

Program Overview (Development Studies Programs Offered by Various Universities)

Name of University	The University of Tokyo
Name of School	Graduate School of Public Policy
Features of School	<p>http://www.pp.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/overview/</p> <p>The University of Tokyo's Graduate School of Public Policy (GraSPP) offers a Master of Public Policy (MPP) degree. GraSPP trains students in planning, implementing and evaluating public policy for their professional careers. As part of the Master of Public Policy, International Program (MPP/IP), GraSPP offers courses aligned with JICA's SDGs Global Leader program for students taking part in the JICA Development Studies Program (JICA-DSP).</p>
Program Outline	<p>http://www.pp.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/mppip/</p> <p>The MPP/IP aims to produce public policy professionals who possess a global perspective and can perform effectively in international environments. Its curriculum has two main policy streams: Economic Policy, Finance and Development (EPFD) and Public Management and International Relations (PMIR). To complete the program, students must obtain 46 credits, including one 2-credit compulsory course and at least two more credits with those courses on the designated course list for JICA-DSP students.</p>
Outline of Subjects	<p>5122182 Japan's Modernization Experience and Its ODA Policy Compulsory for JICA-DSP students, Prof. Akio Takahara, and others</p> <p>This course offers an overview of Japan's experience in modernization and its assistance to other countries' modernizing efforts. As the first non-western country to modernize, Japan's experiences, both positive and negative, present an important reference point for other countries to investigate. This course is conducted in cooperation with JICA. Students taking part in the JICA-DSP must take this course. Furthermore, JICA-DSP students must take at least one of the courses on the designated course list:</p> <p>5112211 Comparative Analysis of Japanese Economic Policy-Making Process</p> <p>5112220 Governance and Development</p> <p>5112265 Introduction to Public Management</p> <p>5123172 Evolution of Global Economic Policies</p> <p>5140486 Case Study (Business environment, stakeholders and issues; a learning experience in collaboration with Japanese industry)</p> <p>5140298 Case Study (Japanese Macroeconomic Policy: Solutions to Monetary and Fiscal Policy Challenges)</p> <p>5140209 Case Study (Japanese Foreign Economic Policy)</p>
Related URL	http://www.pp.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/mppip/admissions/general-information/

Program's
appeal



JICA-DSP students with (former) JICA President Dr. Kitaoka and GraSPP's Prof. Takahara



At the graduation ceremony



International Academic Research Building,
Hongo Campus



International Academic Research Building,
Lounge Hongo Campus



Friendly chat in the Student
Lounge



Online or hybrid course offering with guest speakers from abroad

Message for future JICA-DSP students

JICA DSP consists of various courses for international students from developed and developing countries who want to learn from Japan's modernization experience. The program will enhance your understanding of how Japan is different from other countries, especially European countries. Your learning will inspire and enable you to have ideas how you can contribute to your country's development either in the government or private sector.



Bouathong Khensabab
Acting Chief of Microfinance Institution Supervision Division
Bank of the Lao P.D.R.

Studying in Japan as a JICA scholar has opened many opportunities for me to grow personally and professionally. GraSPP allowed me to tackle a wide range of development issues and has equipped me with the knowledge and practical capacities to help me better contribute to the development of my home country. Through the course offered in GraSPP in partnership with JICA, I gained a deeper understanding of Japan's development and modernization process, the issues and challenges of development, motivations for policy changes, and Japan's ODA policies and strategies. The experience also allowed me to have a greater appreciation of the bilateral relationship shared between the Philippines and Japan.



Vanessa Candido
The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
Republic of the Philippines

Also, see [GraSPPers Voice](#) and watch the [video](#)!

WHY GraSPP?

