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# Higher Education Strategies and International Students Flow in Asian Countries

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**Miki SUGIMURA**  
Sophia University, Japan

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# Purpose of this study

- To examine factors and structure of international students exchange under globalization in the context of higher education strategies of Asian countries.
  - To clarify the international student flow in Asian countries and subjects in order to make a transnational human network for regional cooperation and integration.
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# Outline

1. International Students Flow and Factors in Asian Countries
  2. Structure of International Students Flow
  3. Subjects of International Students Exchange
  4. Conclusion
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# International Students Flow and Factors in Asian Countries(1)

## 1. Transnational Programs

- Cooperation between local higher educational institutions and foreign-linked institutions.
  - Credit transfer, External degree, Split-degree, and Distance learning programs
- ↓
- New flow of international students
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# International Students Flow and Factors in Asian Countries(2)

## 2. Economic Factor

(To international students)

- Lower cost of transnational programs comparing with normal studying abroad

(To a host country)

- Effective ways for enlarging higher education
  - Beneficial to a host country by accepting international students as future manpower policy
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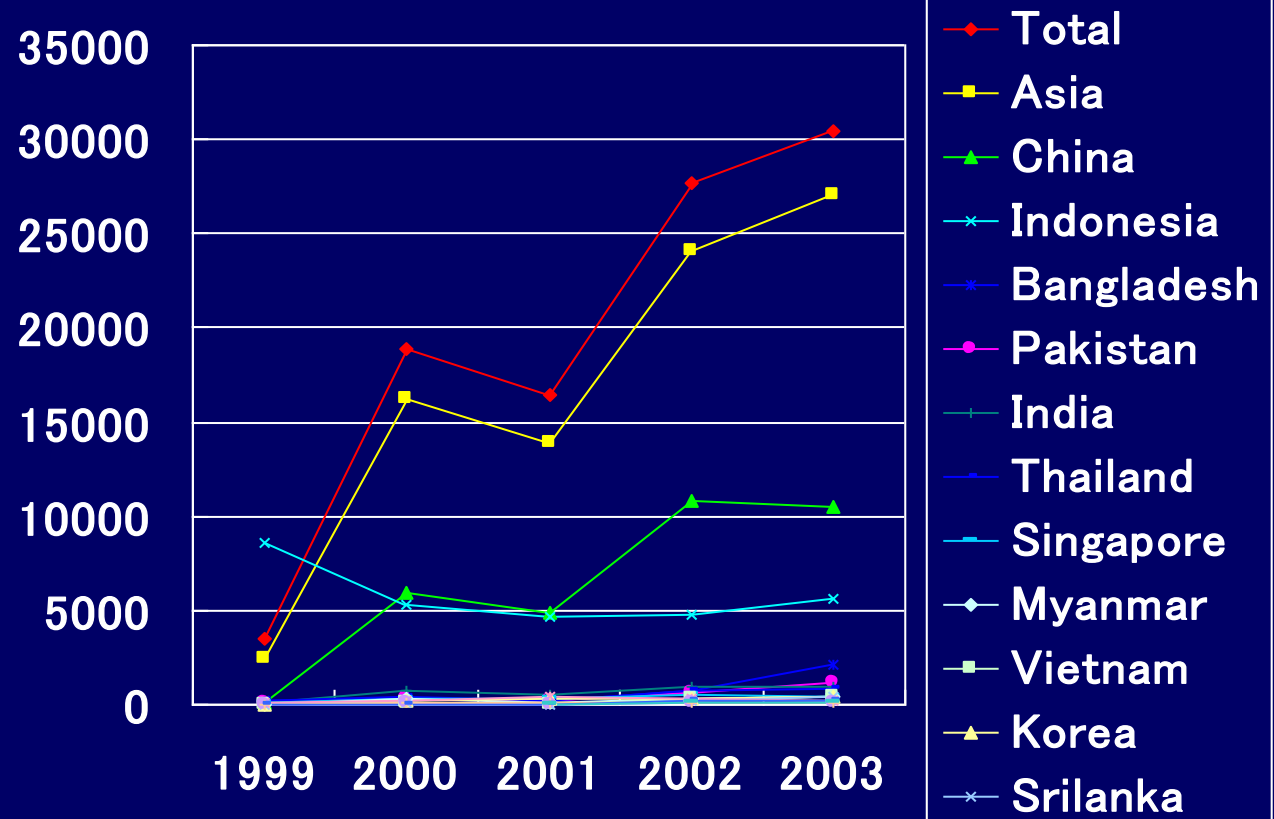
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# International Students Flow and Factors in Asian Countries(3)

