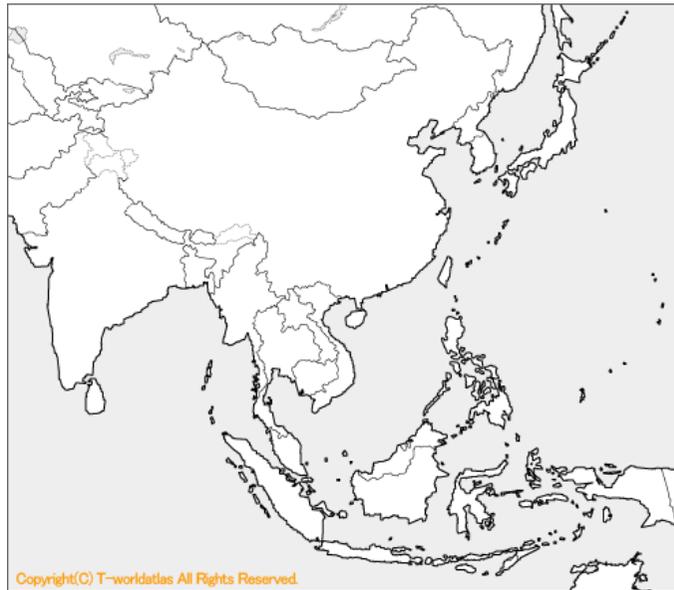


# Structure and Functions of Regionalization through International Higher Education Networks in Asia



**OECD/JAPAN Seminar**

**February 6-7, 2013 Tokyo Institute of Technology**

**Miki SUGIMURA**

# Outline

1. Background of International Higher Education Network
2. Structure of Regional Higher Education Network in Asia
3. Functions of Regional Higher Education Network in Asia
4. Issues of Formation of International Cooperation Network
5. Conclusion

# Background of International Higher Education Network

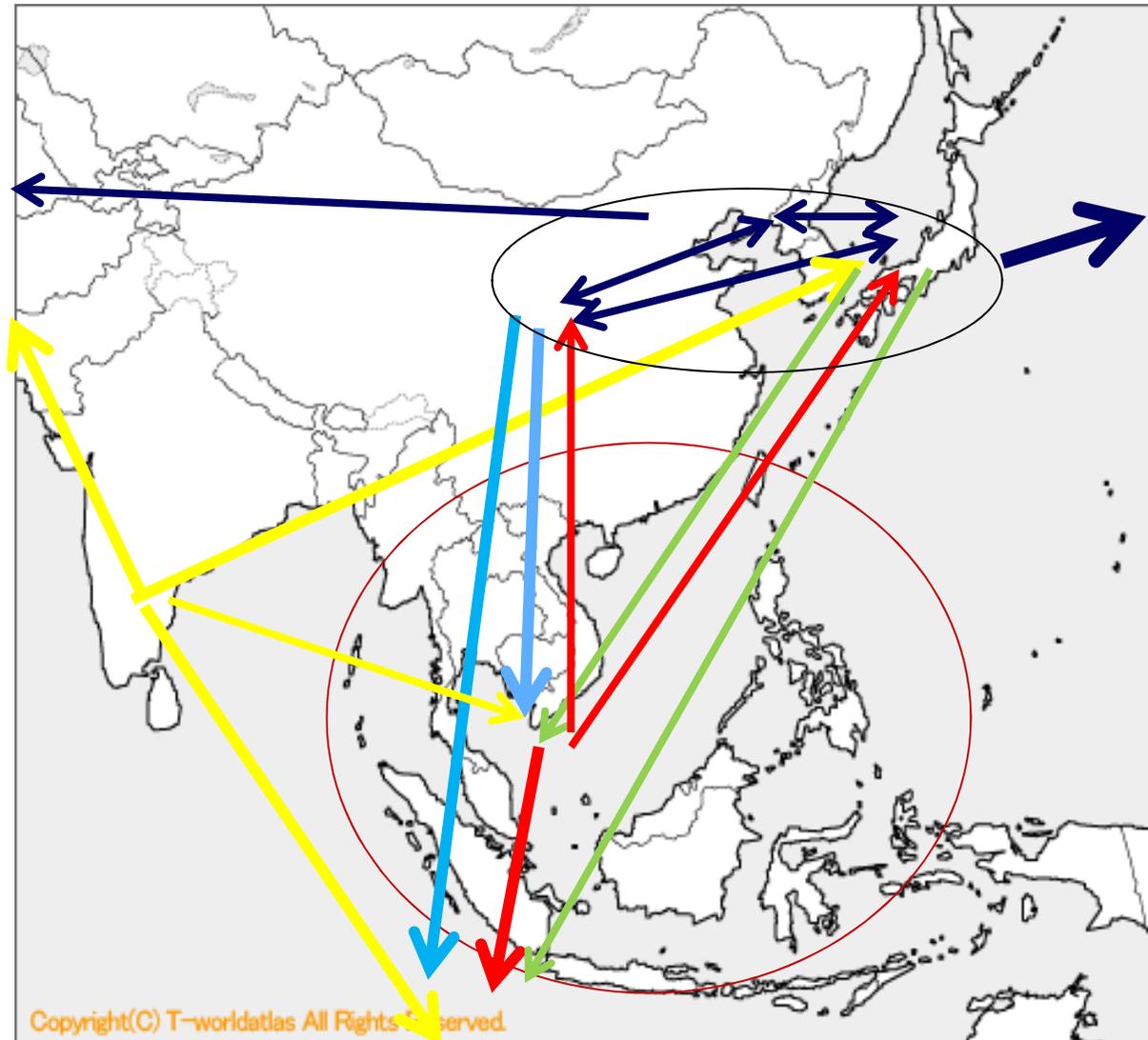
# Background of International Higher Education Network (1)

