

Internationalization of doctoral education: **Case studies of China and Japan**

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Excellence through Diversity: Doctoral education in a globalised world

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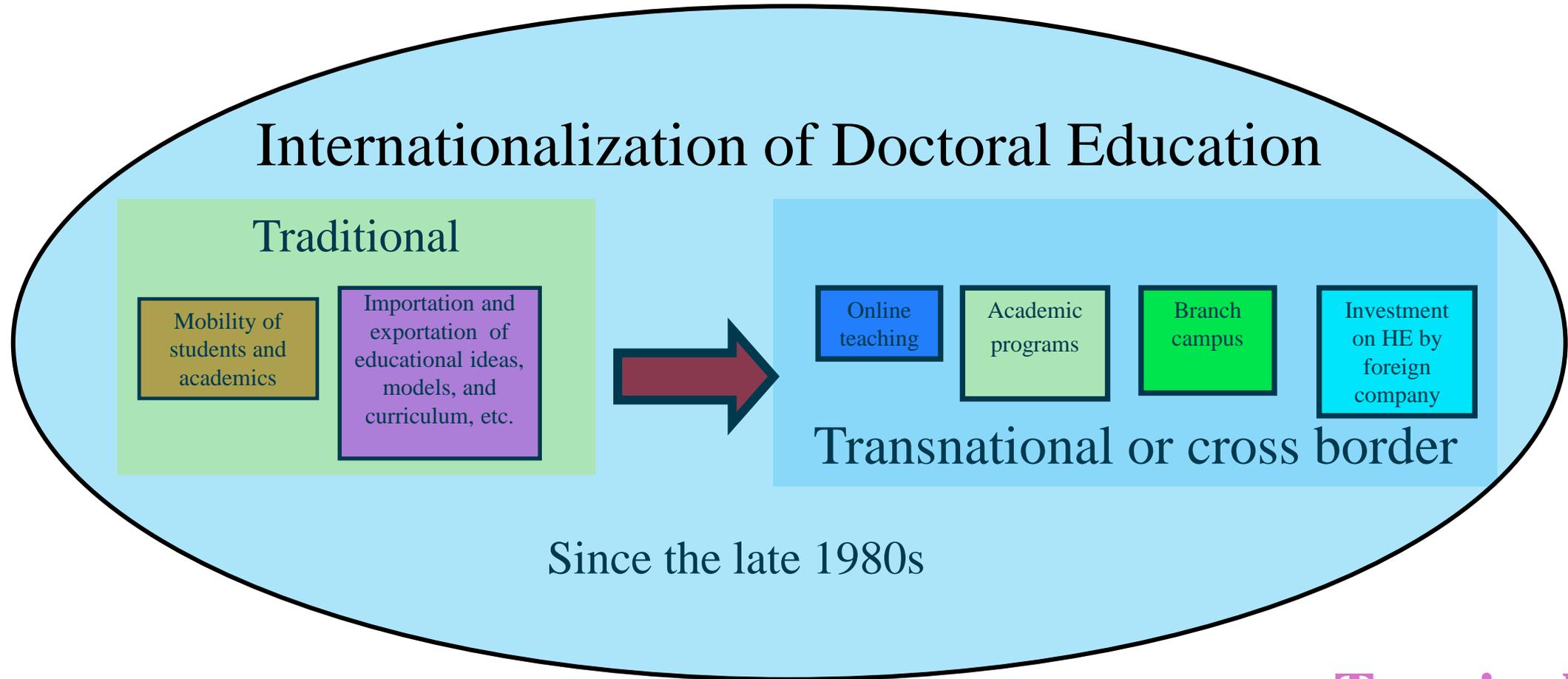
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Objective

This study is to present what changes have occurred in the internationalization of doctoral education in both China and Japan since the 1990s based on national statistics and relevant findings from national surveys of doctoral students in the two countries.

Changing concept of internationalization of doctoral education



Terminology

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“*Excellence* is a concept that can be applied to all types of institutions and subject disciplines. It defines a goal to be achieved and can be recognised in terms of the value and worth of institutional practice... ***The overall intention would be to raise the level of institutional performance beyond the threshold standards set for the minimum requirements of common practice in academic quality and standards.***”(ENQA, 2014)

Similarly to internationalization, it has the greatest relevance and value and can be applied to reflect the diversity between China and Japan.

National policies of China

- **The 985 Project in 1998**

39 universities were selected by the government to become world-class universities.

- **The One Belt & One Road Initiative in 2014**

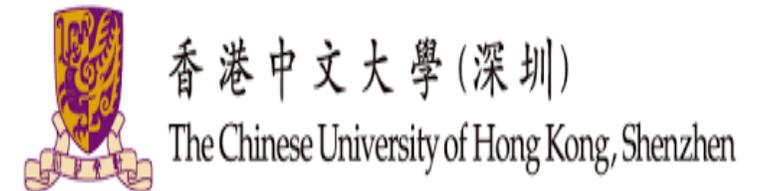
Facilitating cultural exchange and integration and to enhance mutual understanding and trust of member nations.

- **The Double World-Class Project in 2017**

This project includes building world-class universities with Chinese characteristics and Chinese first-class disciplines at a global level. Similarly to the 985 project, it aims for China to have 42 world-class universities and approximately 456 world-class disciplines in 95 universities by mid-century.

