

<b>Sub-Program/ Component</b>	<b>Public Policy and Public Finance</b>
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1	<b>Name of University</b>	<b>International University of Japan</b> (Private)
	<b>Graduate School</b>	Graduate School of International Relations (GSIR)
	<b>URL of University</b>	<a href="http://www.iuj.ac.jp/">http://www.iuj.ac.jp/</a>
	<b>URL of Graduate School</b>	<a href="http://gsir.iuj.ac.jp/">http://gsir.iuj.ac.jp/</a>
	<b>Program name</b>	International Development Program (IDP)
	<b>Degrees</b>	a. Master of Arts in International Development b. Master of Arts in Economics
	<b>Credit and years needed for graduation</b>	a. 44 credits, 2 years b. 44 credits, 2 years

## 2. Features of University

The International University of Japan (IUJ) was founded in 1982 as the first English-medium graduate school in Japan with extensive support from industrial, financial and educational communities such as the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, as well as from the local community of Minami-Uonuma region, Niigata. IUJ's mission is to develop future leaders in the globalized world, and for this purpose, it was initiated as the first English-medium graduate school in Japan. IUJ has accepted over 2700 international students from more than 100 countries and has successfully established its long-standing reputation as a unique educational and research institution known as "mini United Nations."

The uniqueness of IUJ comes from its campus environment. On our campus, about 300 students from 50 countries and faculty members live together in dormitories, which enables students and faculty members to create close connections and interact with each other day and night. This learning environment is truly a unique and global intellectual community, unsurpassed in the world. IUJ's education is geared toward fostering the talent of individuals who have already had working and practical experiences in society, and providing them with theoretical knowledge and practical skills. This educational approach and the environment of IUJ work best to educate future leaders with a high level of specialized theoretical and practical knowledge as well as providing an understanding and empathy toward the world's variety of cultures, enhancing their ability to contribute to the global society.

IUJ consists of two graduate schools: the Graduate Schools of International Relations (GSIR) and International Management (GSIM). GSIR, established in 1982, currently offers two-year master's programs in International Development Program (IDP), International Peace Studies Program (IPSP), and International Relations Program (IRP). It will also start a new two-year master's program, Public Management and Policy Analysis Program (PMPP) from 2010. GSIM, established in 1988 as the first US-style business school in Japan, offers a two-year master's degree in Master of Business Administration (MBA) and a one-year master's degree in E-Business Management.

In addition, we have developed rich research infrastructures to accommodate a rapidly changing society, which consist of the IUJ Research Institute on campus and Global Communication Center (GLOCOM) in Tokyo. The IUJ Research Institute functions as a hub for researchers to plan collaborative research projects with other research institutes in foreign countries. It regularly reports the progress of the research on global problems and issues facing Japan and the whole world on its website and in the media. This institute has also been hosting visiting scholars and a series of open seminars, which are jointly coordinated with other international agencies such as the IMF, JICA and World Bank. In addition, GLOCOM was established to study the information society from diverse perspectives and to be a research hub that actively pursues joint activities with enterprises and the state (government). For more than a decade, researchers in GLOCOM have been making policy proposals that contribute to the information society. Due to its achievements, the roles played by GLOCOM have been highly recognized in the areas of information and communication.

**Students and Learning Environment:** The International University of Japan campus is multinational. In any given year, over 50 overseas countries are represented within the student population. Students can learn how to work with different cultural, historical and social backgrounds in ways that are not easily possible anywhere else. One of the strengths of IUJ is that overseas students live together on campus and study with Japanese students who can introduce them to various sides of Japanese society and culture. Many of IUJ's overseas students, not limited to JDS scholarship students, are from such entities as government ministries, government agencies, and central banks.

The International University of Japan is small with a total graduate population of around 300 and is highly intensive with a teacher: student ratio of 1:11, excluding the language faculty. In addition, all classrooms, dormitories, library, computer rooms, faculty and administration offices, cafeteria and gym are within a five-minute walk, and this proximity facilitates both academic and social interactions inside and outside the classrooms.