- 1) International strategies of countries for human resource development and national development
- 2) Development of various exchanges programs and cross-border programs
- 3) Economic power and educational demands of “people in general”



- International Student Movement
- National Object of “Center of Educational Excellence”
- “Education Hub” (Knight, 2011) in Asian countries

“Webs” of student mobility within Asia as a driving force in regionalization ----*from the bottom up* by “people in general”



# Factors of student mobility

(de Wit, Hans, et.al. 2008)

## 1. Educational Factors

(quality of programs, university ranking system, school fee, linkage system with his/ her origin country)

## 2. Political, Social and Cultural Factors

(social stability, language issues, cross-cultural issues)

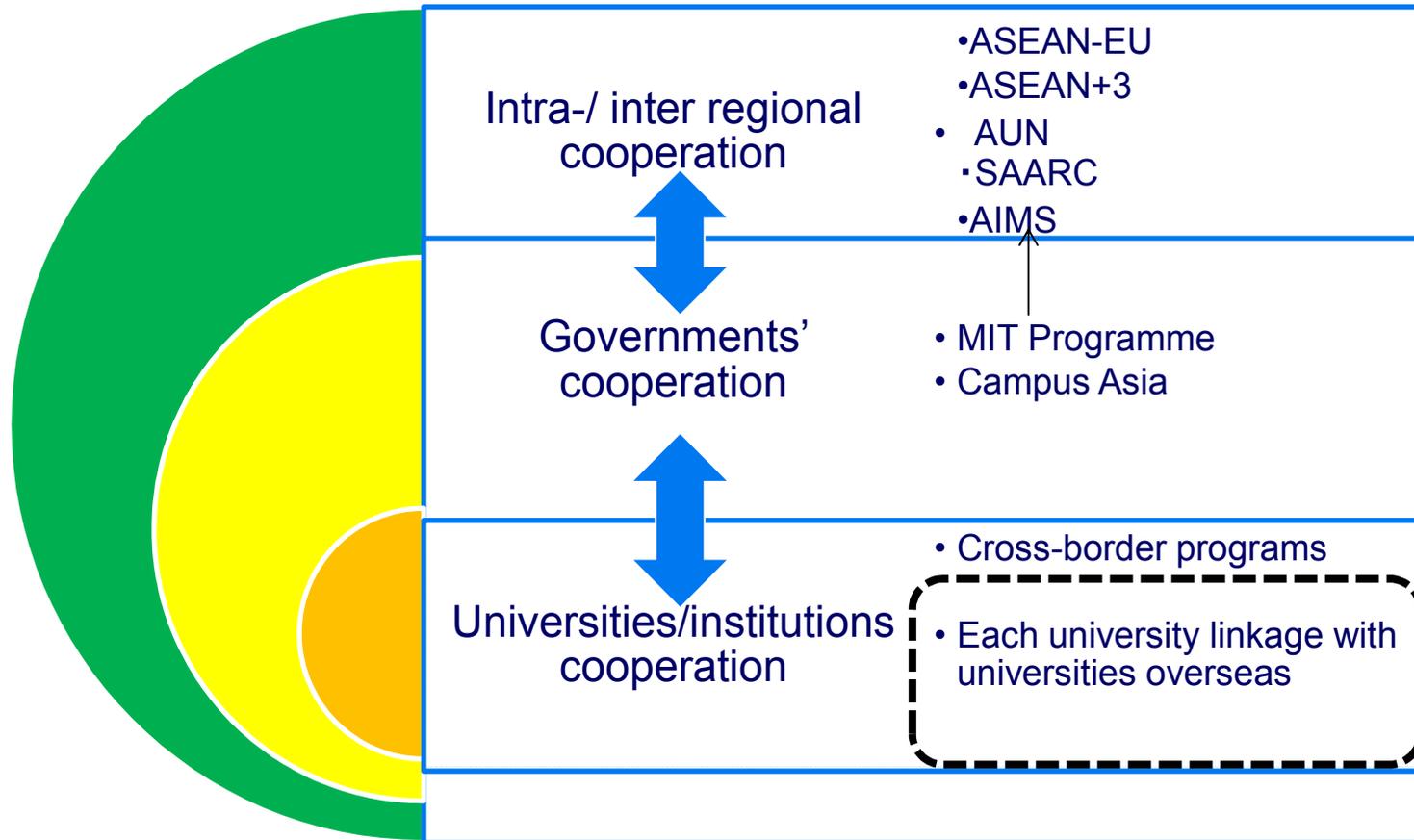
## 3. Economic Factor

(economic relationship between his/her origin country and destination country)

