

HANDBOOK
for LINKAGE PROGRAM

Graduate School of
International Cooperation Studies (ICS)

Takushoku University

1. Academic Year

【1st Semester】

September	3 rd week	Entrance ceremony, Guidance
	3 rd week	Start of the 1 st semester
	4 th week	Semester credit registration period
October	3 rd week	Recess (University Festival at Hachioji Campus)
December	3 rd week	End of the 1 st Semester
	4 th week	Winter holiday

January	2 nd week	Start of classes
	3 rd week	Make-up class
	4 th week	Spring holiday

【2nd Semester】

April	2 nd week	Start of the 2 nd semester
July	2 nd week	End of the 2 nd semester
	2 nd week	Master's Thesis Submission Period
	3 rd week	Final Oral Examination of Master's Thesis
	End of July	Graduation ceremony

Schedule might be changed slightly.

2. Class time zone

Period	Monday-Friday	Saturday
1		
2		10:35-12:05
3		12:45-14:15
4	14:25-15:55	14:25-15:55
5	16:05-17:35	16:05-17:35
6	18:15-19:45	
7	19:55-21:25	

3. Grades

(1) Posting of grades

1st Semester: Next April in 2nd week

2nd Semester: Next July on the Graduation Ceremony

(2) Evaluation

	Pass				Fail
Grades	100-90	89-80	79-70	69-60	59-0
Evaluation	S	A	B	C	F

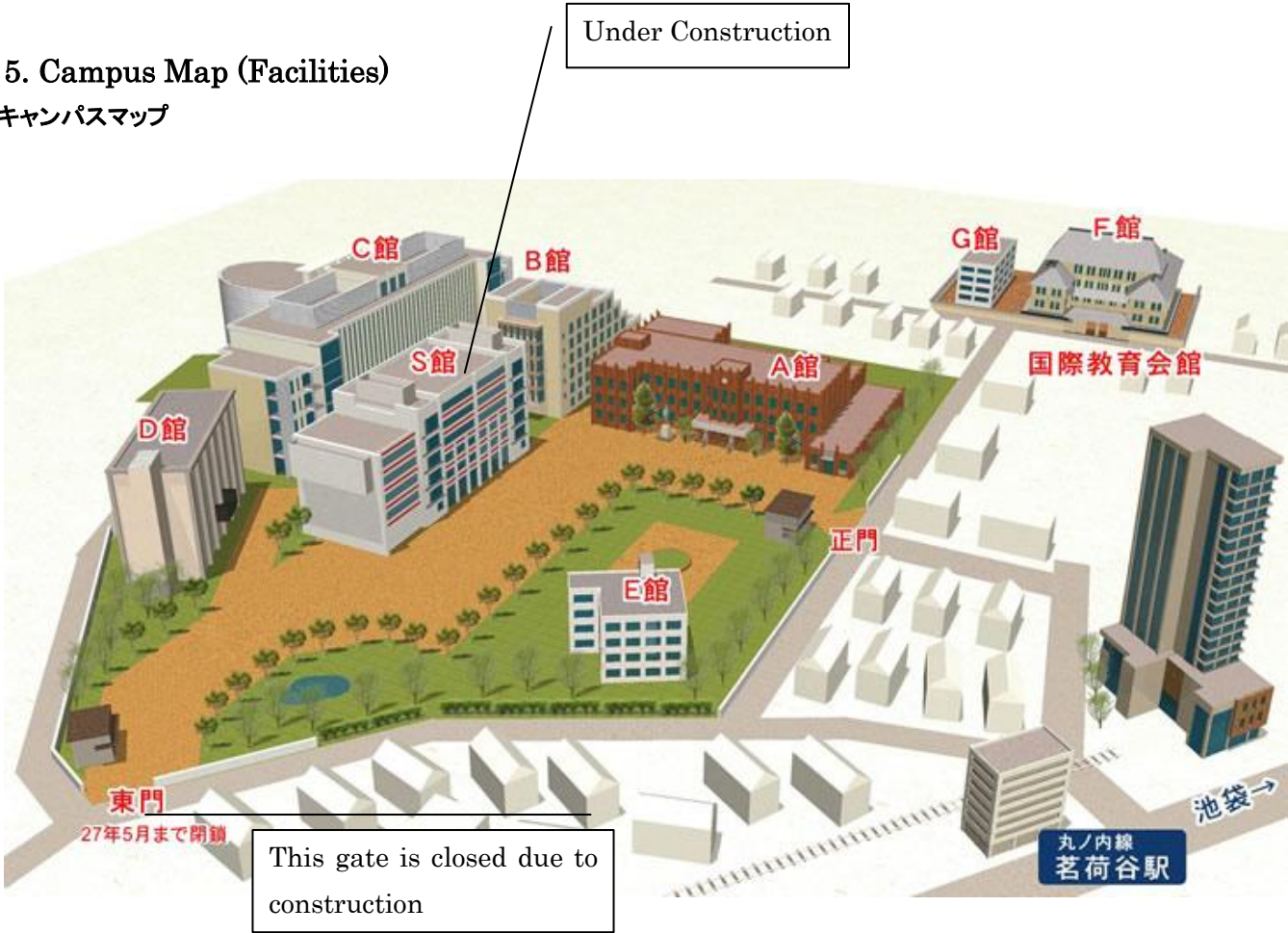
4. Office

(1) Graduate School Office: the 1st Floor of D building

Period with class	Monday-Friday	9:00-12:45	13:45-18:30	19:30-21:30
	Saturday	9:00-12:45	13:45-18:30	
Period without class	Monday-Friday	9:00-12:45	13:45-18:30	
	Saturday	9:00-12:45	13:45-15:00	

5. Campus Map (Facilities)

キャンパスマップ



D building	1st Floor	Graduate School Office, PC Room
	4th Floor	Class Rooms, Locker Room
C building	B1 st Floor	Library
B building	B1 st Floor	Cafeteria, School Store
A building	3rd Floor	Meeting Rooms