- Two-year Professional Master's Program in Public Policy at the best university in Japan, ranked 13th in Times Higher Education World Reputation Ranking 2021
- Curriculum with a good balance between theory and practice by world-class academics and practitioners
- Strong connection with the government: No.1 University to produce leading public policy practitioners
- In the heart of Tokyo: 15 minutes from the government and central business districts
- Networking with Japanese students who are the leaders in future generations
- Chances to participate in the [GPPN \(Global Public Policy Network\) Student Conference](#)

JICA-DSP at GraSPP, UTokyo
Courses on the process of Japanese economic development

JICA-DSP scholars enrolled at GraSPP must earn at least four (4) credits by taking courses on the process of Japanese economic development. This requirement can be included in the requirements at MPP/IP.

1. Compulsory course (2 credits)

5122182 Japan's Modernizing Experience and its ODA Policy

This is a course specially offered for JICA's Global Public Leadership Program. Compulsory for JICA-DSP students, Prof. Akio Takahara, and others.

This course offers an overview of Japan's experience in modernization and its assistance to other countries' modernizing efforts. As the first non-western country to modernize, Japan's experiences, both positive and negative, present an important reference point for other countries to investigate. This course is conducted in cooperation with JICA. Students taking part in the JICA-DSP must take this course.

2. Choose at least one course (2 credits) from the list below:

	Code # Instructor URL	Course title	Course description
Offered at GraSPP (encouraged)			
1	5123172 NAKAO Takehiko https://catalog.he.u-tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=5123172&year=2022	Evolution of Global Economic Policies	Students study through this course i) how economic policies have evolved since the demise of the Bretton Woods system in the 1970s, ii) what were impacts of Asian financial crisis in the late 1990s and the global financial crisis in 2008/09, iii) how Asian countries have achieved high growth and poverty reduction, and iv) what are new and emerging challenges for Asia and the World. Lecture is both theoretical and empirical, and based on the lecturer's experiences as Chairman of Institute, Mizuho Research & Technologies (April 2020-), President of Asian Development Bank (ADB) (2013-2020), Vice-minister of Finance for International Affairs dealing with G7, G20, and IMF issues (2011-2013), and other work at the Japan's Ministry of Finance, including tax, budget, and financial sector policy (1978-2013) and as an advisor in IMF's Policy Development and Review Department (1994-97).
2	5112220 MOTODA Yuka https://catalog.he.u-tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=5112220&year=2022	Governance and Development	Aiding Governance in Developing Countries The objectives of the course are: 1) to give students a historical understanding of the context of the rise and fall of major development theories on which donors have based their aid policies; 2) to deal with the ways in which current international development cooperation takes place in the areas at issue - with the primary focus being placed on 'governance' amongst them; 3) to provide a critical assessment of the ways in which the concept of 'governance' and the role of state are framed through international development discourse in general and development aid in particular. By the end of the course, students will be able to understand firstly why a certain theory was emerged at a certain point of history and why it was adopted by donors, and how it was turned into their aid policies. Secondly, students will deepen their understandings of the impact of implemented aid policies on recipient states' governments and societies at large - i.e. the governance of recipient states. Thirdly, students will be able to follow up emergent 'unorthodoxies' that challenge the dominant discourse on governance and development in the international aid industry.