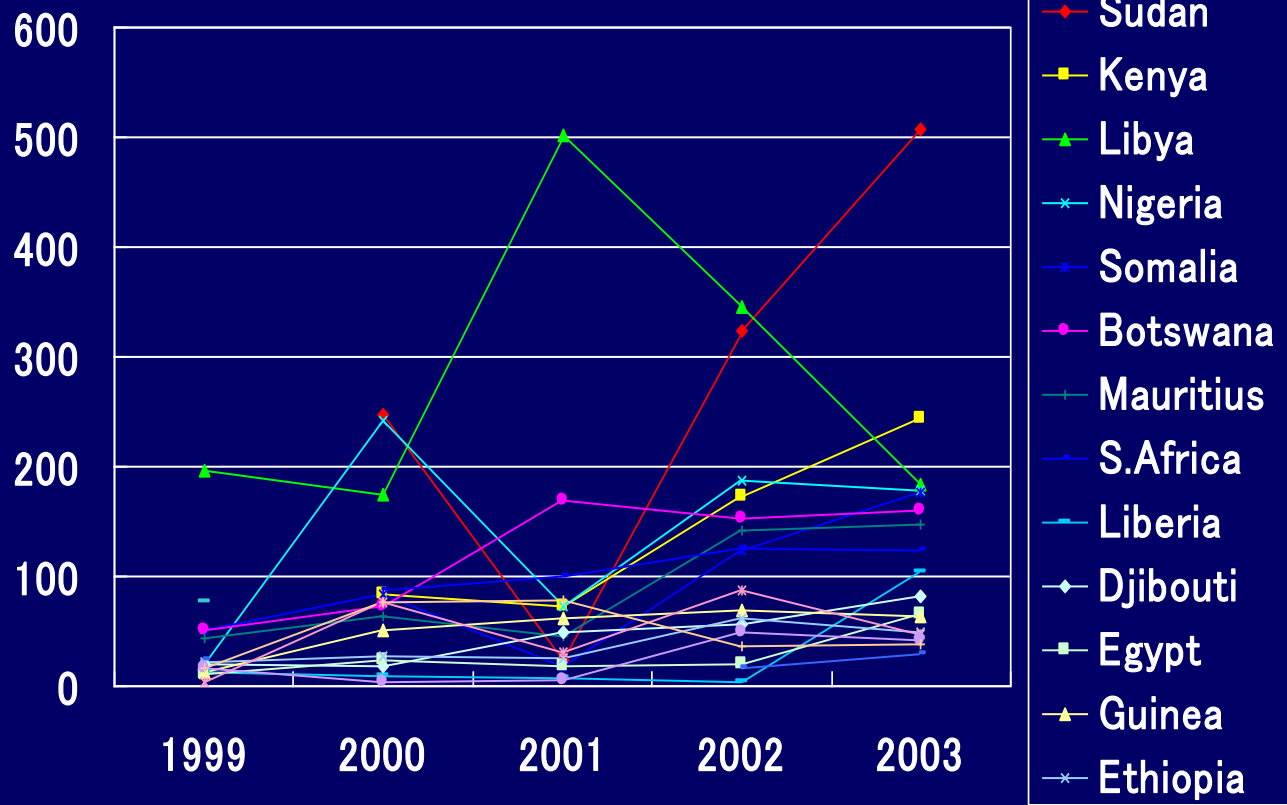
## 3.Political Factor

- Each country's strategy and International competence of International students policy
    - (ex1.)Malaysia's educational promotion offices in China, Africa, Middle East and Indochina
    - (ex2.)Singapore's educational industry (not only higher education but primary and secondly)
  - National Object of “Center of Educational Excellence” or “Educational Hub” in Asian countries
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# International Students from Asian Countries in Malaysia

