

Short-term Exchange Programs and the Internationalization of Japanese Universities: A Case-study

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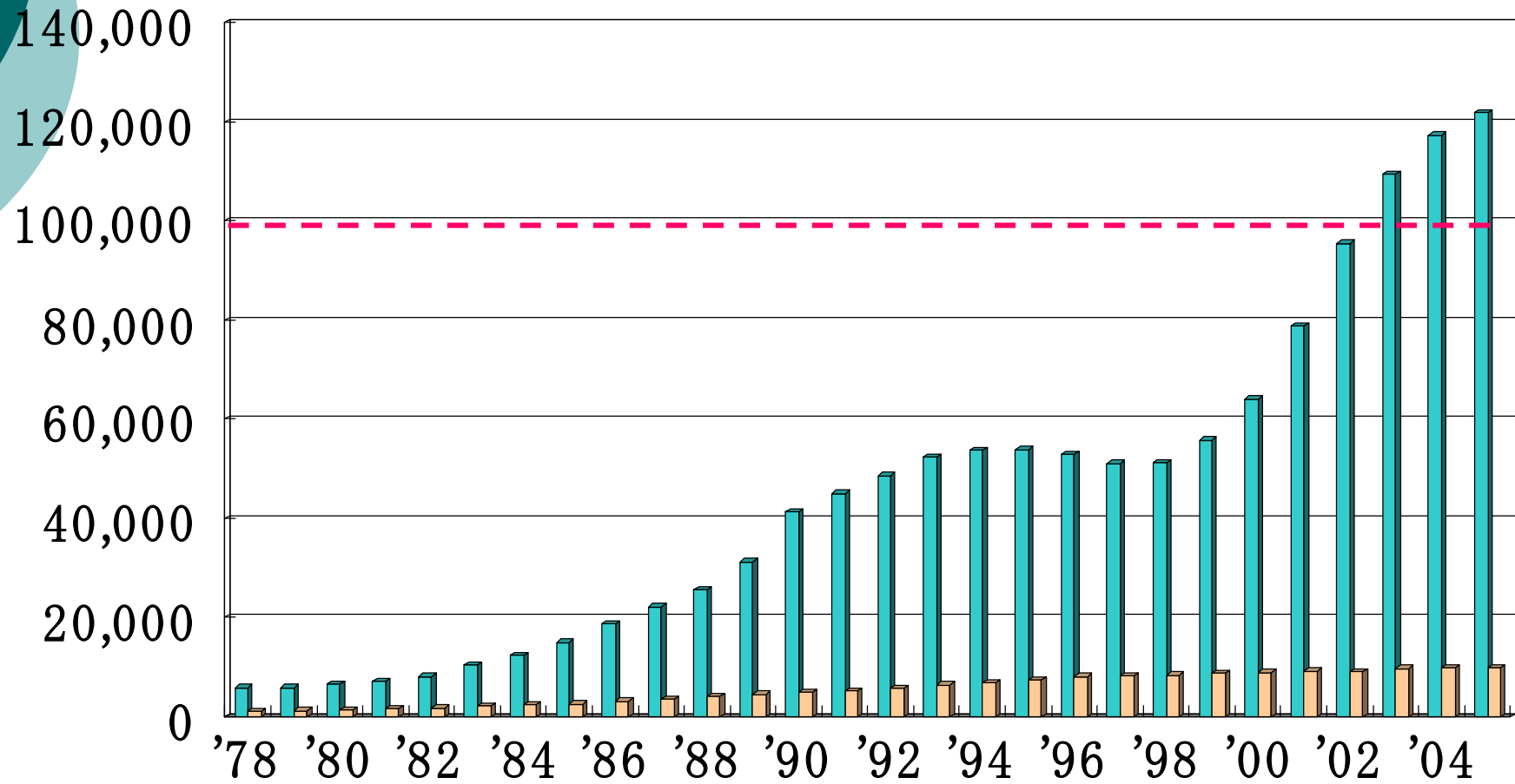
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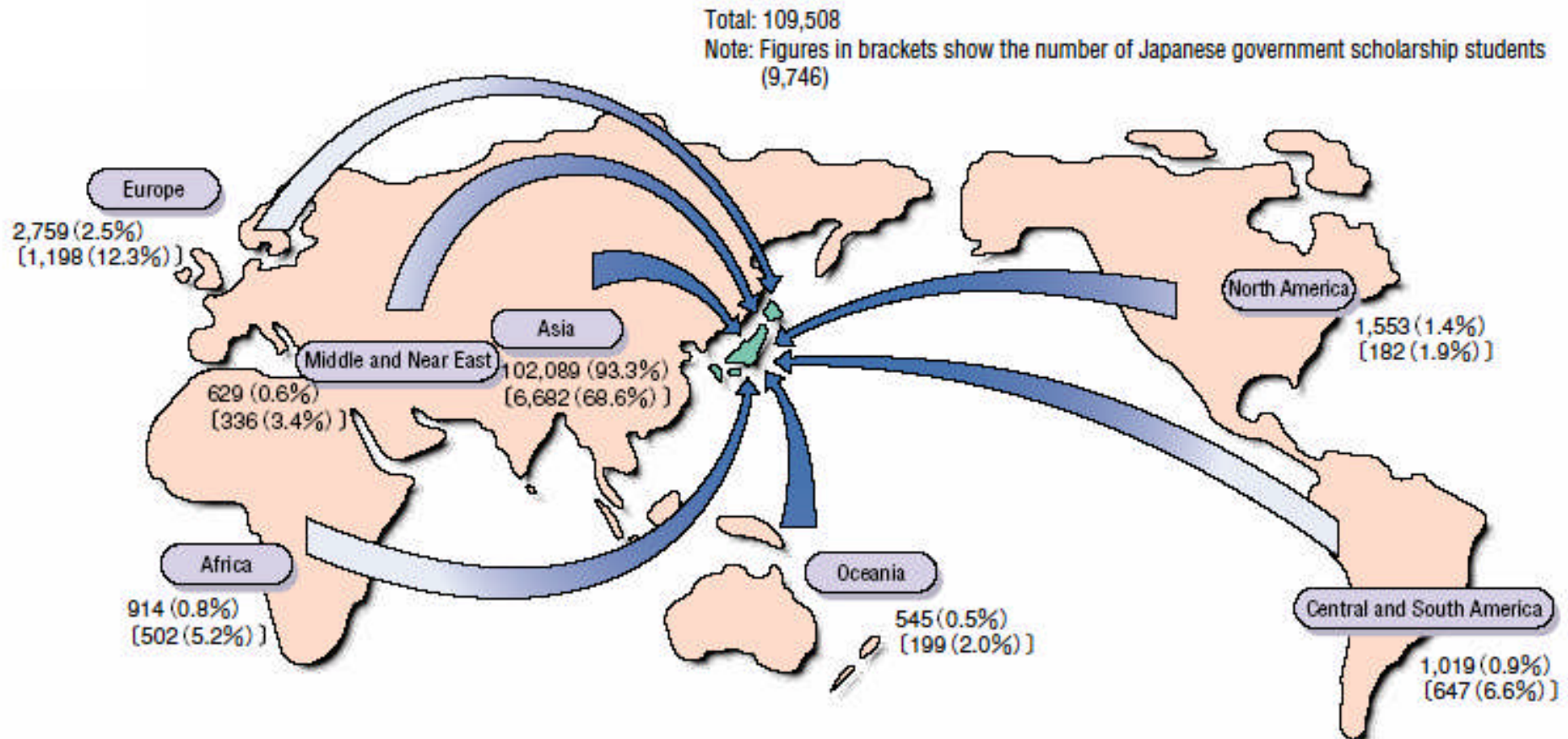
The 'Plan to Accept 100,000 Foreign Students'

