

Foreign Student Times

◆ 外国人留学生のための別刷特集号 ◆

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Foreign students have better chances to land jobs in Japan

留学生、日本語就職のチャンス広がる

Even in Japan, Internet shopping mall operator Rakuten Inc. holds internal meetings in English and internal documents are written in English. Non-Japanese account for about 30 percent of its new hires in Japan.

All new employees who are foreigners start their career at Rakuten's Tokyo headquarters.

"We are in the business of exporting excellent Japanese services overseas. Therefore, we want foreigners to learn our Japanese-style service," a Rakuten spokeswoman said, explaining why all foreigners have to start in Tokyo.

Rakuten has a good reason to internationalize its workforce. It has been aggressive in acquiring many Internet service companies outside Japan, such as the former Buy.com, with a view to expanding its business away from population-shrinking Japan.

It is a long-standing argument that Japanese companies lack employees with English communication skills and experience working in a diverse environment. Thus, Japanese companies have been trying to internationalize their workforce for a long time.

The long-term trend shows companies have been increasing non-Japanese employment during the past decade. Some Japanese companies cite their plans to expand their business abroad; others say foreign youths are more competent than Japanese counterparts for their language skills, propensity to accept diverse work environments and hunger for improving their career.



Courtesy of Rakuten Inc. 提供：楽天株式会社

In 2000, 2,689 foreign students obtained a work visa after landing a job at a company in Japan. The figure peaked at 11,040 in 2008, a year before the great global recession, and dropped to 8,586 in 2011, according to data by the Japan Student Services Organization. The drop was apparently due to the global financial crisis that forced companies around the world to reduce hiring.

Despite the recent dip, experts say Japanese companies will keep increasing their hiring of foreigners as the world economy gradually recovers.

Individual company cases

While Japanese companies in gen-

>> CONTINUED ON P2

ネット販売大手の楽天は、日本人同士でも会議を英語で行い、社内文書も英語だ。日本での新入社員の約30パーセントは外国人が占めている。

外国人新入社員は全て、東京本社勤務になる。

「弊社は、優れた日本のサービスを海外に輸出しています。したがって、外国人社員に日本スタイルのサービスを学んでほしいのです」と楽天の広報担当者は、全外国人を東京勤務にする理由を述べた。

楽天が社員の国際化を進めるのには理由がある。人口減を迎える国内から海外へとビジネスを広げるため、楽天はBuy.comなど海外のインターネットサービス会社の買収に積極的だ。

日本企業の従業員は、英語でのコミュ

ニケーションスキルや多様な環境で働く経験が不足している、といった議論は昔からある。日本企業の社員の国際化も長年続いている試みだ。

長期的なトレンドを見ると、企業は過去10年間外国人の雇用を増やしてきた。理由はさまざま、海外へのビジネス展開のためだという企業もあれば、外国人の若者のほうが日本人より優秀だという企業もある。外国人は語学に優れ、異文化を受け入れる能力もあり、キャリアに対して貪欲だ、という点が評価されているとの見方がある。

日本学生支援機構によると、2000年に、2,689人の留学生が日本で就労ビザを取得した。2008年に11,040人でピークに達し、翌年のリーマンショック

>> P2へ続く

CHEAP JAPANESE EATS

手軽に日本食を食べる

Cheap Japanese eats enrich students' lives

Students, foreign or Japanese, want to know where to go to for inexpensive meals. There are many types of restaurants serving all types of cuisines, but Japan has a surprising amount and variety of cheap restaurants serving Japanese food with better-than-average flavor. If you get used to living in a tiny apartment, you will know the notion of Tokyo being an expensive city to live in is a myth. With a little experience, you may find that eating out is often cheaper than cooking at home, especially for those who live on their own.

Gyudon (beef bowl)

If you like *gyudon*, a bowl of rice



topped by thin slices of beef, then saving money is a piece of cake. *Gyudon* is truly a bargain. A regular *gyudon* without any additional toppings typically costs between ¥200 and ¥300. For those who want a smaller portion perhaps as a snack, a mini-*gyudon* is about ¥100 cheaper. An additional ¥50 or so will get you miso soup with your *gyudon*.

Sukiya, Yoshinoya and Matsuya are three major *gyudon* chain operators. Other brands include Lamptei, Nakau and Tokyo Chikara Meshi.

Tachigui soba, udon

Tachigui (stand while you eat) *soba* and *udon* Japanese noodle restaurants are also very reasonable and easy to find in Japan. They are usually set up near train stations.

Tachigui *soba* and *udon* restaurants are normally small and, as the name suggests, customers eat while standing at a counter. *Kake* *soba* and *kake* *udon*, which are just the noodles in soup, are typically between ¥200 and ¥300. For a more filling meal, that plus a mini-*donburi* (a bowl of rice with some sort of topping, of which *gyudon* is one kind) is about ¥500 or less.

あんなにほんしよく ゆた せいかつ
安価な日本食で豊かな生活

学生は安い食事をどこで食べられるの
か知りたいものだ。それは日本人でも外
国人でも変わらない。日本にはいろいろ
な食事を出すレストランがあり、安価で
平均以上の味を提供するレストランが驚
くほど多数ある。アパートの狭さにさえ
慣れれば、東京は物価が高く住みにくい
という概念が間違いだということは一目
瞭然だ。外食は自炊より安いことがしば
しばある、ということにすぐ気づけだろ
う。一人暮らしならなおさらだ。

ぎゅうどん
牛丼

牛丼が好きな人にとって、お金を節約
することは簡単だ。牛丼は本当にお買い
得だ。250円から300円でトッピング
なしの牛丼が食べられる。スナックとし
て食べたい人には、さらに安いミニ牛丼

がちょうど良い。味噌汁が付くのが普通
だ。

すき家、吉野家、松屋が三大牛丼
チェーンだ。その他のブランドにはらん
ぶ亭、東京チカラめしなどがある。

たち食いそば・うどん

立ち食いそば・うどん店も非常に安価
で、どこにでもあるので見つけるのが簡
単だ。通常、駅の近くにある。

立ち食いそば・うどん店は店舗面積
が小さく、名前が示すようにカウンター
で立って食べるところだ。かけそばやか
けうどんは、スープと麺だけのもので、
200円から300円で売られている。もっ
としっかりと食べたい人には、かけそば・
うどんとミニ丼のセットが、約500円
以下で食べられる。

>> CONTINUED FROM P1

eral are increasing the number of new foreign hires, the degree of the increase varies by the company.

Rakuten and convenience store operator Lawson Inc. are obvious examples of companies that are aggressively increasing foreign employees.

