

## Curriculum Policy

### (1) College Common

#### ① Curriculum Policy

- 1) We will make sufficient use of our multicultural campus, a product of the Three 50s (i.e., attract students from 50 countries and regions, maintain a 50% international student ratio, and maintain a 50% foreign faculty ratio) that have been in place since our inception, for education. In particular, we will promote classroom management that embodies the following in all lectures:
  - a) Interactive classes and classes that encourage cooperative learning, including learning in mixed groups of international and domestic students;
  - b) Classes that help students gain the ability to think on their own, conduct research and analysis and offer criticism and opinions, as part of an effort to create independent learners;
  - c) Classes that make students recognize and think about various issues facing the Asia Pacific so that they may someday help solve said issues.
- 2) To further propel the student mobility policy in place since our inception, we will promote classroom management that particularly motivates domestic students and seeks to improve their foreign language proficiency.
  - a) We will enhance Active Learning and overseas educational programs.
  - b) While we enhance language subjects, we will improve non-basis language (i.e., English) offerings for Japanese-basis students and provide them with the support they need.

#### ② Implementation Policy

##### 1) Bilingual Education

- a) Our curriculum will allow students to enroll, take classes and graduate in either English or Japanese while learning the other language.
- b) In particular, by requiring Japanese-basis students to complete 20 credits of lecture subjects offered in English, we will raise their language ability to a level where they can take classes and understand academic topics in English before graduation.

##### 2) Semester-Quarter System

We offer subjects primarily on a quarter basis (with some subjects offered on a semester basis) to elevate the intensity of learning and facilitate smooth entry for students from around the world.

##### 3) Subject Numbering

We number subjects and offer them in an orderly sequence so students can take subjects suited to the progress of their studies.

##### 4) Priority Registration System

Aside from language subjects and other subjects with pre-designated classes, capacities are set for each subject. Students are split into three groups by their GPA,

so that those with outstanding grades are given priority in the registration process, thereby enhancing their motivation.

## **(2) Curriculum Policy for Common Education Subjects**

### **① Curriculum Policy for Common Education Subjects: Three Fields of Learning**

Common Education Subjects, which are composed of Language Education Subjects and Common Liberal Arts Subjects, are offered in accordance with the following policies.

#### **1) Learning Techniques**

Students learn the so-called reading, writing arithmetic skills such as language proficiency and IT literacy in subjects like mathematics and statistics and employing these skills to develop information collection, dissemination and analytical skills.

#### **2) Learning Foundations**

Students learn fundamental theories and concepts in introductory social science, humanities, and natural sciences while learning about the Asia Pacific Region—especially important at APU—and Japan's role in that region.

#### **3) Integrated Learning**

International and domestic students collaborate in learning. They undertake project-based learning to integrate various types of knowledge and methodologies in order to focus closely on one problem, while they learn problem solving through discussion with others. These subjects also aim to serve as a learning transition as students learn proactive learning styles including self-directed reading, research, thinking, collaboration, discussion, summarizing and presentation—the necessary skills for the university level.

### **② Curriculum Implementation Policy for Common Education Subjects**

1) Common Liberal Arts Subjects are 100 ~ 300 level subjects in the University Regulations that are offered based on the aforementioned Three Fields of Learning. To accommodate both Spring and Fall enrollees, subjects are offered in both Japanese and English as needed, and enough classes are held so that students can graduate in either language.

2) Language Education Subjects are 100 ~ 300 level subjects in the University Regulations that are offered to cultivate language proficiency as part of the Learning Techniques field mentioned above. Sufficient numbers of classes are held in both Japanese and English to accommodate Japanese-basis and English-basis students and Spring and Fall enrollees. For English, placement tests are conducted upon enrollment and students are exempted from required subjects up to the level into which they place. Based on this level, students take subjects on either the Standard Track or the Advanced Track.

AP languages are one unique feature of APU. Students who have completed Introduction to English or Japanese Foundation Course can take Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Thai, Malay/Indonesian or Spanish.

- 3) The cooperative, project-based learning and proactive learning styles mentioned in "Integrated Learning" (See "Three Fields of Learning" above) are promoted as signature elements of First-Year Student Workshop I & II, Introduction to APU, FIRST Program and Career Design I ~ III. Other Common Liberal Arts Subjects also place weight on the policies presented under the "Integrated Learning" field and make APU education distinctive by incorporating these elements into their lectures.

### **(3) College of Asia Pacific Studies Curriculum Policy**

#### **① College of Asia Pacific Studies Curriculum Policy**

The curriculum is designed to give students a broad understanding of the diverse political systems, economies, societies and cultures of the Asia Pacific as well as fundamental and advanced knowledge of and requisite skills pertaining to international relations, environment and development, tourism, and culture/society/media.

