Dept. of International Area Studies

Department of International Area Studies seeks to produce area specialists capable of responding to the challenges of the global age by systematically linking an array of disciplines for the study of Northeast Asia. Students can tailor their course work to their academic and professional interests in accordance with their respective fields of concentration: China, Russia, Japan, or the entire northeast Asian region. Graduates have earned some of the finest accolades for their academic prowess and have moved on to advanced graduate programs and various lines of work. Sustained by major funding sources, the Department's three research arms (Center for Interdisciplinary Research on China, Institute of Eurasian Studies, and Institute of Japanese Studies) all have won critical acclaim as the foremost centers of research for their respective fields. Ranging from the most literary of the humanities to the most practical of business management, the faculty's diverse research interests reflect the Department's commitment to all-round education in area studies.

❑ International · Northeast Asian Studies Major

The Northeast Asian International Area Studies Major offers a Ph.D. and M.A. program with an interdisciplinary approach to the history, politics, economics, and international relations of East Asia (e.g., China, Japan, and Russia) and a particular emphasis on comparative study. The department provides interdisciplinary training through intensive exposure to the politics, international relations, modern history, culture and society of the Northeast Asian region as a whole. Programs provided by the department are designed for those wishing to pursue a career as a Northeast Asian area specialist in various fields such as diplomatic services, business sectors, and journalism.

❑ Russian Area Studies Major

Russian Area Studies Major offers a wide range of courses on politics, economics, sociology, history, and culture studies of Russia. The department also provides students with the opportunity to take part in international exchange programs in partnership with prominent universities in Russia. Through these interdisciplinary courses, the department is designed to train students to become Russian area specialists as diplomats, businessmen, journalists, and scholars.

❑ Chinese Area Studies Major

Chinese Area Studies enables students to focus on "China" as a particular field of specialization. Chinese Area Studies provides a broad understanding of Chinese society, history and culture, economic and political development, contemporary issues as well as the scale of China's current and expected impact on the world economy and international relations.

❑ Japanese Area Studies Major

Students majoring in Japanese Area Studies are expected to be proficient in the Japanese language and to learn about various aspects of Japan. Course offerings are designed to give students a multidisciplinary overview of Japan's politics, society, economy, history, and culture. Issues in Japanese studies are bound to be sharply divisive; students are trained to keep those issues in perspective through rigorous critique of the latest media coverage as well as scholarly research on Japan. Recent graduates' career paths include foreign service, international trade, government think tanks, and further academic training abroad.

☐ Courses

❑ Core Courses

· **International Political Economy (3)**

A study of relationships between international and domestic politics and international economy.

· **Theories in International Politics (3)**

This course is designed to introduce students to the major concepts and theories of the field. Topics include the development of international relations theory, decision making models, international crisis, psychological explanations of international behavior, theories of arms races, balance of power and alliances, deterrence, war and systems theory, and constructivism.

· **Theory of Economic Development (3)**

This course focuses on the determinants of economic development. It examines the way socio-political factors influence poverty and economic growth, and how economic factors, in turn, shape the political institutions and trajectories of nation.

· **Theory and Practice in Qualitative Research Methods in Area Studies (3)**

This course is designed to introduce students to the history and practices of the qualitative research methodology. Topics consist of the methods of official and unofficial interviews, 'outside in' and 'inside out' investigations of social organization, transcription of individual oral history, and ethnological survey.

· **Quantitative Research Methods in Area Studies (3)**

This course provides a comprehensive introduction to the principal research methods employed in international area studies. It examines quantitative research designs, empirical methods of data collection and interpretation, and measurement issues in research; it explores the progression from the conceptual and theoretical building blocks of the research process to data analysis and computer applications.

· **A Study on Thesis writing (3)**

This course aims at introducing students with statistical methodologies adopted in area studies. The course will help students to understand the interactions among statisticians and social scientists in area studies. Topics consist of statistical inference, multivariate analysis, design of experiments, sampling theory, regression analysis, and time series, etc.