Rakuten said it plans to hire 122 non-Japanese and 304 Japanese in Japan in fiscal 2013, which ends in March next year, compared with 109 non-Japanese and 281 Japanese a year ago.

Lawson Inc., which began increasing its hiring of foreigners in 2008, will hire 50 non-Japanese and 120 Japanese in Japan in fiscal 2013, compared with 21 non-Japanese and 77 Japanese a year ago, a Lawson spokesman said.

Other companies opt not to disclose the breakdown of nationalities of new hires, though they clearly seek foreign employees.

Uniqlo Co., the owner of the name-sake clothing brand, hired 264 people in Japan and 938 people outside Japan, most of whom are non-Japanese, in fiscal 2012. A company spokeswoman said the company hasn't come up with a hiring plan for fiscal 2013, but

the number of new hires will increase and "new hires of foreigners will definitely increase."

Expert's view

Hajime Matsuzaki, a director in the human resources consulting department of Aon Hewitt Japan, said Japanese companies in general are increasing their hiring of foreign students, but some large companies may actually do the reverse.

"The difference is huge among companies in how serious they are in hiring foreign students," Matsuzaki said.

Hiring foreigners and establishing a system inside a company for foreigners to build their careers are two separate things.

From his observations, companies whose presidents have a very strong will to globalize their workforce are successful in doing so, he said.

Matsuzaki cited Rakuten President Hiroshi Mikitani, Tadashi Yanai, the president of Fast Retailing Co., which owns Uniqlo Co., and Lawson President Takeshi Niitami as successful examples of globally minded company leaders.

>> P1から続く

で世界中の企業が雇用削減を余儀なくされた影響で減少し、2011年には8,586人になった。

今後は世界経済が徐々に回復するので日本企業の外国人雇用は増え続ける、と専門家は言う。

この会社の事例

日本企業は概ね外国人採用数を増やしているが、増加の程度は企業によって異なる。

楽天や大手コンビニエンスストアのローソンは、積極的に外国人社員を増やしている典型的な例だ。

楽天は2013年度、122人の外国人と304人の日本人を日本で採用する予定だ。前年は外国人109人、日本人281人だった。

2008年に外国人雇用を本格化したローソンは、2013年度に日本で、50人の外国人と120人の日本人を雇う予定、とローソンの広報担当者は述べた。前年は外国人21人、日本人77人。

外国人社員を必要としていながら、新入社員の国籍内訳を開示しない企業も少なくない。

衣類ブランドのユニクロは、2012年

度では、日本で264人、海外で938人を雇った。海外雇用の殆どは日本人ではない。2013年度の雇用計画は未定だが、新入社員の数、及び外国人の新入社員は間違いなく増加する、と同社の広報担当者は言った。

せんもんか けんかい
専門家の見解

イーオンヒューイットジャパンの人材コンサルティング部門の松崎肇ディレクターは、日本企業は概ね留学生の雇用を増やしているが、一部の企業は逆に減らしているかもしれないと述べた。

「留学生雇用に関しての本気度合いが、企業間で随分異なります」と松崎氏は言った。

しかし、外国人を雇用する企業が全て、外国人がキャリアを構築するための社内体制を確立しているわけではない。

社長が社員のグローバル化に非常に強い意志を持っている企業が、社員のグローバル化に成功している、と松崎氏は分析する。

グローバル志向の社長の成功例として、彼は、楽天の三木谷浩史社長、ユニクロを所有しているファーストリテイリングの柳井正社長、ローソンの新浪剛史社長を挙げている。

JAPANESE LANGUAGE

日本語学習

Sample questions for warming up!

サンプル問題で肩慣らし

This page and the next two show sample questions similar to those one would encounter on the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test. The page 5 sample questions are from the most difficult N1 level of the JLPT mockup test. Passing N1 would be of great benefit when hunting for a job in Japan.

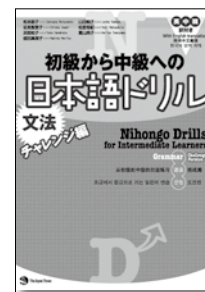
3~5ページでは、日本語の学習教材と日本語能力試験予想模試からサンプル問題を抜粋しました。5ページには日本語能力試験の中で最も難易度の高いN1レベルのサンプル問題を掲載。N1をパスすれば、就職に非常に有利になります。

Let's challenge conversation! 会話にチャレンジしよう!

問題

次の会話を読んで、それぞれの内容にいちばん近いものをa~cから一つ選びなさい。

- (1) A: あそのカフェ、今日は休みじゃなかったっけ。
B: そうだっけ。休みじゃないんじゃない?
a. Aは、カフェは今日、休みだと思っている。
b. Bは、カフェは今日、休みだと思っている。
c. Aは、カフェは今日、休みではないと思っている。
- (2) A: 鈴木はただ今席を外しております。戻り次第、お電話させましょうか。
B: はい、お手数ですがよろしくお願ひします。
a. Bは、あとでまた鈴木に電話をかける。
b. 鈴木は、席に戻ったらすぐBに電話をかける。
c. Aは、鈴木が席に戻ったらBに電話をかける。
- (3) A: Bさんはどんな写真をお撮りになるんですか。
B: これまでは風景の写真を多く撮ってまいりましたが、今後は人物の写真を中心に撮っていきたくと思っています。
a. Bは、これまでは人物の写真を多く撮ってきた。
b. Bは、今までとは違う写真を撮りたいと思っている。
c. Bは、これまで人物や風景の写真をたくさん撮ってきた。
- (4) A: うちの3階なんだ。天気がいい日は富士山が見えるよ。
B: ええ? 3階からじゃ見えっこないよ。
a. Aは嘘をついている。
b. Bは、Aの言うことを信じていない。
c. Bは、Aのうちの3階ではないと思っている。
- (5) A: ねえ、今日の桜子さんの洋服見た? あれ、変じゃない?
B: 本当に。でも、本人はおしゃれなつもりなんだろうね。
a. Aは、今日は桜子の服を見ていない。
b. Aは、桜子の服装がおしゃれだと思っている。
c. AもBも、桜子の服装がおかしいと思っている。



まつもと せつこ
松本節子 (Japanese Language and Culture Institute 代表) 他 著

『初級から中級への日本語ドリル (文法) チャレンジ編』
(ジャパンタイムズ刊) より

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- Dewinda, Indonesia -



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JLPT assesses Japanese language level

実力を測るための日本語能力試験

The Japanese-Language Proficiency Test, which started in 1984, is used to assess Japanese proficiency for people whose native language is not Japanese. The test is organized by The Japan Foundation and Japan Educational Exchanges and Services.

