

2024 S Semester	Course Title	Instructor	Day Hours	Course Objectives/ Overview
Core Courses	Social and Cultural Diversity	ROLAND Douglas	Wed. 3	This seminar-style course will explore issues related to language and society. The specific topics will be decided based on the interests of the students and the instructor. As part of the class, you will learn to conduct empirical investigations of language and society using tools such as corpus analysis and surveys.
	Normative Basis of Global Society	O'DEA John	Tue. 3	In this course, we will read Martha Nussbaum's qualified defense of cosmopolitanism - the broad idea of an ethical/political stance that transcends cultural differences - and discussions of similar ideals in other philosophical traditions.
Research Workshop	Research Workshop I - III (Only for Program Students)	GSP Head of Program	Tue. 5	To be announced in class.
Elective Courses	Theory of International Interdependence II	TAKAHASHI Fumiko	Wed.4	<p>In this course, we'll critically examine the books and articles relevant to migrants and refugees' education and transition from education to work in the field of sociology and educational studies. The topics we'll cover are (i) identity, culture and sense of belonging, (ii) social stratification, and (iii) schools and teachers, then an essay question will be provided for each topic.</p> <p>In Week 1, the course structure and our goals will be explained. From Week 2, students are expected to read the assignments before each class and are prepared for discussion. For each week, we'll have one or two presenters. They are expected to bring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - summary of the articles (research question, method & data, findings and conclusion) - evaluation of the articles (strength, limitations, implications to academic field and society etc.) - discussion <p>At the end of the course, you will be required to pick up one question from a list of questions and write an essay of approx. 2,000 words.</p> <p>Students will be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discuss the significance, contributions, and limitations of each paper, - critically examine the paper from the methodological point of view, and - discuss the essay question, based on the assigned literature.
	Theory of International Interdependence IV	SUZUKI Sanae	Fri.3	This course aims to understand current streams on international intervention. Against internationally recognized non-intervention principle, international intervention has been practiced for years. We mainly read journal articles on international intervention which include those on related topics such as responsibility to protect and humanitarian intervention, and case studies in several regions.
	Comparative Studies of Social and Cultural Diversity I	O'DEA John	Thu.3	Analytic Philosophy is the predominant style of English-language philosophy, in which language and its connection to the mind and the world became a prime concern. In this course we will read a variety of important original papers from 20th century Analytic Philosophy.

Comparative Studies of Social and Cultural Diversity III	CAPEL, Mathiew	Tue.3	<p>The aim of this course is to make the portrait of contemporary filmmakers, who all occupy an ambiguous position between mainstream and independent cinema. Through a close analysis of their filmography, we will identify their main characteristics and challenges in the face of changes in the medium, proposing a contemporary history of cinematographic forms.</p> <p>The filmmakers considered (not all will be discussed) are : Michael Mann, Doug Liman, Monte Hellman, Jeremy Saulnier, David Lowery, M. Night Shyamalan, Jeff Nichols, Kelly Reichardt, Mitsuo Yanagimachi, Katsuya Tomita, Tetsuya Mariko, Nami Iguchi, Rabah Aïmeur-Zaimèche, Alain Guiraudie, Justine Triet, etc.</p>
Theory of Transnational Markets and Civil Society I	MIYAZAKI Masato	Tue. 5	<p>We will study issues/problems in international finance from economic, political, historical and international relations perspectives. We will look at the inherent vulnerabilities of international financial system, and understand the essence of the measures to address them through the accumulated theories and policies. I will also talk about my experience in working at international financial institutions whenever opportunities arise.</p>
Theory of Transnational Markets and Civil Society IV	SMITH, Rodney	Wed. 2	<p>Claims that democracies such as Australia, Japan and the USA are facing a crisis of citizen trust have grown louder and more widespread in recent years. Fewer and fewer people in democracies seem to trust politicians, political processes and political institutions. Without sufficient levels of trust, so the arguments go, citizens will withdraw from political engagement and governments will have difficulty convincing citizens to comply with public policies. All of this seems to add up to trouble for contemporary democracies, which rely on political cooperation between strangers and public acceptance of the legitimacy of government processes and policies. But is trust in political actors, processes and institutions actually declining in democracies? What do researchers mean when they talk about political trust and distrust? How have they gone about measuring trust and distrust? Even if trust is declining, is that necessarily a bad thing for democracies? Or should we be pleased that citizens are taking a more skeptical view of politicians who do not deserve to be trusted? If declining trust is bad for democracies, what can be done to increase it? Is political distrust more common among some types of citizens (for example, the young) than others?</p> <p>This postgraduate seminar will explore these questions in a comparative way, focusing on political trust and distrust in democracies in the Pacific region, including Australia, Japan and America. The seminar is divided into four main sections. In the first section, we will explore debates around the definition and concept of trust. In the second section, we will look at recent debates about the relationship between trust, distrust and democracy. In the third section, we will look at empirical studies of citizen trust and its relationship with other political attitudes and behaviours. In the final section, we will look at whether anything can be done to strengthen democracies by increasing levels of political trust, or by directing existing political distrust into healthier forms of skepticism. Please note that we can spend more or less time on each of these four sections according to students' interests.</p> <p>Students will engage with these topics via seminar discussions based on academic readings and other source material about political trust and distrust in contemporary democracies. Discussions will compare Australia, the USA, Japan, as well as any other democracies in the Asia-Pacific region that students are particularly interested in. The course will provide an English language teaching environment designed to encourage development of academic reading, writing and analysis skills in English.</p>
Theory of Normativity in Global Society I	THOMPSON, Mieko	Thu. 2	<p>This course introduces qualitative research methods and provides hands on opportunities to experience research practice, focusing on five major qualitative research approaches (narrative approach, phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, case study). It involves thorough discussions of qualitative research methodology including its nature, design, data collection procedures, and conceptualization. The course further familiarizes students with and guides them through the process of conducting their own pilot study related to each student's discipline and interests.</p>