## 4. Human Resource Development, Job Factors

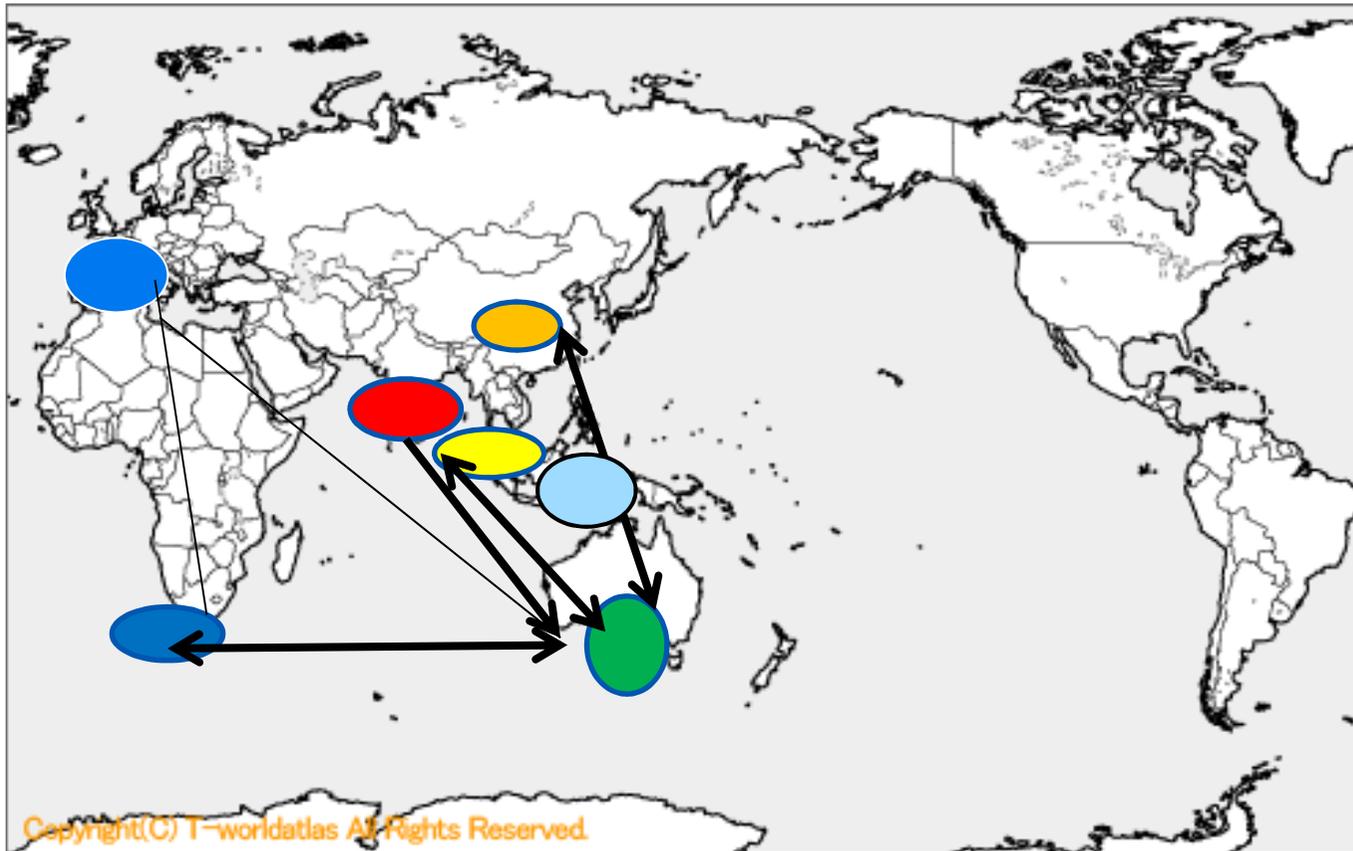
## 5. Geographical Factor

# Multilayered Aspects of International Higher Education Networks



## Each University cooperation within and beyond Asia

- ✓ Relationship with an origin country and branch campus within and outside Asia
- ✓ Contribution to formation of higher education network



# Structure of Regional Higher Education Network in Asia

# Regional Higher Education Network(1)

## — The Case of ASEAN University Network —

### ASEAN University Network(AUN)

26 universities in 10 member countries

### Aims of Networking

- 1) Multi-Disciplinary Collaborative Research for Community Well-Being
- 2) Quality Labor Force
- 3) ICT Development and Competency
- 4) Knowledge-Based Society
- 5) ASEAN Awareness

AUN as a network of implementation for cross-regional cooperation with ASEAN, ASEAN+3, ASEAN+8, ASEM and EU

# Regional Higher Education Network(2)

## —The Case of ASEAN University Network—

- 1)Promotion of student mobility.
- 2)Collaborative research
- 3)AEAN Study—ASEAN Way
- 4)AUN Quality Assurance (AUN-QA)
- 5) ASEAN Credit Transfer System (ACTS)

- 1) Development of international higher education
- 2) Creation of circulation of human resource
- 3) Sharing and respecting of cultural differences
- 4) Contribution to the process of ASEAN community building and cooperation

# Regional Higher Education Network(3)

—The case of ASEAN-AIMS —

ASEAN International Mobility for Students(AIMS)



(with participation of the other  
SEAMEO countries by coordination of  
SEAMEO-RIHED)

Malaysia-Indonesia-Thailand Student Mobility  
Pilot Project (MIT)

Malaysia (6 universities), Indonesia (11 ), Thailand (6)

Using UMAP Credit Transfer System (UCTS)

# Regional Higher Education Network (4) —The Case of Campus Asia —

## Collective Action for Mobility Program of University Students in Asia

- ✓ Undergraduates and Graduates of Korea, China, Japan Universities
- ✓ One university may participate in several consortiums or multiple universities from one country may participate in one Korea, China, and Japan consortium.
- ✓ Style and field of exchange projects : To be decided by each consortium autonomously

# Regional Higher Education Network (5)

## —The Case of Campus Asia —

- ✓ Launching the Trilateral Exchange Programs
- ✓ Maintaining the standards and improving commonality of credit-transfer and grade evaluation
- ✓ Double degree, Semester exchange, Short-term exchange
- ✓ The Japan-China-Korea Quality Assurance Council is responsible for organizing the monitoring.



