magazine, and literary materials on international relations to determine a topic, gather materials related to this topic, engage in background reading, and construct reports based on their reading.
Japanese-elementary VI	Building on Elementary III, students develop more advanced presentation skills. They use newspaper, magazine, and literary materials on international relations to simulate a seminar presentation, analyze materials, support their argument, engage in discussions, and conduct question-and-answer sessions. In addition, they practice scripting presentations.
Introduction to Law	Students develop a basic knowledge of law's objectives, functions, and limitations by performing legal analyses of various contemporary sociological issues. When international issues are resolved, the involved parties establish an agreement that regulates their relationship, which becomes a "law" governing them. Therefore, students discover that a legal perspective, mode of thinking, and approach is necessary when examining international issues. Although the course focuses on domestic legal systems, it also incorporates international law and identifies differences between domestic and international systems.
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 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. In a world where intercultural encounters and cultural coexistence are increasing because of computerization and globalization, cultural characteristics are examined. 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; however, analysts are investigating these cultures' characteristics. Students explore the following questions, among others: How is traditional culture preserved
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 produce and their corresponding solutions.
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.
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.
Diaspora	Students examine diaspora in its traditional sense—the movement of people away from their established 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 especially 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 as well as explore their lives on the basis of the
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 sociological 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
Development Economics	Students analyze the economic characteristics of developing nations by comparing them with advanced nations. Students explore the following topics: understanding poverty and low income, long-term economic development, economic growth, industrial development, financial markets, labor markets, economic dualism (multiplicity), changes in trade, and over-urbanization. Lectures focus on understanding economic characteristics, identifying underlying factors, and examining economic development policy and strategy in each of these topics. In addition, they develop the ability to analyze the economies of developing nations.
Japanese Economy	Students gain an understanding of the Japanese economy as well as its position in the world economy. In addition, they examine Japan's interdependencies with the economies of other nations. Domestic economics—markets, prices, and industrial structure—is inextricably linked to international economics—trade, international finance, and business advancement into overseas markets. The structure of economics demands that to gain an understanding of either domestic or international factors, both must be considered. While analyzing the complexities of contemporary economics, students also study the history of the Japanese
Topics in International Cooperation (in English)	English language lectures broadly explore topics on international cooperation and harmony, such as security, peacekeeping, the establishment of trade systems, development aid, and provisional rule. Communication is essential for both practitioners and analysts in the field of international cooperation; therefore, students develop the required level of communicative ability.
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 Heritage sites.
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.
Topics in Globalization (in English)	English language lectures explore topics related to globalization. Students acquire the ability to function in a global society by engaging in English communication about specialized content beyond their knowledge of general English usage.
English for International Studies I	Students explore relatively simple content related to the specialized fields covered by the faculty and department of English. By reading specialized content and writing sentences, paragraphs, and summaries, they gain proficiency in specialized English reading and expression usage.

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English for International Studies II	Students use materials containing standard content on department subjects to learn more advanced specialized English. They develop an understanding of logical composition and sentence structure by exploring literature related to comparative culture, comparative societies, and international issues.
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 Southern Asia	Students focus on mass culture, such as language, ethnicity, the caste system, religion, women's issues, food, culture, 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 exchange increases.
Topics in Area Studies (in English)	Students examine topics related to specific faculty-designated countries and regions (including the US) as well as cross-regional topics without bias toward individual academic disciplines. These topics are contemporary in nature and based on information provided by foreign media or on English presentations by domestic or overseas researchers. As students have experienced a period of study abroad in America, the course maintains and improves their English skills as well as cultivates their international awareness.
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
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 report and their employer's report.
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.
International Forum	Students explore specific issues and circumstances surrounding international relations by attending lectures conducted by internationally distinguished lecturers. They build an understanding of the true nature of working in an international environment and consider their own career paths.
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 crisis management methodology.
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.
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.
Chinese-intermediate I	This course is for students who have studied Chinese three times per week for one year and who plan to participate in long- or short-term study abroad in China. Students learn grammar (e.g., compliments, aspect, active and existential sentences, and interconnected phrases used in coordinate sentences), expanding their vocabulary to roughly 1200 words. Lectures adopt a combined approach comprising lecturers and practice exercises through which students strengthen their understanding of the content.
