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1.

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-) 1634 가 (出島) :
- 1853 : 18C .
- “ .”()

2. ‘ ’

- : . ‘ ’, ‘ ’ .
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- : Tokyo, Hitotsubashi (Kunitachi)
- : Keio, Kyusyu
- : Hitotsubashi (Kanda)
- ?
- Keio .
- ? 2010 가 , 2020
- .
- English Education in Japan
- (: マクドナルド)

3. ‘가 ’(改善)

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- : , Hidden Cost가 .
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4. ‘ ’(Collectivism)

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5.

1) Openness: Aggressiveness & Attractiveness

- **Aggressiveness:** Going out into the world by accepting new challenges, while maintaining the country's own cultural values
- **Attractiveness:** Creating an environment that encourages inflow of foreigners, foreign products, foreign investments, and foreign cultures
 - Openness as a key success factor: *China*
 - Continuing openness needed : *Korea, Japan*

2) Uncertainty Avoidance: Disciplinism & Frontierism

- **Disciplinism:** Strict rules and laws for maintaining the past or present order
- **Frontierism:** Innovation and investment for a more certain future
 - "Rule by law" needed: *China, Korea*
 - "Frontierism" needed: *Japan*

3) Individualism : Responsibility & Reward

- **Responsibility:** How much responsibility an individual is given
- **Reward:** Whether or not an individual is fully rewarded for time, work, and effort
 - "Well defined responsibility" needed: *China, Korea*
 - "Balance between responsibility and reward" needed: *Japan*

6.

- Competition
- Cooperation

In conclusion

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Dynamic Openness & Change
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