- ✓ Future vision
  - to make a contribution to the establishment of a shared quality assurance framework in Asia through the pilot programs
  - to expand the scale and scope of the programs

# Regional Higher Education Network(6)

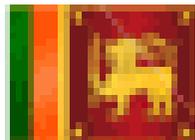
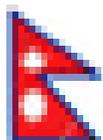
## —The Case of SAARC—

### 1. Key issues:

- ✓ Science and Technology
- ✓ Teacher Training
- ✓ ICT

### 2. Distance learning in SAARC

### 3. University Grants Committee's role in Credit accreditation system



# Regional Higher Education Network(7)

—The Case of South Asian University—

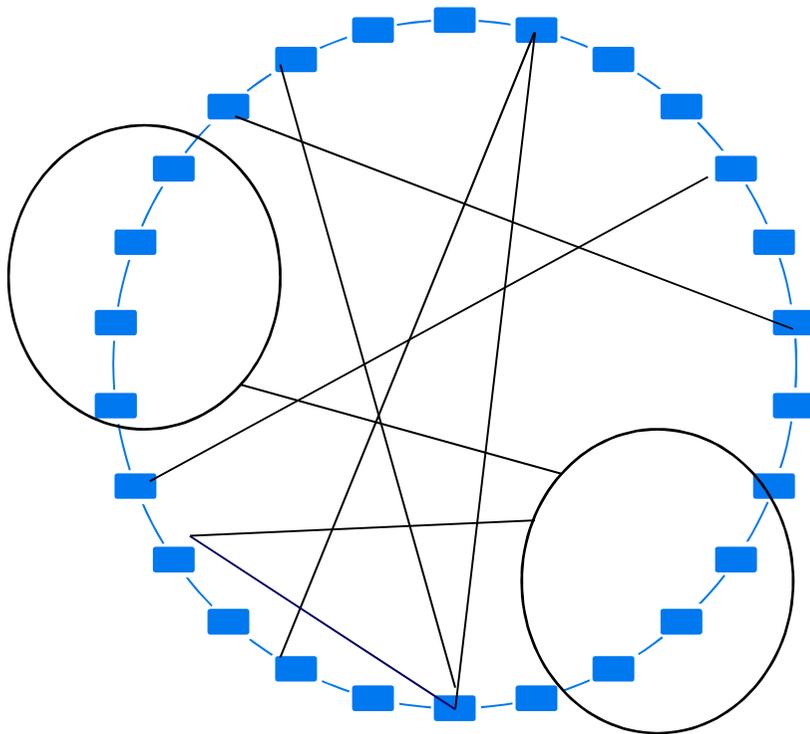
## South Asian University

- ✓ An international university established by the eight member nations of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) from 2010.
- ✓ Postgraduate and undergraduate
- ✓ Development Economics, Computer Science, Biotechnology, Mathematics, Sociology, International Relations and Law.
- ✓ knowledge without borders