7. Master Program in International Cooperation Studies

No	Category	Course Title	Credits	Instructor
	Seminar (required)	Seminar on International Development	8	Professor in charge of Seminar
1	Economic Development	Economic Development (Population and Development) *	2	ARATAME Natsumi
2		Development Economics (Economics and Contemporary Asia)	2	YAGUCHI Yue
3		Comparative Economic Development (Asia and Latin America) *	2	YANAGIHARA Toru
4		Comparative Political System (Development and Democratization)	2	KAI Nobuyoshi
5		Development Finance *	2	FUJIMOTO Koji
6		International Environmental Cooperation *	2	HARASHIMA Yohei
7		Development NGOs	2	Naseer Jamadar
8		Development Strategy (Growth, Poverty, and the Environment)	2	YANAGIHARA Toru
9		Local Development	2	UKEDA Hiroyuki
10	Area Studies A	China Studies (Economic Development) *	2	DU Jin
11		Southeast Asia Studies (Development and ASEAN's Strategy) *	2	YOSHINO Fumio
12		South Asia Studies (Indian Industrial Development)	2	KOJIMA Makoto
13		Japan Studies (Industrial Development)	2	YOSHINO Fumio
14		Japan Studies (Social Structure, Social Change and Development)	2	ARATAME Natsumi
15	Security and Crisis Management	Security Studies (Theory, Policy, Strategy, and Evaluation)	2	not to be opened
16	Area Studies B	America Studies (Foreign Policy) *	2	SATO Heigo
17	Common Subject	Research Methods (Quantitative Analysis)	2	TAKEDA Shinichi
18		Research Methods (Qualitative Analysis)	2	YAMAMOTO Tatsuhiro
19		Principle and Method of Performance Evaluation *	2	SUGIMOTO Masami
20		Project Planning and Evaluation Methods	2	SAHARA Takayuki
21		International Economics	2	YOSHIDA Yorikatsu
		*: These subjects will open in 2nd Semester from April 2013		

8. Required Units for Completion

Division of Subjects	Required Units
Reconition of subject acquired At each university in Indonesia	10
Seminar (required)	8
Subjects offered At Takushoku University	12 * (For 6 Subjects)
Total	30

* You are free to choose any subjects from the course in the chart above.

9. Profile of Professors in charge of Seminar

KAJIWARA, Hirokazu Dean, International Cooperation Studies	Ph.D	hkajiwa@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
YANAGIHARA, Toru Head, International Development Studies	M.Phil	tyanagi@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
AKAISHI, Kazunori	B.A.	kakaishi@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
ARATAME, Natsumi	Ph.D	naratame@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
DU, Jin	Ph.D	shinto@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
IWASAKI, Ikuo	B.A.	iiwasaki@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
KAI, Nobuyoshi	Ph.D	nkai@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
KOJIMA, Makoto	Ph.D	mkojima@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
FUJIMOTO, Koji	M.Phil	kfujimot@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
SAHARA, Takayuki	Ph.D	tsahara@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
SATO, Heigo	Ph.D	hsatou@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
TAKEDA, Shinichi	M.Phil	stakeda@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
YAGUCHI, Yue	Ph.D	yyaguchi@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
YOSHIDA, Yorikatsu	B.A.	yyoshida@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
YOSHINO, Fumio	Ph.D	fyoshino@ner.takushoku-u.ac.jp
SUGIMOTO, Masami	M.A.	sugimoto7768@jicpa.or.jp

KAJIWARA, Hirokazu

Position: Professor

Major Fields: Development Economics, International Economics, Asian Economies

Academic Backgrounds: Ph.D. Tokyo Institute of Technology
Master in International Economics, Takushoku University

Work: Chiba Keizai University

Experiences: Special Assistance to the Ambassador (Japanese Embassy in the Philippines)

Publications: Pacific Manufactured Trade and Japan's Options(Institute of Developing Economies, 1983)
A Consideraion of the Compressed Process of Agricultural Development in the Republic of Korea(IDE,1984)
Structural Change in Steel Trade and International Industrial Adjustments(IDE, 1986)
The Effects of Trade and Foreign Investment Liberalization Policy on Productivity in the Philippines(IDE,1994)
Population Aging with a Declining Birthrate in Selected Countries and their Economic Growth(JICA, 2006)

YANAGIHARA, Toru

Position: Professor, Head of the International Development Studies
Major Fields: Development economics, poverty studies, East Asia, Latin America
Academic Backgrounds: BA International Relations, University of Tokyo
M.Phil Economics, Yale University
Work: Institute of Developing Economies, World Bank, Hosei University,
Experiences: Common Fund for Commodities, United Nations University,
Asian Development Bank Institute
Publications: “Empowerment and Capacity Development” (FASID, 2005)
“Planning and Budgeting for Development Strategy” (JICA, 2005),
“PRSP in Planning and Management of Development” (JICA, 2006)
“Approach to Poverty Reduction in Developing Countries and
Japan's Contribution” in *Development and Technology* No.16, 2003

ARATAME, Natsumi

Position: Professor
Major Fields: Sociology (Urban Sociology, Sociology of Development, Demography)
Academic Backgrounds: M.A., Southeast Asian Studies, University of Tsukuba
Ph.D. Sociology, University of Chicago
Work: Louisiana State University, Shikoku Gakuin University.
Experiences:
Publications: “Migration and Race in Southern United States,” *Research in Rural Sociology
and Development* Vol. 7, 1998.
“Migration and Job Search: Ilocano Migrants in Manila, Philippines,”
Shakaikagaku Journal, 1998.
The Elderly and their Families: A Comparison of Support Networks in Japan
and the U.S.,” *Shikoku Gakuin Review of Sociology*, Vol. 1, 2000.
“New Dimensions in Asian Urbanization,” in Niitsu Koichi and Yoshihara
Naoki eds, *Globalization and Asian Societies*, Tokyo: Akashi Shyoten, 2006.
“Ageing in Asia and Community-Based Social Welfare in Japan,” in *Towards
a New International Cooperation under Population Ageing in Developing
Countries*, JICA, 2000.

