



Graduate School of

Governance Studies



Message from the Dean



Yuriko Minamoto, Ph.D.

Dean, Graduate School of Governance Studies

Economic globalization brings better livelihood, but at the same time, it brings about unequal social development in a fierce competitive environment. Poverty, disparity, environmental destruction and social exclusion are global issues that all nations in the world are now facing. Those negative effects are widely observed not only in the national level but in local settings such as community, working place, school, and family. In other words, they directly affect people's everyday life. It now becomes urgent that we strengthen the capacity of various actors involved in the public sector to facilitate effective implementation of policy and programs for well-being of people.

With this background, the objective of the Graduate School of Governance Studies is to train professionals capable of meeting political and public needs and solving the emerging social problems of the coming era. Our school is entitled "Governance Studies," not "Government Studies," to reflect the ideal of the political and administrative systems that are now taking shape. We propose the collaborative system among government, private sector and the not-for-profit/non-governmental sector to sustain a democratic and people-centered society.

Efforts to tackle these challenges are led by our three areas - "Public Policy", "International Development Policy" and "Community Management". A closer look at these areas shows that our school adopts an interdisciplinary approach and focuses on both theory and practice of a real world. The areas include case studies and presentations of updated policy formulation and implementation, while working closely with faculties who have extensive experiences both in international and Japanese public sectors. We believe those approaches are needed to train highly-skilled professionals capable of working in government, international organizations and the private and not-for-profit sectors.

We welcome highly motivated students who aspire in their careers to play a leading role in the public sector. Our mission is to pursue and develop both theory and practical solutions to support those students. We hope to work with you, challengers, to expand your thinking and enhance your ability to cope with a rapidly changing society in the world. After completion of our program, we can continuously work and build our network of "governance family" consisting of professionals from more than 20 countries.

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Introduction to Meiji University



Three founders: Tatsuo Kishimoto (center), Kozo Miyagi (right), Misao Yashiro (left)



Academy Common

Meiji University was founded in January 1881 as the Meiji Law School by a group of young lawyers barely in their 30's: Tatsuo Kishimoto, Kozo Miyagi, and Misao Yashiro. It was an era characterized by Japan's urgent need to develop as a modern independent nation. The three founded the Meiji Law School in their fervent hope to "foster bright capable youths who would lead a modern civil society in Japan".

Although confronted with countless obstacles and hardships along the way, Meiji University was born as a site for learning and education. Continuing its growth without ever ceasing to ring the chimes of liberty, Meiji University has expanded as one of the prominent private universities of Japan, celebrating its 130th anniversary in 2011. With Rights, Liberty, Independence and Self-government as its guiding principles, Meiji University is committed to fostering students who satisfy the requirements of "austerity and sturdiness", "creation of new intellect" and "needs of the times". Having sent out more than 520,000 graduates into the world to date, it has contributed vastly to the progress of society. The achievements of the university's numerous alumni actively engaged in key roles in various walks of life are highly reputed.

Meiji University ranks solidly among the best universities in Japan, currently consisting of 10 schools. It also has 12 Graduate Schools and 4 Professional Schools, including the Graduate School of Governance Studies. The university has 4 campuses: Surugadai, Izumi, Ikuta and Nakano Campuses. Along with excellent teaching staff, each of these campuses features modern facilities, including an array of affiliated educational and research institutes and amenities for extracurricular activities.

The Surugadai Campus is at the heart of historic Meiji University. Regular classes for the Graduate School are held in the Academy Common in Surugadai. The building opened in April 2004 primarily for continuing education center open to the community; it has eleven floors above ground and two basement levels and is fully equipped with state-of-the-art technology. Access to the campus is excellent, with the nearby Japan Railway service and five subway lines making it an easy commute for busy professionals.

Selected as a Core University for Internationalization under the "Global 30" Project

Meiji University is one of the thirteen universities selected by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) for its "Global 30" Project for Establishing Core Universities for Internationaliza-

tion. It steers universities to become competitive in international society and to provide education for global citizens. The MEXT provides grants for five years to universities selected as core schools for educating international

students through courses taught in English. The universities are expected to accelerate their globalization efforts and enhance the academic structure for international students who study or conduct research in Japan.

From Government to Governance: Toward a New Ideal of Society Based on Collaboration among Diverse Individuals and Organizations

Training Professionals in Politics, Policy and Public Administration



The three focus areas (Public Policy, International Development Policy, Community Planning and Management) of the Graduate School of Governance Studies aims at providing support to policy-making by government agencies and community residents through research and education in public policy studies. It produces professionals with specialized knowledge and global perspectives. The three focus areas are designed for those who have experience in government at the local level, in international cooperation or similar areas.

It includes elected leaders and representatives, public officials, NPO and NGO workers, and corporate employees, and is also for recent university graduates with an interest in these public policy fields who aspire to careers in public service. The English track program is primarily for international students, including those sponsored by their own governments, those granted the Human Resource Development Scholarship by Japanese Grant Aid (JDS) or MEXT scholarships, and long-term trainees under Japan's official development assistance program.

Advanced Education and Research for Professional Practitioners

The term "Public Policy" refers to the creation of policies by gathering data and analyzing it for determining the status of policy issues both domestically and internationally. In policy formulation and deployment, experts take a fresh look at conventional policy and decision-making processes to see how they can be improved, often incorporating citizen's interests. Policy-makers conduct simulations to test the feasibility of policy goals, check negative effects through experimental projects, identifying their causes, and make adjustments accordingly. Finally, whether at an end point or on an

ongoing basis, they observe the outcomes and evaluate the policy.

The curriculum of the Graduate School of Governance Studies is organized along the same line as such steps of policy making and implementation processes. It provides a streamlined curriculum for the students to build the skills of creating, implementing, and assessing policy. Our courses are grouped into four core fields: Basic subject - Policy, administration, management (Field A); Basic subject - Economic, finance, development (Field B); Applied Policy Study (Field C), in which students conduct research through case

studies; and Practical Seminars (Field D), including guidance on writing research papers and improving presentation skills. The Graduate School of Governance Studies strives for providing professional education with focus on practical knowledge and technical expertise, as well as reshaping the academic discipline of public policy studies into a holistic science that integrates the existing fields of political public administration, economics, public finance, and administrative law.

Qualities of Our Graduates

Our Professional Master's degree program aims at preparing professional practitioners and researchers with an advanced level of knowledge in governance and public policy. In order to obtain the degree,

students must possess (1) a high level of specialized knowledge of disciplines in various fields of governance and policy studies, and (2) the ability to apply that knowledge to solving real problems.

Our ultimate goal is to produce graduates who have a good command of policy-making and implementation skills necessary for resolving the complex problems in this diversified and borderless society.

Wide Range of Field Research Trips

A variety of interesting field research trips are organized by the school. These trips provide opportunities for the English-track students to observe the actual public policy in practice at both national and local government agencies. The field trips are also an occasion to interact directly with

the real Japanese practitioners who can share professional and hands-on experiences. Through the field research trips, students will enjoy the learning experience through Japanese cases. In addition, they will develop a better understanding of Japanese society and culture.