3	<p>5112211</p> <p>HAYASHI Ryozo</p> <p>https://catalog.he.tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=5112211&year=2022</p>	<p>Comparative Analysis of Japanese Economic Policy-Making Process</p>	<p>The objective of this session is to understand the different economic policy-making process by analyzing Japanese process from comparative perspective. While important policy is carried out through either budgetary measures or legislative measures, the course will focus on legislative system. We will focus on structural policy, not on macro policy. Legislation is heavily influenced by the following three actions; interaction among a part of legislators, relevant executive officials and interest groups, leadership role of chief executive officer and the enhancement of policymaking technique. All of them are shaped by the interaction of history, values and institution of each country. After identifying these elements in Japanese system, we will examine how these elements shape economic policy in American and British system. Then we compare the pros and cons of each system under specific environment. Adequate emphasis will be made on the on-going change in Japanese policy-making process.</p> <p>Student will be expected to make joint report on the assigned readings in the class, and to participate in the class discussion. Final report will be the recommendation on the improvement of legislative process of specific countries.</p> <p>Class will be conducted in English. Students are encouraged to actively participate in the class.</p>
4	<p>5112265</p> <p>AOKI Naomi</p> <p>https://catalog.he.tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=5112265&year=2022</p>	<p>Introduction to Public Management</p>	<p>This course aims to introduce selected topics of public management research and reform discourse. It is designed to serve students who aspire to work for a public organization or to become informed citizens who can critically assess the functioning of their government organizations. The lectures cover theories and empirical research findings, as well as real-world examples, and the treatment of topics is comparative and international in scope; this approach helps students to look at their own countries from an outside perspective and to see their distinctiveness. It also helps students to see trade-offs involved in different approaches to public management, which can differ substantially at the international level. Discussions are based on cases and questions prepared by the instructor.</p>
5	<p>5140486</p> <p>KUMON Takashi</p> <p>https://catalog.he.tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=5140486&year=2022</p>	<p>Case Study (Business environment, stakeholders and issues; a learning experience in collaboration with Japanese industry):</p>	<p>The objectives of this course are to give course attendants hands-on experiences of business' modus operandi of Japanese companies, and to ask the attendants to follow small scale researches on particular themes on Japanese company/industry. This course was established in 2015 in response to the call from GraSPP international students for more to learn and be exposed to the Japanese business society. Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry has also been finding this request as fair and supports this course. The ultimate aim of the course is to offer the attendants an opportunity to learn business culture and operation of globalised, or globalising Japanese companies. Hence, the attendants are very much deserved to be critical and argumentative however; the organizer of the course would like to ask them for due respects to the companies. The organizer of the course has spent 35 years in business both in Japan and abroad however; the attendants will not expect the organizer to do full lectures on theories and methods of business practices, which can be learned by reading books, plenty of them. This is a very practical course, rare in the university. The attendants will expect hard works!</p>

6	<p>5140298</p> <p>HAYASHI Tomoko</p> <p>u-tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=5140298&year=2022</p>	<p>Case Study (Japanese Macroeconomic Policy: Solutions to Monetary and Fiscal Policy Challenges)</p>	<p>This course will provide sound basis for research on the Japanese macroeconomic policy (both monetary policy and fiscal policy), with reference to other countries. It will cover a wide range of background knowledge from policy framework in theory and practice, economic assessment and data analysis to the current policy settings.</p>
7	<p>5140209</p> <p>IIDA Keisuke</p> <p>u-tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=5140209&year=2022</p>	<p>Case Study (Japanese Foreign Economic Policy)</p>	<p>The goal of this course is to explain how Japan's foreign economic policy is made and where its characteristics come from. This course is primarily intended for international students wanting to understand the political and economic underpinnings of Japan's foreign economic policy, but it will be also useful for students who anticipate practicing foreign economic policy in their professional life, or those who will help shape governmental foreign economic policy in the private sector.</p>
8	<p>5121461</p> <p>MAEDA Kentaro</p> <p>https://catalog.u-tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=5121461&year=2022</p>	<p>Law and Society in East Asia</p>	<p>This seminar aims to discuss the social / historical bases on which a modern legal system might operate in various East Asian societies, and to provide an introduction to some of those problems involving the integration of different legal traditions into a pluralistic yet coherent legal regime. We will focus on the tensions experienced by these societies, involving the importation of what were presented as "universal" values and norms, and the near-universal resistance to these values and norms, such resistance being based on the notions of custom and tradition. While the initial focus will be mainly on the experiences concerning the formation of legal institutions in China and Japan, students will be encouraged to bring in perspectives from other societies as well. The problems discussed will include: the difficulties regarding what exactly can be identified as East Asian legal traditions; how legal regimes were structured through the actions of actors exploiting the plurality of legal traditions; and how the relationship between legal arrangements and the political power-structure played out. Particular attention will also be paid to the issues of colonialism, and the uneasy relationship between Modernisation, Westernisation and Colonisation in these societies. The ability to read source materials written in Chinese and/or Japanese would be of much help, but will not be essential.</p>