IUJ's strategic location in the serene heartland of rural Japan provides a unique learning place for young men and women from all parts of the world to gather and to learn from each other and from highly qualified international faculty. Although the International University of Japan is in a small countryside city with a population of approximately 65,000, the *shinkansen* (bullet train) provides very easy access to Tokyo, the journey taking approximately 90 minutes. Through advanced facilities, including the Local Area Network (LAN), students can access the internet and E-Resources from off-campus.

Because English is the shared language on campus and the International University of Japan has accepted overseas students from its inception, non-academic staff at IUJ can also communicate comfortably with overseas students and faculty. As a pioneer graduate school, IUJ was able to collect valuable knowledge regarding overseas students' academic and non-academic needs, and was able to find innovative ways to respond to their needs. The International University of Japan has shared its knowledge and know-how with other universities and agencies. The local community of the Minami Uonuma-City has also turned into a friendly city for the diverse student and faculty bodies of the university, and the local people also have learned how to live and deal with non-Japanese by interacting with them on a daily basis.

As of September 2010, the number of IUJ alumni has reached 2,909, representing 109 countries including 79 from Bangladesh, 7 Bhutan, 44 Cambodia, 176 China, 116 India, 297 Indonesia, 2 Kazakhstan, 29 Kyrgyz Republic, 37 Lao P.D.R., 76 Malaysia, 40 Mongolia, 61 Myanmar, 24 Nepal, 3 Pacific Island Countries, 1 Papua New Guinea, 102 Philippines, 20 Sri Lanka, 4 Tajikistan, 99 Thailand, 48 Uzbekistan, 101 Vietnam and 150 from 25 African countries. Now our graduates are all over the world and moving up professional ladders to hold higher positions which enable them to better utilize their expertise. The International University of Japan also has a well-maintained online alumni database, and local alumni chapters regularly organize various events, some on the same day all over the world.

### **3. Features of Graduate School**

The Graduate School of International Relations (GSIR) has been offering international education in English in accordance with global standards from its inception. GSIR equips students with essential political, economic and management skills as well as historical and cultural perspectives so that they may become specialists who understand, analyze a wide range of international issues and problems, contribute proactively, and lead the way to resolve the issues that the world is facing. The, utilizing the experiences of Japan and the Asia-Pacific region, lets students examine these issues within a broad and coherent theoretical and empirical framework in the course of their two-year study. GSIR is designed to also help students acquire a long-term vision of the rapidly changing world, appreciate diverse perspectives in global and local contexts, and enhance their level of knowledge and problem-solving capabilities in contemporary international affairs.

By going through a process of writing a thesis under supervisors (who themselves have gone through vigorous graduate work at top-notch universities in the USA, the UK and Australia), students will be trained to develop the ability to identify and analyze the issues at a depth and develop problem-solving capabilities and apply these acquired skills and knowledge in their future career after graduation. Students and faculty members have a strong desire to strengthen their capacities; to evaluate important practical policies in government, public institutions, and other organizations, and to find better policies and solutions to the issues.

To facilitate the objectives of the GSIR, three separate but interrelated graduate programs are currently offered: the International Development Program (IDP), the International Relations Program (IRP), and the International Peace Studies Program (IPSP). In addition, in order to meet the changing needs of the students and public institutions, the GSIR will start a two-year master's program in 2010, the Public Management and Policy Analysis Program (PMPP).

**International Development Program (IDP):** The objective of the IDP is to educate future leaders in formulating and implementing economic as well as public policies geared towards economic development by providing them with rigorous academic training through an economics-centered curriculum. The program encompasses a wide range of economic and public policy issues in various contexts, such as monetary and fiscal policy, public finance, international trade and finance, health care management, environmental management, and sustainable development. IDP is designed not only for students who wish to pursue careers in public sectors and international agencies, but also for those who wish to work in research institutes, financial institutions, and other public enterprises. Graduates of the IDP receive a Master of Arts in Economics or a Master of Arts in International Development.

**International Relations Program (IRP):** The IRP is designed to provide students with a comprehensive and interdisciplinary understanding of major trends in contemporary international relations, politics, economics, and society. Special emphasis is placed on developments in the Asia Pacific region including Japan. The curriculum of the IRP has proved extremely useful for those who either work in, or intend to take up careers in the public sector, international organizations, or in the media. Graduates of the IRP receive a Master of Arts in International Relations or International Peace Studies.