[Courses involving field research trips]

- Current Development in Public Policy and Management
- Introducing Spatial Planning in Tokyo
- QM in Japanese Public Sector
- Spatial Planning
- Tax Policy and Tax Administration

[Places Visited]

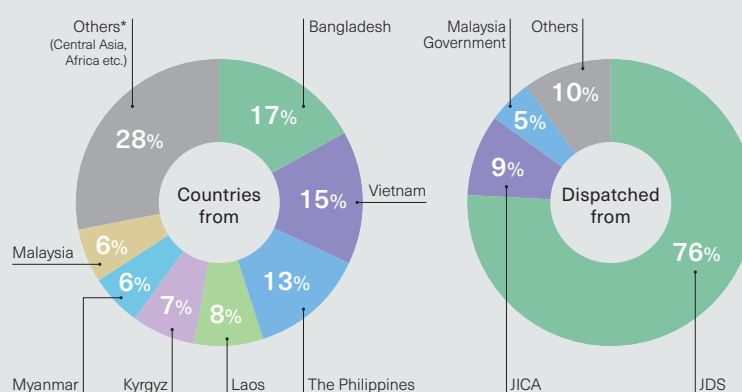
- National Personnel Authority
- Fire and Disaster Management Agency
- Local Autonomy College of the Ministry, Internal Affairs and Communications
- National Tax Agency, Ueno Tax Office
- The National Museum of Japanese History
- Tokyo Metropolitan Government
- Hiroshima Prefecture
- Kyoto Prefecture
- Miyagi Prefecture
- Nagano Prefecture
- Urayasu City Government



The JDS program

The Graduate School of Governance Studies has been working closely with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in educating young professionals in the public sector from different parts of the world. In particular, we have trained more than hundred thriving young professionals through the Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) program since 2007. Every year, we welcome approximately twenty students from different countries in September. They enroll in our two-year English track program and obtain our Master in Public Policy degree by completing the requirements consistent with our Japanese program. For more information about the JDS program, please visit its web page at <http://jds-scholarship.org/>.

The number of international students



Accumulative number of students: 222 (as of September 30, 2018)

*Others include Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Tanzania, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Canada, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Congo, Senegal and Chad.

Courses and Three Areas

The Graduate School of Governance Studies offers courses in three concentration areas: Public Policy, International Development Policy, and Community Planning and Management. In each of these areas, major topics of immediate relevance to contemporary world issues - including decentralization, "good enough governance," citizen participation, sustainable development, economic development cooperation, regional development, and poverty reduction are discussed in a wide range of courses offered by our faculty members.

Area 1

Public Policy

This area is about public policy processes, from identifying issues to formulating, implementing, and evaluating policy options. The knowledge and expertise in policy processes, including theories in political science, public administration, and organizational management fields are growing their importance in the field of public policy.

Field A Basic subject - Policy, administration, management	Governance Studies
	Intergovernmental Relations
	Urban Spatial Policy
	Introduction to Public Policy Analysis
	Evaluation Theory and Practice
	Comparative Local Government
	TQM in Public Sector
Field B Basic subject - Economic, finance, development	Spatial Planning
	Public Financial Management
	Public Finance
	Tax Policy and Tax Administration
	Macroeconomics A/B
Field C Applied Policy Study	Microeconomics A/B
	Current Development in Public Policy and Management
	Public Policy
	Policy Evaluation
	Japanese Politics and Society
	Comparative Public Administration
	Comparative Study of Corruption
	Japanese Local Government (Finance)
	Japanese Economic Policy
	Japanese Foreign and Development Policy

Area 2

International Development Policy

Drawing on disciplines concerned with international economics and the environment, this focal area encourages students to analyze global issues of sustainable development and poverty reduction from different perspectives on social systems. While market-driven development policies has achieved economic prosperity in many societies, they have also exacerbated global problems such as environmental degradation and income disparity.

Field A Basic subject - Policy, administration, management	Government and Politics in Developing Countries
	Global Governance (Theory)
	Global Governance (Institutions)
Field B Basic subject - Economic, finance, development	Politics and Economics in East Asia
	Economic System and Environment
Field C Applied Policy Study	Japanese Economy in International Environment
	Political Economy of Development
	Theories and Experience of the Developmental State
	International Economics and Finance
	Private Sector Development
	Business, Policy and Environment
	Environmental Governance
	Environmental Management
	Environmental Assessment
	Comparative and International Education

Area 3

Community Planning and Management

Community is the field of practice where governance comes most closely in contact with people's lives. Community Planning and Management area is organized around the process of making, implementing, and evaluating policies for resolving global issues from local perspectives. It also focuses on crisis management and the role of the community in responding to natural disasters and terrorism, which have been increasing in recent years.

Field A Basic subject - Policy, administration, management	QM in Japanese Public Sector
	NGO/NPO Policy
	NGO/NPO Management
	Crisis Management for Natural Disasters
	Negotiation in the Public Sector
Field B Basic subject - Economic, finance, development	Social Policy
	Social Development
Field C Applied Policy Study	Consensus Building in the Public Sector
	Human Resource Management
	Leadership Theory and Practice
	Urban Design
	Introducing Spatial Planning in Tokyo
	Crisis Management and Civil Society
	Crisis Management and Public Administration
	Community Engagement and Facilitation
	Urban and Regional Development Planning
	Japanese Education in Comparative Perspective

Governance Studies

Kyoko Ryu, Professor

The purpose of this course is to take a basic view of governance in the international context. The last thirty years have witnessed a transformation of the state in many industrial democracies. This transformation is described as one from government to governance, that is, bureaucracy to markets and non-profit private networks. The term governance is not new, but now it is used to capture this new pattern of governing.

This course will examine governance by looking at some different aspects of it, although the concept is still slippery. The course will begin to deal with factors caused to change government's role. The class will examine the impact of a New Public Management and its implication for the society. Upon completion of this course, students will be able to understand what is governance, how should we explain its emergence, what are its implications for public policy and democracy. In the class, comparative analysis is highly valued. Therefore students are encouraged to contribute to the class discussion by bringing out the similar examples or cases of the country they are from. The class also stresses writings and students are required to present some papers occasionally.

Evaluation Theory and Practice

Yuriko Minamoto, Professor

This course serves as an introduction to "Program Evaluation", evaluation methodologies commonly used in public sector to contribute to solving various social problems in society. "Program evaluation" is a widely used evaluation theory and is a critical component in formulating and operating policies and programs. Evaluations can provide information to policy makers, program managers or citizens that can assist them in making decisions, ensuring accountability and program improvement. Students will become familiar with the concepts, various methods and their applications in policy arena, and be able to propose an appropriate evaluation design to assess policies and programs. Various case studies and exercises of evaluation practice are incorporated in class discussions.

TQM in Public Sector

Junro Nishide, Professor

As in many Western countries, result-oriented or goal-oriented management became very popular among national and local governments in Japan. Performance evaluation was institutionalized by law in the central government agencies in 2002, led by some of the local public bodies which had started introducing outcome-based evaluation systems in 1990's. Following these movements, more attentions came to be paid to "quality management" in public organizations. It is important for government administrators to explain their level of productivity, namely, the ratio of the amount of tax money spent for a set of government actions to the level of goals attained by them. But it is even more important to enable upgrading the level of productivity by improving the quality of management. This course aims to give students insights on these attempts to establish quality management systems in public sector. Students will learn how the latest concepts and practices of the quality management have been developed in the private sector. They will also learn how those theories and techniques must be modified in applying to public sector management.

Public Financial Management

Hideaki Tanaka, Professor

This course is intended to provide a framework for thinking about how governments can attain sound fiscal performance and to give guidance on the key elements of a well-performing public financial management (PFM). PFM is concerned with the planning, management, control and accountability of public financial resources and typically includes budgeting, financial management, accounting and auditing. The course presents the theoretical and practical setting for the management of financial resources in the government sector. Students can learn best practices on PFM in the world.

Across the world, recent reforms have seen the transfer of management authority from central government to line agencies, and budget and accounting systems adopt more commercially focused models. It is so called, "New Public Management". The course will also examine the idea of NPM critically, and discuss the transformation of public sector and public governance in the wider sense. The course will focus on not only experiences in developed countries including Japan but also those in developing countries. Students will be encouraged to discuss and analyze issues and problems in their own countries.

This course is aimed at officials in the public sector and those who are interested in managing government finances.