DU, Jin

Position: Professor
Major Fields: Development economics, international economics, China studies
Academic Backgrounds: Master of economics, Liaoning University (China)
Master of economics, Hitotsubashi University (Japan)

Doctor Candidate, Hitotsubashi University (Japan)
Work Liaoning University, Gakushuin University, Kitakyushu University,
Experiences: International Center for Studies of East Asia Development, Toyo
University
Publications: China's Integration into the Global Economy, KIEP Press, (2002,
Co-author)
Understanding Chinese Economy, Keiso Shobo, (2006, in Japanese)

KAI, Nobuyoshi

Position: Professor
Major Fields: Political Science, Comparative Politics, Democratization in East
Asia
Academic Backgrounds: BA International Relations, Hitotsubashi University
M.A. & Ph.D, Tokyo Institute of Technology
Visiting Research Fellow, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
(ISEAS), Singapore
Work Policy making staff of Diet members,
Experiences: Staff of Matsushita Institute of Government and Management
Publications: "Economic Development and Democratization in East Asian
Country"
(Tokyo Institute of Technology, 2001),
"Support for Democratic Country Building" (JICA, 2002)
"Social Indicators – Economic Development and Democratization"
(Keiso-Shobo, 2006)

KOJIMA, Makoto

Position: Professor
Major Fields: Studies on the Indian Economy
Academic Backgrounds: BA & MA & Ph.D (Economics), Keio University
Work Visiting Researcher at the Fernand Braudel Institute of World Economic
Experiences: Chairman, Study Group on India, Japan Center for International Finance
Chairman, Study Group on India, Ministry of Finance
Member, Japan-India Joint Study Group
Chairman, Study Group on Indo-Japan Partnership, Global
Industrial and
Social Progress Institute
Publications: *An Analysis of the Indian Economy – the Course and the Issues of a*
(in Japanese) *Large-Country Development* (Tokyo: Keiso Shobo).
The Indian Economy in the Asian Perspective (Tokyo and Kyoto:
PHP Institute)
(in English) *The Indian Software Industry* (Toyo Keizai Shimposha: Tokyo)
Indian Industrial Development in Asian Perspective (edited by
(Selected articles Makoto Kojima) (Chiba: Institute of Economic Research, Chiba
in English) University of Commerce).
"Swinging Japan's Offshoring towards India", *The Financial*

Express, April 29.

“The catch-up game between India and China”(with Sakura Kojima),
Asian Management Review, Oct-Dec.

FUJIMOTO, Koji

Position: Professor, Dean of the International Cooperation Studies

Major Fields: Development Finance, Development Cooperation,
Infrastructure Development, Development Economics

Academic Backgrounds: B.A. in Economics, University of Nagasaki
M. Phil. in Economics (Public Economics), University of York

Work Engineering Consulting Firms Association of Japan,

Experiences: Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan,
Japan Bank for International Cooperation

Publications: “Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) Revisited” (JBIC
Institute, 2002)

“Factors of Japan’s Successful Economic Development and Their
Applicability to Developing Countries” (Inter-American Development
Bank, 2005)

“Financial and Economic Analysis of Education Sector Projects”
(Journal of International Development, 2006)

SAHARA, Takayuki

Position: Professor

Major Fields: Development Administration, Institutional Development,
Project Planning and Evaluation, Participatory Development

Academic Backgrounds: Ph.D. University of Manchester

Publications: "Urban poverty alleviation approach in partnership project"
(in Japanese) International Development Studies, Vol.5, No.1 Sep, 2005

"Management by objective and by process in community
development"

International Development Studies, Vol.3, No.1, Jul, 2004

"Interventionist evaluation for small scale project" International
Development Studies, Vol.2, No.4, Dec, 2003

"Intervention theory now and in the past" International
Development Studies, Vol.2, No.4, Dec, 2003

TAKEDA, Shinichi

Position: Associate Professor

Major Fields: I-O analysis, Statistical analysis

Transportation Planning and Traffic Engineering
 Computer Programings (C, Fortran etc)

Academic Backgrounds: M.Eng'g. in Transportation Engineering, Nihon University of Japan,
 Work April 1991 - December 1992

Experiences: TAKENAKA Construction co. Ltd. JAPAN TAKENAKA research
 institute
 January 1993 - March 1998
 Research Assistant
 Department of Social Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology,
 JAPAN
 April 1999 -
 Takushoku Univ.

Publications: "Reserch on Change of Asian Industrial Structure
 using Skyline-Graph 1975-2000"
 Innovation & I-O Technique Vol14, No.3 2006

YAGUCHI, Yue

Position: Associate Professor

Major Fields: Agricultural Development, Development Economics, Environmental
 Economics, Economic Development and Environmental Protection,
 Roles of Agricultural Sector in Economic Development, Rural
 Development in Asia, Poverty Reduction

Academic Backgrounds: B.A. in Political Science, Aoyama Gakuin University
 M.A. in International Economics, Aoyama Gakuin University
 M.S. in Agricultural Economics, Iowa State University
 Ph. D. in Economics, Tokyo Metropolitan University

Work Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development
 Experiences: (FASID), Japan
 National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), Japan
 Asian Development Bank Institute

Publications: "Beyond the Environmental Kuznets Curve: A Comparative Study of
 SO₂ and CO₂ Emissions Between Japan and China" (Environment
 and Development Economics, 2007)
 "Economic Development and Environmental Protection:
 Environmental Kuznets Curve Reconsidered", (in K. Kiyono and K.
 Shimpo eds. Institutional Planning for Global Environmental
 Protection, 2007)
 "Evolution of Crop-dairy Production Systems in South India from
 1971 to 2002" (Journal of International Development, 2007)
 "The Determinants of Atmospheric Environmental Quality in China:
 An Empirical Analysis Based on Provincial Data" (Journal of
 Chinese Economic Studies, 2004)

YOSHIDA, Yorikatsu

Position: Professor
Major Fields: International finance, International economics, East Asia, Latin America
Academic Backgrounds: BA Literature, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
Work: The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, Ltd.
Experiences: Institute for International Monetary Affairs (IIMA)
Publications: “Economic Surveillance and Policy Dialogue in East Asia” (IIMA, 2005)
“Toward a Regional Financial Architecture for East Asia” (IIMA, 2004)
“Strengthening Systems of East Asian Economies” (IIMA, 2003)
“Strengthening Financial Cooperation in East Asia” (IIMA, 2002)

