
Brief Outline of the Faculty of International Studies, Keiai University

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Keiai University is situated in Sakura City, Chiba Prefecture, to the east of Tokyo. It is about an hour's train ride from central Tokyo. Sakura was once a major castle city. It is now the home of the National Museum of Japanese History, which contains a number of valuable historical records and artifacts.

Keiai University was founded in 1966. The Faculty of International Studies was opened in April 1997 with the aim of educating students toward a global cultural perspective and a highlevel of technical knowledge. It is our belief that these skills will enable them to become more internationally proactive citizens.

Producing confident, skilled individuals is our priority, since we believe that the role of Japan in the twenty-first century will be to contribute actively to the world through international cooperation in a variety of fields and in countries both far and near.

It is important to note that while Japan is currently ahead in the area of government-level international cooperation (that is, Japan has been number one in the world in the total amount of official development assistance disbursed since 1991), it is still behind when it comes to developing the critical views and essential knowledge necessary for effective international

cooperation.

The purpose of our undergraduate program is to provide students with the tools they need to think, act, and cooperate on an international scale. Now that international cooperation has become a “hot topic” in Japan, it is our intention to help close the gap between the mere idea of international cooperation and the reality of international cooperation itself.

Keiai’s motto is “*Worship Thy Heaven, Love Thy Neighbor,*” and the faculty is the embodiment of this motto. The school takes pride in the innovative ways they are teaching students to work toward a more cooperative international society. We are also proud of the fact that the Department of International Cooperation Studies was the second such faculty to be established in Japan and as such is a pioneer in the field.

What can students hope to learn?

Multidisciplinary studies

Students learn about international cooperation as an interdisciplinary and/or multidisciplinary study. Liberal arts are divided into such disciplines as law, politics, economics, sociology, history, cultural anthropology, linguistics, and philosophy.

Because we feel it is difficult to gain a true understanding of these various disciplines in isolation, the school has chosen to take a multidisciplinary approach. The curriculum of the Faculty of International Studies is therefore based on the idea that multidisciplinary studies can more fully integrate and explore information from a multitude of perspectives and, as a result, give us a richer understanding of the human condition. International Relations and Area Studies are two examples of this approach to interdisciplinary study.

Broad curriculum

The International Cooperation Studies curriculum consists of the broadest variety of disciplines possible in one department. It includes social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences and aims at integrating these sciences within the curriculum in order to find solutions to various concrete problems by looking at them as a whole and predicting their development.

The first year of study consists of General Education requirements as well as intensive English classes. General Education classes cover social, human, and natural sciences and have the purpose of broadening the students in a wide range of subjects. This first year of study is the time during which students concentrate on improving English abilities—skills that will be very important to them in further studies and as a tool for international communication.

In the second year students continue to fulfill General Education requirements with some introductory classes added in Area Studies. These introductory classes serve to deepen the students' understanding of the various areas in the world where international cooperation will be most needed. Elective second foreign language classes are offered as well. Students are expected to choose one of the following languages for study: French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, or Korean.

In the third and fourth year of study students begin to focus on a major area of international studies. In these courses the students study the basic outlines of international society as well as the political and legal systems necessary for effective management of international cooperation programs. Students also deepen their understanding of the international cultural and political environment surrounding the central role Japan plays in international cooperation.

Focused study seminars in the third and fourth year also give

students the opportunity to become more sensitive to international problems. A graduation thesis is required that focuses on a specific topic of study related to international cooperation studies.

Study abroad

There are various opportunities for students to study abroad in order to improve their English and to experience different cultures and societies firsthand. Students may choose to take part in programs developed by and accompanied by faculty members or in programs designed by outside organizations with which the school has contracted.

These programs include two-week intensive on-site study courses, one-month study abroad opportunities, as well as a one-year study course at the University of Wollongong in Australia. The units earned at the University of Wollongong are credited toward the Keiai University degree, enabling students to graduate in four years even though one of those years was spent studying abroad.

Volunteer activities

Students are encouraged to participate in volunteer activities both in Japan and abroad as a practical means of experiencing what international cooperation truly means. In all cases, careful orientation sessions are scheduled to ensure that students are prepared for these experiences.

Degree Bachelor of International Studies

Number of students 661 in 1999 (about 850 scheduled for 2000)
Foreign students comprise about 10% of the student population.

