

# **JAPANESE COLLEGES and UNIVERSITIES 1989**

A GUIDE TO INSTITUTIONS OF  
HIGHER EDUCATION IN JAPAN

**Supervised by  
Monbusho**  
(The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture)

**Compiled and Edited by  
The Association of International Education, Japan**

In Collaboration with  
Association of National Universities, Association of Public Universities and  
Federation of Private Colleges and Universities Associations

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Japanese Colleges  
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**JAPANESE  
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## PREFACE

Japan warmly welcomes young people from all over the world to come and study at its many colleges and universities.

In today's internationalized and interdependent world, for the harmonious development of all nations, it is important for young people of other countries and Japan to study together at the college and university level, to promote friendship, goodwill and mutual understanding.

The number of foreign students in Japan has increased each year. Japanese universities are making great strides to improve and expand with hopes of attracting students from around the world.

If you are presently planning to further your education abroad, we hope you will consider coming to Japan.

To begin with, you will need to select the proper institution where you can accomplish your goals. To make the right decision, it is necessary to get various information on undergraduate and graduate programs, faculties, departments, *admission procedure*, *school fees*, *course outlines*. Information on the educational system in Japan, scholarships and other special programs for foreign students, etc., is also helpful in making your decision before coming to Japan.

This catalog is designed to provide such information as much as possible. We hope this catalog will be useful to many people, and especially to those who have a strong desire to study in Japan.

In closing, we wish to extend our sincere appreciation to the Association of International Education, Japan, for undertaking the task of editing and publishing this catalog, and also to all the Japanese colleges and universities for their cooperation in providing information for compilation.

Tokyo, February 1989

Tsuneaki Kawamura  
Director General  
Science and International  
Affairs Bureau  
Ministry of Education, Science  
and Culture

## EDITOR'S PREFACE

The Association of International Education, Japan, provides for the welfare of foreign students, offers information on study in Japan and abroad, and administers examinations for the selection of foreign students at Japanese universities.

In 1983, the committee for encouraging foreign students to study in Japan expressed their desire to make painstaking efforts in accepting more students in "Policy for receiving foreign students toward 21st Century."

Currently, there are about 22,000 foreign students who are engaged in study at Japanese institutions of higher education. Even with this, useful information concerning higher education is still insufficient for those who desire to study here. To answer this growing need, in 1985, the first edition of this catalog was compiled containing a listing of national and public colleges and universities. To the second edition, a listing of private universities was added.

This updated edition gives more information of each individual institution, including details of faculty staff, number of students, description of undergraduate and graduate programs, admission requirements, and also a brief background of each institution's history and special characteristics to give the reader a broader understanding of the school atmosphere and academic environment.

It has been my privilege, along with the cooperation of participating institution, to have had the opportunity to edit this catalog of valuable information.

We sincerely hope this catalog will be of aid and assistance to the reader.

January, 1989



Shigeto Kawano  
Director General  
Association of International  
Education, Japan

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Appreciation is extended to all institutions listed herein for their cooperation in providing their program information.

In addition, Kokuritsu Daigaku Kyokai (Association of National Universities), Koritsu Daigaku Kyokai (Association of Public Universities) and Nihon Shiritsu Daigaku Dantai Rengokai (Federation of Japanese Private Colleges and Universities Associations) all gave their full support to the project and were most helpful in promoting their member institutions' cooperation in this undertaking.



## Higher Education in Japan

### (1) Japanese education system

The Japanese school education system is generally broken down into six years elementary, three years lower secondary, three years upper secondary, four years university or college, and five years graduate school. In addition, there are kindergartens, colleges of technology which may follow lower secondary, and two-year junior colleges. Compulsory education is from age six through lower secondary, a total of nine years.