##### **1) Environment and Development Course**

An understanding of water, forests and other environmental resources is essential when considering the future of the Asia Pacific. Profit-driven development has brought with it a raft of environmental and other issues, and sustainable development is an urgent issue for our times. This Course tackles the question of sustainable development in relation to efforts to balance environmental conservation and economic development. Students examine sustainable development policies in light of the systems and laws in each country and region.

##### **2) Culture, Society and Media Course**

In this Course, students study the societies, cultures and values of the Asia Pacific to deepen their understanding of the problems it faces. In this Course, students study the basics of information technology, upon which they delve into cultural studies and new media studies to gain a deep understanding of our multicultural society. Through this, they gain a global perspective and the ability to view the region from several angles.

##### **3) Hospitality and Tourism Course**

Cultural exchange and regional industrial promote by way of tourism are important aspects for the development of the Asia Pacific region. In this Course, students explore all facets of tourism through the lenses of culture, society and community. They study the theory and practice of hospitality management as it relates to the tourism and service industries as well as the medical and welfare sectors.

##### **4) International Relations and Peace Studies Course**

This Course focuses primarily on the study of dispute resolution and peace-building and aims to cultivate the ability to deal with increasingly complex global issues and, in turn, to develop human resources who will become the future experts in this field. Drawing from the three disciplines of international law, political studies and economics, this Course seeks to foster in students the necessary critical thinking skills

and policy-oriented approach to succeed in the fields of international relations, dispute resolution and peace-building.

#### ② College of Asia Pacific Studies Curriculum Implementation Policy

- 1) In accordance with the curriculum policy, College subjects listed in the University Regulations are offered from the 100 to 400 levels. To accommodate both Spring and Fall enrollees, subjects are offered in both Japanese and English as needed, and enough classes are held so that students can graduate in either language.
- 2) As mentioned in the College Common Curriculum Policy, the following lecture formats are encouraged.
  - a) Interactive classes and classes that encourage cooperative learning, including learning in mixed groups of international and domestic students;
  - b) Classes that help students gain the ability to think on their own, conduct research and analysis and offer criticism and opinions, as part of an effort to create independent learners;
  - c) Classes that make students recognize and think about various issues facing the Asia Pacific so that they may someday help solve said issues.

#### **(4) College of International Management Curriculum Policy**

##### ① College of International Management Curriculum Policy

The curriculum is designed to give students a broad understanding of the diverse political systems, economies, societies and cultures of the Asia Pacific as well as fundamental and advanced knowledge of and requisite skills pertaining to business administration.

##### 1) Strategic Management and Organization Course

To ensure their lasting development, organizations must set goals that are beneficial to society. To achieve those goals, the people in those organizations must engage in activities according to basic principles and methods. This Course is geared toward students who want to make a contribution to companies or students who are planning to take over their family business.

##### 2) Innovation and Economics

Innovation and efficient production control are the driving forces of corporate growth. In this Course, students will learn what generates innovation and what efficient production control entails. Students will also learn about the economic foundations that underlie these concepts and about economic development as the end product of corporate development. The Courses is particularly geared toward students who wish to contribute to national development as businesspersons or as policymakers.

##### 3) Marketing

Students will learn how to provide products and services to the market. In particular, students will focus on how much of something to provide at what cost and with the best possible method. This Course aims to develop experts who can link the

production phase to final consumers. This Course is geared toward students who want to be active, globally-oriented businesspersons.

#### 4) Accounting and Finance

The health of corporate activity is judged by the ebb and flow of money. This is called Accounting and it is a field that required advanced specialization. Finance is the field concerned with raising and managing the funds necessary for corporate activity. This required in-depth know-how. This Course is for students who wish to develop a specialization in Accounting and Finance.

#### ② College of International Management Curriculum Implementation Policy

- 1) In accordance with the curriculum policy, College subjects listed in the University Regulations are offered from the 200 to 400 levels. To accommodate both Spring and Fall enrollees, subjects are offered in both Japanese and English as needed, and enough classes are held so that students can graduate in either language.
- 2) As mentioned in the College Common Curriculum Policy, the following lecture formats are encouraged.
  - a) Interactive classes and classes that encourage cooperative learning, including learning in mixed groups of international and domestic students;
  - b) Classes that help students gain the ability to think on their own, conduct research and analysis and offer criticism and opinions, as part of an effort to create independent learners;
  - c) Classes that make students recognize and think about various issues facing the Asia Pacific so that they may someday help solve said issues.

