

Course Descriptions		
School of International Peace Studies		
Course Category	Course Title	Course Description
Core Courses	International Relations Theory	This course presents the major theories of international relations (IR) and helps to understand how foreign policy is made and how states interact bilaterally, regionally and globally. It integrates IR theory with IR history, analyses the causes of wars and the establishment of alliances and shifts in the balance of power. IR theories describe and explain existing phenomena and provide answers as to how people and states deal with one another. The course examines the democratic peace theory, explores the development of international institutions and cooperation between states, debates the humanitarian intervention and responsibility to protect. It guides students how to use the study of IR as to understand contemporary international issues and address the current reality. It presents testable hypotheses linking causes and effects.
	Peace and Global Citizenship	Together with the International Relations Theory class, this class constitutes the two required courses in the first semester, and deals with major theoretical issues in the field of peace studies regarding the causes of conflicts among various state and non state actors, and the institutions and procedures for their resolution. Major topics in the course are inter-state and civil wars, state and non-state violence, terrorism, poverty, inequality and marginalization, the ethical implications of scientific and technological progress, new forms of governance and international regimes for addressing arms proliferation, climate change and world poverty, civic participation and democratic innovation, social movements and global activism, social differences around gender, class, race, ethnicity and their implications for building equitable human interactions. In order to shed a new light on the analysis of these topics in peace studies, the course tries to explore the concept of global citizenship, which is regarded as an ultimate goal of the School of International Peace Studies as well as a source of creative approach toward the discipline. In this class,

		students are expected to have a better understanding of concrete cases of conflicts in the current world, and to find out a particular theme of interests for their own study in the program.
	Seminar I (Research Design)	The academic advisor of each student will teach this class. The primary goal of this class is to help students to choose a research topic of their master's thesis, and to develop a research design for the thesis. Through a seminar class each week, students will acquire academic skills to set up a research topic, to explore preceding research achievements on the topic, and to choose appropriate methodological approaches for the topic. Students also receive a guidance on academic ethics and integrity required in their research activities. At the end of this course, students complete a research design for their master's thesis, which is to be reviewed and approved through the interview by the thesis evaluation committee.
	Seminar II (Research Conduct)	The academic advisor of each student will teach this class. Based upon the research design made in the class of Seminar I, each student in this class conducts his/her own research activities such as the review of related literatures, the construction of theoretical hypotheses, and the collection and analysis of necessary data, while receiving academic advice from the advisor through weekly seminar sessions. If students plan to engage in a research project the subject of which focuses on the behavior of people, the advisor will make sure that the students will have their research plans approved by the University Committee for Academic Ethic and Integrity before they conduct concrete research activities, and that they receive an informed consent in an official document form from each of the people subjected for the research.
	Seminar III (Master's Thesis)	The academic advisor of each student will teach this class. Students in this class are to complete their respective master's thesis while receiving necessary academic guidance from their advisors through weekly seminar sessions. Students are expected to submit their master's thesis by a designated submission date (usually in early January according to the university calendar). Upon the reception of a master's thesis which will be first subject to the documentation check by the online services

			of turnitin.com, the Master's Thesis Evaluation Committee will conduct the final review of the thesis.
Compulsory Electives	International Relations	Theory of European Integration	This course is an introduction to the causes and nature of Regional Integration on the example of European Integration. The topic is presented from a historical, social scientific and normative perspective: We critically examine various theories of, and current debates about European and Regional integration by studying the process of integration, its effects and its constitutional character. The course is designed accordingly. The first part of the course analyzes different stages in the integration process, asking why and how member states surrendered more and more power to European institutions. The second part discusses a number of big questions that this transfer of power raises. For example, what are the consequences of the single market and currency on the national welfare state? How does the supranational legal work? What is the source of the EU's power in world politics? Is there a democratic deficit in the EU, and what does it consist of? We conclude by reflecting on the Eurocrisis, Brexit and the future of European integration in a ever changing global environment. At the end of the course you will have some insight into the theoretical explanations of integration; a closer understanding of the core issues in the EU as well as its structural working; you will also gain some knowledge how to compare the EU integration process with other attempts of regional integration.
		International History of Imperialism	This course will consider issues of the international history by exploring the 'legacy of imperialism' -- remaining influence of the imperialistic world order -- in the postcolonial world. In particular, we examine the reasons for and consequences of the growing gap between the substantive economic and political power of non-Western world (e.g.. of BRICS nowadays) and the ideational, ideological and 'universal' power of the West (e.g.. of international law). In doing so, we will consider how the decolonization (i.e.. the end of empires) shaped the international society in the second half of the twentieth century.