The first part (class No.1-3) introduces the framework of public financial management. The second part (class No.4-13) discusses financial management, budgeting and accounting. The last part (class No.14) covers wider issues and reform of budgetary institutions.

Macroeconomics A

Ryuta Ray Kato, Professor

The aims of this course are to introduce the fundamental framework of macroeconomics to students who are not familiar with macroeconomics. Thus, no background in economics is required. While use of mathematical tools will be minimized, several key mathematical tools will be taught to help students understand analytical methods. One of the purposes of this course is to let students get able to critically analyze several fiscal and monetary policies within the macroeconomics framework. The goal of this course is to let students understand how much the macroeconomics framework can be used for stabilizing the economy. Thus, students are expected to equip themselves with analytical tools which are getting more and more essential to judge on-going actual government macroeconomic policies.

Japanese Local Government (Finance)

Shunsuke Kimura, Professor

When you consider your home country's appropriate governmental structure, a study of the dynamism of local administration and the financial system is a key point.

This course, therefore, is intended to introduce and analyze the financial aspects of the system and the practice of Japanese central and local administrative systems.

From the standpoint of public administration, a comparative analysis of the governmental financial structure is very effective. In this course we firstly focus on the central government structure; the cabinet system, the budget system and such. Secondly we focus on the allocation of public affairs between the central government, the broader local public authorities (prefectures) and the basic local public authorities (municipalities). Thirdly we focus on the inter-governmental relationship on the financial stage. Especially we pick up the Local Allocation Tax, which is the financial equalizing system. The central government aims at both of the financial safeguard and the financial equality among the local public authorities.

Fourthly we focus on the challenges of the local finance system; decentralization, rehabilitation and the revitalization. In Japan, especially since 1990s, the local administrative systems have been remarkably changing in order to deal with them.

This course will be taught generally by lectures, but discussion among participants will be combined.

Global Governance (Theory)

Yuichi Sasaoka, Professor

This course aims at deepening the understanding of International Relations (IR) with the emphasis of global governance (or global issues, globalization). This course is the standard contents for graduate students, while another class, Global Governance (Institutions) has more specializing focus on multilateral organizations and/or the United Nations. The first textbook deals with sector issues of global governance and covers the latest developments in the world politics, thereby can provide good particular starting points for this class.

The primary objectives of this course are two-fold: (1) to understand major theories and approaches of IR; and (2) to familiarize with the background of current international and global events. Today's world has deepened the global networks and facilitated public discussions on multiple issues in a global scale. You are invited to join in such a discussion.

Environmental Assessment

Masami Tsuji, Professor

In order to promote economic development and ensure capacity to manage increasing population, infrastructure development such as roads, power plants, water supply and sanitation facilities are indispensable. For preparation, implementation, and operation of such development projects in a sustainable manner with respect to environmental and social aspects, it is required to establish and enforce a proper environmental assessment (EA) system. Major elements of EA system are to survey current conditions, consider alternatives, analyze and predict project impacts, assess the predicted impacts, design mitigation measures, and establish a management plan. During these processes, it is important to organize public consultations, and prepare a grievance redress mechanism to listen to voices of the affected people and respond to them timely and appropriately. In this regard, many countries established laws for EA, and international financing institutions (IFIs) established policies for environmental and social safeguards including EA.

While most of the infrastructure projects are implemented and operated without causing major adverse environmental impacts,

there are cases that caused environmental problems. Some of those originate from lack of proper EA requirements. Some others are from insufficient enforcement of the system. Students are expected to learn how such problems are prevented, and how sustainable development is ensured through an appropriate EA system and its enforcement.

This course will discuss: (i) brief history of EA system in international community and countries, (ii) major environmental and social aspects that should be covered by EA, (iii) important procedures to carry out EA, (iv) characteristics of EA laws in various countries and of safeguard policies in IFIs, (v) case studies on application of EA, and (vi) future actions to improve EA system and its enforcement.

The course is designed for those students who have basic knowledge on policy making. By taking this course, students are expected to: (i) Obtain basic knowledge required for EA preparation and review in both procedure and substance, (ii) Understand how to review EA documents, and eventually (iii) Promote sustainable development through implementation and operation of various kinds of infrastructure projects with the process of EA.

Negotiation in the Public Sector

Masahiro Matsuura, Professor

Negotiation is an integral part of everyday business. Even in the public sector, you will have to negotiate with a wide varieties of stakeholders, both inside and outside the office, in various stages of policy-making and implementation. Theory and practice of negotiation has been explored particularly in the US for the last thirty years and they have been taught at most professional schools (e.g., public policy and business schools). This course follows the same format.

The course will provide an overview of theories and techniques for negotiation analysis and also opportunities for the students to test and hone their practical skills through simulated negotiations.

Community Engagement and Facilitation

Makoto Nagahata, Professor

No one can deny that participatory development is one of key elements for good local governance. How the local people can actively take part in the process of local development is a major concern for all the practitioners and policy makers. In addition, collaboration or "co-production" among public institutions and private organizations (including non-profit sector) is also considered to be one of important issues for public service delivery in all over the world. In order to achieve active participation of community people in the development process, and to promote active collaboration among various stakeholders, "facilitation" is an important theory and skills that all the concerned persons should know and utilize. In the course, theory and skill of facilitation will be given primary focus in order to accelerate active community engagement in development process. In addition, macro process of community based development through collaboration among various stakeholders will also be studied. Throughout the course, the participating students will be expected to acquire basic knowledge on facilitation theory and collaborative management of community engagement.

Research Paper

In order to obtain the Master's degree from Meiji's Graduate School of Governance Studies, students are required to submit a "research paper." Each international student is assigned to a "zemi" group supervised by one of faculty members and receive hands-on guidance for conducting research and writing the paper.

Research Method

In these seminar courses, first-year students choose a governance/public administration related topic and conduct their own research. Through reviewing the relevant literature, students will acquire skills for theoretical studies and policy analysis. This process will guide the student towards the appropriateness of their definition of the topic.

Research Paper

These seminar courses focus on writing academic papers. Each of second year students learns to construct a theoretical framework and employ research methods, data analysis techniques, and related skills for writing a research paper on his or her own research topics.

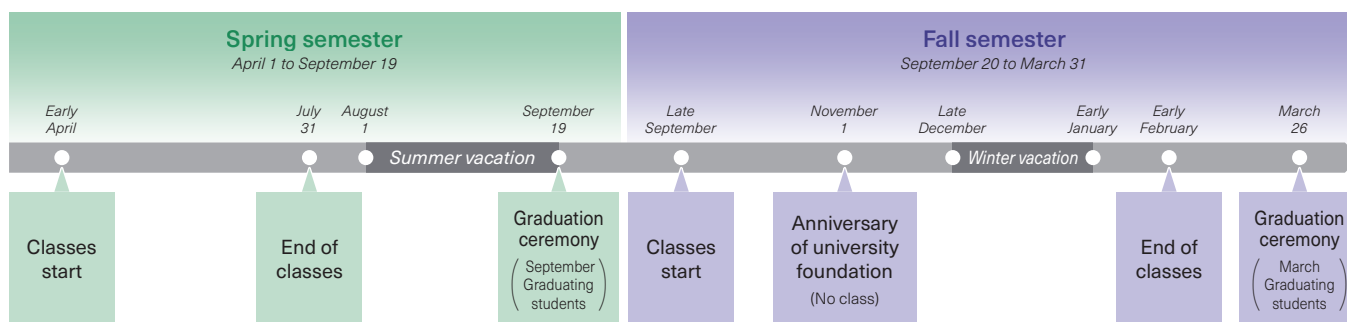
Thesis Workshop

Thesis workshops are organized for all international students at the Graduate School of Governance Studies. This workshop provides students with an opportunity to critique one another's work and engage in intellectual exchange on their approach to governance studies and their theoretical and research procedures.

