

JAPANFOUNDATION

Japanese Studies Survey 2020

A Survey of Japanese Studies in
the Philippines

The Japan Foundation Japanese Studies Survey 2020

A Survey on Japanese Studies in
the Philippines

Produced by: The Japan Foundation, Manila and the
Japanese Studies Program, Ateneo de Manila University

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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ABOUT THE SURVEY

The Japan Foundation, Manila (JFM) supports and promotes Japanese Studies in the Philippines. As part of its thrust to provide support to key institutions, this survey was conducted as JFM's periodic assessment of the state of Japanese Studies in the country.

Providing this resource as a reference for the organization as well as institutions concerned, JFM hopes that this survey brings the needed recognition Japanese Studies merits as a field. May this report be able to give light to areas that need improvement and provide, as a material, for organizations and institutions to continuously discuss and share ideas for the enhancement of the culture of scholarship in the country.

The contents following this section (Methodology and Scope, Survey Analysis, Summary and Notes, and Recommendations) were prepared by Dr. Karl Ian Uy Cheng Chua, Director of the Japanese Studies Program of the Ateneo de Manila University.

Methodology and Scope

In 2019, JFM approached the Japanese Studies Program (JSP) of the Ateneo de Manila University to carry out a survey of Japanese Studies at the University level in the Philippines. A copy of the 2015 survey tool for the United Kingdom was provided as a base for the survey. As this was the first time the survey is conducted by JSP, the target was simply the three universities that have been receiving grants from Japan Foundation. The result is four universities successfully surveyed which offer Japanese/Japanese studies in the undergraduate and graduate level in the Philippines.

While recognizing that Japanese studies is not exclusively in the realm of area studies, the current survey was unable to expand its scope. Furthermore, given that the survey was only conducted in three months prevented an extensive answer from the institutions since the period overlapped with the beginning of the Enhanced Community Quarantine due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Participating Institutions

Only four Philippine universities / colleges were successfully surveyed. Only two out of the three targeted institutions answered the survey and two “new” institutions answered the survey as well.

The first two are exclusively undergraduate programs:

Bachelor of Science in International Studies Major in Japanese Language and Studies, Mindanao Kokusai Daigaku (MKD)
International Studies Department, Ateneo de Davao University (AdDU)

The following are two of three Japan Foundation grant-receiving institutions which have a graduate program:

Japanese Studies Program, Ateneo de Manila University (JSP)
Asian Center, University of the Philippines – Diliman (AC)

Japanese Studies at Undergraduate Level

Average Class Size

Languages: 1 teacher to 18 per class

Undergraduate classes: 1 teacher to 30 per class

Japanese Studies at Graduate Level

Average Class Size:

Graduate classes: 1 teacher to 6 per class

SURVEY ANALYSIS

Japan-related Courses

- Japanese language: MKD, AdDU, JSP

Japanese language is the highest number of Japan-related courses from the surveyed institutions with a total of 23 classes. With the highest being MKD offering 13 courses. However, one has to understand that these Japanese language classes are skills-oriented and not research-based courses. This basically means we are training Japanese-language speakers and not Japanese-language researchers. Knowing Japanese language is not the same teaching Japanese language. There is only one avenue for Filipinos to pursue post-graduate education in Japanese language and linguistics, and it is through the Japan Foundation program. The dwindling numbers of Japanese language teachers in the Philippines reflects this who's career options are to be a language teacher or to work in corporations. A career in research should be part of this space. Furthermore, the field of Japanese Studies should recognize that research in Japanese language and linguistics is part of Japanese studies, like most disciplines are.

- International Relations / Politics: MKD, AdDU, AC, JSP

International Relations / Politics is the next with 16 classes. This is also expected as the nature of the MKD and AdDU programs are IR in scope. Furthermore, while not surveyed, related to these are the programs of International Studies Department of De La Salle University and the Bachelor of Arts in Diplomacy and International Relations of the Ateneo de Manila University. As Japan's relevance increases, so does the interest of students who wish to understand this relationship. Through the understanding of the relationship, and the various structures, these students can hopefully gain employment in them. Thus, making it one of the more successful fields which localization has happened. Not only does it have a steady growth of students, and faculty, there are several graduate and post-graduate programs available to train Filipino scholars. Furthermore, employment opportunities also include the public sector, diplomatic services, as well as education. It also helps that there is active engagement in all these sectors which enlivens students and faculty to involve themselves more in this field.