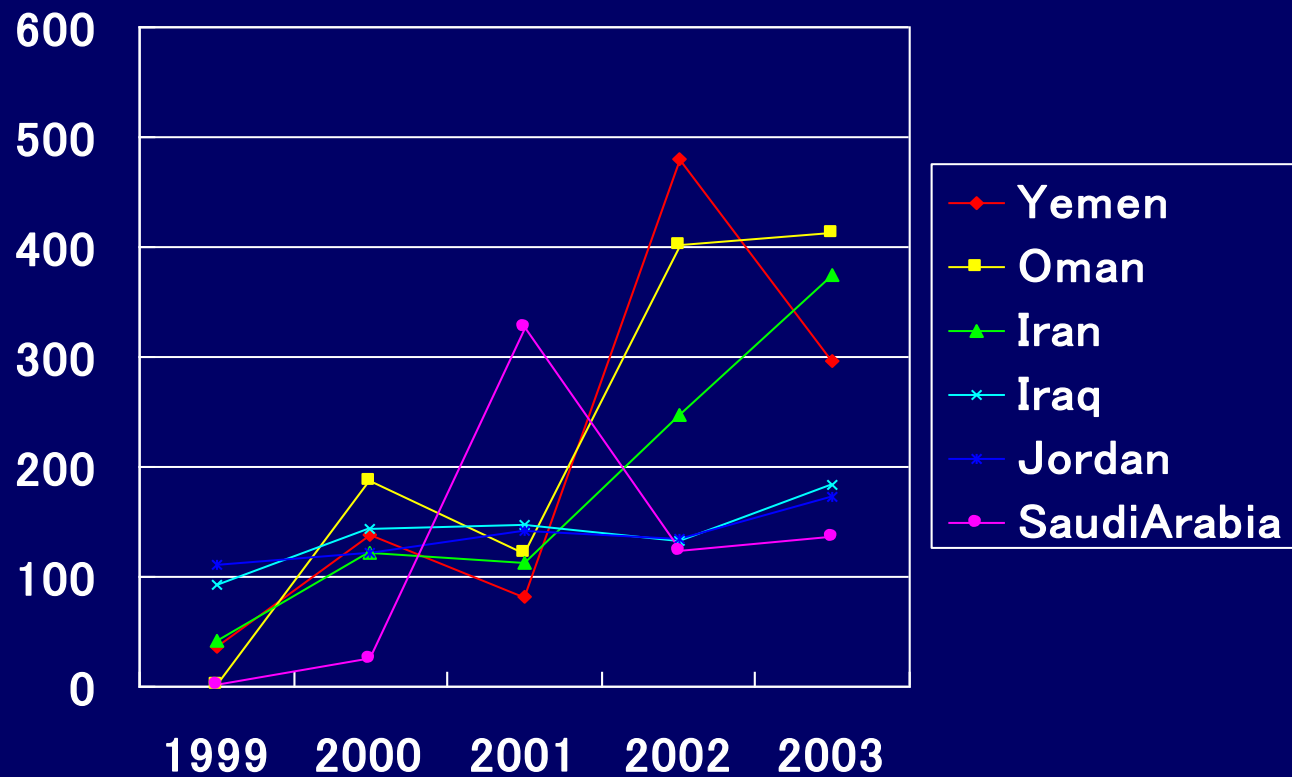


# International Students from African Countries in Malaysia





# International Students from Middle East Countries in Malaysia





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# Structure of International Students Flow in Asian Countries(1)

## 1.From Traditional Cultural Context to Economic and Political Strategies

- Traditional purpose of international students exchange  
→mutual understanding  
deepening international relationships
  - Economic and political strategies  
→international students exchange as educational industry or business
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# Structure of International Students Flow in Asian Countries(2)

## 2.From Bilateral Exchange to Multilateral Exchange

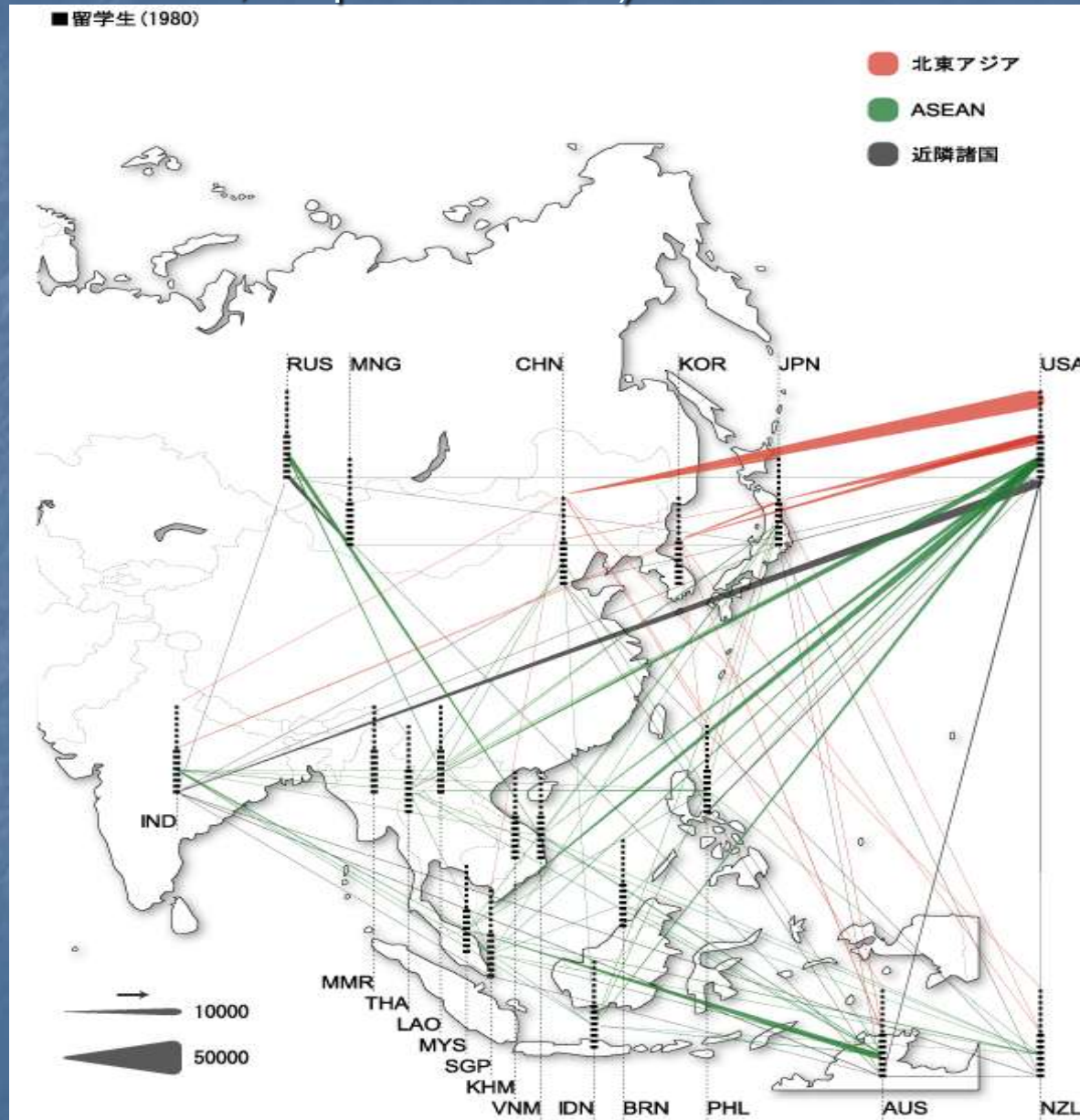
- Traditional way of international students exchange→relationship between two countries of sending and accepting students.