**Public Management and Policy Analysis Program (PMPP):** PMPP, a program newly established in 2010, is designed to meet the needs of good governance required to implement, administer and evaluate policies that effectively solve diverse public issues. The program, unlike that of any graduate school of public management and administration, emphasizes interdisciplinary concepts of social sciences -- management, economics, political science, law, and public administration -- with a mix of highly analytical and descriptive methodologies in order to solve various issues in the real world. Like IDP, PMPP is designed not only for students who wish to pursue careers in public institutions and international organizations, but also for those who wish to work in research institutes. Graduates of the PMPP receive a Master of Arts in Public Management.

In addition, GSIR also offers two supporting language programs, the English Language Program and the Japanese Language Program, which comprise sequenced English language courses and Japanese language courses. Since the GSIR's foundation, the 8-week Intensive English Program (IEP) during summer has been offered as a preparatory course just before the start of graduate studies.

The administrative system supporting curriculum also meets global standards. Such measures as course syllabus, GPA-based grading, and course evaluations by students which are made public in the following term, have been fully implemented since the early 1990s.

#### **4. Features of the Program**

The International Development Program (IDP) trains public officials so that they can implement, administer, and evaluate policies that effectively solve economic and development issues. IDP is one of the Master's programs of the GSIR and was created in 1995 as one of the pioneer programs in the field of international development in Japan. Since its launch, several hundred policy makers from more than 30 countries have been registered as graduate students of the IDP. While most of our alumni work in important economic policy formulating agencies (e.g., central bank, ministry of finance, and ministry of trade), some have joined major international agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme, World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), and Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), where they play vital roles in formulating development policies leading to improving the welfare of the developing world.

IDP has earned its high reputation through rigorous academic training. This is assured by the fact that most of the IDP students are supported by various types of scholarships provided by outside institutions, such as International Monetary Fund (IMF), Ministry of Education, Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Matsushita International Foundation, and Mitsubishi UFJ Trust Scholarship Foundation. Indeed,

IDP has been one of the major programs accepting government officials in Asian countries under the Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) Project. IDP has also been selected by the Indonesian government to run a double-degree master's program with Indonesian universities under the Professional Human Resource Development Project. Furthermore, IDP has started a 6-month non-degree program, Environmental Policy Program, which aims to provide students from ASEAN countries with a variety of environment-related coursework and field trips, under the Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths (JENESYS) Program.

The core values of the IDP include:

**(1) Theoretical bases to implement effective economic and public policy**

In order to analyze public policy issues within inclusive and coherent theoretical framework, IDP provides the first-year students with academic and policy-oriented training with theoretical foundations in the fields of economics and public policy. The scholars take required courses in the first-year, such as Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, and Econometrics. Through the courses, the scholars acquire analytical and empirical skills as well as theoretical knowledge that are required to understand how economic and public policies should be implemented particularly from theoretical points of view. The program also emphasizes empirical analysis and trains the scholars with the concepts of statistics and econometrics for economic analysis. Furthermore, the program trains students to use various software packages for empirical and quantitative analyses, such as STATA, E-Views, TSP, Gauss, Matlab, and LINDO, which are among the necessary tools to conduct empirical and quantitative studies and to formulate various policies of public and private sectors.

**(2) Application of theoretical knowledge to the formation of economic policy**

IDP in the second year focuses more on providing applied coursework related to fiscal reform and investment promotion. This is intended for the scholars who need to learn how theoretical knowledge they obtained in the first year can be effectively applied to evaluate policy options in various social environments. The recommended courses for the scholars include Macroeconomics and Policy Analysis, Public Finance and Taxation, Public Finance and Budgeting, International Finance, and Development Finance. At the same time, IUJ's MBA program and the PMPP offer a series of management-related courses, such as Corporate Governance, Investment, and Organizational Management. This enables IUJ to provide an excellent learning environment in which the scholars can learn how to manage policies from both public and private sector's points of view. In summary, the second year program should educate the scholars in order that they understand how theory can be applied.