■ Total ■ Gov. Scholarship



Japan's International Student Composition

(As of May 2003)



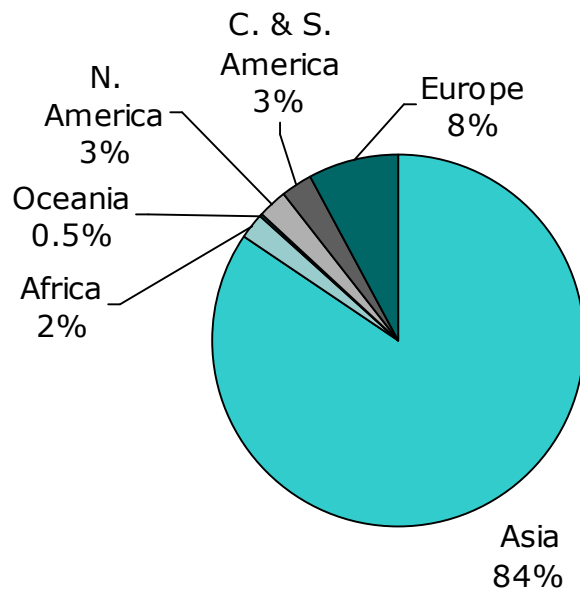


International Student Composition in Japan: Top 10 Countries of Origin

(as of May 2003)

Country/region	Number of foreign students in Japan (Unit: person)
China	70,814 (1,748)
Republic of Korea	15,871 (971)
Taiwan	4,235 (—)
Malaysia	2,002 (276)
Thailand	1,641 (622)
Indonesia	1,479 (598)
Vietnam	1,336 (510)
United States	1,310 (125)
Bangladesh	974 (467)
Mongolia	714 (240)
Others	9,132 (4,189)
Total	109,508 (9,746)

Home countries of International Students at Nagoya University (May, 2005)



Top 20 countries at NU

	Country	Number	(%)
1	China	494	43.0%
2	Korea	129	11.2%
3	Taiwan	52	4.5%
4	Indonesia	38	3.3%
4	Thailand	38	3.3%
6	Malaysia	37	3.2%
7	Vietnam	36	3.1%
8	Cambodia	28	2.4%
9	U. S. A.	26	2.3%
10	Bangladesh	21	1.8%
11	Uzbekistan	20	1.7%
12	Mongolia	19	1.7%
13	Philippines	18	1.6%
14	India	12	1.0%
14	Brazil	12	1.0%
14	France	12	1.0%
17	Laos	10	0.9%
17	Turkey	10	0.9%
18	Sri Lanka	8	0.7%
19	Egypt	7	0.6%
19	Bulgaria	7	0.6%
19	Russia	7	0.6%

Red: non-Asian countries



Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program by MEXT (1995)

- Facilitating undergraduate student mobility: Junior Year Abroad; ERASMUS
- Slow-down of the 'Plan to Accept 100,000 Foreign Students'
- Private universities' experiences of student exchange (since the '80s)
- US ⇒ Japan: Receiving exchange students
 - Big imbalance in 1992 (Japan→US 36,610; US→Japan:1,245)
- CULCON (US-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange) (1993 Joint Statement)
⇒ Ministry of Education (MEXT)



Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program (1995)

- Ministry of Education (MEXT)
 - New semi-governmental scholarships (AIEJ ⇒ JASSO) based on student exchange agreements (tuition waiver recommended)
- ⇒ Japanese National Universities
 - Establishment of programs instructed in English
 - Budgeting for two faculty members & one administrative staff member for program coordination



Strategy for Establishing NUPACE

(Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange)

1. Diversification of international student body
 - 85% from Asia ⇒ regional balance
2. Internationalization through education
 - increasing the number of courses taught in English; broadening the outlook of Japanese students
3. Activation of academic exchange agreements and partnerships
 - research-oriented partnerships (some are defunct) ⇒ inter-university or inter-school partnerships
4. Promoting the return of exchange students as postgraduate degree-seeking students
5. Improving infrastructure for international students
 - supporting organizations, housing, advising etc.