- Multilateral relationship with transnational programs  
(ex.) Chinese students studying at Monash University of Australia in Malaysia

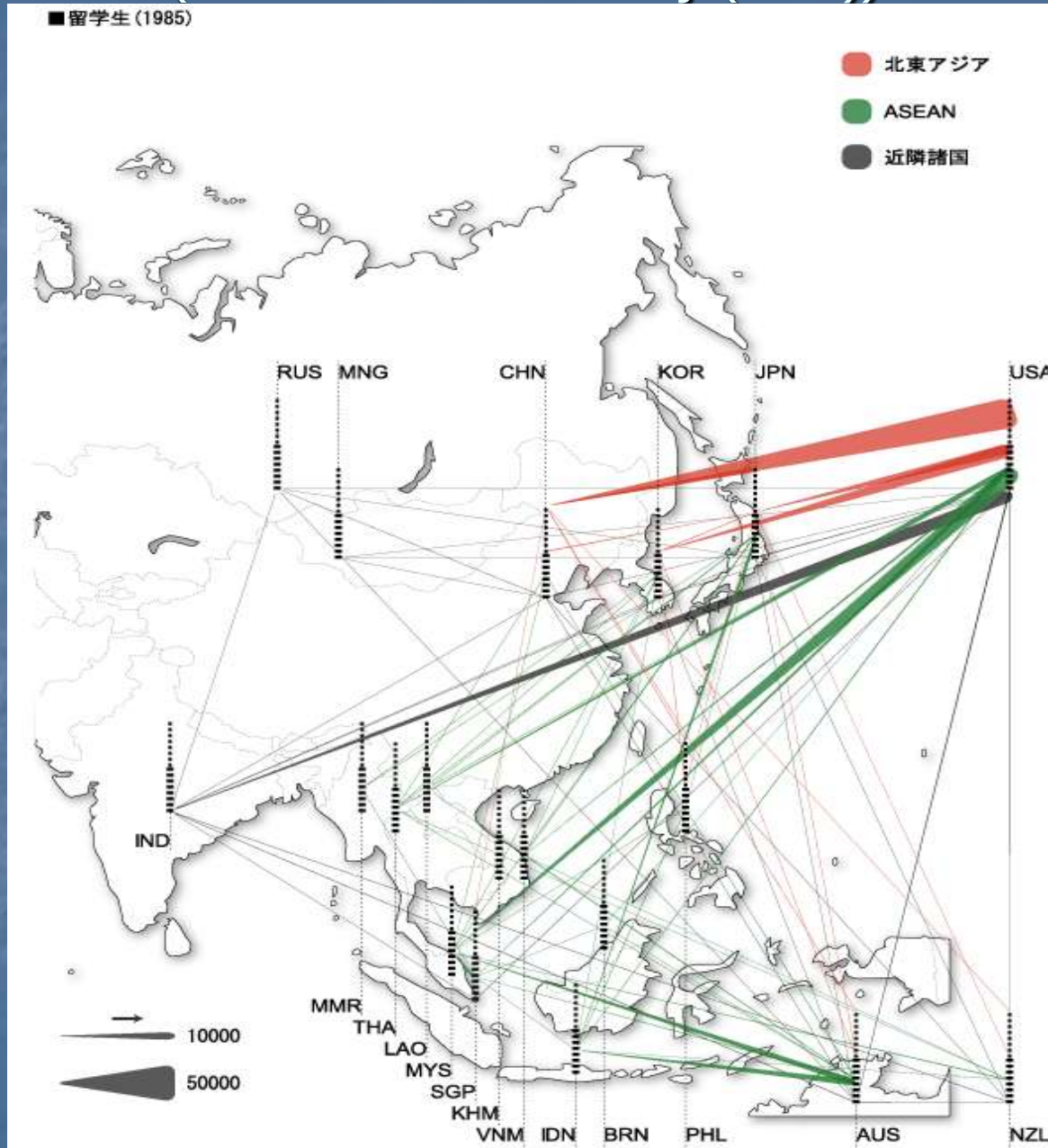
# International Students Flow from Asian Countries(1980)