日本語能力試験は、日本語を母語としない人の日本語能力を測定し、認定する試験です。この試験は、国際交流基金と日本国際教育支援協会が実施しています。

Levels and corresponding abilities for the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test / 日本語能力試験の認定の目安

Level レベル	A summary of linguistic competence required for each level 認定の目安
Difficult むずかしい	N1 The ability to understand Japanese used in a variety of circumstances. 幅広い場面で使われる日本語を理解することができる
	N2 The ability to understand Japanese used in everyday situations, and in a variety of circumstances to a certain degree. 日常的な場面で使われる日本語の理解に加え、より幅広い場面で使われる日本語をある程度理解することができる
Easy やさしい	N3 The ability to understand Japanese used in everyday situations to a certain degree. 日常的な場面で使われる日本語をある程度理解することができる
	N4 The ability to understand basic Japanese. 基本的な日本語を理解することができる
	N5 The ability to understand some basic Japanese. 基本的な日本語をある程度理解することができる

国際交流基金と日本国際教育支援協会が運営する、日本語能力試験公式ウェブサイト <http://www.jlpt.jp> をもとにしています。

Let's challenge N2 level questions! N2 模擬問題をやってみよう!

問題1

_____ の言葉の読み方として最もよいものを、1、2、3、4 から一つ選びなさい。

- (1) 自分の意見をはっきり述べるのが大切です。
 1 シャべる 2 じゅべる 3 すべる 4 のべる
- (2) 彼は、始終たばこを吸っている。
 1 しいじゅう 2 しじゅ 3 ししゅう 4 しじゅう
- (3) 生活に余裕ができたので、旅行にでも行こうか。
 1 いらゆう 2 じょゆう 3 よゆう 4 よりよく

問題2

次の文の()に入れるのに最もよいものを、1、2、3、4 から一つ選びなさい。

- (1) クリスマスが終わると、デパートや商店はいっせいに()商品(しょうがっ)を並べ替える。
 1 に応じて 2 にこたえて 3 に向いて 4 向けに
- (2) 彼女は()日本語で自己紹介をした。
 1 はずかしげに 2 はずかしげに 3 はずかしっぽく 4 はずかしらしく
- (3) かわいい猫だったけれど、ふらりと()、二度と帰ってこなかった。
 1 出て行き次第 2 出て行った以上 3 出て行ったきり 4 出て行ったところ



まつもと せつこ
 松本節子 (Japanese Language and Culture Institute 代表) 他 著
 『新日本語能力試験 N1・N2・N3 新傾向解説と完全予想模試』
 (ジャパントイムズ刊) より

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listens to your oral-reading and answers questions. You can start at a level suited to your current ability. Our program can improve your skills because it is an individualized learning program allowing you to study at your own pace until you are comfortable in your proficiency. You can start at a level suited to your current ability. Tuition: 9,400 yen/month. One-to-one online lessons are offered at no extra charge. Consumption tax and the learning materials fee (worksheets + CDs) are included in the tuition. Worksheets are graded and returned with instructor feedback. Let's study Japanese at your convenience with Kumon!

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JAPANESE LANGUAGE

日本語学習

Let's challenge N1 level questions! もぎ もんだい N1 模擬問題をやってみよう!

もんだい 問題1 _____ の言葉の読み方として最もよいものを、
1、2、3、4 から一つ選びなさい。

- (1) 目撃者が証言を拒んでいるため、事実は明らかにすることはできない。
1 いなんで 2 こぼんで 3 はげんで 4 はさんで
- (2) 謹んでお祝いもうしあげます。
1 きんで 2 しんで 3 つつしんで 4 つつんで
- (3) 田舎に暮らし、自然の恵みを享受している。
1 きょうじゅ 2 きょうしゅ 3 きょうじゅう 4 きよじゅう

もんだい 問題2 次の文の () に入れるのに最もよいものを、
1、2、3、4 から一つ選びなさい。

- (1) 手作りのカードは、ささやか () 心の温まる贈り物だ。
1 ながらに 2 ながらも 3 ならでは 4 にあって
- (2) 公園の入り口に「ここで花火をする () 」という立て札がある。
1 にあたらぬ 2 のみならず 3 べからず 4 を禁じえない
- (3) 家は買えない () 、せめてもう少し広い部屋に住みたいものだ。
1 ところが 2 ところで 3 までも 4 までもなく

ANSWER
かいとう
解答

P. 3

- (1) a (4) b
(2) b (5) c
(3) b

P. 4

- もんだい 問題1** (1) 4
(2) 4
(3) 3

P. 4

- もんだい 問題2** (1) 4
(2) 2
(3) 3

P. 5

- もんだい 問題1** (1) 2
(2) 3
(3) 1

P. 5

- もんだい 問題2** (1) 2
(2) 3
(3) 3

Malaysian wins Japanese speech contest

A Malaysian man working for a local city government in Kagoshima Prefecture won the best speech award in the 54th International Speech Contest in Japanese in June.

Wan Ahmad Nazaruddin Bin Wan Azizan, working at the Hioki city government in an exchange program, won the award with his speech titled "Ki ni naru ki (The heart I care about)" in the speech contest organized by the International Education Center and The Japan Foundation in Kitakyushu on June 8.

The contest is supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The second place award went to Leila Miyuki Anraku, a student from Brazil at-

tending Tokyo Mode Gakuen. Her speech was titled "Hoomuresu ni mananda nihonjin no seishin (Japanese spirit I learned from homeless people)."

The purpose of the speech contest is to provide a chance for people from around the world to express their opinions in Japanese and give opportunities to people inside and outside Japan to think about how the relation between Japan and the international community should be.

The contest has been held every year since 1960. It is also aired on NHK, the Japanese public TV station, and the contents of the speeches are sometimes used in school textbooks.