**(3) Practical skills for economic and public policy**

IDP organizes several short-term educational and training programs, such as a series of seminars and workshops and field trips. In seminars and workshops, IUJ invites special lecturers from public institutions, such as the IMF, World Bank, ministry of finance, central bank, and other institutions in Japan and foreign countries to give a lecture on case studies of the implementation of public policies. With field trips, the scholars visit some important sites associated with public issues that have occurred in Japan. The combination of special lectures and field trips encourage the scholars to acquire skills and knowledge in depth on how to implement economic policy related to fiscal reform and investment promotion as a particular application of their interests. This also helps the scholars make a bridge between the economic concepts acquired in the regular classes and the practitioners' view.

#### **(4) Thesis writing for independently management of public policy**

Together with the course work and extra circular activities such as field trips, the scholars are required to select a unique and important policy-related research topic and write a well-qualified master's thesis under their academic supervisors. The thesis writing gives the scholars a crucial opportunity to learn how to discuss and analyze their topic in depth by integrating concepts and methods that have been acquired during the entire two-year program as well as the knowledge that had been developed in their previous professional careers. Close supervision by faculty members of the IDP enables the scholars to write a highly-qualified master's thesis which could contribute to practical as well as academic solutions to current policy issues. Through this process, the scholars are expected to further improve analytical and writing skills to independently administer and manage policy problems.

#### **(5) International viewpoint, network and communication skills**

IUJ provides a rich educational and research environment with a diversified student body coming from over fifty countries. The majority of students and faculty members live in on-campus housing. This facilitates close interaction among students, their family, and faculty members. Most students are from government agencies which are formulating and implementing economic and public policies of their home countries so that they can share development experiences of different countries and foster an extensive global network for their future careers. Furthermore, such an international environment with residential campus provides foreign scholars with a rich opportunity in interacting with Japanese students both inside and outside the classroom.

### **5. Necessary Curriculum to Obtain to the Degrees**

IDP provides the scholars with the academic and policy-oriented training through the combination of theoretical and practical foundations in the field of economics. Through training the scholars, the program assists in enhancing the professional skills of key economic agencies in developing and emerging countries faced with consistently changing economic circumstances. In terms of the coverage and quality of the offered courses over the wide fields of economics and related social sciences, IDP's curriculum is among the best in the world when compared to other master's-level professional programs.

The curriculum of the two-year master's program consists of a combination of required courses and elective courses: the former provides analytical and empirical skills and knowledge that are required to understand all aspects of economics and related fields and to apply them to policy-oriented issues; the latter focuses more on the specific aspects of practical and policy-oriented issues and expands the theoretical capability and descriptive knowledge developed in required courses. This combination allows the scholars to facilitate problem identification and problem solving in regional and international economic policy agendas.

Together with the course work, the scholars select a unique and important economic policy-related research topic and write a well-qualified master's thesis while participating in advanced seminar sessions with their academic supervisors. Indeed, writing a master's thesis and defending it are the center of the demanding components of the program, as in typical academic graduate-level studies. The thesis writing gives the scholars a crucial opportunity to learn how to discuss and analyze their research topic in depth by integrating the concepts and methods that have been acquired during the entire two-year program as well as the knowledge that had been developed in their previous professional careers.

To earn a Master of Arts in International Development, or Economics the scholars need to complete the required number of credits through course work and to submit a well-qualified master's thesis to GSIR. Altogether they must complete at least 44 credits. The scholar's achievement in course work is evaluated on a scale of letter grades, A (distinguished), A- (very good), B+ (good), B (satisfactory), B- (satisfactory low), C (poor), and F (failure). The evaluation criteria for each course is given in the course syllabus and includes class attendance, presentations and/or written/oral examinations.

**The first-year curriculum:** The first-year curriculum introduces required courses that provide the scholars with tools, concepts, and theories in economics and related fields. These courses expose the scholars to cutting-edge knowledge in economics, thus helping them to analyze public policy issues within inclusive and coherent theoretical and empirical frameworks. The scholars start preparations for a master's thesis toward the end of the first-year. Before the spring term of the first year, all scholars need to decide their research topic and choose an academic supervisor. In addition, the scholars with their supervisor's guidance have the opportunity to enroll in elective courses that help them explore their research topic.

**The second-year curriculum:** The second-year curriculum consists of elective courses and a master's thesis writing. Practical and policy-oriented second-year courses strive to expand the theoretical and empirical capabilities developed in the first year. The scholars identify a unique, economic related issue and write a master's thesis on a research topic of their choice while participating in advanced seminar sessions under supervision of faculty members. Through the process, the scholars have an opportunity to analyze their research topic in depth by integrating theories, methods, concepts and their practical applications that they have acquired in the entire two-year program.