❑ International . Northeast Asian Area Studies Major

· **Democratization and Economic Development in East Asia (3)**

During the Cold War era, Russia, China, and Japan respectively sought for state centered economic development under different political systems. This course will examine and compare different roles of the state in the process of industrialization, and further probe the changing patterns of the state's role in the era of political democratization and globalization.

· **Comparative Studies of Social Organizations in East Asia (3)**

This course aims at examining how traditional principles and shapes of social organizations have endured and/or undergone transformations in the process of modernization in each of Northeast Asian countries.

· **Comparative Economies in East Asia (3)**

During the modernization period, each of the countries in the Northeast Asian region formulated and developed different economic systems respectively. From the comparative perspective, this course deals with how those different economic systems came into existence, have been managed, and underwent transformations.

· **Industrial East Asia and Environmental Issues (3)**

Since industrialization brings about environmental issues and the latter are internationalized, environmental cooperation among East Asian countries has been recently placed as an important agenda. This course introduces students to traditional views on natural environments, current environmental conditions, environmental policies in each of Northeast Asian countries, and methods of environmental preservation.

· **Tradition and Modernity in East Asia (3)**

Since the mid 19th century East Asia shared the experience of "enforced" modernization and westernization. Later on, the issues of tradition and modernity in East Asian society have been a focal point in discourses on modernization in

the region. From this point of view, the impact of modernization on tradition and the implications of tradition in the modern society will be explored in this course.

· **Comparative Study of East Asian Cultures (3)**

The course explores the various cultural features of Korea, China, and Japan, covering each region's traditions and modern developments from comparative perspectives. The course also introduces the major cultural characteristics of North Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong. And it examines the impact of Western ideas on modern and post-modern East Asian societies as well. Audio-visual materials (academic films, websites and photos) complement the lectures and discussions in order to illustrate these various cultural aspects of East Asia.

· **Modernization and State Building in East Asia (3)**

This course compares different paths that each of East Asian countries has taken in formulating and developing the state in the process of modernization. And the problems and characteristics which were raised in the process of state building in East Asian countries will be analyzed as well.

· **Political Economy of Systemic Transformation in Socialist Countries (3)**

Marketization reform in the former communist countries accompanies numerous problems including severe social conflicts, political struggle and, governability problems. This course deals with a wide rage of social, political and economic problems in the process of post communist systemic transformation.

· **Globalization and East Asian Challenge (3)**

During the second half of the 20th century, East Asian countries were engaged in building nation states and pushing for industrialization, which had been evaluated quite successful up until the 1980s. And the so called "Asian values" which had been believed to be a driving force in the East Asian miracle all of sudden came under skepticism when the globalization phenomenon became dominant in the 1990s.. From this point of view, the course deals with each country's efforts for coping with such challenges including the building up of a regional cooperative community in East Asia.

❑ Russian Area Studies Major

· **Russia in Systemic Transition (3)**

This course surveys the structural problems of Soviet regime while focusing on the background of perestroika and its process, and offers comprehensive overview of transition to a market economy, which is a lengthy process comprised of various aspects of political and economic activities. This course will also deal with the contemporary issues and events relating to transition.

· **Reforms and Political Issues in the Post-Communist Russia (3)**

This course offers an overview of the post communist transformation in Russia.

Lectures introduce students to historical and theoretical perspectives as well as current empirical studies to address topics such as post communist transition, democratization and democratic consolidation, institutionalization of political society, politics of economic reforms, civil society, and nationalism.

· **Federalism and Local Politics in Russia (3)**

Russia occupied a land mass with its 88 regions (oblasts). Since the breakup of the Soviet Union in late 1991, the Russia has experienced a process of rapid decentralization. The collapse of the communist systems necessitated the creation of new public and economic institutions in both the center and the periphery. The course reviews detailed process of mechanism and institutional characteristics of federalism, and interaction between central and local governments.

· **Marketization and the Russian Economy (3)**

This course allows students to examine the economic system of Russia, economic reforms and prospects for future changes. Students will cover issues such as the historical transformation of the economy, inflation and stabilization policy in the reform process, privatization, problems of foreign debt, foreign economic relations and prospects for the future.