- Culture and Society: MKD, AdDU, AC, JSP

Culture and Society would be the next with a total of 14 classes. This is where JSP offers the most classes with its diverse faculty that do research on migration, history, popular culture, and gender. Similar to IR / Politics, this is another success as there is active localization that occurred and hence a deepening of content in the classes being taught. The only difference here is aside from the occupation of academia, students and faculty can also become cultural producers as well. Hence, interest is furthered in various sectors, and not just limited to academia.

- History: MKD, AdDU, AC, JSP

History has 5 classes as a general interest of Filipino students, which complements if not grounds the classes in language, IR/Politics and Culture/Society. However, in the Philippine context, primary interest begins with World War II and Japan. On the one hand, topics concerning the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines is that on the one hand becomes the realm of Philippine studies and on the other hand Japanese studies. If we move into just Japanese history, due to the language training available in the Philippines, it limits students and scholars to studying modern history. (Hence the suggestion of improving language education and research). This also reflected in the number of courses available and its limited expansion.

- Literature: JSP

Literature and arts have a total of four classes. This is reflected in the series of internationally available translations of books, the availability of films with subtitles and digitally accessible collections. While student interest is vast, the limitations are based on these resources, as well as the capacities of faculty who can access more material. For example, a literature teacher who has no Japanese language proficiencies, would only have access to Haruki Murakami's translated pieces, but would not have access to his untranslated essays. A faculty who relies primarily on commercially released films would lose out to the wealth of documentaries not commercially released. This goes back to the language training that I have previously commented on. Furthermore, as such language training is limited to contemporary Japanese language, it further limited access of proficient faculty to modern to contemporary period pieces. Thus limiting as well the access of their students in their classes.

- Economics: AdDU, JSP

Economics has taken a slow decline, with only two classes being offered. This reflects the waning of how Japan was a subject of interest which was the economic prowess in the past. With the economic bubble bursting, so too is the interest of younger students with studying Japan's economy. However, with the shift of Japan towards development and developmental programs, unfortunately most of these classes are dealt with through the lens of the donor recipient rather than the donor.

- Business: JSP

Finally, it is only JSP that has a class on Japanese Business. Despite the current trends of Japanese investments and businesses in the Philippines, part of this weakness is the lack of engagement between the businesses based in the Philippines and academia, which includes organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce. This could have generated more influence, if both students and faculty are familiar with the actual field and can engage better in it, similar to the success of the stakeholders in International Relations / Politics

Japanese Studies: Graduate Programs

Asian Center and Japanese Studies Programs are primarily graduate programs, these are the only two that have graduate degrees. Asian Center is the only one with both a thesis and non-thesis track for their Masters in Asian Studies (with an area specialization in Japan), while JSP has a thesis only track for their Masters in Japanese Studies. De La Salle University also has a Master's Program in International Studies, but only has a major in European Studies which is not the scope of this survey. MKD has reported to have a certificate course, aside from their Bachelors degree. Although this is not known whether it is a postgraduate program. None of the institutions have a Doctorate program in Japanese Studies, as it assumed that their students take their doctorate abroad, probably via the MEXT program.

On Asian Center has a PhD program in Philippine Studies. Part of the reasons why a PhD in Japanese Studies does not exist, even in the University of the Philippines is the current trends of the Philippine education system which does not prioritize area studies beyond the Philippines. With very little prospects of employment in academia, a local doctorate program might not be feasible.

Faculty

Institution	PhD	PhD Candidate	MA	MA Candidate
MKD	1 Russia		1 Costa Rica	1 UP Open University
AdDU			2 (DLSU; Miriam College)	
AC	3 Japan		2 AC	
JSP	4 Japan	1 UPD	3 (Japan; JSP)	2 (JSP, UPD)

The profile shows successes of localization processes and its failures. Part of the success of MKD and their language program is its robust faculty of languages. While their advanced degrees are unspecified, it is assumed that a number of them have a Masters. However, this does not encourage faculty retention in an academic institution.

AdDU, AC and JSP are successes in the localization process as their faculty have received their Masters in a local institution, with a number taking their degrees in the Japanese Studies Institutions in the Philippines.