### **(5) Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies**

#### ① Master's Program in Asia Pacific Studies

##### 1) Policy for Curriculum Structure

In light of the educational objectives stipulated in the University Regulations, the Master's Program in Asia Pacific Studies is composed of two Divisions—International Relations and Society and Culture—each with its own curriculum.

Each Division will offer its own Major Subjects, and Analytical Foundation Subjects and Core Subjects on the Asia Pacific Region will be offered jointly with the International Cooperation Policy Major to provide students with basic research skills and knowledge on the Asia Pacific. Meanwhile, students will receive individual research supervision in the Seminars.

##### a) International Relations (IR)

The International Relations (IR) division is aimed at expanding the students' empirical knowledge base and sharpening their analytical and theoretical thinking about social, economic, political, and security phenomena in the globalizing world. The courses in this division provide a useful knowledge base for both academic-bound students and practitioner-bound students with an intended career in security,

diplomacy, and media. The major courses in this division include international security, international political economy, international law, and conflict resolution and allow students to choose their subfield(s) to focus on toward their paper writing.

b) Society and Culture (SC)

The Asia Pacific is one of the most rapidly developing regions in recent decades. To capture the patterns of social and cultural changes that occurred, the Society and Culture (SC) Division is devoted to promote comparative academic research on the region. The students can acquire practical skills in formulating and conducting research using theories and methods developed in sociology, cultural anthropology, or communication and media studies. With knowledge concerning social and cultural backgrounds of the countries in the regions, it enables students to have greater employment opportunities in government, industrial, commercial and academic institutes.

2) Policy for Curriculum Implementation

In their coursework, students will gain a solid understanding of research methods and basic knowledge of the Asia Pacific, upon which they will pursue subjects primarily in their respective divisions. They may also take subjects from the International Cooperation Policy Major and other divisions.

Based on their individual research topics, students will receive research supervision and work on a final written assignment in the seminars

② Master's Program in International Cooperation Policy

1) Policy for Curriculum Structure

In light of the educational objectives stipulated in the University Regulations, the Master's Program in International Cooperation Policy is composed of five Divisions—International Public Administration, Public Health Management, Sustainability Science, Tourism and Hospitality and Development Economics—each with its own curriculum.

Each Division will offer its own Major Subjects, and Analytical Foundation Subjects and Core Subjects on the Asia Pacific Region will be offered jointly with the International Cooperation Policy Major to provide students with basic research skills and knowledge on the Asia Pacific. Meanwhile, students will receive individual research supervision in the Seminars.

a) International Public Administration (IPA)

The International Public Administration (IPA) division is aimed at providing knowledge and skills to those who are interested in pursuing an advancing career in national and international governmental organizations in an era of increasing globalization. The study at the division enables students to improve professional and practical skills to manage and evaluate administrative operations and policies in national, regional, and global settings. The major courses in this division relate to international organizations, international cooperation policy, and public

administration form the foundation, on which each student can further build more focused study depending on their intended policy fields.

b) Public Health Management (PHM)

The Public Health Management (PHM) division teaches students three fundamental skills: skills in managing the budget, finance, economics and accounting of healthcare costs; skills in epidemiology, health statistics and research methodology as well as information management; and skills in public health, mainly preventive medicine and environmental health. This division puts emphasis on the economics and financial as well as administrative management of healthcare services at both the public and private sectors, while preserving the standard foundations of conventional public health education. Moreover, it encourages the students at an early stage to focus on healthcare case studies that relate to significant issues in the Asia Pacific Region. They may start by reviewing current health issues as reflected in papers, and by raising research questions with policy implications from the very beginning. This aspect of teaching and research is looked upon as a strategic approach throughout the whole length of the program.

c) Sustainability Science (SS)

Sustainability Science is the application of science for achieving the goals of sustainable development. Sustainability Science is about using science in the analysis, planning and implementation of policies and actions dealing with interactions between the society and nature with a view to creating a sustainable future for all. It involves the scientific understanding of society-nature interactions; linking research with policy and actions; generating new knowledge, tools and techniques; and enhancing scientific and institutional capability for promoting resilience and sustainability. The students are expected to gain holistic perspective, integrative skills, and trans-disciplinary orientation as they engage in analyzing and managing population-resource-technology-institution interactions relevant to particular problems and issues or ecological settings, both man-made and natural ecosystems.

d) Tourism and Hospitality (TH)

Tourism is a fast growing economic sector that transforms societies and communities in the Asia Pacific region. The Tourism and Hospitality (TH) division looks at various aspects of tourism (both mass tourism and alternative tourism) and its economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts on societies and communities, mostly through the lenses of the human and social sciences. The division also studies the theory and practice of hospitality management as it relates to the tourism, service, and health and welfare industries. The knowledge and academic/professional skills obtained from our division will be useful to a wide variety of employment opportunities, in government service, international organizations, and private corporations, as well as to further study in Master's and Doctoral programs.

