

国際社会はいま、新たな秩序を模索しています。21世紀に入りグローバル化のさらなる深化や情報通信革命の飛躍的な進展は、われわれに新しい機会と可能性をもたらしました。しかし、その一方で、国家間の対立はもとより、紛争、人権侵害、テロリズム、大量破壊兵器の拡散、国家機能の破綻といった国際政治・安全保障にかかわる脅威は続き、また、気候変動、環境破壊、貧困、国際的な資本移動による市場の攪乱など、経済・社会分野における問題は深刻なものとなっています。こうした諸課題に効果的に対応するため、国際社会は英知を結集し、一丸となってはたらく必要があります。一方、今日の日本の政治システムや経済・社会システムにおいても、多くの課題が横たわっています。政治におけるアカウンタビリティの確保、長期不況の克服、産業構造の転換、少子高齢化対策、格差是正、男女共同参画の推進などに斬新な発想とリーダーシップが必要です。OSIPPは、法学・政治学・経済学の学術的かつ実践的知識を総合し、現代の日本や国際社会が直面する公共的な政策課題に取り組んでいます。現実感覚に富み、体系的な分析・評価能力をそなえた、世界を舞台に活躍する公共政策プロフェッショナルの養成—これがOSIPPのミッションです。

International society is currently groping about for a new world order. At the beginning of the 21st century, increasing globalization and the dramatic progress of the revolution in information technology have given us new opportunities and possibilities. But at the same time, threats relating to international politics and security remain in the form of confrontations between nations, conflicts, infringements of human rights, terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and the breakdown of national function. Economic and social problems such as climate change, environmental destruction, poverty, and the disruption of markets by international capital flows are also becoming serious concerns. To address these issues in an effective manner, international society must pool human intelligence and work together. Japan's current political, economic and social systems also face numerous challenges. Novel approaches and strong leadership are needed to assure accountability in politics, overcome the nation's extended economic downturn, transform its industrial structure, address difficulties posed by its falling birthrate and aging population, rectify inequality, and promote gender equality. OSIPP is dedicated to addressing the contemporary public policy issues faced by Japan and international society by synthesizing legal, political and economic learning as well as practical knowledge. Our mission is to train public policy professionals with a pronounced sense of realism and an aptitude for systematic analysis and evaluation so that they may pursue careers on the global stage.

指導教員

OSIPPの学生は、その研究対象に応じて指導教員を決め、学位論文の作成や日常の学習、研究活動について指導、助言を受けます。指導教員は学生の所属する専攻(国際公共政策または比較公共政策)に関わりなく、OSIPPの専任教員全体の中から選ぶことができます(ただし、特任教員、客員教員、招へい教員、非常勤講師は指導教員にはできません)。学位論文に本格的に取り組む博士前期課程2年次及び博士後期課程2年次以上の学生に対しては、副指導教員を加え2人指導教員体制で研究指導の充実を図っています。

Depending on his or her area of research, each student at OSIPP chooses a supervisor who will provide guidance and advice concerning thesis writing and daily learning and research activities. Students can select any full-time member of OSIPP's academic staff and need not restrict themselves to their own department (International Public Policy or Comparative Public Policy). (However, specially appointed staff, visiting professors, guest professors and part-time lecturers cannot be chosen as supervisors.)

The school also strives to provide extensive research guidance for doctoral course students (second year and above) and second-year Master's course students who are working actively on their thesis through a two-person supervisor approach that includes an assistant supervisor.

学位取得要件

博士前期課程の学生は30単位以上を修得し、研究指導を受けた上で修士論文を提出しなければなりません。修士論文およびこれに関連のある学識についての口頭試験を経て、審査に合格すれば修士(国際公共政策)の学位が授与されます。博士後期課程の学生は合計8単位以上を修得し、研究指導を受けた上で博士論文を提出しなければなりません。博士論文およびこれに関連のある学識についての口頭試験を経て、審査に合格すれば博士(国際公共政策)の学位が授与されます。修業年限は、博士前期課程の場合は通常2年、博士後期課程の場合は通常3年ですが、優れた業績をあげたと認められた場合は1年以上の在学で学位を得ることも可能です(早期修了制度)。

Master's course students must complete a total of at least 30 credits, and submit a Master's thesis after receiving the research guidance. The student is awarded a Master's degree (in international public policy) after an oral examination covering the thesis and related knowledge and a review.

Doctoral course students must complete a total of at least 8 credits and submit a doctoral thesis after receiving the research guidance. The student is awarded a doctoral degree (in international public policy) after an oral examination covering the thesis and related knowledge and a review.

While the master's course normally requires a minimum of two years of study and the doctoral course requires three years of study, students in either course with exceptional performance may earn their degree after at least one year of enrollment (under the school's early graduation program).