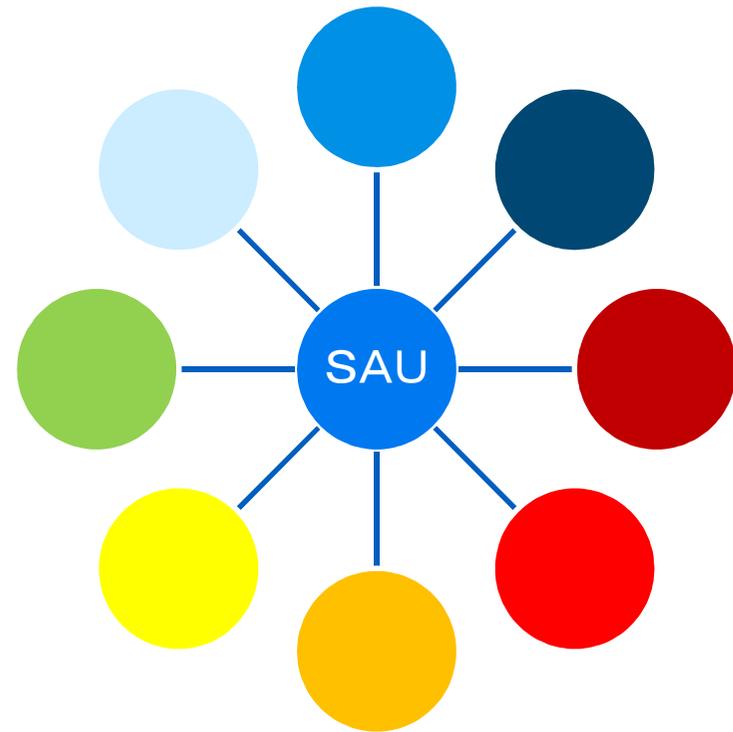
# AUN-Model and SAU-Model

AIMS, Campus Asia

## Circular Model



## Center and Periphery Model



# Functions of Regional Higher Education Network in Asia

# Functions of Regional Education Network (1)

- Opportunities of finding another strategies for economic development and human resource development based on the region
- Solution of brain drain problem
- Affection of regionalization in the world (ex. EU)



- Introduction of a concept of brain circulation and internationalization of higher education, which are benefits for countries, higher education institutions and students
- Human resource development

# Functions of Regional Education Network (2)

- To provide mobility among students and faculty members over the boundaries and outside the region
- To give students, faculty members and even people in general good opportunities to learn and discuss regional issues beyond national boundaries
- To share ideas for a regional community with people who have different cultures
- To create of new academic fields and subjects of international higher education