(Source: MORIKAWA Yuji (2006)“Asian Network Analysis”, Result of Waseda COE Research 2001FY-2006FY, not published data)



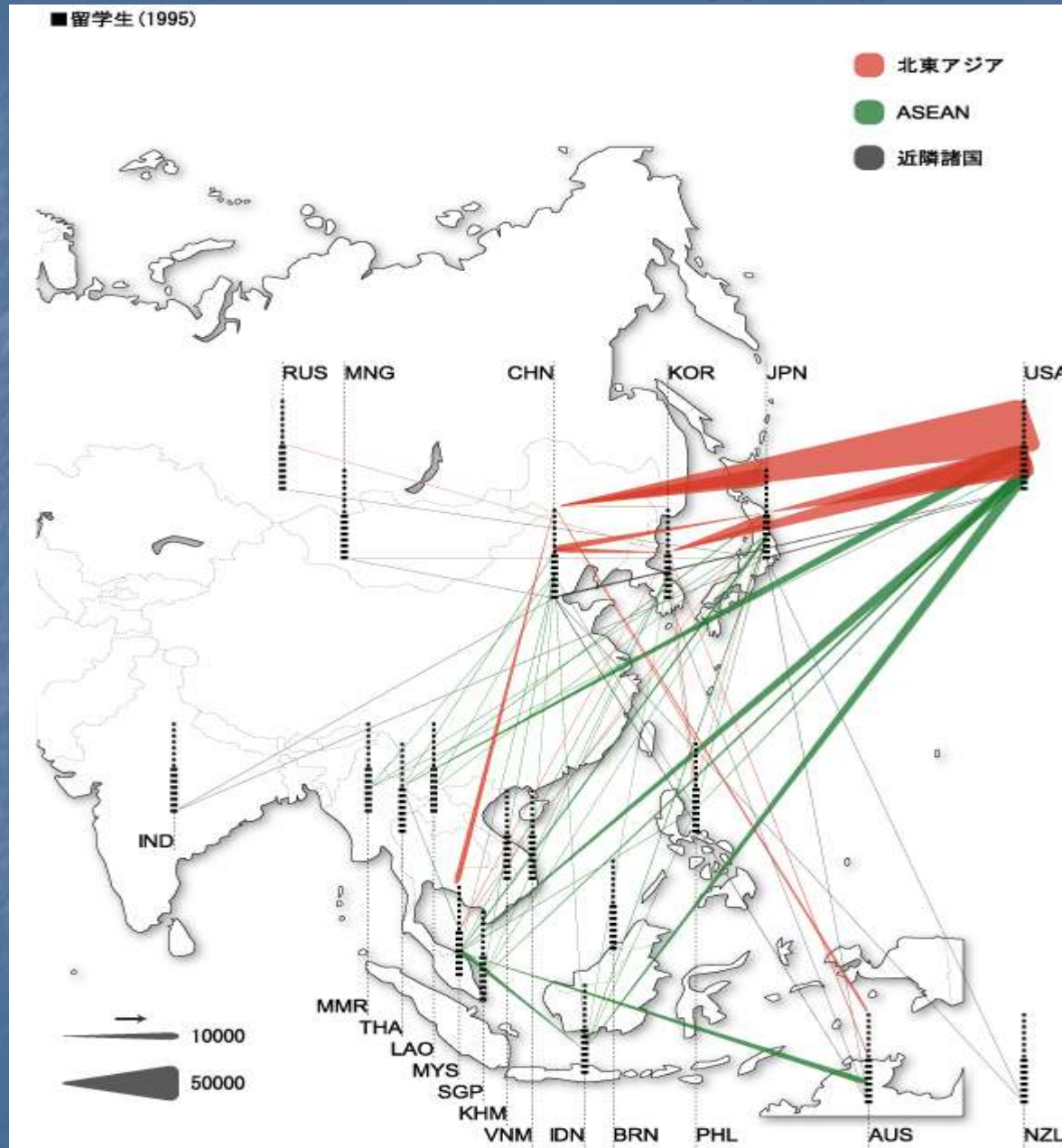
# International Students Flow from Asian Countries(1985)