· **Foreign Policy of Russia (3)**

This course is designed to examine the formulation, implementation and major issues of Russian foreign policy. A historical analysis of various aspects of foreign policy is provided, with a particular emphasis on important issues and events in the post Cold War era.

· **Seminar in Russian Studies (3)**

This seminar course provides methodologies and theories useful for those who are writing his or her M.A or Ph.D dissertation. Each student will be encouraged to relate such research tasks with the theme of his/her own thesis.

· **Readings in Russian (3)**

The objective of this course is to improve reading skills in Russian, with various kinds of articles and commentaries on politics, economics, and social trends from available sources such as newpapers and web site.

· **Culture and Society in Contemporary Russia (3)**

This course seeks to provide an anthropological understanding of Russian societies. Focus is placed on various aspects of cultural ideas and practices in relation to politics and history. Through this course, students examine complex interactions between traditional cultural systems and modernizing forces, such as western standards, nation building processes and capitalistic development. Cultural diversity within Russian society is explained through historical and comparative perspectives.

· **Russian Financial Markets (3)**

In this course, the students will study Russian financial market in the rapidly changing era of global finance. To this end, it analyzes the relationship between the economic growth and the monetary and financial policy in Russia. It also explores the specificities of Russian banking system. In addition, the course provides an in-depth analysis on the potentiality of Russian financial market by studying Russian stock and insurance markets.

· **Russia and the Korean Peninsula (3)**

This course aims at understanding the current Korean Peninsula-Russia relations both historically and structurally, and building the capacity to design the desirable form of the future relationship between the two countries. Various issues will be analyzed thoroughly such as the Soviet intervention, the debates surrounding the colonial modernization theory and the political, economic, social, cultural structures and problems of the Korean Peninsula-Russia relations since the collapse of USSR. Based on such analysis, desirable policy alternatives will be examined through the course.

· **Russian Society in Transition (3)**

The purpose of this course is to trace the impact of the economic recession and political turmoil in contemporary Russian society. Students will analyze changes since the USSR has collapsed. It will especially focus on changes after perestroika, such as class stratification, population movement and growth. In addition, welfare systems, gender stratification and women's issues, and problems of environment and education will be covered as well. By analyzing Russian society in the context of radical transformation, this course works to understand characteristics of Russian society and directions of future changes.

· **Industrial Policy in Russia (3)**

This course deals with various policy mechanisms that governments can choose in the face of market imperfection, from economic regulation of natural monopolies to anti-trust regulation to more interventionist industrial policy to non-market solutions such as state owned enterprises. Theories as well as real life case studies and other empirical studies will be covered. This course aims at giving students an opportunity to learn how the Russian government coped with market imperfection and to apply economic theory to various market situations.

· **Contemporary Russian Political History (3)**

This course deals with general trends and major issues in Russian politics since the second half of the 20th century. In this course, students are expected to read extensive materials and discuss major issues regarding political institutions, political process, and political culture in contemporary Russia.

· **Russian NGOs (3)**

This course examines various aspects of Russian NGOs that have emerged and developed in the 1990s and 2000s. These include women's NGOs, environmental NGOs, and Human Rights NGOs. A special emphasis is put on the turbulent relationship between the state and the NGO sector.

· **Russian Investment Environments (3)**

This course aims to understand the relationship between foreign investment in Russia and changes in the international investment environment. It explores the specificities of Russian market through a structural analysis of regions and industries and through an institutional study of the foreign trade and the tax system. By studying Russian patterns of consumption, circulation market, business cultures, the course helps students to acquire practical skills required for business in Russia.

❑ Chinese Area Studies Major

· **Modern Chinese Intellectual History (3)**

This course examines China's intellectual development from the nineteenth to the end of the twentieth century, focusing on the major Chinese thinkers as well as the political figures who have influenced China's modern history.

· **Democratization and Political Development in China (3)**

This course analyzes the political development of China since the revolution in 1949, including the dominant ideology, mass-elite relations, policy processes, political institutions, economic development strategies, and historical antecedents of the revolution. The last section of the course focuses on the reforms of the post-Mao period and considers the prospects for democratization in China.