# Issues of Formation of International Cooperation Network

# Issues of Higher Education Network

Immigration Control

Medium of Language

Matching Academic Criteria

▪ Academic Calendar

Funding and Academic Staff

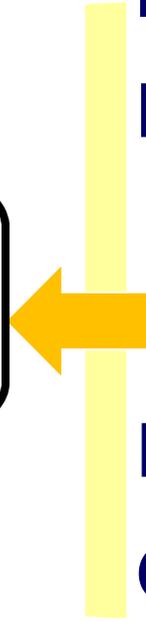
Quality assurance

▪ Credit Transfer System

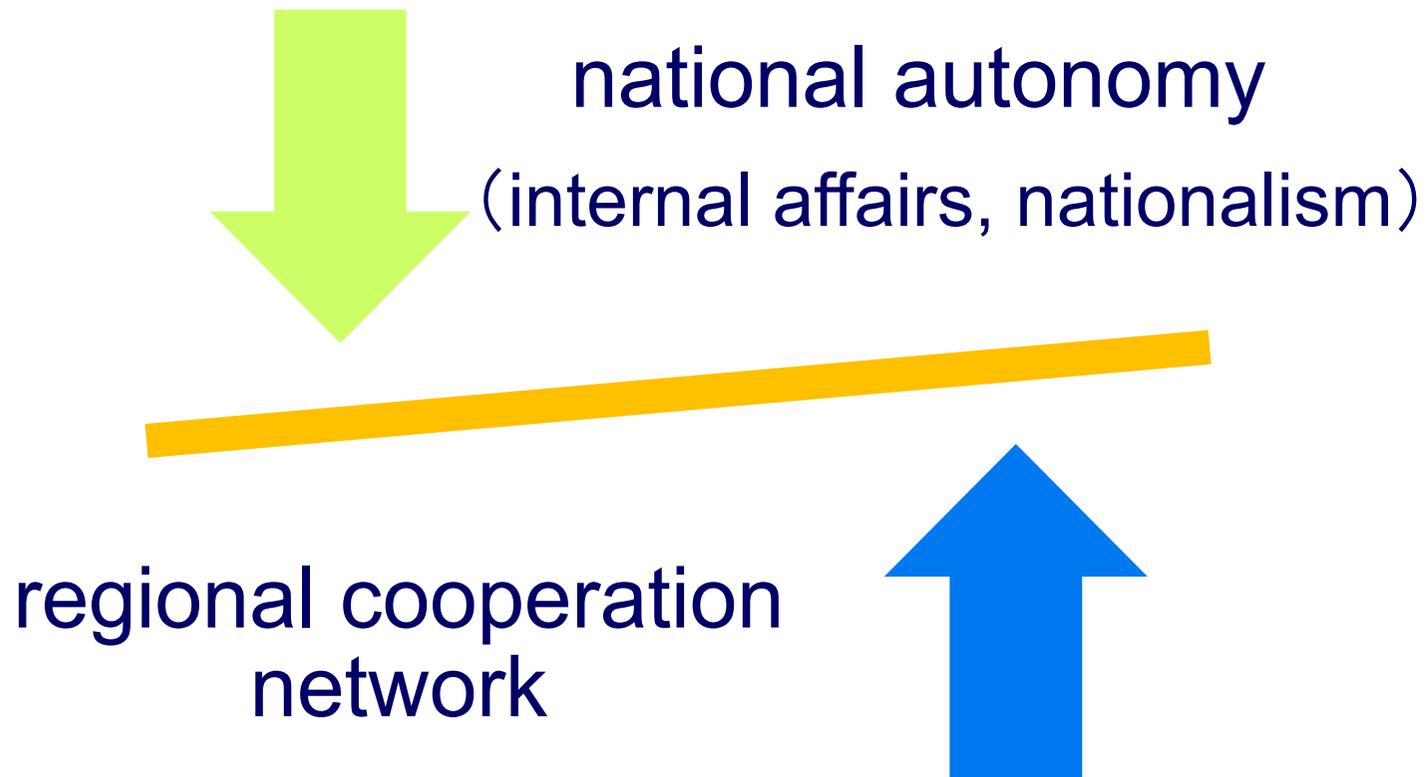
▪ Credential Evaluation System

Need to coordinate differences

Discussion for “Harmonization”



# Relationship of Regional Cooperation and National Autonomy



# Subjects for Regionalization of International Higher Education

1. Role of international higher education  