にほん ご べんろんたいかい 日本語弁論大会でマレーシア人男性、最優秀賞受賞

鹿児島県の市役所で働くマレーシア人男性が6月、「第54回外国人による日本語弁論大会」で最優秀賞を受賞した。

日置市役所で働く国際交流員のワン・アハマド・ナザルディン・ビン・ワン・アジザン氏は、「気になる『気』』という題名で弁論し、北九州で行われた6月8



日の大会で最優秀賞を受賞。同大会の主催は国際教育振興会と国際交流基金で、外務省が後援している。

優秀賞はレイラ・ミユキ・アンラク氏、東京モード学園に通うブラジル人女性。彼女の弁論の題名は「ホームレスに学んだ日本人の精神」だった。

弁論大会の目的は、全世界の人々が日本語で自分の意見を表現する場や、日本と国際社会の関係がどうあるべきかを考える機会を提供することだ。

1960年以来毎年開催されている。その模様は日本の公共放送局であるNHKで放映される。また、弁論の内容が、中学校や高校の教科書で使用されることもある。

Nichibeikaiwa Gakuin, Japanese Language Institute (JLI)

日米会話学院
日本語研修所

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But you may think that it is hard to pene-



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- Enrollment 140
- Fees Matriculation fee: ¥20,000 Tuition: ¥760,000 / year
- Contact information Tel: 03-3359-9600 Fax: 03-3359-3931 jli-info@nichibeikai.ac.jp http://www.nichibeikai.ac.jp/jli

The International Education Center (IEC), the parent organization of Nichibeikaiwa Gakuin, Japanese Language Institute, engages in various cultural activities in addition to its language education programs. Among them are the International Speech Contest in Japanese, which is broadcast on NHK, the Japan-America Student Conference, which was originally founded in 1934, the Princess Takamado English Essay Contest, for which the IEC functions as the Japan Office, and so on.

Foreign students discuss job hunting in Japan

留学生、就職活動や日本企業での勤務について語る

Foreign students in Japan have one major question to ask themselves: Where do they want to work?

Whether they decide to go home or stay in Japan, they typically want to have a job that bridges Japan and their home countries.

Speaking with foreigners who have studied in Japan, The Japan Times recently held a discussion on how foreign students find jobs and how it is to work for a Japanese company.

The participants were Qimuge Eerdun, 26, a Chinese of Mongolian heri-

from, I decided on JTB because I like its corporate philosophy, "Making peace through culture."

Besides JTB Corp., All Nippon Airways Co., H.I.S. Co. and an apparel maker gave me a job offer.

I applied for 14 companies in total, and got rejected by the first 10 companies after the written exams. So I asked a son of a woman I work with at my part-time job to study with me. JTB's exam was tough. There was a section on Japanese tourism and questions such as "Where can you have an excellent view of maple leaves turning red in fall?"

Osumi: I only studied one year at a university in Japan, which was Gakushuin Women's College. I had studied Japanese at Warsaw University. Then a Japanese components maker was looking for someone who could speak Polish. That's the company I am working for now. So, I only applied to this one company.

In the hiring process, I had to write an essay in Japanese. I wrote that I wanted to be a bridge between Japan and Poland.

Moderator: What level of Japanese skills do you need to get accepted for a job in Japan?

Eerdun: I first thought I needed to know English, but as I was hunting for a job in Japan, I painfully realized Japanese is the most important language to land a job here. It is advisable to have N1 in the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test (JLPT).

After I got a job offer, I asked the companies why they chose me. They all said foreign students must have Japanese skills and passion for the job they applied for.

Khunoian: N1 is very difficult. I took an N1 test last week. I don't know the result yet. On my resume, I write I am planning to obtain N1.

I don't have any certificates of the JLPT (which has levels N1, the highest, to N5, the lowest). I don't think having N2 is very meaningful.

Having said that, I think the language level requirement is different



留学生なら誰もが、どこで仕事をするか、と自分に問いかけるだろう。

母国に戻るにせよ、日本に留まるにせよ、留学生は日本と母国の架け橋になるような仕事をしたいものだ。

ジャパタイムズは、留学生の仕事を探す方法、日本企業で働くこと、などについての座談会を開催した。

参加者は、モンゴル系中国人のエリトン・チムグ(26才)、ウクライナ人のフノヤン・マリ(24才)、台湾人のオウ・イテイ(24才)、アメリカ人のアリソン・クエセル(29才)、ポーランド人の大住マダレナ(33才)の5人。司会を務めるのはジャパタイムズの松谷実編集企画部長。

以下は座談会の抜粋。

司会：就職を決められた方、就職活動について教えてくださいませんか？

エリトン：第一に、私は日本と中国の架け橋になる仕事を望んでいました。最初は日本の企業ならどの企業に入っても、中国に行くチャンスがあると思いました。ですが、実際はそうではなく、就職する企業を絞り込むために企業について勉強しました。

そして、内定を得た4社のうち、JTBに決めました。文化を通じて平和貢献する、という企業理念が気に入ったからです。

JTBの他に、全日本空輸(ANA)、H.I.S.とアパレルメーカーから内定をいただきました。

合計14社に就職活動をしましたが、最初の10社には筆記試験で落とされました。そこで、バイトで一緒に働く人の息子さんに一緒に試験勉強してくれるよう頼みました。JTBの試験は難しく、日本の観光についての問題があり、「もみじが紅葉するのがきれいに見える場所はどこですか?」というような質問がありました。

大住：私は学習院女子大学という日本の大学に1年間留学しました。そのとき、日本の部品メーカーが、ポーランド語を話せる人を探していました。その会社で今も働いています。だから、私は就職活動をしたのは1社だけです。

就職試験の一環で、私は日本語でエッセーを書きました。私は、日本とポーランドの架け橋になりたい、と書きました。ちなみに、私はワルシャワ大学で日本語を勉強しました。

司会：日本で就職するためにどのくらい日本語スキルが必要なのでしょう？



Eerdun Qimuge, a law major, is scheduled to graduate in September from Sophia University in Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo. She is planning to work for JTB Corp., Japan's largest travel agency.

エリトン・チムグ：上智大学法学部地球環境法学科4年(9月卒業予定)。大手旅行代理店のJTBに内定。

tage; Mari Khunoian, 24, a Ukrainian; Wang Wei-Ting, 24, from Taiwan; Allison Kwesell, 29, an American; and Magdalena Osumi, 33, from Poland. The moderator was Minoru Matsutani, the manager of the Editorial Planning Division of The Japan Times.

Below are the excerpts of the discussion.

Moderator: For those who have landed a job, will you tell us about your job hunting?

Eerdun: First of all, I wanted a job that bridges Japan and China. I thought of any Japanese companies that could give me a chance to let me go to China. But I studied many companies to narrow down the ones I applied for.

Of four companies I got a job offer



Mari Khunoian is an exchange student from a university in Moscow and now goes to Soka University in Hachioji, Tokyo. She majors in Japanese language and economics and has received a job offer from a hotel while awaiting results from other companies.

フノヤン・マリ：モスクワの大学生。東京八王子の創価大学に交換留学中。日本語と経済学を専攻、ホテルに内定するが他社からの返事を待っている。

ROUND TABLE

留学生と元留学生による座談会

depending on the type of job. If your strength is in science or math, Japanese language skills are not as important.