YOSHINO, Fumio

Position: Professor
Major Fields: International economics, Asian economy
Academic Backgrounds: BA & MA Economics, Waseda University
Doctor of Economics, Takushoku University
Work: Institute of International Studies and Training, Takasaki City
Experiences: University of Economics
Publications: *Is East Asia Community Really Necessary?* (in Japanese, Hokuseido)
“Short Term Effects of Japan-Singapore Economic Partnership Agreement,”
Area Studies (Takushoku University), No. 40, 2006
“Has Asian FDI Model Emerged?” (in Japanese) *International Economy*
(Japan Association of International Economics), No. 57, 2006

SUGIMOTO, Masami

Position: Visiting Professor
Major Fields: Public Management for Development
Academic Backgrounds: B.A. in Economics, Keio University
M.A. in Economics, Keio University
Official Qualification: Certified Public Accountant (C.P.A.), Japan
Work: Shinko Audit Corporation (Price Waterhouse), Japan
Experiences: Textile Alliance Ltd., Hong Kong
Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan (OECF)
Shinko Overseas Management Consulting, Inc.
Publications: “Comments on the Financial Reporting Under the Cash Basis of Accounting - Disclosure Requirements for Recipients of External Assistance” (International

Federation of Accountants <IFAC>) <English>

“Basic Concept of ‘Performance Evaluation’ in Development” (International Development Science Study, Oct. 2000) <Japanese>

“Handbook for Economic & Social Development of Developing Countries” (Co-author, ECFA Development Institute, 1994) <Japanese>

“Bantuan Jepang dan Pembangunan Infrastruktur di Indonesia <Assistance of Japan and Infrastructure Development in Indonesia>” (SWA SEMBADA) Nov, 1992 <Indonesian>

“Development of Public Sector in Developing Countries and Management in Relation to Official Development Assistance” (International Development Center Forum, Mar. 1992 <Japanese>

1. Purpose of the Course

The nature of population problems is changing rapidly. While “population explosion” is still a big issue, ageing due to a declining fertility rate is also in progress in many developing countries. We analyze both problems in this class. The class starts with the overview of the demographic situation in the world, introduces the theory of demographic transition, and discusses social and economic determinants of fertility, mortality and internal and international migration in both developed and developing countries. We examine the meanings of various demographic indicators and learn to be able to use them. The class concludes by introducing social welfare policies and practices to respond to problems related to ageing in Japan and elsewhere.

2. Outline of the Course

1. What is Demography?
2. Fertility: Concepts and Proximate Determinants of Fertility
3. Fertility: Measuring Fertility
4. Mortality: Life Expectancy
5. Mortality: Determinants
6. Mortality: Mortality Differentials
7. Migration: Types of Moves and Determinants
8. Population Composition: Age, Sex, Race/ethnicity
9. Population Distribution: Urbanization and Urban Problems
10. Why Population Numbers and Growth Matter: Demographic Transition Model
11. Why Population Numbers and Growth Matter – Optimism and Pessimism
12. What is Demography: Review

3. Text and References

Joseph A. McFalls Jr., Population: A Lively Introduction (Population Bulletin Vol. 62, No.1), Population Reference Bureau, 2007.

1. Purpose of the Course

The purpose of this course is to understand basic concepts and theories of development economics with a focus on the study of growth, population and poverty, role of agricultural and industry sectors, rural transformation, roles of direct investment and official development assistance, and recent development issues such as MDGs (Millennium Development Goals).

For the first two lectures, the basic framework and concepts of Economics and Development Economics will be given. Particular attention will be given to poverty and income distribution issues and their relation to growth and development in the subsequent lectures. Rural transformation and the impact of trade and globalization on development will also receive adequate space in the course. For the last two lectures, Asian case studies, specifically Japan and Indonesia cases are discussed.

2. Outline of the Course

1. Course Introduction & Overview of Economic Development
2. Overview of Economic Development (continued),
Basic Framework & Concepts of Economics
3. Measuring Poverty & Income Distribution
4. Patterns and Theories of Population Growth
5. The Role and Development of Agriculture
6. The Importance of Technological Progress
7. Development Policies and Industrial Development
8. Trade Policies and Economic Development
9. The Roles of Foreign Direct Investments
and Official Development Assistance (ODA)
10. Case Studies: Japan
11. Case Studies: Indonesia
12. Discussion & Wrap-up

3. Text and References

Required Text: Perkins, D., S. Radelet, D. Snodgrass, M. Gillis and M. Roemer (2001), *Economics of Development*, 5th ed., W. W. Norton & Company (ISBN:0-393-97517-7).

References: Meier, Gerald M. and James E. Rauch (2004), *Leading Issues in Economic Development*, 8th edition, Oxford University Press (ISBN: 0-195-17960-9).

1. Purpose of the Course

This course is designed to identify and contrast characteristic features observed in the patterns and mechanisms of economic development in East Asia and Latin America, with a view to drawing lessons for the formulation of development strategy.

In reviewing the experiences in economic development across developing regions of the world during the post-WWII period, the contrasts between East Asia and Latin America have been frequently noted. In the 1950s through the 1970s the both regions achieved rapid industrialization and were grouped together as a subset of middle-income economies in the process of catching up with the advanced ones, representing a new development in the world economy. At the same time, however, the differences between the two regions were already noted: East Asia's performances were superior to those of Latin America with respect to growth, employment creation, and income distribution.

Since the 1980s the contrast in economic performances between the two regions have been much clearer. East Asia has sustained a rapid pace of economic development on the strength of the successive waves of industrialization and continued to heighten its status in the world economy. It is true that the economic crisis of 1997-98 has caused a downward shift in growth rate; it has nonetheless failed to dissipate the strong trend in long-term development. In contrast, the debt crisis in the early 1980s and the subsequent stagnation brought about a drastic and prolonged decline in the living standard in Latin America. The resumption of economic growth in the 1990s has been limited and accompanied by increased volatility, beset with repeated episodes of financial crises and increased uncertainties in future prospects.

2. Outline of the Course

1. Viewpoints and methods of comparative study
2. Viewpoints and conceptions of economic development
3. Types and models of economic development
4. Investment opportunities and decision-makers
5. Development strategies and development regimes
6. Macroeconomic management
7. Microeconomic management
8. External economic management
9. Socioeconomic management
10. Economic system management
11. Structural reforms and structural adaptations
12. Sociopolitical changes

3. Text and References

Text: Reading materials will be provided.