A general description of each of the different types of educational institution shown in the chart is presented

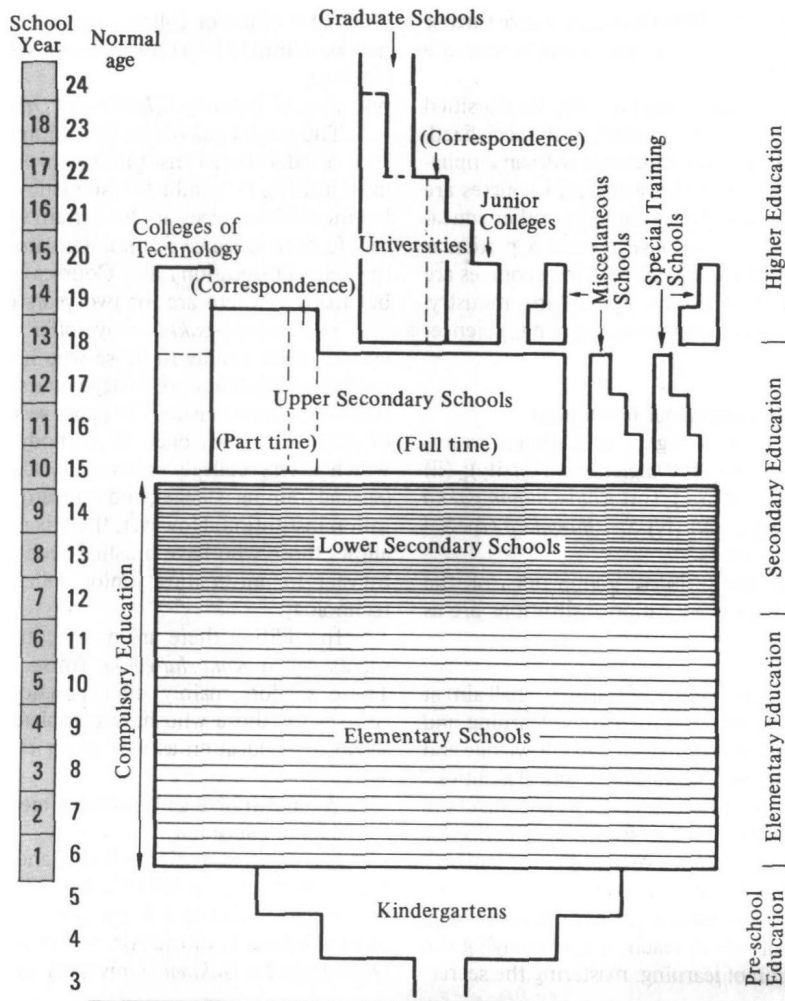
below.

#### i) Kindergartens

Kindergartens are non-compulsory schools intended to help infants develop their minds and bodies by providing them with an appropriate educative environment. They cater for pre-school children aged three or above.

Kindergartens are under the supervision of national and local education authorities, while the legal standards for physical facilities and equipment, curriculum and other matters are set forth by the Minister of Education,

**Japanese Education System**



Science and Culture.

ii) *Elementary Schools*

All children who have reached the age of six are required to attend a six-year elementary school. The elementary school is intended to provide children between the ages of six and 12 with elementary general education suited to the stage of their mental and physical development.

iii) *Lower Secondary Schools*

All children who have completed the elementary school course are required to go on to a three-year lower secondary school. The lower secondary school aims to provide children between the ages of 12 and 15 with general secondary education suited to the level of their mental and physical development, on the basis of education provided in the elementary school.

iv) *Upper Secondary Schools*

Upper secondary schools are intended to offer lower secondary school graduates general and specialized secondary education suited to their level of mental and physical development, on the basis of education provided in lower secondary schools. There are three types of upper secondary school courses: full-time, part-time and correspondence. The full-time course lasts three years, while both the part-time and correspondence courses require four years or more. Part-time courses are further divided into day and evening courses, however, most are offered in the evening.

Upper secondary school courses may be classified broadly into two categories: general and specialized. General courses offer general education with an emphasis on academic subjects, while specialized courses are designed to provide vocational, technical or other education for those students who have chosen a particular vocational area as their future career. These courses are classified into several categories: agriculture, industry, business, fishery, home economics, nursing, science-mathematics, etc.

(2) **Types of higher educational institutions**

There are four types of higher educational institutions in Japan. They are: (i) *Daigaku* (university); (ii) *Tanki-daigaku* (junior college); (iii) *Kôtô-senmon-gakkô* (college of technology); and (iv) *Senshû-gakkô* (special training school) and others.

The legal and institutional frameworks of the respective types of higher education institutions are as follows:

i) *Universities*

"The University, as a center of learning, shall aim at teaching and studying deeply professional learning and technical arts as well as providing a broad knowledge and developing the intellectual, moral and practical abilities." (Article 52 of the School Education Law). A university has one or more undergraduate faculties, which offer courses lasting four years. However, medicine, dentistry and veterinary science require six years.