I was attending a university in Moscow and now I am studying in Japan at Soka University on a one-year exchange program. I did job hunting for only three months.

Osumi: When you go to an interview, you should convince interviewers that you will put your heart into the industry. In my case, I had a part-time job in a company in the same industry, so that experience was probably helpful.

Wang: I am in the first year of graduate school, so I haven't started job hunting yet. People around me say writing a resume is difficult. How do you do it?

Eerdun: I wrote on paper what I did from childhood and asked people what they think of me. Also, I asked myself why I came to Japan to study and what I want to do.

Khunoian: I looked at websites and pamphlets and studied about companies. I read company mission statements and wrote on my resume that I fit with the ideals. I also showed my resume to other Soka University students who already had a job offer to ask for advice.

Wang: All foreign students have to choose whether to stay in Japan or go home. Why do you choose to work in Japan?



Allison Kwezell acquired a master's degree in peace study, public policy and social research at International Christian University in Mitaka, Tokyo, in June. She is a freelance photojournalist.

アリソン・クエセル：国際基督教大学 (ICU) で6月に平和・公共政策・社会学で修士課程終了。フリーの写真家。

Eerdun: I thought hard. I have lived apart from my parents for 10 years, but I really want to experience being a Japanese businessperson before going home. JTB told me I will work in Japan for three years and then let me go to China.

Kwezell: I am a freelance photojournalist, working in many cities. I mainly take photos in Fukushima. As far as language, I am doing fine because my job is to take photos.

Next year, I will study Japanese and enter a Ph.D. course.

Osumi: Do you guys want to work for a Japanese company or foreign company?

Eerdun: I don't know which is better. I just first wanted to work for a Japanese company.

Wang: I don't care. Whatever company wants to hire me is fine with me.

Khunoian: If it's a Japanese company, I would like to work for one engaged in international business. As I was doing job hunting, I saw Japanese students bow to interviewers. I tried to do the same, but I feel a little distant. So, if I work for a Japanese company, I want to work for one that hires other foreigners.

Eerdun: I have a different concern. I am afraid I will become too much like the Japanese, even though a company expects me to give other employees a foreign influence.

エリトン: 最初は英語を知っているほうがよい、と思っていました。でも、就職活動を通して、日本で仕事に就くために最も重要な言語は日本語だと痛いほど実感しました。日本語能力試験 (JLPT) のN1 (一級) を持つことが望ましいと思います。

内定が出た後なぜ私を選んだのか聞いてみました。すると、留学生に必要なのは日本語スキルと仕事に対する情熱ですと答えていました。

フノヤン: N1はとても難しいですよ。私は先週N1のテストを受けました。結果はまだですが、履歴書には、N1を取得する予定、と書いています。

私は日本語能力試験 (N1からN5まである) の資格を1つも持っていません。N2を持つことはあまり意味がないと思っています。

とはいえ、必要な日本語スキルのレベルは職種によって異なります。科学や数学に強い理系の人なら、日本語のスキルは重要ではありません。

私は、一年間、交換留学のためモスクワの大学から創価大学 (八王子市) に留学しています。就職活動は3ヶ月前から始めました。

大住: 面接では、その会社の業界でがんばるつもりだ、と面接官に伝える必要があります。私の場合、同じ業界の会社でバイトをしたことがあるので、その経験はおそらくプラスだったのでしょうか。

オウ: 私は大学院の一年生なので、まだ就職活動を始めていません。私の周りの人々は、履歴書を書くのは大変だと言います。皆さん、どのようにしていますか？

エリトン: 私は子供の頃からやってきたことを紙に書いて、私をどう思うか、いろんな人に聞きました。また、自分は何のために日本に留学して何をしたいのか、と自分自身に問いました。

フノヤン: 私はウェブサイトやパンフレットを見て、会社について勉強しました。会社のミッションを読んで、私はそのミッションに同意します、と履歴書に書きました。また、すでに内定をもらえた他の創価大学の学生に自分の履歴書を見てもらい、アドバイスしてもらいました。

オウ: 留学生は皆、日本に残るか母国に帰るかを選択する必要があります。なぜ皆さんは日本で働くことにしたのですか？



Magdalena Osumi studied at Gakushuin Women's College in Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo, as a one-year exchange student in 2005 and has been working for a Japanese components maker in Tokyo since 2006.

おおすみ マグナレナ：学習院女子大学に2005年に1年間交換留学生として留学。2006年から日本の部品メーカーに勤めている。

エリトン: 私は10年間、両親と別に住んでいましたが、じっくり考えました。中国に帰る前に、日本で働くという経験をしてみたいと思いました。私は3年間日本で働いて、その後中国に行くようになると言われました。

クエセル: 私は、いろんな場所で働いたことがあります。フリーランスのフォトジャーナリストです。主に福島で写真を撮っています。私の仕事は写真を撮ることなので、日本語スキルについてはあまり問題ではありません。

来年、私は日本語を勉強し、博士課程に入る予定です。

大住: 皆さんは、日本企業と外国企業のどちらで仕事をしたいですか？

エリトン: 私はどちらがよいのかはわかりません。ただ、最初は日本企業に就職したかったです。

オウ: 私は気にしません。雇ってくれるならどこでもよいです。

フノヤン: 日本の会社だったら国際的なビジネスに携わっている会社がよいです。就職活動しているときに、日本人がお辞儀しているのを見たけど違和感を感じました。日本企業に勤めるなら、せめて他にも外国人を雇っているところがよいです。

エリトン: 私は違う不安があります。自分が日本人ほくなりすぎるんじゃないかと。日本企業は、留学生には日本人ほくない視点を求めるものですよ。



Wang Wei-Ting is a first-year student at the Graduate School of Japanese Applied Linguistics. She has not looked for a job yet.

オウ・イテイ：早稲田大学日本語教育研究課修士1年生。就職活動は始めている。

Japanese universities welcome foreign students

にほん だいがく りゅうがくせい かんげい
日本の大学、留学生を歓迎

にほんせいふ ねん りゅうがくせい まんにん ふ もくひょう かか おう にほん だいがく りゅうがくせい
日本政府は2020年までに留学生を30万人に増やす目標を掲げていますが、それに応じて日本の大学が留学生を
ゆうち しょうせつ りゅうがくせい ゆうせんてき むか がくせいりょう けんせつ しょうがくきんせいど じゅうじつ
誘致するためにさまざまな取り組みを行っています。例えば、日本語学習の強化、英語だけで学ぶコースの
新設、留学生を優先的に迎える学生寮の建設、奨学金制度の充実などです。

8～11ページでは、これらの取り組みを行っている大学を紹介します。

In line with the Japanese government's goal to increase the number of foreign students to 300,000 by 2020, Japanese universities are offering various benefits to encourage foreign students to study in Japan. For example, they are strengthening Japanese language studies for non-Japanese students, setting up programs with English as the language of instruction, building dormitories that give priority to foreign students and offering scholarships.