開講科目

各科目は原則として半年単位で開講(セメスター制)されますが、一部は長期休暇中の集中形式、隔週開講の通年形式でも開講されます。開講科目には、講義科目、報告・討論を中心としたゼミナール形式の演習、研究プロジェクトを推進するプロジェクト演習があります。単位数は基本的に1科目2単位で、一部1単位又は4単位の科目もあります。社会人学生の単位修得を容易にするため、長期休暇中に組まれる科目を用意しておりますが、博士前期課程の場合、2年間で所要単位数を修得するためには、平日の昼間に開講される科目を受講する必要があります。

While most courses last six months (one semester), OSIPP also offers intensive classes during extended vacations and year-round classes that meet every other week. Subjects offered take the form of lecture classes, seminars focusing on reports and discussion, and project studies in which students pursue research projects. Most subjects are worth two credits, although there are also some one- and four-credit courses. Although the school offers subjects during extended vacations to make it easier for adults to earn credits, Master's course students would need to take subjects offered during the day on weekdays in order to earn the required number of credits in two years.

Supervisors

Degree Requirements

Subjects Offered

2019年度 開講科目

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| 経済学
Economics | ● 計量データ分析I・II
Econometric Analysis I・II | ● 労働経済学の実証分析
Empirical Analyses on Labor Economics |
| | ● Econometric Methods I・II
Econometric Methods I・II | ● 公共政策ワークショップ
Public Policy Workshop |
| | ● Data Management & Analysis | ● Political Economics 2 |
| | ● 経済数学
Calculus and Matrix Analysis | ● 人材配置の経済学
Economics of Human Resource Allocation |
| | ● ミクロ経済分析I・II
Microeconomic Analysis I・II | ● 行動経済学
Behavioral Economic Theory |
| | ● マクロ経済分析
Macroeconomic Analysis | ● 行政組織のガバナンス
Economics Analysis of Public Organization and Governance |
| | ● Macroeconomic Theory | ● 国際開発政策・評価論
International Development Policy and Evaluation |
| | ● Microeconomic Theory | ● 経済学の理論と実証I
Topics in Economic Analysis I |
| | ● 公共経済学
Public Economics | ● 労働経済学I・II
Labor Economics I・II |
| | ● 国際経済学II
International Economics II | ● 情報の経済学I・II
The Economics of Information I・II |
| ● 経済開発論
Economic Development | ● 近代日本経済史I・II
Economic History of Japan I・II | |
| ● 国際貿易論
International Trade Theory | | |
| ● 人事の統計分析1・3
Statistical Analysis of Personnel 1・3 | | |

政治学 Politics

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| ● 国際関係論
International Relations | ● 国際行政論
International Public Administration |
| ● 外交論
The Art of Diplomacy | ● アメリカ外交論
American Foreign Policy |
| ● 国際関係論の理論と方法
Research Methods for IR Students | ● 核兵器と国際関係
Nuclear Weapons and International Relations |
| ● 国際報道英語論
Studies on English in International Press | ● Agenda-setting |
| ● 歴史研究方法論1・2
Methodology of Historical Studies1・2 | ● アメリカ対外関係研究
U.S. Foreign Relations |
| ● アフリカの政治と紛争
African politics and conflict | ● ナショナリズム論
Nationalism |
| ● 紛争研究概論
Conflict Studies | ● EU論(歴史・制度・政治)
History, Institutions and Politics of the European Union |
| ● 平和構築論
Peacebuilding | ● アジア政治史
Political History of East Asia |
| ● 紛争分析
Analysis Conflict | ● 日韓関係論
Japan-Korea Relations |
| ● 平和構築の諸問題
Peacebuilding | |
| ● 多文化共生論
Multicultural Coexistence | |

法学 Law

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| ● 国際法
International Law | ● 海洋法・航空宇宙法
Law of the Sea/Law of the Air and Space |
| ● 国際公共政策のための法律学
Introduction to Legal Studies for International Public Policy Students | ● 比較憲法論
Comparative Constitutional Law |
| ● 国際取引法I
International Business Transactions | ● 法政策学
Law and Policy |
| ● 経営者と語るリーダーシップ
Learning Leadership from Leaders | ● 法社会学
Sociology of Law |
| ● 国際判例研究
International Case Law | ● EU法
EU Law |
| ● ネゴシエーションI・II
Negotiation I・II | ● EU域内市場法
EU Internal Market Law |
| ● 環境法
Environmental Law | ● 労働法I
Labor Law I |
| ● 国際環境法
International Environmental Law | ● 雇用関係法
Employment Relations Law |
| ● 現代私法論
Contemporary Private Law | ● ヨーロッパ人権保障体制
European System for Protection of Human Rights |
| ● 武力紛争法
Law of Armed Conflict | |