Reference: World Bank, *World Development Report*, Oxford University Press, various years
World Bank, *East Asian Miracle*, Oxford University Press, 1993

1. Purpose of the Course

There are many hypotheses about development and democratization. For example:

Hypothesis 1: Economic development has led to democratization

Hypothesis 2: Distribution of income has led to democratization.

Hypothesis 3: Improvement of social welfare has led to democratization.

But none of these three hypotheses alone explains the political reality of democratization.

We will discuss “What is democracy?” “Can we measure it?” “Conditions and outcomes of democracy” and various aspects of democracy including case studies researched by students.

2. Outline of the Course

1. Introduction
2. Democracy and causality
3. Definitions of democracy
4. Democratic Procedures
5. Measuring democracy
6. Conditions and outcomes of democracy
7. Conditions: development and democracy
8. Economic and social conditions
9. Outcomes: democracy and development
10. QOL, gender equality, environmental sustainability
11. Case studies

3. Text and References

Text: Reading materials will be provided.

Reference: Jan-Erik Lane, Svante Ersson DEMOCRACY: A comparative approach,
London: Routledge, 2003

1. Purpose of the Course

Economic development, when we define it as “the process to shift the present state of economy to a better state of economy,” is a phenomenon that any developing nation yearns to attain as quickly as possible. However, in order to promote the economic development, various kinds of developmental issues, such as industrial sector, agricultural sector and services sector issues, are to be tackled. Development financing is recognized as an indispensable and prerequisite catalyst to realize substantial economic development/growth by solving all those issues in a cross-cutting manner.

How, then, can economic development be realized as planned and expected? In an attempt to find answers to this question, a series of lectures analyses roles and workings of stake-holders in development finance from theoretical, policy-wise as well as operational aspects.

2. Outline of the Course

1. The role of finance in development
2. Theories and hypotheses in development finance
3. Macro-economic policies in developing countries
4. Infrastructure development
and private sector investment in developing countries
5. Debt accumulation and debt crises in developing countries
6. Bretton Woods institutions in development finance (A critical review)
7. Structural adjustment policies and lending
8. Financing development projects in practice ~with reference to MDBs~
9. Particular issues in development finance
10. Currency and financial crises in 21st century

3. Text and References

- Okuda, H. and M. Kuroyanagi, *Development and Finance-Theory and Practice*, Nihon-keizai-shinpo-sha, 1998
- Watanabe, T., *International Development (I) (II)*, Toyo-keizai-shinpo-sha, 2000
- Kuchiki, A. and others, *Textbook Development Economics*, Institute of Development Economies, 1997
- Ikeo, K., *Introduction to Contemporary Finance*, Chikuma-shobo, 1996
- Todaro, Michael P., *Economic Development*, Addison Wesley Longman, 2000
- Meier, Gerald M., *Biography of a Subject*, Oxford University Press, 2005

1. Purpose of the Course

Nowadays, global environmental issues are one of common concerns in the world. The environment has been changing caused by human activities at the global scale. The goal of this course is to find out answers to the following questions: What are global environmental issues? What are the main causes of the issues? Why do the issues remain unresolved? How has international community responded to the issues? What are the successes and failures in responses to the issues? How should international community overcome its failures? Why are there conflicts between North and South concerning the issues? Are trade and global environmental policies mutually supportive? For that, it is imperative to carefully survey and study practices against the issues in the light of international cooperation as well as to review existing key studies on the issues.

2. Outline of the Course

1. History of global environmental issues
2. Overall picture of global environmental issues
3. Climate change (1)
4. Climate change (2)
5. Biodiversity loss
6. Trade and the environment (1)
7. Trade and the environment (2)
8. Environmental issues in developing countries: relationship between economic growth and the environment (1)
9. Environmental issues in developing countries: relationship between economic growth and the environment (2)
10. Environmental issues in developing countries: Asian experiences
11. Environmental issues in developing countries: regional cooperation in Asia
12. Summing up

3. Text and References

Reading material will be provided.

4. Evaluation

- Report submission (35%)
- Assignments (35%)
- Attendance (30%)

1. Purpose of the Course

The purpose of this course is to provide an appropriate framework for studying the role of NGOs' in development. It intends to familiarize students with the NGOs' historical evolution, policies on economic and social development, performance, social impact and difficulties as well.

2. Outline of the Course

- 1) Guidance and Introduction of the Course
- 2) Historical Evolution of NGOs
- 3) NGOs' Policies on Economic and Social Development
- 4) Theory of Development and the Targeting Strategy
- 5) What BRAC Is and What It Does: How BRAC Does What It Does
- 6) The Finance of BRAC: Who Are the Donors?
- 7) The Management and Institutional Building of BRAC
- 8) Program and Management Support System
- 9) The Learning Organization
- 10) Innovative Approach of BRAC's Multifaceted Activities
- 11) Measurement, Strategies, and Sustainability
- 12) Empowerment of the Especially Deprived Status of Women
- 13) NGO and Government Programs Directed to the rural poor
- 14) Millennium Development Goals (Target 8)
- 15) Challenging the Frontiers

■ Grading System:

Participation and presentations in the class 50%, Test/Report 50%

■ Course Contents:

This course will be conducted through a combination of lectures and class discussions. Lectures will be given on NGOs' multifaceted activities in development. We will focus on the BRAC's (world largest NGO) activities in Asia and African countries. We will also examine Japanese and other international NGOs' policies, activities, and also their success and failures.

3. Text and References

We will not use a particular textbook; however, readings will be assigned for each class. Some teaching materials might be distributed during class time.

■ Keywords

NGOs, BHN, Poverty reduction, Rural development, Microfinance and Social business, Human capital building, Education and Health, Empowering women, Sustainable development, Social development, Indigenous knowledge, MDGs,

1. Purpose of the Course

This course is designed to identify and understand various modes of strategic thinking adopted in the formulation of development strategies. Development strategies postulate goals and objectives of socioeconomic development and indicate policy actions needed for their realization. The goals are typically defined in terms of economic growth and industrial upgrading, increase in the standard and quality of living, expansion of in education, health care, and other social services, and social stability and integration. Poverty reduction is an important goal of development relating to both economic and social concerns. Environmental protection and management constitutes a fundamental precondition for sustainable development both from the perspective of production and living conditions.