· **Formation of Unified Empire in China and its Structure (3)**

This course covers the myth and reality of a unified empire throughout 5000 years of Chinese history with concentrated focus on periods and dynasties of ancient China. The approach adopted stresses both the unique features of China's civilization as well as its interconnectedness with the outside world.

· **Chinese National Innovation System (3)**

The aim of this course is to examine the role of science and innovation in fostering economic growth in China, emerging as a major player in scientific and technological as well as industrial research fields.

· **Contemporary Chinese Economy (3)**

Since the Reform and Open-door policy China has experienced dramatic changes including rapid economic growth. This course covers various developmental issues in contemporary China. Causes and consequences of the Chinese rapid economic growth will be discussed with reference to economic theories. From this course, students might also draw practical implications for the developing world.

· **Industrial Policy Industrial Structure in China (3)**

An effective industrial policy is essential for any government to timely respond to the fluctuations of market forces and to ensure the competency, productivity, and effectiveness of industry. Especially in order to fully realize the transformation and reform of industrial structure, the role of state is ever more crucial. Analyzing the direction and contents of industrial policies that the current Chinese government has been pursuing will be examined throughout the course.

· **Seminar in Chinese Studies (3)**

This seminar is centered around a special topic on China, which will be carefully chosen by the professor reflecting the students' demand.

· **Culture and Society in Contemporary China (3)**

This course aims to comprehensive understanding of Chinese society and culture in general. Particularly modern transformation of Chinese culture, its inner diversity and the conflicts innate in modern Chinese society will be more discussed. Especially the relationship between culture and power, family and marriage, sexual discrimination, social inequality, mass culture and mass mobilization will be analyzed on the basis of social scientific discipline.

· **Chinese Foreign Policy (3)**

The principles, the patterns of changing, the decision making process of the foreign policies of China will be studied throughout this course. In addition to these, by exploring the place of China in the northeastern Asian order, the means of establi-shing international structure conducive to resolving the north south Korean confrontation will be more discussed.

· **China and the Korean Peninsular (3)**

The Korean peninsula had been invaded by neighboring foreign powers. To overcome the current division of the Korean peninsular, the support of these neighboring powers is still inevitable. This class will investigate Chinese interests in the Korean peninsula and its policies on that, especially in the framework of international politics.

· **Chinese Women and Modernization (3)**

Modernization, accompanied by industrialization and urbanization, resulted in the separation of home from the working place, the introduction of modern education, the fundamental changes in family, kinship, and marriage structures. To this process of modernization, how women have reacted, resisted and succumbed will be discussed. Also in the meanwhile, the examination will be furthered into the topics of formulation and changes of gender and sexuality in modern Chinese society in general.

· **Chinese Revolution and Modern State (3)**

This class explores the unique development of Chinese modern state building and her socialist revolution. It covers the period of 1842 1949, starting from the Opium war when China was reluctantly driven into the world capitalist system and ending with the establishment of People's Republic of China in 1949. The students will learn how the various ideas of modern state were conceived and competed among the different social groups of China such as the Communist leaders, intellectuals, workers, peasants, and women. More is to be illuminated about the ways of those conflicting conceptions of modern state being reflected and distorted in the socialist revolution.

· **Methods of Chinese Politics (3)**

Here will be introduced major theories of social sciences that may be helpful for understanding Chinese politics and society, respectively focusing on traditional society, socialist planning system, and economic reform. Concerning the traditional society will be discussed such Western views as Hegelian perception of Chinese civilization, oriental despotism, and Asiatic mode of production and such Chinese analyses as theory of germination of nascent capitalism in China, systemic analysis of history by Jin Kuantao, theory of basic structure of Chinese society by Fei Xiaotong, psychological analysis of Chinese people by Lin Yutang. Concerning the socialist system will be discussed totalitarianism, factionalism, cultural analysis, two lines ideology struggle. For the politics after economic reform will be discussed policy implementation theory, neo authoritarianism, corporatism, civil society, state theory etc.