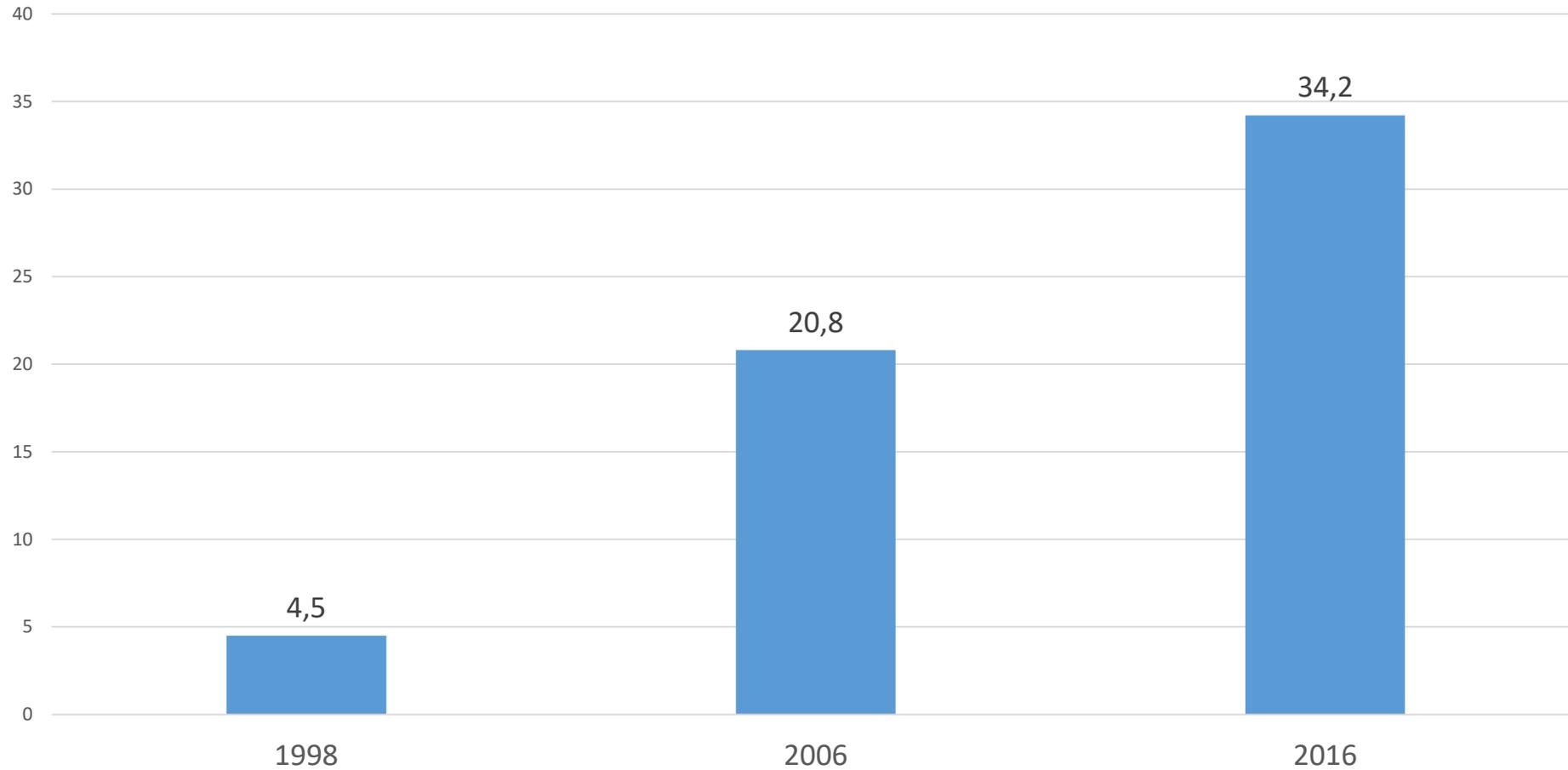
However, the prime goal of the projects is not only limited to the development of world-class universities and disciplines, but to the improvement of the overall level of Chinese higher education through internationalization.

Numbers of jointly-operated independent campuses in China have increased to 7 by 2017



