

2018 A Semester

Core Courses

Course Title	Transnational Markets and Civil Society	Instructor	KIHARA-HUNT Ai
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Rebuilding post-conflict societies - examples from South Asia</p> <p>This course aims at deepening students' understanding of various efforts in building or re-building post-conflict societies in South Asia. Discussion will include detailed assessment of concrete examples in two countries: Nepal and Sri Lanka.</p>		

Course Title	Normative Basis of Global Society	Instructor	KAJITANI Shinji
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Philosophical Practice</p> <p>The aim of this course is practicing philosophy. Students are expected to have their own questions to be shared by other participants. We focus on finding, refining questions and discuss them to learn to philosophize, i.e. to deepen and widen our thinking.</p>		

Research Workshop

Course Title	Research Workshop I - III (Only for Program Students)	Instructor	GSP Academic Advisors
Course Objectives/ Overview	To be announced in class.		

Elective Courses

Course Title	Theory of International Interdependence I	Instructor	KIHARA-HUNT Ai
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Contemporary topics of human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law</p> <p>This course aims to provide students with an opportunity and ability to analyzing contemporary topics of international affairs through the lens of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law. Real topics of international affairs and caselaws are discussed in this course. In order to tailor it to the research interest of the registered students, topics may change within the overall objectives of this course. English will be used.</p>		

Course Title	Theory of International Interdependence III	Instructor	HIGASHI Daisaku
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Learning Theory of International Relations and Creating Research Proposal</p> <p>The purpose of this course is 1) to learn basic theory of international relations and 2) to create research proposals by the students who are taking this course; they will develop and improve the quality of these research proposals by engaging with the instructor and other students.</p>		

Course Title	Theory of Social and Cultural Diversity I	Instructor	ELLIS Toshiko
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Reading Japanese Novels: The Dilemma of the Modern and Beyond</p> <p>This course is designed to give students an opportunity to acquaint themselves with a range of Japanese novels written between the late 19th century and the present. We will place a particular focus on how the Japanese writers struggled to come to terms with the idea of the modern, and explore the nature of the dilemma these writers faced in their attempt to incorporate modernity. Starting with the pioneering writers of the Meiji period, we will move on to the writers of the later periods and will also deal with the new writings of the younger generation in contemporary Japan. Some of the works will be examined in detail, using different critical approaches to analyse their thematic construction, structural characteristics and stylistic features. Most of the texts dealt with in this course are widely read works by well-known authors, but I am hoping to introduce some new readings, and also hope that students will actively participate in discussions to exchange their own reading of the text.</p>		

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Course Title	Comparative Studies of Social and Cultural Diversity I	Instructor	OPPENHEIMER Melanie
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Voluntary Action, Civil Society and the State: the Australian Experience</p> <p>This course examines the role and influence of voluntary action, the state and civil society in Australian history. The focus is on the evolution and development of voluntary action, a basic tenant of democracy in Australia through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and the changing relationship between the voluntary sector and governments over time.</p>		

Course Title	Comparative Studies of Social and Cultural Diversity II	Instructor	PETITTO Joshua
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Neoliberalism and the Return to Populist Politics</p> <p>This class will consider the recent rise of populist movements across America and, to a lesser extent, across Europe. We will work off the premise that the return to populist politics began as part of a reaction to the advance of neoliberalist policies since the late 1970s, and the endemic forms of inequality and disenfranchisement that they have produced in that span of time.</p> <p>Neoliberalist policies were largely seen as bankrupt in America and Europe in the immediate aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis, leading to widespread populist opposition against them on both the right (e.g., Tea Party) and the left (e.g., Occupy Wall Street). But it is the right-wing version that has made the boldest political inroads in recent years, in the form of Trump administration in the United States, the vote in Britain to leave the European Union, and in the rise of parties such as the Alternative for Germany, France's National Front, the Party for Freedom in the Netherlands, the Law and Justice Party in Poland, the Austrian People's Party, and the Jobbik Party in Hungary. In many cases these populist right-wing parties have made significant gains or won outright majorities in their respective parliaments, not only through the scapegoating of immigrants and foreigners, but by appealing to those disenfranchised by neoliberalist policies enacted by the European Union and the International Monetary Fund.</p> <p>The situation has been further complicated in America where the rightwing populist reaction against the established neoliberal hegemony has conversely led to further entrenchment of it. Although the advent of the Trump administration has resulted in the temporary retreat of certain aspects of the neoliberal project—withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), for example, and the threat to pull out of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), along with anti-immigration policies—it has advanced numerous others, including widespread deregulation, the general dismantlement of the administrative state and its social support programs, tax cuts for the elite, and the consolidation of economic-political power in the wealthiest one-percent. The result is that neoliberal hegemony, which had gradually assimilated itself into both the right and left in the United States and Britain in the 1990s and beyond, has now moved decidedly to the right, embracing discourses and policies of discrimination, racism, abuse, and xenophobia.</p> <p>Is this the new form that neoliberalism has taken in the wake of the financial crisis? Has neoliberal hegemony made a pact of convenience with the populist radical right in order to ensure its survival? Or were the two always closer than anyone cared to admit? Where is the left in all this? Does it even have a future? We will approach these and other questions through readings drawn from figures such as Mark Blyth, Ta-Nehisi Coates, Michel Foucault, David Harvey, Ernesto Laclau, Wolfgang Streek, Yanis Varoufakis, and Slavoj Zizek. We will begin by first considering the history of neoliberalism and the conditions that led to its emergence as a hegemonic form of economic-political thought, before turning to its current coopting of the populist reaction against it.</p>		