Chinese-intermediate II	This course is for students who have studied Chinese three times per week for one year and who plan to participate in long- or short-term study abroad in China. Native Chinese lecturers deliver lectures in Chinese, focusing on Chinese expressions required to live, study, and conduct research in China. Students practice Chinese conversations that incorporate these expressions.
Chinese-intermediate III	This course is for students who have studied Chinese three times per week for one year and who plan to participate in long- or short-term study abroad in China. Native Chinese lecturers deliver lectures in Chinese, focusing on elements of Chinese pronunciation that Japanese students tend to find difficult, such as retroflex sounds and tones.

Course Title	Course Outline
Chinese-intermediate IV	This course is for students who plan to participate in long- or short-term study abroad in China. Students strengthen their interest in Chinese politics, economics, society, and culture by reading simple Chinese literature related to current events in China, expanding their vocabulary to roughly 2000 words.
Chinese-intermediate V	This course is for students who have studied Chinese three times per week for one year and who plan to participate in long- or short-term study abroad in China. Native Chinese lecturers deliver lectures in Chinese. Students strengthen their listening skills to the minimum level required to live and study in China through practice using listening materials containing around 1500 items of vocabulary.
Chinese-intermediate VI	This course is for students who have studied Chinese three times per week for one year and who plan to participate in long- or short-term study abroad in China. Native Chinese lecturers deliver lectures in Chinese. Students form teams and perform skits simulating situations they may encounter when studying in China. By engaging in these practical activities, students acquire the minimum level of Chinese conversational phrases required to study in China.
Chinese-advanced I	Students practice reading literature related to current events (politics, economics, and society), containing roughly 3000 items of Chinese vocabulary. By exploring this literature, students develop the level of reading ability required to read Chinese literature related to the topic of their final dissertation.
Chinese-advanced II	Students practice reading advanced Chinese literature related to social sciences (politics, economics, and society) to develop the level of reading ability required to accurately understand Chinese literature related to their final dissertation and future jobs.
Korean-intermediate I	Students focus on reading Korean newspapers and online articles and construct sentences using the expressions learned through reading. The explored articles are wide-ranging, encompassing subjects such as sociology, sport, politics, economics, and entertainment. Thus, students learn the related language of contemporary Korean society.
Korean-intermediate II	Students respond to the current increase in demand for the Korean language in the media, tourist industry, and service industry. They develop a practical level of Korean linguistic ability and deepen their understanding of Korean culture, traditions, and customs by practicing conversation and reading literature.
Korean-intermediate III	Students gain an understanding of the basic structures of Korean sentences before developing reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills. They increase their vocabulary and build confidence in listening to and engaging in conversation by practicing writing and reading short sentences. In addition, they deepen their knowledge of elementary grammar.
Korean-intermediate IV	Students build on previous courses and practice reading authentic Korean in newspapers and online articles, rather than studying language designed for teaching purposes. In addition, they engage in writing activities to master the studied constructions and expressions.
Korean-intermediate V	Students focus on listening skills using Korean movies, plays, and songs. They utilize the idioms they hear and participate in dictation, conversation, and writing activities to achieve a natural mastery of expressions used in ordinary conversation.
Korean-intermediate VI	Intermediate Language for regional studies (Korean VI)
Korean-advanced I	Students read Korean literary works employing the knowledge of Korean that they have gathered over two years through the elementary and intermediate courses. This course focuses on novels and poetry to foster translation skills, enable students to experience the pleasure of authentic Korean literature, and guide students toward more advanced learning. Students deepen their understanding of the background of Korean literary works, such as aspects of Korean history, society, and culture.
Korean-advanced II	Students acquire knowledge of the latest topics in Korean society by reading Korean newspapers and magazines. They select a topic that interests them from the various topics studied and practice expressing their own thoughts on it using Korean expressions. Finally, students conduct a debate in Korean if possible.
Indonesian-intermediate I	Students who have completed Elementary Indonesian take this course to develop their Indonesian reading skills using texts about the daily life and culture of Indonesia. In addition, they thoroughly practice how to use a dictionary through exercises that involve finding the root of vocabulary contained in reading texts.