Below and on the following three pages are such universities that have made strides to welcome foreign students.



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理学部 数学科/化学科
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経営情報学部 総合経営学科
メディア学部 メディア情報学科
国際人文学部 国際文化学科/国際交流学科
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【安房キャンパス】

〒299-2862 千葉県鴨川市大海1717
TEL.04-7098-2800 (観光学部事務室)

【幕張キャンパス】

〒261-0023 千葉県千葉市美浜区中瀬1-7-1
住友ケミカルエンジニアリングセンタービル22階
TEL.043-297-2521 (幕張キャンパス事務室)

UNIVERSITY GUIDE

留学生のための大学特集

Graduate School of Japanese Applied Linguistics

早稲田大学大学院日本語教育研究科

日本語教育のリーダーを育てる大学院

2001年に日本初の日本語教育大学院として早稲田大学に設立、日本語教育学の修士課程、博士後期課程を開設している。修了した者には「修士（日本語教育学）」、「博士（日本語教育学）」の学位が授与される。また、科目等履修生として理論科目を履修することもできる。日本語教育学を理論的・体系的に学ぶカリキュラムと、実践的活動のバランスのとれた「理論と実践の統合」が当研究科の教育プログラム。『待遇コミュニケーション』『教育文法研究』『地域日本語教育』などの各分野に精通した教授の下で、深く、実用的な教育研究をおこなう。また、日本語教師として必要な理論研究のみならず、日本語クラスの授業見学、参加を通して、さまざまな日本語教育の運営、支援、育成が行われ、「現場に強い」日本語教育の育成に力を入れていることも注目する特色のひとつ。在学中に早稲田大学の海外協定校等へ日本語教育者として派遣される制度もあり、日本語教育に関わる実践・研究の場を数多く提供している。在学生の平均年齢は30代なので、社会人経験者の受験も多い。受験で留学生が合格するのは狭き門ではあるが、在学生の3割近くが諸外国からの留学生というのも早稲田ならではの、日本語教育のリーダーを育てるハイ



レベルな研究環境を提供している当大学院をぜひ目指していただきたい。

道相土 哲也
入試係

■ 学校所在地

〒169-8050 東京都新宿区西早稲田 1-7-14

■ 学生数

学生数 168
留学生数 44

■ 費用

入学金 ¥200,000
授業料（年間） ¥915,000
大学院費用免除有
大学院奨学金有

■ 連絡先

Tel: 03-3204-9242
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English-based graduate programs

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M.A. in Japanese Studies
M.A. and Ph.D. in Global Environmental Studies
M.A. in Linguistics (TESOL)
M.S. and Ph.D. in Green Science and Engineering

■ Address

7-1 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102-8554

■ Enrollment

12,000 (incl. 1,000 foreign students)

■ Fees

Matriculation fee: ¥270,000
Tuition (per academic year): ¥700,000-1,051,000
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■ Contact information

Tel: 03-3238-3167
Fax: 03-3238-3262
admission-u@cl.sophia.ac.jp (Undergraduate)
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<http://www.sophia.ac.jp>

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ICU Graduate School education is a highly unique one. Under the name of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School has removed restrictions between academic disciplines. As such, students are able to conduct diverse coursework to suit their individual needs and interests. If they wish to supplement foundations of their studies, graduate students may take courses aimed at juniors and seniors at the undergraduate College of Liberal Arts. Students are also permitted to work with teaching staff in other fields as their thesis advisors. Classes at the Graduate School are, naturally, small in size, and students are able to work with a roster of some 100 professors. On top of that, the university's beautiful green campus helps you revive your tired minds and bodies after hard work.

Teruyoshi Sasaki
Dean, Graduate
School

■ Address

3-10-2, Osawa, Mitaka, Tokyo, 181-8585

■ Enrollment

169 (incl. 75 foreign students)

■ Fees

Matriculation fee: ¥300,000
Tuition (per academic year): ¥906,000 (M.A.)
¥420,000 (Ph.D.)Tuition waiver available for M.A. students.
Dormitory: ICU offers housing for some 600 students in its 12 on-campus dormitories.

■ Contact information

Tel: 0422-33-3231
Fax: 0422-33-3688
gsg@icu.ac.jp
<http://www.icu.ac.jp/gsg/>

Nanzan University

南山大学

Japanese Language Program at Nanzan

In the spring semester I studied in the level NIJ400 of the Center for Japanese Studies Program at Nanzan University. At first I was worried because I wanted to start from a higher level, but after completing this period of study I can say that I am very happy to have attended that class. The NIJ400 helps people who began to study Japanese in their own country to strengthen their basic skills and to improve their practical use of the language. Small classes guarantee that every single student is



able to be properly supported by the teachers in his or her learning of the language. In this way, everyone can find his or her shortcomings and fix them to make progress. Indeed, teachers use different methods to teach Japanese and to simulate everyday, real situations, in which students can practice to learn the most used expressions. The textbooks used are also very interesting, because they provide information not only about the language, but also about the culture, in order to allow students to get an overview of Japan. I am totally satisfied with this level and the results I achieved.



Rossana Cantaffa
University of
Roma, La Sapienza

Address

Nagoya Campus: 18 Yamazato-cho, Showa-ku
Nagoya, 466-8673
Seto Campus: 27 Seireil-cho, Seto, Aichi,
489-0863

Enrollment

9,659 (incl. 271 foreign students)

Fees

Tuition waiver available for the undergraduates and the graduate programs
Dormitory: Nagoya Koryukaikan / Yamazato
Koryukaikan / Seto Koryukaikan 1 & 2

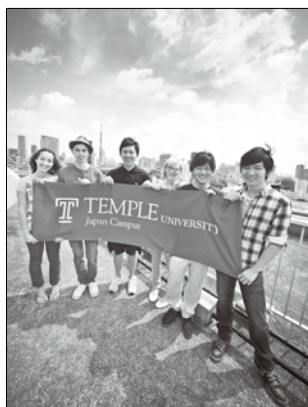
Contact information

Tel: 052-832-3123
Fax: 052-832-5490
cjs@ic.nanzan-u.ac.jp
<http://www.nanzan-u.ac.jp/English/index.html>

Temple University, Japan Campus

テンプル大学ジャパンキャンパス

Self-Made, Japan-Made, Temple-Made



The prospect of being able to travel to another country to live and study made me decide to come to TUJ. The idea of traveling to me is very exciting, so from the start, TUJ seemed to be a very good choice. On top of that, being surrounded by international students was an opportunity I could not pass up. I really like the various cultures that are all a part of TUJ. The diversity is very refreshing and has led to the expansion of my mind, and the ideals and thoughts within it.