#### e) Development Economics (DE)

The Development Economics (DE) division is aimed at those who are interested in the socio-economic issues of the developing world. Study in this division enables students to improve their critical and analytical skills in development economics, including industrial development, social development, political development, rural development and poverty alleviation, as well enhancing their professional and practical skills related to international development. This division also aims to enhance the development of research skills in this field for those who are wishing to pursue further study. The knowledge and skills obtained will provide a wide variety of employment opportunities in international organizations, national and local governments, international development agencies, NGOs, and development consultancy firms.

#### 2) Policy for Curriculum Implementation

In their coursework, students will gain a solid understanding of research methods and basic knowledge of the Asia Pacific, upon which they will pursue subjects primarily in their respective divisions. They may also take subjects from the Asia Pacific Studies Major and other divisions.

Based on their individual research topics, students will receive research supervision and work on a final written assignment in the seminars

#### ③ Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies Doctoral Program

##### 1) Policy for Curriculum Structure

The Program offers common coursework on theories and perspectives of Asia Pacific Studies, upon which students receive research supervision based on their individual research topics in seminars. Students also write research papers and take coursework on presentations.

##### 2) Policy for Curriculum Implementation

After completing their coursework and seminars, students must pass the PhD candidacy process (which requires the completion of at least 24 credits and the submission of two research papers for screening) before submitting their doctoral dissertation. Degrees are awarded to those candidates who pass the dissertation screening.

#### **(6) Graduate School of Management**

##### ① Policy for Curriculum Structure

In light of the educational objectives stipulated in the University Regulations, the Graduate School of Management is composed of four Specializations—Japanese Management, Accounting and Finance, Marketing and Management and Innovation and Operations Management—each with its own curriculum.

Required Subjects are offered to provide students with basic research skills and a fundamental knowledge of management, and students will receive further knowledge of



their specializations by taking Elective Subjects offered by each specialization. In addition to these lecture subjects, students receive individual research supervision in the Seminars.

#### 1) Japanese Management (JM)

The Japanese Management (JM) specialization focuses on the philosophy and practices of Japanese corporations. Japan is the first Asian country that successfully industrialized supported by its world class corporations. Japanese corporations with their emphases on quality, innovation, customer service, unique style of human resource management and stakeholder model of governance provide an alternative to that of the shareholder model practiced mostly in the English speaking countries including the USA. This specialization focuses on issues as cases of success and failure of Japanese corporations and provides a model of corporate management in the Asia Pacific Region.

#### 2) Accounting and Finance (AF)

The Accounting and Finance (AF) specialization discusses theories and concepts of corporate finance, financial engineering and financial institutions, financial accounting and managerial accounting providing students with skills to understand and interpret financial and accounting information. The aim of the specialization is to provide students with tools in the areas of accounting and finance to formulate strategies, design control systems and evaluate the impact of cooperate strategies on various stakeholders.

#### 3) Marketing and Management (MM)

The Management and Marketing (MM) specialization focuses on understanding and managing the human dimensions of organizations. For business organizations, some of the most important stakeholders are managers, employees and customers. Their decisions and actions are guided by a whole range of factors, from very 'rational' aspects to subjective perceptions, emotions and (moral) values. Thus, market conditions are in constant flux that necessitate adaptation as well as provide opportunities for creating new market and social values. Consequently, this specialization emphasizes the need of organizations to develop multi-dimensional and differentiated strategies, and sustainable competences and capabilities not only to cope with the changing business environment but also to lead innovatively and responsibly.

#### 4) Innovation and Operations Management (IOM)

The Innovation and Operations Management (IOM) specialization focuses on production planning, flexibility in production management, inventory management, quality management, management of supply chain and the impact of information technology on the whole process of production. Another focus of this specialization is management of product development, role of entrepreneurship from the perspective of technology. This specialization also addresses such a question as why some countries

are more innovative than others.

## ② Policy for Curriculum Implementation

In their coursework, students will gain a solid understanding of research methods and a basic knowledge of management, upon which they will pursue subjects primarily in their respective specializations. They may also take subjects from the other specializations.

Based on their individual research topics, students will receive research supervision and work on a final written assignment in the seminars.