English Language Academic Writing

We offer a range of English academic communication and writing support courses, workshops and tutoring for international students whose first language is not English. These are taught by native speaking instructors, experienced in English academic support course development.

Academic Calendar



Requirements for Completion of the Degree (Master of Public Policy)

- As a general rule, students must be enrolled in the Graduate School of Governance Studies for at least 2 years and must obtain at least 40 credits (including 4 credits each from Field A and Field B) and complete a Master's thesis.
- Students must enroll in the following four courses taught by their faculty advisor: Research Method 1, Research Method 2, Research Paper 1, and Research Paper 2. Students also must prepare a Master's thesis with necessary guidance from their advisor.
- In addition to the above four courses, students must obtain at least 2 credits of courses taught by their faculty advisor.
- Students may complete a maximum of 36 credits in a single academic year.
- Where recognized as necessary by the Faculty Council of the Graduate School of Governance Studies, interdepartmental courses, up to a maximum of 4 credits, shall be counted toward degree completion and included in the maximum 36 credits obtainable in a single year.

Faculty



Takafumi Kanemura [Professor]

It has already passed around twenty years that NPM denoted to map out a new way of public sector reform based on the neoclassical theory, and the Government was renamed the Governance. In the governance society, communities, neighbourhood assemblies, NPOs are given important roles as partners of collaborative governance or joined-up government. However, obviously where we are today, citizens are playing "bowling alone" not group. If so, citizen participation in the public decision-making may not represent the society. Most citizens are only involved in a particular personal interest. We are now struggling with the NPM legacy to pursue financial efficiency and effectiveness, and democratic good governance. In the Graduate School of Governance Studies, we will study, debate, and take practical steps toward a New Governance society that is the joint creation of all its participants.

[Profile] After working toward a doctorate at Senshu University, he held successive posts as lecturer, assistant professor, and professor at Meikai University before assuming his current position. In addition to his teaching and academic research, he has undertaken practical studies analyzing local public finances at think tanks and local governments, and has assisted the governments of Uzbekistan and Mongolia, among others, in planning taxation and fiscal reforms. He is an executive director of

the Japan Society of Comparative International Governmental Accounting Research and serves on a number of other boards, including the Nippon Urban Management and Local Government Research Association.

[Courses Taught] Tax Policy and Tax Administration, Research Method 1&2, Research Paper 1&2



Kyoko Ryu [Professor]

What is "the public sphere"? What role should government play therein, and how? These are questions that never arose in the days when "public" was effectively synonymous with "governmental." What relationship should government have with the market, with citizens, with administrators, and what should be the relationship between the national and local governments? How widely applicable are new public management (NPM), public-private partnerships (PPPs), and similar ideas developed in Anglo-Saxon countries? Do we actually understand how government functions in our own countries? Many puzzles await our efforts to solve them together.

[Profile] In 1988 she withdrew from the doctoral program of the Graduate School of Law, Kyoto University, and became an assistant in the Faculty of Law, Kagawa University. From 1995, she spent two years as a postgraduate British Council Fellow studying NPM reform in the Department of Government, University of Strathclyde, U.K. She became a professor in the Faculty of Law, Kagawa University, before assum-

ing her current post as professor in the Graduate School of Governance Studies. In 2009, she returned to the U.K. to do overseas research at Cambridge University.

[Courses Taught] Governance Studies, Intergovernmental Relations, Research Method 1&2, Research Paper 1&2



Yuriko Minamoto [Dean, Professor]

Our society is challenged by increasingly complex and dynamic problems with no clear model for solution. When dealing with complex problems, the past does not necessarily predict the future. Emerging governance model with stakeholder engagement could indicate a path to innovative initiatives to solve social issues. My research interests are in evaluative thinking that allows learning and adaptive management in policy formulation and implementation with various stakeholders. Focusing on specific social development context, let us search together clues for social betterment.

[Profile] After graduating from International Christian University, she earned an MA in Global Management from Thunderbird School of Global Management in the USA and a Ph.D. in Tokyo Institute of Technology. After working for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID), she has engaged in research and development of evaluation systems and methods for JICA, the World Bank and NGOs as international development consultant. Recently she also deals with policy/program evaluations

of Ministries and local governments in Japan. She is currently a vice president of the Japan Evaluation Society (JES).

[Courses Taught] Evaluation Theory and Practice, Social Development, Current Development in Public Policy and Management, Research Method 1&2, Research Paper 1&2



Yuichi Sasaoka [Professor]

My area of interest lies in global governance, local governance and their linkage in forming public space. I am particularly interested in analyzing how the governance is, and can be, related to development and security from the perspectives of international relations. I have a 30 year - experience as a practitioner in the field of development while conducting research and teaching at universities. My main area focus has been on sub-Saharan Africa while having strong interest in other areas such as Asia.

[Profile] After graduating in law from Chuo University (political science), he earned a master of public administration from Kennedy School, Harvard and Ph.D. in social science from Waseda University. While working for Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) between 1981 and 2011, he worked as an advisor to the Ministry of Finance and Planning in Uganda, senior advisor for Institute for International Cooperation, special advisor in JICA Tanzania office, senior research fellow at JICA Research Institute. He also served as the visiting professor of Tokyo University of

Foreign Studies, professor of National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, and vice president of TICAD Civil Society Forum.

[Courses Taught] Government and Politics in Developing Countries, Global Governance (Theory), Global Governance (Institutions), Japanese Foreign and Development Policy, Research Method 1&2, Research Paper 1&2



Makoto Nagahata [Professor]

In recent decades, as modernization has prevailed all over the world, traditional local communities drastically lost its importance on human life, and both the nation states and market economy play much important roles for fulfilling various needs of the people. However, no one denies that there are serious problems which can be solved neither by public sector nor by the private companies alone. It becomes inevitable to have collaborative actions involving non-profit private organizations (NPOs / NGOs) for overcoming complicated issues in modernized societies. The emergence of NPOs can be regarded as an indication of active civil participation in the process of self-governance.

[Profile] After graduating from the University of Tokyo, he completed master's program at the graduate school of Global Studies, Sophia University. Then, he joined a Japanese NGO that has development projects in the South Asian countries and worked there for 14 years including four year stay at Dhaka as a country director. In 2004, he established own NPO in Tokyo aiming at promoting mutual learning network among practitioners and policy makers on community development both in Japan and in the developing countries. His NPO implements various capacity

development activities for government officials and NGO leaders in Asian countries. He also facilitates training courses on participatory community development implemented by JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency).

[Courses Taught] NGO/NPO Policy, NGO/NPO Management, Human Resource Management, Community Engagement and Facilitation, Research Method 1&2, Research Paper 1&2



Hideaki Tanaka [Professor]

Management in the modern public sector (central and local governments, etc.) is becoming more diverse, complex, and difficult. This is because in addition to the problem of failures by the government, the relationships and transactions between government and stakeholders including the citizens, companies, and non-profit organizations have become important. "Governance" is a mechanism for solving social problems. Everyone is required to understand and practice governance. For this reason, the ability and experience for theory and empirical demonstration, and for analyzing and solving problems, is necessary. Let us all think about governance together.

[Profile] Graduated from the School of Engineering at the Tokyo Institute of Technology, and completed graduate school at the same university. London School of Economics Master's degree (social security policy), National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies Doctorate (policy studies). In 1985 joined the Ministry of Finance, and worked on budgets, government investment and loans, free trade negotiations, reform of the central government ministries and agencies, etc., while working at the National Tax Agency, Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Embassy of Japan in Malaysia), Ministry of Health and Welfare (now the Ministry of

Health, Labour and Welfare), etc. Furthermore, engaged in education and research at Australian National University from 2003 to 2005 and Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University from 2007 to 2010. Has also participated in the projects of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and other organizations.