National Universities Establishing Short-term Student Exchange Programs

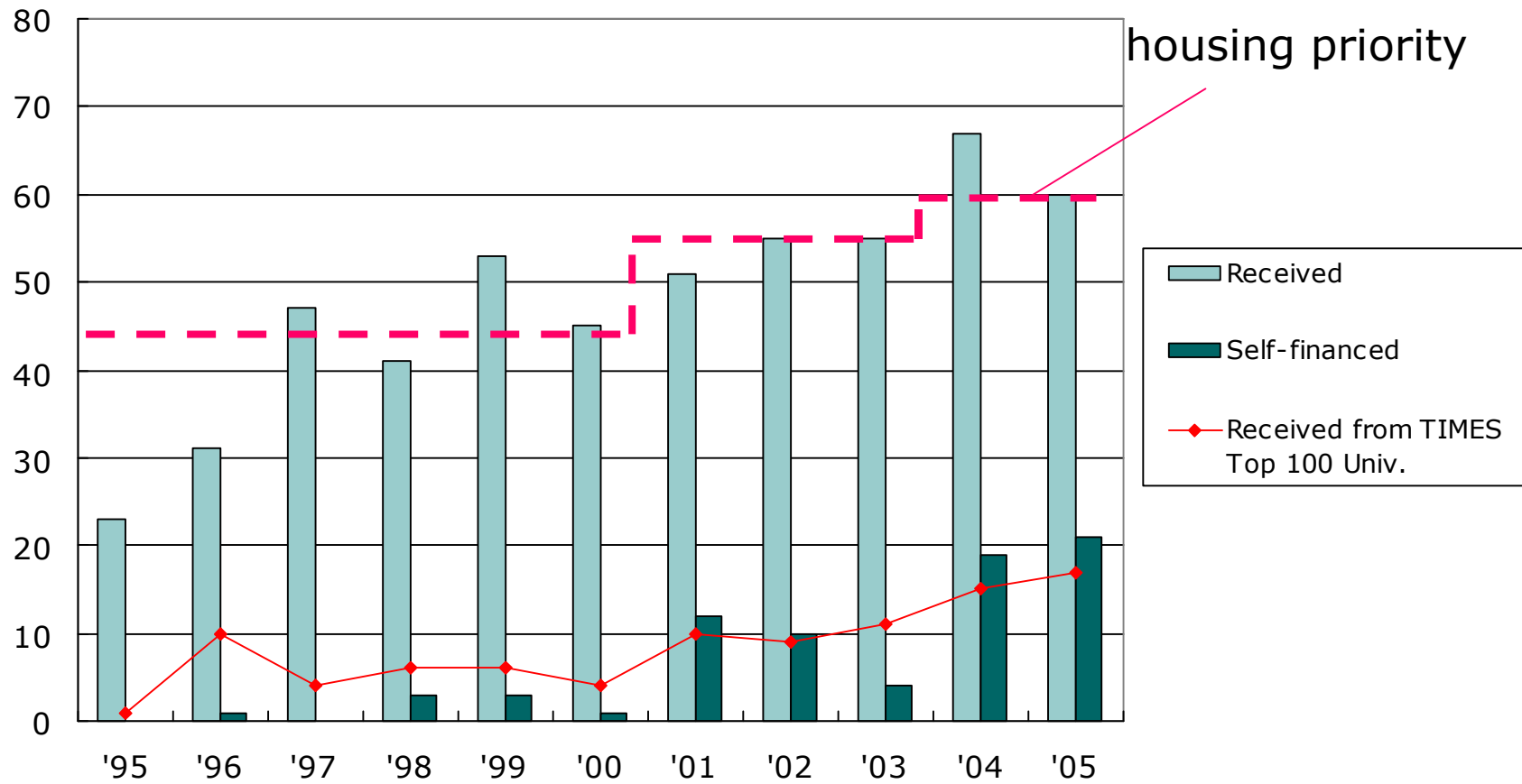
University	Est. Year	Accep..Stu. Num	Fields of Study
Kyushu University	1995	about 30	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
University of Tsukuba	1995	about 40	Social Sciences
University of Tokyo	1995	about 30	Humanities, Social Sciences
Nagoya University	1996	about 50	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Tohoku University	1996	about 30	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Chiba University	1996	about 20	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Osaka University	1996	about 20	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Hiroshima University	1996	about 30	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Hokkaido University	1997	about 20	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Yokohama National University	1997	about 30	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Kyoto University	1997	about 40	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	1998	about 20	Humanities, Social Sciences
National U. of Electro-Communications	1998	about 30	Science and Technology
Kanazawa University	1998	about 20	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Otaru University of Commerce	1999	about 20	Economics and Business
Osaka University of Foreign Studies	1999	about 20	Humanities, Social Sciences
Okayama University	1999	about 20	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Tokyo U. of Agriculture and Technology	2000	about 20	Science and Technology
Tokyo Institute of Technology	2000	about 20	Science and Technology
Oita University	2000	about 20	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
University of the Ryukyus	2001	about 20	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Tokyo Gakugei University	2002	about 20	Humanities, Social Sciences, Education
Niigata University	2003	about 20	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Saga University	2003	about 20	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Saitama University	2004	about 20	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Nagasaki University	2004	about 20	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Kumamoto University	2004	about 20	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.
Iwate University	2005	about 20	Humanities, Soc. Sci., Sci. & Tech., Med.