The university may have a graduate school. "The graduate school shall aim at teaching and studying the theory and application of learning, mastering the secrets

of it, and contributing to the development of culture." (Article 65 of the School Education Law)

In principle, those who have finished the whole course of upper secondary school or have completed 12 years of schooling under normal courses are qualified to apply for admission.

ii) *Junior Colleges*

Junior colleges offer two-year college level programs. The main aim of the junior colleges is "to conduct teaching and research in depth in specialized academic subjects and to cultivate such abilities as are required in vocations or practical life" (Article 69-2, paragraph 1, of the School Education Law).

Qualifications for entering a junior college are the same as those for the university.

iii) *Colleges of Technology*

Colleges of technology offers five years of integrated education to those who have completed the course of the first stage of secondary education (i.e. lower secondary school education). "A college of technology shall aim to teach specialized academic subjects in depth and to cultivate the abilities required for certain vocations" (Article 70-2 of the School Education Law).

The university, junior college and college of technology are part of the system of education in Japan. Graduates of junior colleges and colleges of technology may be admitted into universities as second or third year students.

iv) *Special Training Schools and Others*

The *senshû-gakkô* (special training school) is a new type of educational institution which was institutionalized in 1976. It "conducts systematic education to develop the abilities necessary for certain vocations or practical life, or to enhance cultural standards" (Article 82-2 of the School Education Law). Courses cover at least a year but many of them are for two years or more.

The *senshû-gakkô* may offer upper secondary courses open mainly to those who have finished lower secondary education, or college courses open mainly to those who have finished the upper secondary education, or general courses open to anybody. A *senshû-gakkô* which offers college courses is called *senmon-gakkô* (special training college), and is regarded as a higher education institution. However, there is no provision which allows those who have finished such college courses to transfer to universities, junior colleges or colleges of technology.

In addition there are many educational establishments called *Kakushu-gakkô* (miscellaneous schools). These schools mainly offer practical and vocational courses for those who have completed lower or upper secondary education as well as for the general public.

(3) **Administrative and financing mechanism governing higher education**

Universities, junior colleges and colleges of technology may be founded only by the State, local public bodies and educational foundations, with the exception of the University of the Air, which was founded by the *Hôshô Daigaku Gakuen* (University of the Air Founda-

tion), an educational foundation having a special status and financed by the State.

If a local public body or an educational foundation wishes to establish a university, junior college or college of technology, authorization by the Minister of Education, Science and Culture must first be obtained. Prior to his granting authorization, the Minister must consult the University Chartering Council. The Council then deliberates the matter based on the standards of establishment as laid down in an Ordinance of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, and recommends to the Minister whether he should or should not give authorization.

In the case of private universities, junior colleges and colleges of technology, the Minister of Education, Science and Culture must also consult the Private University Council, which deliberates, *inter alia*, whether the educational foundation wishing to establish the institution in question has sufficient managerial ability to operate the institution.

#### (4) Number of colleges and universities, and student enrollment

As of 1988 there were 96 national, 36 public and 357 private four-year universities as well as 41 national, 54 public and 477 private two-year junior colleges. There is at least one national university in each prefecture with public and private schools well distributed throughout the country.

There were 1,994,615 students enrolled in universities as of May 1, 1988; of those 491,539 were in national, 59,217 in public and 1,443,859 in private universities. Out of the above figures, foreign students were 9,955 in national, 664 in public and 9,109 in private universities.

#### (5) Recent developments in higher education

Two major recent developments in Japanese higher education are, systematic planning-administration, and promotion of diversification.

Higher education in Japan has expanded rapidly since 1960's, and has proceeded to an age of mass higher education. In 1988, the ratio of enrollment at higher education institutions (i.e. the ratio of those who were admitted to universities and junior colleges plus fourth year students at technical colleges against the 18-year-old population) was as high as 36.7%.

#### (6) Faculties and departments

Universities generally consist of a number of faculties which are divided into various departments and/or courses depending on the subject, while graduate schools consist of various departments and courses.

#### (7) Qualifications for admission

Admission to Japanese universities is limited to those who have completed a normal 12 year school education or those who can show an equivalent education record. If a foreign student interested in entering a Japanese University and has not completed requisite 12 year education, he/she can compensate by attending the

International Students Institute in Tokyo (3-22-7, Kita-Sinjuku, Sinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160 ☎03-371-7265) or the Kansai International Students Institute in Osaka (8-3-13, Uehonmachi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka-shi 543 ☎06-774-0033).