[Courses Taught] Public Financial Management, Public Finance, Research Method 1&2, Research Paper 1&2



Masahiro Matsuura [Professor]

Most of the emerging public policy issues in recent years are often characterized as wicked problems. Dealing with the global challenges such as climate change, mega cities, and sustainable development all require well-managed transformations in institutions and norms under the high level of uncertainties. I am interested in exploring the practice that encourages democratic negotiation, participation, and consensus building for fair and efficient solutions as well as future-oriented deliberations for dealing with emerging wicked problems. I hope you will join us for action-oriented learning experience and explore these emerging challenges with us.

[Profile] Graduated from the Department of Civil Engineering, the University of Tokyo. Finished the Master in City Planning and Ph.D. (Urban and Regional Planning) programs at the Department of Urban Studies and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Worked for Mitsubishi Research Institute for assisting participatory processes for national and regional planning projects. Taught at the University of Tokyo's School of Public Policy as an assistant professor with focus on energy, environment, marine, and science policies. Appointed to the current position in April

2016. Head of the Democracy Design Lab., a not for profit organization promoting better design of participatory planning. Has provided many training courses and lectures for international students as well as aid agencies such as JICA.

[Courses Taught] Urban Spatial Policy, Introduction to Public Policy Analysis, Negotiation in the Public Sector, Consensus Building in the Public Sector, Research Method 1&2, Research Paper 1&2



Shunsuke Kimura [Professor]

Japanese governments which are composed of the central government and the local governments are carrying out the administrative activities through enacting the national laws and the bylaws. I have experienced planning the systems, draft of the laws and the bylaws as the personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. In the standpoint of public administrations, a comparative analysis of the central government and the local governments is very effective for figuring out the frame of the governmental system. In the lectures I shall try to identify the specific characteristics of Japanese administrative systems.

[Profile] 1986 Join the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), 1990 Section Chief of Policy Planning Division of MIC, 1994 Director of the Finance Division of Gifu Prefecture, 2001 Deputy Director of Public Enterprise Division, 2003 Deputy Mayor of Matsuyama City, 2008 Director of Foreign Inhabitant Registration Book System and Counsellor for Local Finance System, 2013 Professor of Hitotsubashi University.

[Courses Taught] Japanese Local Government (Finance), Research Method 1&2, Research Paper 1&2



Ryuta Ray Kato [Professor]

Many of issues in our modern society seem to be money-related, and many conflicts among different groups rise from the distribution of wealth. In order to logically understand complicated conflicts as well as to prescribe remedies for such conflicts, economics can help us scientifically approach them. By using the economics framework, we can try to provide some solutions for the problems you particularly have at your workplace and in your country.

[Profile] Before he joined the Graduate School of Governance Studies in April 2018, he was teaching at Shiga University and International University of Japan. While he belonged to Shiga University, he was a research fellow of Economy Planning Agency of the Government of Japan, as well as Economic and Social Research Institute of Cabinet Office of the Government of Japan. He was also a senior research fellow at Imperial College of the University of London. Recent papers have appeared in Japan and the World Economy, Journal of the Japanese and International Economies, Review of Economics & Finance, Journal of Economics and Political Economy, Pub-

lic Policy Review, International Journal of Health Care Finance and Economics, and Japanese Journal of Social Security Policy. PhD University of Essex, UK (2000) MA University of Essex (1996), and Yokohama National University (1990) BA Chuo University (1986)

[Courses Taught] Microeconomics A & B, Macroeconomics A & B, Research Method 1&2, Research Paper 1&2



Kiyoshi Kobayashi [Professor]

Drawing on my 34 years of experience working for the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, I discuss urban policy in actual practice. I take an integrated approach to concrete problems, including welfare, education, city planning, transportation, housing and culture. Tokyo today is still evolving as a city. We will take an in-depth look at its present status, problems, and future direction while making comparisons with Western cities and also gaining an historical perspective. Research will involve field visits and close contacts with actual practitioners.

[Profile] Graduated from Tokyo Institute of Technology, Department of Social Engineering in 1981. He went to work for the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG). After serving in the Bureau of City Planning of the TMG, he worked at the Economic Planning Agency for two years. He went to Sumida City as a section director and opened Sumida Triphony Hall in 1997. He then returned to the TMG where he took up positions at the Bureau of Policy and Planning, General Affairs, and Construction. He was successively senior director of the Planning and Coordination Division, and

deputy director of the Office of the Governor for Policy Planning. He took as director general, Bureau of Citizens and Cultural Affairs in 2012 and attended the World Cities Culture Summit in London. He also served as director general, Bureau of Taxation and retired in 2016. His special interests are local government policy, urban policy, crisis management, and cultural policy.

[Courses Taught] Spatial Planning, Introducing Spatial Planning in Tokyo



Junro Nishide [Professor]

"Theory without practice is empty, and practice without theory is blind." The great thinkers of the world have often introduced this motto. How can we merge theory and practice? This is a difficult question to answer. However, even if these two are parallel, if we can pursue theory and practice for the same direction just as the two wheels of a cart, we can go ahead through absorbing the strengths of each other. I would like students to earn capacity to manage the cart through the learning and research activities at our school.

[Profile] Up to the present position, He dedicated his own career to Fukui Prefectural Government (1988-2005), University Evaluation Center at University of Ryukus as associate professor (2005-2009), and the School of Policy Studies at Iwate Prefectural University as associate professor and professor (2009-2018). He earned Master of Public Administration and Master of Arts in Economics from the Maxwell School of Public Affairs and Citizenship at Syracuse University (2000-2002). He also attended Ph.D. program in Public Management at Waseda University (2006-2010,

2012-2015), and earned Ph.D. in Public Management (2018). He was engaged in the Evans School of Public Policy at University of Washington as visiting scholar for research on performance management system in the U.S. governments. He serves on academic societies as advisory board member, and on governmental bodies tasked with improving the administrative system.

[Courses Taught] TQM in Public Sector, QM in Japanese Public Sector, Research Method 1&2, Research Paper 1&2



Masami Tsuji [Professor]

In the past, environmental protection was regarded as an inhibition factor to economic development. Later, recognition that economic development should be in harmony with environmental protection became prevalent. Further changes of the view are occurring, from the harmony to "win-win" relationship of those, as symbolized by ESG investment. On the other hand, we are facing a critical situation of the environment such as global warming. We will discuss how we should tackle the situation in the changing society.

[Profile] He graduated from University of Tokyo (Faculty of Science) in 1984, and joined the Environment Agency (current Ministry of the Environment), Japan, where he handled water quality, environmental assessment, wildlife protection, and international cooperation. He also worked for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (current Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare), Japan, on drinking water quality, and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (current Japan International Cooperation Agency), and undertook research activities on water management in the Ministry of the Environment, France. In 1998-2014, he worked for Asian Development Bank

and promoted environmental agenda. He taught environmental management and sustainable development in Tohoku University and Sophia University, and has been undertaking research in the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Before joining Meiji University, he was Senior Advisor on Environmental Management in JICA. He has a Ph.D. in Social Governance (Hosei University).

[Courses Taught] Urban Management and Environment, Environmental Governance, Environmental Management, Environmental Assessment, Research Method 1&2, Research Paper 1&2



Akiko Hayashi [Assistant Professor]

In Japan, as in many other contemporary societies, preschools are a key institution for young children to become appropriate, well-adjusted, members of their society and citizens. As an educational anthropologist, I explore preschools from both micro- and macro-perspectives. My research includes both micro-analyses of how preschool teachers interact with children and more macro-analyses of the impacts on preschools of educational policy reforms and, more broadly, of social change. I have expertise in a range of qualitative research methods (including interviewing, ethnography, and video-based methods) that can be used for studies of preschools and other governmental and non-governmental institutions. I am looking forward to working with you all and learning more about your countries and cultures.