NUPACE Features

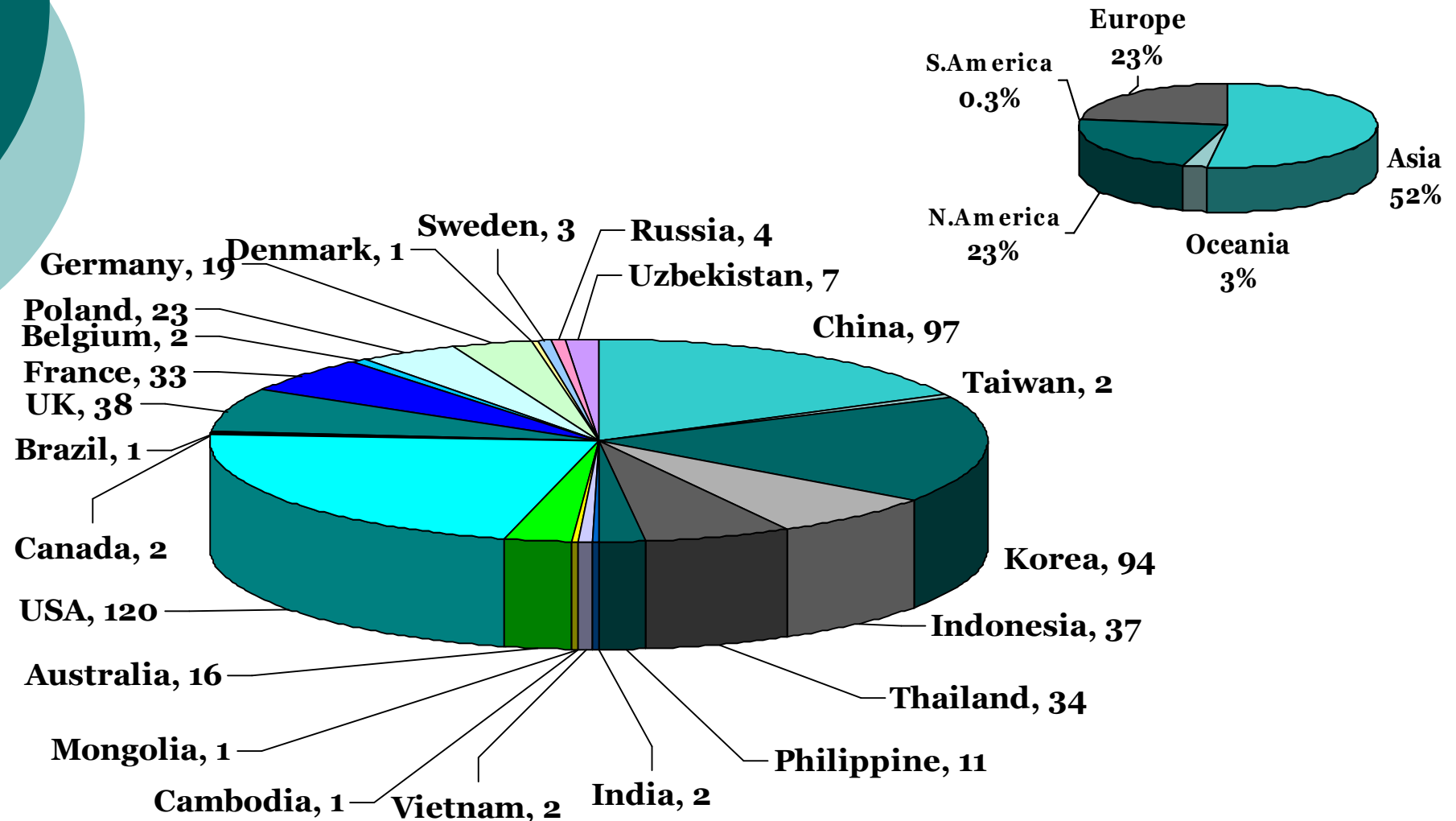
- Autumn (late Sep) & Spring (early Apr) admission one semester or one year (4 months minimum)
- Flexible Program meeting students' interests
 - Japanese language courses, Japan area and intercultural studies & courses in the student's major
 - undergraduate courses taught in English: general courses covering humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and engineering
 - no compulsory courses (but 12 credits per semester required); acceptance of research students
 - graduate courses: more courses for international development, law and politics
 - Degree-seeking courses taught in Japanese are open to students having adequate Japanese language proficiency
 - Guided independent study supervised by academic advisor
- Mixed dormitory (international and Japanese students) <since 2003>
- Life in Japan: convenient location in city, less expensive, good local community support, etc.