(Source: MORIKAWA Yuji (2006))



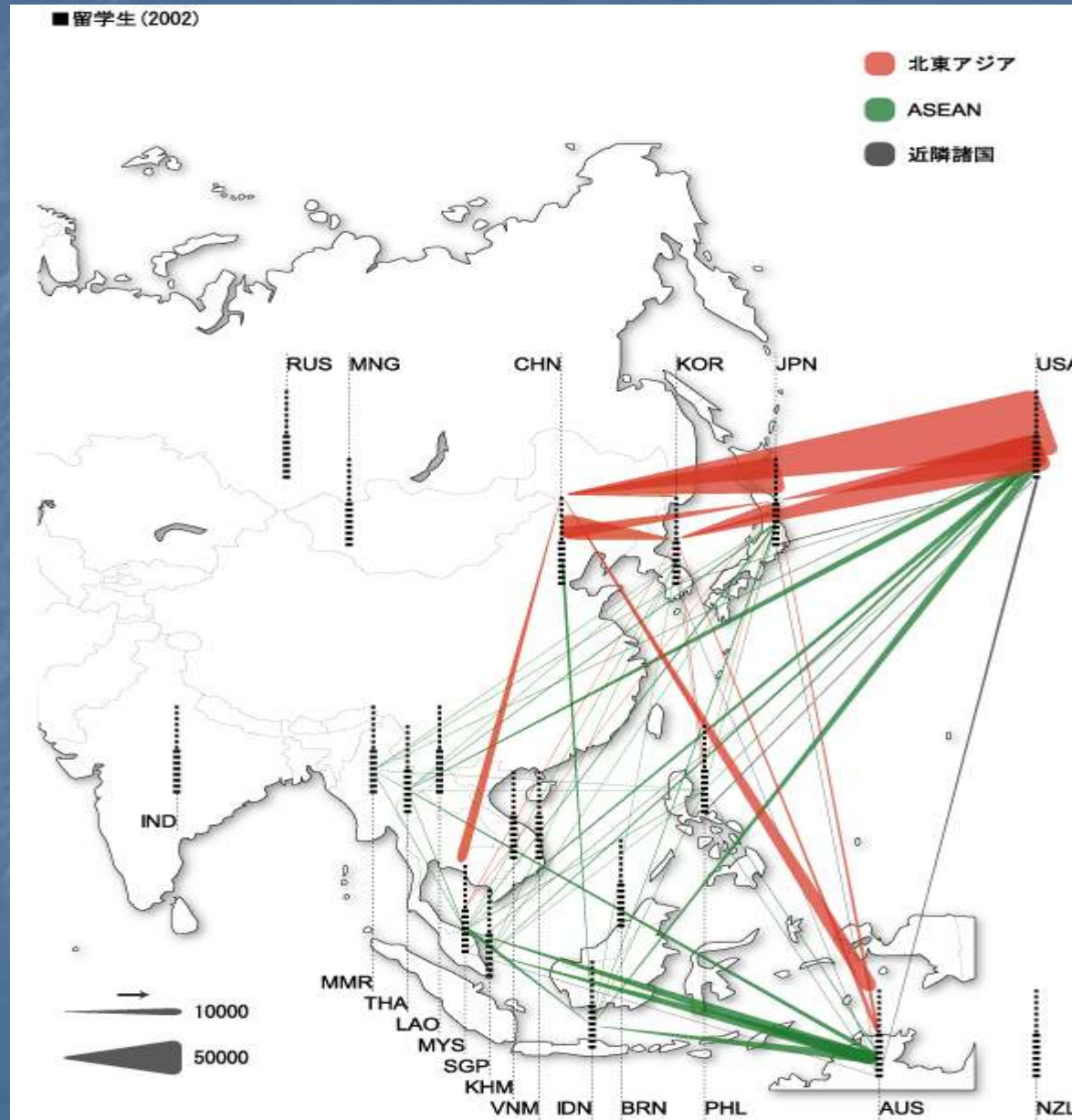
# International Students Flow from Asian Countries(1995)

(Source: MORIKAWA Yuji(2006))