		<p>Region and Institution Building in the Asia Pacific</p>	<p>This course analyzes the regional institution building process in the Asia Pacific. As a theoretical framework for the analysis, the theory of state building, regional integration theory, interdependence/regime theory, the theory of multilateralism and multi-party negotiation will be critically reviewed. Then, the role of three major powers, i.e. the United States, China, and Japan will be analyzed. Finally, comparative case studies will be conducted respectively on the US-centered alliance network in the region, ASEAN, APEC, ASEAN Plus Three, the Six Party Talk process on the North Korean nuclear issue, and the East Asia Summit.</p>
		<p>International Political Economy</p>	<p>The course introduces students to key aspects of International Political Economy (IPE), providing an overview of the main themes in the field. The first part examines the core components of what could be described as the discipline of IPE, emphasizing the relation between the international economy and politics. Theoretical debates are examined, such as the differences between liberal, Marxist, and realist approaches, as well as constructivist IPE and other alternatives. The core focus of the course concerns historical and recent issues, from the late-nineteenth century until the present, including developments such as the so-called 'first era of globalization' before the First World War; to interwar and postwar trends, especially the postwar Bretton Woods system, the subsequent period of economic liberalization and deregulation from the 1980s, and then the 2008 global financial crisis and its consequences.</p>
		<p>Public Policy for Global-Regional Development</p>	<p>The course focuses on how public policymaking has contributed to global-regional development and regional integration processes since the mid-twentieth century. Regional cooperation has intensified since the 1980s, first in the European Union and then in other global-regions, including Africa, East Asia, plus North and South America. Public policy and regional governance has developed through new institutions and forums, with the more formal and complex processes and institutionalization of the European Union; to the much more limited, trade-focused integration constituted through the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The Asia-Pacific region is particularly</p>

		<p>interesting, due to the new innovations and competing trends, such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Cooperation (RCEP) agreements; as well as earlier forms of regional integration such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.</p>
	<p>Political Economy of International Trade and Finance</p>	<p>This course focuses on the political economy and global governance of international trade and finance since the twentieth century. It begins by examining the interwar and postwar origins of global economic governance, through cooperation between the advanced industrialized states and the first forms of institutionalization, with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) established in the 1930s and the Bretton Woods institutions in the 1940s. The rest of the course analyzes how leading states attempted to manage the transition to a more open international economy after the 1970s, especially developments such as financial liberalization and free-floating currencies. It then examines the significance of the main formal and informal institutions and fora that govern international trade and finance; while the final part of the course analyzes the key contemporary issues for global governance of these issues in the twenty-first century.</p>
	<p>State Building in Africa</p>	<p>This course provides a survey of post-colonial politics in the states of Sub-Saharan Africa, concentrating on the events since independence to the present. This course primarily focuses on the current issues of political and economic development within Africa. Such aspects as the state and state institutions, democracy, party systems, military coups and rule, bureaucracy and corruption, ethnicity, national and regional integration, political violence and civil conflict, as well as various economic strategies for development will receive primary attention.</p>

Peace Studies	Civil War and Peace Processes	<p>This course is designed to introduce students to comparative experiences of civil war and peace processes with the following key questions in mind: why do civil wars breakout in some countries and not others? What impact do the varying social and ethnic contexts have on civil war? Are civil wars different from other types of war? Why do some civil wars end in negotiated peace while others do not? What is the role of negotiation, mediation, postconflict development during peacebuilding in civil war contexts? The course is organized around some key topics in the recent scholarly literature.</p>
	Ethnic Conflict and Resolution	<p>This course examines the claims of the state and various ethnic groups in countries undergoing internal conflicts most frequently over the issues of group identity. We will also analyze the complex role of the international community in facilitating the peaceful resolution of such conflicts. The course begins by analyzing the nature of ethnicity and ethnic conflict, and then looks at the political main means of regulating such conflicts (democracy, power sharing, coercive exchange, and authoritarianism). In doing so, it looks at ethnic demands upon the state and the state's responses to these demands. However, when the demands are presented in a non-negotiable manner and intense conflict surfaces, the conflict tends to become internationalized. This leads, in the later part of the course, to a focus on the international community's role in containing conflict and facilitating its peaceful resolution. Although the course is mainly concerned with process and looks at cases in the world over, special attention will be given to conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa.</p>

