

Theorizing of Internationalization of Higher Education in Japan --Focused on Foreign Students Policy--

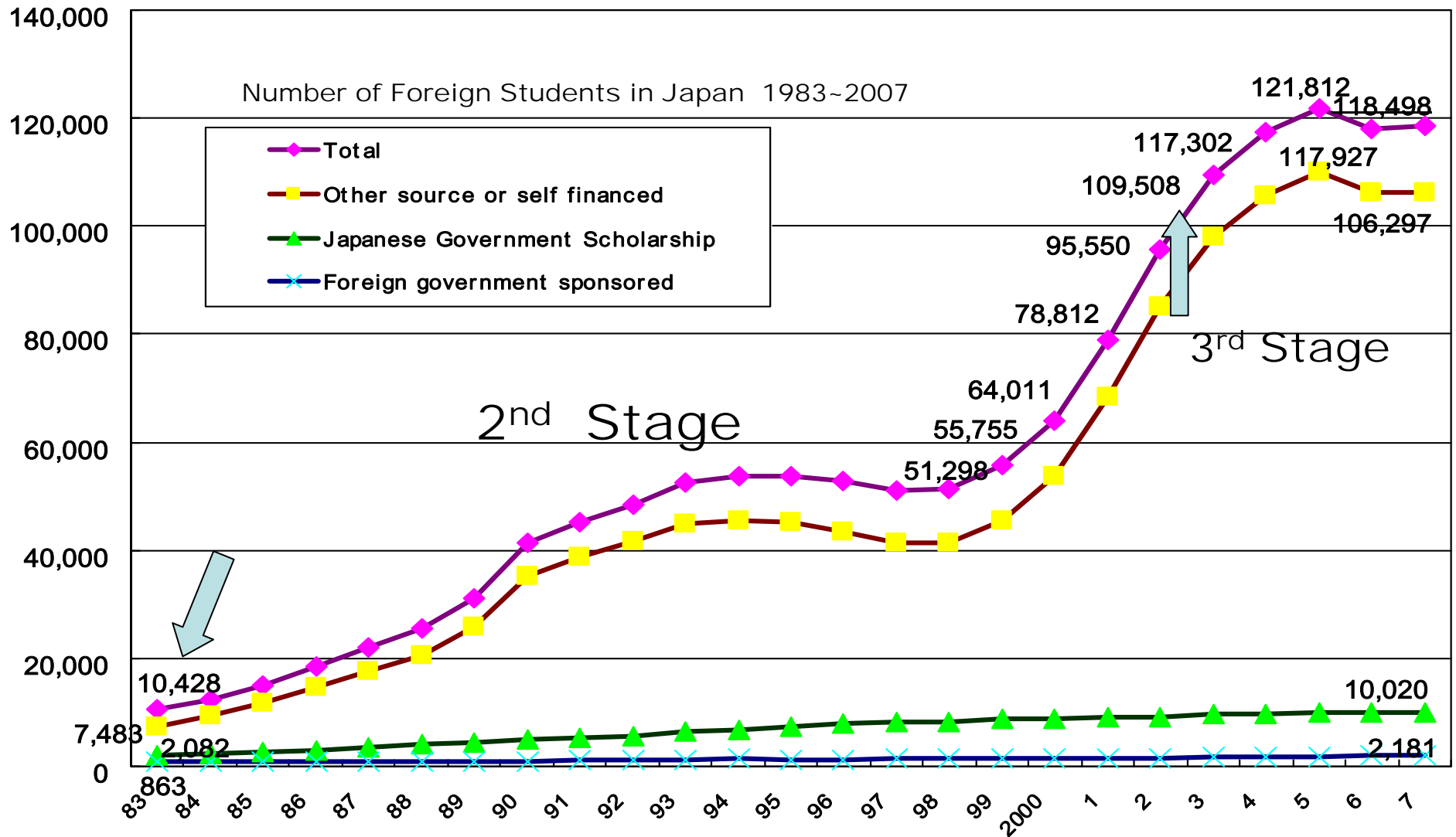
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HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY

Trend of Foreign Students



Historical Development of *Monbusho* Scholarship Programs

1954: Research Students Scholarship

1954: Undergraduate Students Scholarship

1979: Japanese and Culture Students
Scholarship

1980: In-service Teachers Training
Scholarship

1982: College of Technology Students

1982: Specialized Technical College Students

2002: Young Leaders Program Students

1995: Short-term Student Exchange Programs

Frame of Reference: 1st Stage

	Government's Concerns and "nature of internationalization"	Attitudes of the University People	Attitudes of the Community People	Meaning of the Study Abroad in Japan
1st Stage (1954~1983) "Monbusho-Scholarship" "No Strategy"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To join the international communities again after the end of the war. -To have the people in Asia understand Japan. -No strategic approaches. -No idea of "internationalization" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Few people was interested in having foreign students. -They expected that foreign students should communicate in Japanese. Many professors had hard time in other countries. -No doubt about the difficulty of Ph.D. degrees -Special consideration to them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To have seldom opportunity to meet foreign students -To regard foreign(ers) (students) who speak English as <u>Americans</u>. -Foreign students should be elites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To study about Japan -Because of Scholarships -Being guests invited