Only AC and JSP have PhD holders who have taken their education via MEXT. This exhibits the need for JF to either communicate with JICC that part of the reason of the Philippine's slightly weak stance in Japanese studies is the few numbers of applicants in the arts, humanities and social sciences admitted to their programs. Another would be to find an alternative scholarship granting body to encourage Japanese studies students to pursue further education. The sciences were able to do this through national scholarships by the Department of Science and Technology.

Japanese languages seem to be the weakest link in the piece as most of the Japanese language teachers only have university degrees. This means that the Japanese language teacher can still have the trajectory of working in academia or elsewhere (probably corporate). That is why the faculty turnover rate at university is quite high. Hence Japanese language teachers are outsourced such as what AC and AdDU do. AC gets their language teachers from the Department of Linguistics, while AdDU would hire lecturers from MKD. Without the security of tenure, Japanese language teachers have the option to leave their positions. That is why MKD and JSP have good language programs as language teachers hired within their own programs as full or part time teachers.

For elective classes, JSP and MKD occasionally outsources faculty. In the case of MKD, elective class faculty are sourced from AdDU.

From an institutional profile of faculty, JSP and AC are perceived to be healthy as they have faculty that are taking or have received their graduate degree. AdDU and MKD are fine in the present, but without active support, these faculty may not stay in their institution long.

A healthy cycle is the model of JSP where language teachers are taking their MA, upon receiving their MA, become language and content teachers. These faculty will then apply for MEXT scholarships for their PhD. Once they receive their PhD will then train MA students.

While programs such as MEXT and Nihongo partners are in place, there is still the problem of local faculty retention. As the prior are reliant to Japanese government funding, the latter requires the fiscal independence of the institutions to keep their faculty.

Libraries

Institution	Main Library	Institutional Library
MKD	●	●
AdDU		●
AC		●
JSP	●	●

AC and AdDU only have Japan-related collections with their Departmental / Institutional Libraries, while MKD and JSP have collections in both their main libraries and their departmental / institutional libraries. However, JSP only has a dedicated librarian with its institutional library while MKD has a dedicated librarian with their main library. The rest pretty much manage their collections on their own.

The institutional collections and their corresponding main library collections would also be a point of employment for Japanese studies / Japanese language personnel similar to the models of the US and UK. Thus, there is a need for the four departments to influence their institutions into hiring someone to manage their libraries, instead of the present ad hoc structures.

AC, JSP and DLSU generously receive support from JF, Japan Library is another source for their collections. Such support is integral, as library budgets for smaller programs are small and hence cannot sustain the purchasing of updated materials. Inter-library loans can be key to this.

Partner Institutions and Study Abroad Programs

Institution	Partner Institutions	Study Abroad
MKD	7	3
AdDU		
AC	4	5
JSP	14	15

Region	Study Abroad	Partner Institution
Hokkaido	1	1
Tohoku	1	2
Kanto	9	11
Kansai	7	7
Hokuriku		1
Chubu		1
Kyushu	2	2
Non-Japan	3	1

Except for Ateneo de Davao University, the other three universities have partners which represent various regions in Japan. Among the non-Japan university partners include National University of Singapore, University of Hawaii at Manoa and the Consulate General of Japan in Davao City. These study abroad programs include from short-term to long term studies as well as internships. In the age of internationalization programs in Japan, Kanto and Kansai regions still lead the pack.

The difference with study abroad programs and partner institutions is that while the former deals with outbound programs, this deals with inbound programs or students from our partner institutions taking courses within the university. Despite have the lowest number, MKD has a diversity of partners including institutions from Tohoku, Hokuriku and Chubu.

The lists for AC and JSP are not as exhaustive, as this does not include the Japanese partners of the entire university, but rather just the partners directly involved with the departments. A limitation of this section is that the partners were existing partners. So all the surveyed institutions are unaware of programs of non-partner institutions. Maybe a “matching event” can be made to create new partnerships, since the Japanese institutions are not aware of us, and we are not aware of them.

Japanese Clubs and Societies

JSP has two student organizations: Hinomoto and Toushin. MKD has two organizations as well. Nihongo Radio Club and International Studies Shogunate. While the UK survey also conducted a survey of their students, it might be good in a future survey to also include them to assess future needs and development of institutions.