		<p>Global Justice and Pragmatism</p>	<p>What is the point, purpose or function of political theory and political philosophy? Why do we need it and what role does it play in helping us address problems of political and social life? This course addresses these and related questions through an examination of the central methodological debate over ideal vs. non-ideal theory in political philosophy and its connections to the promotion of a more just society (both domestically and globally). We will begin with the examination of John Rawls' s ground-breaking work on justice and consider global extensions of his view by Pogge and Moellendorf. Next, we will seek to understand the key methodological debate over whether political philosophy should begin with an ideal conception of justice (ideal theory) or start from non-ideal circumstances like injustice (non-ideal theory). With this background in place, we will turn to the pragmatist philosophical tradition and its emphasis on clarifying theories, concepts and hypotheses by establishing their connections to human practice and experience. While frequently critical of theory and its uses in philosophy, pragmatists generally seek an improved understanding of the relationship between theory and practice. In the process, they argue that the relevance of theory in its various formulations must be measured in terms of its practical consequences. We will wonder how this perspective on the theory-practice relationship contributes to our understanding of the role of theory in political life, and how this might inform the debate concerning ideal vs. non-ideal theories of justice. Students will be encouraged to assess these and related issues through a variety of case studies and examples.</p>
		<p>Human Security and Human Rights</p>	<p>This course explores the intersection of human security and human rights - conventionally two distinct subfields within the broader discipline of international relations. Human security has been defined with the UNDP Report in 1994, whereas human rights - a much older concept - has been developed within domestic constitutions for centuries, and universalized with the adoption of the</p>

		<p>1948 Universal Declaration. The course will clarify the distinction between human security and human rights, establishing a conceptual clarity and operational synergy between the two. It will connect the concepts with contemporary international events, will address recent violations and human insecurities resulting from natural disasters. It will include discussion on the laws of war, conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, humanitarian intervention, transitional justice etc. The questions to debate are: What are the elements of human security and how did the concept develop? How human rights treaties improve human rights performance? What is common and different between human security and human rights? Are human rights universal or culture-related? What are the limits of enforcing human rights through the state system? How is human security specifically threatened by human-made disasters, and how is it threatened by natural disasters and climate change? What responses are necessary to mitigate these threats? How can the international community and United Nations coordinate these responses?</p>
	<p>Critical Race and Gender Studies</p>	<p>This course combines social and anthropological theory and first-hand empirical studies that explore colonial histories and contemporary lived realities of “race” and “gender”. We engage in a cross-cultural study of how groups of humans become stratified categories within particular societies and classification systems of meaning that are essentially politically and economically constructed, and which operate along certain embedded ideas about morality and aesthetics. This means that while we are born human, may be legally constituted as equals, what it means to be a person in reality differs greatly within and across societies. We explore emerging body politics, race, caste and gender ideologies, people's struggles and movements for solidarity, rising populist politics, and the global commercialization of “whiteness” as racialized standards of beauty that stratify societies from Brazil to the Caribbean, to India and the Philippines. Just as “race” is not a biological category but a political ideology, students will learn that “gender” is not simply about women, but about cultural concepts of personhood and hierarchical systems of power that</p>

