

Title:

“Cross-border collaborative degree programs in East Asia in the context of Japanese universities”.

Yeeyoung Hong¹

Abstract

In Asia, higher education has been developing significantly in a quantitative aspect with the surge of demand, and increasing activities in regional collaboration. For Japan, Asia has become a major partner region in university agreements. Japanese universities are accepting increased number of students from Asian countries and part of these students are supported under international cooperation projects for not only conventional study abroad programs but also for the “cross-border (or international) collaborative degree programs” (e.g. twinning, sandwich, double/joint degree programs). Some Japanese universities are also establishing double/joint degree programs as part of their internationalization strategies. When compared with a conventional way of accepting foreign students, these collaborative programs (which tend to involve both people and program mobility) were less active until now, but they are expected to be more active in future by leading universities of Asia, including Japan. In Europe, there are some prior surveys and researches to inform about the situation of collaborative programs, however only limited research exists for Asia to our current knowledge. This paper mainly uses the original dataset of a survey for “1000 cross-border collaborative degree programs” conducted by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency Research Institute (JICA-RI) in 2009/2010. (Under the research project, “Analysis of Cross-border Higher Education for Regional Integration and Labor Market in East Asia.”) Using an original survey by JICA-RI team, this paper aims to describe about cross-border collaborative degree programs in Asia region with a focus on Japanese universities to consider their distinct roles in enhancing regional collaboration. It analyzes current characteristics of Japanese universities’ programs in comparison with Asian universities’ programs, and then universities’ views on these programs in terms of the expected outcomes and challenges. In addition, this paper hopes to suggest ways to contribute in regional integration of higher education for Japanese universities.

¹ Ms. Yeeyoung Hong is a PhD student at the Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies (GSAPS), and a Research Fellow at the Global Institute for Asian Regional Integration (GIARI) at Waseda University. She is currently working at Japan International Cooperation Agency Research Institute (JICA-RI) as Research Assistant.

Title:

“The Role of Asian Global Companies in Asian Regional Cooperation”.

Insun Kim²

Abstract

As regionalism has spread, Asian regional integration has become a highly debated issue regarding sustainable growth and stability in Asia. The discussion has been focused on the political, economic, educative, and environmental fields, with the economic field acting as the leading factor influencing Asian regional cooperation. With capitalism and globalization have diffused in Asia, the role of global companies in the Asian economy and society has increased rapidly. Consequently, as international competition has intensified in the global market, corporate social responsibility (CSR) has been recognized as a key for the international competitiveness of global companies. As CSR is expected not only for the economy but also for the society and environment, it is a growing concern in academia. In this context, this paper aims to review how important the role of global companies has been for Asian regional economic cooperation through CSR. The paper progresses as follows: first, the mainstream of CSR studies is reviewed; second, CSR in East Asia is discussed; finally, the CSR activity of Korean companies in Asia is examined in detail.

² Ms. Insun Kim is a PhD student at the Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies (GSAPS), and a Research Fellow at the Global Institute for Asian Regional Integration (GIARI) at Waseda University.