Changes in numbers of doctoral students in China

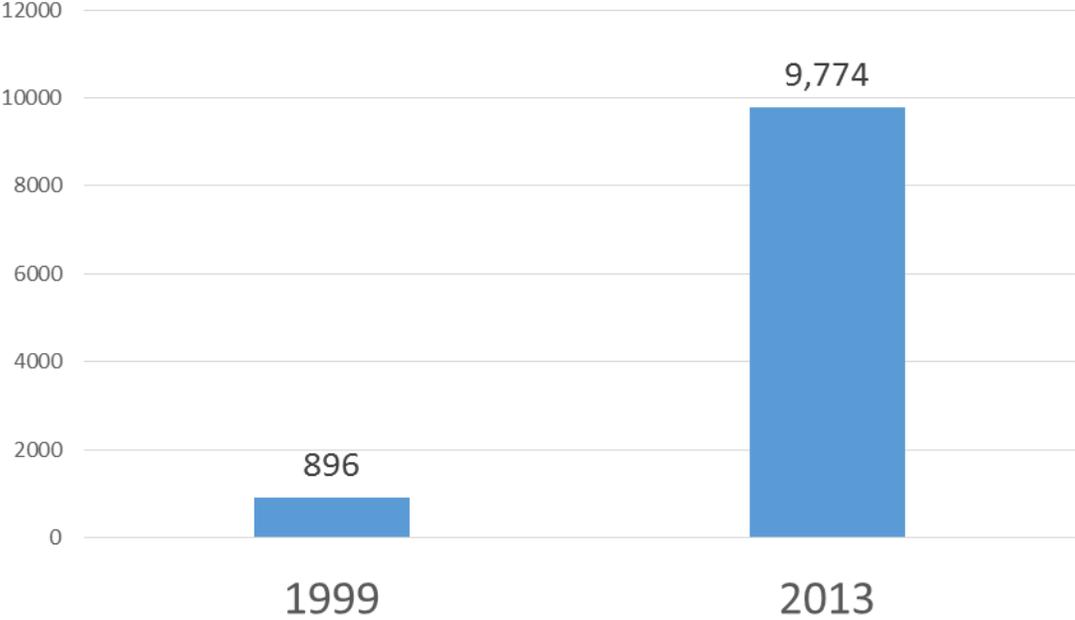
Unit: 10,000 persons



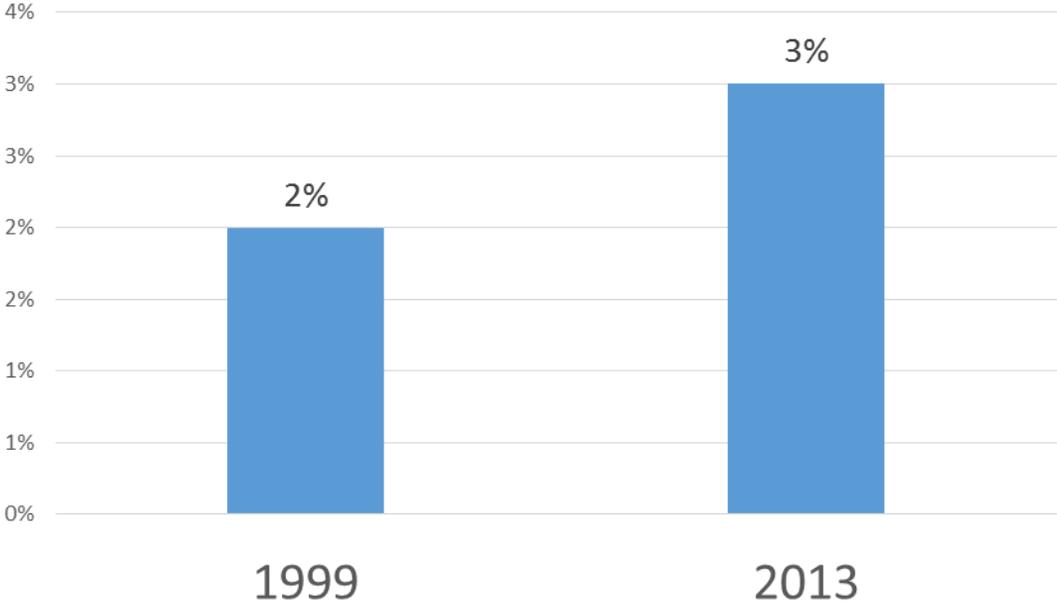
Source: MoE of China (2018)

Changes in numbers of international doctoral students in China

Unit: person

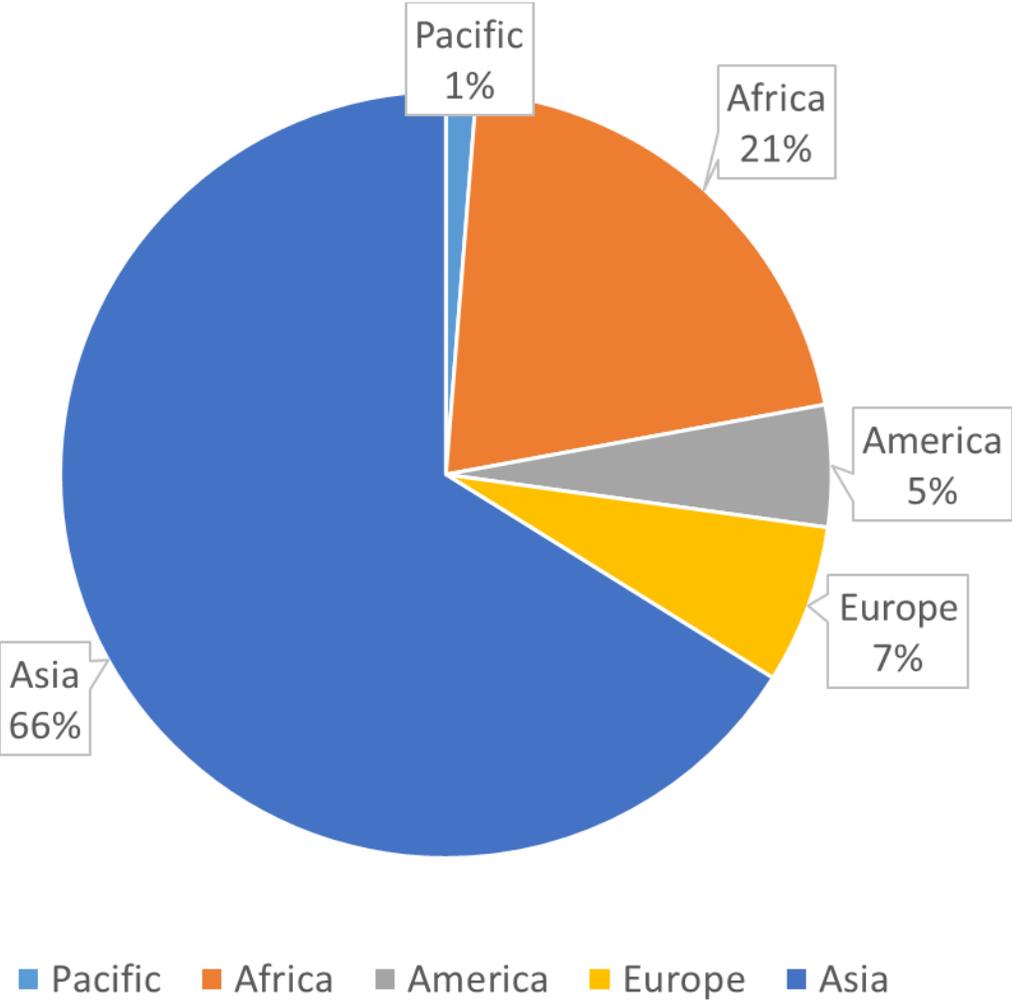


Changes in proportions of international doctoral students of the total doctoral students in China



Source: MoE of China (2018)