**Thesis writing (Advanced seminars I, II, and III):** GSIR regards a thesis as an important final stage in intellectual development. The purpose of a thesis is to give evidence of the scholar's ability in collecting and evaluating information, critically analyzing empirical facts based on theories in the chosen field of economic arguments. A thesis also demonstrates the scholar's ability to present research results concisely and in a scholarly form. No credits are allotted to a thesis itself in GSIR. However, the scholars need to register for their supervisor's three advanced seminars (Advanced Seminars I, II, and III) in three consecutive terms, beginning in the spring term of the first year. These advanced seminars together account for 6 out of the 44 required credits. A thesis with good quality will be sent to outside evaluators to see if they deserve a grade of "distinction." "Distinction" is awarded to those theses that are of publishable quality in the international referred journals.

**Table 1. Course Requirements (MA in Int'l Development)**

	Credits
<b>Required Courses</b>	<b>24</b>
Microeconomics I	18
Microeconomics II	
Macroeconomics I	
Macroeconomics II	
Mathematics for Economics and Management	
Statistics for Economics and Management	
Applied Econometrics	
Research Methodology	
Development Economics	
Advanced Seminars I, II, and III	6
<b>Elective Courses</b>	<b>20</b>
Please see Table 3	
<b>Language Course</b>	
Academic English	
English for Thesis Writing	
English for Professional Communication	
Basic Japanese	
Elementary Japanese	
Intermediate Japanese	
Advanced Japanese	
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>

Note: Students can choose elective courses offered by GSIR and GSIM with approval of their supervisor.

**Table 2. Course Requirements (MA in Economics)**

	Credits
<b>Required Courses</b>	<b>20</b>
Microeconomics I	14
Macroeconomics I	
Mathematics for Economics and Management (A)	
Statistics for Economics and Management	
Microeconomics II	
Macroeconomics II	
Applied Econometrics	
Advanced Seminars I, II, and III	6
<b>Elective Courses</b>	<b>24</b>
Please see Table 3	
<b>Language Course</b>	
Academic English	
English for Thesis Writing	
English for Professional Communication	
Basic Japanese	
Elementary Japanese	
Intermediate Japanese	
Advanced Japanese	
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>

Note: Students can choose elective courses offered by GSIR and GSIM with approval of their supervisor.

**Table 3. List of Courses (IDP)**

<p>Administrative Law          Agribusiness and Food Marketing          Agriculture Policy and Economics          American Foreign Policy          Applied Game Theory          Applied Time Series Analysis          Asia and Japan in the Prewar Period          Basic Macroeconomics          Chinese Economy          Chinese Foreign Policy          Chinese Political Economy          Chinese Politics          Comparative Analysis of Public Policy          Comparative Government and Politics          Comparative Politics and Society          Computable General Equilibrium Modeling          Contemporary Japanese Politics          Contemporary Political and Economic Regionalism          Cost Benefit Analysis          Cross-cultural Communication          Database Design and Management Strategy          Development Economics          Development Finance          Development of Japanese Industry and Business          Development Planning (Multisector Models)          Econometric Modeling and Forecasting with Time Series          Economic Geography          Economic Valuation of the Environment          Environment and Human Security          Environmental and Resource Economics          Environmental Policy          Environmental Supply Chain Strategy          Environment and Natural Resource Policy          Essentials of Economics          Essentials of International Relations          Financial Economics and Capital Markets          Financial Management and Accounting          Foundations of Web Technologies          Foreign Policy Analysis          Global Civil Society          Global Issues: UNU Global Seminar          Governance Structure and Economic Development          Health Economics          History of International Relations          Human Rights and Global Justice          Industrial Organization and Public Policy          Inequality and Poverty: Measurement and Applications          International Conflict Resolution          International Economic Systems and Order          International Finance          International Humanitarian Law          International Law in Practice          International Law on Recourse to Force International          Migration: Institute          Internet Policy and Governance</p>	<p>International Migration: Policy          International Migration: Theory          International Organizations          International Peace and Security          International Political Economy          International Politics          International Relations in the Asia-Pacific Region          International Taxation          International Trade and Commercial Policy          IT Strategy and Policy Planning          Japanese Banking and Financial Systems          Japanese Political Culture &amp; Foreign Policy          Japanese Political Economy          Japanese Public Finance and Administration          Macroeconomics          Macroeconomics and Policy Analysis          Mathematics for Economics and Management (C)          Microeconomics          Mobile Applications and Services          Monetary Economics and Policy Analysis          Money and Banking          Networking and Secure Data Transmission          OPEC and Economic Development          Operations Management          Peace, War and the Development of Modern Japan          Personnel Economics for Managers          Policy Evaluation and Management          Political Economy of Peace and Development          Postwar Japanese Economy          Postwar Japanese Politics &amp; Foreign Policy          Poverty and Human Security          Productivity Analysis in Agriculture          Project Cycle Management          Project Management          Public Finance          Public Human Resource Management          Public International Law          Public Management Information Systems: E-Government          Public Organization Theory          Public Sector Economics          Quantitative Analysis of Economic Policies          Quantitative Methods for Decision Making          Religion, Society and Culture in Japan          Research Methodology          Security and Strategy in International Relations          Society &amp; Culture in the Islamic World          Southeast Asian International Relations          Special Topic in Development Economics: Productivity          and Efficiency Analyses          State and Local Government Finance          Strategic Environmental Management          UN and Global Governance          Urban and Regional Planning          War and Diplomacy          Note: This list is subject to changes.</p>
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## 6. Academic Schedule