----- publicity and governance
2. Relationship between national interests and regional interests
3. Can we develop “regional identity”?  
How can we define a “region”?
4. Sustainability of networking



Educational demands of “people in general”

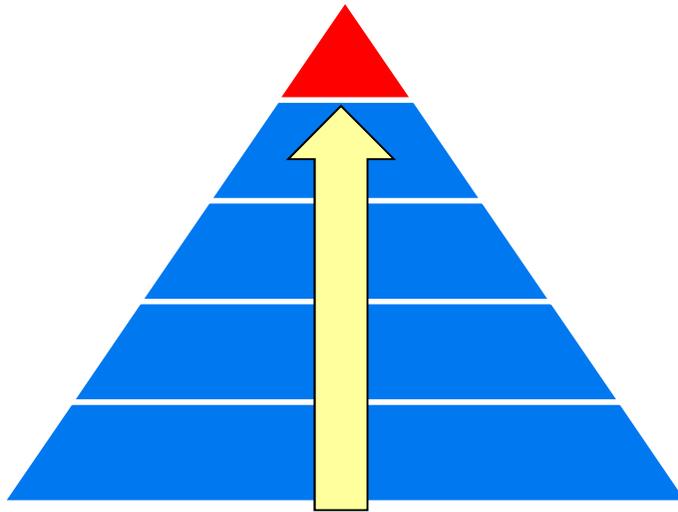
Conclusion:

Possibility of regionalization for  
harmonized diversity

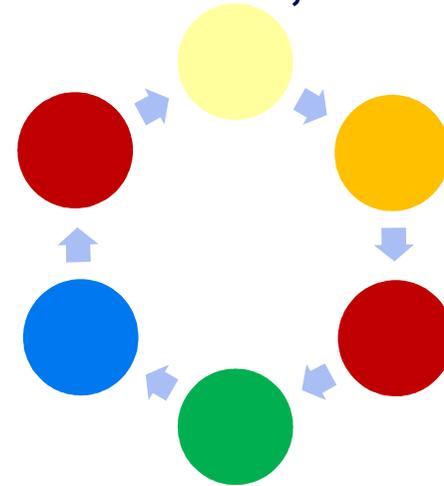
# Conclusion (1)

## Types of International Higher Education Network

- From competition to cooperation
- “Mecca Model” and “Pilgrimage Model”