Exchange Students Received at NUPACE

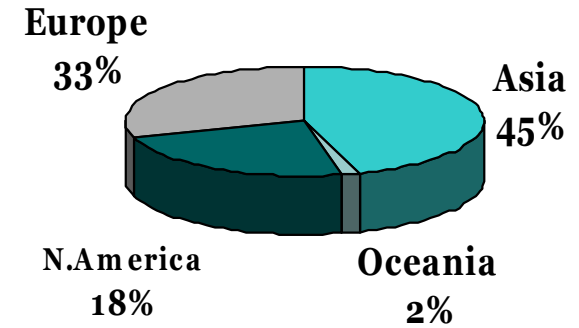
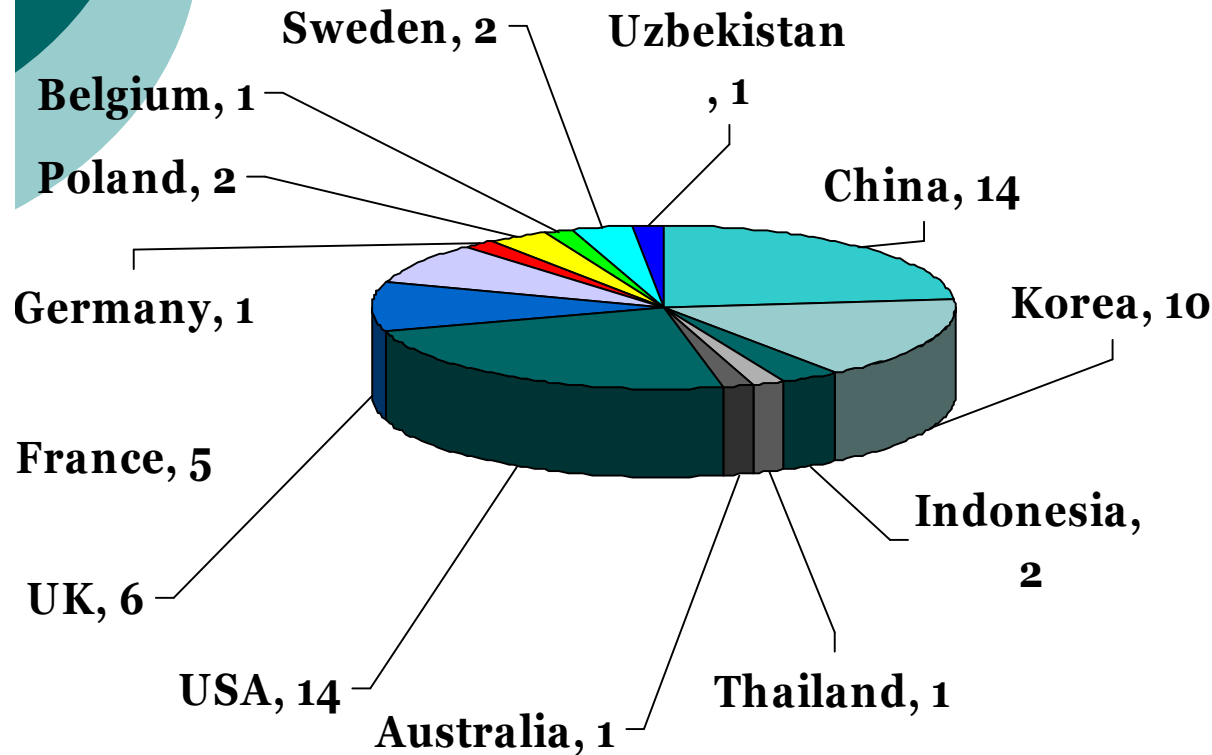


NUPACE Student Breakdown by Country of Institution: Feb 1996 – April 2006

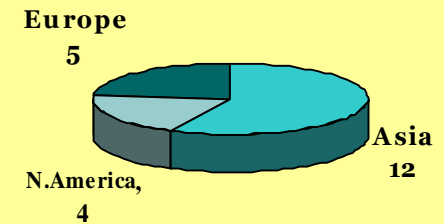
(550 students, 81 institutions, 21 countries)



NUPACE Student Breakdown by Country of Institution: April 2005 – October 2005 (60 students)



Self-financed/non-JASSO (21)