[Profile] After graduating from Tokyo Joshi University in Tokyo, she moved to Arizona State University for her Ph.D. Her education was interdisciplinary, with coursework in anthropology, psychology, and education and a Ph.D. from the Committee on Curriculum and Instruction at Arizona State University and a post-doctoral fellowship at the University of Georgia in the U.S. She joined the Graduate School of

Governance Studies in 2015.

[Courses Taught] Comparative and International Education, Japanese Education in Comparative Perspective, Qualitative Research Methods, Masters Thesis Development, Analysis and Writing in Qualitative Research

Lecturers

Kosaku Dairokuno

[courses]

- Comparative Public Administration
- Comparative Study of Corruption

Etsuko Katsu

[courses]

- Japanese Economy in International Environment
- Japanese Economic Policy

Nobuhisa Taira

[courses]

- Public Policy
- Policy Evaluation

Yoshiki Kobayashi

[courses]

- Crisis Management and Civil Society

Rosario Laratta

[courses]

- Social Policy

Kosuke Ninomiya

[courses]

- Economic System and Environment
- Business, Policy and Environment

Kazuyuki Sasaki

[courses]

- Crisis Management for Natural Disasters
- Leadership Theory and Practice

Keisuke Tsukada

[courses]

- Crisis Management and Public Administration

Yumi Horikane

[courses]

- Political Economy of Development
- Theories and Experience of the Developmental State

Evelyn J. Naoumi

[courses]

- Elementary Academic English
- Intermediate Academic English (Writing)
- Intermediate Academic English (Communication)
- Advanced Academic English

Takuji Kameyama

[courses]

- Private Sector Development

Takayuki Kubo

[courses]

- Urban and Regional Development Planning

Masahiro Mogaki

[courses]

- Japanese Politics and Society

Ryoichi Okuzumi

[courses]

- International Economics and Finance

Masaki Takahashi

[courses]

- Politics and Economics in East Asia

Aki Yonehara

[courses]

- Social Research Method
- Introductory Statistics for Social Research

Messages from Alumni & Students

A Message from Alumni

- 1 Please describe your current work that you engage in?
- 2 How are you utilizing the knowledge acquired at the Graduate School of Governance Studies and your research achievements for your work and contributing to the government of your home country?
- 3 Your message and advice to future applicants to Meiji University.



**Batchuluun
Mungunsukh**

from: Mongolia

1 After completing my study at Meiji, I returned to Ulaanbaatar, the capital city of Mongolia. I founded a not-for profit organization called the "Institute of Governance Studies (IGS)" in 2017 together with GSGS's Mongolian alumni members. The IGS is a network of young researchers conducting governance studies. Our missions are to introduce research outcomes and innovations, as well as Japanese best practices to Mongolian governmental organizations and the public sector.

2 The GSGS transformed my knowledge and skills and expanded my views. I learned professional knowledge and practical skills from brilliant professors, government officials, organizations, and the cities.

Now, in my work, I pass on policy guidance and best practices for national and local social development projects in Mongolia based on my research achievement and knowledge gained during my time at Meiji.

3 The Graduate School of Governance Studies, Meiji University provides the best knowledge and opportunities for students to build successes and a bright future.



**Jonah
Lyn Degayo
Corpuz**

from: The Philippines

1 Currently I am a Senior Agriculturist at the Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Division (AMAD) of the Philippine Department of Agriculture in Region IX. With the position, I am heading the Agribusiness Promotion Section (APS). This section is mandated to develop database on agricultural investment projects, business regulations and investment incentives. Next, it is our responsibility to conduct agribusiness investment forum to promote and encourage more investments in agriculture and fisheries. Lastly, it is within our mandate the facilitation of domestic and foreign investment matching in coordination with other agencies.

Also, I am designated as the Project Economist of Region IX for the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP), a special project funded by World Bank until year 2021.

2 The learning and experiences derived from my two-year stay at Meiji University's Graduate School of Governance Studies enhanced my perspective on the matters pertaining policy, from conceptualization to evaluation. As a development worker in the agriculture sector, the courses I took for Public Policy equipped me with valuable knowledge in the areas of project/program implementation to evaluation, including the activities in between like public consultations and consensus building, among others, as part of the delivery of our services to local government units and the farmers.

Also, the findings and recommendations on my research can be used as an input towards strengthening social networks of farmers as a venue for them to improve access to better markets and opportunities.

3 Meiji University's Graduate School of Governance Studies offers a wide range of courses and disciplines in the areas of public policy, governance and public administration, among others. These are taught by competent Japanese and foreign professors in the English track who are experts in their own fields.

Studying at Meiji University is not purely a classroom-learning but also the school provides the students with opportunities with field visits to complement academic theories/lectures, some of these are done together with Japanese students. Also, activities like the Thesis Workshop held in seminar houses of the university outside of Tokyo provide a venue where seniors get to share their experiences in writing the thesis to the newcomers.



**Nguyen
Thanh Binh**

from: Vietnam

1 After the graduation from the GSGS of Meiji University in 2017, I returned to the office. My current work is to handle the international relations policy on combating transnational crimes between Vietnam and other ASEAN countries. In addition, I am responsible for Vietnam engagement with the ASEAN Transnational Crimes framework.

2 The Master's degree I obtained from the GSGS study was very helpful for my current job. The knowledge I gained helps me improve and deepen the analytical and research skills. Moreover, most of my classmates are also from other ASEAN countries with similar backgrounds, which provided me a good chance to build the working network. It is absolutely useful for my current job.

3 My two-year experience of studying at Meiji University was really worthwhile of my life. The world-class environment of academic study made a significant contribution to my career plan.



Si Thu Kyaw

from: Myanmar

- ① Now I am working at the Kayah State Government (KSG) office as an assistant director, section chief for two sections, Development and Social Welfare, and Planning and Finance. The KSG is one of the 14 local governments in Myanmar. It is supervised by the general administration department of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Currently in my workplace, I am responsible for two regional ministries; Ministry of Development and Social Welfare, and Ministry of Planning and Finance. Under two regional ministries, there are 37 regional governmental departments including sectors of health, education, planning, banking and sport and so on.
- ② I am utilizing everything I acquired from my school, including my research findings as well as two years of lessons in Japan by all possible means. So I can utilize those both formally and informally. In formal ways, I have chances, fortunately, to apply my experiences even to my day-to-day management/workplace as I am now working at the local government office and involved in the decision making process. everyday, I also have opportunities to make informal suggestions to the two ministers that I manage.
- ③ If you are accepted, "just believe in yourself and that you are the lucky ones now". Have fun at the GSGS.

A Message from Current Students

- ① What made you choose Meiji University? Please describe the primary reason that motivated you to study at Meiji University.
- ② What are the distinguishing characteristics of the Graduate School of Governance Studies?
- ③ Your message and advice to future applicants to Meiji University.