Future Plans

JSP with the Chinese Studies, Korean Studies, European Studies, Southeast Asian Studies and Development Studies Program and the School of Social Sciences are in talks to creating a possible undergraduate program for area studies. This takes into consideration that there would be no dissolution of programs and departments when this is established. JSP is hoping that Japan Foundation can play a crucial role when this is established.

AC plans on conducting synchronized course offerings for students taking Japan-related courses with Doshisha Women’s College. This entails the invitation of both faculty and students from DWC to take classes in AC with the AC students.

MKD is planning to “educate” more Japanese teachers in the future. This probably means improving the Japanese language proficiencies of local faculty, as well having some faculty trained to teach content courses.

AdDU will follow the same structures as De La Salle University and is planning for a Masters in International Studies major in Japanese Studies.

Japanese Language Proficiency

AdDU does not track the language proficiencies of their students. While JSP and AC have at least basic Japanese proficiency. At the graduate level, JSP requires at least an N4 proficiency, while at the undergraduate level students who have taken all 6 classes of Japanese language would be between N4 – N3. This is similar to MKD, however, through exceptional cases some pass N2 – N1.

Research Interests

Based on the survey, the top topics include: Politics / International Relations (4), Japanese language (3), Economics (2), Popular Culture (2), History (2), Sociology (2), Literature (1), Arts (1), Anthropology (1) and Religious Studies (1).

Japanese linguistics is primarily a concern for University of the Philippines – Diliman, Department of Linguistics who has not answered this survey. Despite having a graduate program, both the Masters and Doctorate are focused on Filipino linguistics. Thus, a number of their undergraduates who pursue a postgraduate degree often enter the AC program, whose faculty profile might not provide them guidance to pursue Japanese language and linguistics.

Science / Technology research is also done primary by the Schools of Science and Engineering of the various universities, who were not also surveyed at this time. Traditional Culture has not been a research interest as it follows the historical trajectory of Japanese studies research in the Philippines which began with international relations / economics / history (World War II) as opposed to interest in classical Japan. Despite the programs of Japan Foundation to introduce traditional culture, the time period is finite, and there is no “follow up” that can be provided the by academic institutions.

Classes Actively Taught

Once again, following the research interest of the faculty, the types of classes actively taught follow the same trend. Politics / International Relations (4); Japanese language (4); History (3); Traditional Culture (3); Popular Culture (3); Economics (2); Literature (2); Sociology (2); Arts (2); Anthropology (2); Religious Studies (2); Linguistics (2); and Science/Technology (2). Japanese language is high because it is a basic requirement of each institutions’ programs as well as a service to other departments. However, research on Politics/International relations is also high due not only due to the research interest of faculty members in the department / institution, but also political science departments also have interest in Japan as a geopolitical figure. History is also taught by the Departments of History which has Asian history as a subject. Popular Culture has been not only an interest of faculty since 1990s up to the present, thus opening avenues for topics for graduate and post-graduate degrees. Hence the course has more depth in its delivery. Furthermore, in students are still eager to learn more.

Resources

The four institutions highlighted that their top 4 research areas, Politics/International Relations, Economics, History and Literary are sufficiently resourced for their personal and students research. This probably reflects the lack of budget to purchase updated materials. Thus the suggestion that the institutional libraries cooperate in inter-library loans to effectively utilize the limited budgets available.

Employment Prospects

It becomes counter-intuitive for Japanese Studies institutions to develop students to be employed in the private sector. This reflects the current sad state of Philippine academia, where top graduates are not incentivized to stay. While MKD boasts that more than 90% of their graduates are employed, MKD also states the issue of retaining teachers.

The same numbers can be seen in JSP, AC and AdDU. Thus, this results in losing the best students the institution has invested in to private corporations with better salaries. Leaving faculty, who are not updated to continue training another batch of students. This creates future graduates to be equally as ill-equipped as their teachers.

Universities and Institutions have job fairs which provide opportunities for student's employment. However, Higher Education Institutions are still struggling holding on to their best students. Incentives to assist in graduate education exist, however, this model cannot work for institutions with large populations such as MKD, AC and AdDU.

Undergraduate Students

Institutions with undergraduate programs graduate around 50 per year. JSP is the only institution with a minor program that graduates an average of 45 minor students per year.