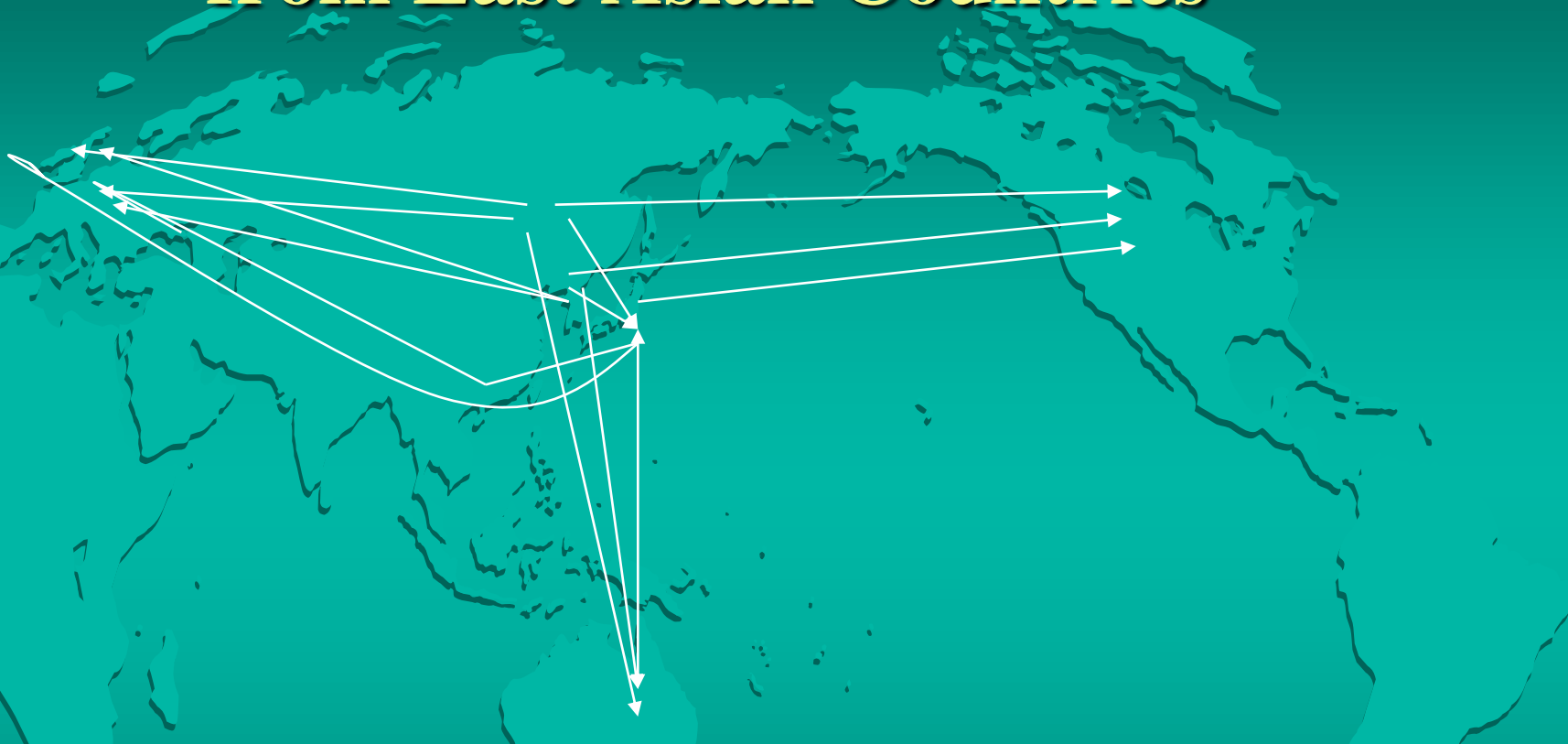


# International Students Flow from Asian Countries (2002)

Source: MORIKAWA Yuji (2006)