The process of development necessarily involves changes in economy, society and the environment, necessitating adequate policy management. It is imperative to be aware of tasks to be addressed in the respective areas of growth, poverty, and the environment; it is also critical that full understanding be made of the interactions between these issue areas.

2. Outline of the Course

1. Structure and constituents of strategic thinking
2. Development: alternative viewpoints and criteria
3. Development issues and actors
4. Visions and models of economic development
5. "Developmentalism" and development regimes
6. Strategies for economic development
7. Alternative perspectives on poverty
8. Strategies for poverty reduction
9. Alternative perspectives on the environment
10. Strategies for environmental protection
11. Poverty and the environment
12. Compatibility of economic, social, and environmental sustainability

3. Text and References

Text: Reading materials will be provided.

Reference: World Bank, World Development Report 2000, Oxford University Press, 2000
World Bank, World Development Report 2003, Oxford University Press, 2003

1. Purpose of the Course

Students of this class are expected to acquire a basic knowledge of local developments. Although economics is our main framework, its non-uniformity and limitations are taken into consideration, referring to non-economics such as folklore literature. First, we review relevant theories. Second, we study important topics related to local developments like measurement of development in local entities, roles of political institution, migration and demographic changes, and industrial promotion. Suo-Oshima, third largest island located in the Seto Inland Sea, Japan, is chosen as field of our case study. For those interested in local developments, it is a valuable exercise to analyze and interpret its contemporary history beyond its geographic, historical contexts. No textbook is used although several papers are to be distributed as reading materials. Grades are based upon class attendance, participation and term paper.

2. Outline of the Course

1. Introduction: What is local development?
2. Theory I: Economics and local development
3. Theory II: Folklore (anthropology, history) and local development
4. Accounting: How to measure local development?
5. Modern economic growth and regional disparity
6. "Building a New Japan": regional disparity and role of the government I
7. "Destroying the Old Japan": regional disparity and role of the government II
8. Local development and political institution
9. Migration and demographic changes
10. "Creating new industries": Industrial promotion I
11. "Reconsidering primary industry": Industrial promotion II
12. Local development of whom and by whom?

3. Text and References

A reading list will be given on the first day of the lecture. Following two materials are recommended to read for those who want to prepare for the course.

Krugman, Paul "A Country Is Not a Company," *Harvard Business Review* 1996.

Swinburn, Gwen and Fergus Murphy, *Making Local Economic Development Strategies: A Trainer's Manual*, World Bank 2006.

1. Purpose of the Course

China has been in the midst of two historic transitions: from a command economy to a market-based one, and from a rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrial one. Chinese economy has maintained a momentum that produced the world's highest growth rates over a period of more than two decades. China's recent economic experience raises important questions about the strategy of economic transition, the consequence of the economic globalization, and the essence of East Asia's economic prospects. This course approaches these issues by examining the development of China's economy since 1949 with particular emphasis on China's experience under different forms of economic system, comparing economic developments in China and her East Asian neighbors, and exploring the possible implications of Chinese experience for the study of development economics.

2. Outline of the Course

1. Introduction
2. China's Economy Prior to 1949
3. Development Strategy and Economic System: A Theoretical Survey
4. Economic Performance: An Empirical Examination
5. Human resources: demographic change and labor market development
6. Capital resources: saving and investment
7. Sustainability of China's economic growth: major challenges
8. Structure and performance of China's business sector
9. China's integration into the world economy
10. Macroeconomic Stability: Taxation, Financial System and Regulation
11. China's Opening-up, Impacts on Other Economies
12. Summaries and Discussions

3. Text and References

Text: Reading materials will be provided.

Reference: Barry Naughton (2006). *The Chinese Economy: Transitions And Growth*, MIT Press.

OECD (2005) , *Economic Survey of China 2005*

World Bank (2006), *China Development Priority*, Washington D. C. the World Bank.

Nolan, Peter(2004), *Transforming China: Globalization, Transition and Development*, Anthem Press

Chow, Gregory C.(2002), *China's Economic Transformation*, Blackwell Publisher

1. Purpose of the Course

Among eleven sovereign nations in Southeast Asia, ten nations join ASEAN or Association of Southeast Asian Nations excluding Timor Leste. Each nation achieved economic growth through industrialization utilizing its rich nature. However, its economic achievement is not a direct consequence of regional cooperation of ASEAN. Although ASEAN implemented a handful major economic cooperation scheme since its establishment in 1967, almost all schemes were suspended in their half way. Only a few of them succeeded to create and enhance some industries but could not accelerate a whole macro economy.

Nevertheless ASEAN reassured to propel further cooperative schemes including the formation of either ASEAN Free Trade Area and ASEAN Investment Area after the recession hit in 1997. In addition to them, ASEAN seeks to conclude Free Trade Agreements with China, Japan etc. Can ASEAN promote its member economies development? In this course, after we analyze the present stage of Southeast Asian economic development, intend to outlook the future of ASEAN as a regional cooperative organization.

2. Outline of the Course

1. What would the Southeast Asia be like?
2. How does nature affect economic activity?
3. Does multi-ethnicity affect economic structure?
4. How has economic structure changed through growth?
5. Can the emergence of middle class change economic society?
6. What is the role of government in developing countries?
7. How has finance sector contributed to economic growth?
8. How has direct investment promoted structural change?
9. How much has export supported growth?
10. How should the development strategy of transition economy be like?
11. What should the relationship between Japan and ASEAN be like?
12. How significant is the East Asian Community initiative?
13. How will FTA change Southeast Asia?

3. Text and References

Text: Suggested before the beginning of the course.

Reference: Suggested in the classes.

1. Purpose of the Course

After Independence in 1947, in the early stage of development, India pursued a self-reliant industrialization, with an emphasis on heavy industries. With imbalance between industry and agriculture coming to the surface, and also negatively affected by widespread controls and inward-looking economic management, India experienced a long-term industrial stagnation since the mid-1960s. It was not until the early 1980s when India began to introduce economic liberalization, which made a full-fledged progress since 1991. This lecture will examine the possibilities and issues of further expansion of Indian industrial sector, taking up the case studies of some leading industries.