International doctoral students in China by region of origin as of 2015

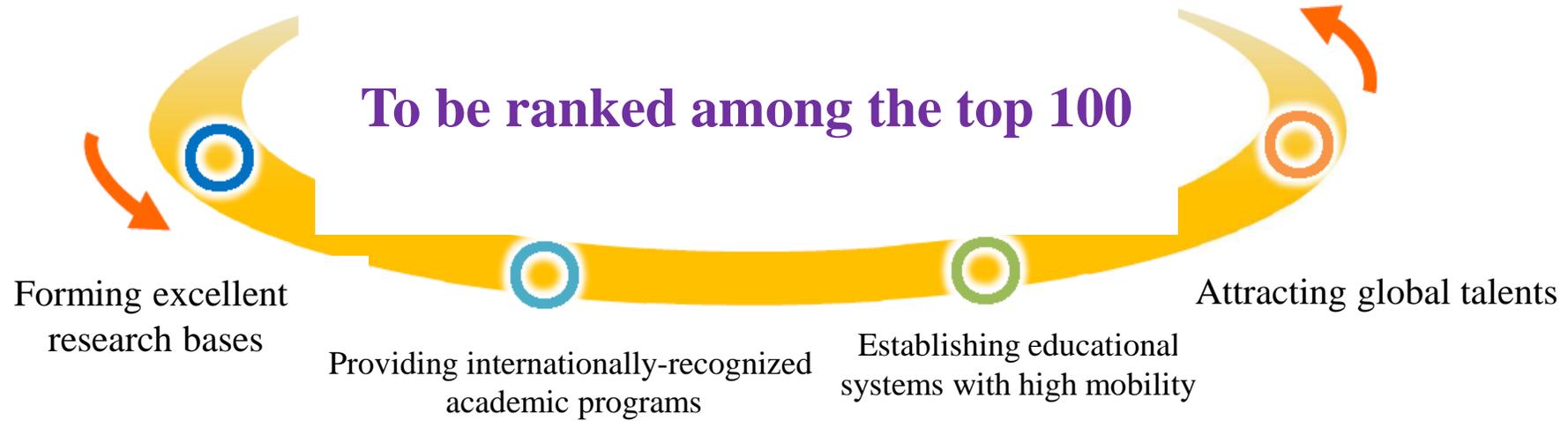


Source: China Scholarship Council (2017)

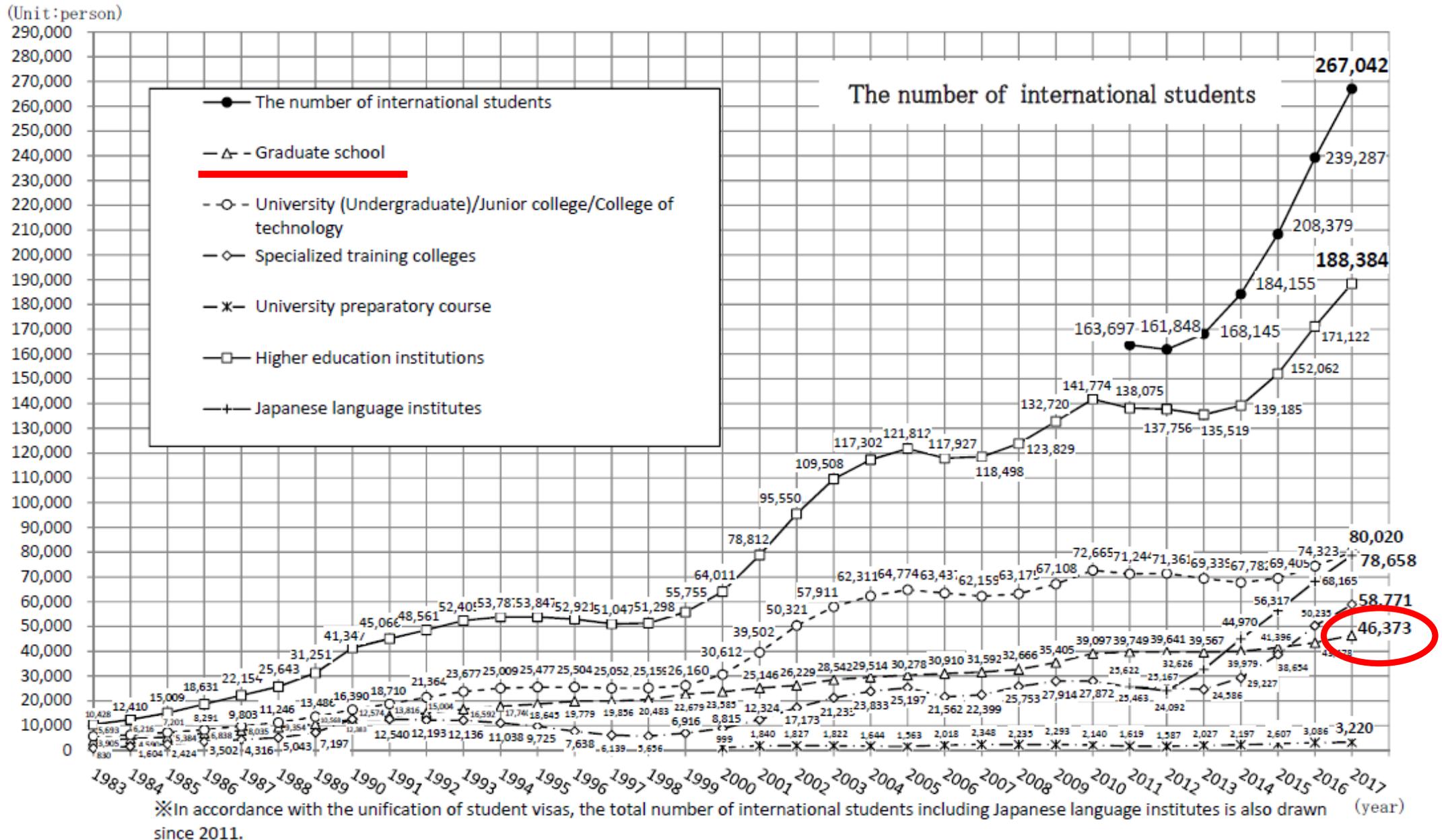
National policies of Japan

- “Twenty-First Century Centers of Excellence (21COE)” in 2002,
- “Global 30 Program” in 2008
- “Top Global University Project” in 2014.
- “Designated National University Project” in 2017