Graduate Students

Institutions with Masters programs would graduate between 1 to 9 students in a year.

Postgraduate / Graduate Programs

All of the students of an undergraduate program do not pursue graduate or post-graduate education, given that options for employability outside corporate spaces are limited. This is also resonated in institutions with graduate programs, with one or two students in the average pursue a doctorate. With the decline of interest by university administration towards area studies, there is a need for partners such as JF to assist in developing new Japanese Studies departments and surviving the ones that have been established.

SUMMARY AND NOTES

The usual benefactors of the JF grants would include JSP, AC and DLSU. However, with “new players” in the field, AdDU, and MKD there is a need to look and survey Japan-related programs such as UP-Diliman’s Department of Linguistics and Center for International Studies, ADMU’s Department of Political Science, and Mindanao State University – General Santos. A suggestion is to request JF – Manila to survey former grantees and their institutions for a more holistic picture of Japanese Studies in the Philippines.

There has to be a synergy between the projects of the Japanese language section and the Culture section in order to develop Japanese Studies in the Philippines. There should be encouragement for further studies and practical research from our language teachers. There should also be synergy between the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, JICC, JNTO and the Japanese Studies Institutions and our purposes are similar: to promote Japan, to develop individuals who can understand Japan and work for or do research on Japan.

The existing resources seem to be enough. There just has to be some form of informal coordination that exists. So that the resources can be utilized much more efficiently. Furthermore, communication to educational institutions is key so that we can assist in whatever way we can.

Overall, the outlook for Japanese Studies in the Philippines is still exciting and we should not waste whatever gains we have right now.

RECOMMENDATIONS

How to improve provisions for Japan-related research?

- Improved libraries and visiting faculties can be addressed by existing JF grants. It is just a matter of informing MKD and AddU of such facilities, as AC, DLSU and JSP have utilized them in the past.
- Probably with the collaboration of JNTO and JF, competitive study tour programs with partner institutions can be launched to attract younger students, but to also provide opportunities for graduate students to conduct their field research in Japan. Existing programs with funding from JASSO can be tapped for this. However, there is just a need for more coordination so that placements can be efficiently done.
- Professorial chair / incentivize local faculty in staying in their institutions. As Japan is internationalizing, it becomes a competition for qualified Filipino scholars who would opt to stay in Japan as opposed to return.
- Proper educational programs for Japanese language teachers. In the current model, workshops are conducted, but if academic degrees, such as the GRIPS program expands even for beginner faculty, it helps in improving the severe lack of language faculty in the Philippines.
- To help academic institutions through introductions to Japanese corporate partners who could help set up endowments for support, similar to the Mitsui-NUS grant in Singapore.

APPENDIX

Institutions

ATENEO DE DAVAO UNIVERSITY

Basic Information

Department responsible for Japanese Studies

International Studies Department

Department/Institution Head

John Harvey B. Gamas

Address

E. Jacinto St., Davao City 8000

Contact Number

+63 082 221-2411 local 8322

Website

N/A

Japan Related Courses

BA International Studies (Asian Studies)

Teacher-Student Ratio in Japanese Studies Courses

Language 1:20

ATENEO DE DAVAO UNIVERSITY

Course Details

Undergraduate

Japanese Language

Study Abroad

None

Postgraduate

None

Japan Related PhDs in Progress

None

Staff and Resources

Faculty/Staff Members within the Department

Full-time:

John Harvey B. Gamas

Rhisan Mae E. Morales

Krizza Janica B. Mahinay

Part-time:

Jose Enrique Sibala

Faculty/Staff Members outside the Department

None

Library Information and Information Resources

Japan-related collection in Departmental / Institutional Library

Further Information

List of Partner Universities in Japan

None

Japanese Societies/Club Activities

None

Future Plans for Japanese Studies

Possible MA in International Studies major in Japanese Studies

ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY

Basic Information

Department responsible for Japanese Studies

Japanese Studies Program

Department/Institution Head

Dr. Karl Ian U. Cheng Chua

Address

LH209 Ricardo and Dr Rosita Leong Hall, ADMU, Katipunan Avenue Loyola Heights, Quezon City