Course Title	Comparative Studies of Social and Cultural Diversity III	Instructor	PETITTO Joshua
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>A Marxist Approach to Modernism</p> <p>This course will read some of the works of one of the foremost Marxist art historians today, T.J. Clark, including his monumental book, "Farewell to an Idea: Episodes from a History of Modernism."</p>		

Course Title	Theory of Transnational Markets and Civil Society I	Instructor	SATO Yasunobu
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Law and Development for Dispute Processing: International Cooperation for Local Governance</p> <p>Based on studying the theory of "law and development" as well as examining practice of "law reform technical cooperation, this seminar advances study of the rule of law in transition. The transitional economies and post-conflict countries require establishment of the rule of law by effective judiciary as non-violent dispute processing for peace-building. In the transition stage, however, ADR (alternative dispute resolution), such as arbitration, conciliation, mediation and negotiation is useful not only in domestic, but also transnational dispute processing. In particular, "access to justice" must be enhanced for human security and prevention of violence. The South-East Asian region, in particular, Vietnam and Cambodia will be taken as case studies. English will be used as a common language. This seminar will be conducted together with one of the graduate/undergraduate seminar of Department of Area Studies.</p>		

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Course Title	History of Transnational Markets and Civil Society I	Instructor	YAGUCHI Yujin
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Thinking about museums</p> <p>What is a museum? What is it for? What does it do? This course will focus on the dynamics of museum representations in contemporary society. It combines readings with actual visits to some sites to enhance awareness and understanding of the narratives embedded in museum representations.</p>		

Course Title	Theory of Normativity in Global Society I	Instructor	GIRAUDOU Isabelle
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Global Environmental Governance in the Anthropocene</p> <p>The term 'Anthropocene' denotes a new geological epoch characterized by the unprecedented impact of human activities on the Earth's ecosystems. In the social sciences, various disciplines have started to explore what the Anthropocene hypothesis means for studying interactions between society and the environment. No agreement exists, however, concerning a number of important issues, including its normative applications and political consequences.</p> <p>In this course, we will examine what the Anthropocene hypothesis means for environmental governance envisioned as both an empirical object and a field of study. Through short interactive lectures, a few case studies, and classroom discussions based upon a wide range of pre-assigned readings, we will examine why the Anthropocene is a substantial challenge but also an opportunity for environmental governance research to reorient itself in light of fundamental transformations.</p>		

Course Title	Theory of Normativity in Global Society II	Instructor	TAJVIDI Nader
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Statistical Modeling of Extreme Values</p> <p>Extreme value theory concerns mathematical modelling of extreme events. Recent developments have introduced very flexible and theoretically well motivated semi-parametric models for extreme values which now are at the stage where they can be used to address important technological problems on handling risks in areas such as wind engineering, hydrology, flood monitoring and prediction, climatic changes, structural reliability, corrosion modelling, and large insurance claims or large fluctuations in financial data (volatility). In many applications of extreme-value theory, predictive inference for unobserved events is the main interest. One wishes to make inference about events over a time period much longer than that for which data are available. For example, insurance companies are interested in the maximum amount of claims due to storm damage during, say, the next 30 years, based on data from the past 10-15 years. In bridge design a major factor is the maximum wind speed that can occur in any direction during the life of the bridge. However, the dataset used to estimate a return value for high wind speeds is often recorded over a much shorter time period than the expected lifetime of the bridge. Statistical modelling of extreme events has been subject of much practical and theoretical work in the last few years.</p>		

Course Title	Comparative Studies of the Normative Basis of Civil Society I	Instructor	CROYDON Silvia
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Advanced Independent Study in Bioethics and Society</p> <p>New biomedical advancements, such as gene therapy, regenerative medicine and stem cell technology, promise to transform healthcare over the coming years, but bring with them many challenges as policymakers are forced to consider competing ethical, scientific and commercial concerns. Students will undertake independent study to explore some of the important current debates in this area from a predominantly social science perspective (although naturally, there will also be intersections with fields as diverse as philosophy, medicine, law and the humanities).</p>		