Goals of Hiroshima University by 2024

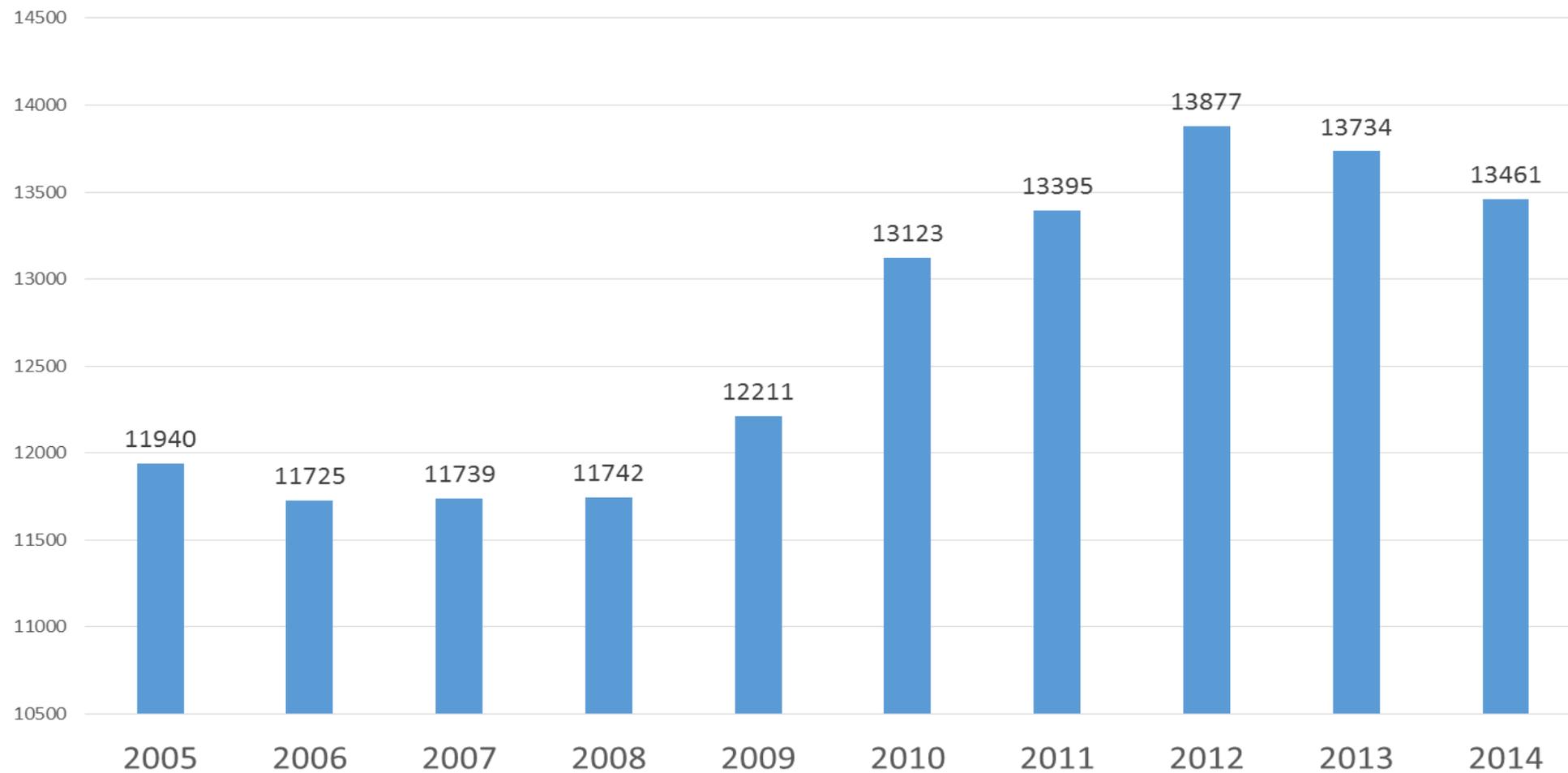


Changes in numbers of international students in Japan by institutional type



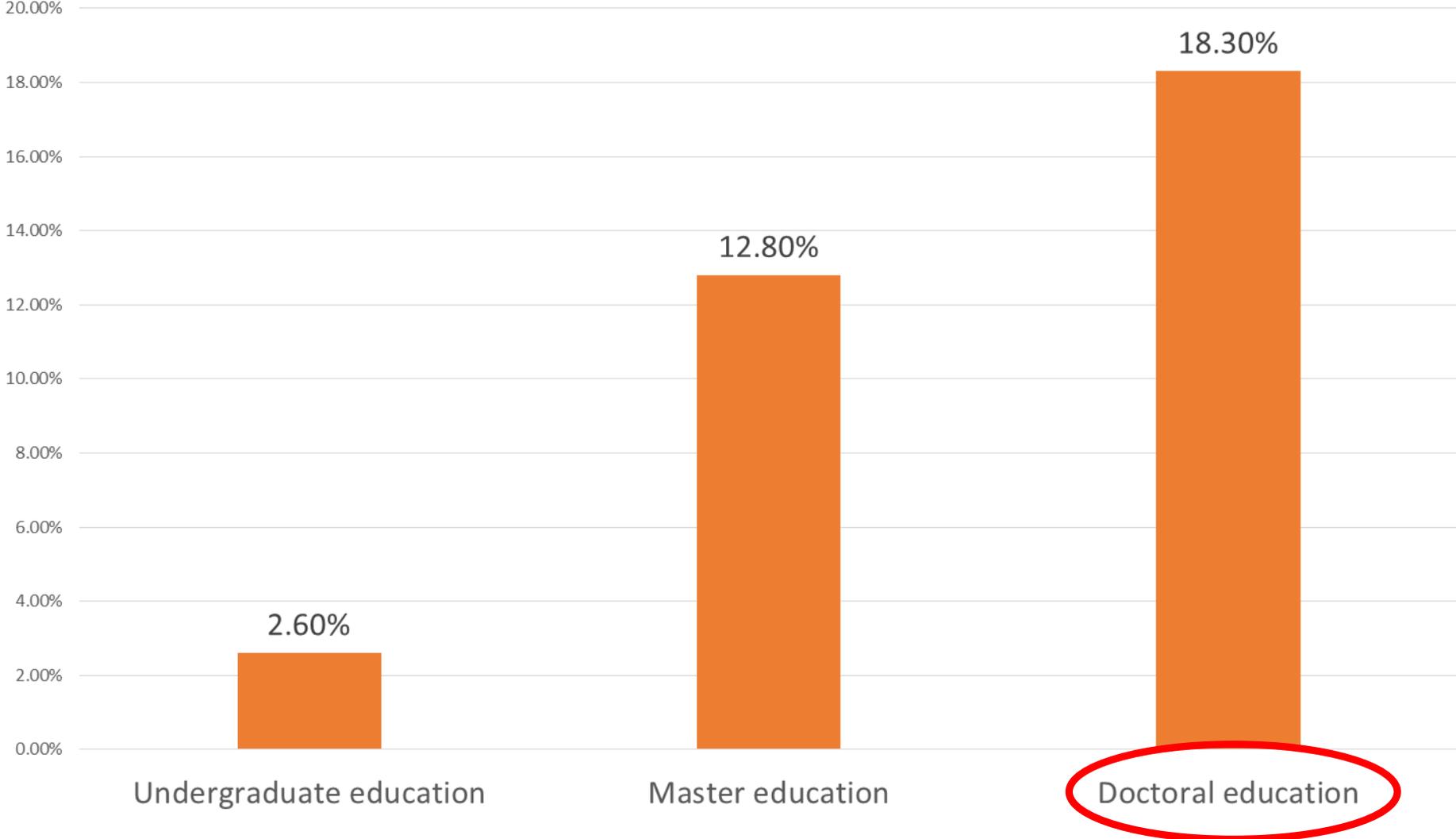
Source: JASSO (2018)