Laxmi Ghimire

from: Nepal

- ① Meiji University is well-known in Japan with its attractive name "MEIJI" which stands for the modern development of Japan since the Meiji Era in 1868. After my wonderful experience, I can give many reasons to study here. At the beginning, however, I actually chose this university because of its 5Ls: 1) Location: the center of Tokyo, the capital city of Japan; 2) Library: A big central library; 3) Laboratory: large computer and study rooms for students; 4) Lecturer: Very academic, subject expertise and distinguished professors from different countries, sectors and bureaucracy; and 5) Long history: 137 years of its establishment.
- ② I am really proud to be a student of the Graduate School of Governance Studies. I found various distinguishing characteristics of the GSGS. I have made a small list here: i) Governance study itself is a unique subject; ii) The course contents are very practical and applicable; iii) Regular as well as intensive courses provide students with flexible conveniences; iv) Interdepartmental courses are additional benefits for the students to develop the networks and relations; v) English Academic Workshop is fruitful for improving academic style of writing; and vi) All the professors and administrative staffs are very cooperative, friendly, supportive and helpful to the students.
- ③ As a renowned university in Japan, everyone can achieve the rewarding study at Meiji University. It develops global connectivity by co-creation of bringing together the individuals' potentials towards the best ideas. Rights, Liberty, Independence and Self-government are the founding principles of this university; Based on this spirit, the academic education of Meiji University serves as a catalyst to facilitate a better and brighter future for the students. I, strongly advise future applicants to 'please join in and enjoy the study in Meiji University' i.e., the victory of your career endeavor. Meiji promotes an individual to be a multi-cultural, diverse and have multiple identities to strengthen human resource development, integrity, moral sense and foreign relationship; this is share, mix and blend the countries all around the world and build students to feel liveliness of different dimensions all in one place.

Mederbek
Israilov

from: Kyrgyz

- ① The primary reason for joining Meiji at the beginning is that I wanted to study and live in Tokyo. Meiji University was the only university in Tokyo which accepted the JDS program applicants. My senior colleagues who studied in Japan told me that Meiji University is a good choice for me.
- ② Meiji University is the best place to study public policy and governance, not only in the academic aspect but also in the practical aspect. Many of the professors of the Graduate School of Governance Studies are former high-ranking public servants in the central and local governments of Japan. Students will have opportunities to participate in field trips to ministries and agencies of Japan and receive valuable lectures from active public servants of Japan. Also, the school invites professors and government officials from other developed countries for guest lectures about the global changes in the world. The Governance School staff occasionally organize student trips to national

museums and historical places of Japan for learning and understanding the culture and the history of Japan.

- ③ Japan is the most developed country in Asia, and Tokyo is the most developed city in Japan. You will have a great opportunity to live in Tokyo, and obtain valuable knowledge and skills from Meiji University.



**Rakhmatillaev
Nurmatjon**

from: Uzbekistan

- ① Choosing the university for my next level of academic and professional development was one of the vital decisions. I had to think thoroughly before deciding the final academic venue. My decision to study at Meiji University was made after such challenging steps and processes. I believe international faculty members, diverse professors with unique experiences and university facility played a significant role in my choice. Meiji University's reputation and approach that takes to my career goals are also motivating and inspiring. During two years of Master's degree program at Meiji University, I was convinced that I made the right choice.

- ② Graduate School of Governance Studies gives you an opportunity to study in a diverse academic environment where you can be acquainted with students and professors with different cultural backgrounds, practical experience and knowledge. These shaped my understanding and broadened my knowledge and experience in public policy. It also added value to my education and leadership skills. Every course offers unique chance to debate and argue for specific topics from different perspectives that surely enhanced my critical skills.

- ③ To study at Meiji University is a chance to excel in your future career. Two years of study can be short but leaves you with the most exciting and memorable times that will last for your lifetime. While good time management is vital, knowledge and experience you receive through regular courses, intensive courses and field trips will be your invaluable asset. Be prepared for your two-year study at Meiji University and enjoy being a part of our diverse academic community.



**Taian Nihad
Adnan**

from: Bangladesh

- ① My reasons for choosing Meiji were:

- a. Meiji University is in Tokyo which is the capital of Japan.
- b. Meiji University is very well known and reputable university of Japan.
- c. The ranking of Meiji University is always among the top in the universities of Japan.
- d. The course modules of the Graduate School of Governance Studies are quite similar to the job criteria of my working place in my country.
- e. The course module of Meiji University is versatile.
- f. The thesis writing procedure is very structured in Meiji University.

- ② Outstanding characters of Meiji are:

- a. The professors are from different fields and countries, and also we enjoy guest lecturers from all over the world.
- b. A good number of domestic field trips which are related to the course modules are very helpful for having practical experience in Japan.
- c. Thesis writing procedure is worth mentioning. Supervising professors are very supportive and cooperative during the whole process. The guidance and supervision of the professor throughout the two years are not only helpful for academic life but also valuable for day to day life in Japan.
- d. The staff members of the Meiji University are very friendly and positive towards any type of problem.
- e. A great opportunity to learn Japanese language as the university has very well designed Japanese language course.

- ③ For the future students, I would like to mention:

- a. Try to enjoy and learn from different lectures and try to diversify your learning portfolio among the wide-ranging course modules.
- b. Try to participate in the classes conducted by different guest lecturers.
- c. Try to match your choice of courses with your thesis topic.
- d. Try to conduct your research work from the very beginning with a clear and specific mission. In this regard, try to narrow down your research area from the initial stage.
- e. Try to learn the Japanese language.
- f. Try to enjoy the Japanese cuisine and try to visit as many places as you can during your stay in Japan.

Facilities in the Central Tokyo

The Graduate School of Governance Studies is located on Meiji University's Surugadai Campus, which is right in the heart of metropolitan Tokyo, a hub city alive with contemporary and traditional culture. Graduate School classes are held in the Academy Common building, consisting of eleven floors above ground and two basement levels with fully equipped classrooms and conference rooms. Access to the campus is excellent, with a nearby JR rail service and five subway lines.

Facilities

① Building 14

Study space is provided for students of the Graduate School of Governance Studies. Each space is equipped with a power outlet and LAN connection for laptop computers. Full Internet access allows students to consult online journals, external databases, and library catalogs. There are also lockers, copying machines, and an open printer service. (Hours: 7:00 a.m.–11:00 p.m.)

② Discussion Rooms and Graduate Schools Lounge

Discussion rooms on the fourth floor of Building 14

can be used for group study and other purposes. There is also a student's lounge shared by the four professional graduate schools.

③ Central Library

The 12,485m² Central Library provides seating for 1,274 readers. Its extensive collection includes 2.59 million books, 38,000 newspapers and journal titles, and a comprehensive range of electronic materials on microfiche, CD-ROM, and other digital media. The catalog database can be searched using the OPAC system, and the library provides free access to the essential database LexisNexis

and many other academic databases.

④ Bookstore

The Sanseido Bookstore operates a branch in Basement Level 2 of Building 12 on the Surugadai Campus. Course text books, general books and journals are sold. Meiji University students receive a 10 percent discount on all books purchased by presenting their Student ID card.

⑤ Convenience Store

Meidai Mart Convenience Store is located at floor B1 of Building 12 on the Surugadai campus. This

Policy

Admission Policy

Qualities Sought in Applicants

The Graduate School of Governance Studies aims to produce graduates capable of meeting the political and administrative needs of the coming era. Our program is designed to train professionals with advanced knowledge, vision, and a high level of ability to formulate and carry out policy. In our entrance examination and interview, we look not only for any special knowledge or skills relevant to public policy and associated fields that the applicant may have, but also for the conducive to professionalism and for signs that applicants who have this potential are likely to express it to the full.

Eligibility to Apply and Intended Students

Applicants must be university graduates or expected graduates, or be recognized by the Graduate School of Governance Studies as having academic abilities equivalent or superior to those who with university degrees. In particular, our programs are suited to practitioners in fields related to public administration, such as elected representatives, public servants, NPO and NGO workers, to businesspeople employed in the private sector, and to people who aspire to political or public service careers.

Approaches to Learning and Teaching

If a collaborative, participative society is to be achieved in the coming era, teachers and students, working closely together, must consider

a wide range of policies and put them into practice. To that end, our curriculums are designed to enable students to take charge of their own learning through case studies and presentations on ongoing issues, while providing a grounding in theoretical studies and other basics. Our faculty embodies this approach to a high degree, with many of its members bringing extensive working-level experience in policy-making and implementation, others contributing legal expertise in areas like the relationship between public policy and lawmaking, and still others with specialist knowledge of NPOs and NGOs. Many also bring a wealth of overseas experience and inspire students to learn by providing their global perspective and an opportunity to contact with practitioners in various fields.