Offered at the Graduate School of Economics			
9	291408 NAKABAYASHI Masaki https://catalog.he. u- tokyo.ac.jp/detail? code=291408&yea r=2022	Institutional Analysis of Japanese Economy I	<p>In the early seventh century, the imperial court introduced the Chinese centralized administrative and land ownership regime, which only proved to fail to provide appropriate incentives to relevant stakeholders. Adjustment of the administration to reality brought about the manorial system.</p> <p>In medieval times, under the manorial system, land ownership and administrative system were characterized by multiple claimants and stratified authorities on a parcel of farmland. This complicated mechanism better worked to share risk and mitigate incentive problems that had become salient in ancient times. Then, in early modern times, the shogunate and lords came to protect peasants' exclusive property right of parcel farmland the peasant family cultivated, to provide augmented incentives to peasants who now became more resilient against external shocks. The protection of exclusive property right in the early modern times formed the institutional basis of the market economy. At the same time, the shogunate attempted to stabilize the peasant economy by regulating the farmland and agricultural financial markets. The regulation enabled social stability under the shogunate regime.</p> <p>After the Meiji Restoration, the exclusive property right was reauthorized, and farmland and financial markets regulations were abandoned. Furthermore, the modern judicial system, firm organizations, and modern technologies were introduced from the West. The modernization effort accelerated market expansion and ignited industrialization.</p> <p>How was the manorial system formed, and how did it mitigate incentive problems then? How was the property right of peasants established and protected in early modern times? Finally, how was Japan industrialized after the Meiji Restoration? In the real world, the first best resource allocation, which is presumed to be realized under perfect competition, cannot be achieved anyway. Given the structure of informational asymmetry and other technological conditions, a better second-best has been sought and has evolved overtimes. The course aims to understand the economic development of Japan from medieval times, through the Tokugawa period and the Meiji Restoration, to the industrial revolution in the late 19th century.</p>
10	291409 NAKABAYASHI Masaki https://catalog.he. u- tokyo.ac.jp/detail? code=291409&yea r=2022	Institutional Analysis of Japanese Economy II	<p>After the collapse of the Tokugawa shogunate Japan experienced the Westernization in the 1870s and the industrial revolution from the 1880s. Along with the industrialization, the modern sectors in the Japanese society had constituted a classical market economy from the 1880s to the 1910s. The development in the period was supported by the well integrated international market, and was at least partly accommodated by the pool of slack labor in the traditional sector. Since the 1920s, especially in the 1930s, those favorable environments were impaired. Without a stable international financial market, macroeconomic stability needed to be sustained by individual states. Such an international condition rather exacerbated difficulty of managing the society as the labor market was becoming tighter as slack labor in rural regions was absorbed by the growing modern sector. At the end, Japan chose state-coordinated market economy after the experiment of command economy during the second world war. Then, from the 1980s, the economy has gradually back to the normal, the rule-based market economy. The aim of the course is to overview institutional changes in the Japanese economy from the 1970s to the 2000s and to understand how institutional and organizational factors work in a changing society.</p>