Changes in numbers of international doctoral students in Japan



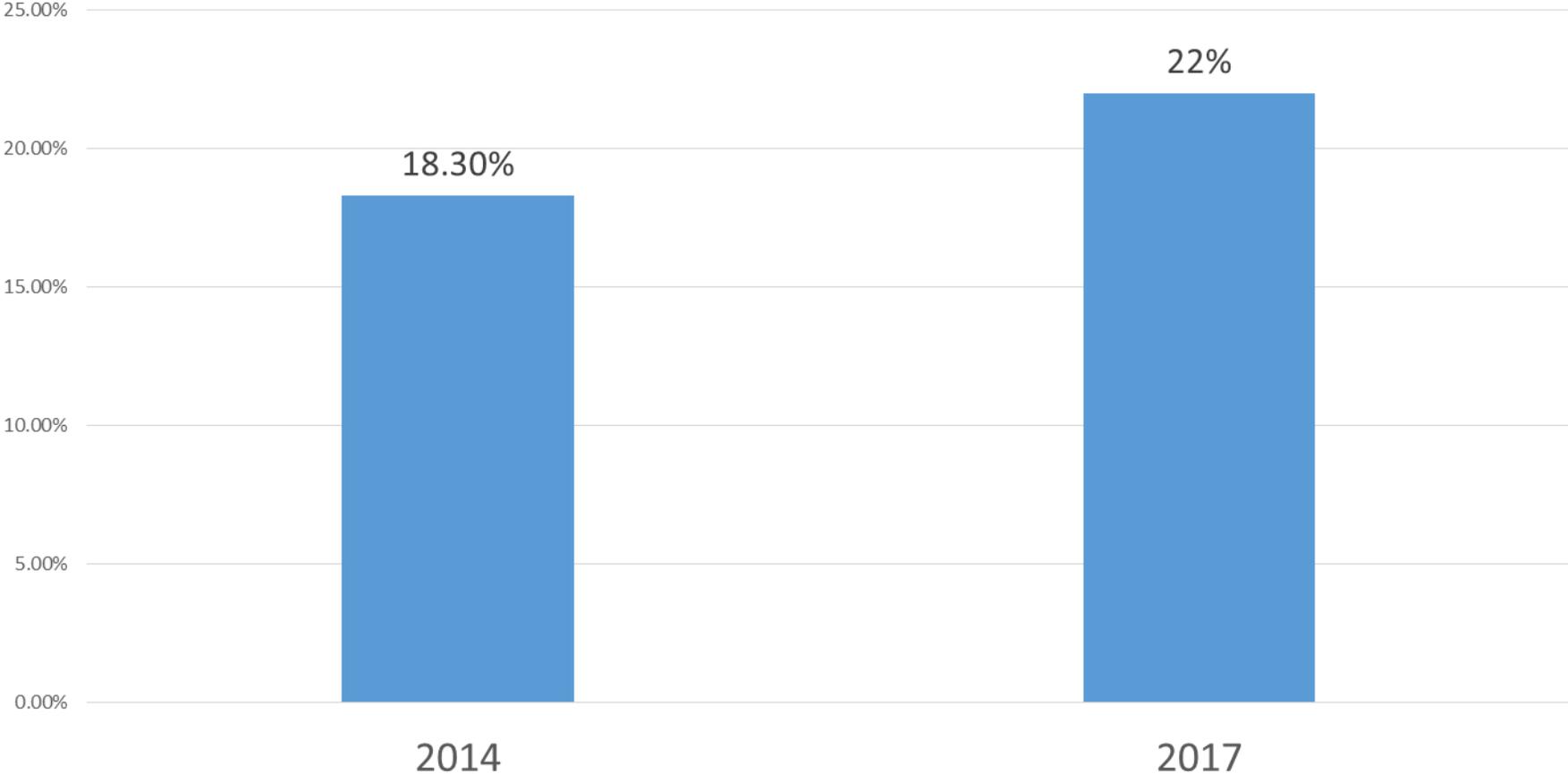
Source: JASSO (2015) and other sources

Proportions of international students of total students in Japan by education levels as of 2014