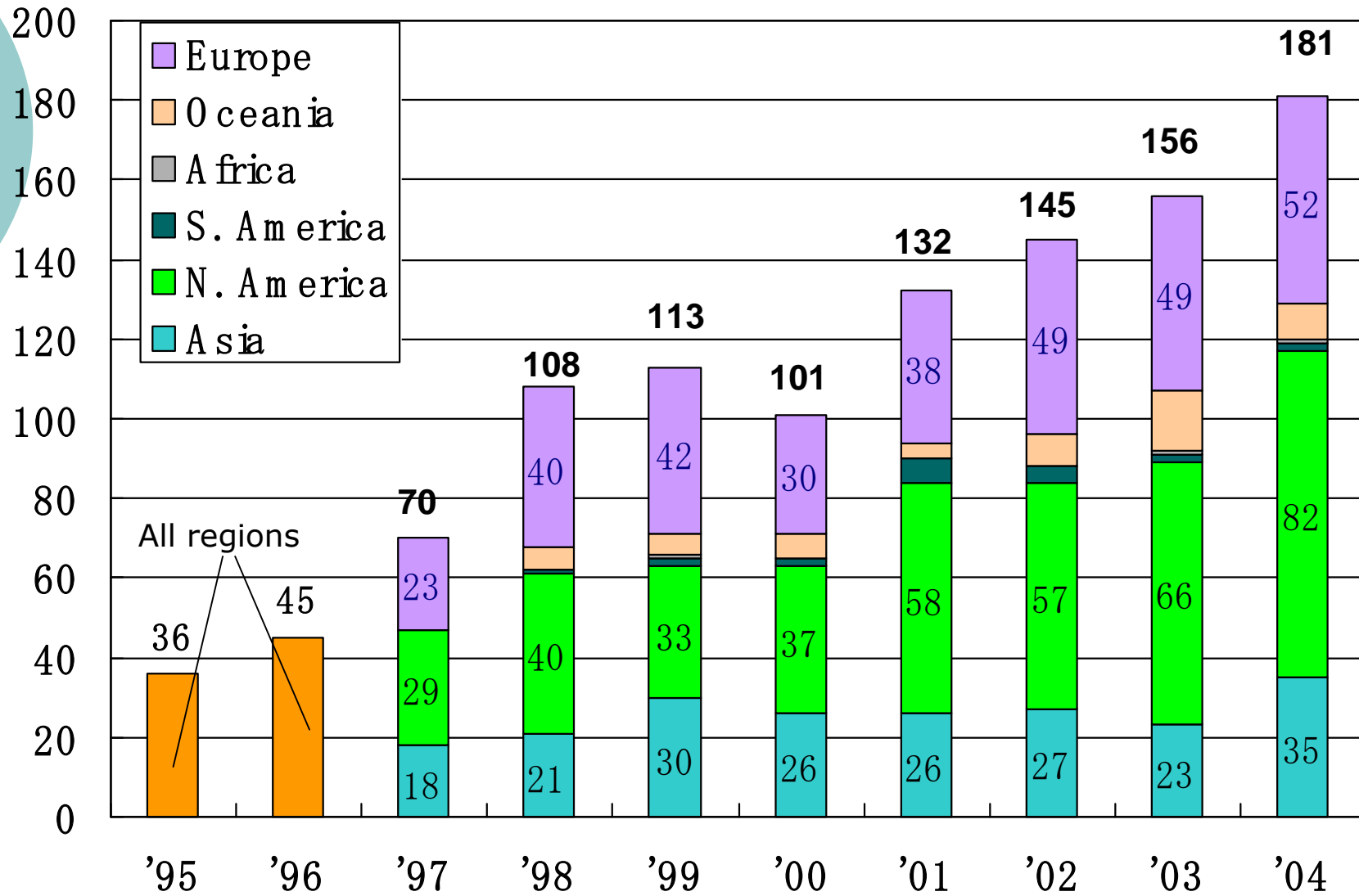




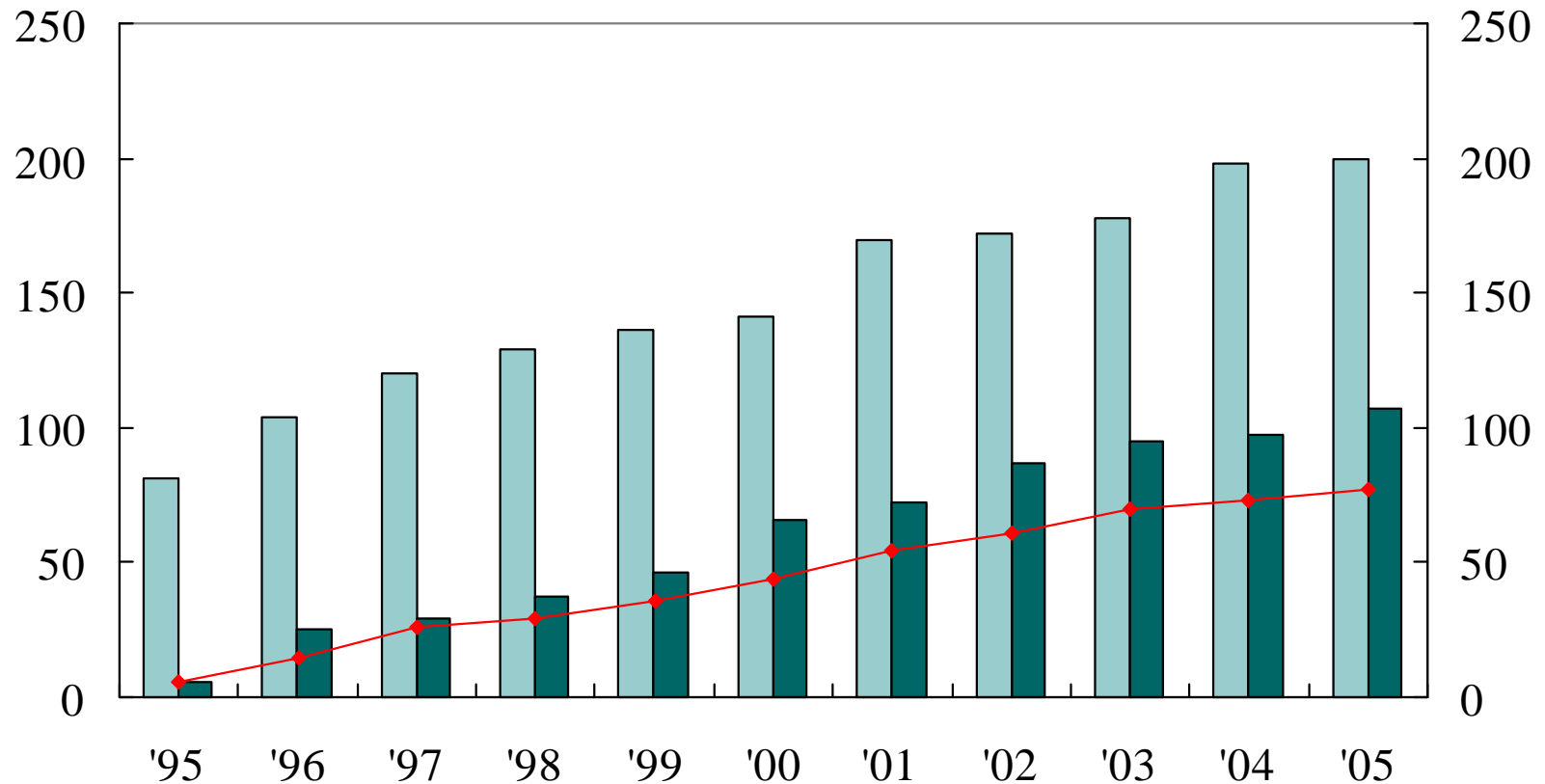
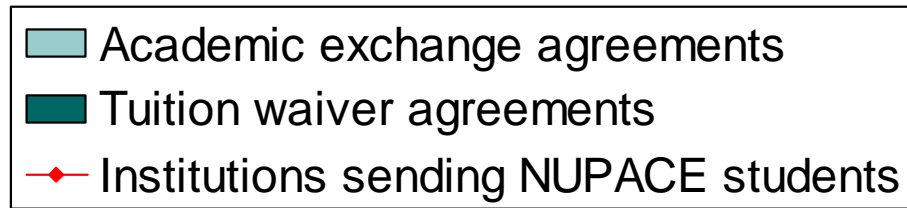
NUPACE Successes