Academic Calendar for 2011/2012 (Reference)

<p>Summer Intensive English Program: July 11– Sept. 2 Preparatory period in September Program Guidance for new enrollees (Academic Orientation, Intensive Japanese Program, Campus Life Orientation, etc): Sept. 13-Sept. 30 New Students Welcome Day: Sept. 21 Preparatory courses: TBA</p> <p>Fall Term 2011 Courses begin: Oct. 3 Examination Period: Dec. 12-16 Winter holidays begin: Dec. 19</p>	<p>Winter Term 2012 Courses begin: Jan. 9 Examination Period: Mar. 19-22 Spring holidays begin: Mar. 23</p> <p>Spring Term 2011 Courses begin: Apr. 4 International Festival: May Examination Period: June 13-15 Graduation Ceremony: June 26 Summer holidays begin: June 27</p>
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## 7. Facilities

As the official language is English at the International University of Japan, all administrative offices including Admissions, Office of Academic Affairs, Office of Student Services, Accounting, Matsushita Library and Computer Center, are staffed with English speaking staff.

**Computer Rooms** (Open 24 hours): Two computer rooms, offering PCs with Windows operating systems, are available.

**Library** (Open 8:30 AM – 24:00): With extensive database subscriptions and holdings on CD-ROM, the library offers free and easy access on and off campus to thousands of current journals and newspapers, many in full text, as well as to principal world economic statistics and data. The library also subscribes to leading financial data and market research services, which enable students to access real time information on business and market movements.

**Study Rooms** (Open 24 hours): A wireless LAN is also available, so students can connect their PCs to the campus LAN from anywhere in computer rooms, E-Business Laboratory, Library and Study Rooms.

**Student Dormitories:** There are three single student dormitories (SD1, SD2 and SD3) and one married student dormitory (MSA). Each single room is furnished and has a private Western-style bathroom and an outlet for connecting to the campus LAN. The dormitories also boast computer lounges, numerous meeting rooms, a Japanese-style public bath, group kitchens and washing machines, TV lounges with satellite broadcasts, a billiards room, a *tatami* room, a prayer room, and storage facilities.

**The Campus Cafeteria** (*Shokudo*): Lunch and dinner are provided.

**School Shop:** A limited range of groceries, snacks, drinks and a selection of stationary goods are sold here. Services available through the school shop are; dry-cleaning, film developing, postal services and parcel delivery service.

**Gymnasium and Sports Facilities:** A full-sized gymnasium and a work-out room are very popular places in the evenings. Students gather nightly in the gym for that evenings' sport or work out on the universal gym. Outdoors, IUJ has 4 tennis courts, two which are lit for night-time tennis.