Admission to a master's course is limited to those who have completed 16 years of education, i.e., university graduates, or those with an equivalent level of education.

#### (8) School calendar and curriculum

The academic year is from April to March. The number of class days in a year, including test days, is 210 days, or 35 weeks. Summer vacation varies according to the university, but in general is from the middle of July to the end of August. Winter vacation (December to January) is about two weeks. Spring vacation (March to April) is approximately 40 days. Most universities operate on a semester system.

In general, educational institutions in Japan are closed on Sundays and on the national holidays. No formal instruction is given on Saturday afternoon.

University curriculum is divided into General Education, Foreign Languages, Health and Physical Education, and Professional Education. Compulsory and elective subjects of study are regulated by the individual university.

General subjects, foreign languages and physical education classes are generally taken in the first and second years. These classes are usually large, and held in an auditorium or a large classroom. The student's major subjects are usually taken in the third and fourth years. These classes are relatively small. They are generally structured as seminars, labs, study projects, or practical application studies.

It should be understood that in principle, all classes in Japanese universities are conducted in Japanese. Except for some few graduate level courses, chances to take courses in English are virtually non-existent.

#### (9) Credits, exams and grades

Except for schools of medicine and dentistry, universities follow the credit system. Students must complete the required study and exams for each course in order to receive credit.

Since Japanese universities are on a semester system, exams are usually held in September or October, after summer vacation, and again in January or February after winter vacation. The exams are generally written, but reports or essays may be required in lieu of the exam.

Grades are based on the student's exam scores and paper results, with attendance also taken into consideration. Grades are broken down as excellent, good, passing, failing, i.e., A, B, C, D. Usually A=100-80%, B=79-70%, C=69-60%, D=59-0%. No credit is given for a D.

#### (10) Conferment of degrees

In order to graduate from a university it is necessary to complete four years (six years in the case of medicine, dentistry and veterinary science) of study, and obtain the

credits as required by the university. Although the number of credits needed for graduation differs with the university, most schools require a minimum of 124 credits (except for medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine).

A bachelor's is conferred only upon those who graduate from a university. It is not conferred to graduates of higher educational institutions other than universities. Thus it may be said that universities in Japan are medium which have the authority to confer bachelor's degrees. Graduates from junior colleges and colleges of technology may be admitted to universities as second or third year students. The master's degree is conferred upon those who have completed two years or more in the master's program, have accumulated at least 30 required credits in their major subjects, and have successfully passed their thesis exam and final exams. A doctorate degree requires five years of study (three years after the master's) (four years for those in medicine and dentistry), completion of the required units, and passing final and thesis exams.

Graduate schools are not set up in all of the universities. In 1988, 59.9% of Japanese universities had graduate schools.

85.6% of all 1988 university graduates received their bachelor's degree after four years (the minimum period) of study.

In general, it is said that it is difficult to get a

master's or doctorate degree in Japan, but for foreign students, it is much more encouraging. (see Table 1) Further, while graduate theses generally must be written in Japanese, recently, depending on the advising professor, theses submitted in English are also being accepted.

#### (11) Research students (*Kenkyusei*)

*Kenkyusei* are non-degree students attending graduate courses. They may apply for graduate programs by taking the necessary entrance exams. Research students, as such, do not receive degrees.

#### (12) Selection of Japanese applicants to universities

The ratio of successful applicants to universities and junior colleges has recently been stabilized at about a little over 65%. However, due partly to the differences in social evaluation, etc. of history, tradition, teaching and research activities among respective universities, there is a strong desire to enter specific universities. Thus, the struggle to pass the entrance examination to universities in Japan is a severe one.