· **Geography and Network of Knowledge in China (3)**

Knowledge has been unmistakably recognized as the crucial infrastructure of the information society in the 21th century, affecting all areas of economy, culture, politics, etc. This class will examine what are the features of the knowledge system in China and how it is operated. By analyzing the process of producing and consuming knowledges in Chinese society the students will draw a map of knowledge networks of China.

· **Business Enterprises in China (3)**

Business enterprises constitute a key part of an economy. This course examines various groups of firms in contemporary China, including state-owne denterprises, indigenous private firms, and foreign-invested firms. Behavioral characteristics of each group and the Chinese business ecosystem as a whole will be discussed.

❑ Japanese Area Studies Major

· **Modern Japanese History (3)**

This course deals with contentious issues in Japanese history that tend to receive biased treatments in the media. Students are expected to read an array of primary and secondary material in order to approach those issues with dispassion and, in so doing, see how well their preconceived notions hold up in making sense of

changes and continuities in Japanese history.

- **Japanese Women and Modernization (3)**

  This course introduces gender issues and women's role in the context of Japan's modernization. Students will review aspects of discrimination in traditional Japanese society and analyze changes in the role of Japanese women in the postwar period.

- **State and Politics in Modern Japan (3)**

  This course offers an overview of the postwar politics of Japan. Theoretical perspectives will be examined against recent empirical studies to address a wide range of topics: political thoughts, party politics, factionalism, economic reforms, civil society, and nationalism.

- **Local Politics and Decentralization of Power in Japan (3)**

  This course focuses on the tension between centralization and decentralization in contemporary Japan. Emphasis is on resource allocation and local politics.

- **Economy and Society in Contemporary Japan (3)**

  This course examines the economic structure and business practices of contemporary Japan. Students are expected to explore diverse dimensions of Japanese economy after the Second World War, origins and consequences of the bubble burst, and structural reforms in recent years.

- **Foreign Policy of Japan (3)**

  This course surveys formulation and implementation of Japanese foreign policy. Emphasis is on Korea-Japan relations in the post-Cold War era.

- **Seminar in Japan Studies (3)**

  This seminar is intended to familiarize students with theories and methodologies in recent scholarship on Japan. Those at the stage of writing graduation theses will periodically make progress reports and share their work with fellow students.

- **Readings in Japanese (3)**

  This seminar will be organized on an ad hoc basis to have students read closely Japanese source material, scholarly as well as journalistic, on topics chosen by the instructor.

- **Religion and Folk Beliefs in Contemporary Japan (3)**

  The course surveys religions of Japan, traditional and contemporary, and examines the religious underpinnings of Japanese social fabric.

- **Korea-Japan Relations: Past and Future (3)**

  This course examines thorny issues in Korea-Japan relations and explores ways to manage, if not resolve, those issues.

· **Culture and Society in Contemporary Japan (3)**

This course takes an anthropological approach to issues in Japanese culture and society. Topics include family and marriage, gender, and popular movements.

· **Japan's Industrial Policy in the Information Age (3)**

This course examines the longstanding assessments, theoretical and empirical, of Japan's industrial policy and its role amid the challenges of the information age.

· **Center and Periphery in Modern Japanese Society (3)**

This course reviews the role of the government in modern Japan and seeks to put its impact in perspective by probing the dynamics of societal trends and various facets of interplay in state-society relations.

· **Modern Japanese Society from Within and Without (3)**

This course is designed to help students understand Japanese patterns of behavior. Topics include stereotypes and ethnographic descriptions produced by Japanese and non-Japanese observers. Emphasis is on native Japanese efforts to construct particular cultural identities.

· **Political Economy of Japan (3)**

This course examines the rise and transformation of contemporary Japanese economic system and its relations with the postwar Japanese political system. After reviewing the years of rapid economic growth in postwar Japan, students will investigate the causes and effects of the long recession since the 1990s, Reading material will also include discourses on restructuring Japan's political economic system in the post-growth era.

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