I chose Economics as my major since I am very interested in investing in stocks, bonds and foreign currencies. It takes tenacity, grit, a lot of heart and hard work to thrive and succeed at TUJ. In the future these lessons learned will help me remember that only with resilience will positive results be produced. After I graduate from TUJ, my goals are to operate an efficient online computer programming company, be a published author, and be an investor in various companies.



Christian Price
from the U.S.

Address

2-8-12 Minami Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 106-0047

Enrollment

Approximately 700 (43% U.S., 39% Japanese, 18% other nationalities)

Fees

Matriculation fee: ¥415,000
Tuition: ¥1,476,000 per full-time academic year
The number of credits taken each semester determines tuition costs.
Tuition waiver available for the undergraduate program.
Dormitory: Two dorm facilities in the Tokyo area

Contact information

Tel: 03-5441-9800
0120-86-1026 (toll free within Japan)
Fax: 03-5441-9811
tujinfo@tuj.temple.edu
<http://www.tuj.ac.jp>
Information sessions: Saturdays, Aug. 10 and 24,
Sept. 7

Tokyo International University

東京国際大学

Study in English while Living in Japan



Tokyo International University, founded in 1965, launches a new English-based degree program in two majors; Business Economics and International Relations. In this program, students can obtain a bachelor's degree in English while learning practical Japanese. Japanese proficiency is not required at enrollment. As the pioneering Japanese university that established the American campus in 1989, TIU provides the option to study at its U.S. campus for one year.



Tran Nguyen Dung
Vietnam

Student's Voice

The reason why I chose TIU is the unique and practical content of the courses. Given the excellent academic environment and faculties, we can improve and develop our skills of thinking, analyzing by observing problems from different aspects. TIU is an ideal institution for people who love making international friendships like me since there are so many students from all over the world.



Address

TIU: 1-13-1, Matoba-kita, Kawagoe, Saitama,
350-1197, JAPAN
TIU of America: 1300 Mill Street W.E., Salem,
OR 97301, U.S.A.

Enrollment

6,000 (incl. 800 foreign students)

Fees

Enrollment fee: ¥250,000
Tuition (per academic year): ¥690,000
Tuition reduction scholarship available for undergraduates and graduate programs
Other fees (per academic year): ¥350,000

Contact information

Tel: 03-3362-9644
Fax: 03-3362-9643
etrack@tiu.ac.jp
<http://www.tiu.ac.jp/english/etrack>

Mandatory study abroad program to increase globalization

Soka University is one of the front-runners in Japan in increasing the enrollment of foreign students, with 300 such students from 40 different countries in its 8,000-strong student body.

The school will also increase collaborations with universities in other countries so that students can study abroad.

Next April, Soka University will open the Faculty of International Liberal Arts, which plans to enroll 80 students, 10 to 20 percent of whom will be foreign students, for the first year.

The four-year program at the Faculty of International Liberal Arts will have English as its language of instruction in every class, including a required year



Soka University President Yoshihisa Baba

abroad at a partner university in an English-speaking country. Currently, Soka University boasts partnerships with 141 universities in 46 countries, unmatched by most other Japanese universities, according to Soka University President Yoshihisa Baba.

"Putting oneself in a diverse environment has a huge impact on young people," Baba said, explaining why the Faculty of International Liberal Arts makes it mandatory for students to study and live overseas for a year. "Students will learn to live in an environment with people of many different nationalities.

"Being able to speak English is not enough. We need people who can negotiate and discuss in English. That's why we decided to establish the Faculty of International Liberal Arts."

Soka University has other programs taught in English, but the English-only teaching period is at most for two of the four years and the subjects students can select are limited.

In the new program, students will start their studies at Soka University's Hachioji campus in western Tokyo for their first semester, from April to Sep-

tember. Then from the second semester of the first year through the first semester of their second year, the students will be spending a year at a partner university in the U.S., the U.K. or Australia.

After coming back to Hachioji, the students will be able to select from three academic fields: History and Culture, International Relations and Politics, and Economics and Business, and study specific fields of their choice for the remaining two and a half years.

Soka University is recruiting foreign students, mainly from Asia, for the new program. Recruiters went to various Asian countries including South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand to hold briefing sessions for potential students.

The university is planning to offer full tuition waivers for 10 foreign students who enroll in the Faculty of International Liberal Arts for the entire four-year program, provided the students maintain a certain level of academic achievement. The tuition is ¥1.4 million for the first year and ¥1.13 million annually for each of the remaining years.

The foreign students will also be guaranteed to live in a dormitory with a Japanese roommate for their first two semesters on the Hachioji campus. The university's dorms have a capacity of 1,300 and foreign students of other programs are also guaranteed to live in them for their first year.

The Faculty of International Liberal Arts also boasts a diversity of teachers. Of the planned 17 teachers, 11 are non-Japanese who are from eight different countries, including the U.S., the U.K., Germany, Turkey and the Philippines. They can collectively speak 12 different languages.

Baba also points out the advantage of the small size of the program. With 80 students in the same grade, everybody will know each other's face and be able to receive full attention from teachers.

The new program will also include an overseas training trip in which Soka University and a partner university in Southeast Asia will arrange an event



for students to have a socializing experience for about two weeks, Baba said.

Globalization focus

Soka University has other programs that help aid students' globalization.

The university's Faculty of Economics began the International Program, or IP, in 2001, in which teachers use English as the language of instruction for two years. Students obtain basic English skills in the first phase and learn macro- and microeconomics in English in the second phase.

IP participants with especially high levels of English skills can join the Japan Asia Studies, or JAS, program, in which they can learn about and discuss Japanese and Asian economics, history and culture with foreign students.

Soka University also opened the Chinese Dual Degree (DD) course in 2007 and English DD course in 2012. In the Chinese DD course, students can acquire bachelor's degrees from Beijing Language and Culture University and Soka University by going to both universities for two years each. In the English DD course, students can do the same with the University of Buckingham, the U.K.