In order to rectify this situation, measures are being taken, such as eliminating a general social trend of overestimating academic careers, developing the features of each university, and providing adequate guidance at upper secondary schools. In addition the method of selection of applicants itself needs to be improved. With this in mind, a selection method utilizing the Joint First-

**Table 1 Master's and Doctorate Degrees Conferred on Foreign Students**

Year	Category of Graduate Programs	Master's Course			Doctor's Course		
		Completed	Degree Conferred	*	Completed	Degree Conferred	*
1985	I	394	369	94%	53	19	36%
	II	562	554	99%	224	190	85%
	III	15	15	100%	8	8	100%
	Total	971	938	97%	285	217	76%
1986	I	429	413	96%	77	20	26%
	II	636	625	98%	244	201	84%
	III	40	40	100%	12	12	100%
	Total	1,105	1,078	98%	333	233	70%
1987	I	625	595	95%	96	25	26%
	II	817	806	99%	415	368	89%
	III	42	42	100%	16	16	100%
	Total	1,484	1,443	97%	527	409	78%

Note: Category of Graduate Programs

I: Arts, Business Administration, Economics, Education, Law, Literature, Music, Mass Communication, Psychology, Sociology, etc.

II: Agriculture, Animal Science, Chemistry, Computer Science, Engineering, Health Science, Library Science, Mathematics, Medical Science, Science, etc.

III: Interdisciplinary Science, etc.

\* Percentage of students who upon completion of their graduation work received a degree

Stage Achievement Test program was adopted in 1979 for admission to national and public universities.

The Joint First-Stage Achievement Test program is conducted by national universities in cooperation with the National Center for University Entrance Examination. Questions posed in this test are designed to evaluate properly the degree of achievement of general and fundamental learning at upper secondary schools. In the

secondary test, each of the universities makes innovative attempts by adding an interview, essay test, skills test, and evaluating school records submitted by upper secondary schools, and other factors.

Private universities and junior colleges are also making efforts to select applicants in such a way as to make the most of their academic tradition and other features unique to them.

## Foreign Students in Japan

### (1) Foreign students statistics

The 1988 figure for foreign students studying at Japanese universities, both undergraduate and graduate, junior colleges, colleges of technology and special training schools is approximately 25,000. Its breakdown by geography and major field of study indicates that there are a large number of those from Asia, the Middle East, and Central and South America in the natural sciences and engineering, while there is a tendency for those from Europe, North America and Oceania to major in the humanities and social sciences.

### (2) Examinations for foreign students

i) All national and public universities, in cooperation with the National Center for University Entrance Examination give an achievement test. Students are judged on these results, together with the objective of determining candidate's scholastic level and suitability, holds its own separate entrance exam. Each university decides admission on the basis of these two exams and the student's high school transcript.

All Japanese applicants to national or public universities must take the JFSAT until 1989. However, starting 1990, new achievement test will take the place of JFSAT. Some private universities are also participating in this testing program.

This new test is designed to judge the applicants' level of achievement of study at the high school level. It is up to each university's judgement and creativity to utilize it properly to judge the applicants' ability and potential for receiving a university education. Contents of the test will be about the same level with JFSAT.

The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has suggested that foreign students be exempted from this; schools and departments differ in procedure. Check the descriptions of each university for further details.

New test will be administered in January, 1990. For more detailed information on the new test, contact the person in charge of testing at one of the national or public universities.

### ii) General Examination for Foreign Students

It is advisable for all foreign candidates for admission to regular undergraduate courses to take the General Examination for Foreign Students, and the Japanese Language Proficiency Test which is explained in section iii). The General Examination for Foreign Students is conducted by the Association of International Education, Japan (AIEJ) in Tokyo and Osaka at the beginning of December every year. The results of this Examination are sent to the applicants' prospective university in Japan. Most of the national universities as well as some private universities require foreign candidates to take this Ex-

**Table 2 Foreign Students at Japanese Higher Educational Institutions**

(as of May 1, 1988)

Level/Category Area	University		Junior College	College of Technology	Senshu- gakko	Total	Percentage by Area
	Graduate	Undergraduate					
Africa	208	31	0	0	9	248	1.0%
America, North	219	797	9	0	20	1,045	4.1%
America, Central & South	858	186	13	0	20	577	2.3%
Asia	8,0551	8,977	673	172	4,931	22,808	88.9%
Europe	336	261	4	0	21	622	2.4%
Middle East	107	44	0	0	9	160	0.6%
Oceania	71	78	1	0	33	183	0.7%
Total	10,374	9,354	700	172	5,043	25,643	100.0%

Major Field of Applicants	Subject
Humanities, Social Sciences, Education, Arts, etc.	Mathematics World History English
Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Medicine, Dentistry, etc.	Mathematics Two of the following science subjects: Physics, Chemistry, Biology English

amination. Applicants may choose one of the two categories according to their major field.