Other courses for reference (offered at GraSPP and other departments)			
11	<p>5121394</p> <p>FOOTE DANIEL HARRING</p> <p>https://catalog.he.u-tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=5121394&year=2022</p>	<p>Perspectives on Law : Japanese Law as Viewed from Abroad</p>	<p>For over a century, Western scholars have pursued scholarship on Japanese law. Foreign scholars have produced many excellent works exploring various fields of Japanese law, frequently approaching subjects from perspectives other than those commonly found within Japan. In this course, we will read and discuss leading works on Japanese law written by foreign scholars. The readings will include works from various perspectives, including sociological, historical, economic, and practice-related perspectives. For a few class sessions, depending on availability, foreign scholars will be invited as guest speakers.</p>
12	<p>5112181</p> <p>LIPSCY Phillip</p> <p>https://catalog.he.u-tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=5112181&year=2022</p>	<p>Modern Japanese Diplomacy</p>	<p>What is National Interest which we have to defend? How can it be realized? While the United States is shaky in its hegemony in the world, the rising powers and terrorists are becoming rampant. The liberal international order in the post-Cold War period is hurt by the alteration of the status quo due to violence and a refugee crisis caused by the failure of nation states ('failed states'). Globalization and a technology revolution with an ever evolving social media produce new values and affluence, while, on the other hand, they multiply risks and threats in the world. Climate change and infectious diseases are raging and threaten the survival of nation states and humanity. Today, national interest, such as the security and prosperity of a nation and people, faces these various threats. How does Japan tackle them? What can Japan do to maintain the peace and prosperity of the world? What can Japan do to defend free and open international order? Japan is deeply connected to all these issues and therefore is inextricably involved in them.</p> <p>With an awareness of the above mentioned issues, this course's lectures provide a framework centered around Japan's National Interest and how Japanese diplomacy can help maintain the peace and prosperity of the world.</p>
13	<p>5111210</p> <p>LAWSON Carol</p> <p>https://catalog.he.u-tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=5111210&year=2022</p>	<p>Introduction to Japanese Law</p>	<p>The course assumes no knowledge of Japanese law, or law in general. Students should emerge understanding the structure of the legal order in modern Japan. They should have a reasonable understanding of key Japanese legal concepts both in isolation and in context. They should be able critically to discuss strengths and weaknesses of various areas of Japanese law, and offer comparisons with other systems where appropriate.</p>

14	31D350-0020S GALLY Tom https://catalog.he.u-tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=31D350-0020S&year=2022	Social and Cultural Diversity	This seminar-style course will explore the interface between language and society. The schedule and specific topics to be covered will be decided as the semester progresses based on the interests of the students and teacher. Possible topics include: differing understandings of what language is; language and ideology; language and politics; language and culture; controversies about language education; and the roles of English in today's world.
15	21224101 SHIRAHASE Sawako https://catalog.he.u-tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=21224101&year=2022	Japanese Society	The main topics which will be discussed in this course includes demography, gender and family, labor market, and education in the post-war Japan. Our goal is to provide students with basic knowledge and understanding about contemporary Japan.
16	21220655 FUJIWARA Satoko https://catalog.he.u-tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=21220655&year=2022	Explaining Japanese Religion: A Critical Approach	This course explores ways to explain Japanese religions in English without resorting to stereotypes. At the same time, it is an introduction to the academic study of religion, which questions what we take for granted about religion, spirituality, and secularity. On successful completion of the course the student will have: --achieved a basic knowledge about historical and contemporary Japanese religions, being critical of stereotypical discourses on Japanese people and culture. --acquired a skill to explain Japanese religions to international neighbors in a well-informed as well as original way. --found it both fun and important to consider matters on religion academically and critically (which is different from attacking or disdaining)
17	21221108 KINUGASA Masaaki https://catalog.he.u-tokyo.ac.jp/detail?code=21221108&year=2022	Culture and Society in Modern Japan	Aspects of Taisho Democracy This course aims to provide students with a survey of Japanese society and culture in the years between the end of the Russo-Japanese War (1905) and the Mukden Incident (1931), often referred to with the term "Taisho Democracy." As this period was marked by social and political trends that anticipated the post-World War II democratized regime, it is hoped that the survey will afford a better understanding of contemporary Japan and its people. The period saw a rapid growth and structural transformation of Japan's economy amidst a disorderly world situation. The major economic change drew people from rural areas to cities, developing the new middle "salaryman" class and its highly Westernized consumer culture; on the other hand, the change led to regional disparities and class distinctions, which in turn created social unrest and cultural divisions on a national scale. This course will explore a wide range of texts taken from such fields as socio-political history, literature, cultural criticism, art history, popular culture, etc., in order to understand the cultural complexity of the era.