Frame of Reference: 2nd Stage

	Government's Concerns and "nature of internationalization"	Attitudes of the University People	Attitudes of the Community People	Meaning of the Study Abroad in Japan
<p>2nd Stage (1983~2003)</p> <p>"Plan of 100,000 Foreign Students"</p> <p>"Elitism"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ODA -To make Japan be trusted among international communities -To increase the number of Scholars and Friends who knows Japan and who are likely to be the friends of Japanese -International contribution (Japan as No 1) -Idea of "More" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -were asked by the government to accept them. -"Additional business/jobs to have them. -Professors of Internationalism thoughts -Two groups of professors who are and are not likely to have them -"Special" actions to them -New demand to "Internationalize university" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To try to be kind enough to them -"Mothers" of foreign students -Financial supports through the foundations/communities -Problems of foreign students in the communities (troubles) (conflicts) -University should be responsible for the students. -No more strangers in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National and Socioeconomic Development -Return to home countries -Scholarship -Success Promised -Degree seeking -New generation of the students who regard it as Investment for their future

Frame of Reference: 3rd Stage

	Government's Concerns and "nature of internationalization"	Attitudes of the University People	Attitudes of the Community People	Meaning of the Study Abroad in Japan
<p>New Era (3rd Stage) (2003~2020)</p> <p>("Plan of 300,000 Foreign Students")</p> <p>"Mass"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Neo Liberalism -Control or Free Trade -Quality Assurance -National Strategies for International Competitiveness --Recruitment of Excellent Students as Human Resources for R&D -To open the gates for jobs in Japan (Manpower) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Business -International Students Mobility (Markets) -Strategic approaches (Money OR the talented Researchers) -International competitiveness -Government's support to universities (financially) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -More communication between them -More involvement in the community -"To live together" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cross-cultural Experiences -Short-term Study Abroad -Values-added -Double/Joint degrees -Consumption

Demography: old and new

- Old: “Elitism” Stage

- Few Students
- High Motivation
- Clear Goals
- High Achievement
- Leading Roles
- Success
- Developing countries
- Asian countries

- New: “Mass” Stage

- Any (More) Students
- Diversified Aims and Motivation
- Privately-oriented Goals
- Good and Bad Students (Quality of Students)
- World-wide
- Asian countries
- Adults students

National Policies: old and new

• Old: “Elitism” Stage

- ODA
- Diplomatic (International Contribution)
- Diplomatic (Friends of Japan)
- Increasing number of F-Students
- Improvements of conditions for F-Students

• New: “Mass” Stage

-Internationalization of HE (Higher Education Policies)

- More int. students
- Reciprocal (Exchange)
- Improvement of International Competitiveness
 - More excellent students
 - More graduate students

Universities: old and new

• Old: “Elitism” Stage

- National universities-oriented policies
- To meet the needs of preparing the students for the leaders
- Investment in HE
 - The future Return
- “Kindness and hospitality” (attitudes of universities/communities)

• New: “Mass” Stage

- Private universities
- To meet the needs of higher education opportunities
- “Consumption” of HE services
 - Satisfaction
- Business
 - (Full-)fee paying students?
- Strategic Approaches (Internationalization Strategies)

1. Market-oriented strategic approaches

- Int. Standardization of HE systems and Quality Assurance
 - UMAP
 - QA agencies
- Cost-benefits
- Satisfaction and values-added
 - Exchange Programs
 - Double/Joint Degrees
- “share” in the market of Int. Students

2. Recruitment of Excellent Students for R&D

- Graduate Students
- Recruitment of the excellent graduates in the job-markets in Japan
- Global/World Universities (World Top 200)
- Global COE Programs
- JV Universities
- National Interests
- National Strategies (not merely diplomatic or educational)

“Plan of 300,000 Foreign Students”

- **Prim Minister Yasuo Fukuda (2008. Jan.)**

- Open Japanese Society (and its Enemy)
- “300,000 Int. Students Plan” (Symbolic indicator of the openness of the society?)

- **Questions**

- Why 300,000?
 - 5% of int. students who are mobilized
 - “Open Society”
- By 2020?
- Who are they and where are they from?
- How can we prepare for them?

- **National Gov. Policies**

- Development of the Post-ODA policy
- New interpretation of the concept of “Int. Contribution”
- Quantity and Quality
- Capacity
- Incentives to Universities
- Conditions of acceptance of more students
- Environments and climates
- Cost of HE and Tuitions
- Increasing the Attractiveness of Studying in Japan

“Nine” Questions to Japanese University

1. Do we want to be the world leading universities?
2. Then, do we have to have more international students?
3. Then, do we have to have more excellent students?
4. Can we meet the needs of the international students?
5. Should we provide more education programs in English?
6. Do we want to develop the Joint programs with foreign universities?
7. Do we have any comparative advantages as the center of study in the world or in Asian region?
8. Can we more positively open the markets of university-professors to others (more international faculty members and scholars)?
9. Can Japan be attractive to International Students and Scholars (Researchers)?

End

Thank you very much
for your patience!