### iii) *The Japanese Language Proficiency Test*

The Japanese Language Proficiency Test is co-sponsored by AIEJ and the Japan Foundation. It is offered in Tokyo, Osaka and outside of Japan (40 cities in 20 countries/regions in 1988) at the beginning of December every year. This Test has four different levels as follows.

Level	Criteria		
	No. of Kanji	Vocabulary	Total Hours of Study
4 (Elementary I)	approx. 100	approx. 800	approx. 150
3 (Elementary II)	300	1,500	300
2 (Intermediate)	1,000	6,000	600
1 (Advanced)	2,000	10,000	900

## Japanese Language Education

There are various Japanese language institutions to meet the various demands of foreign nationals interested in studying Japanese.

There are over 500 programs and courses for such students. These can be roughly categorized as follows; (1) university degree courses, (2) preparatory courses for university or graduate school attached to university, (3) preparatory courses for university, (4) Japanese language schools in general, (5) Japanese courses for technical trainees and (6) others.

At present, approximately 44,000 foreign nationals

Each level is made up of three categories: writing and vocabulary, listening comprehension, and reading comprehension and grammar.

Applicants to Japanese universities must choose Level I and the results are sent to their prospective universities. Certificates of proficiency will be sent to those who passed the Test.

Applicants in Japan should contact AIEJ (4-5-29 Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153.)

Applicants who would like to take this Test outside of Japan should contact the Japan Foundation (Park Bldg., 3-6 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102.)

### (3) **Tuition and fees**

Students are required to pay a non-refundable application fee when they file an application and take the entrance examination. School expenses for the first-year students are; admission fee, tuition fee and other fees such as laboratory fee, facilities fee, student activities fee, etc. Fees in private and public schools vary according to the school and the faculty or department. Refer to Table (pp. 681).

are learning Japanese as a foreign language in Japan as of November 1, 1987 according to a report from the Agency of Cultural Affairs.

From the educational viewpoint, Committee for research and investigation of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture is in the process of setting up guidelines for the management of Japanese language Educational Institute to improve the quality of teaching and facilities so that foreign students may freely enjoy the benefits of such an opportunity.

## Scholarships for Foreign Students

### (1) **Japanese Government Scholarships (Monbusho Scholarships)** (pp. 698)

Those who have received scholarships to study or do research at higher educational institutions in Japan

from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science and Culture are known as "Monbusho Scholarship Students."

This program is intended to give foreign students a

chance to study at higher educational institutions in Japan and at the same time, through their studies, help promote an international exchange in the field of education, science, and culture, thereby encouraging friendship and goodwill between Japan and other countries. As of May, 1988, a total of 4,118 students from approximately 110 countries around the world were studying under this program.

The Japanese Government Scholarship Programs are divided into six categories (p. 698).

Selection for the Monbusho Scholarships is made on the basis of recommendation by the Japanese Embassies. Detailed information may be obtained at each Japanese Embassy or Consulate-General.

## (2) University Scholarships Available

Most universities have scholarships for the general student body as well as for foreign students. Selection standards are the same for foreign and Japanese students.

For further information, please contact the respective schools directly. There is a list of scholarships awarded by each university to foreign students on pp. 710-714.

## (3) Scholarships awarded by private foundations

Generally, applicants should be currently enrolled in Japanese universities, graduate schools, or their affiliated research institutes as regular degree students. Some are open to non-degree students.

There are two ways to apply for a scholarship:

- i) General Application: The individual may apply directly to the foundation.
- ii) Application through University: Applications must be filed by the universities. Individual applications are not accepted. Application procedures differ with each university, and details as well as application forms should be obtained from the respective university.

# How to Use This Book

The college/university profiles are presented in three sections: national, public and private colleges and universities, respectively. In each section, the colleges and universities are listed alphabetically, and the programs and courses are also arranged in alphabetical order.

The information contained is based on the manuscripts provided by the universities and colleges. Because of time constraints, the editor included only a brief list of programs for those universities whose manuscripts were not submitted by the publication deadline.

## (1) Major Fields of Study

There are 105 fields of study listed on pp. 661-680. Each of these is listed alphabetically and the colleges and universities that offer such programs are also listed alphabetically with abbreviations B, M, and D, that stand for Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctor's degree programs in which he/she is interested and then turn to the descriptions of each institution. Graduate program listings are not given in detail but the reader may refer to the undergraduate course listings, which generally correspond to the fields of study students may pursue at the graduate level.