2. Outline of the Course

1. Indian Mixed –Economy System
2. Industrialization and Industrial Policy
3. Industrialization, Income Distribution and Labor Migration
4. Large –Country Development Pattern
5. Economic Reform
6. Industrial House
7. Infrastructure (1)
8. Infrastructure (2)
9. Steel Industry
10. Automobile Industry
11. IT Software Industry
12. Prospects and Issues

3. Text and References

Text: To be distributed at the class

1. Purpose of the Course

Japan has achieved the most advanced status in Asian economy. The followers may take advantage of the lessons from Japanese economic institutions and policies. This lecture put stress on these aspects of Japanese economic development. For Japanese students, this shows mirror image of Asian economic development. For non-Japanese students, the comparisons and relationships between Japan and other Asian countries should be in considerations. In the first half, the topics mainly cover history of Japanese economy whereas in the latter half, the contemporary changes are picked up. In order to grasp industrial policy implementation, if the participants hope to do so, the excursion to the government office(s) and factory/production sites will be offered.

The participants are required to contribute to the discussion based on materials handed out before each class.

2. Outline of the Course

1. How has Japan succeeded?: nature, culture, religion, ethnicity etc.
2. Historical change in industrial and employment structure since Meiji era
3. Post-war economic development: everyday life, community, management etc.
4. Post-war economic development: industry, trade, labor etc.
5. Post-war economic development: government and industry
6. Post-war economic development: the role of finance sector
7. How has economic structure changed through growth?
8. Can the emergence of middle class change economic society?
9. Contemporary relationship between the governments and industry
10. Japan in Asia: trade, FDI, ODA etc.
11. Japan in Asia: FTA strategy
12. Japan in the world: relationship with the US and EU
13. Japan and Asia: East Asia Community?

3. Text and References

Text: Suggested before the beginning of the course.

Reference: Suggested in the classes.

1. Purpose of the Course

Japanese society is much more complex and diverse than it might appear; it has also undergone a substantial change over time after the war. The changes in the Japanese society resulted in the transformation of social and cultural systems, and legal and administrative structure in Japan.

This course starts with the introduction of Japanese history to show the continuity and discontinuity in the Japanese social system in general, and *Ie* ideology in particular. It then discusses family and community, two backbones in the Japanese social system. We then analyze the education system, social stratification and the labor market structure to find out the extent of social mobility in Japan. The class concludes by discussing the problems related to ageing and the social security system that is developing formally and informally to respond to ageing in Japan.

2. Outline of the Course

1. Introduction-Cultural Diversity in Japan
2. Geographical and Generational Variations
3. Japanese Family and Gender
4. Urban and Rural Communities
5. Social Class and Education
6. Work and Labor
7. Minority Groups: Ethnicity and Discrimination
8. Demographic Crisis
9. Development and Reform in Social Security System

3. Text and References

Joy Hendry, *Understanding Japanese Society*, Routledge Curzon, 2003.

Yoshio Sugimoto, *An Introduction to Japanese Society*, Cambridge University Press, 2003.

1. Purpose of the Course

The class focuses on U.S. foreign policy after the Cold War. With special focus on the analytical framework of the US foreign policy, the class will look at the origin of US foreign policy, its development, as well as historical debate regarding US foreign policy.

In the first section, Theoretical and Historical Analysis, it deals with the historical process of US foreign policy with special interest on the process of growing into world power. The second section, US Foreign Policy Decision Making, will look at various actors and their political dynamism in decision making processes. The third section, Various Issues in Contemporary US Foreign Policy, will deal with current topics.

Through the class, students are expected to learn about history and debate in US foreign policy, and present their own viewpoints on current issues.

2. Outline of the Course

First Section: Theoretical and Historical Analysis

1. Introduction
2. Foreign Policy Analysis: Role of United States in World History
3. American Revolution and Imperial Expansion: 1776 – 1900
4. Strategy for World Power: 1900 – 1945
5. Cold War and US Global Strategy: 1945 – 1990

Second Section: US Foreign Policy Decision Making

6. US Politics and Foreign Policy
7. Executive Office and US Foreign Policy

Third Section: Various Issues in Contemporary US Foreign Policy

8. Gulf War and New World Order
9. Clinton and Bush Administrations, A Comparison
10. The 9-11 and US Foreign Policy
11. Iraq War and Alliance Strategy
12. The Future of US Foreign Policy

3. Text and References

Text, Reference, and class composition will be presented at first class.

1. Purpose of the Course

This class introduces the statistical theories and practices necessary to conduct quantitative data analyses, using social survey data. The students are expected to construct their own hypotheses, process the data, and write the analytical reports in the end. There is a variety of statistical or multivariate analysis software, this Class uses Excel & SPSS.

2. Outline of the Course

1. Research Methods and Introduction to Multivariate Analysis
2. Basic Statistical Values & Quantitative Variables
3. Variance, Covariance & Standardization
4. Tests of Hypotheses on Means (using z and t statistics)
5. Test of Hypothesis on Variance and Ratio
6. Correlation
7. Simple Linear Regression
8. Multiple Linear Regression Models
9. Data and Dummy Variable
10. Testing a Set of Linear Hypotheses & Multi-collinearity
11. Selection of Explanatory Variables (Stepwise Regression)
12. Introduction to Survey Research

3. Text and References

This lecture mainly uses distribution documents and distributes files of Data (SPSS and Excel and more). All Data is accessible from the instructor's homepage. I introduce a reference book to be useful for by a class.

1. Purpose of the Course

This class aims to introduce qualitative data analysis in social research. For example, it involves interviewing, participant observation, and document research. Qualitative research covers various kind of data, since “qualitative” data means that “the rest of data analysis but quantitative data”.

In the end, the students can reconstruct research strategies of their studies and use PC to analysis the qualitative data.