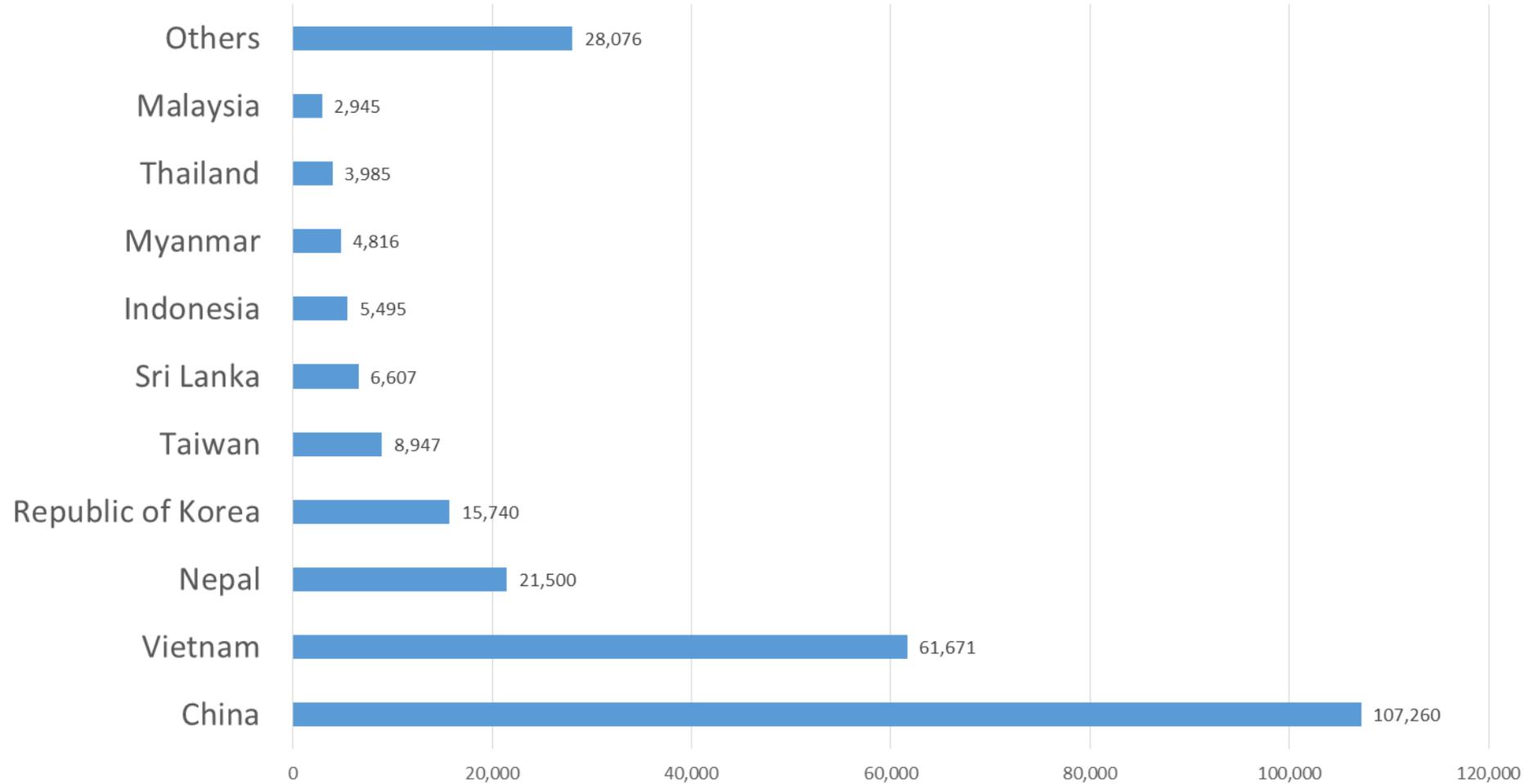
Source: JASSO (2015) and other sources

Changes in proportion of international doctoral students of total doctoral students in Japan



Source: MEXT (2017)