1. Diversification of international student body
⇒ 50% from US, European and Australian universities
 2. Internationalization through education
⇒ motivating Nagoya University students to study abroad
⇒ an international community and rapid growth in study abroad
 3. Activation of academic exchange agreements and partnerships
⇒ concluding new agreements with tuition waivers and assessing strategic importance of partnership
 4. Promoting degree-seeking returnee students
⇒ 10 % students are returnees
 5. Improving the infrastructure for international students
⇒ housing, facilities, international student services, English-language documents and signs, etc.
- ◆ Enhancement of Japanese university education quality leading to comparisons with leading international universities

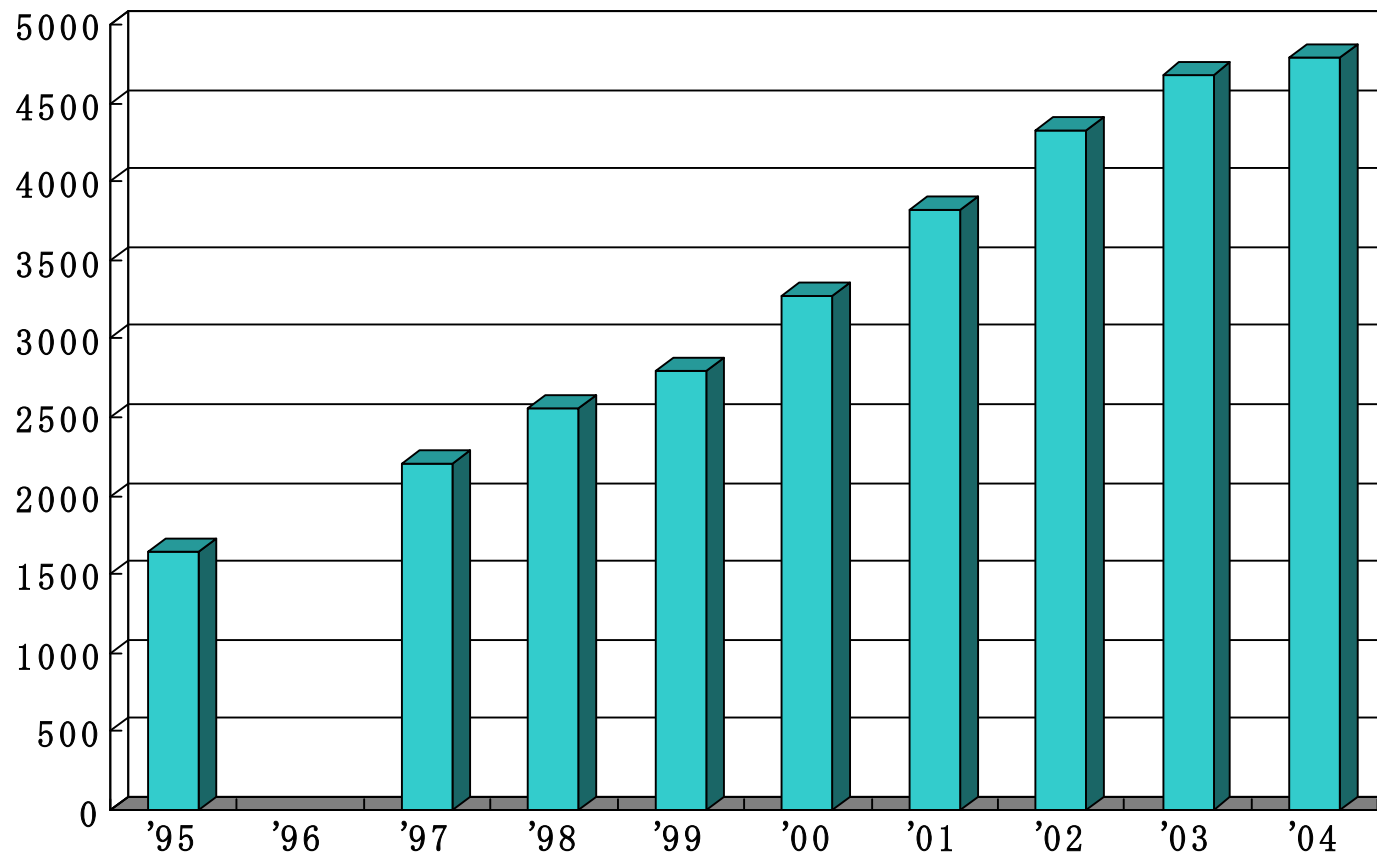
Study Abroad Destinations of Nagoya University Students