Indonesian-intermediate II	Students who have completed Elementary Indonesian take this course to acquire basic Indonesian writing skills. Students perform exercises in the various aspects of writing, such as introductions and letters to Indonesian people. In addition, they practice how to use a dictionary.
Indonesian-intermediate III	Students who have completed Elementary Indonesian take this course to explore more advanced pronunciation and conversation through lectures delivered by native Indonesian speakers. They practice listening to conversation containing advanced Indonesian grammar, such as verbs and nouns with affixes, auxiliary verbs, the passive voice, and the relative pronoun "yang." In addition, they engage in conversations with lecturers and fellow students.
Indonesian-intermediate IV	Students read long texts based on materials related to the daily life, culture, and society of Indonesia that contain advanced Indonesian grammar, such as verbs and nouns with affixes, auxiliary verbs, the passive voice, and the relative pronoun "yang." By translating these texts, students improve their reading ability.
Indonesian-intermediate V	Students develop more advanced Indonesian writing skills. They develop their ability to use Indonesian written expressions through writing practice on a variety of topics, such as self, family, university life, and Japan.
Indonesian-intermediate VI	Students develop more advanced Indonesian conversational skills through lectures delivered by native Indonesian lecturers. Students practice listening by viewing Indonesian movies and learn expressions used in universities and businesses to develop their practical Indonesian conversational skills.
Indonesian-advanced I	Students who have completed Intermediate Indonesian take this course to develop the ability to understand local matters in Indonesia by reading articles from Indonesian newspapers and magazines while strengthening their reading skills to the level of a native speaker.
Indonesian-advanced II	While further strengthening their reading skills by reading articles from Indonesian newspapers and magazines, students practice expressing their thoughts and opinions on contemporary phenomena and issues related to Indonesian society through seminar-style lectures. Students acquire advanced Indonesian skills for research at fieldwork locations and places of employment in Indonesian society.
Hindi-intermediate I	Students who have completed Elementary Hindi learn grammar rules beyond the elementary level. Lectures focus on aspects of Indian society and culture that were only briefly addressed in elementary courses. In addition, they explore the relationship of Hindi with other Indo-European languages (e.g., English and German).
Hindi-intermediate II	Students who have completed Elementary Hindi improve their Hindi reading skills and deepen their understanding of Indian society and culture.
Hindi-intermediate III	Students who have completed Elementary Hindi engage in writing and conversation with more advanced content to deepen their understanding of Indian society and culture. Media, such as movies, enhance the lecture materials. Whenever possible, native speakers deliver lectures.

Course Title	Course Outline
Hindi-intermediate IV	Students focus on the most problematic grammar points, such as the special construction for converting singular nouns into their plural forms, and past and perfect tense transitive verb expressions that use the most problematic Hindi grammar point, the postposition "ne." Thus, students complete their intermediate grammatical study.
Hindi-intermediate V	Through this course, students complete their study of more advanced Hindi reading. Lectures incorporate Hindi movies whenever applicable to enhance the understanding of spoken expressions in Hindi texts. Texts that improve the understanding of Indian society and culture include the two major Hindu Sanskrit epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana.
Hindi-intermediate VI	Through this course, students complete their intermediate study of Hindi writing and conversation. Lectures simulate specific settings, such as airports, hotels, buses, taxis, receptions, and tourist locations, as students improve conversational and writing skills. Students practice using listening comprehensions and Hindi movies whenever applicable. Whenever possible, native speakers deliver lectures.
Hindi-advanced I	Students who have completed Intermediate Hindi focus on grammar, reading, writing, listening, conversation, and Indian society and culture. Thus, they study Hindi beyond the intermediate level.
Hindi-advanced II	Students who have completed Intermediate Hindi take this course to complete their study of Hindi. Students review the problematic grammar points of Hindi and perfect their understanding of Indian society and culture. In addition, they comprehensively examine Hindi's relationship with other languages.
Arabic-intermediate I	Students who have completed Elementary Arabic learn basic grammar rules (e.g., declension variations, usage of diptotes, plural variations, special adjectives and their feminine forms, and the past and negative forms of nominal sentences) and deepen their understanding of declension in Arabic. Students proactively participate in lectures.