			<p>equally include all people but affect them differently. Central to gender are notions of masculinity and what it means to be a “man”, and studies show how this intricately relates to violence and war. In this way, we explore the power of discourses that underpin social hierarchies that can result in the dehumanization of some people. Theoretically, underpinning the different topics is an exploration of our contemporary social contradictions, how societies can perpetuate practices of discrimination despite human rights legislation, can extol progressive rhetoric and simultaneously engage in reactionary social practices, and what it would take to change that.</p>
		<p>Women's Studies</p>	<p>While the title of this course is women's studies this is a course in gender studies. Students will learn from studying social and anthropological theory, feminist research and gender studies which includes 'women' and 'men's studies'. When people hear the word 'Gender' they tend to think 'Women' or sexual minorities, and fewer people think this includes the study of 'men'. Gender however is about relationships, the way people learn to see others, their emotions and expectations, priorities, and sense of dignity. Studying gender is thus intricately related to studying 'human' cultures. While we may be categorized as 'human', what this means depend on place, context, and time, whereby social expectations, socialization, and meaning-systems differ. Gender is central to studying human rights, and studies in masculinity is now considered essential to the study of peace/war/conflict/violence. Aiming to transform 'cultures of violence' into 'cultures of peace and human rights', understanding the way discourses make our very subjectivities, how power and knowledge intertwine (Foucault), and the way we embody in every day social practices the production and reproduction of our world (Bourdieu) is crucial. Understanding the notion of gender performativity, or gender as a series of acts (Butler), the role of aesthetics and 'Gender capital' rather than gender (or sex) as a biological fact is also central. The course takes up various contemporary studies cross-culturally. We pay some special attention to gender in Japan and the way the 'breadwinner' ideology maintains cultural</p>

			<p>hegemony. This provides an example of understanding the significance of symbolic power to any social analysis. Each week students are provided with a reading from different contemporary social issues and different regions of the world related to gender. We approach weekly topics both theoretically and empirically from a social anthropological perspective, while looking cross-culturally at gender and how, in contemporary terms, to understand issues of power, structural challenges and potential for transformation.</p>
		<p>Philosophy and Human Rights</p>	<p>This course explores some of the ways that political philosophy has attempted to theorize and justify the commitment to human rights that has slowly been emerging as an international framework for human societies. We begin with a historical narrative of how the idea we now refer to as "human rights" developed in the ancient world, through guarantees of religious toleration and expansive notions of citizenship, and then acquaint ourselves with some of the canonical documents of global human rights discourse. From this standpoint, we can begin to assess the merits and shortcomings of philosophical articulations of rights, including the slippage between human rights and civil rights, and the need to oppose human rights discourse to existing structures of social privilege. The course will conclude with speculations about the future of thinking about human rights.</p>
		<p>Globalization and Migration</p>	<p>International migration continues to be of significance in our world today. Issues such as undocumented migration, immigrant integration, refugees and asylum seekers, citizenship, and multiculturalism, raise concerns regarding immigration controls and policies of receiving states. While globalization has become synonymous with increasing human mobility, paradoxically, nation-state borders have increasingly become secured, militarized, and closed. Nevertheless, migration is gradually changing the face of the globe and at the same time, changes the migrants themselves. This course is a survey of current theories and contemporary debates on migration, focusing on selected cases from around the globe. It starts by looking at current trends in migration and introduces theories and perspectives that are used to</p>

			<p>analyze and understand human mobility in the contemporary world. Next, various issues that have implications on both receiving and sending states will be taken up, along with several challenges that migrants and people on the move face regarding their identities, culture, families, as well as displacement, dislocation, and belonging.</p>
Electives	Internships	Internship I	<p>Students registering for this course will search and participate in an internship program that are related with their academic interests or with their research project for a master's thesis. The internship program may be organized by domestic or international governmental organizations, and non governmental institutions. In the beginning of the school year, three sessions are held to give students instructions regarding how to find and organize an appropriate internship program for their graduate studies. At the end of the school year, students submit and present a report on their internship experiences in class sessions. Grading for this course is to be made on a successful demonstration of appropriate outcomes by students for their academic interests or research project.</p>
		Internship II	<p>Students who have already taken Internship I will register for this course. The students will search and participate in an internship program that are related with their academic interests or with their research project for a master's thesis. The internship program may be organized by domestic or international governmental organizations, and non governmental institutions. At the end of the school year, students submit and present a report on their internship experiences in class sessions. Grading for this course is to be made on a successful demonstration of appropriate outcomes by students for their academic interests or research project.</p>