Soka University also has spaces on campus where students from many different countries can hang out, including dorms and the World Language Center.

"We have focused on globalization since our foundation in 1971. When Japan entered World War II, Japan isolated itself from the world. We believe exchanges with foreign countries will

contribute to world peace," Baba said.

Government's push

Baba gives his full support to the government's push to increase the number of foreign students in Japan to 300,000.

Soka University has been selected for the Project for Promotion of Global Human Resource Development by the education ministry.

He went to study in the U.S. when he was young and realized that university there is very diverse. He learned a lot from being immersed in a diverse environment and strongly feels that Japanese universities need such an environment, he said.

"It's a wonderful experience to have interactions with people from different cultural backgrounds when you are young," he said. "Foreign students living in Japan find good and bad points about Japan, and we welcome various opinions. But in the long run, they will definitely become fans of Japan."

Baba wishes, though, that the government was doing more to achieve the 300,000 foreign student goal, he said.

Nonetheless, Soka University is contributing to the government's push.

"If you walk around, you hear voices in English, Chinese and other languages," he said, adding that the new program will add to the globalization of the university.

"I would like students with the spirit to take on challenges to apply for the new program. I want them to think of any failure in life or study as a chance for them to take a step forward."

SOKA University 創価大学

◆ Address

1-236 Tangi-machi, Hachioji
Tokyo 192-8577

◆ Enrollment

8,143
(incl. 260 foreign students)

◆ Fees

Matriculation fee: ¥246,000

Tuition per academic year:

¥834,000 (Faculties of Economics, Business Administration, Law, Letters and Education)

¥1,218,000 (Faculty of Engineering)

¥1,308,000 (Faculty of Nursing)

Tuition waiver available for undergraduates and graduate programs

◆ Contact information

Tel: 042-691-2215

Fax: 042-691-9300

publicrelation@soka.ac.jp

http://www.soka.ac.jp

¥100 shops, convenience stores: saviors for foreign students in Japan

Students in any country need sundry goods, but where to shop for them without blowing your budget? Japan has many unique shops selling daily goods and food for low prices, sometimes surprisingly low, even in Tokyo. A good standard of living can be had in Tokyo, despite the misconception that Tokyo is a very expensive city.

¥100 shops

¥100 shops (pronounced *hyaku-en shoppu*) sell everything for ¥100, or about \$1, before tax. You can find almost anything in these shops, which



are typically stocked with plates, glassware, cutlery and other kitchenware; pens, erasers, notebooks and other stationery; slippers, bags, batteries, etc. You can also find small snacks.

¥100 shops are typically found in residential areas. Daiso, one of the largest ¥100 shop operators, has about 2,700 shops in Japan as of March.

Convenience stores

Nowhere in the world can you find more convenience stores than in Japan. If you live in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka or other large cities, you will likely find four different convenience stores within a five-minute walk.

Convenience stores in Japan have bento lunch boxes, onigiri rice balls, other foods, a large variety of drinks, stationery and many other daily necessities. Many of these stores also offer services, such as accepting payments for phone and utility bills, photocopying for ¥10 or so a page, faxing, and some have ATMs.



100円ショップ、コンビニエンスストアは留学生の救い主

学生はいろいろな日用品が必要だが、どこで買えば予算内に収まるか？日本には、安い物売っているところが多い。ときとして驚くほど低価格の店が東京にも。東京は物価が高いとよく言われるがある程度の生活水準を保つことは可能だ。

100円ショップ

100円ショップでは、ほぼ全ての商品が100円(消費税込みで105円)で売られている(100円は約1ドル)。取り扱う商品は、皿、プラスチック製のコップなど食事に必要なもの、ペン、消しゴム、ノートなどの文房具、スリッパ、ビニール袋、かご、その他台所用品など。また、スナック類もある。

100円ショップは一般的に住宅地に

ある。100円ショップ運営会社で最大級のダイソーは、2013年3月時点で国内に約2,700の店舗がある。

コンビニエンスストア

日本ほどコンビニエンスストア(しばしば「コンビニ」と短縮される)がたくさんある国は他にない。東京、名古屋、大阪などの大都市に住んでいる場合、5分ほど歩けば4つの異なるブランドのコンビニを見つけられるだろう。

日本のコンビニでは、弁当、おにぎりなどの食品、いろいろな飲み物、文房具、日用品などがある。また、電話や光熱費を支払うことができ、ファックス、ATMもある。コピー機を、白黒でA4用紙1枚につき、およそ10円で使うことも可能だ。

Share house exclusively for Muslim in Tokyo

Some Muslims in Japan have trouble finding houses to live in because of their religious needs. Having a proper place to offer a prayer and living near a mosque would be helpful.

Sakura House Co., an operator of share houses exclusively for foreigners in Japan, also runs the Shibuya Yoyogi Uehara - Friendly House for Muslims.

The house has a prayer room, and men and women live on separate floors. It is located in a quiet neighborhood, and Tokyo Camii, one of the largest mosques in Japan, is just a few minutes away on foot.

Guests from Indonesia, Turkey, Algeria and other countries have stayed in the house, which opened in February.

東京のイスラム教徒専門シェアハウス

イスラム教徒は独特の生活習慣があり、日本では家探しに困ることがある。お祈りができる適切な場所があり、モスクの近くに住まいがあれば大変便利だ。

外国人専門に住まいを提供するサクラハウスは、東京都渋谷区にイスラム教徒専門のシェアハウスを運営している。

この「渋谷代々木上原-フレンドリー

ハウス for ムスリム」には祈りの部屋があり、男性と女性は別々の階に住んでいる。周りは静かで、東京ジャーミイという日本最大級のモスクが、徒歩でわずか数分の距離にある。

インドネシア、トルコ、などイスラム教国からのゲストが、2月にオープンした同ハウスに滞在している。



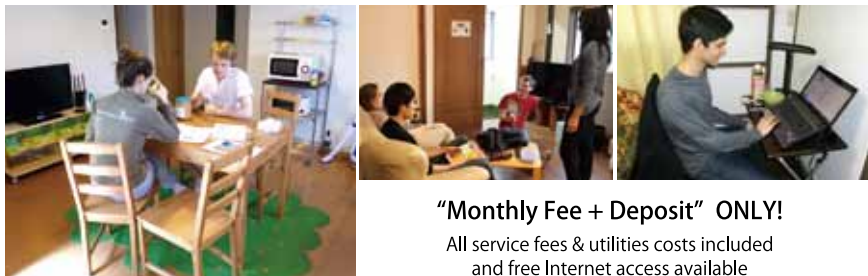
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