2. Outline of the Course

1. Introduction: Aims of social research
2. Quantitative data analysis and qualitative data analysis
3. Planning research strategies
4. Sample selection problems and Instrumental variable method
5. Analysis with qualitative information: Binary or dummy variables
6. Limited Dependent variable models
7. Estimation method: OLS, ML, GMM
8. Statistical analysis I : Chi-square test
9. Statistical analysis II: ANOVA (Analysis of variance)
10. Statistical analysis III: Probit, Logit, Tobit model
11. Statistical analysis IV: Probit, Logit, Tobit model
12. Carrying out an empirical project

3. Text and References

This class uses handouts. References will be introduced in the class.

1. Purpose of the Course

Conventionally in the field of the third world development, infrastructure development projects have been occupying the major area in external assistance. However in recent years, a so-called “software type approach” which deals with public management strengthening attracts increasing emphasis in development efforts. As a matter of fact, nearly a quarter of the World Bank’s total lending goes to the field of “Laws and Administration” as the leading sector of the development assistance. It also corresponds to the recent expansion of budget support type development assistance. The public management for development is a cyclical management process comprising “Planning,” “Budgeting,” “Implementation,” “Performance Evaluation” and “Feedback” phases, and in short, it is an effort to run the said cycle in rational as well as effective manners. During this course of lectures, the students will learn the theory and practice of the “Performance Evaluation” as an integral part of this cycle in the context of the total management framework.

2. Outline of the Course

1. Introduction: Development and Public Management
2. Phases of the Development Management Cycle
3. Efforts to Strengthen Respective Phases of the Development Management Cycle (1) (“Development Planning” and “National Budgeting”)
4. Efforts to Strengthen Respective Phases of the Development Management Cycle (2) (“Implementation Management,” “Performance Evaluation” and “Feedback”)
5. System Approach for Performance Evaluation
6. Theory and Methods of Performance Evaluation (1) Outline of Principle and Method
7. Theory and Methods of Performance Evaluation (2) DAC 5 Criteria
8. Theory and Methods of Evaluation for Budget Support Type Development Assistance
9. Case Studies (1) Evaluation of Japanese Loan Assistance Projects
10. Case Studies (2) Evaluation of Japanese Loan Assistance Projects
11. Case Studies (3) Evaluation of Budget Support Type Development Assistance
12. Summary, Conclusion and Free Discussion on Future Perspective

3. Text and References

Text: Not specified. Relevant course materials will be separately provided in each lecture.

References:

- “Basic Standpoint of ‘Evaluation’ in Development” (Japanese) SUGIMOTO Masami, Journal of International Development, Vol. 2, No. 1, Oct. 2000
- “Public Expenditure Management Handbook” The World Bank, 1998
- “Managing Government Expenditure” The Asian Development Bank (ADB), 1999
- “Evaluation Handbook for ODA Loans” Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), August 2006

4. Performance Assessment

Assess the level of comprehension by means of a term paper.

1. Purpose of the Course

This course is designed to help understand the role, skill and tools employed by development project planner, monitor and evaluator. The course introduces cases, which enables participants to grasp how project planning, monitoring and evaluation are conducted in the development project.

The course covers the whole subject with 12 classes. Each subject matter is to be dealt with in the outline of the course written in the below. Discussions on the strength and weakness of the existing tools - such as economic analysis, social analysis for the project planning, as well as participatory method like project cycle management method (PCM method) - will be encouraged, through which students are expected to develop ability to fully utilize the orthodox and widely used tools for project planning, monitoring and evaluation.

2. Outline of the Course

1. Development planning and Development Study in Japan's ODA
2. Basics of financial analysis
 - Cash flow analysis, Discount rate, Net Present Value, Cost Benefit Ratio, and Internal Rate of Return
3. Basics of Economic Analysis
 - Shadow Pricing, Social Discount Rate, Selection and Prioritization of Projects
4. Basics of Social Analysis
 - Stakeholder Analysis, Gender Analysis
5. Logical Framework Approach
6. Project Cycle Management - Participatory Approach
7. Rapid Rural Appraisals and Participatory Rural Appraisal
8. Summative Evaluation with Logical Framework - DAC five point evaluation
9. Process Evaluation
 - Case study: capacity development of leaders through urban poverty alleviation activities in East Jakarta
10. Strategy Evaluation - Evaluation Grid method
11. Discussion - role, skill, tools for project planners, monitors and evaluators

3. Text and References

Text: Reading materials will be provided.

Reference: ODA, Planning Development Project – A Practical Guide to the Choice and Appraisal of Public Sector Investment, 1987 HMSO, London

ODA, A Guide to Social Analysis for Projects in Developing Countries, 1995 HMSO, London

ODA, Appraisal of Projects in Developing Countries: A Guide for Economists, 1988 HMSO, London

NORAD The Logical Framework Approach, 1998

1. Purpose of the Course

International economy, since 1980s, has been changing due to swift advance of globalization. The growing globalization has developed interdependence among all countries and increased cross-border transactions. It has accelerated and complicated the process of international financial transactions, causing destabilization on international economy or financial crisis in an extreme case. This course is designed to identify and understand financial issues facing East Asian countries and clarify; how the Asian currency crisis has happened, what are the factors that caused the crisis, how the financial adjustment and coordination in the region have been implemented to prevent resurgence of financial crisis, and how the appropriate exchange rate systems will be identified to contribute to a greater stability of the regional currencies , and promote policy coordination.

2. Outline of the Course

1. Introduction
2. Background of Asian currency and financial crisis
3. Existing financial architecture in the ASEAN+3 : CMI
4. Policy Dialogue and Surveillance
5. Asian Bond Market Initiative : ABMI
6. Trade, Financial and Macroeconomic Integration
7. Experiences of other regional financial arrangements : Europe
8. Experiences of other regional financial arrangements : Americas
9. Experiences of other regional financial arrangements : IFIs
10. Strengthening the ASEAN+3 Process
11. Creating a New Regional Financing Arrangements
12. Exchange Rate Policy Coordination and a Long-term Vision

3. Text and References

Text: Reading materials will be provided.

References: Eichengreen, Barry (1999), *Toward a New International Financial Architecture*, Institute for International Economics.

Institute for International Monetary Affairs (2004), "Toward a Regional Financial Architecture for East Asia", Research Papers and Policy Recommendations commissioned by ASEAN Secretariat.

4. Evaluation

Report , presentation of the task and attendance will be comprehensively evaluated.

5. Text and References

Nothing in particular