Contact Number

+632 8376 0966 / +632 8426 6001

Website

www.ateneo.edu/ls/soss/japanese-studies

www.facebook.com/AteneoJSP

Japan Related Courses

Undergraduate: Minor in Japanese Studies

Graduate: Master of Arts in Japanese Studies

Teacher-Student Ratio in Japanese Studies Courses

Language courses: 1:15

ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY

Course Details

Undergraduate

Japanese Language and Culture 1	Continuity and Change in Japanese Society
Japanese Language and Culture 2	Intellectuals and Society in Japan
Japanese Language and Culture 3	Japanese Contemporary Issues
Intermediate Japanese 1	Special Topics in Japanese Studies
Intermediate Japanese 2	Special Topic: Gender in Japan
Intermediate Japanese 3	Special Topic: Japanese Music
History of Japan	Special Topic: Japanese Literature
Japanese Culture 1	Special Topic: Japanese Arts
Comparative Cultures: Philippines and Japan	Special Topic: Japanese Films
History of Japan's Foreign Relations	Special Topic: Introduction to Japanese History
Philippines-Japan Relations	Special Topic: Religion in Modern Japan
The Japanese in the Philippines	Fieldwork in Japan
Government and Politics of Japan	Education in Japan
Economic History of Modern Japan	Special Topic: Japanese Food Culture
Japanese Business Management and Labor	Japan and ASEAN
Modernization of Japan	

Study Abroad

Ateneo de Manila University has Study Abroad Programs.

Akita International University; Doshisha Women's College; Fukuoka Women's University; International Christian University; JF Oberlin University; Kyushu University; Kansai University; Hokkaido University; Meiji University; Nanzan University; Rikkyo University; Seisen University; Sophia University; Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Postgraduate

Foundations of Japanese Studies	Research Methods in Political Science
Japanese History	Theory and Practice of Policy
Japanese Politics	Dynamics of Philippine Japan Relations
Japanese Society	Statistics for Historians
Japanese Economy	Research Methods in Japanese Studies
Modernization of Japan	Seminar in Historiography
Statistics for Economics	Research Projects in Japanese Studies
Research Methods in Economics	Thesis Writing 1
Macroeconomics	Thesis Writing 2
Microeconomics	Comprehensive Exams
Statistics for Sociologists	Oral Defense
Research Methods in Sociology	Final Paper Submission
Sociological Theory	Final Paper Submission
Research Techniques	Language
Statistics for Political Scientists	

ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY

Course Details

Japan Related PhDs in Progress

N/A

Staff and Resources

Faculty/Staff Members within the Department

Full-time:

Dr. Karl Ian U. Cheng Chua; Social Sciences
Dr. Benjamin A. San Jose; International Public Policy
Dr. NAGAI Hiroko; Anthropology
Rodolfo Felix Guillernmo R. Narciso; Education

Part-time:

Roelia V. Alvarez; Japanese Language Education
Joy Ann Faith D. Francisco; Japanese Studies
Junilo S. Espiritu; Filipino
Dr. Marie Danielle V. Guillen; Policy and Planning Sciences
Angela Louise Rosario; Japanese Studies
Carlos Luis L. Santos; Japanese Studies
Aileen V. Sicat; Law

Faculty/Staff Members outside the Department

Dr. Rosalina Tan; Economics Department
Dr. Alona Guevarra; English Department
Dr. Kristine Michelle Santos; History Department

Library Information and Information Resources

Japan-related collection in Departmental / Institutional Library

Further Information

List of Partner Universities in Japan

Akita International University; Doshisha Women's College; Fukuoka Women's University; International Christian University; JF Oberlin University; Kyushu University; Kansai University; Hokkaido University; Meiji University; Nanzan University; Rikkyo University; Seisen University; Sophia University; Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY

Further Information

Japanese Societies/Club Activities

Hinomoto (Japanese-language related org);

Toushin (Japan culture-related org)

Future Plans for Japanese Studies

Through the generous donation of Ricardo and Dr. Rosita Leong, JSP with the Chinese Studies, Korean Studies, European Studies and Development Studies Programs will be launching an Area Studies Hub with an undergraduate program.