Top 10 number of international students in Japan by nationality as of 2017



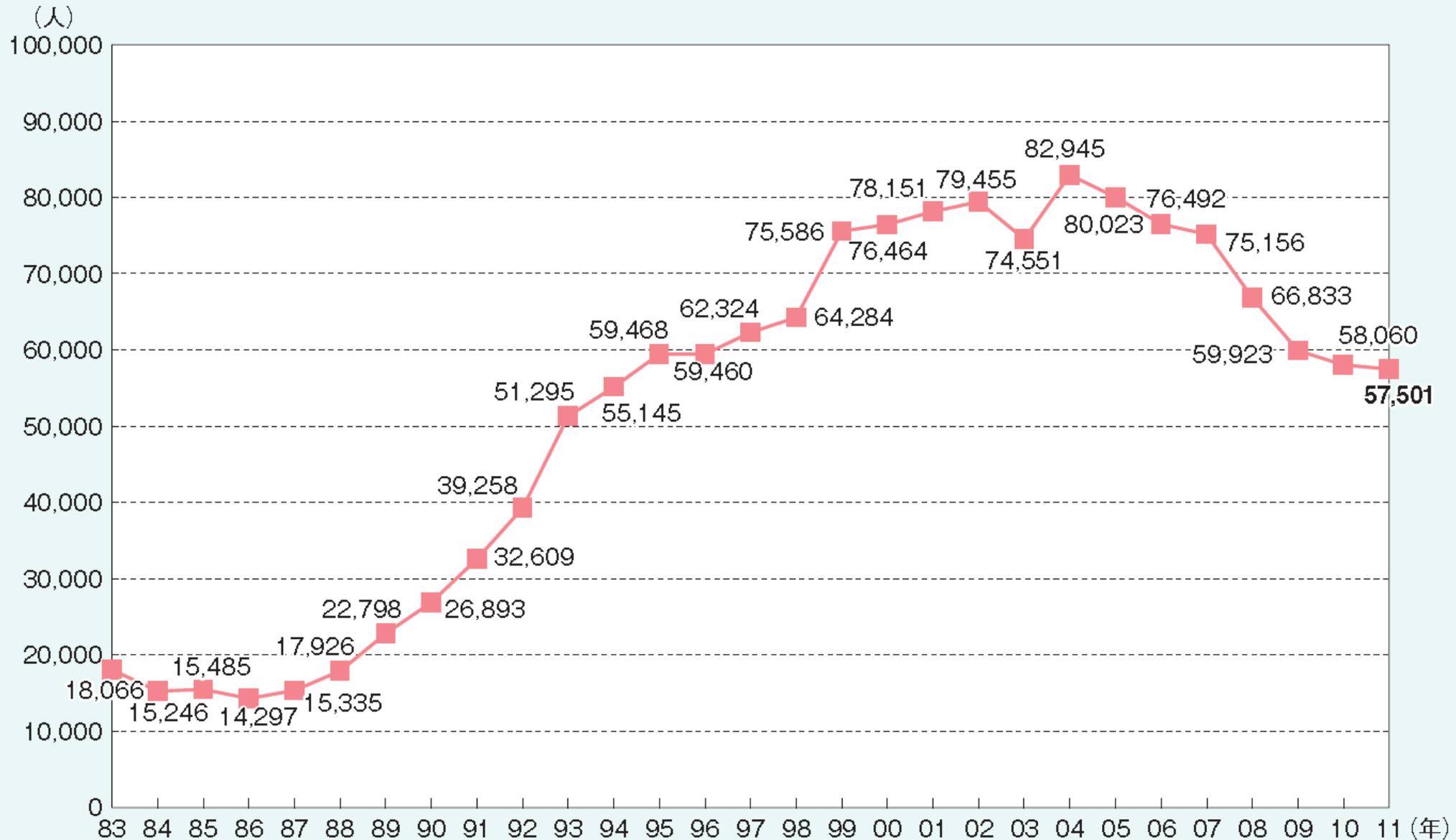
Source: JASSO (2015) and other sources

Dispatching domestic doctoral students abroad in China

Since 2006 the China Scholarship Council has continued to fund and send out graduate students, most of them being doctoral students, to go abroad for further study and doing research.

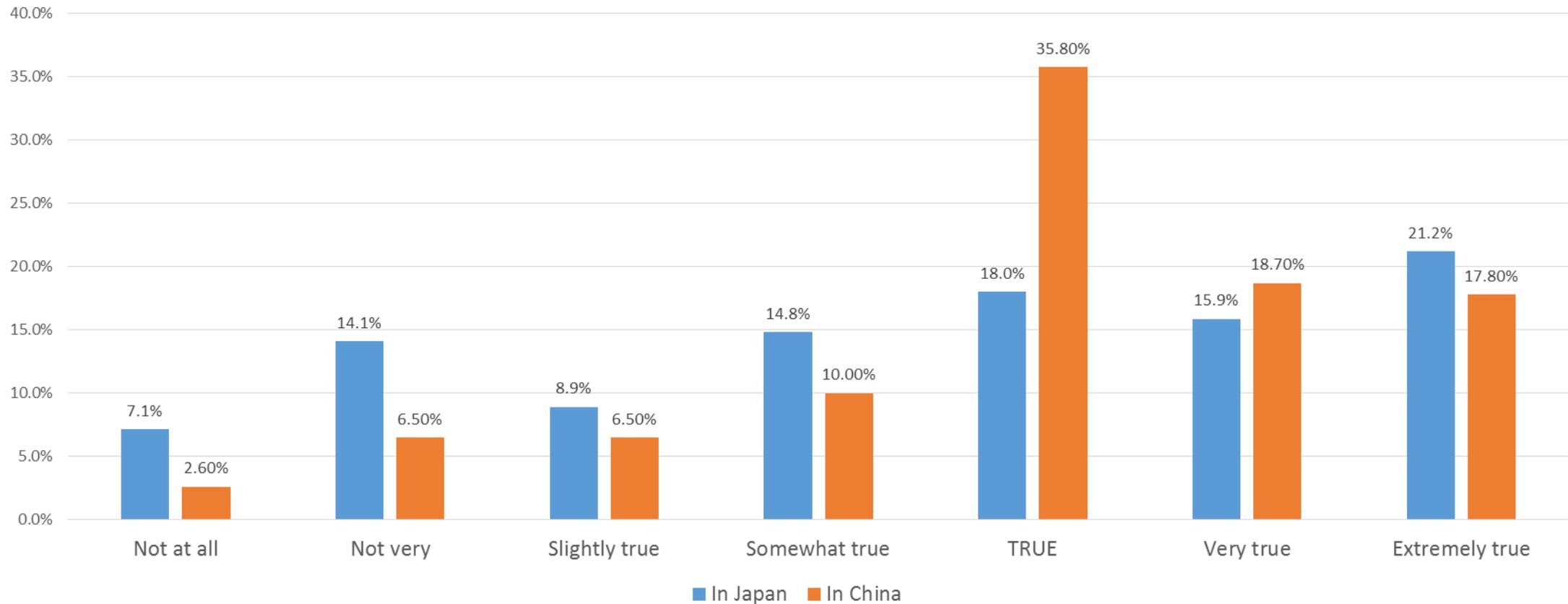
For example, according to the statistics of Chinese Scholarship Council, since 2007, the Chinese government has dispatched 49,628 doctoral candidates to foreign countries, especially the USA, the UK, and other European countries based on public funding. Among which, 19,359 of them were sent to pursue doctoral degrees abroad while the remaining doctoral candidates were jointly trained students in collaboration with partner universities abroad.

Changes in numbers of outbound Japanese students



(出典) ユネスコ統計局, OECD (Education at a Glance), IIE (OPEN DOORS)

My program strongly emphasizes students' research performance in international peer-review journals



According to the surveys of doctoral students in both Japan and China based on a similar questionnaire in 2018, a vast majority of doctoral students believed that their doctoral program strongly emphasizes students' research performance in *international peer-review journals*. This is especially true in the case of China.

Summary

The rapid expansion of doctoral education in the two countries and the request for further internationalization of HE, and enhancing international competitiveness of national HE could be considered as main factors affecting the internationalization of doctoral education.

Apparently, the efforts in facilitating the internationalization of doctoral education in China and Japan have been made by various means such as accepting inwards international students and sending out domestic doctoral students abroad, as well as emphasizing the incorporation of international perspective and content into doctoral programs.

The doctoral education of the two countries have become regional hubs.

Thank you