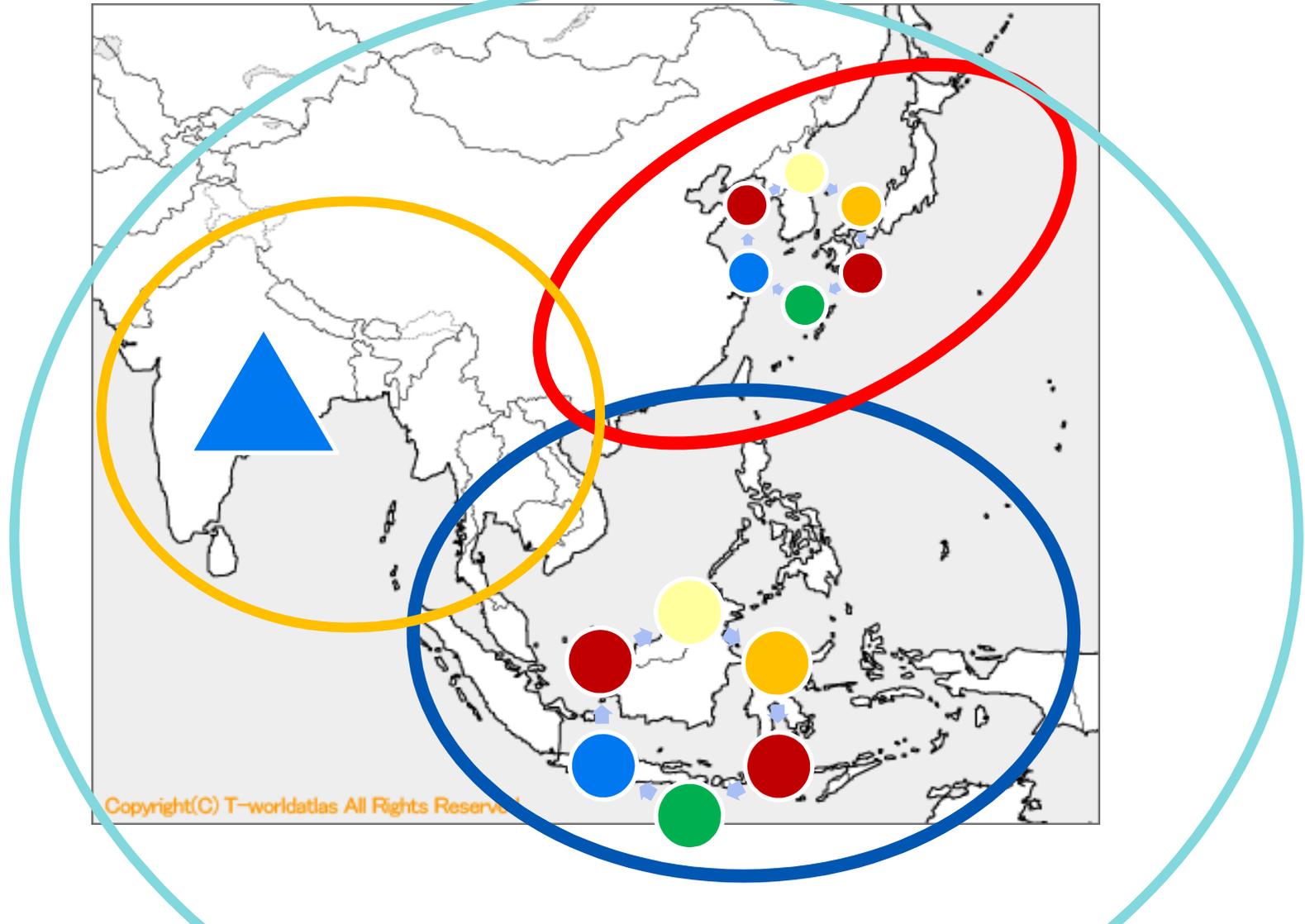


(Shiraishi, 2008)



# Conclusion (2)

Possibility of regional cooperation and linkages with harmonized diversity



## Conclusion (3)

- ✓ Promotion of international students movements and faculty exchanges as a driving force in the development of the region.



- ✓ Activation of study, research in cross-border programs
- ✓ Distribution of higher education as public goods



- ✓ Creation of a common platform for discussing mutual socio-cultural differences and for development of political and economic cooperation in the future.

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Thank you so much for your kind attention.

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