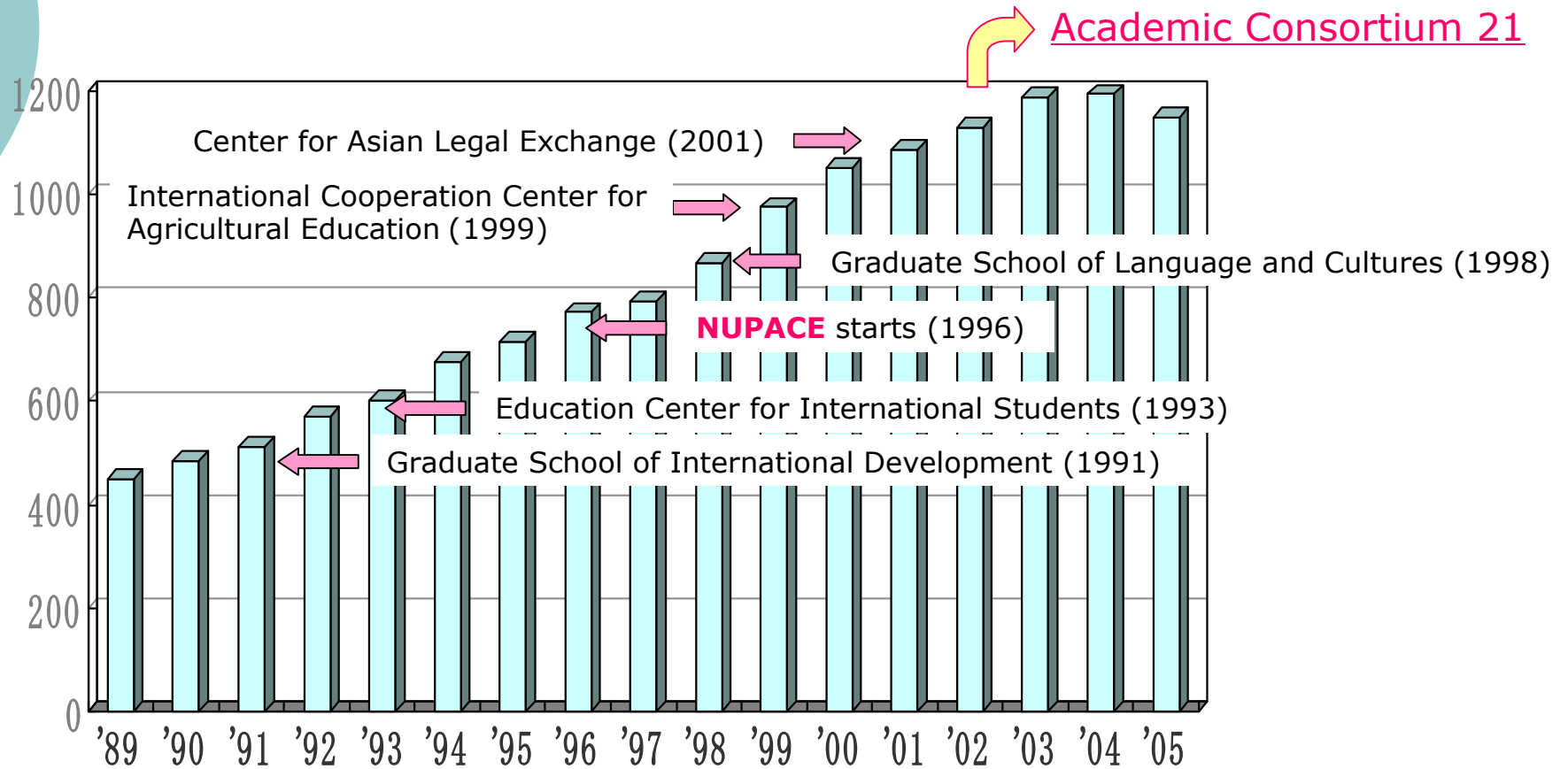
Academic Exchange Agreements and Tuition Waivers at Nagoya University



Academic Exchange Agreements Concluded by Japanese National Universities



Number of International Students and International Education-oriented Organizations/Programs at Nagoya University





MEXT internationalization policies aimed at Japanese Universities (1)

- “Development of New Policies for International Student Exchanges”
(December 2003, Subdivision on Universities, Central Council for Education)
 1. Emphasis on mutual exchange; not admission only
 2. Improvement in foreign student admission system and securing of higher quality foreign students
 3. Strengthening of student support system



MEXT internationalization policies aimed at Japanese Universities (2)

“Project of International Strategy Headquarters in Universities”

(FY 2005 through FY 2009)

20 institution pilot projects selected (16 national, 3 private & 1 prefectural; 1 national institute) including [Nagoya University](#)

“[Nagoya University International Strategic Plan](#)”

<<http://www.iech.provost.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/planen20051220.pdf>>

- Promote competition for international intellect and establish an internationally competitive research environment in Japanese universities to attract distinguished researchers both from inside and outside of Japan.
- Develop an inter-departmental organization “[International Strategy Headquarters](#)” to support university-wide organizational, international activities.
- Develop an outstanding international development strategy and create a standard for the promotion of autonomous consideration.



MEXT internationalization policies aimed at Japanese Universities (3)

- Competitive Budget: “Promotion Programs for the Internationalization of University Education” (from FY 2005)
 - International collaboration on university education
 - 4-year project: 25 million yen/year
 - admitted: (FY05) 15, (FY06) 5 projects incl. **Nagoya Univ.**
 - Learning of overseas universities’ education practice
 - 1-year project: 10 million yen/year
 - FY05: 19, FY06:31 projects
 - **8 universities cooperative project (incl. Nagoya Univ.) : Faculty development program for short-term student exchange program**
 - **Nagoya University project: Faculty development collaboration program with partner universities**



Short-term Student Exchange Programs and the Internationalization of Japanese National Universities

- Short-term exchange students v. degree-seeking students
 - Degree-seeking students: Mostly from developing countries
 - ⇒ fewer incentives to improve the university system
 - Short-term students
 - ⇒ comparison with home universities' systems
 - ⇒ positive and flexible in communicating with faculty members, students and staff
- Departmental sectionalism to university-wide cooperation
 - President's leadership in university-wide projects
 - ⇒ international HQ function
 - Importance of university's own long-range strategy for internationalization
 - ⇒ organization and staff for international activities
 - ⇒ budgeting
 - Enhancement of quality of university education to compete with leading universities in attracting international students



Thank you very much
for your attention

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