Comparative Studies of the Normative Basis of Civil Society I	GIRAUDOU, Isabelle	Thu. 5 Fri. 3	<p>This course is a collaboration between Uppsala University, SINReM and the University of Tokyo. It will focus on how global industrial companies manage issues related to economic, environmental and social sustainability. Based on a flipped classroom philosophy with Problem-Based Learning (PBL) elements, it includes case assignments, individual assignments and active participation in the seminars. The involved teachers and students have different backgrounds and competences. The Uppsala based teachers are mainly interested in issues related to sustainability, technology and ethics, while the Tokyo based teachers have unique competences in chemistry, law, and pedagogy. The UU students are from the Master Programme in Industrial Management and Innovation with a special interest in issues related to business and technology. The UTokyo students are latter year undergraduate students in Environmental Sciences. The SINReM students are from the Master Program in Sustainable and Innovative Natural Resource Management. We hope that these diverse backgrounds and competences can enhance students' experience of and learning from the cases which forms the basis for this course.</p> <p>Upon completing the course, students are expected to be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * describe how sustainability (economic, social, environmental) is manifested and portrayed in global industrial companies, * describe how sustainability work is managed in global industrial companies, · * describe in detail the management of sustainability work in companies in one particular technology-intensive industry over the past ten years, · * discuss and reflect upon sustainability issues, and how they are managed, in a range of technology-intensive industries, · * plan and execute a project aimed at collecting, systematizing and analyzing information about how sustainability work is managed in global industrial companies, by means of annual reports, sustainability reports, and other sources, and ·apply relevant theories from industrial engineering and management, as well as sustainability and environmental sciences to analyze the companies as above.
Special Lecture on Global Society I	FUKUMOTO Eriko	Wed. 4	<p>In this course, students learn about STS (Science, Technology and Society) through case studies. What is this called science? How can we manage the conflicts between S&T and Society? Who are the experts? These questions appear in various issues around us, such as the pandemic of COVID-19, environmental problems, disasters, and emerging technologies. In this course, we learn about, and discuss cases from STS perspectives. Students are required to do their own case analysis in their final report.</p>
Special Lecture on Global Society III	GIRAUDOU Isabelle	Fri. 5	<p>This course explores the role of law and governance in mediating the human-environment interface. It focuses on the legal and consequent governance challenges presented by the emergence of the Anthropocene as a possible new geological epoch. While the epoch has yet to be formally confirmed, the trope and discourse of the Anthropocene already confront law and governance scholars with a unique challenge concerning the need to question, and ultimately re-imagine, international environmental law and governance interventions in the light of a new socio-ecological situation. Through interactive lectures, classroom discussions based upon pre-assigned readings, and the elaboration of a joint mini-project, students not only assess the (mostly unsuccessful and ineffective) regulatory interventions used thus far to mediate the human-environment interface; they also examine the possibility to develop counter-narratives and alternative institutional practices, by drawing on most recent critical legal approaches as well as sociocultural traditions that have been marginalised within international environmental law.</p>

	Seminar on Global Society III	ITATSU Yuko	Thu. 2	<p>This is a course on visual culture in the 20th and 21st century, with a particular focus on the interplay between media technology, culture and society. This course will also be multidisciplinary in nature, as we reflect on our discursive assumptions in the historical, sociological, anthropological, philosophical disciplines among others. While the readings may primarily cover phenomenon in the United States, participants will be strongly encouraged to think of the specificity of the impact of globalization on media and society in various regions of the world including Japan.</p> <p>The course objectives are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gain a better understanding of the relationships between society, media, people, institutions and how they function as agents of maintaining the status quo or for fostering change -Learn about the transformative faculties and social implications of quotidian applications of technology -Gain deeper understanding of the academic disciplines <p>Topics will include (but are not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -representation of race, ethnicity and gender and other minorities -regional, transnational and international ecosystems of information technology -artificial intelligence and algorithmic bias -technological advancement and implementation in everyday life and the powers at play
	Seminar on Global Society IV	SAKAI Naoki	Wed. 3	<p>The course will address the individuality of language in relation to translation and the modern world. It is designed to further explore problems concerning translation and the international world. We will survey theories and practices of translation with a special emphasis on (a) the modern international world and Eurocentricity; (b) the international co-figuration of national/ethnic languages; (c) national territory and population in the formation of the sovereign state; (d) the co-figurative schematism in the modern regime of translation.</p> <p>Throughout this course, translation is not defined narrowly as a transfer of a message from one national or ethnic language into another. Translation is primarily understood to designate a practice within which to create continuity at the point of discontinuity in the social; it is an act by which to generate a sense out of a social encounter that does not make sense precisely because it is given as something incommensurate in the first place. In this respect, translation occurs at the singular point of nonsense.</p> <p>When translation is understood in the modern regime of translation (conventional apprehension of translation in the modern world) the representation of translation establishes a division of two spheres (which are usually equated to two national languages, the original language and the target language) and thereby marks the limit of what can be expressed in one medium. Broadly understood, however, translation can take place not only between two national languages but also at a variety of boundaries within a single society. The course will investigate different economies of translation by which different social and cultural identities are constructed and/or transformed; it will emphasize the disappearance of multi-lingualism in the modern nation-state and the mutation of translation economies which has given rise to new ways of imagining the organicist unity of a new community called "a nation."</p>