Notes on the Entrance Examination

The entrance examination consists of a written test and an interview. Prior to the examination, applicants are required to submit a personal statement discussing their long-term goals and motivation, why they plan to attend graduate school, etc. ("Application for Admission and Study Plan"). With the goals of the Graduate School of Governance Studies as basic criteria, applicants are judged on qualities such as their reasoning and analytical skills. In the interview, the ability to present one's ideas persuasively and with clear logic carries particular weight.

Curriculum Policy

The Principles of the Curriculum

The first decade of the twenty-first century has seen Japan's national and local governments engage with the existing issues of decentralization reform and local sovereignty. During this time, in an initiative of its own, the Graduate School of Governance Studies has undertaken to establish public policy studies as a holistic science with a view to supporting "endogenous local development" through horizontal partnerships among communities both domestically and internationally. Based on these public policy studies, it is our goal to produce well-educated political and administrative professionals with the breadth of knowledge and vision, keen insight, and good analytical and decision-making skills needed to address the issues involved in ever more complex and specialized policymaking.

Curriculum Structure

The curriculum structure is of the cross-curricular type. First, to provide an understanding of governance from all aspects, the courses that make up governance studies are arranged in "fields"* which offer a broad international perspective within the three disciplines of politics and administration, economics and public finance, and law (not offered in English), together with an array of policy studies courses designed to familiarize students with the actual status of developments in these areas.



store is equipped with a variety of goods convenient for both academic and student life at Meiji. Selected goods include pens and notebooks, Meiji University character goods, soft drinks, snacks and food, with some products sold on discount prices.

6 Dining Facilities

Sky Lounge Akatsuki a Cafeteria-style Student Dining Hall with a wide view over the City is located on the 17th floor of Liberty Tower. The 365-seat facility features a wide view over the city. Drinks and light meals are also available in the Café Pensée coffee shop on the first floor of the Academy Common.



The Graduate School offers five course-taking models as follows, the five combinations of the fields most relevant to the different professional needs and interests found among our students, thus allowing them to choose the study model most suited to their personal goals. The five are: (1) the Urban and Local Politics (Focus: cultivating political leadership; intended students: elected representatives and leaders, and people who wish to enter politics); (2) the Local Government Management (Focus: innovating public administration; intended students: people already in or wishing to enter public service); (3) Innovating the publics (Focus: creating new local communities; intended students: private corporations, employees of NPOs, self-employed worker, professional of welfare and education etc. and community members); (4) the International Development and Cooperation (Focus: resolving global issues; intended students: people who are engaging in global businesses, and people who wish to enter global businesses); and (5) Consumer Policy and Market Growth (Focus: protecting consumer interests and market growth; intended students: those who work in the field of consumer issues). In addition, students develop their actual problem-solving skills in Research Paper 1 and 2 and other practical seminars, and the final research paper is assessed after careful examination.

*The four fields (as of September 2018) are:
Field A: Basic subject - Policy, administration, management;
Field B: Basic subject - Economic, finance, development; Field

C: Applied Policy Study; Field D: Practical Seminars.

Distinctive Features of the Curriculum

The Graduate School of Governance Studies is a center that brings together. On one hand, sophisticated students with a particular interest (and perhaps previous work experience) in areas such as community building and renewal, and on the other, recent university graduates who aspire to create the communities of the future. This way, it forms a learning hub where innovative ideas germinate, spread, develop, and feed back into the creative process. This is made possible thanks to exchanges of information and personal contacts among wealthily-experienced ones, including the full-time and visiting professors of the Graduate School, special invited professors, and part-time / adjunct lecturers. Although we too use the word “graduation,” in fact many of our alumni remain involved in ongoing projects, and this continuity has been highly productive. In particular, the Governance Policy Research Network, the Urban Policy Forum, the Public Quality Management (PQM) Forum, and the Governance Salon are nodes of practice and research that serve to link not only fellow alumni but also alumni and current students—giving our graduates a very real presence on campus.

Diploma Policy

The Image of Our Ideal Graduate

The Graduate School of Governance Studies

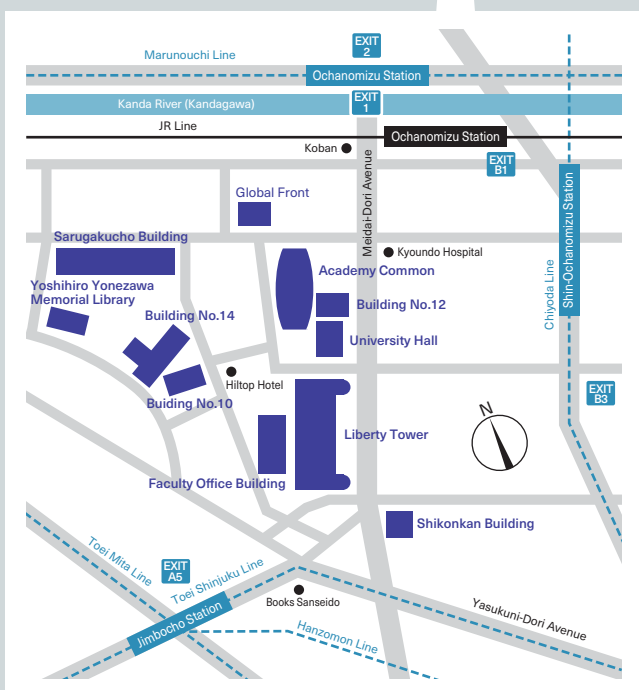
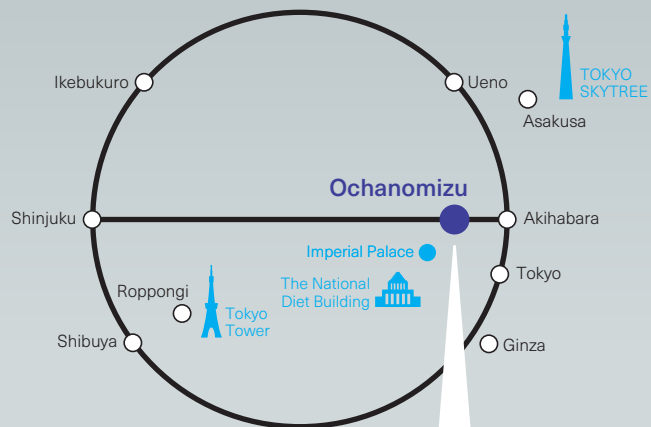
was established against the background of decentralization reform, or the enactment of the Comprehensive Decentralization Act, which came into force in 2000. Those who have pursued their studies at the School include (1) elected leaders, representatives, and public servants involved in government at the local level and in international cooperation; (2) NPO and NGO workers, corporate employees, and professionals (members of nationally certified occupations such as architects, administrative scriveners, tax accountants, and public health nurses); (3) recent university graduates who aspire to public service and have an interest in these fields of public policy; (4) international students, including those sponsored by their own governments, those granted MEXT scholarships, and long-term trainees under Japan's official development assistance. They are now embarking on promising careers in the various communities they serve.

Concrete Goals to Achieve This Ideal

With the objective of supporting “endogenous” political, economic, and cultural development by local authorities well-versed in governance, the program enables students to improve their theoretical and practical skills. From there by the end of the program, they will have a command of both the theory of public policy and an array of techniques, grounded in the theory, with which to address the issues facing their own communities.

Ochanomizu:

The most famous college town in Japan,
located at the very center of Tokyo.



MEIJI UNIVERSITY
Graduate School of Governance Studies

1-1 Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8301

<http://www.meiji.ac.jp/cip/english/graduate/governance/>