Course Title	Special Lecture on Global Society III	Instructor	GIRAUDOU Isabelle
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Environmental Justice</p> <p>This course deals with 'environmental justice' in its various dimensions: institutional, legal, and political. We will start by examining the significant role played by 'green courts and tribunals' specifically designed to address environmental issues in a growing number of jurisdictions. Then we will move on to examine the emergence of innovative forms of litigation in response to global challenges, from climate change to biological diversity loss, ecocide or ecocatastrophe. Through short interactive lectures, case studies, scenario analysis and role-play simulations, we will engage in a critical examination of the growing role played by courts in the identification, definition and treatment of contemporary 'environmental issues'.</p>		

Course Title	Special Lecture on Global Society IV	Instructor	GIRAUDOU Isabelle
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Science-Based Biotechnology Regulation and Sustainable Development</p> <p>The life sciences as a whole are increasingly challenged to develop transformative technologies that help to protect our planet's habitability. Recent developments in genetic and systems engineering have accelerated the transformative potential of science-based technology, with expected benefits to various fields, including bioproduction, environmental remediation and pollution control. These enabling technologies, however, also contains risks to human health and the environment. Moreover, there is no clear multi-stakeholder governance regimes addressing their development and possible deployment.</p> <p>Focusing on synthetic biology regulation, and drawing on complementary fields of inquiry (i.e. risk governance, environmental management, sustainability studies, STS*), this course will explore how science-based biotechnology could contribute to sustainability goals. Through short interactive lectures and a range of learning activities (case studies, scenario analysis, role-play simulations), students will discuss the need for new governance frameworks and examine how to regulate these emerging technologies, especially in light of the challenges raised by the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <p>(*) Science, Technology and Society (STS)</p>		

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Course Title	Seminar on Global Society I	Instructor	BAXTER Joshua
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Populations, Logistics & Violence: A History of War in Modern Japan</p> <p>This course examines Japan's modern wars from the perspective of critical theory in order to produce a type of military history that goes beyond battle formations and bombs. Using the three categories of populations, logistics and violence, students will be encouraged to think about the process of 'making war' and how discourses of war connect to larger social institutions and structures. Critical theorists such as Paul Virilio, Walter Benjamin, Frantz Fanon, Michel Foucault, Achille Mbembe, Karl Marx, and Slavoj Zizek, will help to frame class discussions and introduce new ways of approaching military history. A third of the course will be devoted to case studies of the Sino-Japanese War, Russo-Japanese War, and the Asia-Pacific War, in order to allow students the opportunity to rethink how stories of war relate to our conceptions of the past and present.</p>		

Course Title	Seminar on Global Society IV	Instructor	WADA-MARCIANO Mitsuyo
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Global / Local Asian Cinema</p> <p>This course examines contemporary East Asian cinemas' transnational current at various levels of industry, genre, filmic style, and global commodification. Despite Hollywood cinema's historical dominance of the global cinema market, the ways in which cinema is disseminated have never been monolithic. Such cultural traffic has occurred through negotiations among locales, regions, and nations, across Asian countries, including Japan, and with Hollywood as well. This 4-day intensive course scrutinizes the dynamic between the global and the local by focusing on those East Asian cinemas' strategies towards globalization and regionalization. The course is constructed in three sections: 1) examining the transnational connections of the representative filmmakers' works; and 2) investigating transnational aspects in cinema with specific topics of "multi-national production," "international film festivals," and "film's power as political mimesis." Students are expected to submit a final paper at the end of the course. We will analyze films from Japan, South Korea, PRC, and Taiwan. This course is designed for all students who are interested in screen culture in Asia. Attending screenings, which will be held in class, is mandatory in order to discuss both films and reading assignments during our class.</p>		

Course Title	Seminar on Global Society V	Instructor	RAUD Rein
Course Objectives/ Overview	<p>Asian Worldviews: an introduction to the religions and philosophies of India, China and Japan</p> <p>The objective of the course is to acquaint the student with the development of Asian worldviews until the advent of modernity, providing a historical context for understanding the religions, philosophies and also political ideologies in today's Japan as well as its neighbouring countries. The main accent will be on those worldviews (Buddhism, Confucianism) that have a clear presence in Japanese intellectual history, with attention also paid to hidden influences and analogies. For the sake of systematicity, a part of the course will also touch on the broader context (such as the Hindu philosophical systems, the Jain religion, Chinese legalism and Mohism etc), which have no direct bearing on Japan, but provide important points of comparison.</p>		