Arabic-intermediate II	Building on Intermediate I, students who have completed Elementary Arabic learn basic grammar rules (e.g., subjunctive, jussive, imperative, and derivative verb variations). They differentiate between nominal and verbal sentences and become familiar with using a dictionary based on the concept of word roots. Students proactively participate in lectures.
Arabic-intermediate III	Building on Intermediate I and II, students who have completed Elementary Arabic practice pronunciation and basic vocabulary through lectures delivered by native speakers. They become familiar with conversation related to daily life and current affairs in Modern Standard Arabic. Students proactively participate in lectures.
Arabic-intermediate IV	Students review content acquired during Intermediate I and II from the previous semester before learning basic grammar rules (e.g., conditionals, relative pronouns, gerunds, and number usage) and gaining an overall understanding of the basic elements of Arabic grammar. Students proactively participate in lectures.
Arabic-intermediate V	Building on Intermediate IV, students read simple texts related to the history and culture of the Arab world and conduct a more detailed analysis of the relationship between word roots and dictionary usage. Students proactively participate in lectures.
Arabic-intermediate VI	Building on Intermediate IV and V, students study pronunciation and basic vocabulary through lectures delivered by native speakers. They become familiar with various question forms used in common conversation in Modern Standard Arabic, which contains a more diverse range of expressions. Students proactively participate in lectures.
Arabic-advanced I	Students choose simple texts related to Arabic politics, economics, society, culture, or religion from sources such as newspapers or magazines. They become familiar with the rhythm of Arabic by reading aloud while improving their dictionary skills and reading ability. Students proactively participate in lectures.
Arabic-advanced II	Students choose articles of interest from newspapers, magazines, or websites, strengthen their reading ability by reading aloud and thoroughly, and become familiar with the diverse style of modern Arabic. In addition, they develop their overall understanding of Arabic grammar using a workbook. Students proactively participate in lectures.
Spanish-intermediate I	Students who have completed Elementary Spanish explore new elements of Spanish grammar, focusing on subjunctive mood verbs.
Spanish-intermediate II	Students who have completed Elementary Spanish improve their speaking skills through shadowing.
Spanish-intermediate III	Students who have completed Elementary Spanish attend lectures delivered by native Spanish lecturers to improve their overall working knowledge of Spanish.
Spanish-intermediate IV	Students who have completed Elementary Spanish master more advanced grammar through lectures that cover all verb moods and tenses.
Spanish-intermediate V	Students who have completed Elementary Spanish improve their reflexive speaking skills through shadowing.
Spanish-intermediate VI	Students who have completed Elementary Spanish attend lectures delivered by native Spanish lecturers and improve their overall working knowledge of Spanish, especially their speaking ability.
Spanish-advanced I	Students use materials other than textbooks to read authentic Spanish. In addition, they focus on writing and speaking to acquire an advanced working knowledge of Spanish. Further, students develop the ability to read simple articles from sources such as newspapers and magazines.
Spanish-advanced II	Students use materials other than textbooks to read authentic Spanish. In addition, they focus on writing and speaking to acquire an advanced working knowledge of Spanish. Further, students read newspaper and magazine articles containing more advanced content.
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
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

Course Title	Course Outline
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
	Students acquire a basic knowledge of general management in corporate organizations, which comprises tangible and intangible resource management: people, property, money, 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
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
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
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.
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 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
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
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
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
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
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
Development and Society	Students discover the need to analyze developing nations' evolution from sociological, cultural, technological, and economic perspectives. Effective social development methodologies for planning, implementing, and evaluating development initiatives appropriate for the social and cultural circumstances of developing nations are introduced based on real-world examples of rural agricultural development and aid organization initiatives. Prior to this course, students are expected to have completed Introduction to Cultural Anthropology and Introduction to Sociology. By combining this course with theory of development economics courses, students can develop a deeper, multifaceted understanding of development issues.
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
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
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 historical perspective.
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 topics.

Course Title	Course Outline
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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.
Occupation and Life in China	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.
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. The course will provide a foundation for the subsequent study of international relations in the junior and senior years.
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
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
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.