## 8. List of faculty members capable of guiding JDS fellows

At the time of enrollment, a faculty consultant will be assigned to student to help with studies and research until the end of the second term when students find their own supervisors. The supervisors give students appropriate guidance in selecting courses useful for their research and writing a master's thesis. The thesis writing gives the students a crucial opportunity to learn how to discuss and analyze their research topic in depth by integrating the concepts and methods that have been acquired during the entire two-year program as well as the knowledge that had been developed in their previous professional careers. The professors listed below are all capable of supervising JDS students.

Please refer to our website for more information. <http://gsir.iuj.ac.jp/people/>

<p><b>Takahiro AKITA, Ph.D.</b> Dean and Professor Ph.D. in Regional Science, University of Pennsylvania, 1981</p> <p><b>Ryuta Ray KATO, Ph.D.</b> Associate Dean, Professor, Program Director of IDP Ph.D. in Economics, University of Essex, UK, April 2000</p> <p><b>Makoto KAKINAKA, Ph.D.</b> Associate Professor, Program Director of PMPP Ph.D. in Economics, Cornell University, 2006</p> <p><b>Jungbu KIM, Ph.D.</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D. in Public Policy, Georgia State University, 2007</p> <p><b>Koji KOTANI, Ph.D.</b> Associate Professor Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, 2005</p> <p><b>Ching-Yang LIN, Ph.D.</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D. in Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2010</p> <p><b>Eiji MANGYO, Ph.D.</b> Associate Professor Ph.D. in Economics, University of Michigan, 2005</p> <p><b>Hiroaki MIYAMOTO, Ph.D.</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D. in Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2009.</p> <p><b>Jinhwan OH, Ph.D.</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D. in Regional Science, Cornell University, 2009</p> <p><b>Yoshikuni ONO, Ph.D.</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D. in Political Science, University of Michigan, 2010</p>	<p><b>Hun Myoung PARK, Ph.D</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D. in Public Policy, Indiana University, 2007</p> <p><b>Shingo TAKAHASHI, Ph.D.</b> Associate Professor Ph.D. in Economics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2006</p> <p><b>Nawalage S. COORAY, Ph.D.</b> Associate Professor Ph.D. in Economics, University of Nagoya, 1996</p> <p><b>Naoko KUMAGAI, Ph.D.</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D. in Political Science, Graduate Center of the City University of New York, 2009</p> <p><b>Maung Aung MYOE, Ph.D.</b> Associate Professor Ph.D. in Political Science and International Relations, Australian National University, 2000</p> <p><b>Osamu NAKAMURA</b> Associate Professor M.A. in Economics, Soka University, 1981</p> <p><b>Motohide SAJI, Ph.D.</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D. in Political Science, University of Chicago, 2006</p> <p><b>Shinichi WATANABE, Ph.D.</b> Professor Ph.D. in Economics, University of Minnesota, 1983</p> <p><b>John Barnett WELFIELD</b> Specially Appointed Professor Ph.D. in International Relations, Australian National University, 1972</p>
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## **9. Message for Applicants**

As a pioneer English-medium graduate school, IUP has been able to offer the course works parallel to those top-notch universities in the US and Europe. GSIR has international faculty members who can provide high-quality education and research from the perspective of the international standard. One of the most valuable features in the school is that our student body is very diverse and international, representing more than 40 countries over the world. The variety of professional and cultural backgrounds of students is important asset for learning and analyzing various international issues. Moreover, GSIR started a new has also a plan to launch a program in 2011 on macroeconomic policies for public officials from organizations such as the Ministry of Finance and Central Banks. This program will complement the JDS program since JDS students who are interested in fiscal and monetary policies will have more opportunities to take advanced levels of macroeconomic-related courses.

IUP has established academic partnership with the University of Colombo through MOU and faculty members have been doing joint research on various subject matters.

In the past quarter century, about -3,000 global leaders from over 100 countries have graduated from IUP and entered the professional world in a wide range of leadership roles. IUP is proud of our strong alumni network which, based on relationships of trust established inside and outside the classroom, spreads all over the world after graduation. As JDS alumni, you will also have a chance to continue working with IUP faculty.

IUP has been accepting several students from Sri Lanka every year and there is a Sri Lanka community on campus led by a professor from Sri Lanka.