## (2) Foreign Student Admission

The foreign student admission section gives detailed information on qualifications, what standardized tests, if any, are required, entrance examinations and documents to be submitted. "Standard Qualifications Requirement" and "Standard Documents Requirement" for each level of program are mentioned below. In addition, foreign students should note that Japanese language proficiency is very important for any level of study in Japan and that most of the forms to be filled out are in

Japanese and the documents must be prepared with Japanese or English translations.

## Standard Qualifications Requirements

### i) Undergraduate Program

1. Those who have completed 12 years of school education or the equivalent in countries other than Japan, or are expected to do so by the time of admission.
2. Those who are 18 years of age or older and have completed secondary education in less than 12 years but are eligible for admission to a university in their country, and have completed a preparatory Japanese language program at one of the institutions designated by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture.
3. Applicants residing in Japan must be holders of one of the following visa status according to the Immigration-Control and Refugee-Recognition Act.
  - (1) 4-1-6 (student)
  - (2) 4-1-16-3 (to attend school)
  - (3) 4-1-4 (temporary visitor) to take university entrance examinations
  - (4) others with permission to stay for one year or more

### ii) Master's Program and One-Year Graduate Program

1. Those who have completed 16 years of education and have obtained a Bachelor's degree or equivalent either in Japan or in countries other than Japan, or are expected to do so by the time of admission.
2. Applicants residing in Japan must be holders of an appropriate visa status as mentioned above.

iii) *Doctor's Program*

1. Those who have completed 18 years of education and have obtained a Master's degree or equivalent either in Japan or in countries other than Japan, or are expected to do so by the time of admission.
2. Applicants residing in Japan must be holders of an appropriate visa status as mentioned above.

**Standard Documents Requirement**

i) *Undergraduate Program*

1. Application form
2. Personal history
3. Certificate of Graduation or expected graduation from the high school attended. In the latter case, the presentation of the Certificate of Graduation should follow by the time of admission.
4. Official transcript of record from the high school attended.
5. A letter of recommendation from the principal or teacher of the high school attended.
6. Certificate of physical examination
7. A letter of guarantee from a resident of Japan
8. A copy of Alien Registration if the applicant is residing in Japan.
9. Photos
10. Entrance examination fee

ii) *Transfer Students*

1. Application form
2. Personal history
3. Certificate of Graduation or expected graduation from the junior college attended, or a certificate of completion of two years or more of college level education.
4. Official transcript of record from the university/college attended.
5. A letter of recommendation from the dean or academic advisor of the university/college attended.
6. Certificate of physical examination
7. A letter of guarantee from a resident of Japan
8. A copy of Alien Registration Certificate if the applicant is residing in Japan.
9. Photos
10. Entrance examination fee

iii) *One-Year Graduate Program, Master's Program and Doctor's Program*

1. Application form
2. Personal history
3. Certificate of Graduation or expected graduation

from the university/college(s) attended.

4. Official transcript of record from the university/college(s) attended.
5. Research plan
6. A letter of recommendation from the dean or academic advisor of the university/college(s) attended.
7. Certificate of physical examination
8. A letter of guarantee from a resident of Japan
9. A copy of Alien Registration Certificate if the applicant is residing in Japan.
10. Photos
11. Entrance examination fee

(3) **Research Institutes and Centers**

Research institutes and centers are listed in alphabetical order regardless of their affiliations within the university. They are mostly attached to a faculty or school within each university, but in some cases they are independent institutions where different faculties and schools conduct co-research. In national universities some of these research organizations are jointly used by other national universities.

(4) **Scholarships**

Scholarships from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (Monbusho) and others from private foundations are listed on pp. 698–709. The University Scholarships section on pp. 710–714 gives information about the financial assistance programs given by each university. These programs are solely for foreign students and do not include those programs which apply to both Japanese and foreign students.

(5) **Preparatory Japanese Language Programs associated with the Universities**

These programs listed on pp. 715–716 are Japanese Language Programs associated with the Universities for the students who are seeking entrance into Universities in Japan.

(6) **Study Abroad programs**

This is a program where you can earn the credits which may be transferable at your home institution upon their evaluation. These programs are open to all students at the university level. However there are some programs only available to students of universities directly affiliated with universities in Japan. Programs for all the students are listed on pp. 717.



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