# Destination of International students from East Asian Countries



China ⇒ ①U.S.A. ②Japan ③U.K. ④Australia ⑤Germany

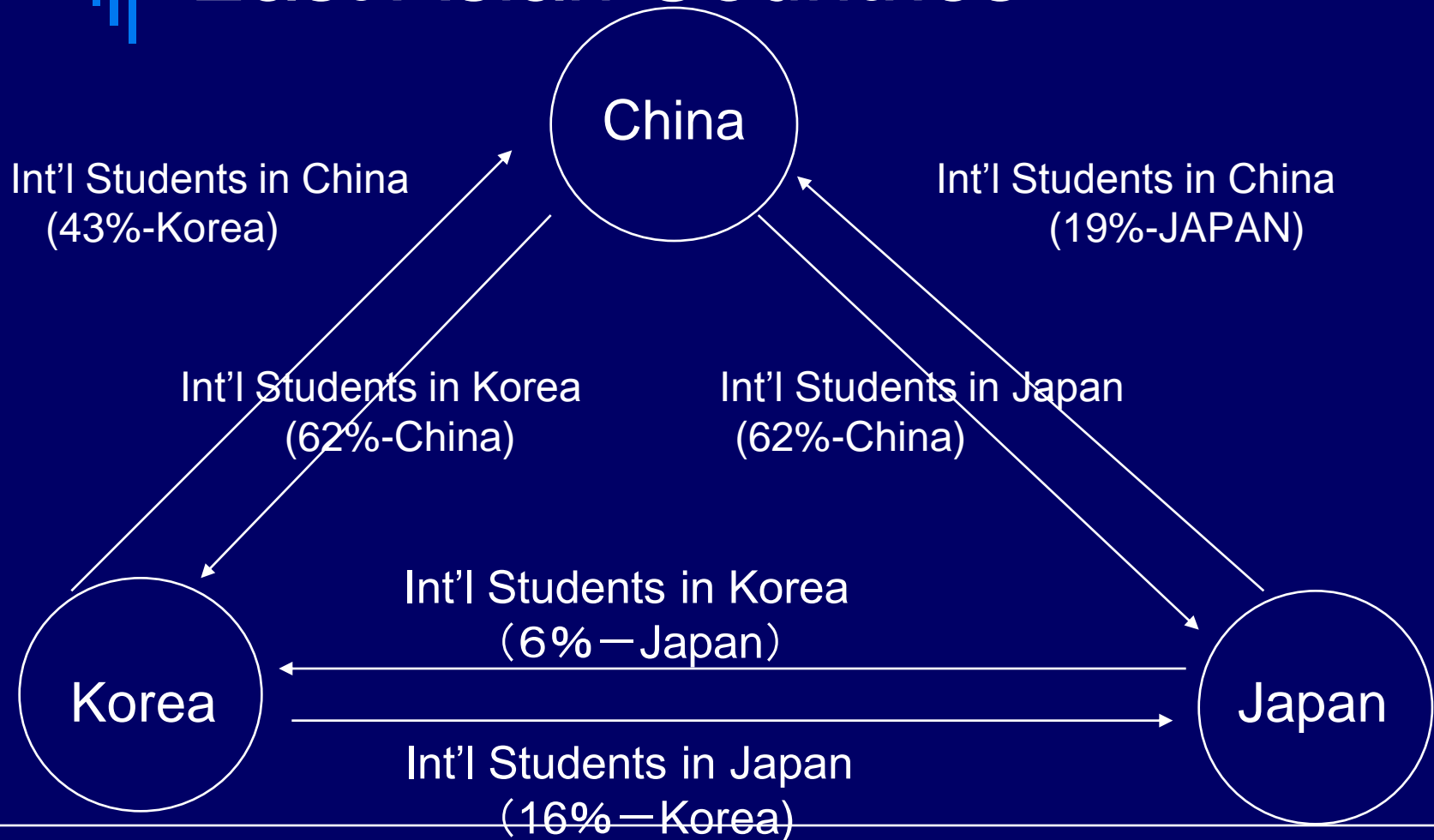
Korea ⇒ ①U.S.A. ② Japan ③ Germany ④ Australia ⑤ U.K

Japan ⇒ ①U.S.A. ② U.K ③ Australia ④ Germany ⑤France

(Source: *Atlas of Student Mobility*, Institute of International Education) \* Statistics as of 2004.



# International Students Flow of East Asian Countries





# Transition of International Students Flow in Asian Countries

- ① Number of International Students from Asia to Western countries (ex. USA, UK, Canada and Australia) has been increasing.
- ② A new trend of students exchange in Asia, in particular some flows among ASEAN countries and China, Korea ,and Japan has been seen.
- ③ Some key countries appeared in students exchange. (China, Korea, Japan ,Malaysia, Singapore)



**More active student flow within Asian region.**



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# Subjects of International Students Exchange(1)

1. Quality assurance problem of transnational programs



Necessity of monitoring and controlling the standard and quality of all the educational programs including transnational programs by higher education institutions

(ex.) China's project "Enhancing Higher Education Quality" since 2003

(ex.) Malaysia: LAN (National Accreditation Board) activities

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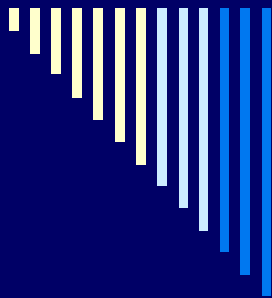


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# Subjects of International Students Exchange(2)

## 2. Relationship with internal affairs of each host country

- Effects of cultural contact and human mobility caused by international students exchange
  - Necessity of making a balance between Internal policies and international trends
- ↓
- Subjects of relationship between localization under globalization
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# International students exchange and transnational human network

International Students = Transnational Human



Network under  
Globalization



Transnational  
Programs

→ International Students  
Exchange



Quality Assurance  
Problem



← Subjects of Localization  
for National Integration



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# Conclusion(1)

## ◇ Factors of International students mobility

Effects of Transnational programs characterized by economic and political factors

## ◇ Structure

1) From cultural context to economic and political strategies

2) Bilateral context to multilateral context

## ◇ Subjects

1) Quality assurance of education problem

2) Making a balance with internal localization and effects of globalization

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## Conclusion(2)

- ◇ New Trend of International student Flow
  - Key countries for exchange.
  - More active student flow within Asian region.



- ◇ Possibility of regional cooperation and integration as Asian community.
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