MINDANAO KOKUSAI DAIGAKU

Basic Information

Department responsible for Japanese Studies

International Studies

Department/Institution Head

Dr. Natalia Sabaldan

Address

PNJK Compound, Angliongto Ave., Lanang, Davao City

Contact Number

+63 082 223 0013 / 0081

Website

www.mkd.edu.ph

www.facebook.com/mindanaointernationalcollege

Japan Related Courses

Bachelor of Arts in International Studies に変更

Teacher-Student Ratio in Japanese Studies Courses

1:26

MINDANAO KOKUSAI DAIGAKU

Course Details

Undergraduate

Japanese Kanji
Intermediate Reading
Japanese Translation
Basic Conversation
Basic Japanese & Communication
Japanese History & Development
Introduction to Japanese Studies
Introduction to International Studies / Foreign Language
Intermediate Conversation
Japanese Contemporary Society
Integrated Japanese Studies
Japan-Philippine Relations
Japanese Communication
Japan & Giant Countries
Japanese Affairs
Intermediate Communicative Talk

Study Abroad

Mindanao Kokusai Daigaku has Study Abroad Programs.
Consulate General of Japan in Davao; Japan Foundation; Nihon Fukushi University (World Youth Meeting); Musashino University

Postgraduate

Certificate

Japan Related PhDs in Progress

N/A

MINDANAO KOKUSAI DAIGAKU

Staff and Resources

Faculty/Staff Members within the Department

Full-time:

Prof. Natalia Saldaban
Prof. MACHIDA Takakazu
Prof. Melody Lagarde
Prof. Genie Almeraz
Prof. Cyvie Isugan
Prof. KANEKO Shigeo
Prof. Elgia E. Verallo
Prof. KISHI Toru

Part-time:

Prof. Aliana Villafuerte

Faculty/Staff Members outside the Department

N/A

Library Information and Information Resources

Japan-related collection in Main Library, Japan-related collection in Departmental / Institutional Library, Dedicated Librarian for the Japan-related collection in the Main Library, Dedicated Librarian for the Japan-related collection in Departmental / Institutional Library

Further Information

List of Partner Universities in Japan

Chubu Gakuin University; FSG College League; Musashino University; Nihon Fukushi University; Ajia University; Risho University; Kanazawa Seiryō University

Japanese Societies/Club Activities

Nihongo Radio Club
IS Shogunate

Future Plans for Japanese Studies

Provide training for Japanese language teachers.
Provide Japanese language education for medical personnel.
Plan to build MKD branch school in Manila.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES DILIMAN

Basic Information

Department responsible for Japanese Studies

Asian Center

Department/Institution Head

Dr. Jeofe B. Santarita

Address

GT Toyota Asian Cultural Center, Magsaysay Ave., cor. Katipunan Ave., Diliman, Quezon City 1101

Contact Number

+63 02 927 0909

Website

www.ac.upd.edu.ph

Japan Related Courses

Master of Arts in Asian Studies (Northeast Asia)

Masters in Asian Studies (Northeast Asia)

Teacher-Student Ratio in Japanese Studies Courses

1: 10

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES DILIMAN

Course Details

Undergraduate

UP Asian Center does not offer undergraduate programs.

Study Abroad

UP Asian Center has Study Abroad Programs.

Osaka University, Ryukoku University, Kyoto University, Meiji University, University of Hawaii at Manoa

Postgraduate

Social & Economic Development in Japan

Politics & Governance in Japan

Culture & Society in Japan

Japan Related PhDs in Progress

None

Staff and Resources

Faculty/Staff Members within the Department

Full-time:

Dr. Jocelyn O. Celero; Politics and Governance, Society and Culture in Japan,
Globalization and Society in East Asia, and Social Policy and
Welfare in East Asia

Dr. Matthew Constantition M. Santamaria; Politics and Governance in Japan,
Society and Culture in Japan

Dr. Gonzalo Campoamor III; Politics and Governance in Japan

Rolando Talampas; Philippine Relations with East Asia, reading on Japan

Part-time:

Victoria Quimbo; Social and Economic Governance in Japan

Faculty/Staff Members outside the Department

Department of Linguistics professors teaching Japanese language

Further Information

Library Information and Information Resources

Japan-related collection in Departmental / Institutional Library

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES DILIMAN

Further Information

Japanese Societies/Club Activities

None

Future Plans for Japanese Studies

Synchronized course offerings for students taking Japan-related course with Doshisha Women's College.