Faculty 35 full-time teachers

All teaching staff are fully qualified, well-published, with long teaching experience, and a variety of overseas experience. Included in the teaching staff are a former analyst at the World Bank, a former specialist of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, a former specialist at the Environment Agency, and a former secretary general of the Japan International Volunteer Center.

Facilities

Newly expanded library, AV room, gymnasium, International Exchange Center, Institute of Environmental Studies, completely new computer room, student hall, rugby field, soccer ground, tennis courts.

Course Titles

Introduction to International Studies	Sports and Health
Introduction to International Cooperation I, II	Japanese Language Study(Intermediate)
Introduction to Politics	Japanese Language Study (Advanced)
Comparative Politics	Japanese Language Study (Expressions)
Introduction to Law	Japanese History and Culture
Introduction to Economics	Japanese Politics and Economy
Modern Economics I, II	The Japanese Constitution
Introduction to History	Civil Law I, II
History of the 19th and 20th Centuries I, II	Theory of International Relations I, II
19th and 20th Century Thought	Basic Theory of Area Studies
Comparative Literature	Comparative Study of Modernization
Literature and Society I, II	Japanese Economic Development
Global Environmental Science	History of Contemporary Japan
World Economic Geography	History of Modern Japanese Diplomacy
Cultural Anthropology	History of Japanese Politics
Statistics	History of Japanese Economy
Modern Science	Japanese Culture
History of the Natural Sciences	Comparative Cultures: Japan and the U.S. I, II
Multidisciplinary Studies	American Culture and Society
Reading Original Texts	Asian History and Society
Language Study Abroad	European History and Culture
Information Processing I, II	Current Population Studies
	World Food Policy

Problems of Ethnicity I: Southeast Asia
 Problems of Ethnicity II: Africa
 Economic Development Theory
 Transfer of Technology
 Area Studies:
 1: The United States
 2: Chinese Politics
 3: Chinese Economy
 4: Taiwan and Hong Kong
 5: North/South Korea
 6: Southeast Asia
 7: Southeast Asia (Indochina)
 8: Southeast Asia (Philippines)
 9: Southeast Asia (Indonesia)
 10: Middle East
 11: African Politics
 12: African Economy
 13: Latin America
 14: Russian and East European
 Politics
 15: Russian and East European
 Economies
 International Politics
 History of International Politics
 International Economy
 History of International Economics
 Theory of International Organizations
 I, II
 International Relations Law I, II
 Comparative Social Systems
 Comparative Economic Development
 Comparative Area Studies
 International Finance
 International Trade
 International Migration
 Multinational Corporations
 Small States in International Relations
 Cross-Cultural Studies
 Religions and Global Dynamics
 Comparative Criminology
 Global Human Rights Issues I, II
 History of International Exchange
 International Cooperation Theory I, II
 International Cooperation Law
 NGOs and Society
 Organizing International Cooperation
 International Assistance Policy
 International Investment Law
 International Business Law
 International Transportation
 International Development Theory
 Comparative International
 Administration
 Societies and Economies of
 Developing Countries
 International Communication
 International Conflicts
 Global Environmental Policy
 Environmental Geography
 Atmospheric Environmental Science
 Ecology Studies
 Preservation of the Environment
 Environment and Development
 Environmental Assessment
 Japan's Assistance Policies
 Japan's Foreign Policy
 The Earth's Resources
 Asia-Pacific Rim Economics
 Japan Sea Area Economic Studies
 Japan-U.S. Relations
 Modern China and the World
 Japan-China Relations I: Politics
 Japan-China Relations I: Economics
 Japan-Korea Relations
 Japan-Southeast Asian Relations I, II
 Japan-Russia Relations
 Japan-Middle East Relations
 Japan-Africa Relations I, II
 Japan-Latin America Relations
 Japan-EU Relations
 National Security Theory
 Disarmament and Peace Studies
 Basic Information Analysis
 Data Analysis for Social Science
 Volunteerism and Society
 Seminar
 Graduation Thesis
 Oral English I, II, III
 Integrated English I, II, III
 LL
 Communicative Grammar
 Listening
 Current English
 Business English

Practical Writing
Debate
French
Spanish

Chinese
Russian
Korean
Arabic

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